

Drivechain

Overview, Demo, Teasers

Construct 2017 – January 30th

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Agenda

1. What are sidechains? How SCs must work.
2. Design Philosophy – Specific choices made by DC.
3. Some technical details, and diagrams.
4. Screenshots of DC software.
5. Sneak Peak at Future Awesome Sidechains.

What are sidechains?

- An “alt-chain” is a blockchain with “alt” rules and abilities. (Different cost/benefit tradeoff.) :)
 - “alt-coin” = alt-chain + new *monetary network*.
 - “sidechain” = alt-chain + inherits *monetary network*.
 - (Note that *monetary networks* are *inherently adversarial*.)

:(

- Imagine that you had to use a different unit of money in each store? Wouldn't that kind of defeat the entire purpose of money?
- Blockchain = **competing** currency, Sidechain = **competing** code (only!).
- Opt-in – user can choose all, none, or some new features. Privatization.
- Bitcoin will always have the best code, b/c it can copy anything out there!

How to make SCs?

- Given the extreme benefits of this tech, it might surprise you how close we've been to the solution this whole time.
- Conditional on an Altcoin Existing, take it and:
 - Add new Setup with zero initial coins, and no block subsidy. ✓
 - Find a way to secure the chain, without block rewards (and potentially without fees, as fees will be uncertain) – called “merged mining” and easy ✓
 - Add some “Accounting”
 - When main balance goes down, causes side balance to go up – easy ✓
 - When side balance goes down, causes main balance to go up - ???

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The Critical Requirement: How does Bitcoin know 'who to pay' and 'how much'?

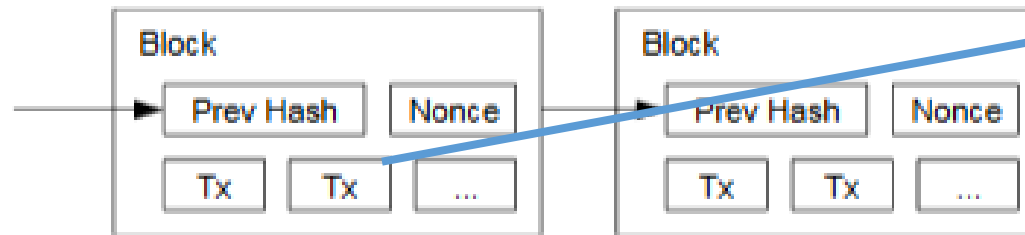
- Answer: we just assert it, blindly. Miners get to 'pay anyone' 'any amount'.
- Threat Model is:
 - What if miners assert the wrong thing?
 - Are we able to protect ourselves? Can we punish transgressor(s)?
- How does the design address this threat?
 - 'Knowing' → 'Caring' → Responding (Passively and Actively)
 - Asymmetric Effort – costly to attack, (relatively) easy to block
- Next 3 slides are boring text about this.

Knowing You're Under Attack – Learning that the Miner has Submitted Wrongly

- We can only know by checking everything for ourselves (Positive Proof).
- But that isn't interesting! (No efficiency gain -- effective hard fork).
- Alternatively, we can get very strong evidence against 'wrongness' if:
 - It is easy to sound the alarm on 'wrongness', easy to check the alarm...
 - ...and no alarm has been sounded. (Negative Proof)
- We need a “human perception” version of HashCash: easy-to-check, but difficult-to-create.
 - Easy to check: Withdrawal-validity *condenses* to one 'true/false' question.
 - Difficult to create: we ask the 't/f' question *infrequently* (say, once per 2 or 3 months). We constrain the system such that there is only one “true” per period.
 - Thus, the 'alarm' is fast to check, but “slow to require”.
 - (We make up for the inconvenience later – using Atomic Swaps, LN, SoL ... “layer-3”.)

Progressing: “We Know” → “We Care”

- We’ve established that [1] the assertion is blind, but [2] we can easily discover if it is incorrect. “If it were an attack, someone would have pointed it out by now”.
- We want to improve this to “if it were **anything less than perfect**, someone would have pointed it out by now”.



