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.

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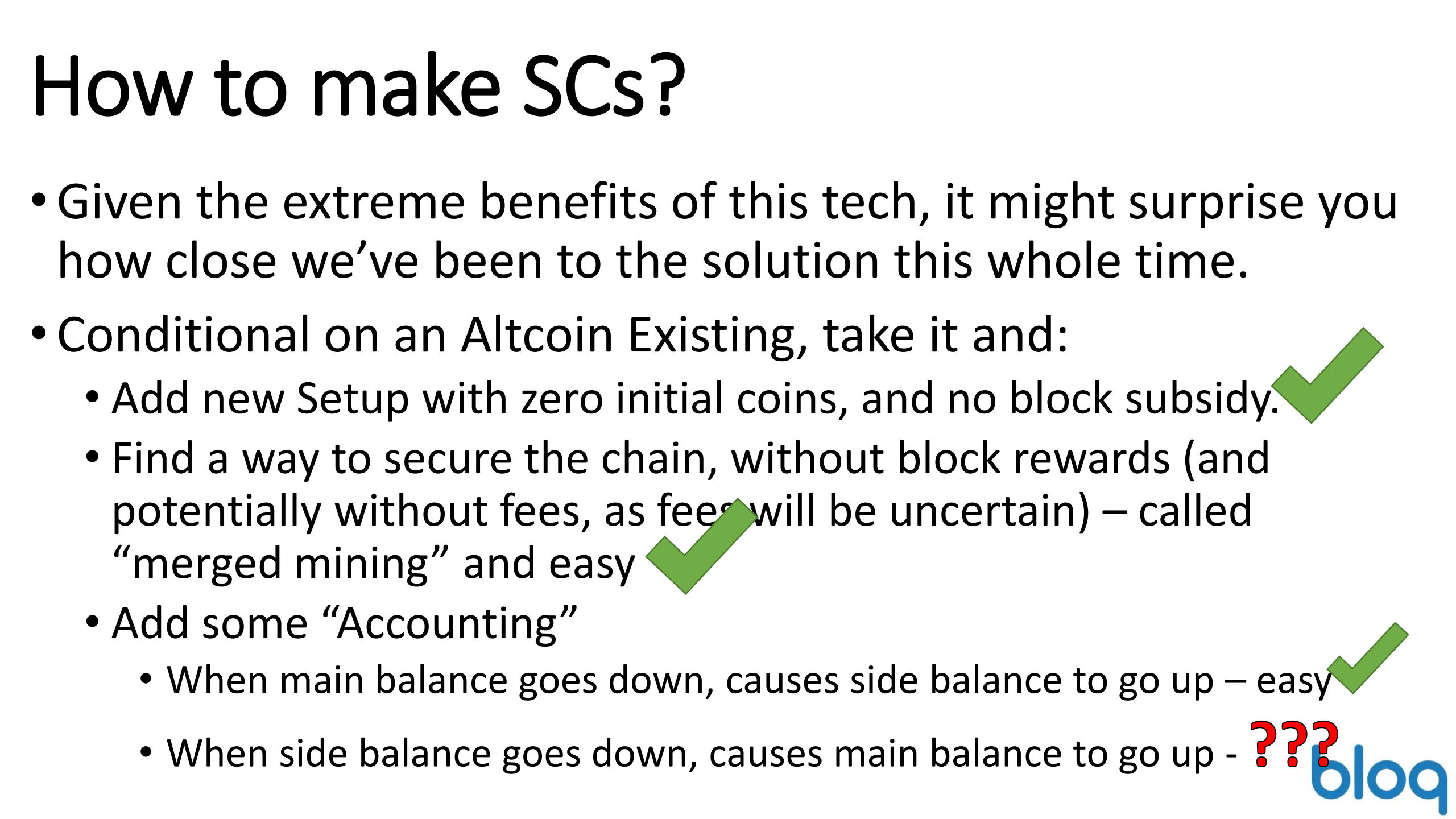
What are sidechains?

- 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 ***mone. 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.

