

Title: Web 3.0 is changing computing, the internet, and society -- blockchains, cryptocurrencies, and the decentralized web

Speakers: Juan Benet

Series: Colloquium

Date: May 29, 2019 - 2:00 PM

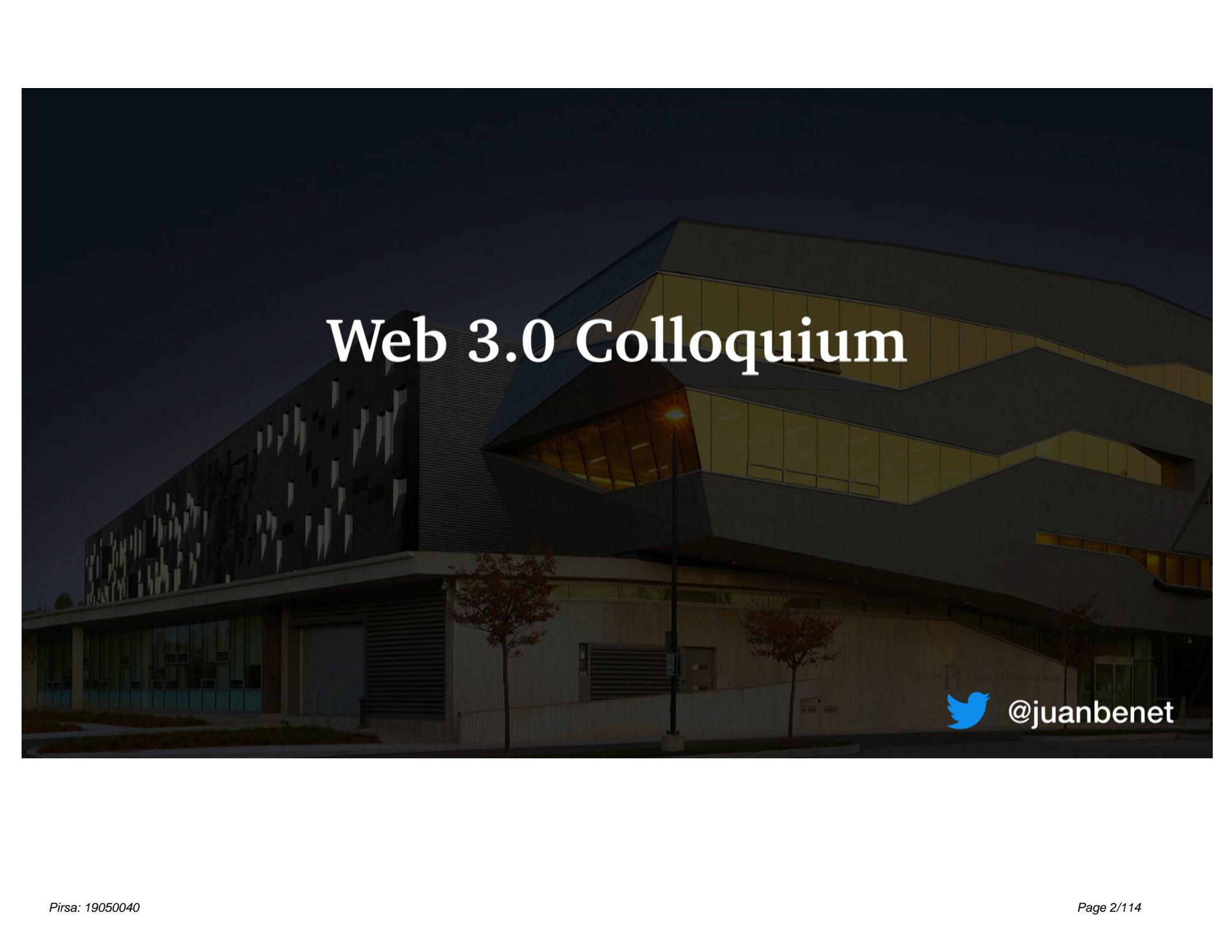
URL: <http://pirsa.org/19050040>

Abstract: Computing has had many fundamental platform shifts in its history, and each came shrouded with mystery, hype, and dazzling potential: Alan Turing's universal machines, Doug Engelbart's Dynamic Knowledge Repository, J.C.R. Licklider's Intergalactic Network, the development of the internet, and all the waves of personal computers. More recently, Web 1.0, Web 2.0, and now Web 3.0 have all been heralded with barely-working demos and baffling hype, only to quietly install and broadly distribute fundamental improvements to our everyday life, to our work, and to our society. Each time the smoke cleared, our civilization had been transformed.

Right now, there are fundamental improvements being designed, built, and deployed in the web 3.0 landscape. These improvements and the applications they enable have the potential to transform our lives, our societies, and our civilization yet again. Some of those changes have started to happen, but the vast majority loom in the horizon. To understand the potential changes to our future, we must first understand what the technologies are, what properties they have, and what applications and actions they enable. After looking at the pieces concretely, both in theory and in practice, we can then put the puzzle of the future back together.

This colloquium will explore:

- What web 3.0 is, and its key technologies
- Decentralized Web systems, and their applications
- Blockchain systems, as a next generation platform for computing
- Cryptocurrencies, and the systems they enable
- Smart contracts and autonomous programs
- Cryptoeconomics and incentive structure engineering
- Open Services -- open source internet-wide utilities
- and a set of Open Problems in the field.

A photograph of a modern architectural building at night. The building features a dark, angular facade with a pattern of vertical slats or panels. Large windows are visible on the upper levels, some of which are brightly lit from within, creating a warm glow against the dark sky. The overall design is angular and dynamic, suggesting a contemporary architectural style.

Web 3.0 Colloquium

 @juanbenet

● Open()
Perspective
Web3.0
DWeb
Blockchains
Close()





**TIMELAPSE
OF THE
ENTIRE UNIVERSE**



**TIMELAPSE
OF THE
FUTURE**



Created playlists



Understanding the Holographic Universe

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)



The End(s) of the World

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)



The Quantum Vacuum and Hawking Radiation

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)



Black Holes

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)



Quantum Gravity & Relativity

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)



Hawking Radiation

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

1		Hawking Radiation	PBS Space Time
2		What Survives Inside A Black Hole	PBS Space Time
3		The Black Hole Information Paradox	PBS Space Time
4		The Black Hole Entropy Enigma	PBS Space Time
5		How Much Information Is In The Universe?	PBS Space Time
6		What are the Strings in String Theory?	PBS Space Time
7		Why String Theory is Right	PBS Space Time
8		Why String Theory is Wrong	PBS Space Time
9		The Edge of an Infinite Universe	PBS Space Time
10		The Holographic Universe Explained	PBS Space Time

Space Time Playlists!



The Origin of Matter and Time

PBS Space Time

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Curved Spacetime in General Relativity

PBS Space Time

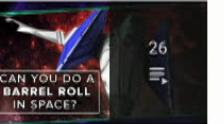
[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)



Futurism and Space Exploration

PBS Space Time

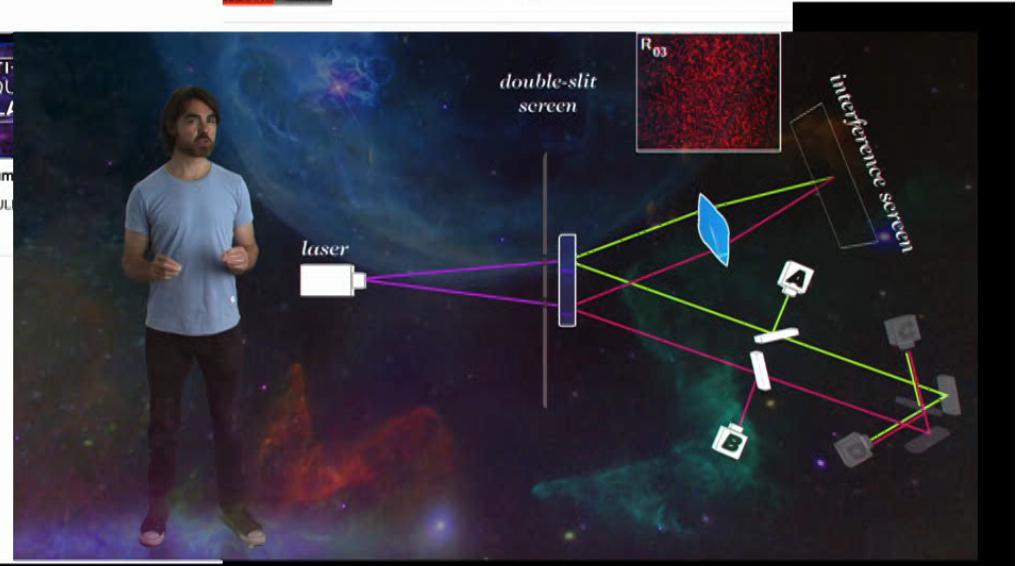
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Challenge Questions

PBS Space Time

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3.14 WHERE WE TALK ABOUT THE FUTURE

A conversation series
at Perimeter Institute

hosted by Lee Smolin,
Rob Spekkens, Krista Blake, and Darr Lynch

Wednesday, May 29, 2019
Black Hole Bistro

The Future of the Internet With Juan Benet

As part of Perimeter Institute's evening series of informal and spirited multidisciplinary discussions about the future, on Wednesday, May 29th, 2019 our guest **Juan Benet** will be discussing the future of the internet.

Juan Benet is a leading American computer scientist who created a cryptotoken incentivized file storage network known as filecoin, as well as a new way to store and share information online, an open-source, peer-to-peer, decentralized web protocol known as InterPlanetary File System (IPFS).

Watch Juan Benet's TEDx Talk "The Next Internet Revolution" - <https://youtu.be/2RCwzZDRwk48>

Please share this opportunity with your network of colleagues and friends, then join in the dinner, the discussion, or both!

Dinner is available between 5:30 and 7:00 pm.

A free-flowing discussion will begin at 7:00 pm.

To reserve seats, RSVP to **bistro@pitp.ca**. Please specify whether you would like to come for dinner or just for the discussion. Admission is free (dinner and refreshments are not included as part of admission). Space is limited, so please RSVP soon.



3.14

WHERE WE TALK ABOUT THE FUTURE

The Future of the Internet

Dinner: 5:30 - 7p

Discussion: 7pm

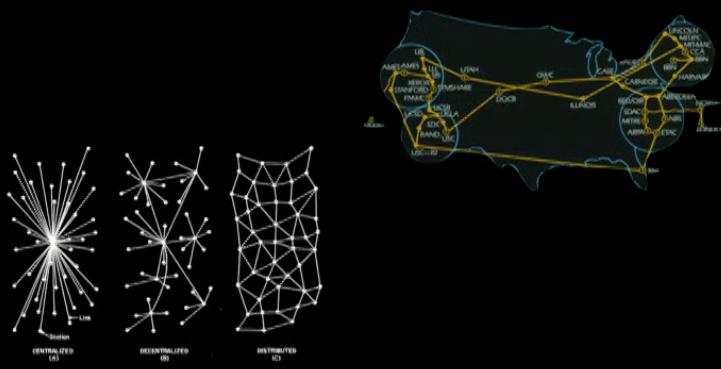
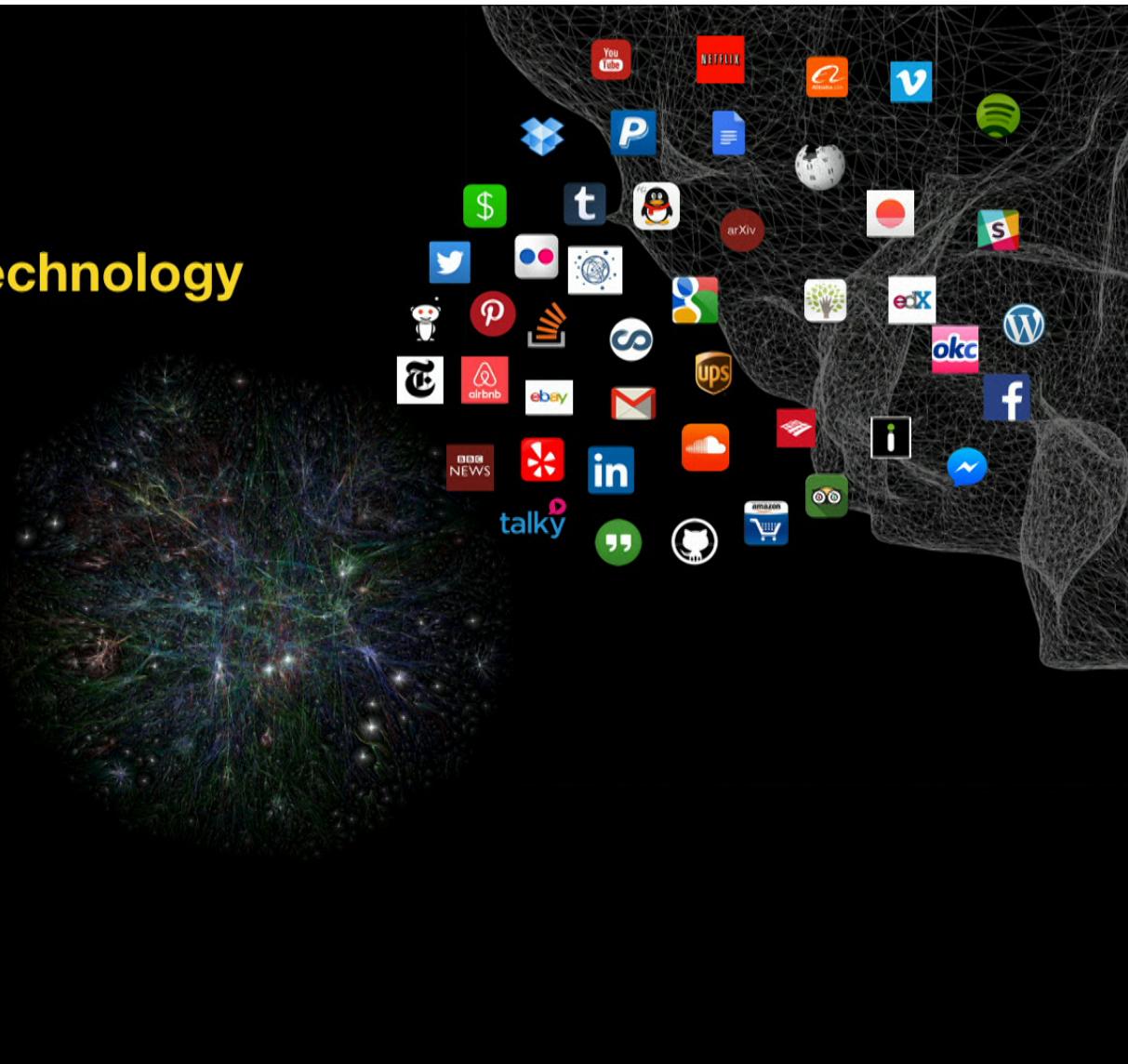
Black Hole Bistro



Protocol Labs



We drive breakthroughs
in computing and internet technology
to push humanity forward.



PL creates, supports, & grows projects





Protocol Labs Research



Open Source



Startup



Research



Open Problems

Screenshot of a GitHub repository named "ipfs/notes" showing a list of open issues. The interface includes a search bar, filters, and sorting options. The list contains 317 open issues, with the first few entries being:

- ① Tor onion integration [Candidate Dev RFP] libp2p #37 opened on Aug 27, 2015 by david415
- ② ipfs and pacman [Candidate Dev RFP] package managers #84 opened on Dec 7, 2015 by jbenet
- ③ pub/sub - publish / subscribe [candidate_open_problem] libp2p private content pubsub #84 opened on Oct 9, 2015 by jbenet 0 of 3
- ④ III Viewers with IPFS [Candidate Dev RFP] #240 opened on Apr 16, 2017 by daviddias
- ⑤ npm on IPFS [package managers] #2 opened on Apr 18, 2016 by jbenet 6 of 7
- ⑥ Aggregation --> CRDT's discussion [candidate_open_problem] pubsub #40 opened on Sep 9, 2016 by davidar
- ⑦ IPFS Implementation - C++, Any Interest in a C++ Protocol Implementation? [candidate_open_problem] #366 opened on Mar 16, 2016 by kevin
- ⑧ Thoughts on the next level of content routing for ipfs [candidate_open_problem] libp2p #162 opened on Aug 26, 2016 by whyrusleeping
- ⑨ idea: support for transactional groups of writes [candidate_open_problem] #106 opened on Jan 31, 2016 by lanopolous
- ⑩ The Memex [candidate_open_problem] #149 opened on Jul 28, 2016 by davidar
- ⑪ IPFS Implementation - Haskell [candidate_open_problem] #357 opened on Jun 22, 2014 by jbenet
- ⑫ Content Encryption [candidate_open_problem] private content #270 opened on Oct 15, 2017 by whyrusleeping
- ⑬ Unreliable crypto channels [candidate_open_problem] libp2p #198 opened on Dec 8, 2016 by Igierth
- ⑭ Rust Implementation [candidate_open_problem] #383 opened on Jun 22, 2014 by jbenet
- ⑮ Introduce Ed25519 public key IPFS identities [Candidate Dev RFP] #241 opened on Apr 21, 2017 by JustinDrake



Protocol Labs Research



Open Source



Startup



Research



Open Problems

GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/filecoin-project/research

filecoin-project / research

Home for Filecoin Research

Manage topics

14 commits 4 branches

Branch: master New pull request

porcupine Merge pull request #111 from filecoin-project/add-trusted-snark

SNARK Add true

research-notes reset

CONTRIBUTING.md reset

COPYRIGHT Update

LICENSE-APACHE Update

LICENSE-MIT Update

README.md Added

calculators.md reset

open-problems.md reset

problems-glossary.md reset

research-roadmap-diagram.png adding

Filecoin Research

f

This repository is the main hub leading to the various means to engage in this work.

Disclaimer: While we work hard to document our work here for some time, or may be worked out out-of-band.