If it were possible for miner to attack *one* tx in isolation, that would be bad. Other users might say “not my problem”. To address this, in Bitcoin, one modification screws the block up for everyone.

- Large ‘superblock’ of all withdrawal throughput.
- If the ‘true/false’ question = ‘false’, then **no one’s funds are safe**.

Using “We Care” to inflict Penalties on Attacker

- Now, every attack will be:
 1. Obvious to everyone (easy to observe that attack is happening).
 2. Deliberate (ie, inexcusable).
 3. “Unquenchable” (miner is not demanding something reasonable – instead, asking for the ability to rob everyone).
- How might users react to such an attack:
 - Decline to use the sidechain (miners lose future txn fees).
 - Decline to use *any* sidechains (all txn fees lost, all SCs).
 - Adjust their valuation of BTC downward, sidechain experiment dead (this impacts the price of BTC, decreases purchasing power of Mainchain fees and even the Mainchain block subsidy).
- Call up miners, find out what’s wrong. Threaten with: new mining pools, soft fork to reject attack, HF to change PoW algo.

Details – BTC moving in and out of SC

Main-to-Side

(Much Earlier)

Transaction 1: 96e08e333304dad95d10...

17bAY2JM37he7t.. OP_RETURN 1MFWbAqkcA6Pjz... → **4HftNSm282A3rG..**

Transaction 2: ff44d9cdda857a902cf698...

14e4o4b5yibp4w.. OP_RETURN 1QAtLEPrxddW9D... → **4HftNSm282A3rG..**

Transaction 3: 653cbe17844eba9df26ad...

1WEZNFsw5trRJU.. OP_RETURN 1teQsVXAXxrCtTT... → **4HftNSm282A3rG..**

Three deposits, from Bitcoin (orange) to an address (green) on a Bitcoin sidechain (bold green). The Mainchain BTC are trapped “in **4HftNSm282A3rG..**”.

Sidechain

(Very Recent Past)

17bAY2JM37he7t.. OP_WITHDRAW 96e08e333304dad95d10... OP_RETURN 1ExTxQbQrdXXJM... → 1BitcoinEater000..

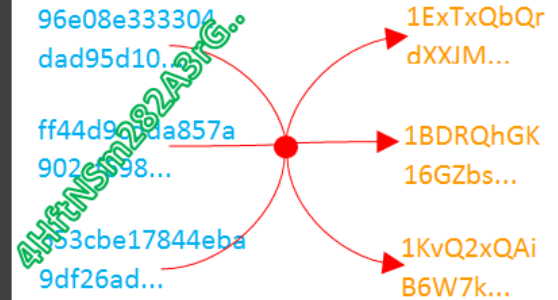
14e4o4b5yibp4w.. OP_WITHDRAW ff44d9cdda857a902cf698... OP_RETURN 1BDRQhGK16GZbs... → 1BitcoinEater000..

1WEZNFsw5trRJU.. OP_WITHDRAW 653cbe17844eba9df26ad... OP_RETURN 1KvQ2xQAiB6W7k... → 1BitcoinEater000..

Three individual withdrawals (**WT**s), from a Sidechain (green) to the Mainchain (orange). Software selects Bitcoin txns (blue) to match the desired amounts.