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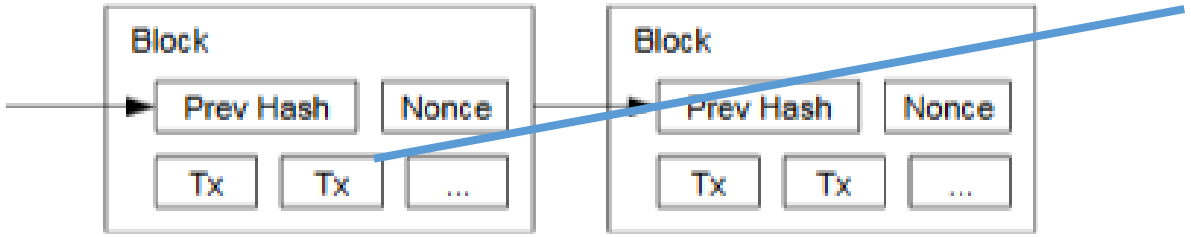
Knowing You're Under Attack – Learning that the Miner has Submitted Wrongly

- 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***.

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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.

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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..

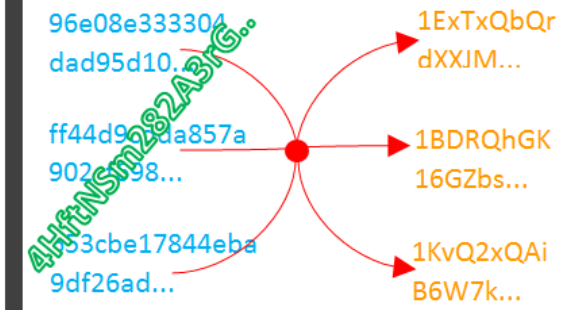
14e4o4b5yibp4w.. → OP_WITHDRAW ff44d9cdda857a902cf698... → OP_RETURN 1BDRQhGK16GZbs... → 1BitcoinEater000..

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

Three individual withdrawals (WTs), 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).