Projects 0 Wiki Security Insights Settings

Unwatch 56 Star 41 Fork 0

filecoin-project/research: Home GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/filecoin-project/research

filecoin-project/research: Home GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/filecoin-project/research

Project	Description	Problems	Status
Expected Consensus (EC)	Expected Consensus is a consensus protocol that includes a block proposer and a way to achieve agreement (PoS Nakamoto consensus) on a particular block. It yields one secret leader per round on expectation, but may yield 0 or multiple.	Short-term/Ongoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Formal analysis of EC Security- Heuristic Security and attack simulations	Working on/Collaboration
Secret Single Leader Election (SSLE)	SSLE is a leader election protocol that guarantees that at each round only a single leader is elected (as opposed to one on expectation) and its identity remains secret until announced.	Short-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A practical SSLE Construction Medium-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A consensus protocol that uses SSLE as leader election (and adaptation into Filecoin)	Collaboration
Storage Power Consensus (SPC)	Storage Power Consensus is the intermediate layer of consensus in the Filecoin system, bridging the gap between a storage network and Proof of Stake consensus to elect leaders based on storage committed to the network.	Short-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Committing power to a particular fork (e.g. through reseal) Medium-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Efficient 51% block signing via all-to-all communications- Proof-of-Space before SEAL Long-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Formally defining the EC/SPC interface	Working on/Collaboration
Power Fault Tolerance	PFT is abstracted in terms of influence over the protocol rather than machines	Medium-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Formal framework for PFT in third gen	Working on/Collaboration

Open()

Perspective
Web3.0
DWeb
Blockchains
Close()



-1M -100K -10K -1K -100 -10 0



-1M -100K -10K -1K -100 -10 0



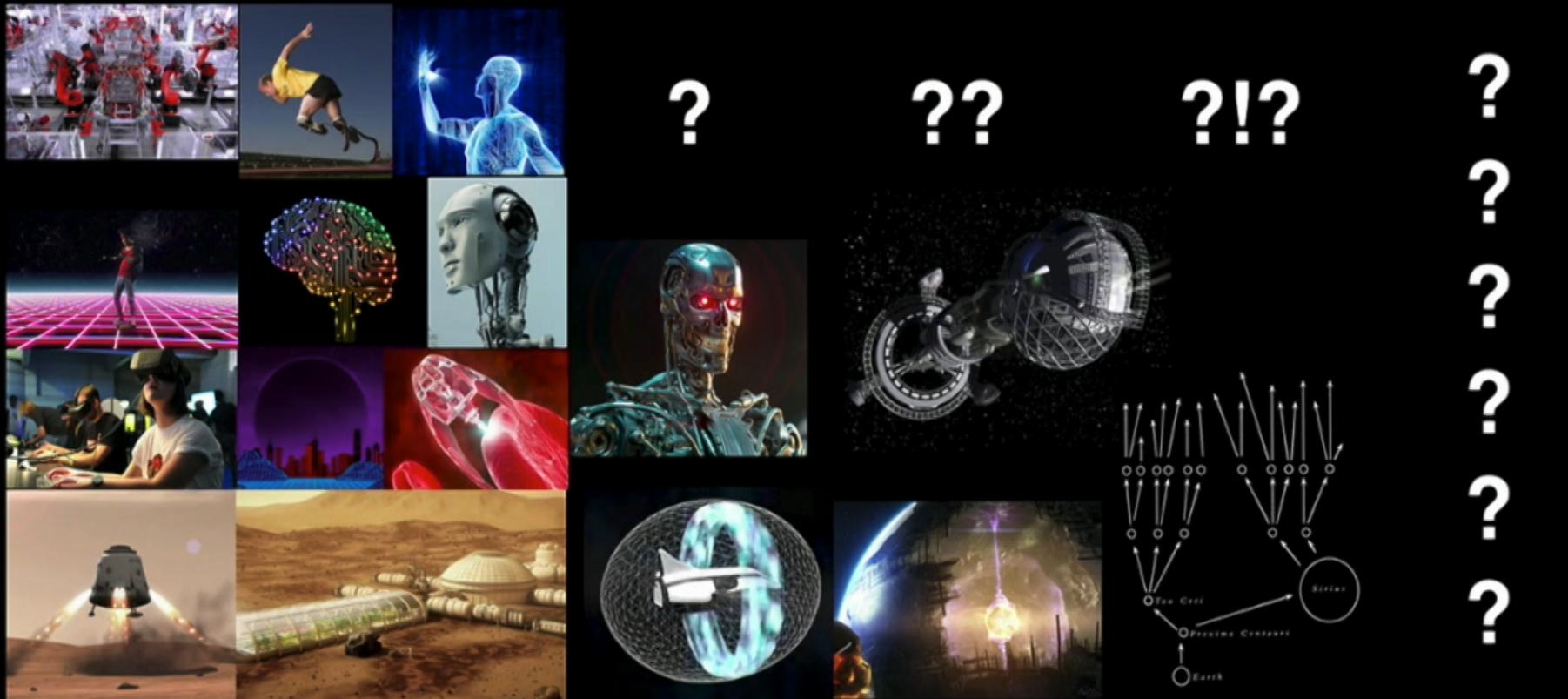
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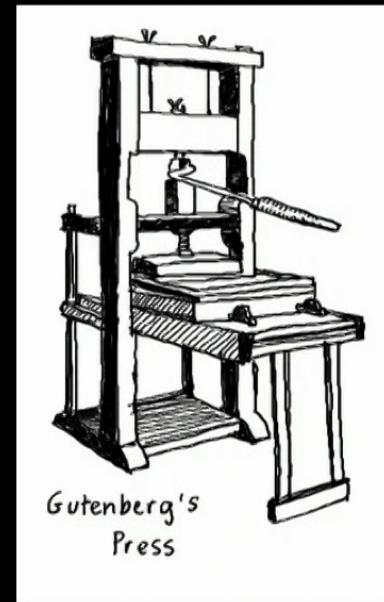
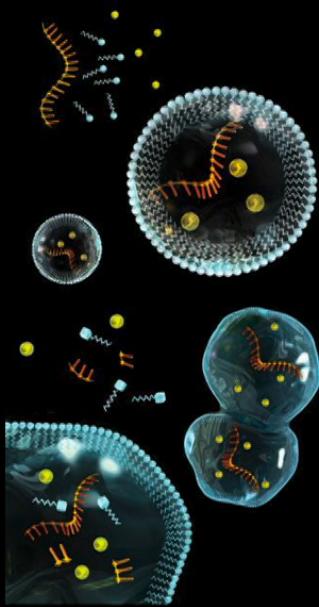


0 10 100 1K 10K 100K 1M

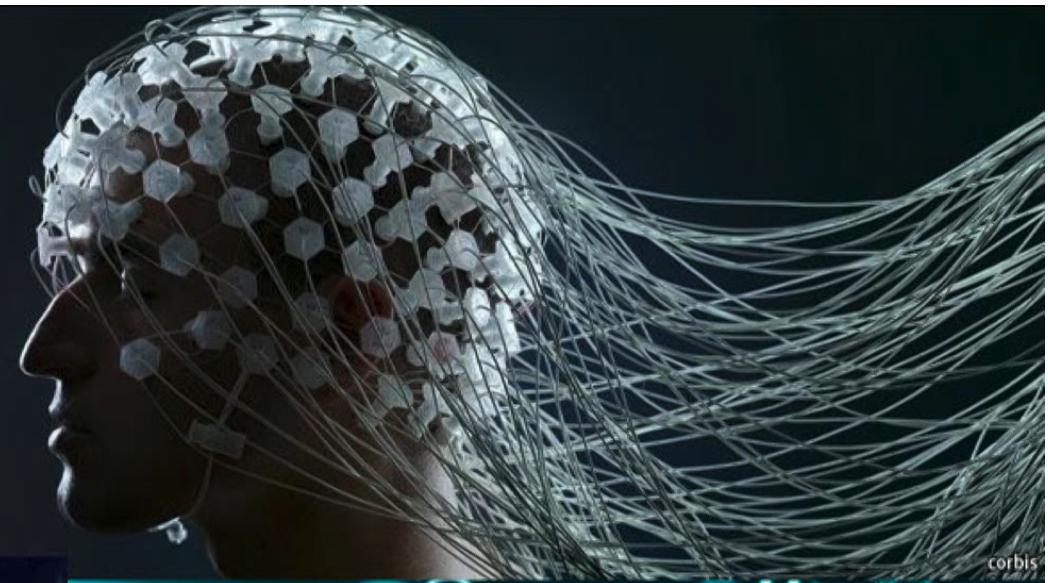
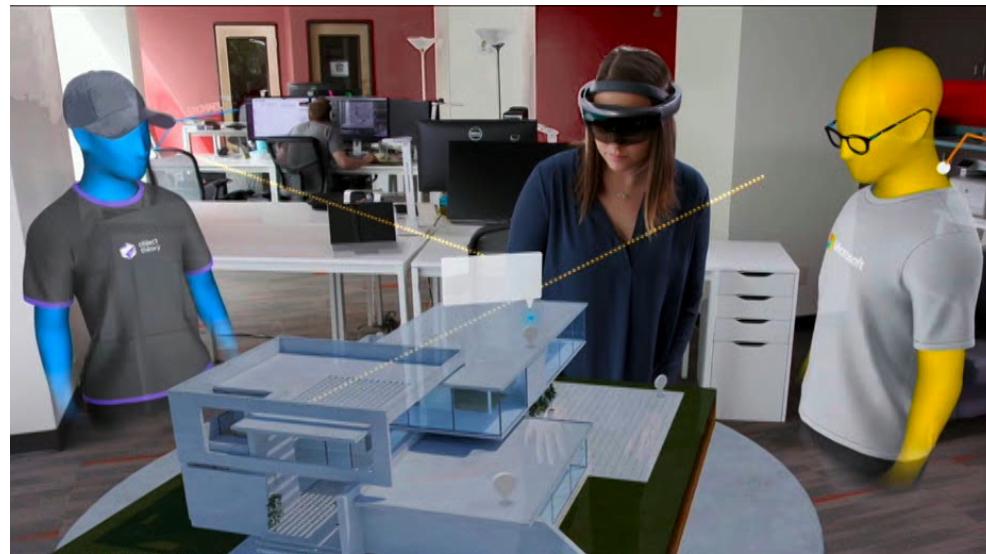


0 10 100 1K 10K 100K 1M











 Open()
Perspective
Web3.0
DWeb
Blockchains
Close()

Web 3.0





Internet
wires, network



Web 1.0

*read-only
static*



Web 2.0

*read-write
interactive*

Internet

wires, network



Web 1.0

*read-only
static*



Web 2.0

*read-write
interactive*

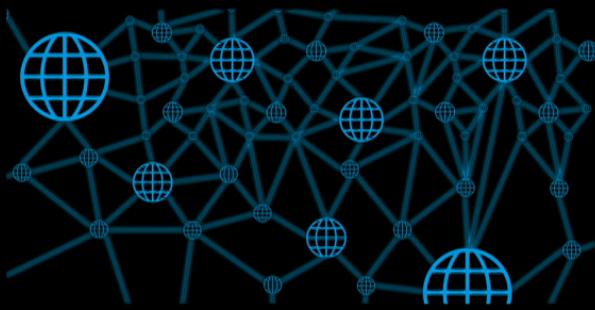


Web 3.0

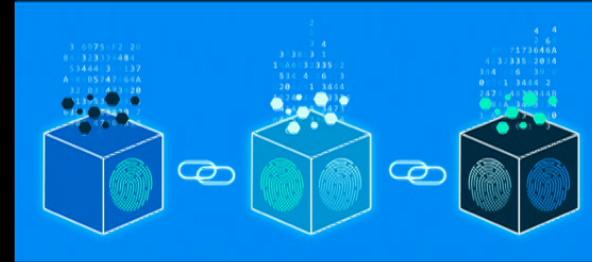
*read-write-trust
verifiable*



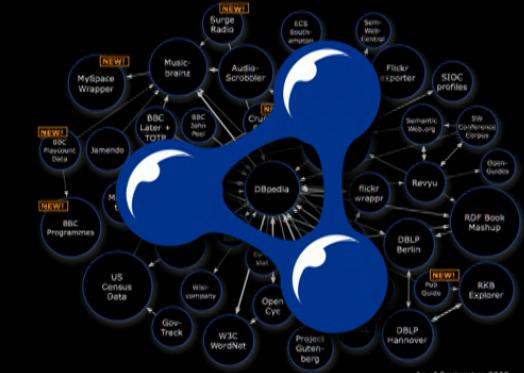
Web 3.0



Decentralized Web



Blockchain

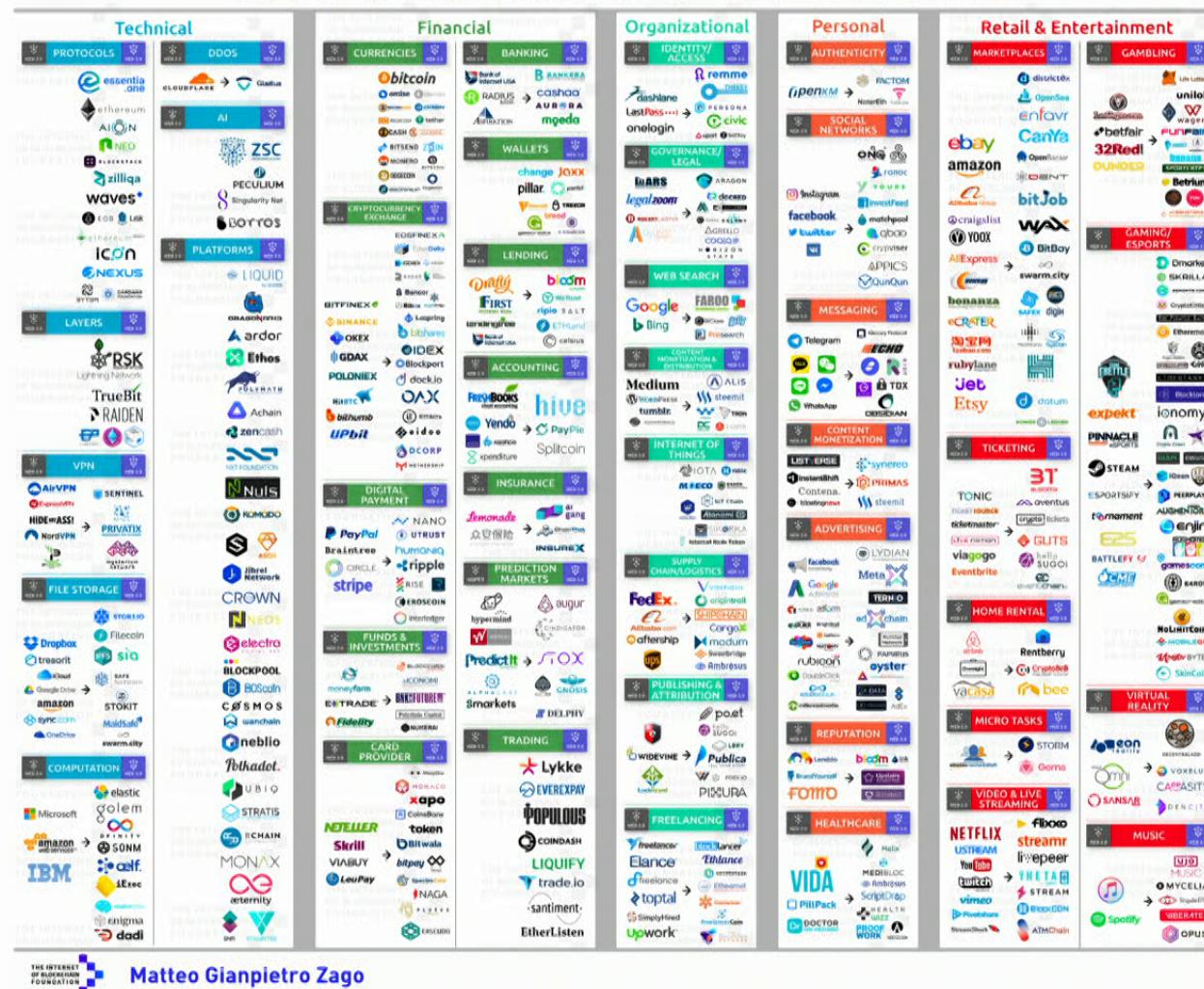


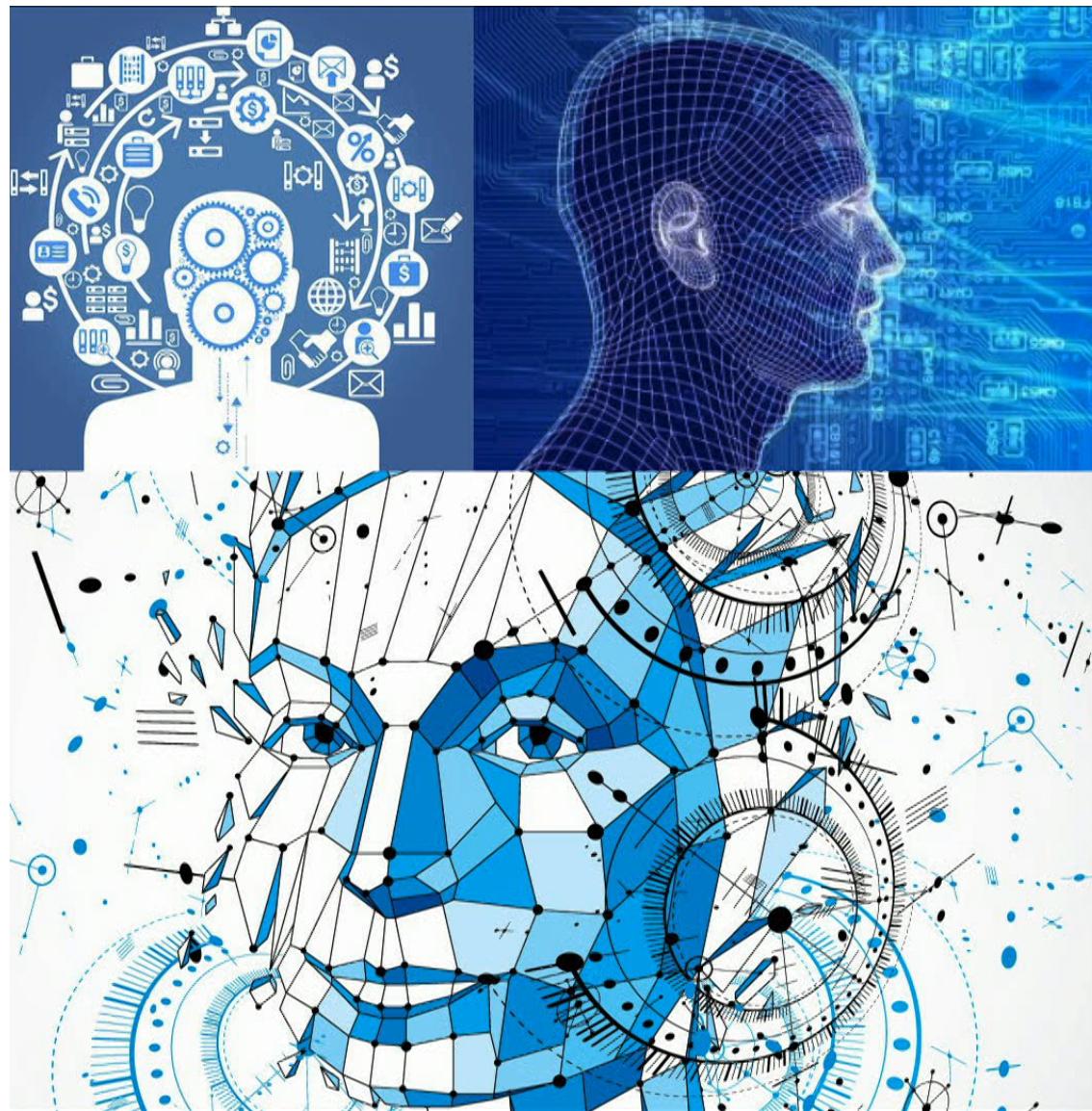
Linked Data

Web 3.0

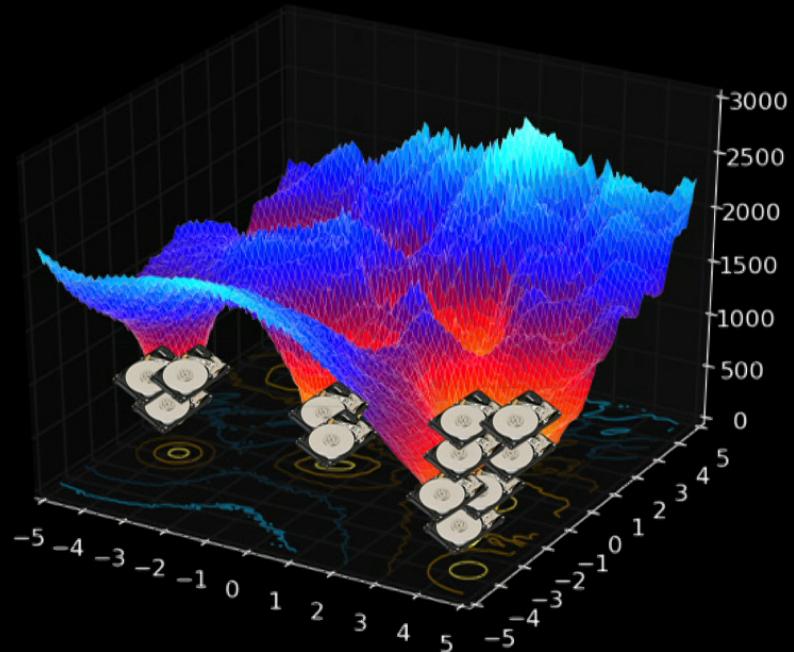
WEB 2.0 → WEB 3.0 COMPARISON LANDSCAPE.

WELCOME INTERNET OF BLOCKCHAINS



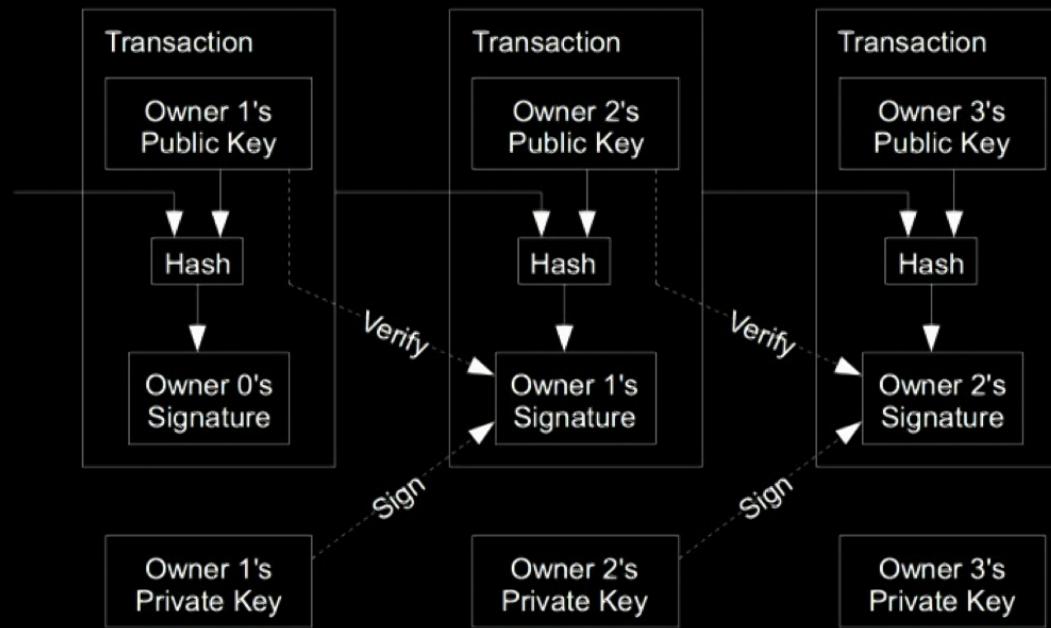


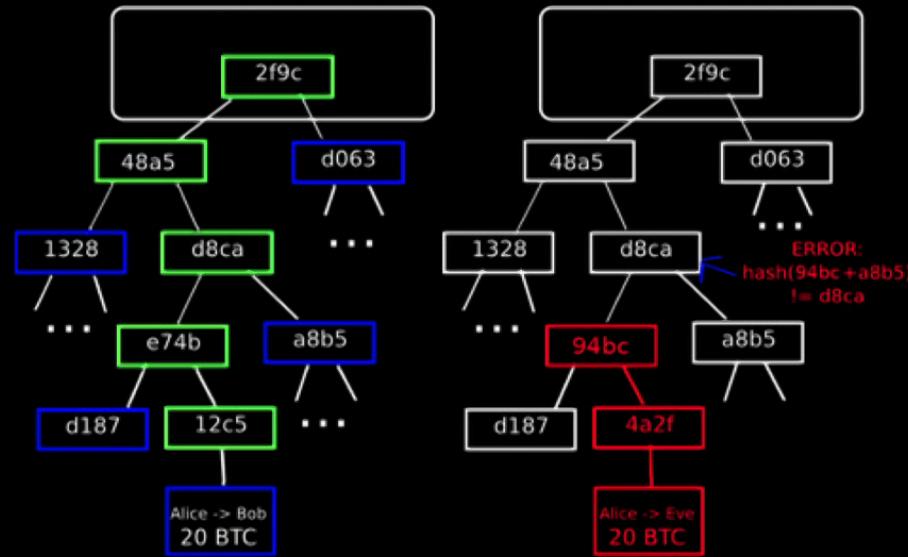
Software is eating Economics.