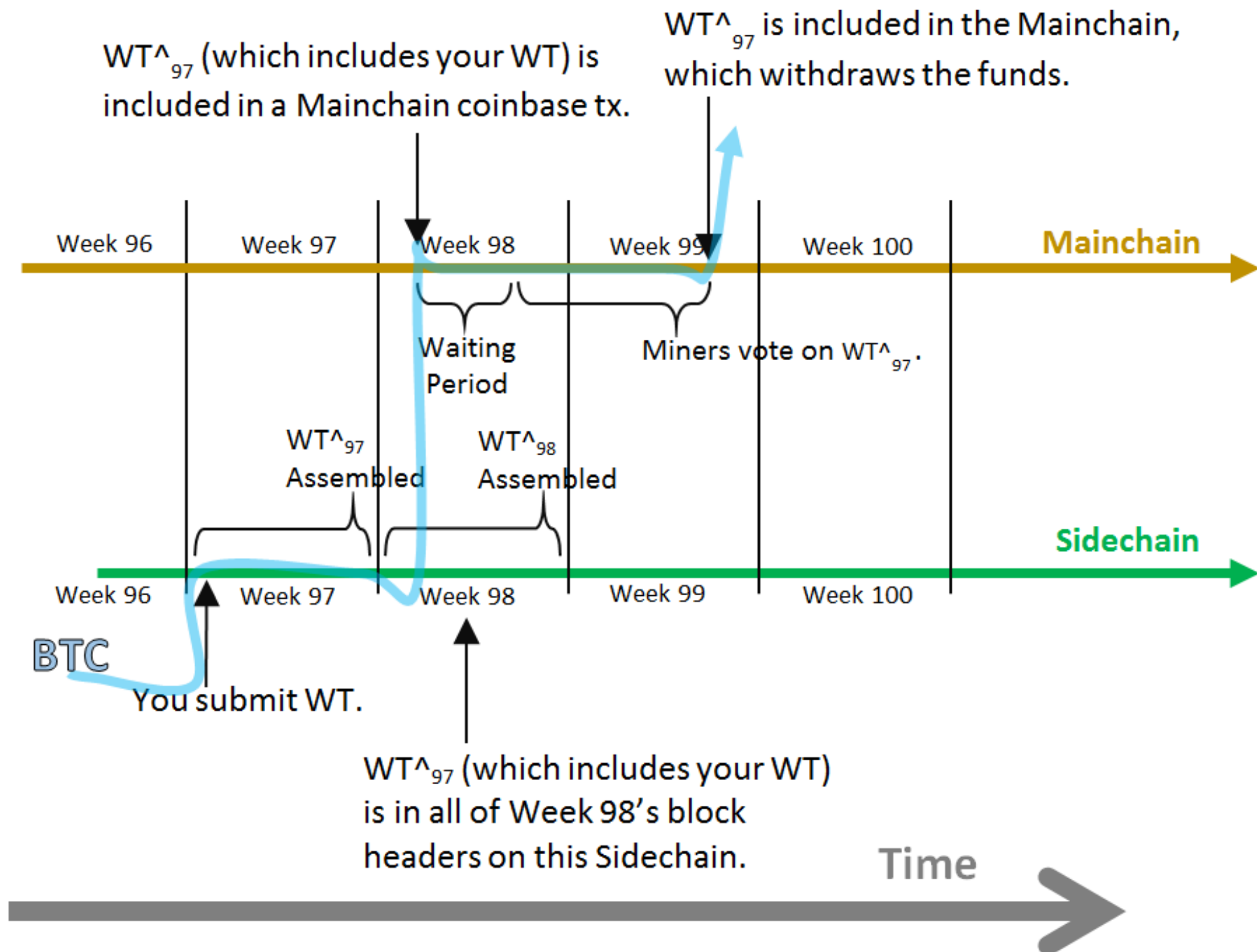
Side-to-Main

(At Present)

