

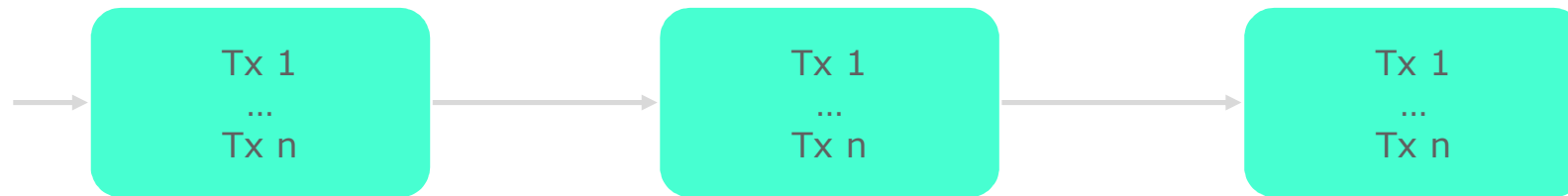
# **Blockchain Technology: Introduction and use in the context of electronic Identity Solutions**

## **18. MAGGLINGER RECHTSINFORMATIKSEMINAR**

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# Blockchain: Secure, resilient state transition machine



## Current state

The result of all previous transactions

## Status update

All new transactions

- collected during blocktime
- Validated by consensus of all network nodes

## Result

"Chain of Blocks"

➔ Blockchain

## Characteristics of a Blockchain state transition machine

- Functionality F (can be arbitrary code):

Operation o transforms a state s to new state s' and may generate a response r

$$(s', r) \leftarrow F(s, o)$$

- Validation condition (only valid transactions are executed):

Operation needs to be valid, in current state, according to a predicate P()

$$P(s,o) = \text{TRUE}$$

- Append-only log: Every operation o appends a "block" of valid transactions (tx) to the log

- Log content is verifiable from the most recent element

- Log entries form a hash chain:

$$h[t] \leftarrow \text{Hash}( [tx 1 , tx 2 , \dots ] \parallel h [t-1] \parallel t) .$$

## Blockchain – World Computer???



**“Computer” Analogy is misleading – creates wrong expectations**

## Blockchain – World Computer???

### Privacy

- Low at protocol level

### Latency

- 14 sec for 1 block,
- 3 min for de-facto finality

### Storage

- Expensive
- Limited size compared to modern storage drives

### Scalability

- 15 transaction / sec with current PoW consensus algorithm



## Analogy: Blockchain V1.0 (Bitcoin)



**Specialized Tool**  
(Bitcoin Protocol)

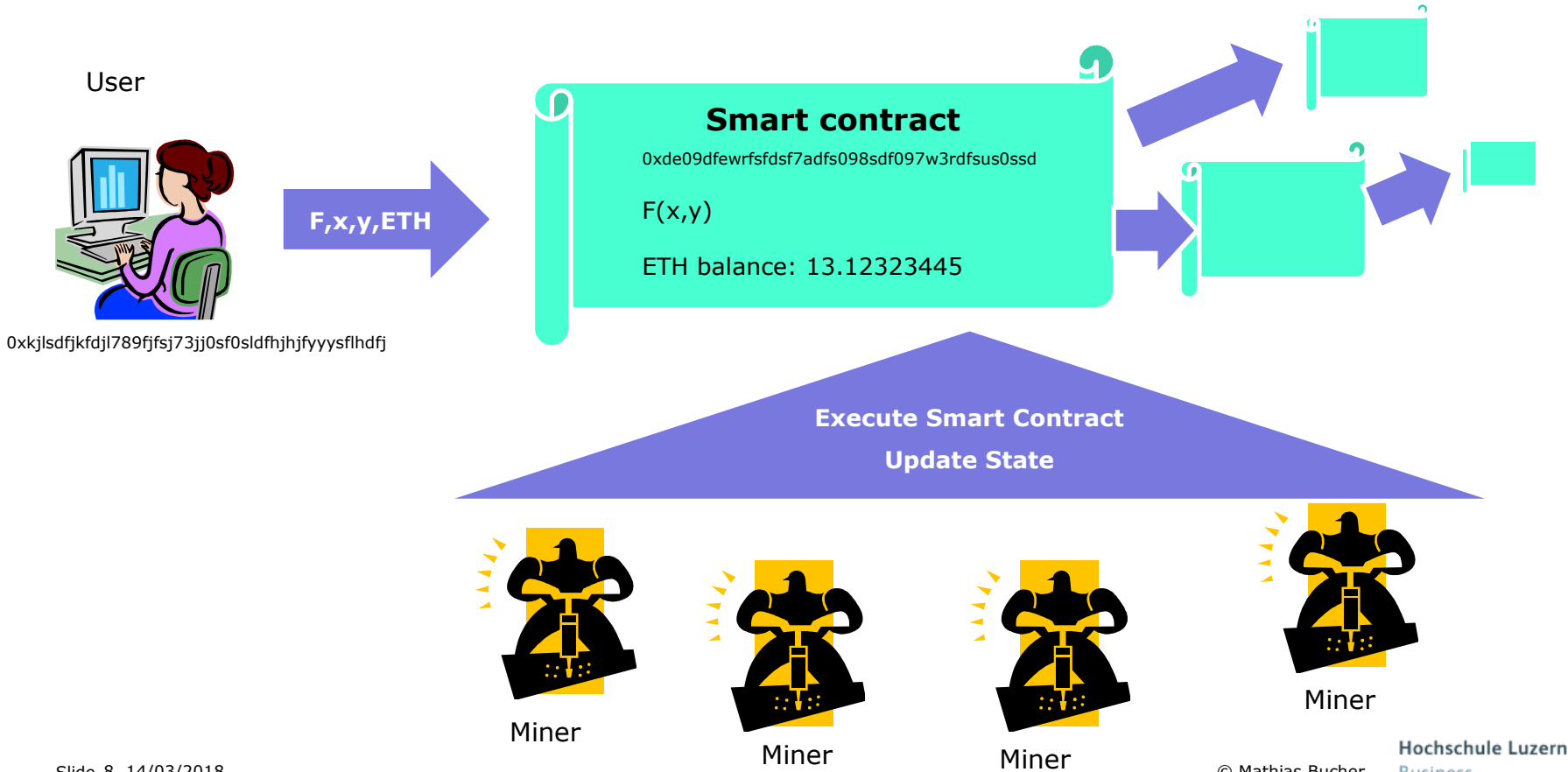
Built to do **one thing** very good  
(Bitcoin token transactions)

