

How I could be a millionaire  
or  
a bit\* about Bitcoin

\*simplified

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# Outline

- 0) Modern money and Internet payments.
  - 1) What is Bitcoin?
  - 2) How it works?
  - 3) Disadvantages.

# Modern money.

- Fiat money
- Value guaranteed by government or law
- Not valuable itself

One needs to trust 3<sup>rd</sup> party...  
(money emission and so on)

# Internet payments

- Financial institutions serving as trusted third parties
- No 100% nonreversible transactions
- Transactions fee
- No anonymity

Again trusting 3<sup>rd</sup> parties...

- But I do not like to trust someone...
- What about cryptographic proof?

# What is Bitcoin?

- Online payment system
- Decentralized (peer to peer)
- So called cryptocurrency (does not require trusting at all)
- ...complex system of strongly interacting agents with equal opportunities!

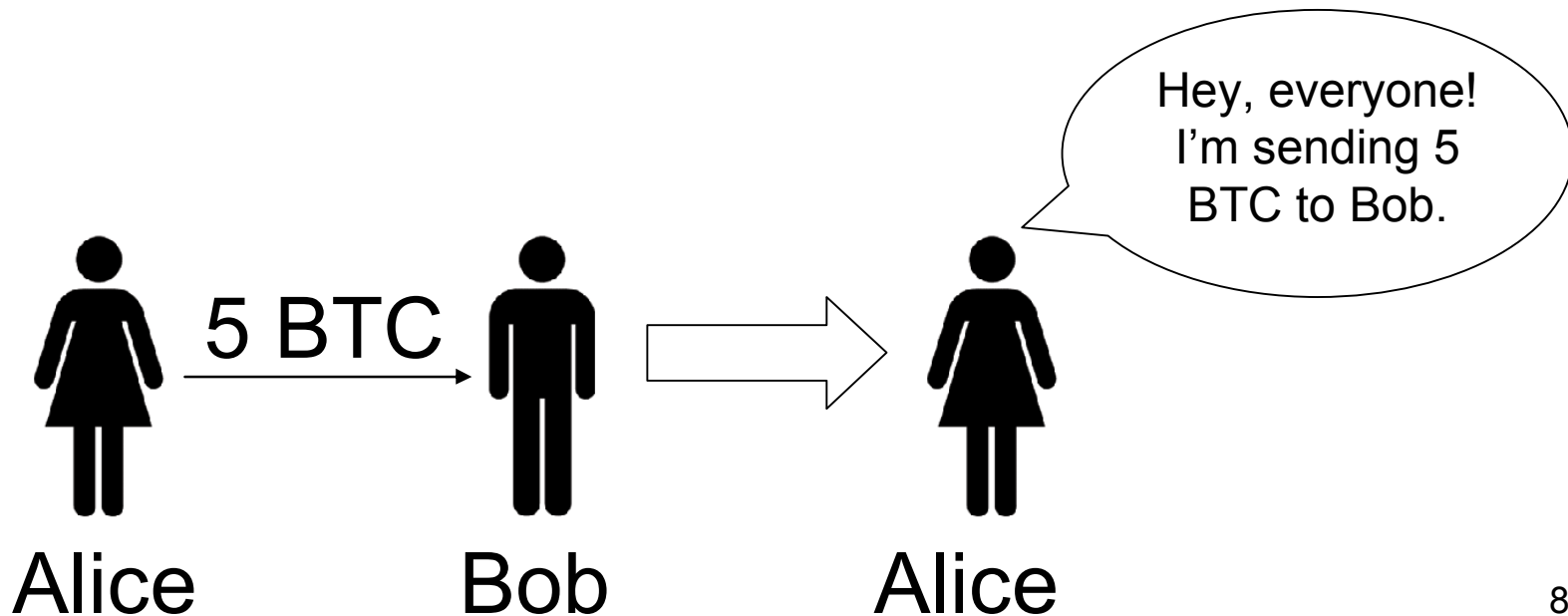
How it works?

# List of all accounts (Ledger)

Alice	123 BTC
Bob	0.0001 BTC
Victor	0 BTC
...	...

-5 BTC

+5 BTC





## List of all transactions (and no balances)

Transaction ID	From, to	Amount
ah32...	Victor to Alice	3 BTC
28ba...	Peggy to Alice	4 BTC
fe39...	Romeo to Juliet	0.1337 BTC
...	...	...



Alice

Hey, everyone!  
I got 7 bitcoins in transactions  
ah32... and 28ba...  
Now I'm sending 5 BTC to Bob  
(and 2 BTC back to me).

Why can't Mallory send Alice's bitcoins?

Digital signature ECDSA  
(**E**lliptic **C**urve **D**igital **S**ignature **A**lgorithm).