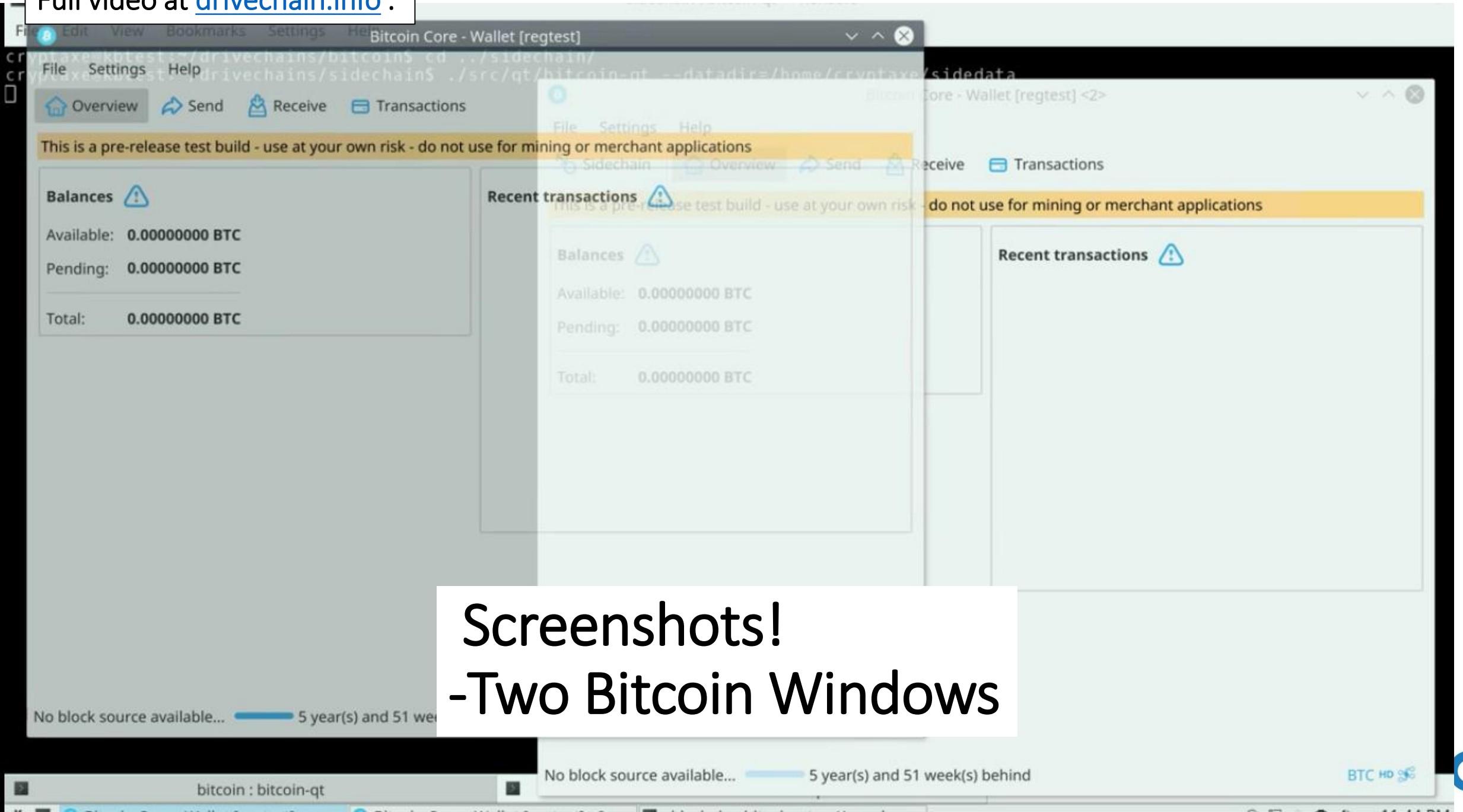


The assembled **WT[^]**, whose ID will be included in the Sidechain header for a while. On the Bitcoin Mainchain, it eventually moves BTC “from **4HftNSm282A3rG..**” to their new owners.

For simplicity, I assume that all addresses/transactions contain exactly 1 BTC (except for the **WT[^]** which contains 3 BTC).



Full video at drivechain.info.

