## FTEC 4004 E-payment Systems and Cryptocurrency Technologies Tutorial 9 Get a taste of Bitcoin

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### Homework 4 was just released! It is about Bitcoin.

#### Background Story – A \$284 Million Pizza

Some of you may have heard about this famous story of the first Bitcoin purchase:



On May 18th 2010 Laszlo Hanyecz made known he was willing to buy 2 pizzas for a price of 10,000 Bitcoins. At the time this was worth \$41. Four days later, May 22nd, the transaction took place. This date has become known as Bitcoin Pizza Day.

These two pizzas are worth \$574,050,000 today (Apr 8 2021). This value is called *Bitcoin Pizza Index* (a joke).

Laszlo posted his experience on the Bitcoin forum when he did this. The original post can be found here: <u>https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=137.0</u>.

The transaction id (TXID) of this purchase is:

## Overview of today's topic

• Show you how to become an average Bitcoin user

## What can you learn?

- Bitcoin knowledge that everybody knows
  - History of Bitcoin
  - Why's Bitcoin special
  - Basic concepts: units, wallet, etc.
- Get started with Bitcoin
  - Setup a wallet
  - How to buy Bitcoin
  - How to send/receive Bitcoin
- How to explore Bitcoin data
  - Inspect Bitcoin transaction data online
  - Observe details of blocks and transactions

### Before we start ...

Short discussion on HW 3

- If you have no question, start creating your (first) Bitcoin wallet (you may refer to <u>https://bitcoin.org/</u>).
- I will send the first student who paste his/her wallet address in Zoom chat some real Bitcoin (0.5 mBTC, or 0.0005 BTC).

### Bitcoin is 12 years old!

Original paper: Oct 31, 2008 Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

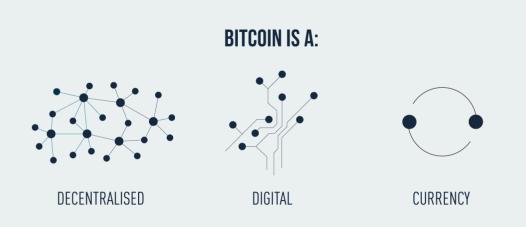
> Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

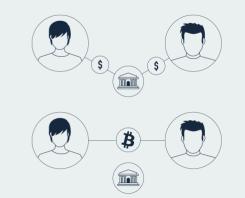
#### 1. Introduction

Commerce on the Internet has come to rely almost exclusively on financial institutions serving as trusted third parties to process electronic payments. While the system works well enough for most transactions, it still suffers from the inherent weaknesses of the trust based model. Completely non-reversible transactions are not really possible, since financial institutions cannot avoid mediating disputs.

https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf



#### IT IS MONEY THAT IS STORED DIGITALLY & SENT VIA THE INTERNET



#### **PEER-TO-PEER**

You will hear a lot that bitcoin is **peer-to-peer**. This means that coins are sent directly from one user to another - without a bank or intermediary for clearance.

This minimises transaction times and costs.

### More about the history

- Besides authoring the paper, Satoshi also wrote code for the initial version of Bitcoin. (version 0.1 released on Sourceforge)
- Control was handed over to Bitcoin community in late 2010, coins he owned was never touched (*maybe*) until now, which once (Dec 2017) valued over US\$19 billion.