Only Alice knows

Private key

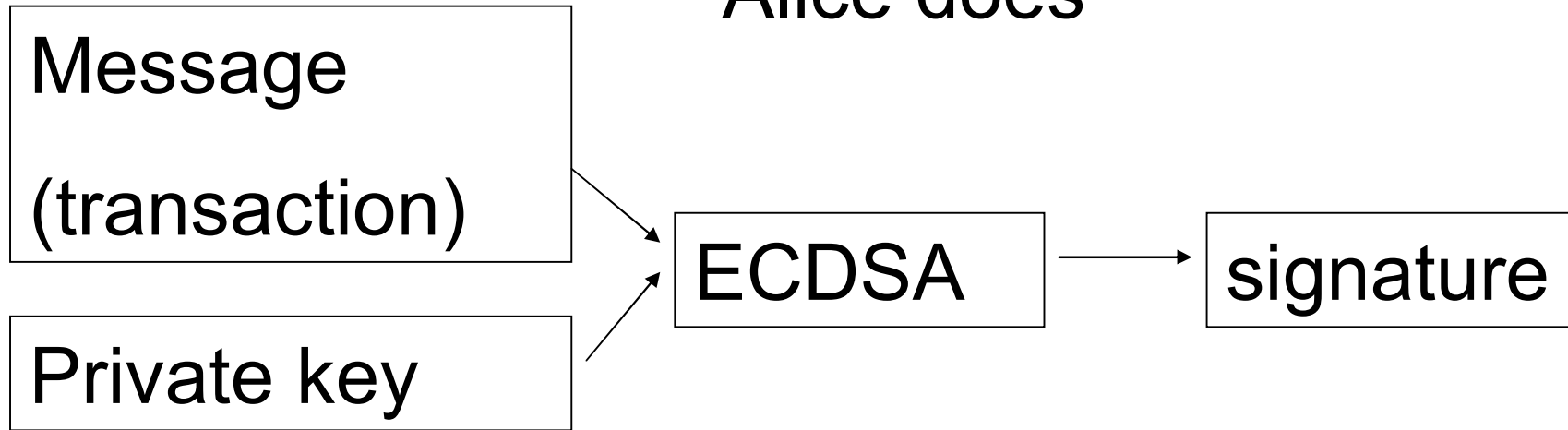
anyone knows

Public key

Public key = some function(private key)

Inverse of some function is hard to compute

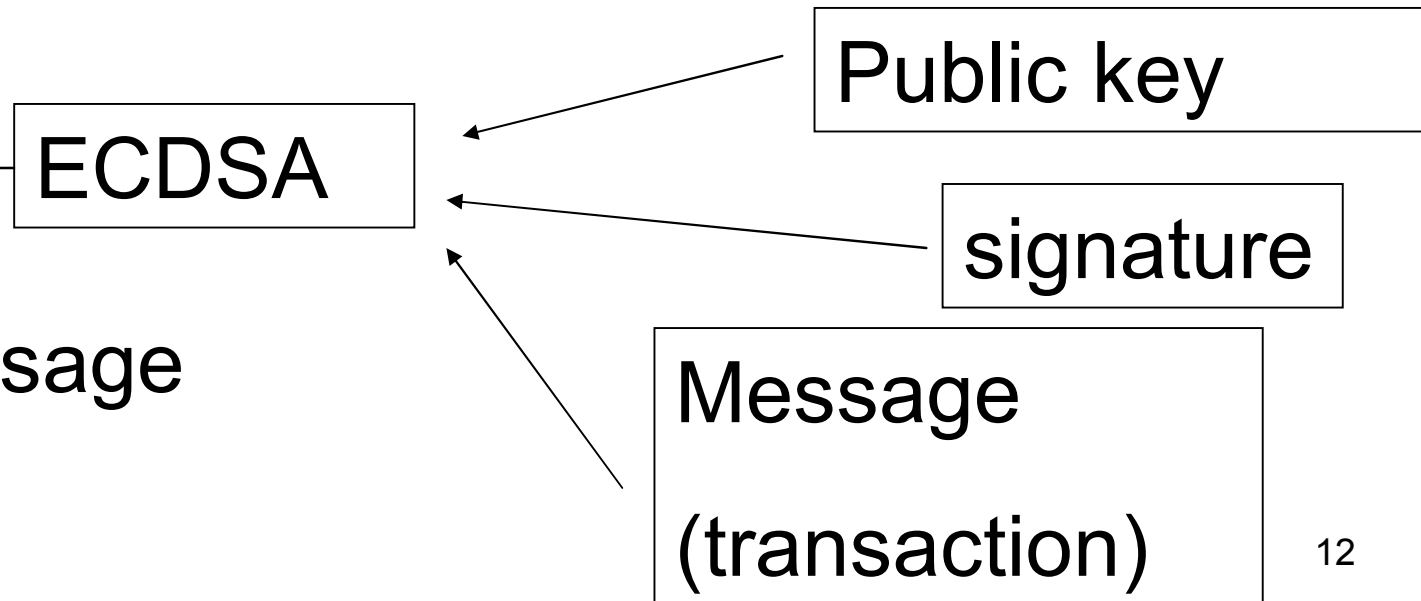
## Alice does



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## Others do

Real  
Alice's  
signature  
of the message  
or not?