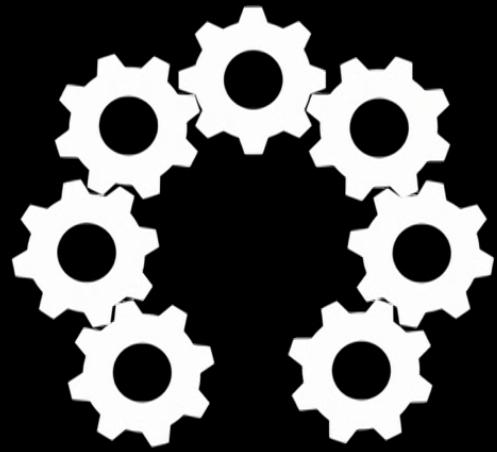


Software is eating Law.









Open Services

- Open Source
- Forkability
- Permissionless Entry
- Provide a service over time
- Incentive structures
- Optimize value



Global Digital Currencies



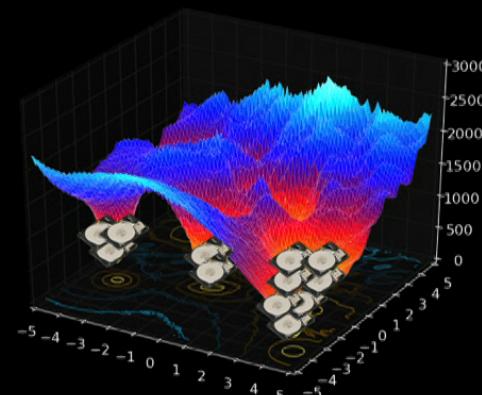
Open Services



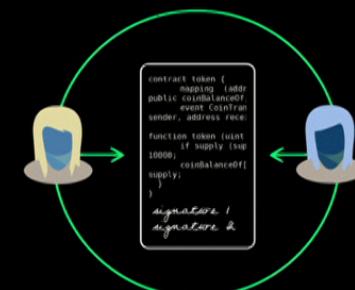
Self-sovereign Registries



Prediction Markets



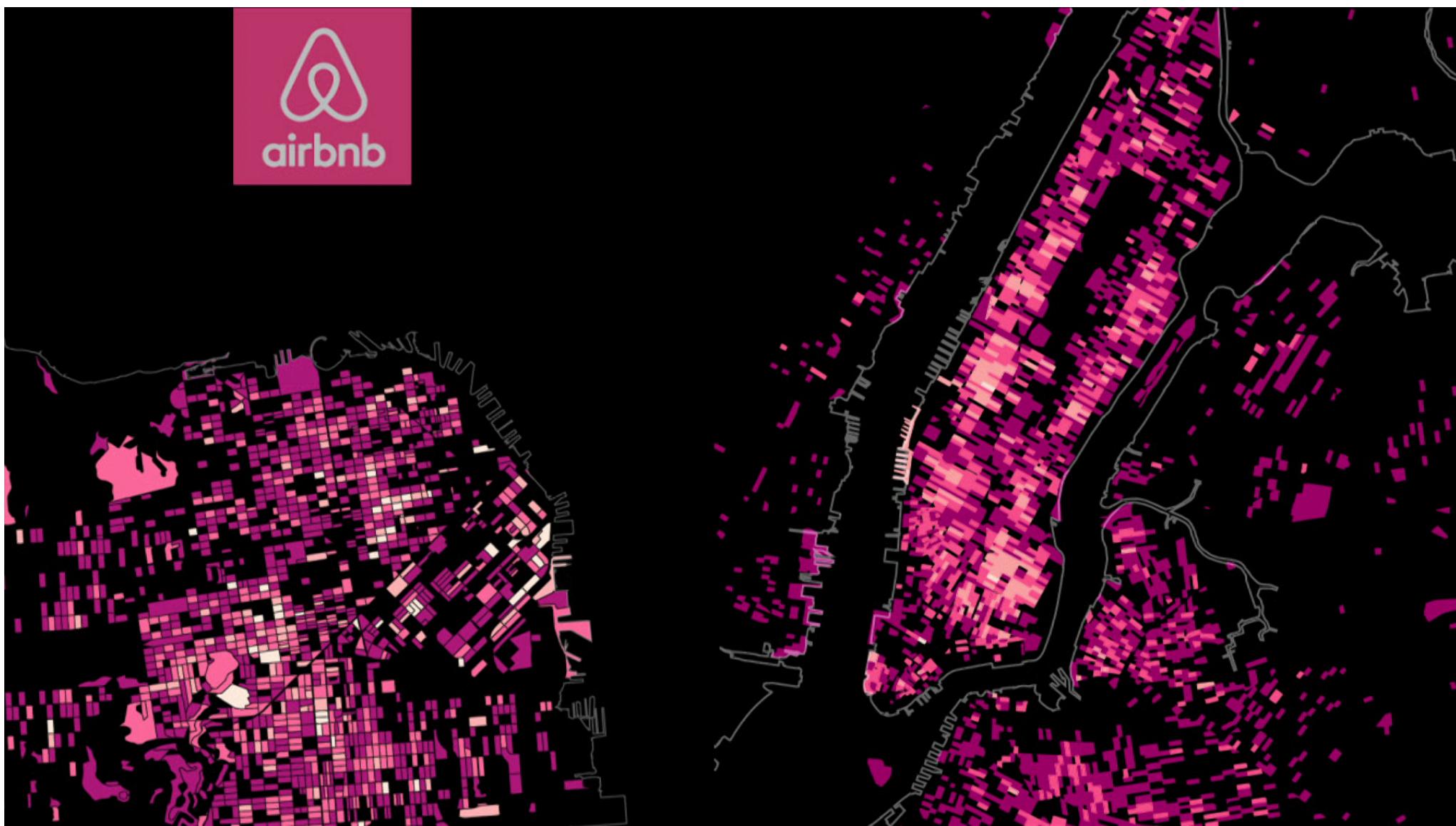
Storage Markets
Computation Markets



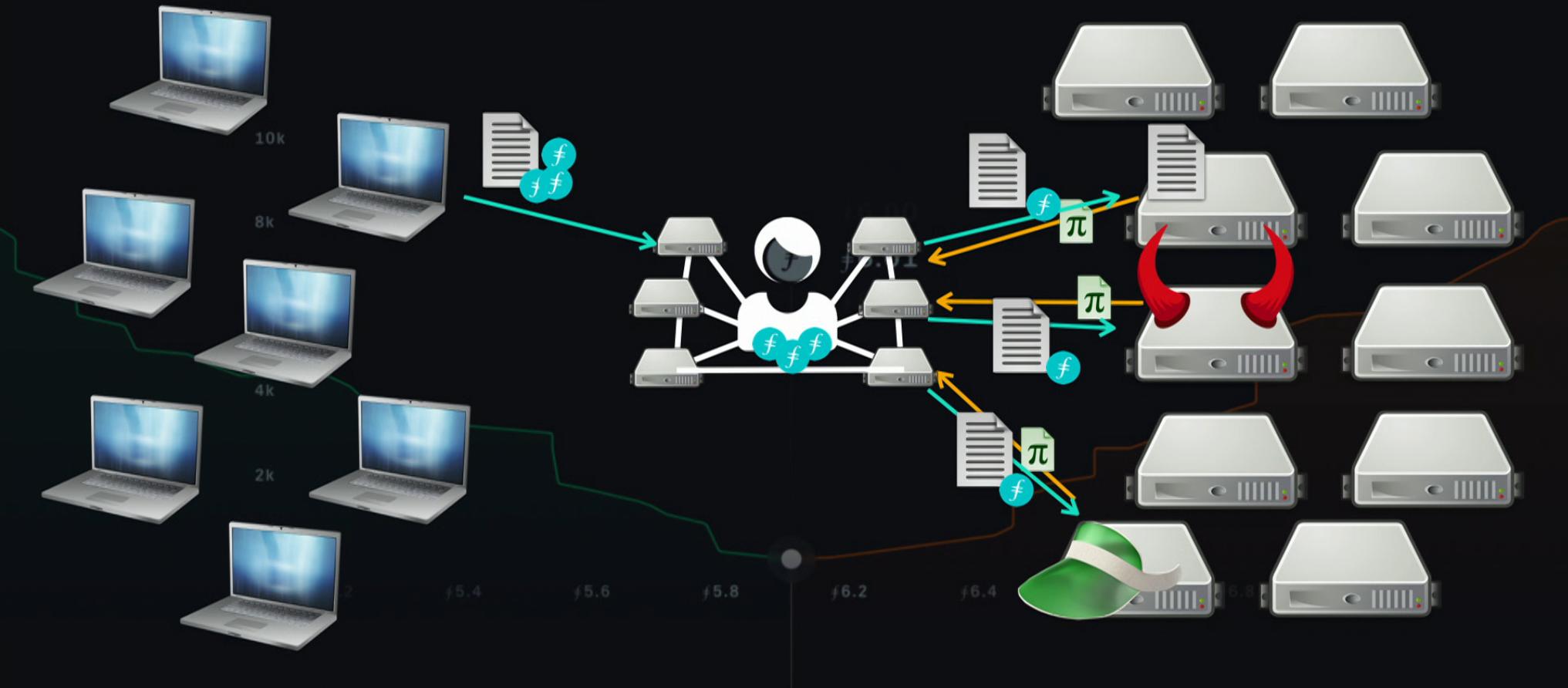
Smart Contract System

Market Protocols

programmable,
value-creation networks,
with **economic structures**,
rivaling **firms**



ƒ Filecoin



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Decentralized Web

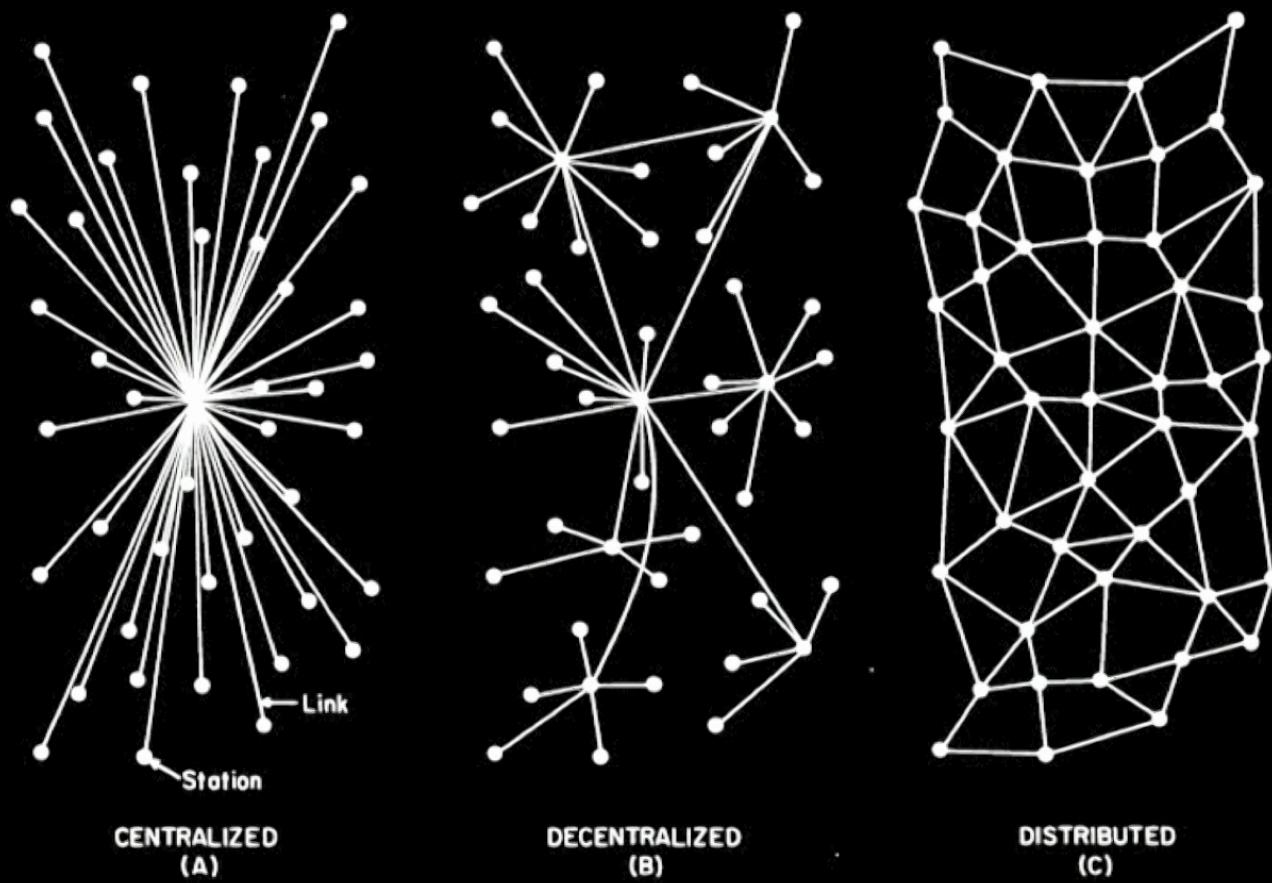
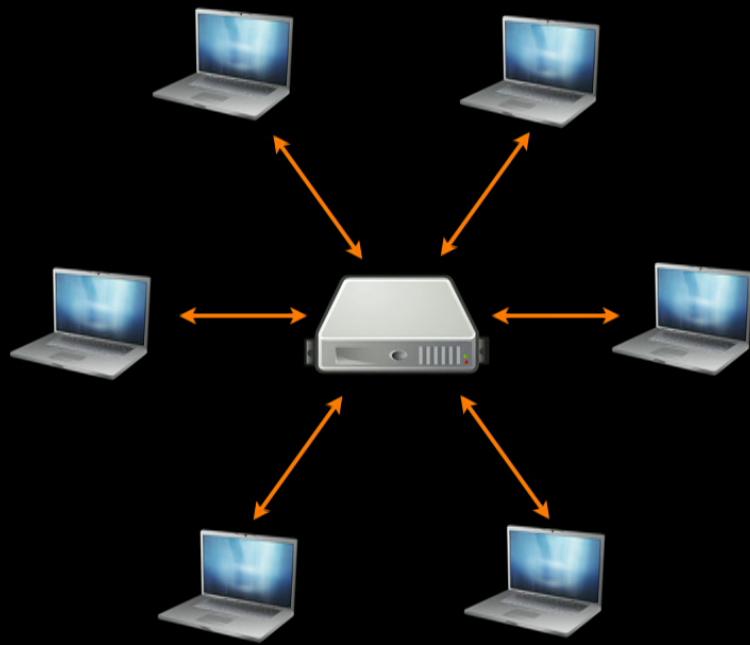
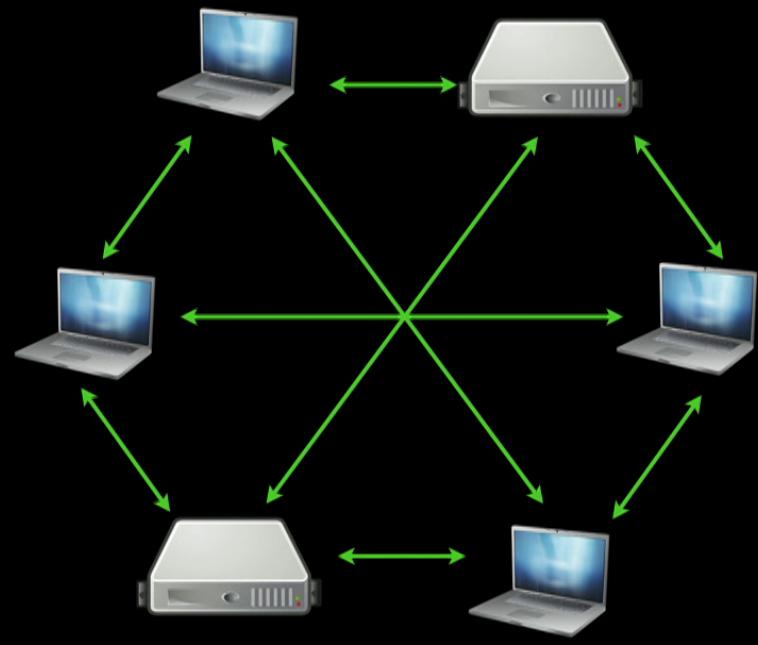


FIG. I — Centralized, Decentralized and Distributed Networks

HTTP

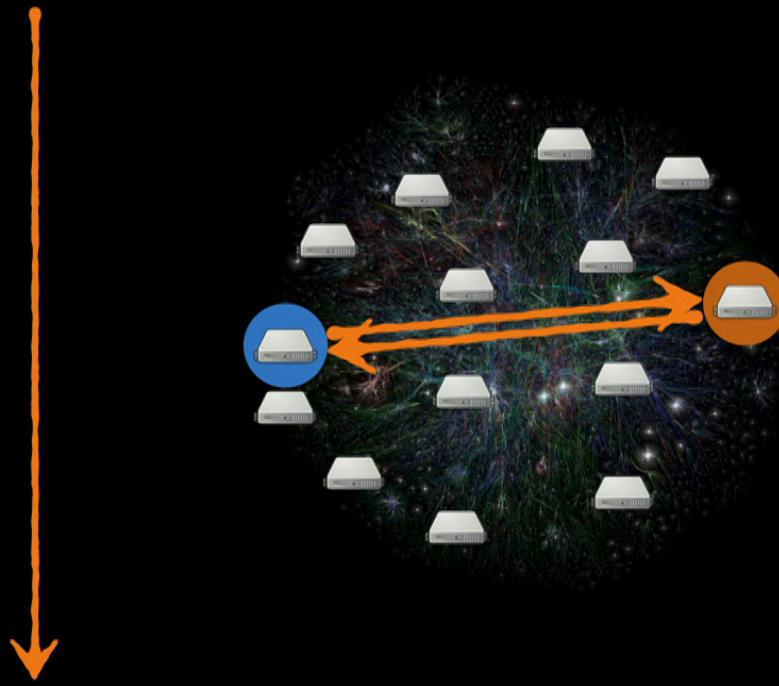


IPFS



HTTP

domain name <http://example.com/foo/bar/baz.png>



location address <http://162.243.139.61/foo/bar/baz.png>



Hey, you should
read this great book:

New York Public Library,
Section 9,
Bookcase 3,
Top shelf,
First from the left.

W Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica Juan

https://en.wikipedia.org/wik/Philosophiae_Naturalis_Principia_Mathematica

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Languages Afrikaans اردو اردو آذربایجانی Azərbaycanca

For Russell's 1910 book on mathematical logic, see *Principia Mathematica*.

Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica (Latin for "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy"),^[1] often referred to as simply the *Principia*, is a work in three books by Isaac Newton, in Latin, first published 5 July 1687.^{[2][3]} After annotating and correcting his personal copy of the first edition,^[4] Newton also published two further editions, in 1713 and 1726.^[5] The *Principia* states Newton's laws of motion, forming the foundation of classical mechanics; Newton's law of universal gravitation; and a derivation of Kepler's laws of planetary motion (which Kepler first obtained empirically). The *Principia* is "justly regarded as one of the most important works in the history of science".^[6]

The French mathematical physicist Alexis Clairaut assessed it in 1747: "The famous book of *mathematical Principles of natural Philosophy* marked the epoch of a great revolution in physics. The method followed by its illustrious author Sir Newton ... spread the light of mathematics on a science which up to then had remained in the darkness of conjectures and hypotheses."^[7] A more recent assessment has been that while acceptance of Newton's theories was not immediate, by the end of a century after publication in 1687, "no one could deny that [out of the *Principia*] a science had emerged that, at least in certain respects, so far exceeded anything that had ever gone before that it stood alone as the ultimate exemplar of science generally".^[8]

In formulating his physical theories, Newton developed and used mathematical methods now included in the field of calculus. But the language of calculus as we know it was largely absent from the *Principia*; Newton gave many of his proofs in a geometric form of infinitesimal calculus, based on limits of ratios of vanishing small geometric quantities.^[9] In a revised conclusion to the *Principia* (see *General Scholium*), Newton used his expression that became famous, *Hypotheses non fingo* ("I contrive no hypotheses"^[10]).