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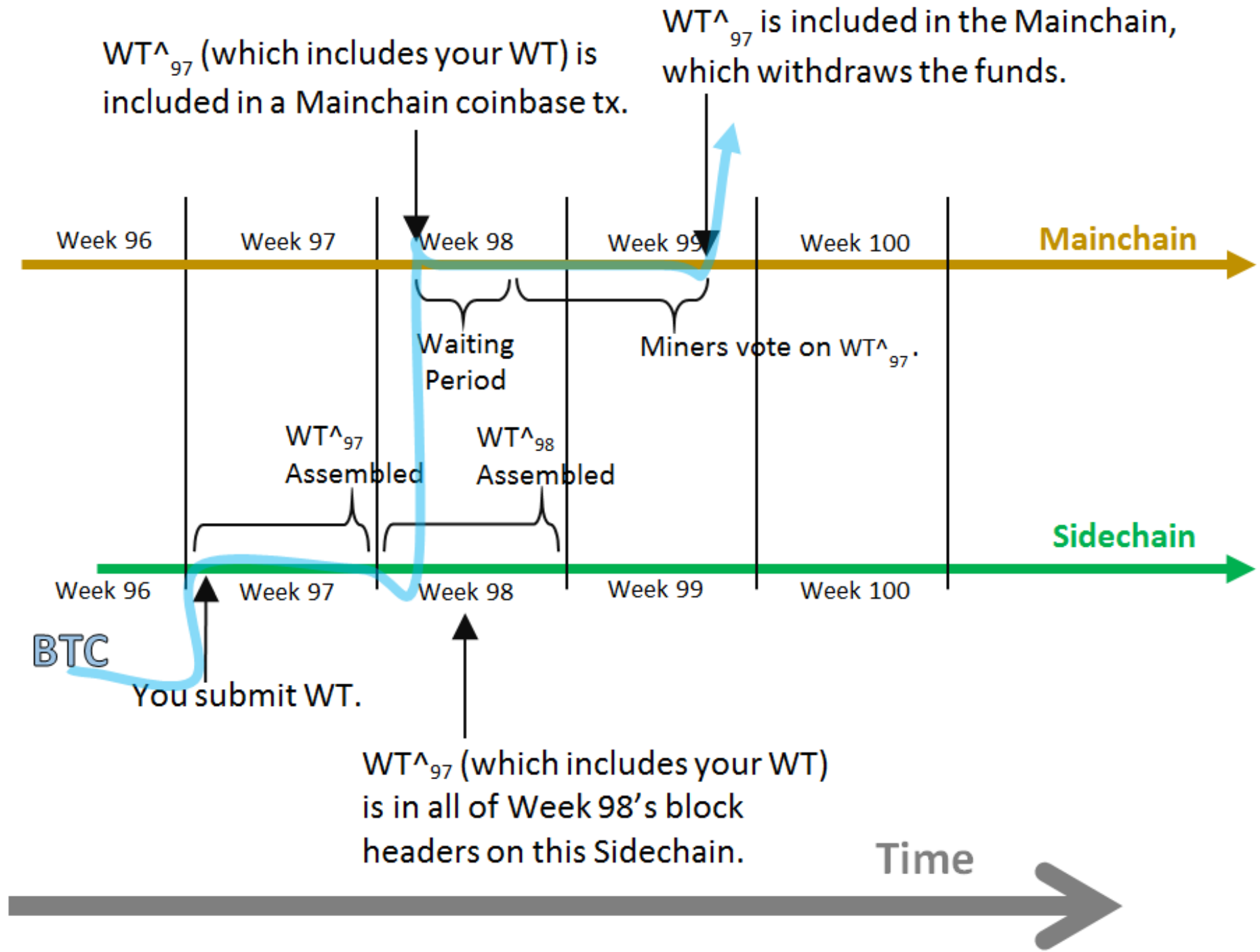
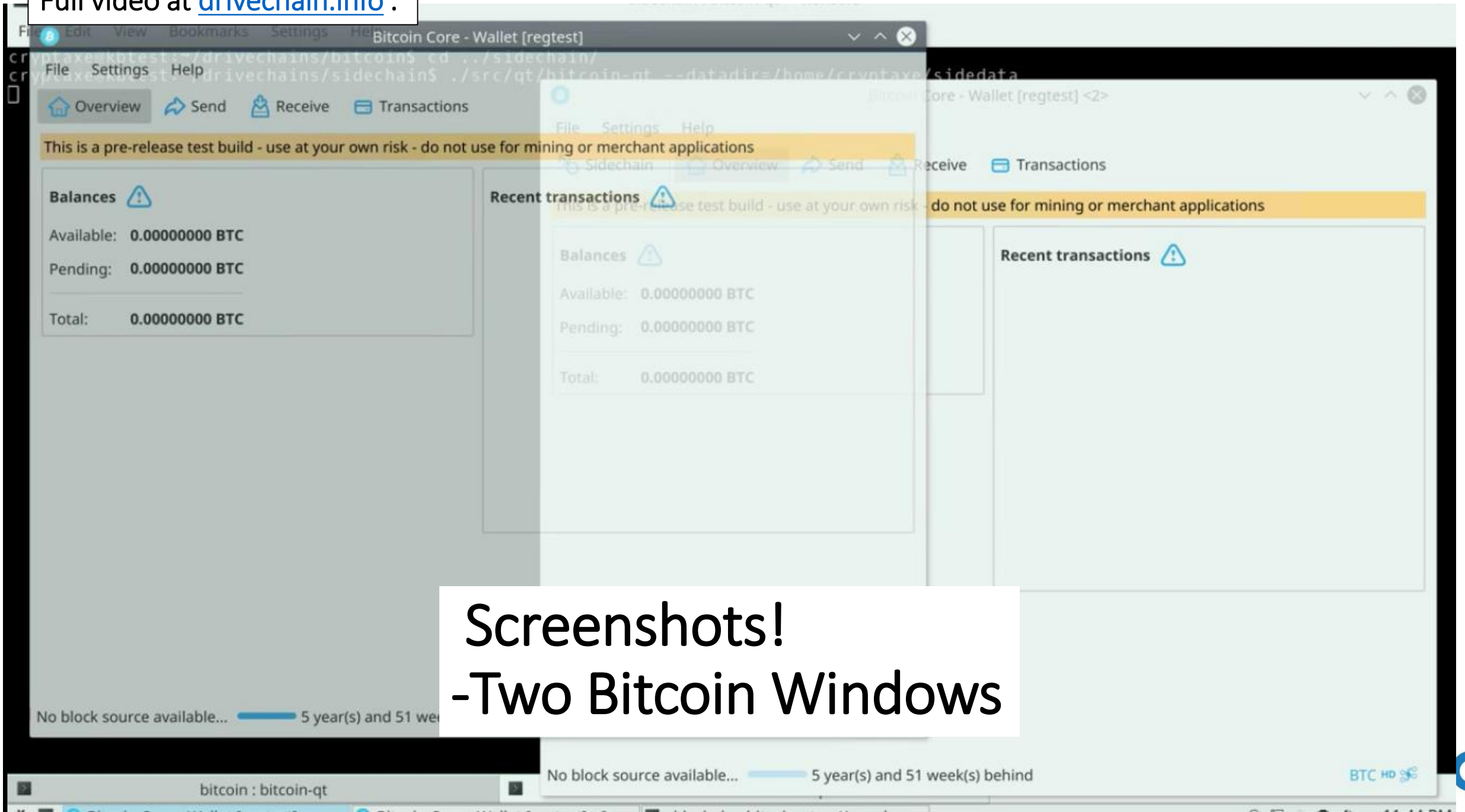