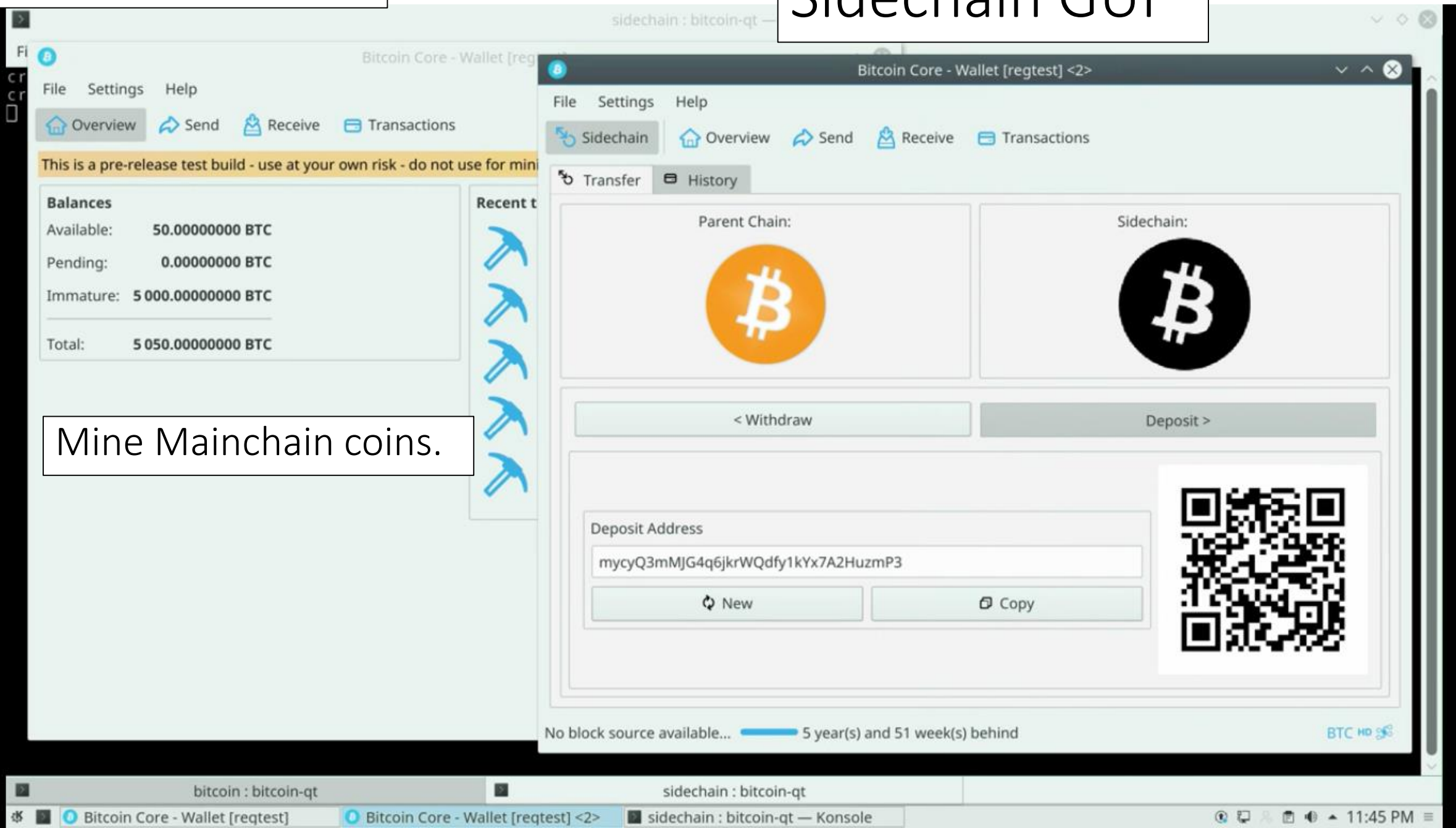


Screenshots!
-Two Bitcoin Windows

Full video at drivechain.info.

Sidechain GUI

Mine Mainchain coins.



Full video at drivechain.info.