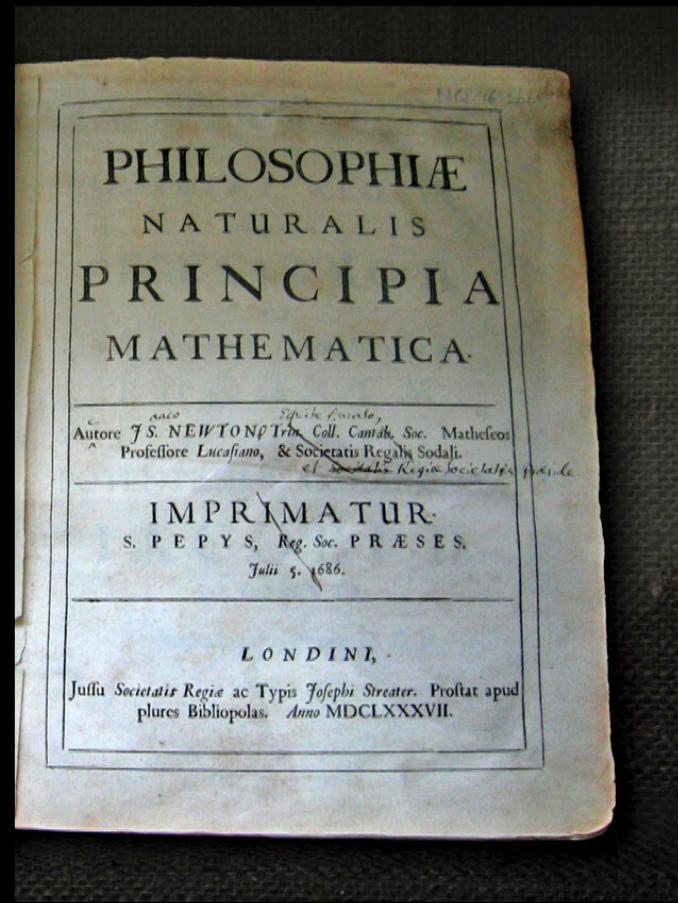
PHILOSOPHIAE NATURALIS PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA

Autore J S. NEWTON Trin. Coll. Camb. Soc. Matheos Professore Lucasiano, & Societatis Regalis Sodal. et Societatis Regiae Societatis priuile.

IMPRIMATUR. S. PEPYS, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES. Juli 5. 1686.

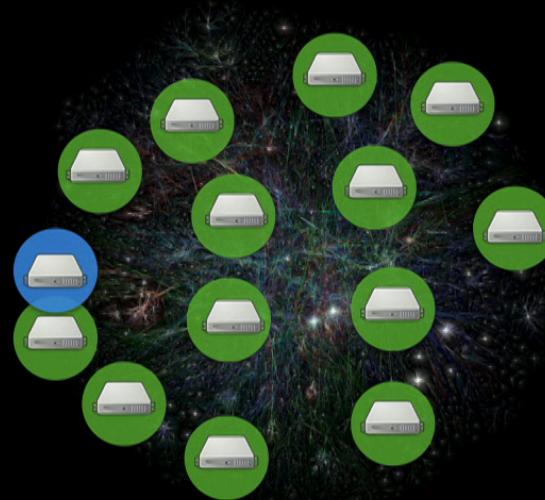
LONDINI.

Jussu Societatis Regie ac Typis Iosephi Streeter. Prostat apud plures Bibliopolas. Anno MDCLXXXVII.



domain name

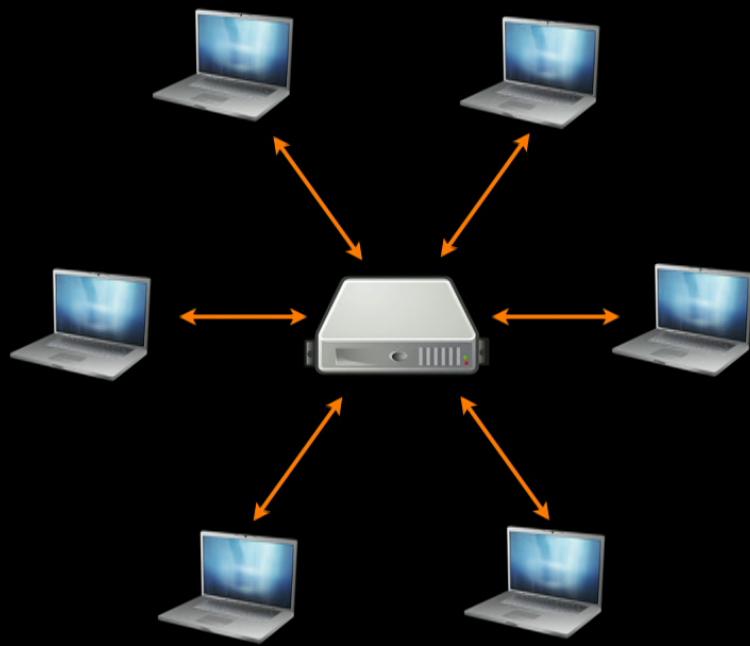
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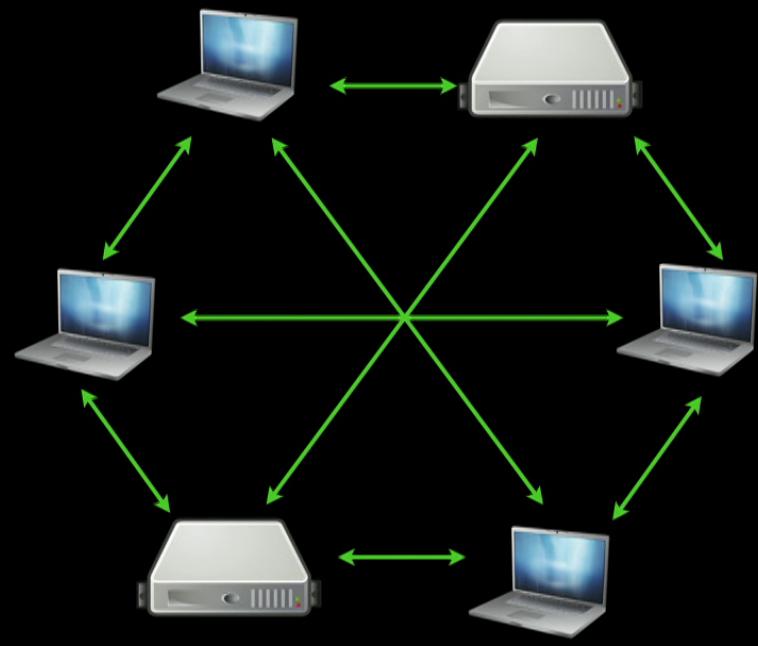
content address

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HTTP

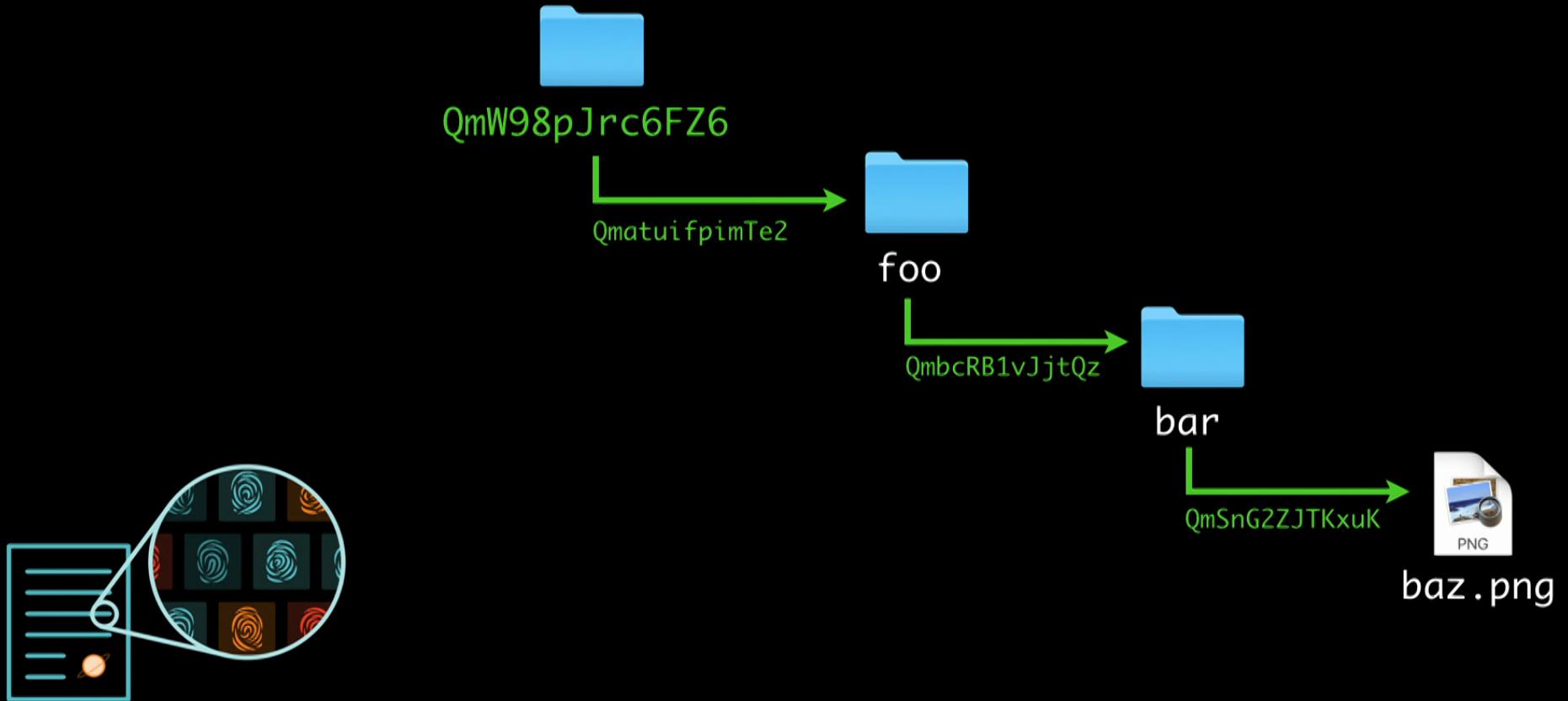


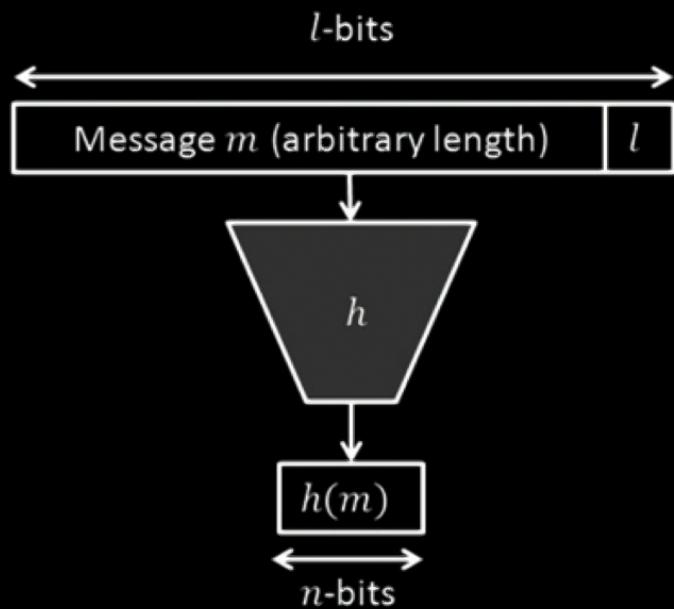
IPFS





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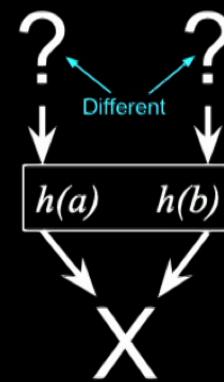
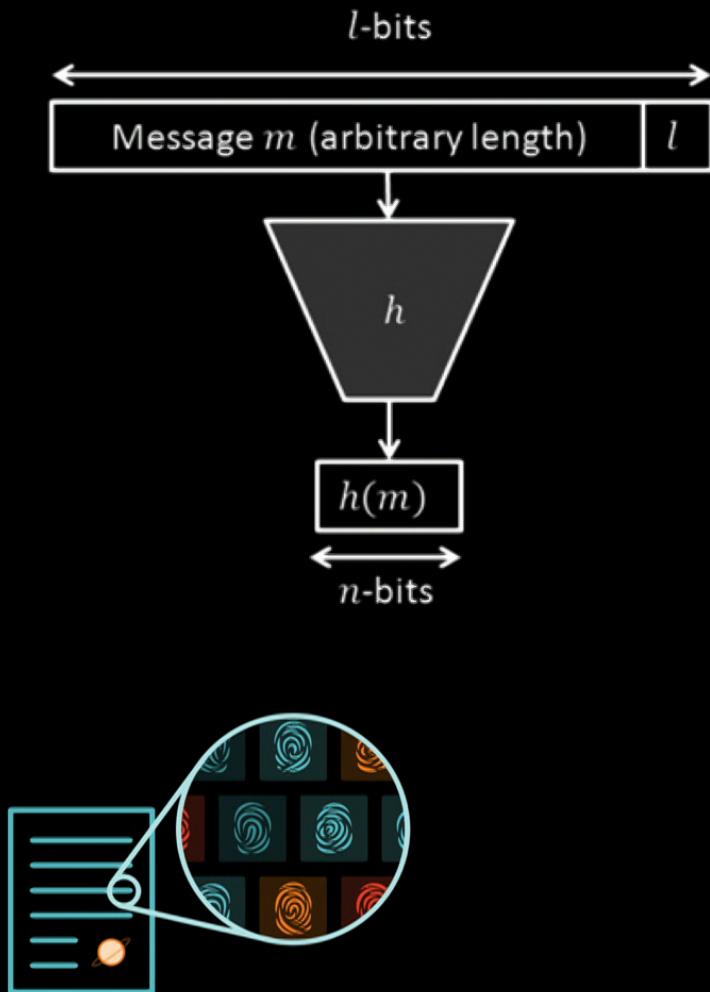




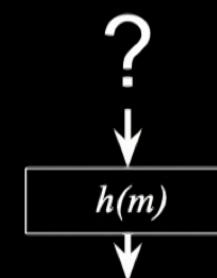
Cryptographic Hash Functions



Cryptographic Hash Functions

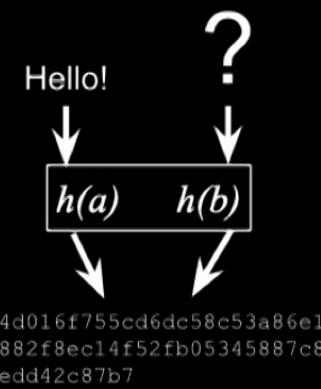


Collision resistance



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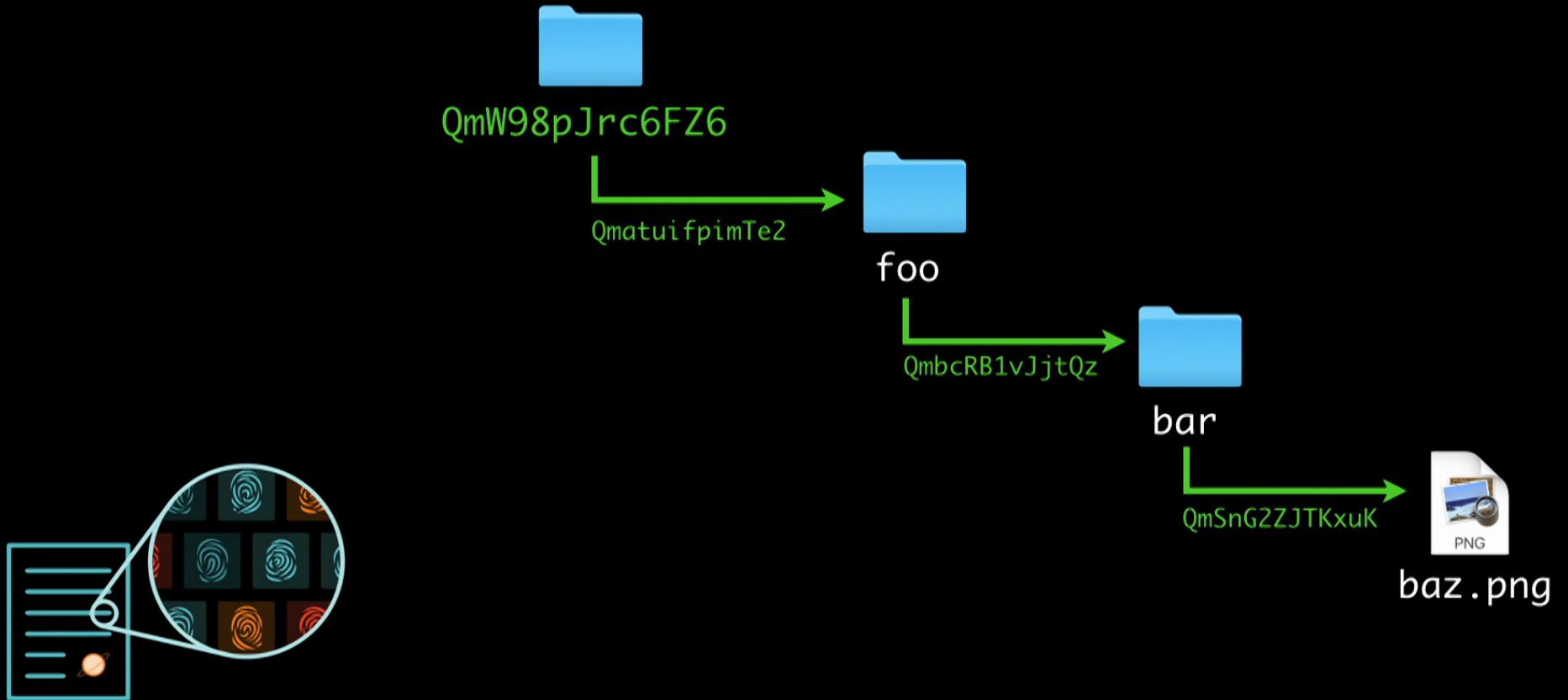
Preimage resistance

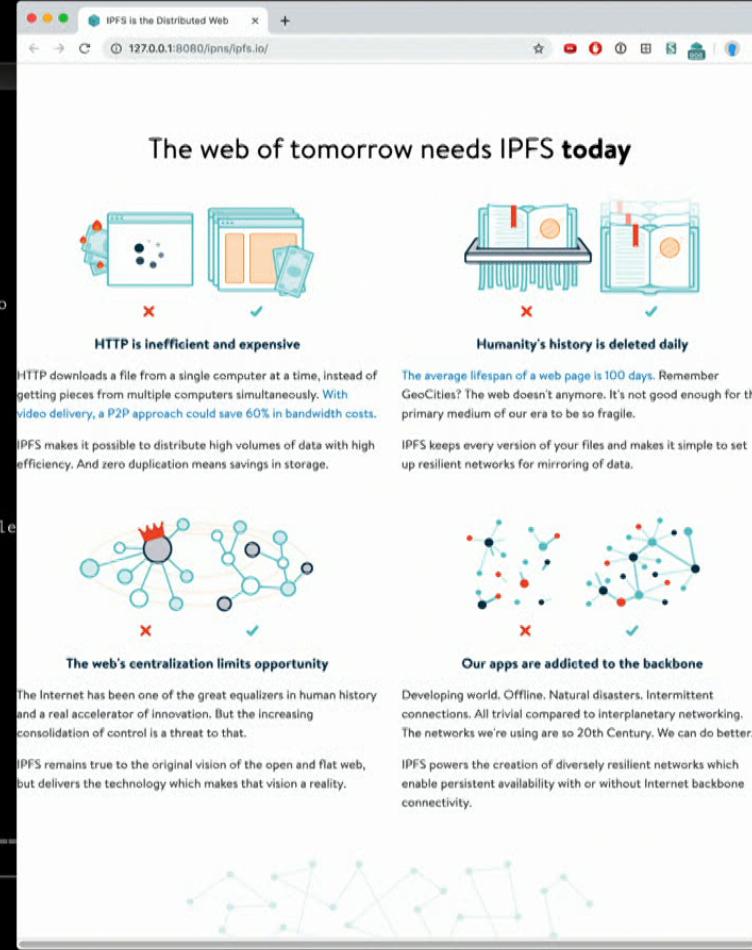


Second-preimage
resistance



/ipfs/QmW98pJrc6FZ6/foo/bar/baz.png







The web of tomorrow needs IPFS today

HTTP is inefficient and expensive

loads a file from a single computer at a time, instead of files from multiple computers simultaneously. With IPFS, a P2P approach could save 60% in bandwidth costs.

it's possible to distribute high volumes of data with high bandwidth and zero duplication means savings in storage.