WT^97 (which includes your WT) is included in a Mainchain coinbase tx.
WT^97 is included in the Mainchain, which withdraws the funds.
Week 96
Week 97
Week 98
Week 99
Week 100
Mainchain
Waiting Period
Miners vote on WT^97.
WT^97 Assembled
WT^98 Assembled
Sidechain
Week 96
Week 97
Week 98
Week 99
Week 100
BTC
You submit WT.
WT^97 (which includes your WT) is in all of Week 98's block headers on this Sidechain.
Time

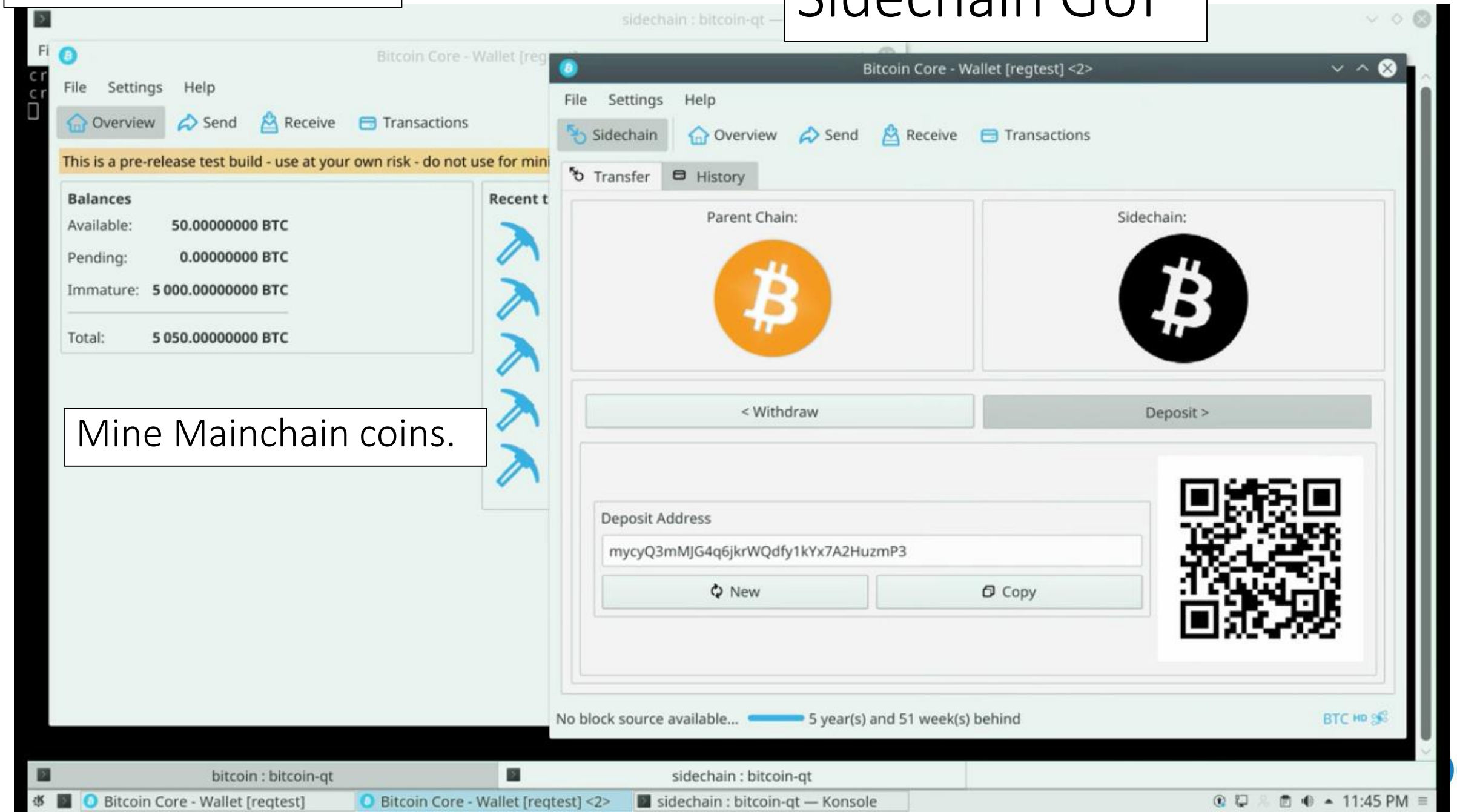
Full video at drivechain.info .