### Estimating wallets and bitcoins owned by Satoshi using Hash-rate and Transactions analysis

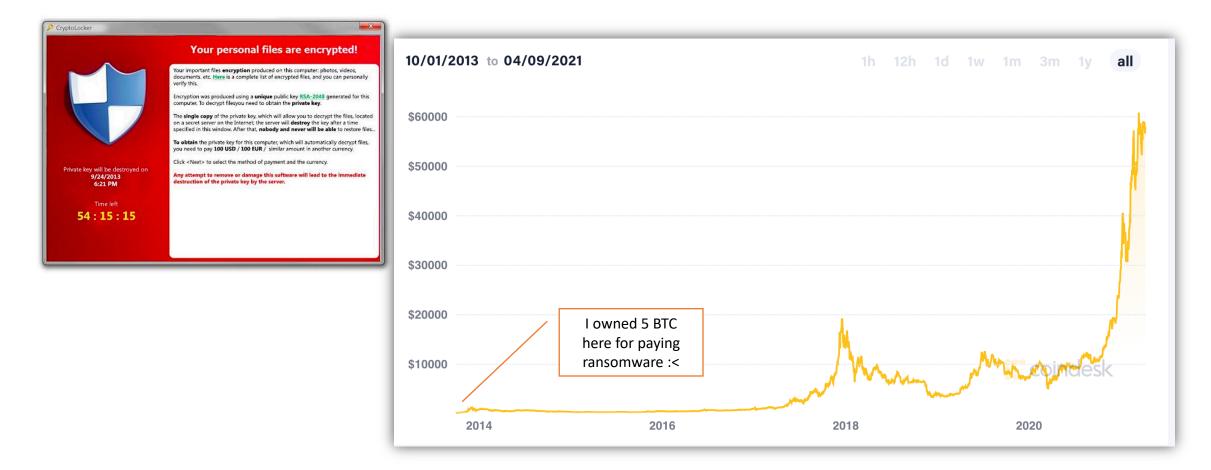
Publisher: IEEE



Cite This

In this paper, we proposed a new method to estimate the coins owned by Bitcoin users by analyzing the hash rate and transactions data. Our results indicated that Satoshi owns a total of 920 addresses with a total of 61,004.27 BTC. We also have noticed that Satoshi was still active in the network in April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018, where he traded some of his coins using one of the early mapped address to him. In our future work, we aim to include more analyzing features to this study to accurately estimate addresses owned by the same user and detect all transactions and addresses involved in the illegal activities.

# Do you still remember the first time you heard about Bitcoin? Did you ever owned some?



Bitcoin Units The smallest unit is Satoshi (proposed by Ribuck in 2010)

### **Bitcoin Units of Measure**

1 Satoshi = 0.0000001 B 10 Satoshi = 0.0000010 B 100 Satoshi = 0.0000100 B = 1 Bit / μBTC (you-bit) 1,000 Satoshi = 0.0001000 B 100,000 Satoshi = 0.0010000 B = 1 mBTC (em-bit) 1,000,000 Satoshi = 0.0100000 B = 1 cBTC (bitcent) 10,000,000 Satoshi = 0.1000000 B 100,000 Satoshi = 1.0000000 B

### Get started – Setup your wallet

#### What's your operating system?

Mobile wallets



- Portable and convenient; ideal when making transactions face-to-face
- Designed to use QR codes to make quick and seamless transactions
- App marketplaces can delist/remove wallet making it difficult to receive future updates
- Damage or loss of device can potentially lead to loss of funds

#### Web wallets

#### Desktop wallets



- Environment enables users to have complete control over funds
- Some desktop wallets offer hardware wallet support, or can operate as full nodes
- O Difficult to utilize QR codes when making transactions
- Susceptible to bitcoin-stealing malware/spyware/viruses

