

Cryptocurrencies

Carlos Faria

carlosfaria.com

bitcoinportugal.org

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamote satoshin@grox.com www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of directonic each would allow online physicals to be sent directly from one party to mother without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the ratio benchis are bet if a tracked third party is will required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestemps transactions by hashing them into an oragoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a neurof that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The length chain nor only arrives as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but poor that is cannot from the largest pool of CFU power. As long as a majority of CFU power is controlled by nodes that are not comparing to attack the network, they'll generate the largest chain and outpose standows. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best offer

→ 24y. From Madeira. Living in Lisbon.

Who am I?

- → Computer Science master student at IST
- → Co-Founder at Blockbird Studio (<u>www.blockbird.studio</u>)
- → Founder at Bitcoin Portugal (<u>www.bitcoinportugal.org</u>)
- → Former Volunteer at SINFO (<u>www.sinfo.org</u>)

What is Bitcoin Portugal ? <u>www.bitcoinportugal.org</u>

- → Free source of information about Bitcoin in Portuguese
- → Help people in Portugal understanding Bitcoin
- → Anyone can collaborate (<u>https://github.com/Bitcoin-Portugal</u>)



What we do at Blockbird Studio ? www.blockbird.studio

- → We are developing the first-of-its-kind Blockchain Simulator: BlockSim
- → We focuses on developing disruptive blockchain & distributed ledger solutions



What is >SINFC?





Scott Chacon Github, CIO



Drew Hintz Google, Security Engineer

>SíNFC



Richard Stallman GNU Project, Founder



Joel Spolsky Stack Overflow, Trello, Founder



Peter Sunde The Pirate Bay, Co-founder



Steve Huffman Reddit, Co-Founder



Mike Ambinder Valve, Senior Psychologist

www.sinfo.or

Let's talk about

cryptocurrencies



Evolution of Money

Money is anything used as a medium of exchange



Evolution of Money: Commodity Money

- → Barter system (1000 a.C.)
 - Pastoral society used livestock
 - Agriculture society used grain and foods
 - The Roman used cattle and salt



→ **Problems**: Storing, durability, transportation and divisibility

Evolution of Money: Metallic Money

→ Uncoined metals

- Metal were not used as coin but as a bullion
- Problem: measuring the weight and value
- → Coined metals
 - Standard coins were created
 - They had a standard weight and value
 - Fully bodied: whose face value is equal to the value of the metal contained in it
 - Token money: its face value is higher than value of metal
- → **Problem**: Storing and transportation







Evolution of Money: Paper Money

- → Originated as a receipt issued by Goldsmiths
- → These receipts were then later on used for payments
- \rightarrow In 1900 it was created in U.S. the gold standard money





Evolution of Money: Fiat Paper Money



- → A currency without intrinsic value that has been established as money, often by government regulation
- → Fiat money does not have use value, and has value only because a government maintains its

value, or because parties engaging in exchange agree on its value





Evolution of Money: Electronic Money



PayPal

Evolution of Money: Cryptocurrencies

Traits of Money	Gold	Fiat (US Dollar)	Crypto (Bitcoin)
Fungible (Interchangeable)	High	High	High
Non-Consumable	High	High	High
Portability	Moderate	High	High
Durable	High	Moderate	High
Highly Divisible	Moderate	Moderate	High
Secure (Cannot be counterleited)	Moderate	Moderate	High
Easily Transactable	Low	High	High
Scarce (Predictable Supply)	Moderate	Low	High
Sovereign (Government Issued)	Low	High	Low
Decentralized	Low	Low	High
Smart (Programmable)	Low	Low	High

Table 3.0 The degree to which gold, fast, and cryptographic currencies fulfill the traditionally recognized traits of currency as well as the new traits made possible by the invention of the blockchain.



Why did cryptocurrencies

come into existence?





POLITICS

House Extends Surveillance Law, Rejecting New Privacy Safeguards

By CHARLIE SAVAGE, EILEEN SULLIVAN and NICHOLAS FANDOS JAN. 11, 2018





President Tramp tweeted in support of an amendment to the Foreign Intelligence Survellance Act, or FISA, on Thursday. It was the latest example of him contradicting his administration, his party and even himself. By ORES GRELO on January IL, 2006 Proto by Patrick Intransity/Associated Press. Watch in Times Videe +

WASHINGTON - The House of Representatives voted on Thursday to extend the National Security Agency's warrantless surveillance program for

six years with minimal changes, rejecting a push by a bipartisan group of lawmakers to impose significant privacy limits when it sweeps up Americans' emails and other personal communications.

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Actual monetary system

- → We give the power to governments and central banks to decide the value of a currency
- → Money printing when bad used can cause serious damage to society

Venezuela's hyperinflation

The country is in the middle of a crippling economic crisis that has led to high food prices and a lack of basic goods.