Screenshots!
-Two Bitcoin Windows

Full video at drivechain.info .

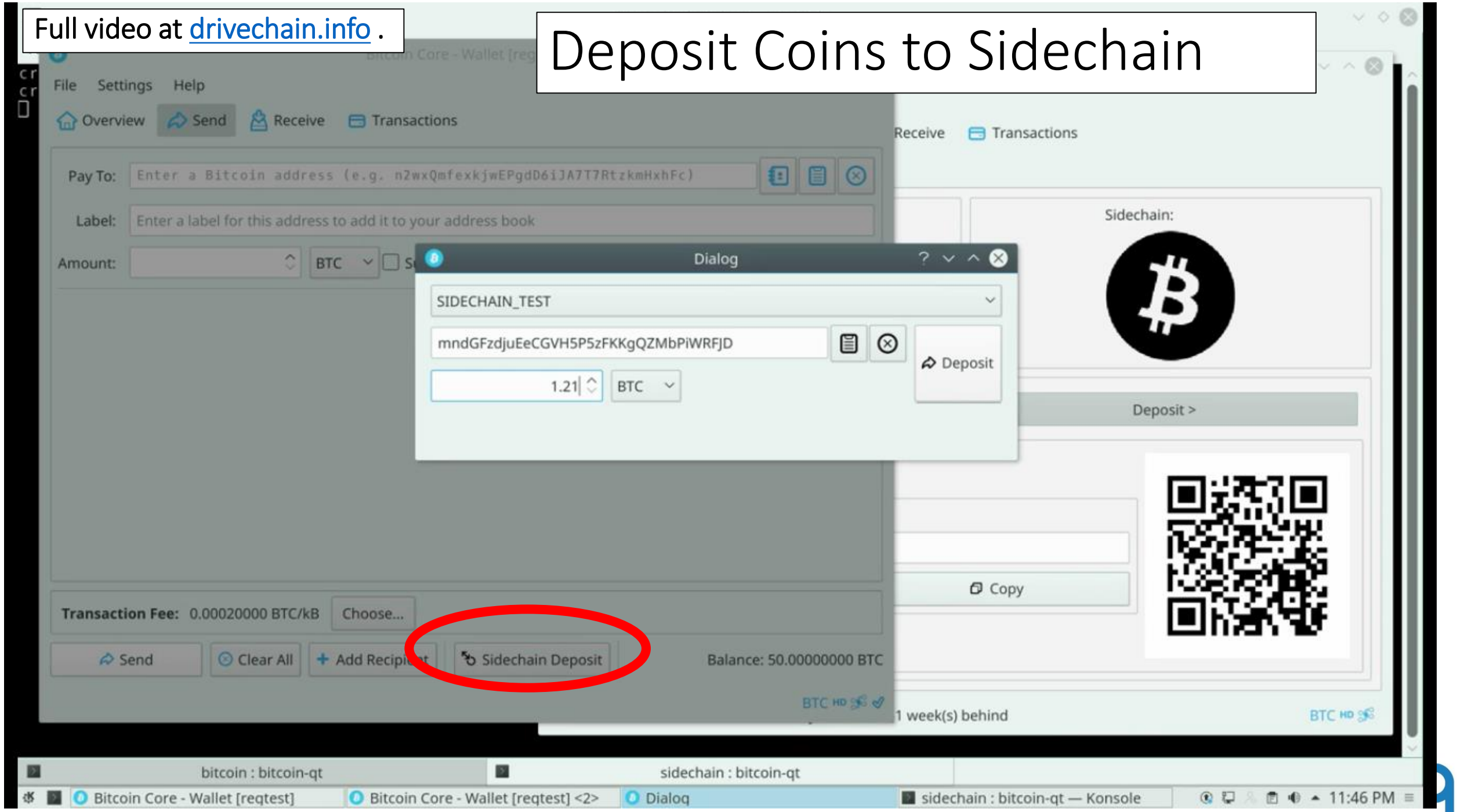
Sidechain GUI



Mine Mainchain coins.

Full video at drivechain.info .