Humanity's history is deleted daily

The average lifespan of a web page is 100 days. Remember GeoCities? The web doesn't anymore. It's not good enough for the primary medium of our era to be so fragile.

IPFS keeps every version of your files and makes it simple to set up resilient networks for mirroring of data.

the web's centralization limits opportunity

It has been one of the great equalizers in human history, a catalyst for innovation. But the increasing concentration of control is a threat to that.

It's true to the original vision of the open and flat web, the technology which makes that vision a reality.

Our apps are addicted to the backbone

Developing world. Offline. Natural disasters. Intermittent connections. All trivial compared to interplanetary networking. The networks we're using are so 20th Century. We can do better.

IPFS powers the creation of diversely resilient networks which enable persistent availability with or without Internet connectivity.

IPFS is the Distributed Web

Peers - IPFS

Files - IPFS

Home / ipfs.io

File name ↑

	Size	Actions
..	82 MB	...
blog	263 B	...
contact-ipfs	6 KB	...
css	43 KB	...
docs	6 MB	...
fonts	893 KB	...
images	3 MB	...
index.html	20 KB	...
js	752 KB	...
legal	11 KB	...
media		

New folder + Add

QmHash

Explore

Status

Files

Explore

Peers

Settings

Revision 6366d10

See the code | Report a bug

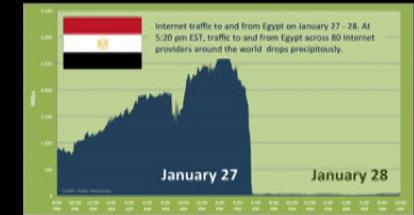
Problems



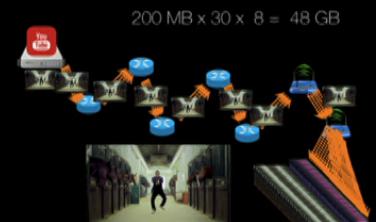
Addresses



emerging networks



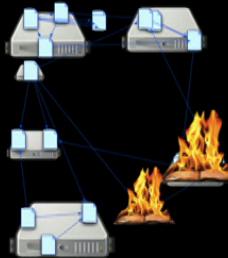
censorship



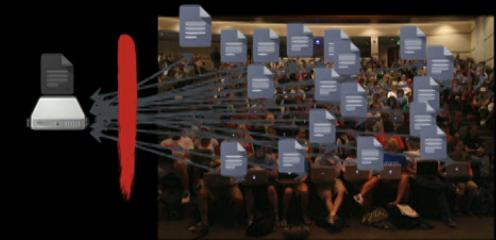
huge inefficiency



bad security model



links break



no offline use

PeerPad

Secure <https://peerpad.net/>

PeerPad is in Alpha. The codebase hasn't been audited by Security specialists and it shouldn't be used to store, share or publish sensitive information.

PeerPad

What is PeerPad Features How it works Benefits

HELLO WORLD!

PeerPad is a realtime P2P collaborative editor powered by IPFS and CRDTs

Create new: [Markdown pad](#) [GO](#)

What is PeerPad?

PeerPad is a collaborative real-time editor that works on the decentralised web, built on top of IPFS. It uses no second or third-party: all participating nodes talk directly to each other without a central service. Peerpad is open-source and built by Protocol Labs and the IPFS community.

Example PeerPad Document

Hello P2P World

```
# PeerPad uses Conflict-Free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict-free\_relicated\_data\_type) (CRDTs). These are data structures which can be replicated across multiple computers in a network, where the replicas can be updated independently and concurrently without coordination between the replicas, and where it is always mathematically possible to resolve inconsistencies. This makes PeerPad able to synchronize changes to documents between peers without a central intermediary.

[[https://cdns-images-1.medium.com/max/625/1\*9n9801uoxQlw27983b8q.png]]
```

CRDTs

PeerPad uses Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs). These are data structures which can be replicated across multiple computers in a network, where the replicas can be updated independently and concurrently without coordination between the replicas, and where it is always mathematically possible to resolve inconsistencies. This makes PeerPad able to synchronize changes to documents between peers without a central intermediary.

Math

PeerPad has \mathbb{R} LaTeX support

Gauss Divergence Theorem

```
##
```

```
\int_{\partial D} (\nabla \cdot F) dV = \int_{\partial D} F \cdot n dS
```

Curl of a vector field

```
##
```

```
\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left( \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k}
```

Code

```
## go
type Foo struct {
    bar string
    bar int
    Quux map[int]string
}
```

Markdown

Text formating: `**bold**`, `_italic_`, `--strikeout--`.

Lists

- item
- item
- item

Subsubheadings

and more.

source $f(x)$

merge

merge

merge

Math

PeerPad has \LaTeX support!

Gauss Divergence Theorem

$$\int_D (\nabla \cdot F) dV = \int_{\partial D} F \cdot n dS$$

Curl of a vector field

$$\nabla \times F = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

Code

```
type Foo struct {
    Bar string
    Bar int
}
```

Archiving and Distributing Precious Data

from these organizations and many more



IPFS Cluster



DDS SIG



IPFS Archives



Distributed Wikipedia Mirror

Sat Apr 29 2017 08:02:55 GMT+0300 (+03)
<https://en.wikipedia.org> 5005 DOWN
<https://tr.wikipedia.org> 5009 DOWN
<https://az.wikipedia.org> 5009 DOWN
<https://fr.wikipedia.org> 5007 DOWN
<https://www.wikipedia.org> 5007 DOWN

 Turkey Blocks 
@TurkeyBlocks 

Confirmed: All editions of the #Wikipedia online encyclopedia blocked in #Turkey as of 8:00AM local
timeturkeyblocks.org/2017/04/29/wik...
1:22 AM - 29 Apr 2017
 2,896  1,023

Ana Sayfa  https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmT5NvUtoM5nWFfrQdVrFtvGfKFmG7AHE8P34isaphyCxX/wi... Juan

This page is in Turkish Would you like to translate it? Nope Translate Options x

Vikipedi üzerinde ara 

 Vikipedi'ye hoş geldiniz
Herkesin katkıda bulunabileceği Özgür Ansiklopedi
Türkçe maddé sayısı: 288.931
9 Ocak 2017, Pazartesi

Bilim • Fizik
• Coğrafya • Matematik
• Din • Sanat • Spor
• Tarih • Tüm portaller

Haftanın seçkin maddesi

 Mars, Güneş Sistemi'nin Güneş'ten İtibaren dördüncü gezegeni. Roma mitolojisindeki savaş tanrıtı Mars'a ithafen adlandırılmıştır. Yüzeyindeki yaygın demir oksitinden dolayı kırmızı bir görünümü sahip olduğu için Kızıl Gezegen de denir. İnce bir atmosferi olan Mars gerek Ay'daki gibi meteor kraterlerini, gerekse Dünya'daki gibi volkan, vadİ, çöl ve kutup bölgelerini içeren çehresiyle bir yerbenzeri gezegendir. Ayrıca dönme periyodu ve mevsim dönemleri Dünya'ninkine çok benzer. İki adet uydusu bulunmaktadır. Mars'taki Olimpos Dağı, Güneş Sistemi'nde bilinen en yüksek dağ ve Marineris Vadisi adlı kanyon en büyük kanyondur. Ayrıca Haziran 2008'de Nature dergisinde yayımlanan üç makalede açıklandı gİbİ, Mars'ın kuzey yarımküresinde 10.600 km uzunluğunda ve 8.500 km genişliğindeki dev bir meteor kraterinin varlığı saptanmıştır. Bu krater, bugüne kadar keşfedilmiş en büyük meteor kraterinin dört misli büyüklüğündedir. Mars, Dünya haric tutulursa, hâlen

Günün seçkin resmi



Referendum in Catalunya

Carles Puigdemont on Twitter  +

Twitter, Inc. [US] | https://twitter.com/KRLS/status/...

Search Twitter  Tweet 

 **Carles Puigdemont** 
@KRLS

[Follow](#) 

No es poden posar portes al camp: en aquesta web trobaràs el lloc on et correspon votar l'1 d'octubre
gateway.ipfs.io/ipns/QmZxWEBJB... #1Oct

 Translate Tweet

11:49 PM - 22 Sep 2017

16,344 Retweets 16,838 Likes



 1.6K  16K  17K 

Inici - Referèndum 2017

https://ipfs.io/pfs/QmQZZfs7LjkEnmG3zU92YF7ViCeuCxkNokuYoiNe6pkvDZ/index.html

Generalitat de Catalunya

Català Castellano Aranès English

Referèndum 2017

Ini Normativa electoral Sindicatures electorals Sala de premsa Com s'ha de votar

Vols col·laborar amb el referèndum?

Vas néixer amb la capacitat de decidir. Hi renunciaràs?

1-Oct REFERÈNDUM D'AUTODETERMINACIÓ DE CATALUNYA

Generalitat de Catalunya

Espot "Vas néixer amb la c... Watch later Share

Vas néixer amb la capacitat de decidir.

El més destacat

- Calendari electoral
- Call for international monitoring

Preguntes més freqüents

Electors

Com es vota?

Mesos electorals

Personal col·laborador de l'Administració electoral

Interventors i apoderats

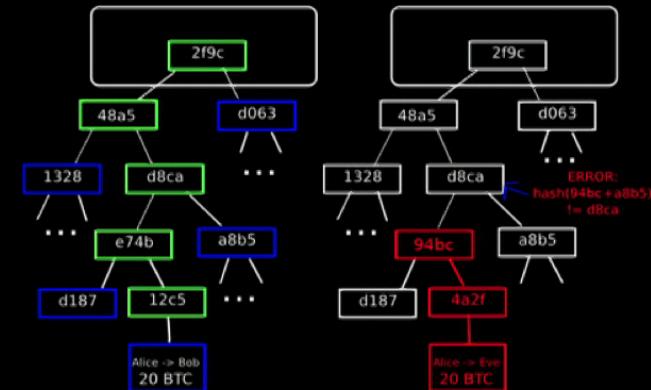
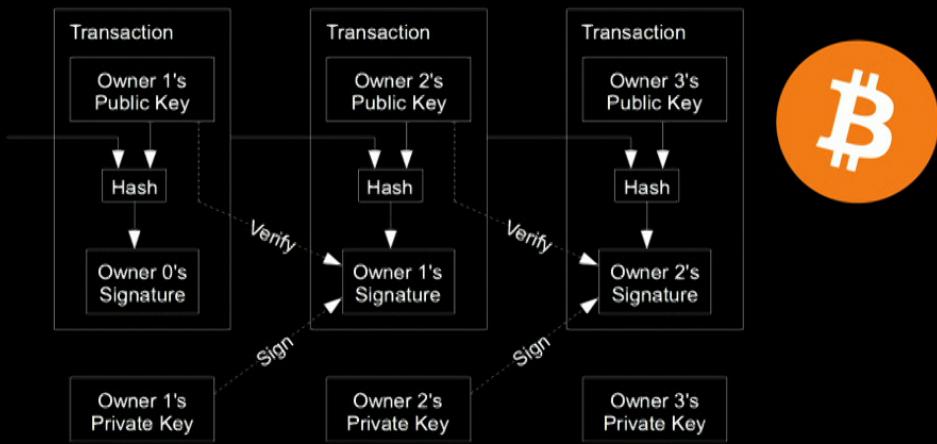
Campanya electoral

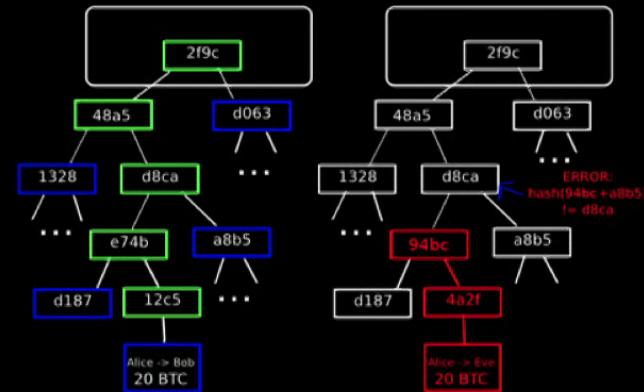
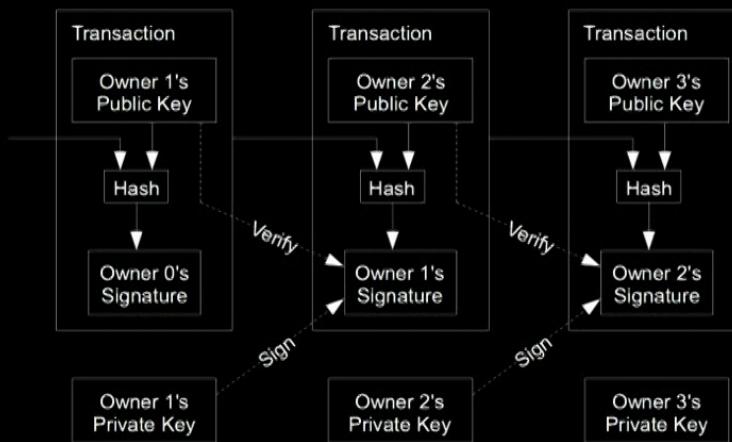
Observadors electorals internacionals



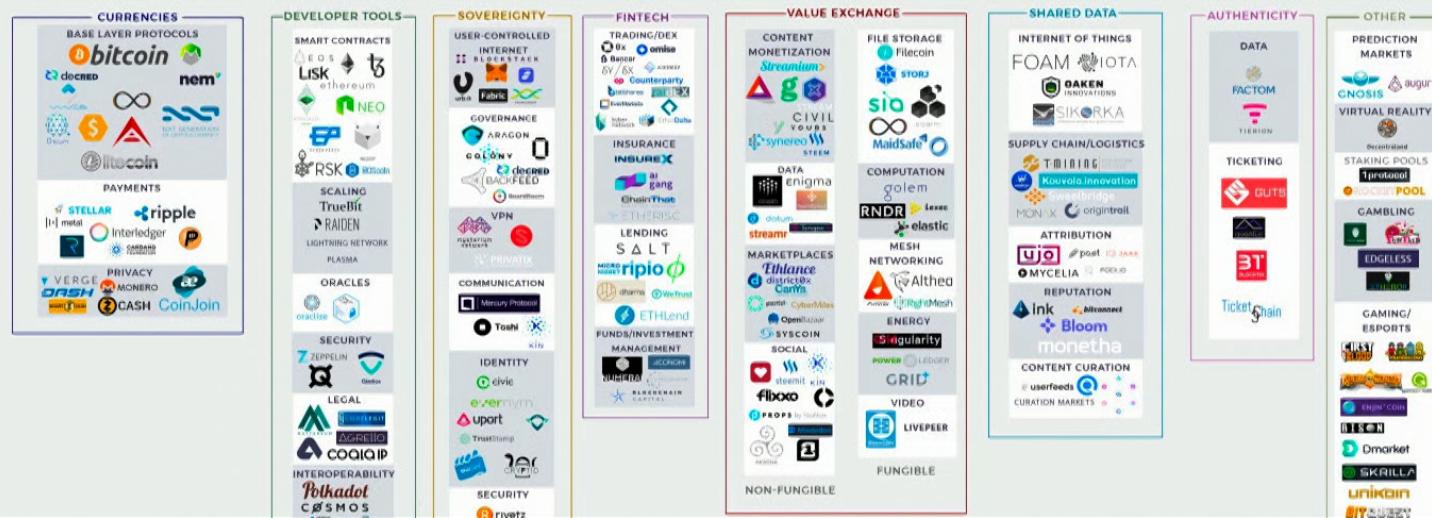
 Open()
Perspective
Web3.0
DWeb
Blockchains
Close()

***Blockchains
Smart Contracts
Crypto Economics***





BLOCKCHAIN PROJECT ECOSYSTEM



Blockchains

Blockchains

Blockchains

```
type TX {  
    Data []byte  
    // + metadata  
}  
  
tx1 = NewTX(dataA)  
tx2 = NewTX(dataB)  
tx3 = NewTX(dataC)  
tx4 = NewTX(dataD)
```

Blockchains

```
type TX {  
    Data []byte  
    // + metadata  
}
```

```
tx1 = NewTX(dataA)  
tx2 = NewTX(dataB)  
tx3 = NewTX(dataC)  
tx4 = NewTX(dataD)
```

```
type Message {  
    Call []byte  
    // + metadata  
}
```

```
m1 = NewMessage(callA)  
m2 = NewMessage(callB)  
m3 = NewMessage(callC)  
m4 = NewMessage(callD)
```

Blockchains

```
type Blockchain1 {          0
    txs []TX              |
    // + metadata           |
    AddTx(tx) Result      t
    GetTx(i) TX            |
    Length() int            |
}
C = NewBlockchain()
C.AddTx(tx1)
C.AddTx(tx2)
C.AddTx(tx3)
```

Blockchains

```
type Blockchain1 {  
    txs []TX  
    // + metadata  
  
    AddTx(tx) Result  
    GetTx(i) TX  
    Length() int  
}
```

```
C = NewBlockchain()  
C.AddTx(tx1)  
C.AddTx(tx2)  
C.AddTx(tx3)
```



Blockchains

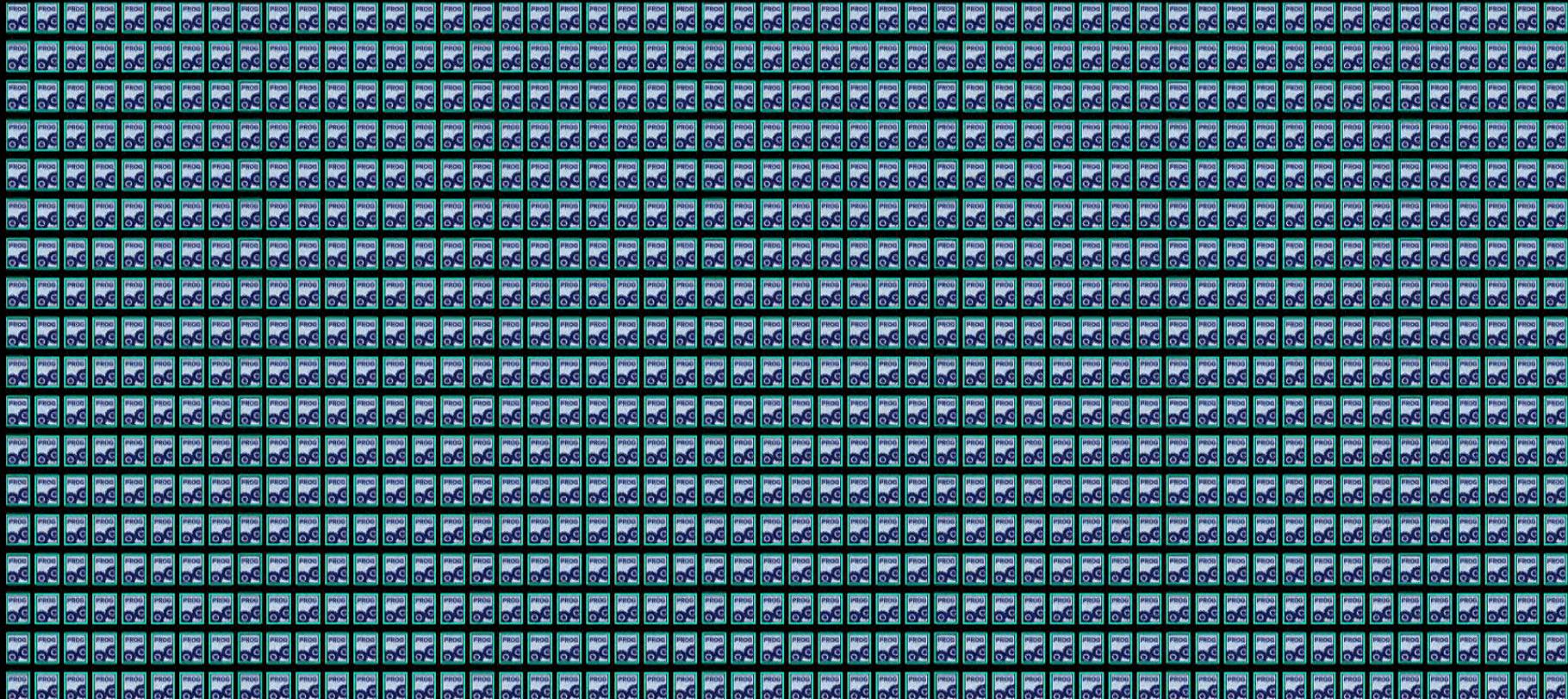
```
type Blockchain1 {  
    txs []TX  
    // + metadata  
  
    AddTx(tx) Result  
    GetTx(i) TX  
    Length() int  
}
```

```
C = NewBlockchain()  
C.AddTx(tx1)  
C.AddTx(tx2)  
C.AddTx(tx3)
```



