



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A' Grade

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME: 19CS622-Blockchain Technology

III YEAR /VI SEMESTER

Unit 2- CRYPTOCURRENCY

Topic 1 : BITCOIN



BITCOIN



- A distributed, decentralized digital currency system
- Released by Satoshi Nakamoto 2008
- Effectively a bank run by an ad hoc network
 - Digital checks
 - A distributed transaction log
- Number of BitCoins in circulation 11.8 million (December 2013)
- Total number of BitCoins generated cannot exceed 21 million
- Average price of a Bitcoin: around \$300
 - Price has been unstable.
- Total balances held in BTC 1B\$ compared with 1,200B\$ circulating in USD.
- 30 Transactions per min. (Visa transaction 200,000 per minute.)

Before



After, with Bitcoin





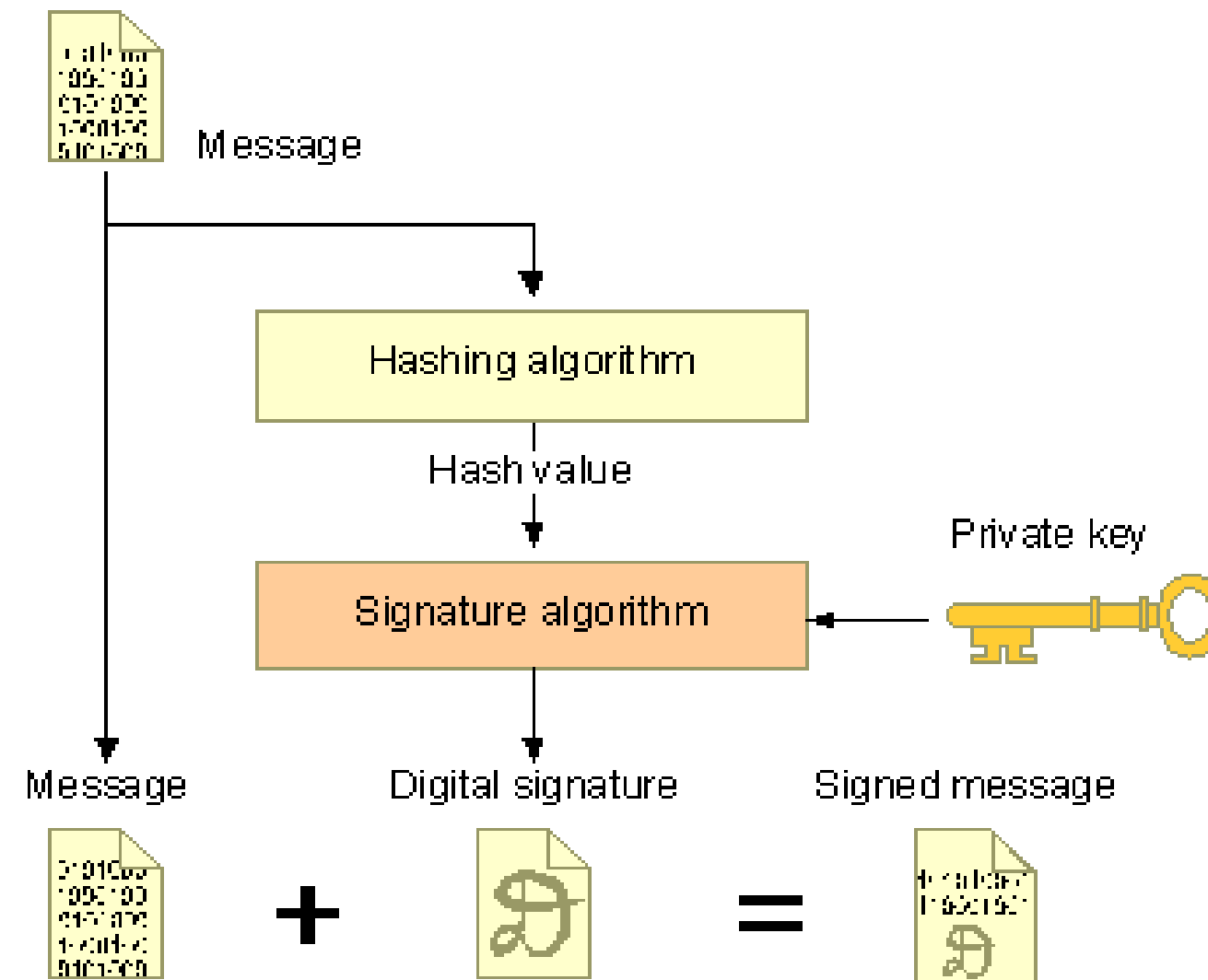
SECURITY IN BITCOIN

- **Authentication** □ **Public Key Crypto: Digital Signatures**
 - Am I paying the right person? Not some other impersonator?
- **Integrity** □ **Digital Signatures and Cryptographic Hash**
 - Is the coin double-spent?
 - Can an attacker reverse or change transactions?
- **Availability** □ **Broadcast messages to the P2P network**
 - Can I make a transaction anytime I want?
- **Confidentiality** □ **Pseudonymity**
 - Are my transactions private? Anonymous?



Public Key Crypto: Digital Signature

First, create a message digest using a cryptographic hash
Then, encrypt the message digest with your private key



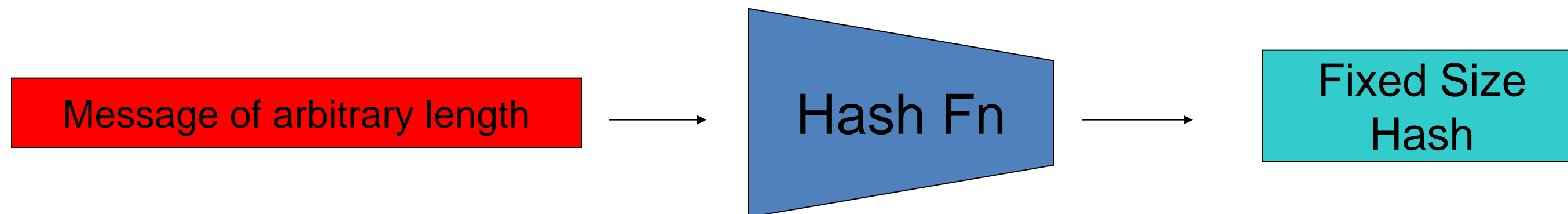
**Authenticat
Integrity**

Non-repudiation



Cryptographic Hash Functions