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Venezuela

Growing number of Venezuelans trade bolivars for bitcoins to buy necessities

Bitcoin users still represent a tiny minority, but some believe that the currency will become more popular in Venezuela as economic uncertainty escalates



IBT -

WORLD

0 AN EDT

Venezuela Crisis: Bitcoin Seen As More Stable Alternative Amid Surge In Inflation, Banknote Chaos

BY JASON LE MIERE 🖢

ON 12/18/16 AT 8:10 AM



WS Unable to Get Dollars, Venezuelans Turn to Bitcoins

MERICAS

Unable to Get Dollars, Venezuelans Turn to Bitcoins

By Payton Guion October 14, 2014 | 11:20 pm

Most of the world's economies run in accordance to the old Wu-Tang Clan mantra of C.R.E.A.M.: "cash rules everything around me." The idea is pretty straightforward: if you have cash, you can buy things. If you don't, you can't.

But in Venezuela, citizens can have buckets of bolivares (the national currency) and still find themselves unable to buy the sorts of goods that many in the developed world take for 19 granted.

How can we transfer value to

someone without trusting any

organization?

A Centralized Money System



- → The Bank ledger can be tampered
- → The Bank can freeze accounts
- → High transactions fees

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A Decentralized Money System



- → No bank, replaced by a town hall with a public community ledger
- → Transactions are announced to the entire community
- → Transactions validated by majority of members
- → A designated person adds transactions to community ledger
- → Process managed by community and not a single authority

But ...

- → How to keep the ledger secure?
- → Verification is better performed by dedicated workers than entire community
- → No privacy
- Source: Rasheed Sabar, "What Are Cryptocurrencies?"

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A Decentralized & Distributed Money System



- → Everyone owns a personal copy of ledger and it must be synchronized with others based on certain rules (no single point of failure as several ledgers would have to be tampered)
- → Community members do not verify transactions they employ validators who get paid for the job in the community's currency (validators can be audited by community and ledger is still open)
- → System is now digital, transactions now between randomized emails that each member can access with their own secret password
 Source: Rasheed Sabar, "What Are

Cryptocurrencies?"

A <u>Secure</u> Decentralized & Distributed Money System



- → Instead of randomly choosing a validator, choose one that solves a cryptographic puzzle fastest
- → Solving puzzles costs real-world resources, this procedure makes it costly to propose ledger updates
- → Tampering with a ledger requires more resources than other validators combined
 - This is called "Nakamoto consensus"

Source: Rasheed Sabar, "What Are Cryptocurrencies?"

Bitcoin



Announcing the first release of Bitcoin, a new electronic cash system that uses a peer-topeer network to prevent double-spending. It's completely decentralized with no server or central authority. – **Satoshi Nakamoto, og January 2009**, announcing Bitcoin on SourceForge.

- → Bitcoin solved the **double spending problem**: preventing that one entity spends the same amount twice
- → In Bitcoin the "validators" are called **Miners**
- → These miners are rewarded via issuance of new bitcoins
- \rightarrow Bitcoin supply is limited to 21M coins by 2040
- → The "community ledger" is called **Blockchain**

Blockchain?



Morkin Root: 872059742711236028a3645840138565 8555950240256830801652641437402

Transactions

Previous block hash: teams induce inducer: 7/4408/88/cm 4e075/c8/c4/5ca1e1165/c2466a156c6/f Teamlang: 2017-10-12 09:14:25

Nance: 1530454797

Merkie Root:

Difficulty: 1,123,863,285,132,97

Sect63b40ea21cc7e8e250c522515bc0 7205b51b77004a6411cdb7730780edc Header

Decentralised

GLOBAL BITCOIN NODES DISTRIBUTION Reachable nodes as of Thu Apr 05 2010 21:32:11 GMT+0100 (WEST).

11183 NODES

24-hour charts >

Top 10 countries with their respective number of reachable nodes are as follow.

RANK	COUNTRY	NODES				
1	United States	2712 (24.25%)				
2	Germany	2013 (18.00%)				
з	China	1083 (9.68%)				
4	France	681 (6.09%)				
5	Netherlands	509 (4.55%)				
6	United Kingdom	418 (3.74%)				
7	Cenede	402 (3.59%)				
8	Russian Federation	359 (3.21%)				
9	n/a	299 (2.67%)				
10	Singapore	234 (2.09%)				
More (104) >						



Map shows concentration of neachable Bitcoin nodes found in countries around the world.

LIVE MAP

Cryptocurrencies?

- → Serve different purposes and can differ by features:
 - Transaction speed, privacy, monetary policy, tamper resistance mechanics, governance
- \rightarrow It uses cryptography to secure the system
- → Private key owner owns the cryptocurrency unit
- \rightarrow Permissionless: open to anyone
- → Transparent
- → Limited supply

Cryptocurrencies serve different purposes



More than 1500 cryptocurrencies on the markets

Smart contracts

1



An option contract between parties is written as code into the blockchain. The individuals involved are anonymous, but the contact is the public ledger.