Blockchains

0



t

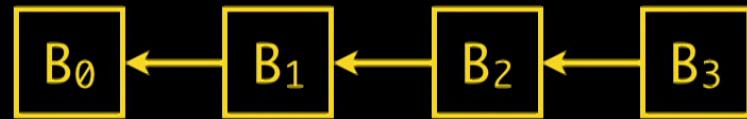
Blockchains

```
type Blockchain2 {
    block []blocks
    // + metadata

    AddTx(tx) Result
    GetTx(i) TX
    Length() int

    AddBlock(b) Result
    GetBlock(i) Block
}
```

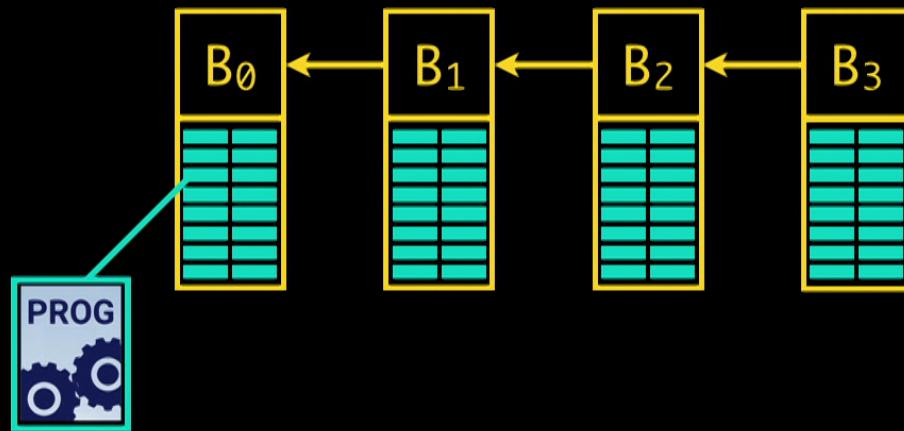
```
type Block {
    TXs []TX
    // + metadata
}
```



Blockchains

```
type Blockchain2 {  
    block []blocks  
    // + metadata  
  
    AddTx(tx) Result  
    GetTx(i) TX  
    Length() int  
  
    AddBlock(b) Result  
    GetBlock(i) Block  
}
```

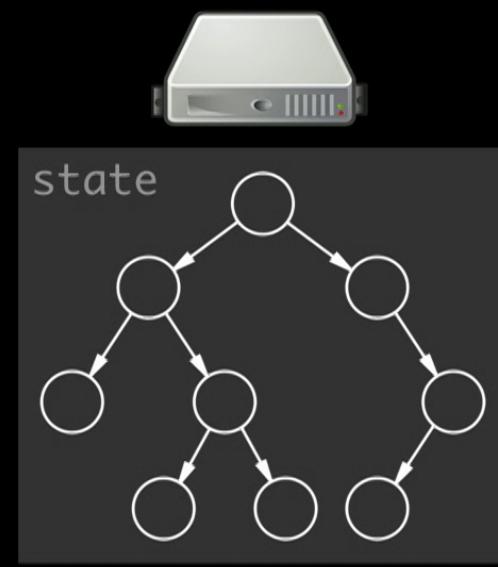
```
type Block {  
    TXs []TX  
    // + metadata  
}
```



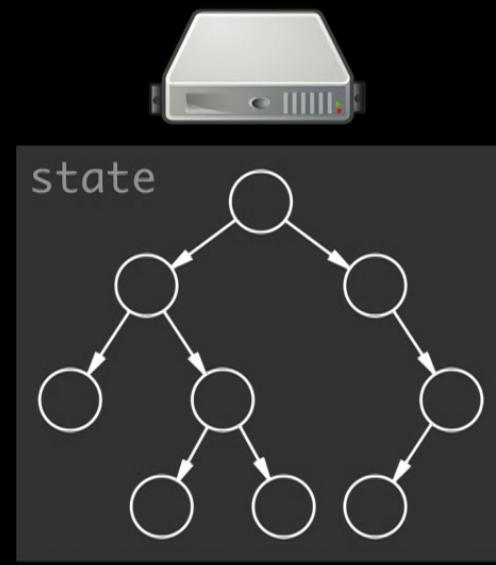
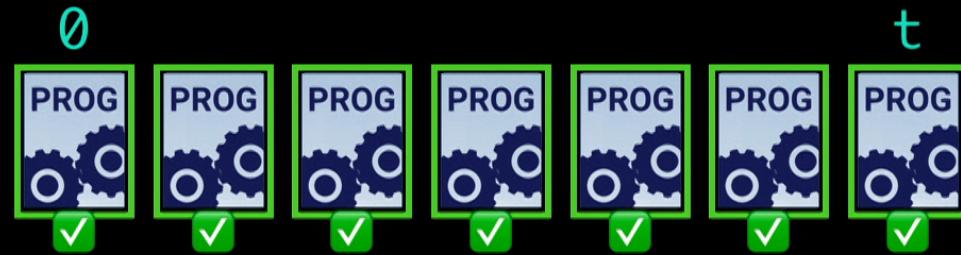
Blockchains



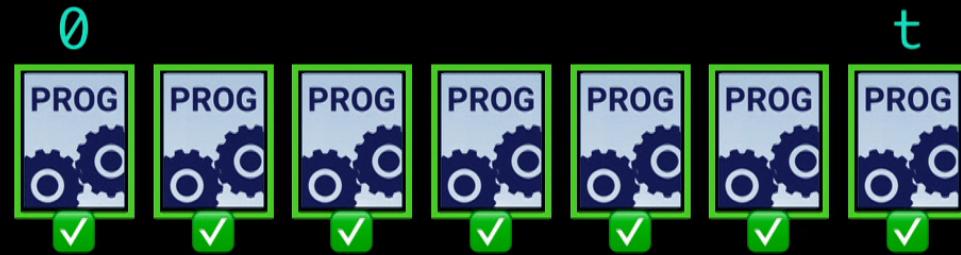
Computation Model



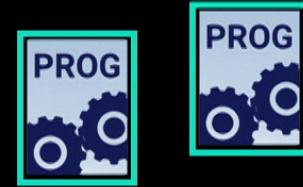
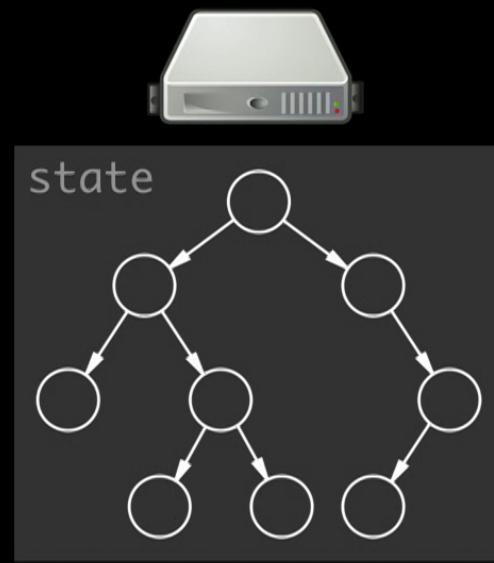
Blockchains



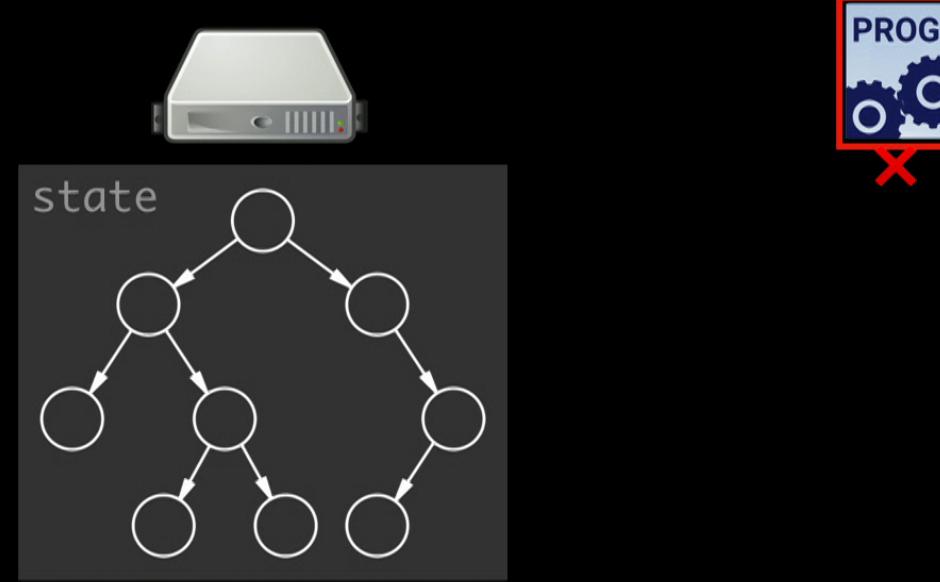
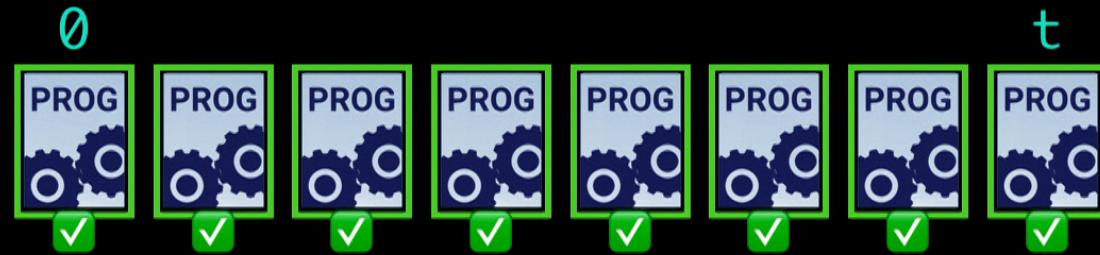
Blockchains



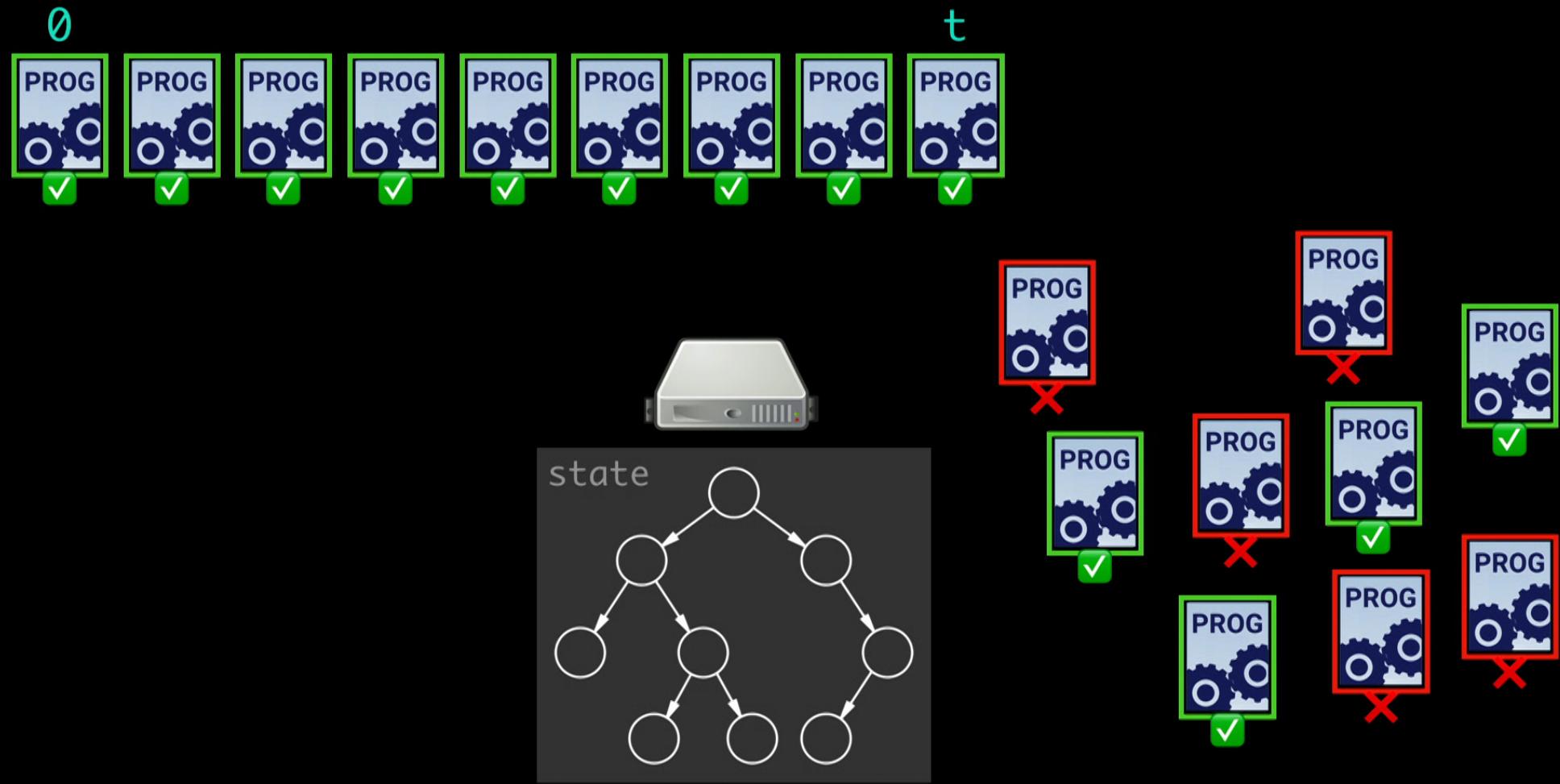
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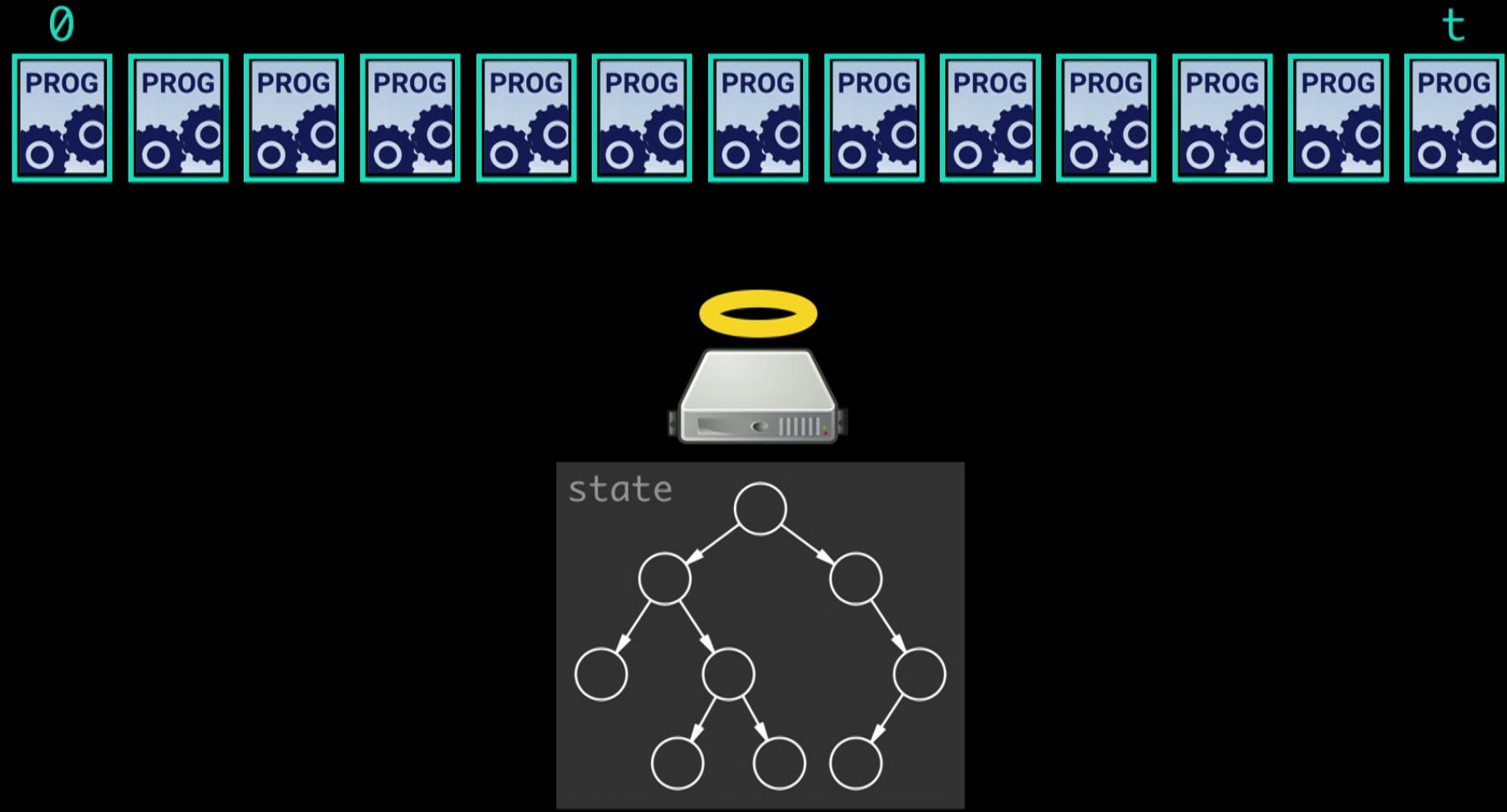
Blockchains



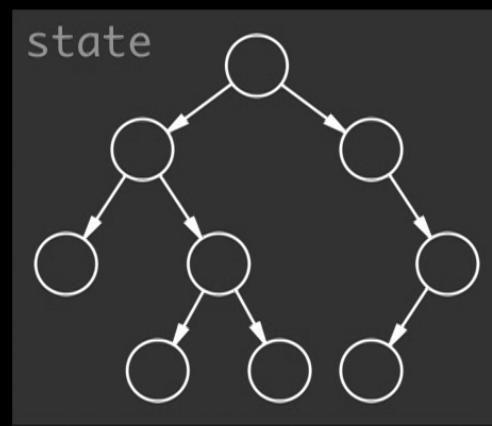
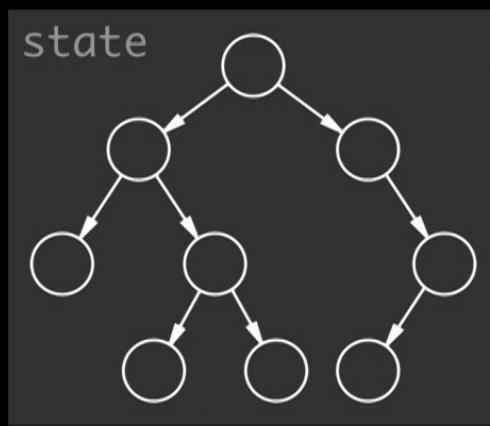
Blockchains



Blockchains



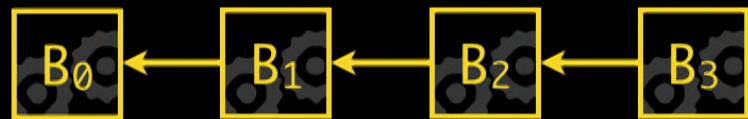
Blockchains



Blockchains



Blockchains



Agreement.

Verifiability.

Liveness.

Security.

Transparency.

Immutability.

Decentralization.

Open Membership.

Censorship Resistance.

Synchrony/Asynchrony.

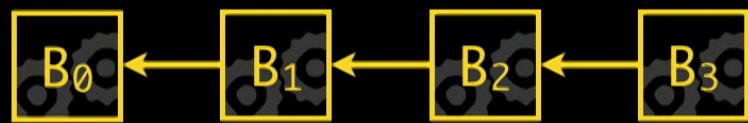
Partition Tolerance.

Scalability.

Privacy.