Deposit Coins to Sidechain



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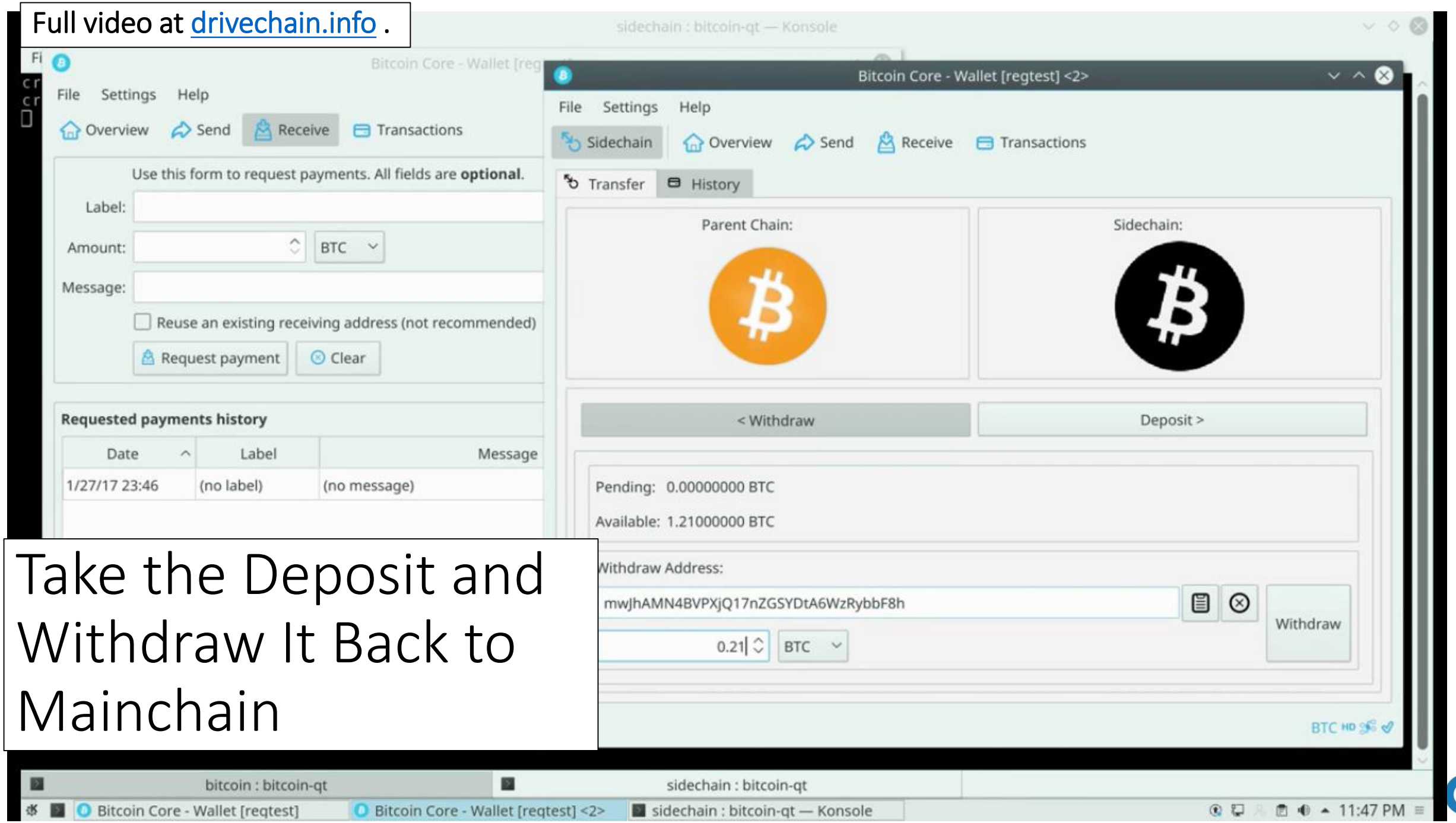