Deposit Coins to Sidechain

The screenshot displays the Bitcoin Core wallet interface. In the background, the 'Send' tab is active, showing fields for 'Pay To:', 'Label:', and 'Amount:'. A 'Transaction Fee' of 0.00020000 BTC/kB is visible. The 'Balance' is 50.00000000 BTC. A red circle highlights the 'Sidechain Deposit' button at the bottom of the wallet window.

In the foreground, a 'Dialog' window is open, titled 'SIDECHAIN_TEST'. It contains a text field with the address 'mndGFzdjuEeCGVH5P5zFKKgQZMbPiWRFJD', a 'Deposit' button, and a field showing '1.21' BTC.

To the right, a separate window titled 'Sidechain:' is visible. It features a Bitcoin logo, a 'Deposit >' button, and a QR code. Below the QR code is a 'Copy' button.

The taskbar at the bottom shows several open windows: 'bitcoin : bitcoin-qt', 'sidechain : bitcoin-qt', 'Bitcoin Core - Wallet [request]', 'Bitcoin Core - Wallet [request] <2>', 'Dialog', and 'sidechain : bitcoin-qt — Konsole'. The system clock indicates 11:46 PM.

Full video at drivechain.info.

The screenshot displays the Bitcoin Core Wallet interface with the 'Sidechain' tab selected. The interface is divided into two main sections: 'Parent Chain' and 'Sidechain'. The 'Parent Chain' section features a large orange Bitcoin logo. The 'Sidechain' section features a large black Bitcoin logo. Below these sections are two buttons: '< Withdraw' and 'Deposit >'. The 'Withdraw' button is highlighted. Below the buttons, the 'Withdraw Address' field is populated with the address 'mwJhAMN4BVPXjQ17nZGSYDtA6WzRybbF8h'. The 'Amount' field is set to '0.21' BTC. The 'Pending' balance is shown as '0.00000000 BTC' and the 'Available' balance is '1.21000000 BTC'. The 'Requested payments history' table is visible at the bottom left of the main window.

Date	Label	Message
1/27/17 23:46	(no label)	(no message)

Take the Deposit and Withdraw It Back to Mainchain

Full video at drivechain.info.

File Settings Help

Overview Send Receive Transactions

Use this form to request payments. All fields are **optional**.

Label:

Amount: BTC

Message:

☐ Reuse an existing receiving address (not recommended)

Request payment Clear

Requested payments history

Date	Label	Message
1/27/17 23:46	(no label)	(no message)

Show Remove

Withdraw transaction created!

txid:
8b1e99fe2a4b65402c1b8af8cea948b75c91fea41fa91f71615cb50cb0924376
Amount withdrawn: 0.21000000 BTC

OK

Bitcoin Core - Wallet [regtest] <2>

File Settings Help

Sidechain Overview Send Receive Transactions

Transfer History

Parent Chain:

Sidechain:

Deposit >

Pending: 0.00000000 BTC

Available: 0.99995140 BTC

Withdraw Address:

mwJhAMN4BVPXjQ17nZGSYDtA6WzRybbF8h

0.21000000 BTC

Withdraw

Bitcoin - Sent transaction

Date: 1/27/17 23:47

Amount: -0.21004860 BTC

Type: Sent to

Full video at drivechain.info.

File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

```
cryptaxe@kbttest:~/drivechains/bitco
cryptaxe@kbttest:~/drivechains/sidec
```



sidechain : bitcoin-qt — Konsole

Bitcoin Core - Wallet [regtest]

File Settings Help

Overview Send Receive Transactions

All All Enter address or label to search Min amount

Date Type Label Amount (BTC)

Details for d930f518229145eeb89...cc0978f447590fc37d6f29eb6b37255 [12.49000000]

Status: 1/unconfirmed
Date: 1/27/17 23:48
From: unknown
To: mwJhAMN4BVPXjQ17nZGSYDtA6WzRybbF8h (own address)
Credit: 0.20990280 BTC
Net amount: +0.20990280 BTC
Transaction ID:
d930f518229145eeb8902b0b092b76df3cc0978f447590fc37d6f29eb6b37255
Transaction total size: 191 bytes
Output index: 0