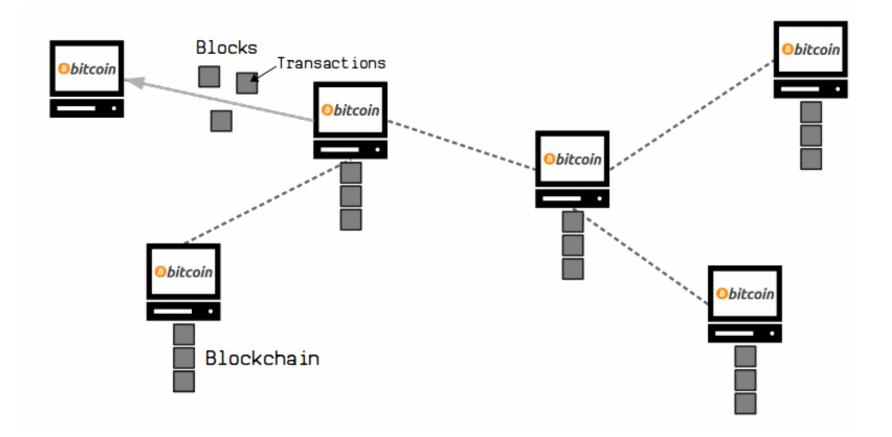
#### Hardware wallets

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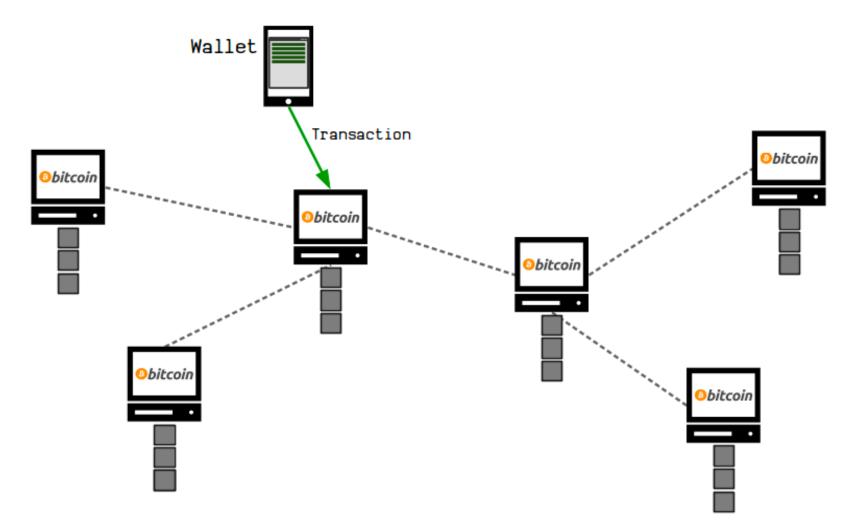
### Full node mode

You need to download the full blockchain (over 250 GB) and do verfication, then you can start making transactions



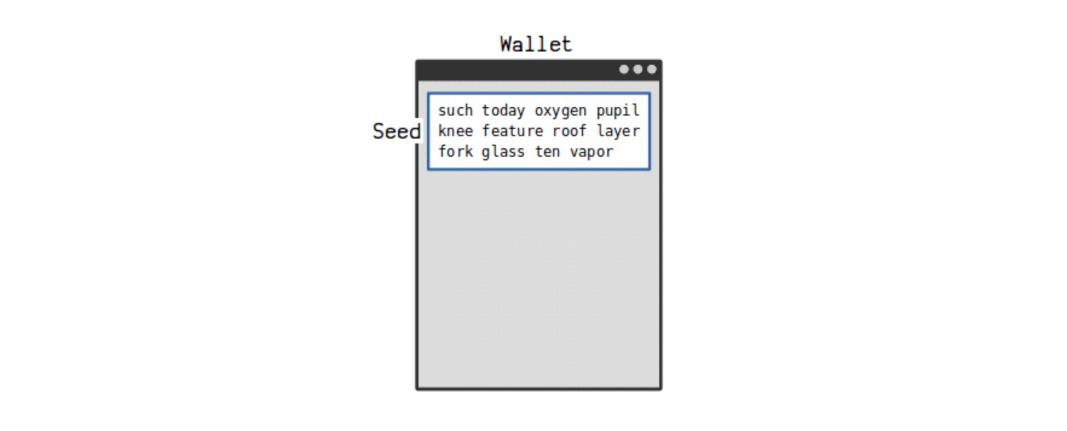
### Light wallet

Need to trust other machines with full nodes, but save you a lot of disk space.

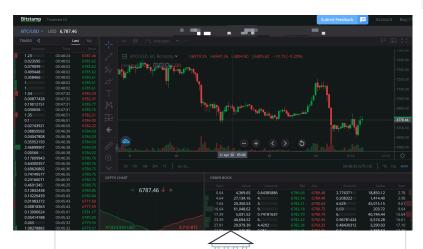


### Seed

Random generated words (your secret) used to generate rotating wallet addresses.







LocalBitcoins.com Buy bitcoins Sell bitcoins Post a trade Help -

#### Buy bitcoins online in Hong Kong

Seller	Payment method	Price / BTC
esc_delete (30+; 100%) •	National bank transfer: Hong Kong	53,038.75 HKD
ronaldlee0917 (3000+; 100%) •	National bank transfer: Hong Kong	53,141.78 HKD
easybtc116 (10 000+; 100%) •	National bank transfer: Hong Kong	53,984.00 HKD
illuminatus_btc (1; 100%) •	Cash deposit: HSBC	55,139.30 HKD
llansky (3000+; 99%) •	Paypal	61,904.87 HKD
AlfredoJF (500+; 100%) •	National bank transfer: Hong Kong	63,541.47 HKD



#### Browse a P2P Directory

Using an exchange based off of a peerto-peer directory lets you search and browse through various sellers of bitcoin. Sellers have reviews and feedback scores to help you choose.



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#### Use a Bitcoin ATM

Bitcoin ATMs work like a regular ATM, except they allow you to deposit and withdrawal money so that you can buy and sell bitcoin. Coin ATM Radar has an interactive map to help you find the closest bitcoin ATM near you.