## Analogy: Blockchain V2.0 (Ethereum)

- **Consumer-centric “Messenger”**  
(think **WeChat**)
- User input creates **delayed response**
- **Multi-tool**: Messages, Tickets, Voting, Shopping

- Ethereum-based **“Messenger & Wallet”** tools:
  - ❑ **Status.im**
  - ❑ **imToken**
  - ❑ **Token**

# Blockchain 2.0: Ethereum state transition machine

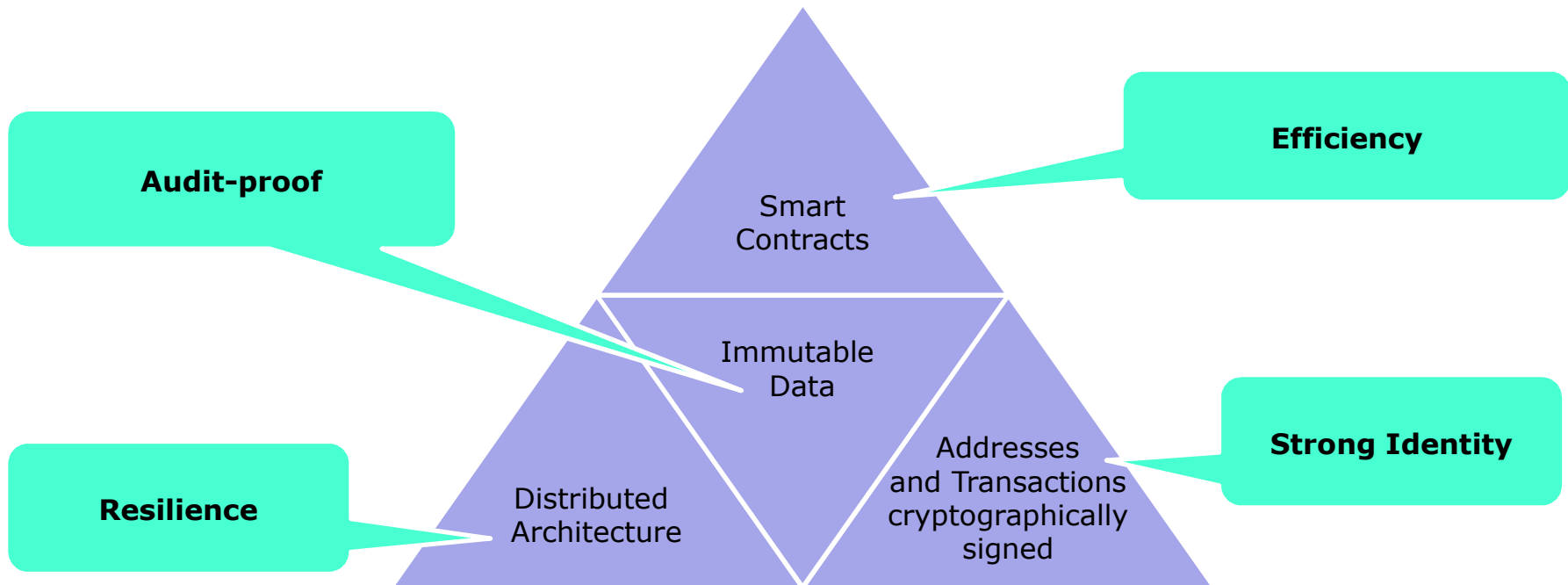




## Blockchain 2.0: Ethereum state transition machine

- Ethereum is a blockchain architecture with an associated state database, capable of storing programs and their state.
- Programs on Ethereum are called "Smart Contracts"
  - can be deployed by any Ethereum user
  - has a function-based interface
  - Once deployed, the smart contract can be referenced by its address (cryptographic identifier)
- A user can call a smart contract function
  - by sending a transaction with this address as the destination