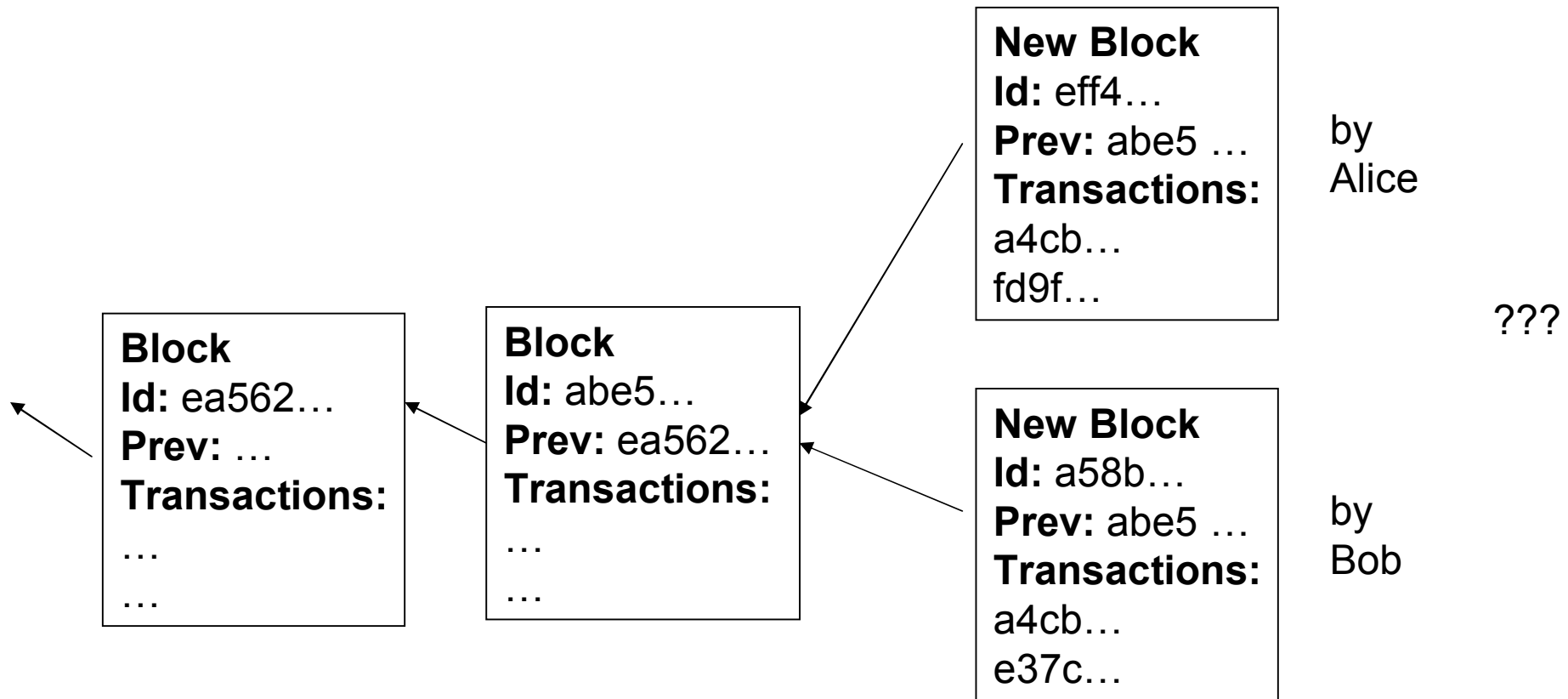
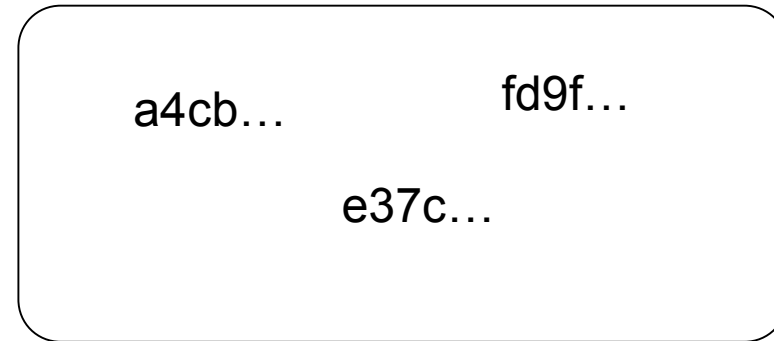


## Double spending

- 1) Alice broadcasts that she sends 5 BTC to Bob.
- 2) Bob gets message and sends her goods.
- 3) Alice broadcasts that she sends this 5 BTC to herself.
- 4) Nodes that receive 3) before 1) discard 1).