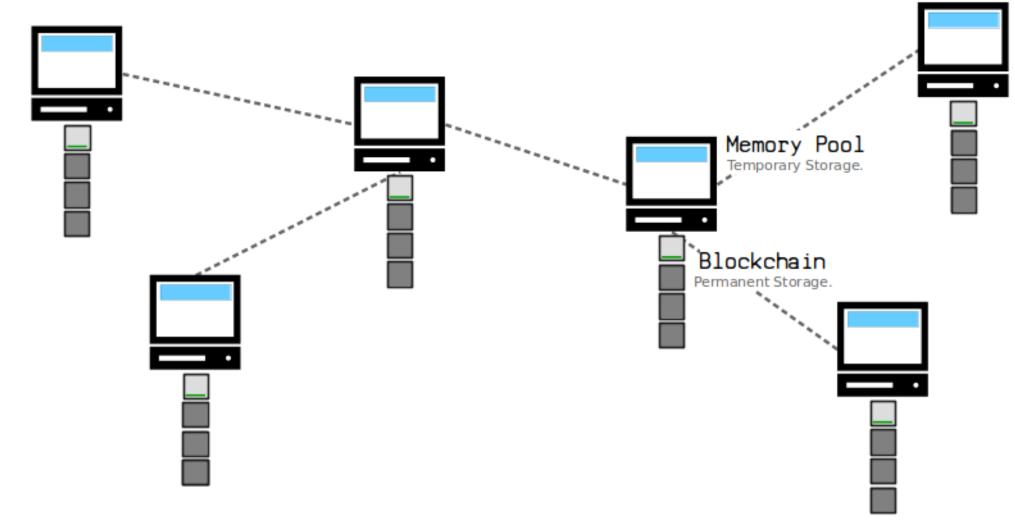
#### Use a Bitcoin Exchange

Our Bitcoin Exchange page, lists many different businesses that can help you buy bitcoin using your bank account.

## Send Bitcoin

		Electrum 3.3.8	- 4004walle	t [standard]	
F	Receiver's address	🖳 History	Send	Receive	
Pay to	1CMZrpJS3mCKJLXz4wl	DLiJrJDBmKemxKva			 io 📂
Description					
Amount	0.5 mBTC	Max			
Fee	3.5 sat/byte	x 226 bytes =	0.00791	mBTC	
Fee deter	Target: Within 5 k Current rate: 3.5 mines the priority of you	sat/byte Send			
Balance: 3.5 m	втс				 🔒 💥 💲 🔵

### What happends to transactions



### Inspect transaction data

	Transaction
Transaction ID: TXID	
63ef7c9d58263b0ecf3dfc01aa2a7824512b43fd71e33	346fdd06325459795ea
Status: 46 confirmations	Size: 1204 bytes
Date: 2020-04-13 18:51	RBF: False
Amount received: 3.5 mBTC	LockTime: 625748
Fee: unknown	Included in block: 00000000000000000000000987f559a600e33ec13371e755fb6f44e382006c63d5e
	At block height: 625748
Outputs (32)	
1CMZrpJS3mCKJLXz4wDLiJrJDBmKemxKva	3.5
1DaSb4mmsyYw2hDhNag4eo3sKTwkzVz2fx	6.09648
3569krk3CPP54zaTckWbR54yYMznMYn84y	6.10956
1K29LMQfrC9z5BRogfoDRkrnuuJtmXnLgt 173FLrWtVUurqj24ooFh9wyZB2nBKauDzH	7.16022 7.47104
Copy 🗱 Export Save	Sign Broadcast Close

## Explore public blockchain data

# There are some website for searching/browsing (Bitcoin) blockchain data

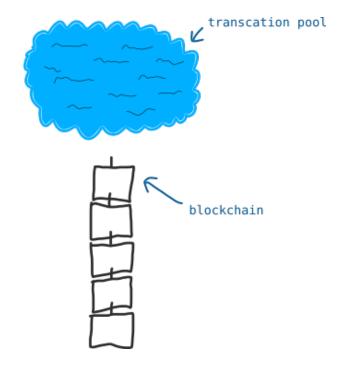
E	BLOCKCHAIN.COM	Products	Data	Explorer	Q		Login	Sign	Up
			INVES "Best Perfor	ST WITH AMFEIX ming Crypto Fund of 2020 ~ ADVERTI:		_ ▲			
Block	Explorer	Q Searc	h for things I	like address, trans	saction, block		All Blockchains	•	Search
₿	<b>Bitcoin</b> \$6,873.56	Latest b	locks						View more blocks
	Blocks	Height	Hash			Mined	Miner	Size	
	Transactions	625869	01ea28dcb	0162365fa3fb837	bc02a687d4ef5b854	. 9 minutes	BTC.com	106,352	bytes
	Average Fee	625868	0d3a97d22	242e7d0013a720	c3ac3bf39ee10c41f9	11 minutes	F2Pool	199,200	bytes
	Average Value	625867	03b19c69e	e06d6b6d858963	3446e4f0c75a0125fe	. 12 minutes	BTC.com	806,781	bytes
	Difficulty	625866	0a491c049	942341250d4b0k	oc149cfa3a10b956e2	. 15 minutes	Unknown	1,161,711	bytes
	Hashrate	625865	0d3132472	2795c129ec86ec	3722d7b58acf3b74a	31 minutes	BTC.com	663,416	bytes
	Mempool		· · · · · ·			oz · ·		~~~ ~~~	