- Consistent: $\text{hash}(X)$ always yields same result
- One-way: given Y , hard to find X s.t. $\text{hash}(X) = Y$
- Collision resistant: given $\text{hash}(W) = Z$, hard to find X such that $\text{hash}(X) = Z$



BITCOIN

Bitcoin is an digital currency introduced in 2008 by pseudonymous developer "Satoshi Nakamoto". That can be exchanged for goods and services



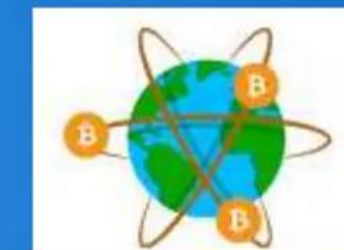
Digital: Bitcoins cannot be printed or physically made. They must be generated through computerized methods.



Decentralized: Bitcoins are not regulated by any government or banking institution.



Revolutionary: Transactions allow for anonymity and are almost instantaneous.



Global: Bitcoins are borderless currency and can be used anywhere.



Summary





References



TEXT BOOKS

1. Mastering Bitcoin: Unlocking Digital Cryptocurrencies, by Andreas M Antonopoulos 2018
2. Imran Bashir, “Mastering Blockchain: Distributed Ledger Technology, Decentralization and Smart Contracts Explained”, Second Edition, Packt Publishing, 2018.
3. <https://101blockchains.com/blockchain-vs-database-the-difference/>

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2. Josh Thompson, ‘Blockchain: The Blockchain for Beginnings, Guild to Blockchain Technology and Blockchain Programming’, Create Space Independent Publishing Platform, 2017.
3. Arvind Narayanan, “Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies: A Comprehensive Introduction”, Princeton University Press, July 19, 2016.
4. Henning Diedrich, Ethereum: Block chains, Digital Assets, Smart Contracts, Decentralized Autonomous Organizations-2016

Thank You