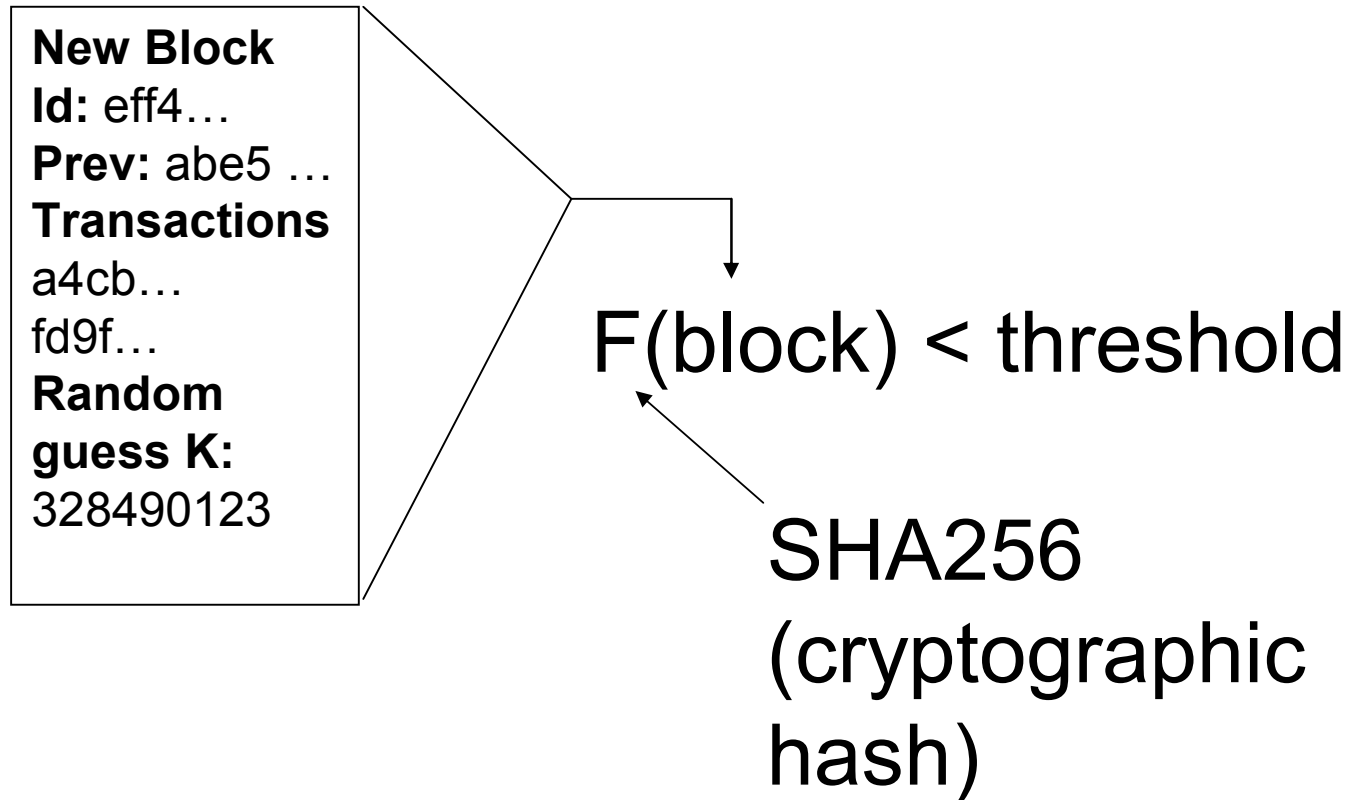
>>Contradiction in the network.

unconfirmed  
(unordered)  
transactions



# Math “puzzle”

To “solve” a block = find K such that



SHA256("Complex Systems Seminars 2015")