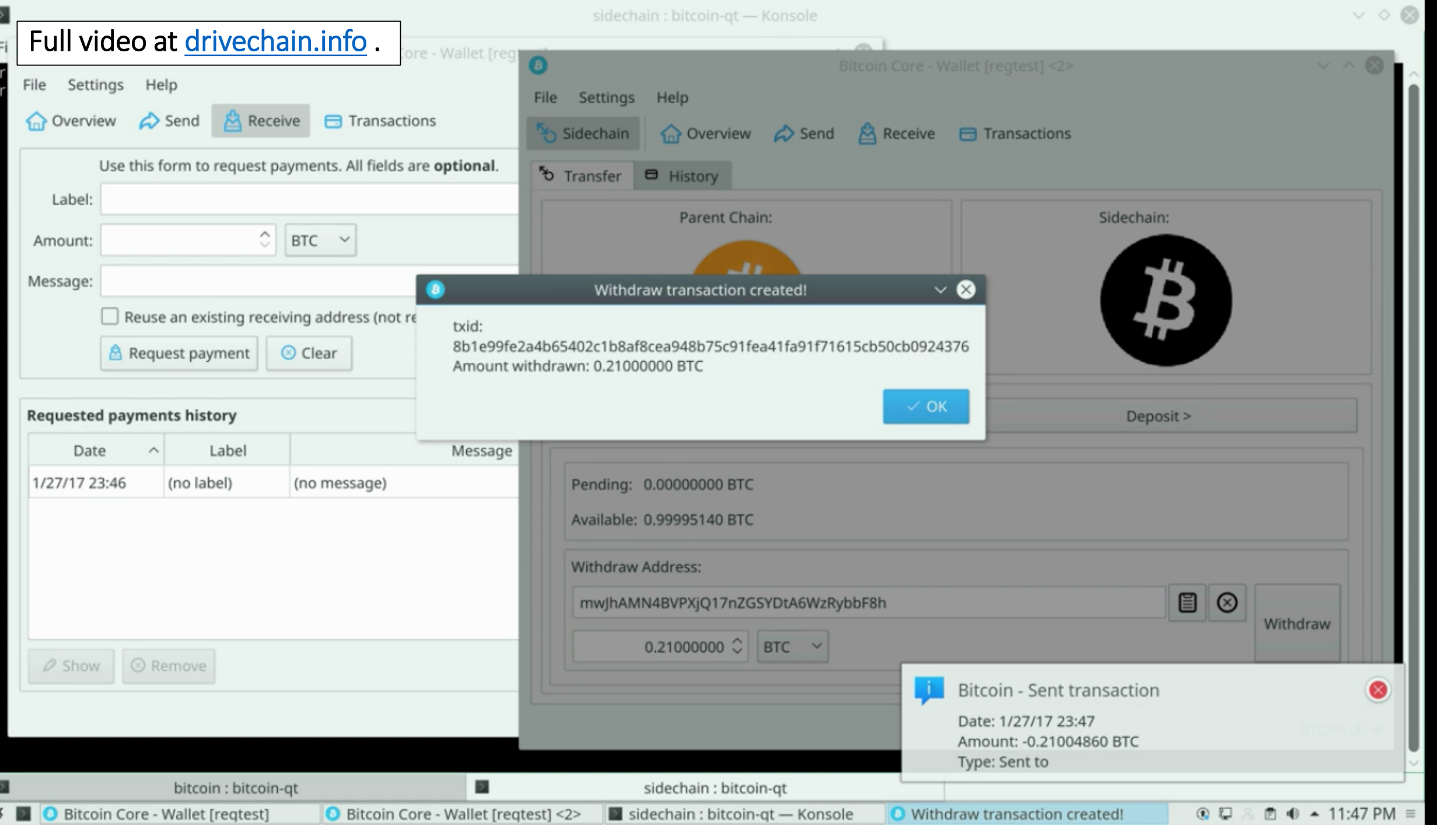


Take the Deposit and Withdraw It Back to Mainchain

Full video at drivechain.info .