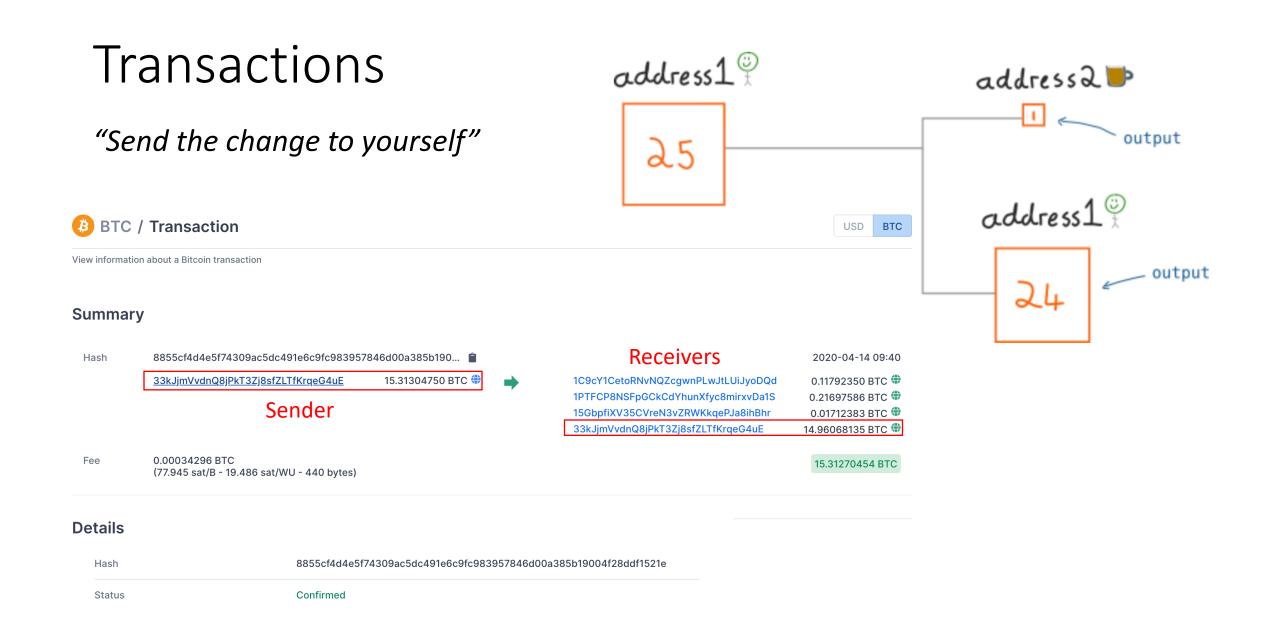


# A **block** is a bunch of **transactions** that have been added to the **blockchain**.

BTC / Block

Block at depth 625869 in the Bitcoin I	blockchain
Hash	000000000000000000000001ea28dcb162365fa3fb837bc02a687d4ef5b854392865 📋
Confirmations	7
Timestamp	2020-04-14 10:09
Height	625869
Miner	BTC.com
Number of Transactions	238
Difficulty	14,715,214,060,656.53
Merkle root	f1179ecec9da92f985575b9c717d36879a8c877ea8af4d7b982cdc3665afa7a9
Block Reward	12.5000000 BTC
Fee Reward	0.00946948 BTC





### Demo Time

## Recommended Readings & References

- Lean me a Bitcoin, <u>https://learnmeabitcoin.com/</u>, where most animations in my slides come from.
- Bitcoin Wiki, <u>https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/</u>, a comprehensive wiki for Bitcoin
- *"But how does bitcoin actually work?"* by 3Blue1Brown, <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBC-nXj3Ng4&t=198s</u>, the best video explaining how Bitcoin works I've seen.
- The original Bitcoin paper, <u>https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf</u>
- "A beginners' guide to using the Bitcoin testnet", <u>https://www.armedia.com/blog/bitcoin-testnet-beginners-guide/</u>, if you want to play with Bitcoin without paying any real money.