Close

✓	1/27/17 23:47	Mined	➔ (mjXHDGSVyzgtWoFerzXFXf1megJnT7fRP7)	49.99000000
✓	1/27/17 23:47	Mined	➔ (mjXHDGSVyzgtWoFerzXFXf1megJnT7fRP7)	49.99000000
✓	1/27/17 23:47	Mined	➔ (mjXHDGSVyzgtWoFerzXFXf1megJnT7fRP7)	49.99000000
✓	1/27/17 23:47	Mined	➔ (mjXHDGSVyzgtWoFerzXFXf1megJnT7fRP7)	49.99000000

Bitcoin - Incoming transaction

Date: 1/27/17 23:48
Amount: +12.49000000 BTC
Type: Mined
Address: mmY8o3Zi7pFUQyx49bepJSz5WGYgbMqYQe
Date: 1/27/17 23:48
Amount: +0.20990280 BTC
Type: Received with
Address: mwJhAMN4BVPXjQ17nZGSYDtA6WzRybbF8h

Information Console Network Traffic

```
"2bc26762d485e9f8253:
",
"15d4b9783977a6bf39f:
",
"4161710da9b030e9ed3:
",
"2f4352e36da85a9e4de:
",
"6ac059906743d02e377:
",
"358fd32e138a0052a13:
",
"624683afdf32fd28d46:
```

23:48:09 generate 1

```
23:48:09 [
  "57b88e3612491e3d5be
"]
```

bitcoin : bitcoin-qt

sidechain : bitcoin-qt

Bitcoin Core - Wallet [regtest] Debug window

Details for d930f518229145

sidechain : bitcoin-qt — Kon

11:48 PM

Potential Sidechains

1. Hivemind – P2P Oracle System and Prediction-Asset Marketplace. Helps create and broadcast complex information, creates capital market efficiency, destroys scams and Ponzi schemes, and allows for certain kinds of insurance markets.
2. MimbleWimble – Hyper-specialized version of Bitcoin, less programmability, but features a ‘magically’ shrinking blockchain.
3. Rootstock – Reimplementation of Ethereum led by Bitcoin veteran and world-class security researcher SDL. Less self-deception, less dream-selling, less obfuscation, more “actual work” and “professional ethics”.
4. Elements Project – Blockstream’s laboratory for extremely technical and ambitious ideas.
5. SiaCoin – a P2P version of DropBox or Carbonite. Matches unused hard drive space to user who want backups.
6. Codex – Reimplementation of Namecoin. Potential to greatly improve internet safety, privacy, and reliability.

Potential Sidechains (cont.)

7. Monero – Greater transaction privacy, chain-wide.
8. Zcash – Privacy so extreme, no one really understands what's going on in here.
9. BitMessage – P2P messaging system emphasizing privacy. With 'hashcash' style fees, we might solve the spam problem and break Google's control over our digital lives.
10. Counterparty – Digital asset market, with P2P trades. These assets *may* be backed by TTPs to enable 'stocks on the blockchain' etc.
11. DropZone – Physical contraband market. Currently the production version plans to use Bitcoin Testnet for a variety of reasons.

Scaling Sidechain

- Presented about this in Milan – look it up!
- What is the Scaling Problem really about?
 - If x = resources required to run network (ie cost of full node, ie “block size”)
 - If y = network throughput (ie, “transactions per second”)
 - Then ratio $r = y/x$ is the network’s scalability, which is affected by tech:
 - Lightning Network, Near Blocks / IBLTs, Pruning, Schnorr Signature Aggregation
- Scaling Debate is not about maximizing r , it is about “choosing the right x ”!
- People disagree about x . With “wise contracts” and “blind merged mining” (see blog), sidechains can choose whatever x they like, without negatively impacting other chains at all.
- Sidechains...they solve everything!!



Thank You

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drivechain.info