Blockchains



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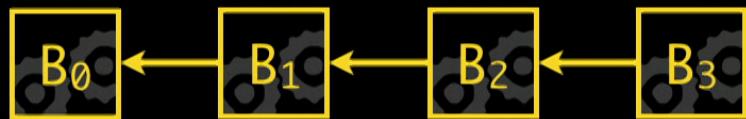
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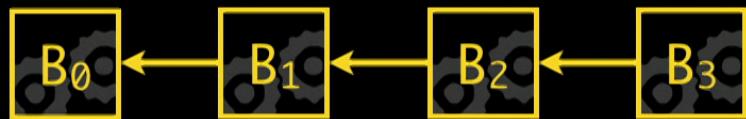
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Blockchains

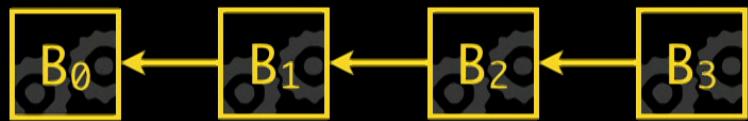


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Blockchains



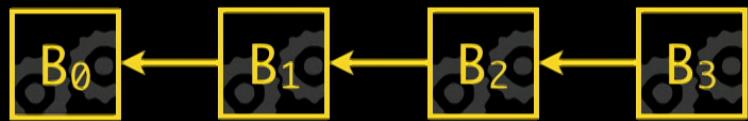
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Blockchains

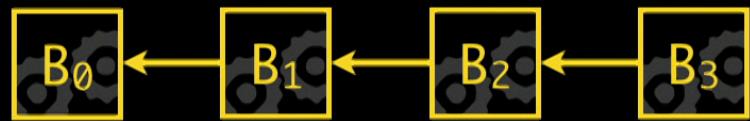


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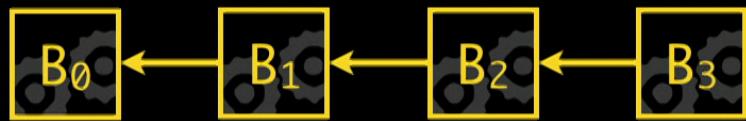
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Blockchains



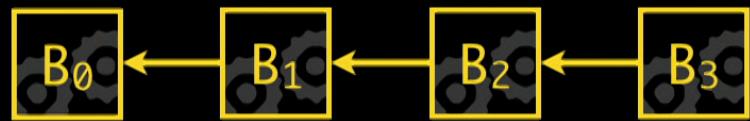
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Blockchains

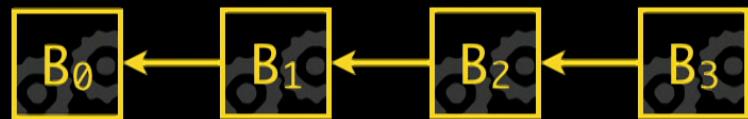


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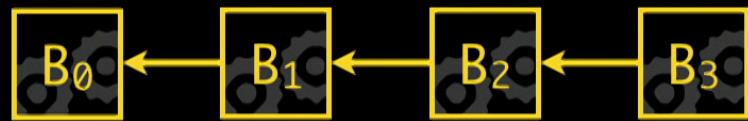


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Censorship Resistance.

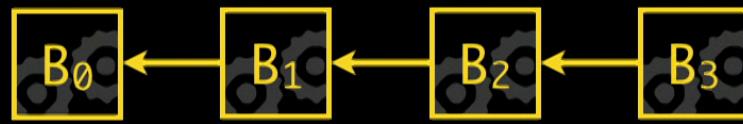
Synchrony/Asynchrony.

Partition Tolerance.

Scalability.

Privacy.

Coins



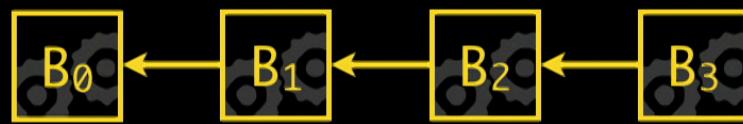
Transactions

(From, To, Amt)



Account	Balance
Ada	30
Barbara	200
Charles	0
David	1,000
...	
Johnny	30
Kay	40
Leslie	70
Martin	40
Nancy	100
...	

Coins

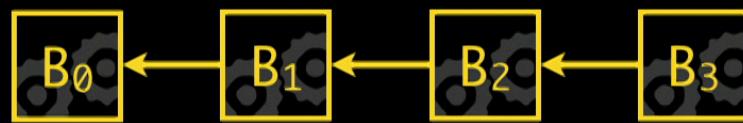


Transactions

(From, To, Amt)
(Ada, Charles, 10)
...

Account	Balance
Ada	20
Barbara	200
Charles	10
David	1,000
...	
Johnny	30
Kay	40
Leslie	70
Martin	40
Nancy	100
...	

Coins



Transactions

(From, To, Amt)

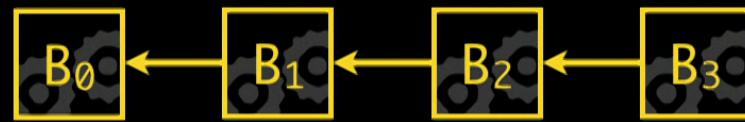
(Ada, Charles, 10)

(Nancy, Leslie, 40)

...

Account	Balance
Ada	20
Barbara	200
Charles	10
David	1,000
...	
Johnny	30
Kay	40
Leslie	110
Martin	40
Nancy	60
...	

Coins



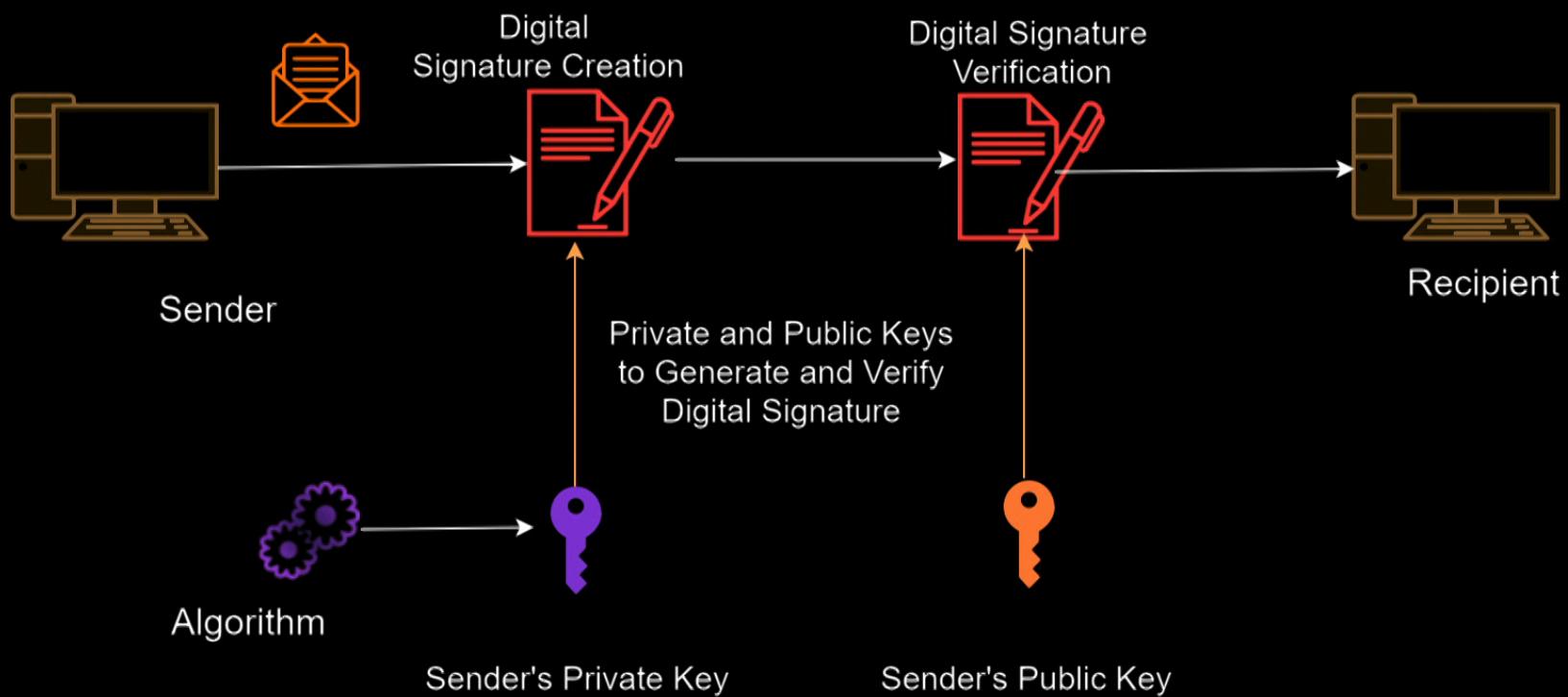
Transactions

(From, To, Amt)
(Ada, Charles, 10)
(Nancy, Leslie, 40)
(Leslie, Barbara, 90)
(Johnny, Kay, 50)

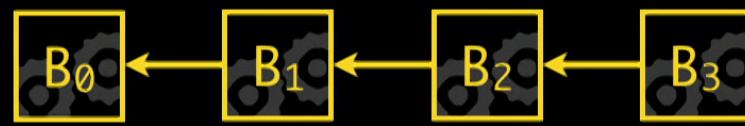
...

Account	Balance
Ada	20
Barbara	290
Charles	10
David	1,000
...	
Johnny	30
Kay	40
Leslie	20
Martin	40
Nancy	60
...	

Digital Signatures



Coins



Transactions

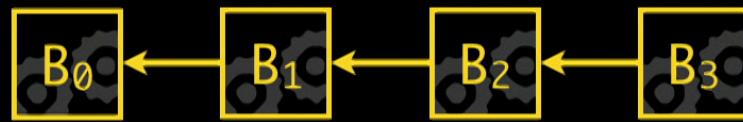
$((\text{From}, \text{To}, \text{Amt}), \text{TxSig})$
((PK1, PK3, 10), σ1)
((PK14, PK12, 40), σ14)
((PK12, PK2, 90), σ12)
...

Sender

$\text{tx} := (\text{PK12}, \text{PK2}, 90)$

Account	Balance
PubKey1	20
PubKey2	290
PubKey3	10
PubKey4	1,000
...	
PubKey10	30
PubKey11	40
PubKey12	20
PubKey13	40
PubKey14	60
...	

Coins



Transactions

$((From, To, Amt), TxSig)$
((PK1, PK3, 10), σ_1)
((PK14, PK12, 40), σ_{14})
((PK12, PK2, 90), σ_{12})
...

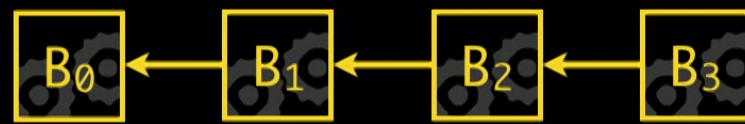
Sender

$tx := (PK12, PK2, 90)$
 $\sigma_{12} := \text{Sign}(SK12, tx)$



Account	Balance
PubKey1	20
PubKey2	290
PubKey3	10
PubKey4	1,000
...	
PubKey10	30
PubKey11	40
PubKey12	20
PubKey13	40
PubKey14	60
...	

Coins



Transactions

$((From, To, Amt), TxSig)$
((PK1, PK3, 10), σ_1)
((PK14, PK12, 40), σ_{14})
((PK12, PK2, 90), σ_{12})
...



Sender

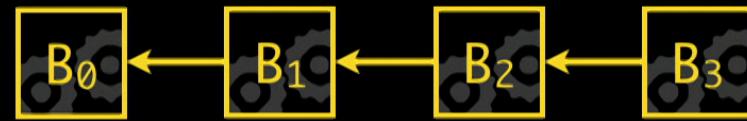
```
tx := (PK12, PK2, 90)  
 $\sigma_{12} := \text{Sign}(SK_{12}, tx)$ 
```

Verifier

```
{✓, ✗} := VerifySig(PK12, tx,  $\sigma_{12}$ )
```

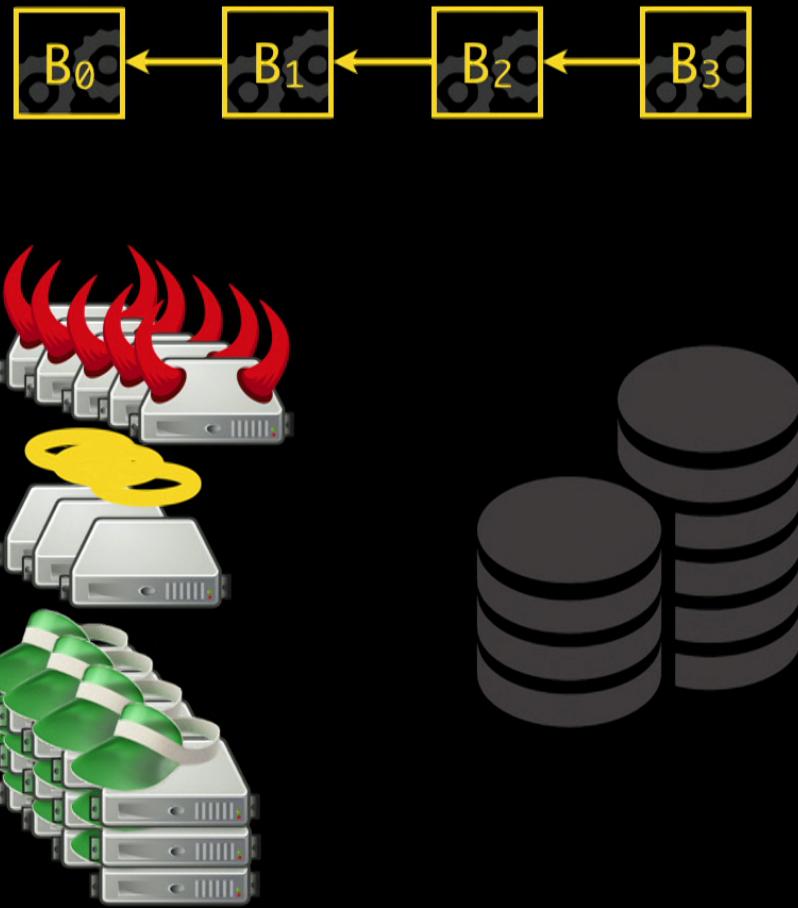
Account	Balance
PubKey1	20
PubKey2	290
PubKey3	10
PubKey4	1,000
...	
PubKey10	30
PubKey11	40
PubKey12	20
PubKey13	40
PubKey14	60
...	

Coin



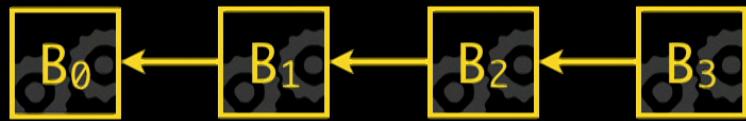
```
contract Coin {  
    balances map[PublicKey]int  
    Send(from, to, amt, sig) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Coin



```
contract Coin {  
  
    balances map[PublicKey]int  
  
    Send(from, to, amt, sig) {  
  
        // check sig  
        tx := (from, to, amt)  
        if VerifySig(tx, sig) is false {  
            return ErrInvalidSig  
        }  
  
        // check funds  
        bal := self.balances[from]  
        if amt > bal {  
            return ErrNotEnoughFunds  
        }  
  
        // adjust balances  
        self.balances[from] -= amt  
        self.balances[to] += amt  
    }  
}
```

Multiple Signatures



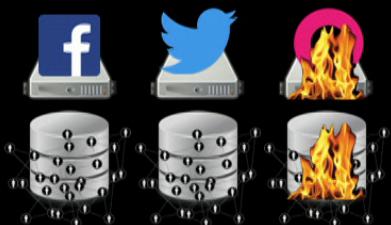
```
contract MultiSig {  
    signers  []PublicKey  
    auths    map[int][]PublicKey  
    threshold int  
  
    Authorize(signer, entry, sig) {  
        // check sig  
        if !VerifySig((signer, entry), sig) {  
            return ErrInvalidSig  
        }  
  