b5c941cdc49d79fa9fd3f777709c506f4d2256f4dfd615a54f79027b31e7b0f7

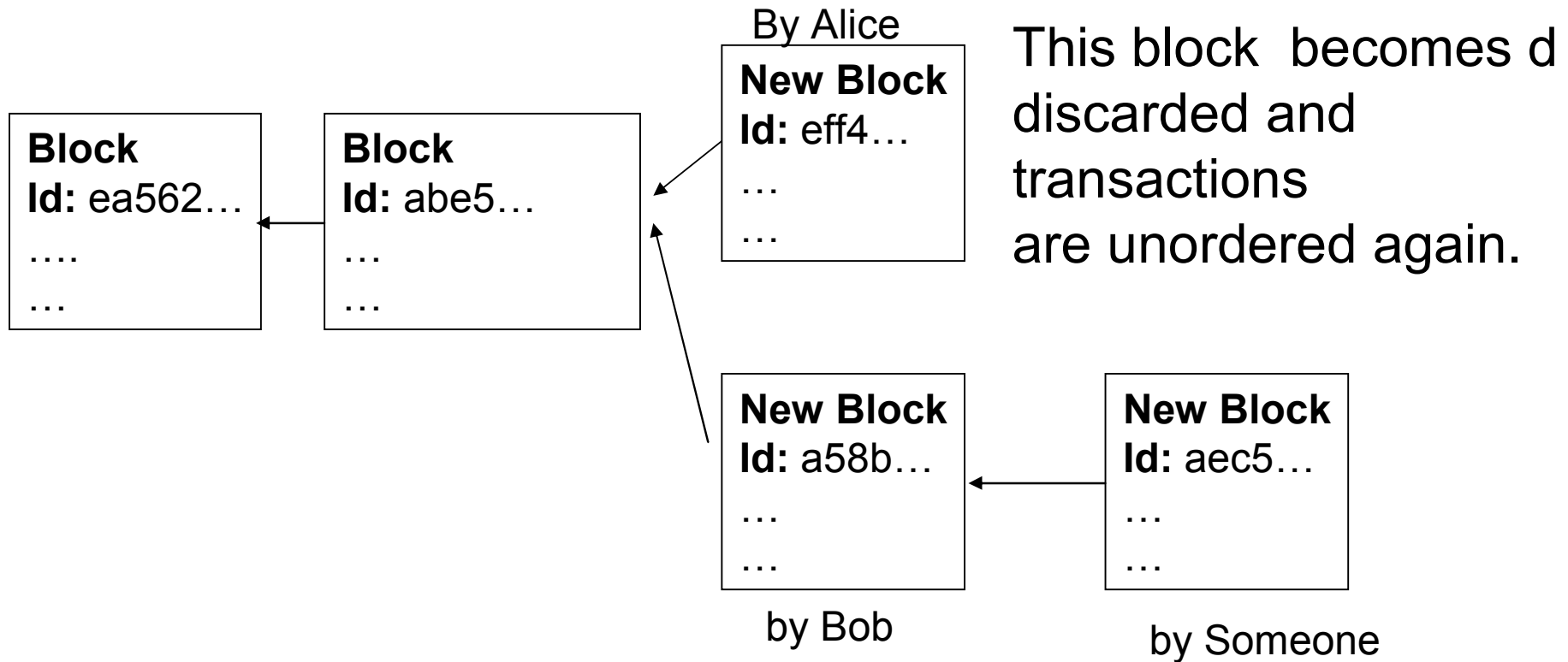
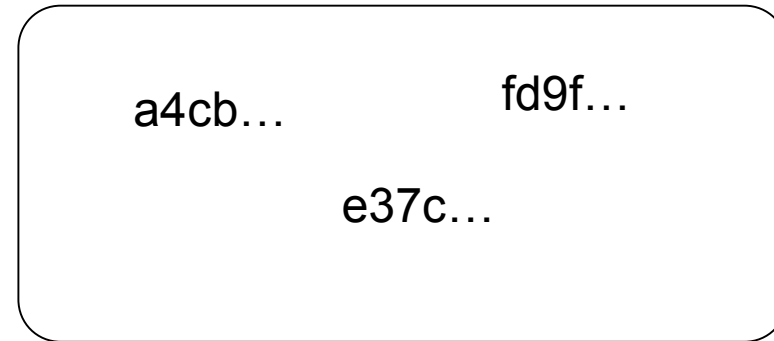
SHA256("Complex Systems Seminars 2014")