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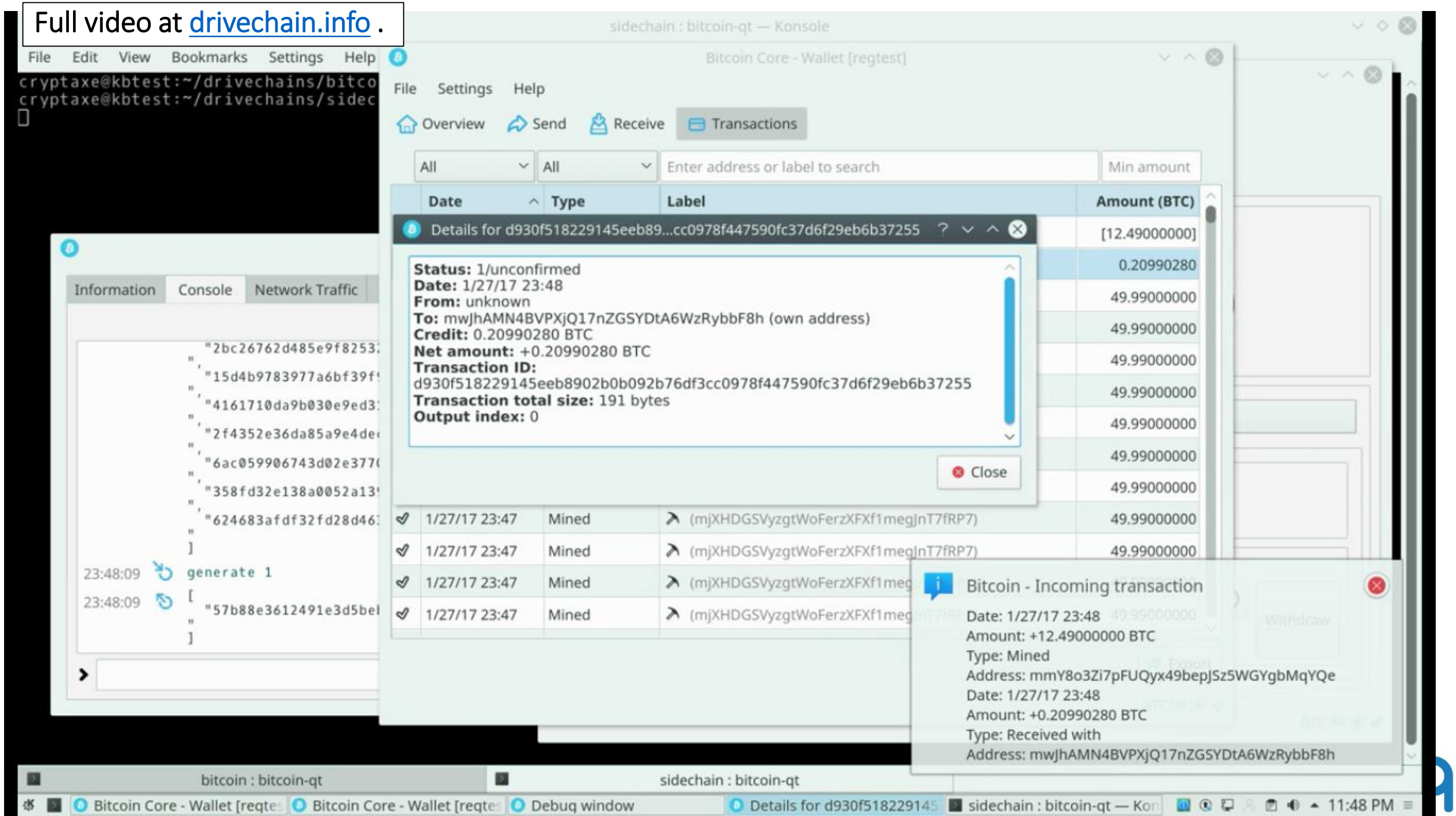

Potential Sidechains

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.

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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.

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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!!

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Thank You
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