        // add signer authorization  
        self.auths[entry].add(signer)  
    }  
  
    Authorizations(entry) int {  
        return len(self.auths[entry])  
    }  
  
    IsAuthorized(entry) int {  
        num := self.Authorizations(entry)  
        return num >= self.threshold  
    }  
}
```



Filecoin



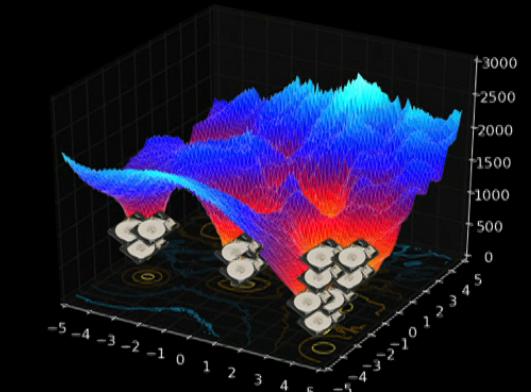
Decentralized Cloud



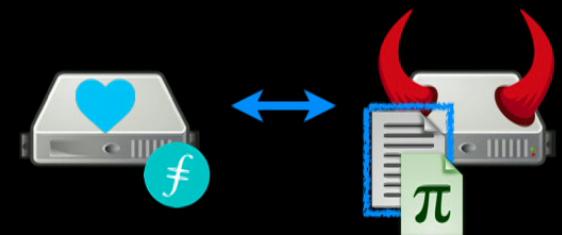
Data Control & App Death



Efficient Storage Market



Optimize Storage



Verifiable Storage

Clients want storage



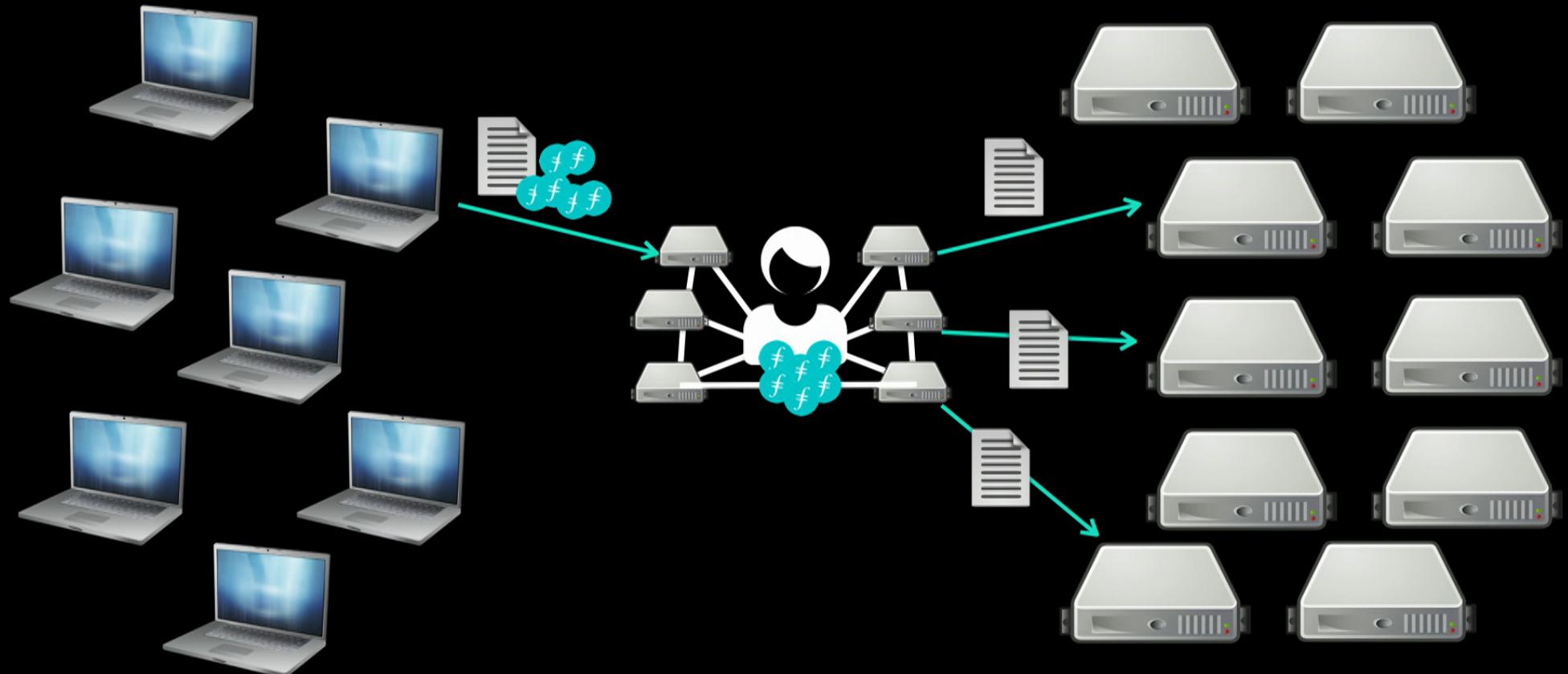
Miners provide storage



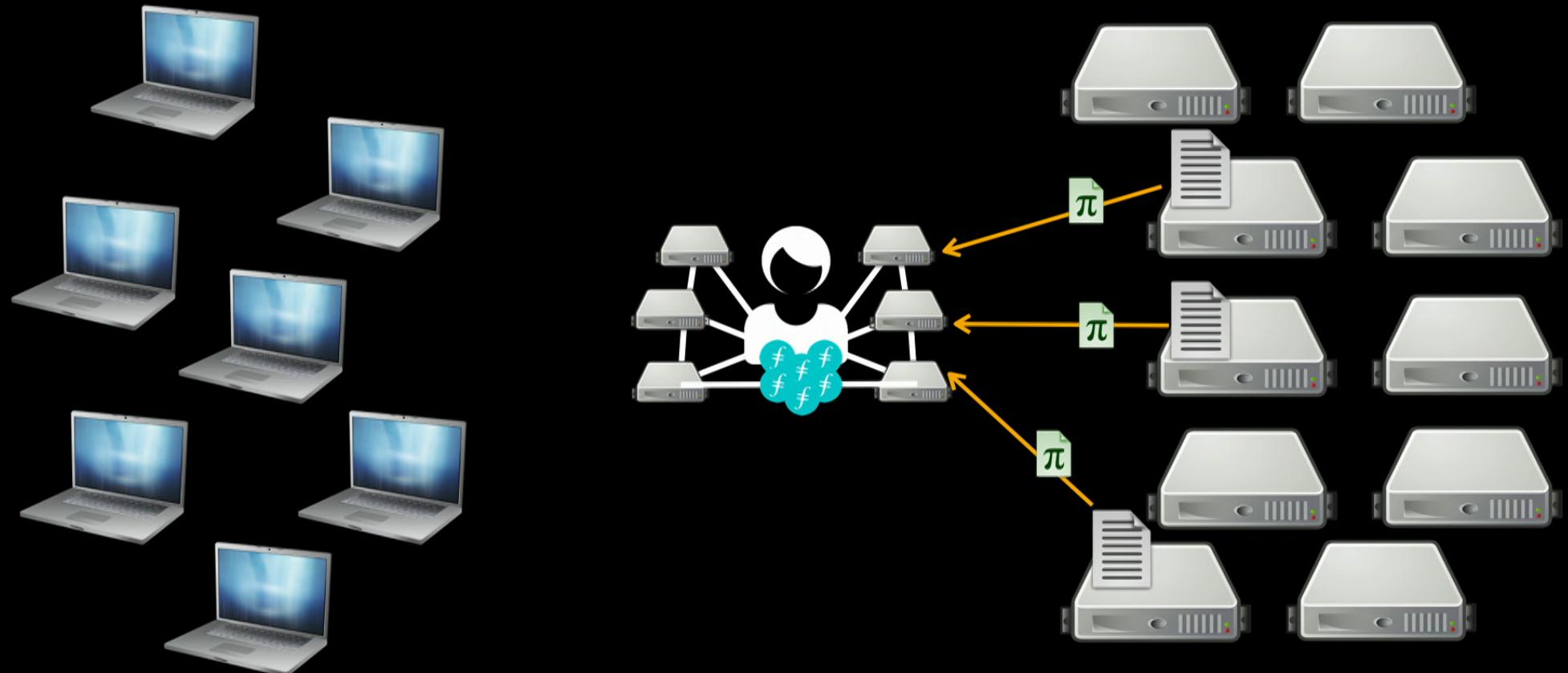
Network manages



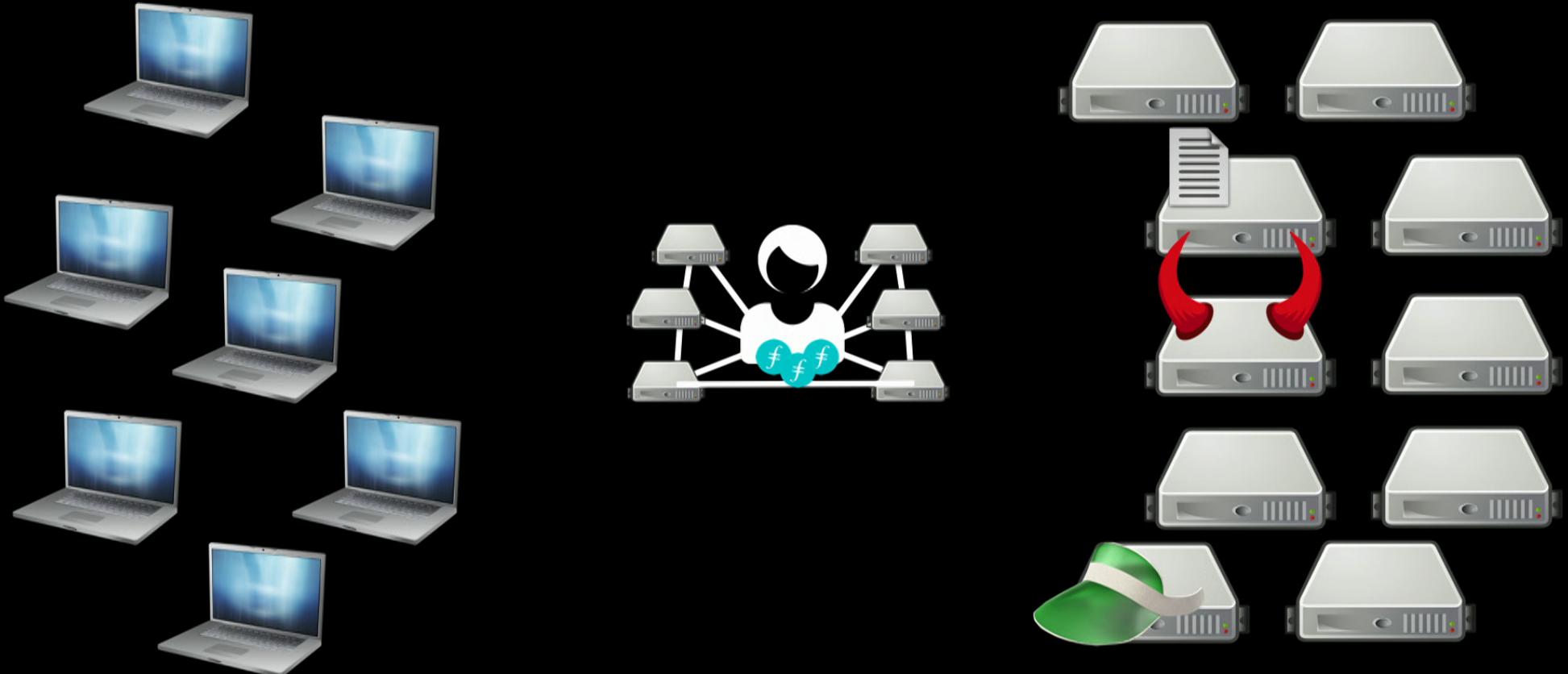
The **Network** acts as an intermediary between **Clients** and **Miners**



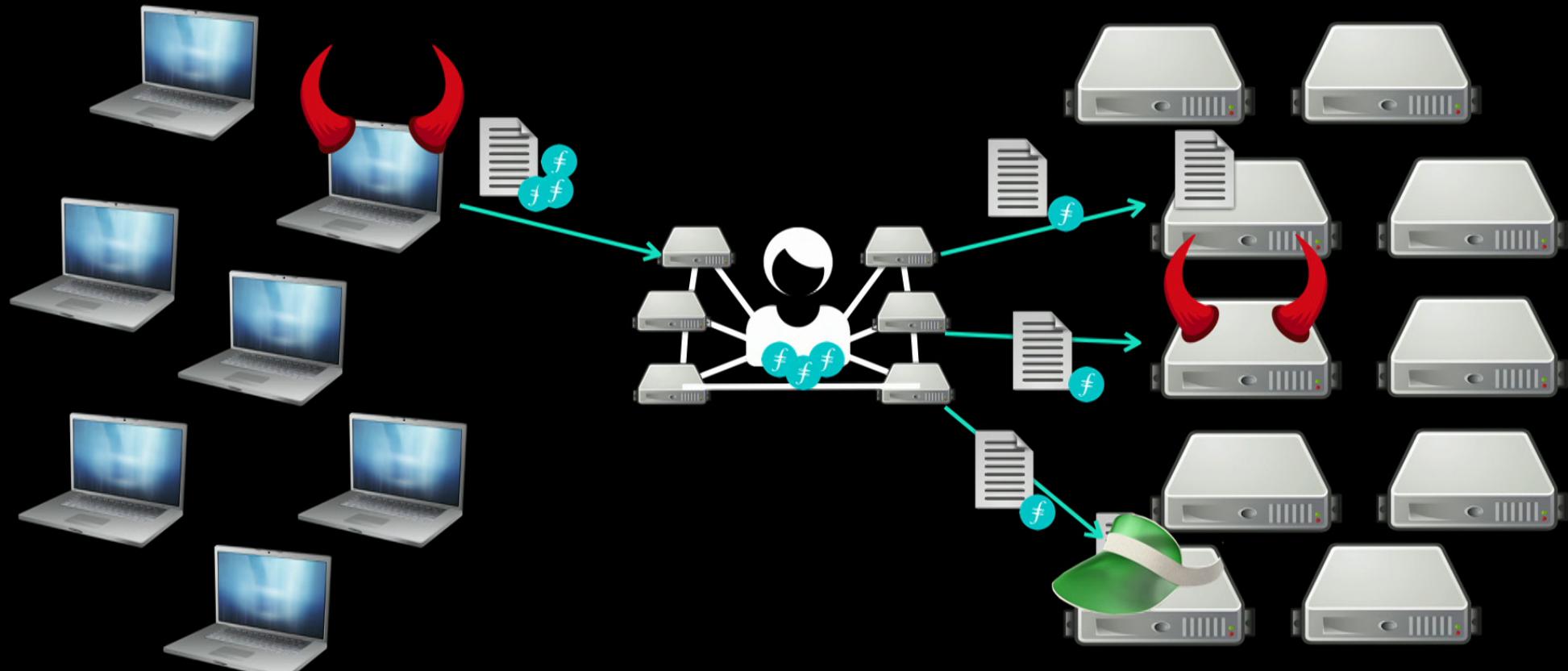
The **Network** checks miners are storing data over time



Malicious and **Rational** miners will try to cheat.
The **Network** must prevent attacks or catch them.

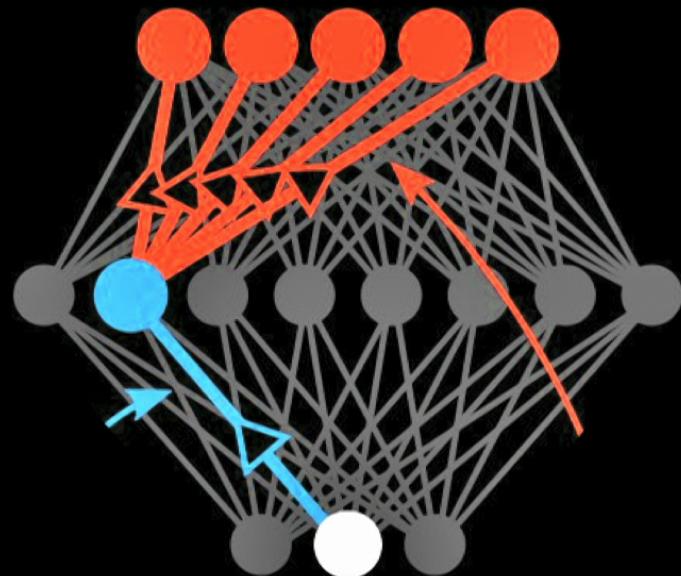


The **Network** cannot even trust **Clients**.
They may be or collude with malicious **Miners** trying to earn additional rewards.



*How can we assign
credit for the success
among the multitude of
decisions?*

— Marvin Minsky, 1960



*> git log
> git blame*



Sourcedcred

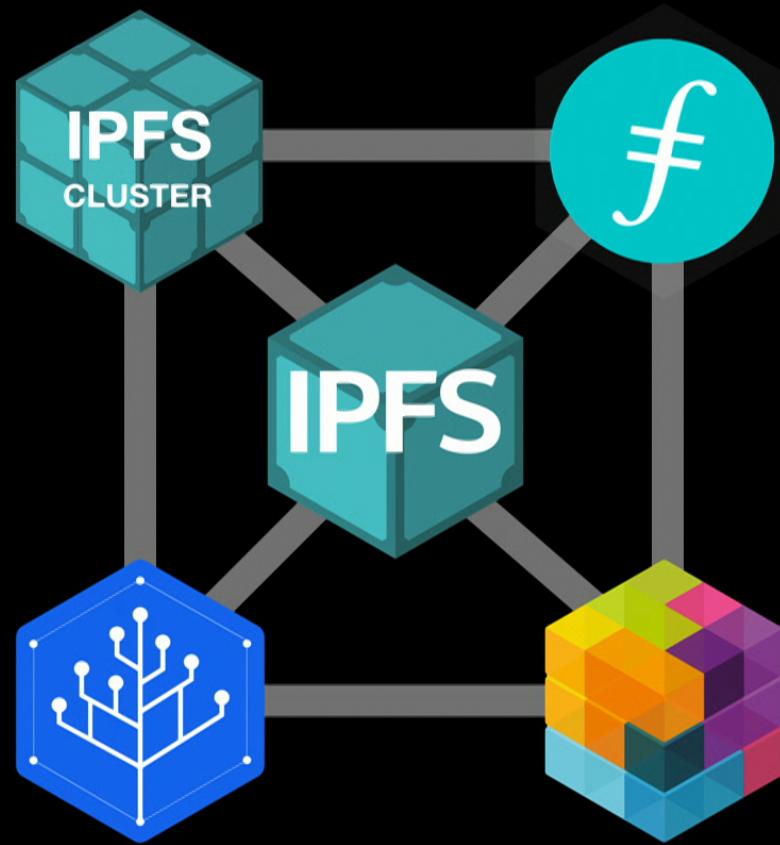
The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the SourceCred application interface, both titled "ipfs/js-ipfs".

Left Screenshot: This view shows a hierarchical breakdown of credits for users. A sidebar on the left lists users with their total credits and a percentage of the total. The main area shows a tree structure of activities and their credits.

Description	Cred
@daviddias	239.24
- @alanshaw	86.93
+ AUTHORS 87 pull requests	34.66%
+ AUTHORS 823 comments	32.00%
+ AUTHORS 145 commits	10.02%
+ AUTHORS 199 pull request reviews	7.69%
+ AUTHORS 24 issues	7.62%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 191 comments	5.00%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 3 issues	1.07%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 3 pull requests	0.91%
+ REACTED 🌟 TO 77 comments	0.19%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 7 pull request reviews	0.18%
+ REACTED ❤️ TO 5 pull requests	0.13%
+ REACTED ❤️ TO 36 comments	0.12%
+ REACTED 🎉 TO 4 pull requests	0.12%
+ REACTED 🎉 TO 20 comments	0.11%
+ REACTED 🌟 TO 3 pull requests	0.08%
+ REACTED 🌟 TO 7 issues	0.07%
+ REACTED 🎉 TO 1 issue	0.01%
+ REACTED ❤️ TO 1 issue	0.01%
+ SYNTHETIC LOOP 1 user	0.00%
+ @dignifiedquire	70.59
+ @victorb	28.69
+ @dryajov	26.44
+ @pgte	25.38
+ @vasco-santos	23.58
- @achingbrain	20.43
+ AUTHORS 22 pull requests	39.82%
+ AUTHORS 111 comments	24.10%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 81 comments	8.52%
+ AUTHORS 48 pull request reviews	8.43%
+ AUTHORS 24 commits	8.36%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 4 issues	5.07%
+ AUTHORS 4 issues	3.73%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 1 pull request	1.25%

Right Screenshot: This view shows a list of pull requests and reviews, each with its credit value and a brief description of the changes made.

Description	Cred
@daviddias	239.24
- @alanshaw	86.93
+ AUTHORS 87 pull requests	34.66% 30.13
+ AUTHORS 823 comments	32.00% 27.82
+ AUTHORS 145 commits	10.02% 8.71
+ AUTHORS 199 pull request reviews	7.69% 6.69
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.19% 0.17
+ AUTHORS review on #856 (+1186/-239): Awesome Endeavour: DHT Part II	0.18% 0.16
+ AUTHORS review on #1559 (+818/-31): feat: ipns over pubsub	0.15% 0.13
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.14% 0.12
+ AUTHORS review on #856 (+1186/-239): Awesome Endeavour: DHT Part II	0.11% 0.10
+ AUTHORS review on #856 (+1186/-239): Awesome Endeavour: DHT Part II	0.11% 0.09
+ AUTHORS review on #1701 (+551/-200): refactor: ipns routing logic moved to instantiation	0.10% 0.09
+ AUTHORS review on #856 (+1186/-239): Awesome Endeavour: DHT Part II	0.09% 0.08
+ AUTHORS review on #1540 (+261/-16): [WIP] feat: support chunked add requests	0.09% 0.08
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.09% 0.08
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.08% 0.07
+ AUTHORS review on #1559 (+818/-31): feat: ipns over pubsub	0.08% 0.07
+ AUTHORS review on #1342 (+726/-12): feat: Ping	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1409 (+4/-0): docs: 2018 Q3 OKRs	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1701 (+551/-200): refactor: ipns routing logic moved to instantiation	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1725 (+606/-488): feat: ipns over dht	0.06% 0.05
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.06% 0.05
+ AUTHORS review on #1725 (+606/-488): feat: ipns over dht	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1669 (+175/-0): [WIP] feat: Try out CircleCI's new infrastructure for test & release flow	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1335 (+253/-182): feat: improved error handling on the CLI	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1485 (+36/-4): feat: Allow pregenerated ids	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1663 (+15/-7): fix: add missing dependencies	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1559 (+818/-31): feat: ipns over pubsub	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1360 (+486/-192): feat: mfs implementation	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1552 (+1784/-347): feat: ci base option	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1663 (+15/-7): fix: add missing dependencies	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1663 (+15/-7): fix: add missing dependencies	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1401 (+208/-130): feat: new libp2p config	0.04% 0.04



Sourcedcred

The image displays two views of the SourceCred application for the ipfs/js-ipfs prototype.

Left View: A tree-based navigation of credits. It starts with the main node 'ipfs/js-ipfs' and branches into categories such as 'AUTHORS', 'IS REFERENCED BY', 'REACTED TO', and 'SYNTHETIC LOOP'. Each category further subdivides into specific actions like 'pull requests', 'comments', or 'issues'. Credits are represented by numerical values and percentages.

Description	Cred
@daviddias	239.24
- @alanshaw	86.93
+ AUTHORS 87 pull requests	34.66%
+ AUTHORS 823 comments	32.00%
+ AUTHORS 145 commits	10.02%
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+ AUTHORS 24 issues	7.62%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 191 comments	5.00%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 3 issues	1.07%
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+ REACTED 🌟 TO 77 comments	0.19%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 7 pull request reviews	0.18%
+ REACTED ❤️ TO 5 pull requests	0.13%
+ REACTED ❤️ TO 36 comments	0.12%
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+ REACTED 🌟 TO 3 pull requests	0.08%
+ REACTED 🌟 TO 7 issues	0.07%
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+ SYNTHETIC LOOP 1 user	0.00%
+ @dignifiedquire	70.59
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+ @dryajov	26.44
+ @pgte	25.38
+ @vasco-santos	23.58
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+ AUTHORS 22 pull requests	39.82%
+ AUTHORS 111 comments	24.10%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 81 comments	8.52%
+ AUTHORS 48 pull request reviews	8.43%
+ AUTHORS 24 commits	8.36%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 4 issues	5.07%
+ AUTHORS 4 issues	3.73%
+ IS REFERENCED BY 1 pull request	1.25%

Right View: A detailed table of credits for users. The table includes columns for 'Description', 'Cred', and 'what is this? feedback'.

Description	Cred
@daviddias	239.24
- @alanshaw	86.93
+ AUTHORS 87 pull requests	34.66% 30.13
+ AUTHORS 823 comments	32.00% 27.82
+ AUTHORS 145 commits	10.02% 8.71
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+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.19% 0.17
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+ AUTHORS review on #1559 (+818/-31): feat: ipns over pubsub	0.15% 0.13
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.14% 0.12
+ AUTHORS review on #856 (+1186/-239): Awesome Endeavour: DHT Part II	0.11% 0.10
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+ AUTHORS review on #1701 (+551/-200): refactor: ipns routing logic moved to instantiation	0.10% 0.09
+ AUTHORS review on #856 (+1186/-239): Awesome Endeavour: DHT Part II	0.09% 0.08
+ AUTHORS review on #1540 (+261/-16): [WIP] feat: support chunked add requests	0.09% 0.08
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+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.08% 0.07
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+ AUTHORS review on #1342 (+726/-12): feat: Ping	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.07% 0.06
+ AUTHORS review on #1400 (+1653/-9): feat: ipns locally	0.07% 0.06
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+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.05% 0.04
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+ AUTHORS review on #1669 (+175/-0): [WIP] feat: Try out CircleCI's new infrastructure for test & release flow	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1335 (+253/-182): feat: improved error handling on the CLI	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1485 (+36/-4): feat: Allow pregenerated ids	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1663 (+15/-7): fix: add missing dependencies	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1559 (+818/-31): feat: ipns over pubsub	0.05% 0.04
+ AUTHORS review on #1045 (+2117/-27): feat: pin API	0.05% 0.04
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+ AUTHORS review on #1401 (+208/-130): feat: new libp2p config	0.04% 0.04

Open()
Perspective
Web3.0
DWeb
Blockchains

● Close()