27c7b1fe7862b1d22ec190c26e0dfd657a0b85883f44fdae649fb1709ba874b3

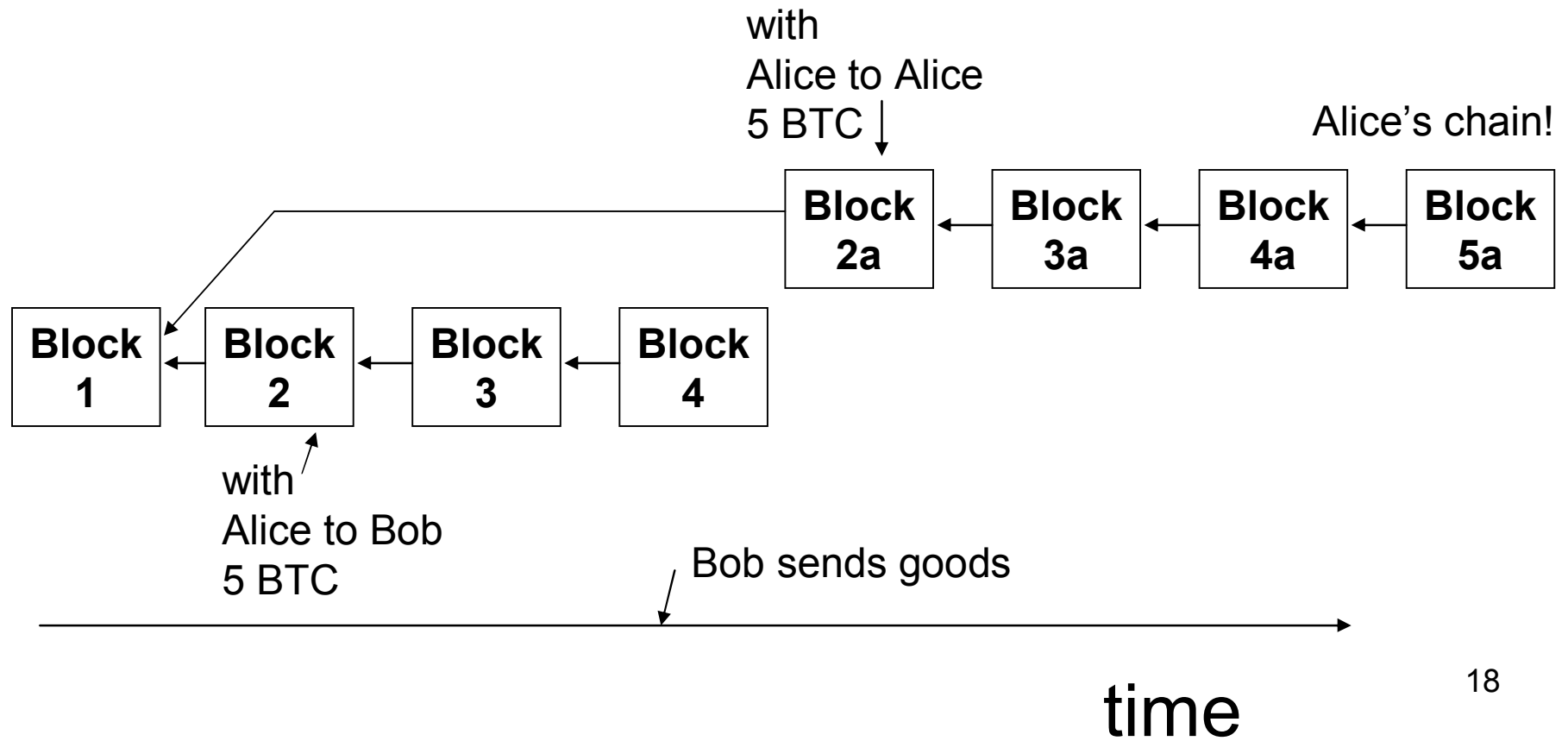
Very unpredictable



# unconfirmed (unordered) transactions



# Again double spending



**New Block**

**Id:** eff4...

**Prev:** abe5 ...

**Transactions**

a4cb...

fd9f...