A triggering event like an expiration date and strike price is hit and the contract executes itself according to the coded terms.

2

Regulators can use the blockchain to understand the activity in the market while maintaining the privacy of individual actors' positions

З

Why Smart contracts?



Coins vs Tokens: Categorization of Cryptocurrencies



Tokens Made in Portugal



Appcoins



UTRUST



eSolidar

Raised: \$15,300,000

1 AAPC = 0.30 USD

Raised: \$20,000,000

ICO coming this year

1 UTK = 0.11 USD



Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs)

- → Developers who build dApps create "tokens" to provision services in their applications
- → Developers can sell tokens to investors in order to raise funds at various stages of dApp development
- → An unregulated mean of **crowdfunding** via use of cryptocurrency
 - Can be a source of capital for startup companies
- → In an ICO a percentage of the newly issued tokens are sold to investors in exchange for legal tender or other cryptocurrencies such as Ethereum or Bitcoin

Top ICOs

- → Telegram **Storage**, Proxy, DNS, Services, Payments
- → Filecoin **\$250M** : Decentralized storage network
- → Tezos **\$232M** : Self-amending cryptographic ledger
- → EOS **\$185M** : Open source platform for scalable decentralized apps
- → BAT \$35M in 30 seconds (\$1.2M per second) : Blockchain-based digital advertising
- → UET **\$40,000** in 3 days

UET = Useless Ethereum Token, it is a "joke coin"

"UET is a standard ERC20 token, so you can hold it and transfer it. Other than that... nothing. Absolutely nothing."



Why Most ICO's Will Fail: A Cold Hard Truth

- → Investors are investing millions into concepts that don't even have an alpha version of their product
- → Investors are desperate to put their money in because they think that ICOs are a way to get rich quick
- → In order to cash in on this, developers are creating products more aimed towards ICOs than to give actual value
- → Because of the "Greater Fool Theory." the value of the tokens gets inflated

ICOs compared to traditional fundraising mechanisms

	ю	Equity Crowdfunding	Reward Crowdfunding	vc	IPO
Startup stage	Prototype	Prototype	Prototype	Prototype→late stage	Late stage
Equity	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Requirement	White paper (optional) - Desired amount - Project milestones - Team - Types of tokens - Exchange ratio	Educational materials - Investment description - Types of securities - Investment limits	Educational materials - Project description - Marketing deck - Types of rewards	Pitch deck - Management - Use of funds - Business model	Prospectus - Company description - Types of securities - Management - Financial info
Investors	Blockchain enthusiasts	Angel investors	Early adopters	Limited partners	Public
Period	3-6 months	I-3 months	I-2 months	3-12 months	>1 year
Fundraising cost	Low	Medium	Low	High	High
Channel	Online	Online	Online	Offline	Offline
Liquidity	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High
Downside risks	Project fails, fraud	Bankrupt	Project fails	Devalue, bankrupt	Price drops

Blockchain equity funding pales in comparison to ICOs Quarterly blockchain equity and ICO financing. Q3'16 - Q4'17



Do you have a great idea?



www.blockbird.studio

We'll help you build it



www.blockchange.capital

We'll help you in the fundraising

Contact us!

Cryptocurrency market into perspective



Total Market Capitalization

Blockchain Startup Landscape



7.7 bi \$ The market for blockchain-related products and services forecast for 2022, up from \$242 million last year.



Percentage of large corporations that are actively considering or in the process of deploying blockchain solutions.



Percentage of global GDP that could be stored, via digital assets, on blockchain by 2025, according to the World Economic Forum.

1.2 bi \$

Venture capital investment, to date, into more than a thousand blockchain startups, about one third in Europe.



"I see blockchain as a game changer and I want Europe to be at the forefront of its development. We need to establish the right enabling environment - a Digital Single Market for blockchain so that all citizens can benefit, instead of a patchwork of initiatives."

European Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society, Mariya Gabriel (Feb 2018)



"Technologies like blockchain can help reduce costs while increasing trust, traceability and security. They have huge potential for making social and economic transactions more secure online by guarding against an attack and removing the need for any middleman. We want to build on Europe's substantial talent base and excellent startups to become a leading world region that will develop and invest in the rollout of blockchain."

Vice-President for the European Digital Single Market, Andrus Ansip (Feb 2018)

Questions?

carlosfaria.com

bitcoinportugal.org

blockbird.studio

email@carlosfaria.com

Start with Bitcoin

- → How to start using Bitcoin?
 - PT: <u>bitcoinportugal.org/comecar</u>
 - EN: <u>bitcoin.org/en/getting-started</u>
- → I'm developer. Can I play with Bitcoin? Yes!
 - "Mastering Bitcoin": <u>bitcoinbook.info</u>
 - Bitcoin in JavaScript World:
 - <u>bcoin.io</u>
 - github.com/bitcoinjs/bitcoinjs-lib

email@carlosfaria.com