  - with the data payload of the transaction containing the function signature and input parameters
- If a Smart Contract function is called, the "miners" (consensus validators) of the network execute the program in a trust-minimized way and update its state
- A smart contract can hold and send the native value token Ether, and can furthermore call functions of other smart contracts.

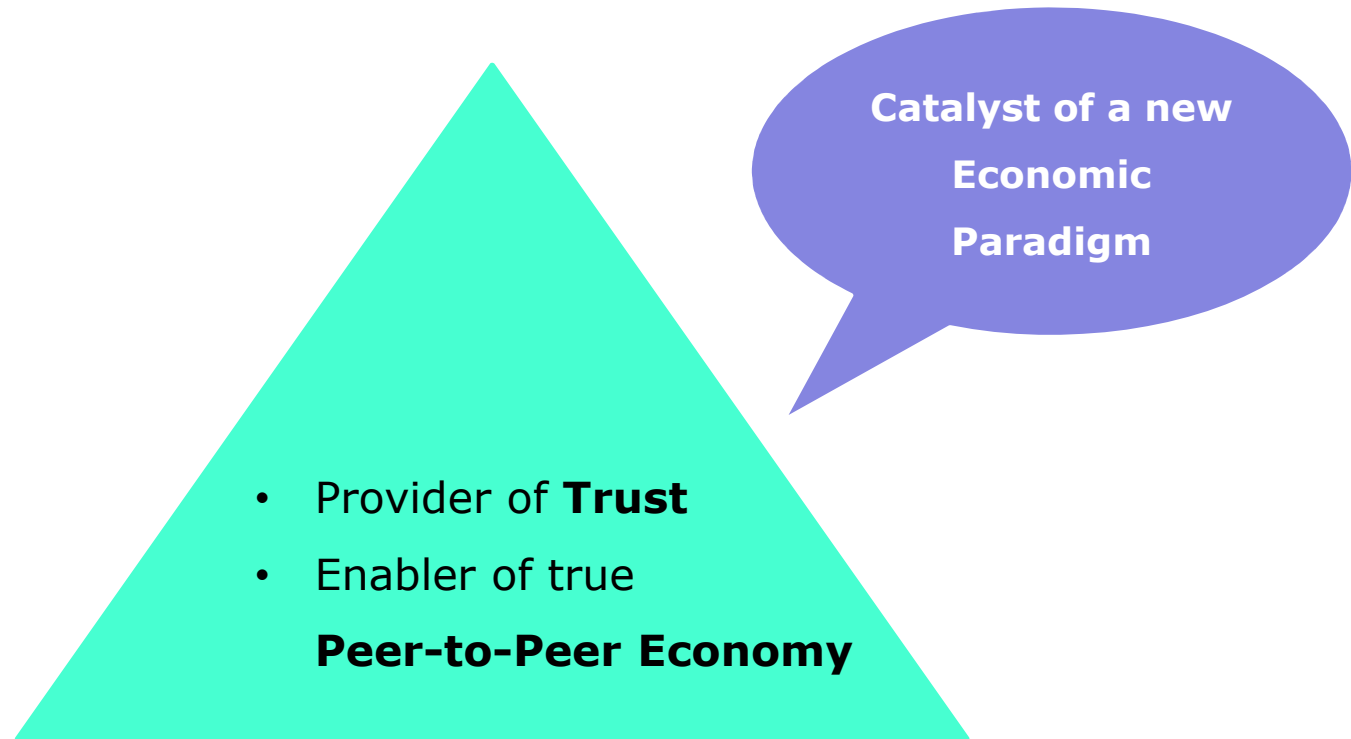
# Advantages of the Blockchain



# Blockchain: Coordinating the Participants of a Global P2P Economy



## Blockchain: GLOBAL Source of Truth



# Use of Blockchain for digital IDs

Goals in our Project with City of Zug:

- Data self-sovereignty for user
- «Intelligent» use of Blockchain
- Real-world usability
  - Easy user interface
  - Use of existing credential standards
  - Use of existing hardware
  - Attestation of data by authorities

# Blockchain-based eID Solution