**Random**

**guess:**

328490123

**Block id = SHA256(block without id)**

But with random guess

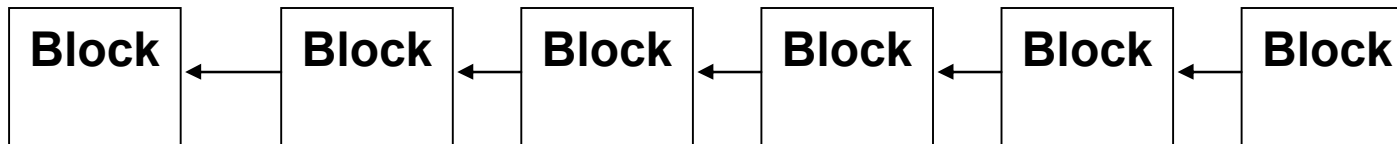


versus



$\sim 3 \cdot 10^{17}$  hashes \ second

More secure

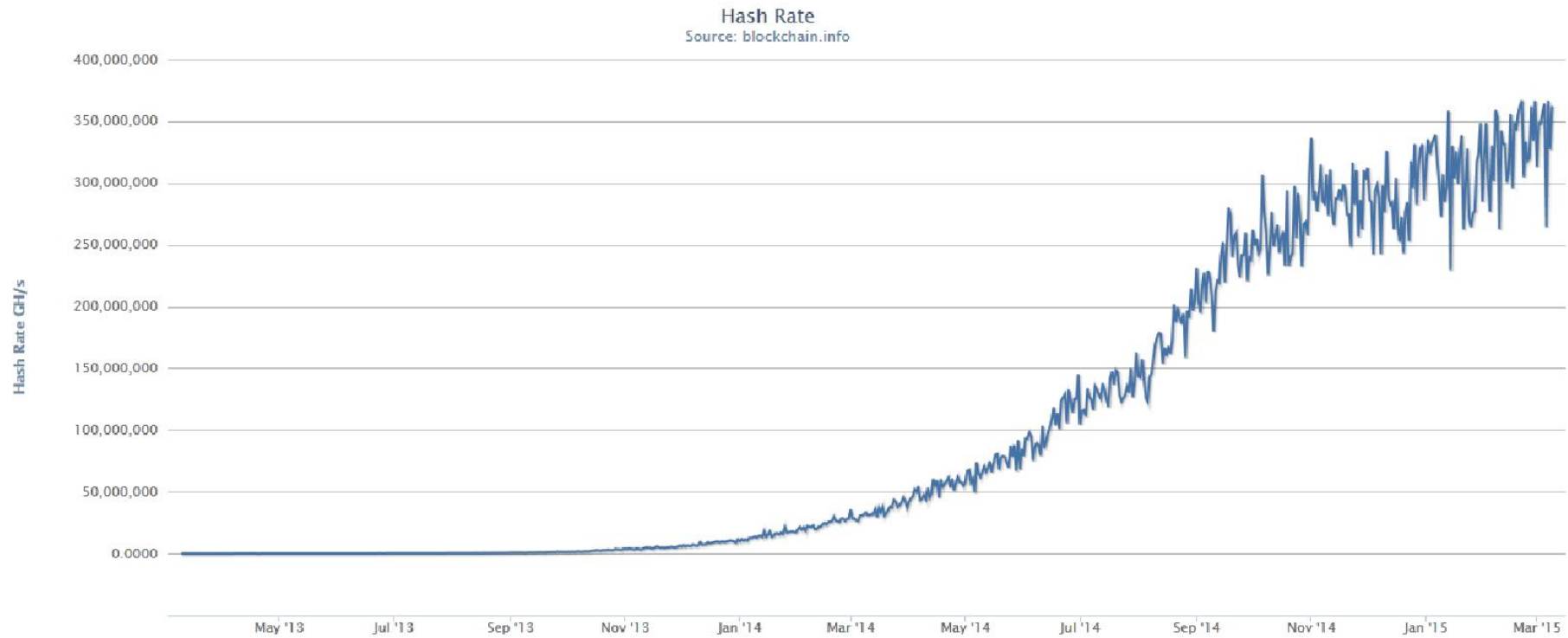


less secure



time

# Hash rate ( 1 GH/s = 10<sup>9</sup> H/s)



$$F(\text{block}) < \text{threshold}$$

# How bitcoins are generated?

Mine them! Solved block = X bitcoins!

$X \leftarrow X / 2$  every 210000 blocks (four years)

Now  $X = 25$  BTC

Already mined =  $14 * 10^6$  BTC

Overall =  $21 * 10^6$  BTC

Last will be mined in 2140

# What if all bitcoins are mined?

Fees!

Transaction may have optional fee

Miners can prefer transaction with fees

Solved block gives fees from transactions in it.

# Anonymity?

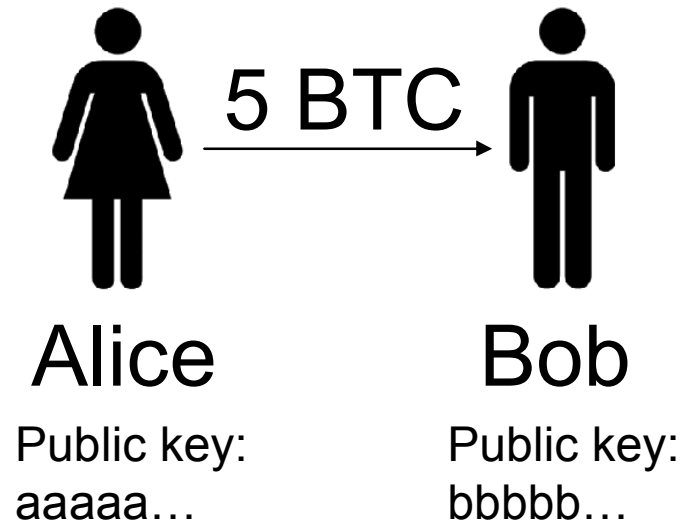
- All accounts and transactions are known.
- But which account is yours?
- New account for each transaction.



# Disadvantages.

- Wrong address? Very likely BTC will be lost forever ( $2^{160}$  addresses overall).
- Nobody guarantees anything (worse than fiat?).
- Waiting for transaction “confirmation”.
- Fees.
- Energy wasting.

# Quick recap



transaction with  
Alice as receiver:  
3 BTC, id #fe12...  
4 BTC, id #cd62...

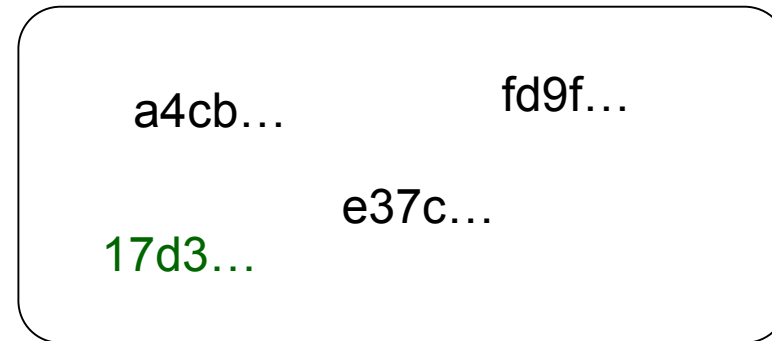
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Alice broadcasts (caricature):

Current id #17d3...,  
previous transactions #fe12..., #cd62...  
to bbbbbb... 5 BTC, fee 0.01 BTC,  
remaining 1.99 BTC to aaaaaa...

# Miners side

unconfirmed  
(unordered)  
transactions



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## Miner A

**New Block A**  
**Link to last  
block**

a4cb...; 17d3...;

$F(\text{New Block A}, K = 123) = 135151 > 1000$

$F(\text{New Block A}, K = 124) = 686976 > 1000$

....  
 $F(\text{New Block A}, K = 531) = 789959 > 1000$

**Last Block  
In History**

**New Block B**  
**Link to last  
block**

17d3...; fd9f ...;

$F(\text{New Block B}, K = 6732) = 351412 > 1000$

$F(\text{New Block B}, K = 6733) = 576489 > 1000$

....  
 $F(\text{New Block B}, K = 9859) = 997 < 1000$

## Miner B

# Miner B solves puzzle (~10 minutes)

Then Miner B broadcasts (caricature):

I (public key ...) propose next block with transactions  
17d3...; a4cb... and puzzle solution is  $K = 9859$ .

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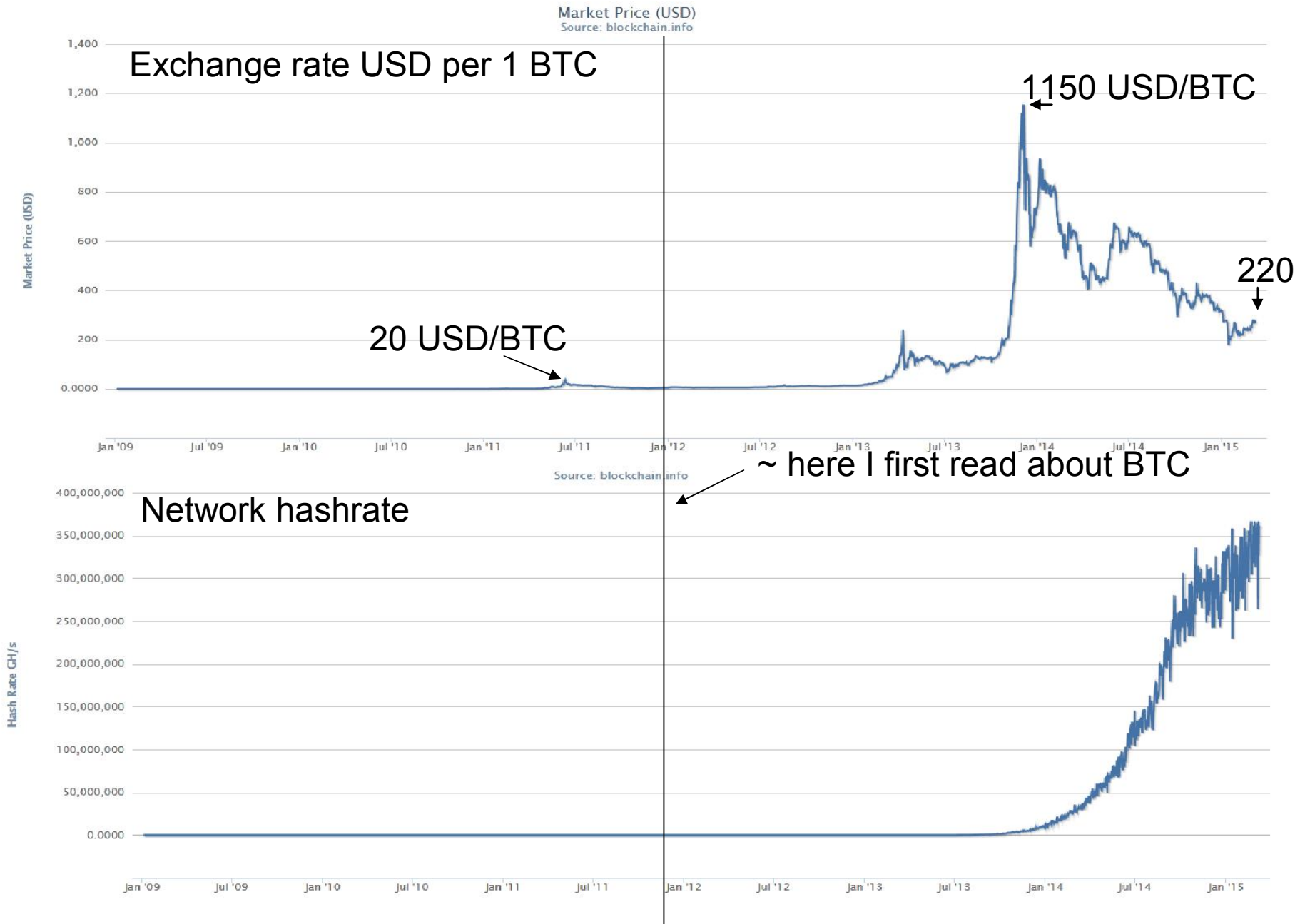
All participants (including Alice and Bob):  
Get Miner B's message, check the solution,  
update the history.

According to the rules Miner B's gets 25 BTC and all  
fees from 17d3...; fd9f...; (including 0.01 BTC  
from Alice). This block in history is a proof.

# Bob

- Knows that one block is quite risky confirmation – may be discarded by longer brunch.
- Therefore, he waits  $K$  more blocks ( $\sim K * 10$  minutes) and sends goods.
- Success!

# You said “a millionaire”



On 22nd May 2010  
Laszlo Hanyecz  
bought  
a pizza  
for 10000 BTC  
(25 USD at that time).

Sources:

0) Nakamoto, Satoshi (24 May 2009).

["Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System"](#)

1) [bitcoin.org](#)

2) How Bitcoin Works Under the Hood ([youtube](#))

Simpler view:

**The Essence of How Bitcoin Works (Non-Technical)** ([youtube](#))

**How Bitcoin Works in 5 Minutes (Technical)** ([youtube](#))

Interesting:

**Life Inside a Secret Chinese Bitcoin Mine** ([youtube](#))

(1.5 kkUSD per month)