

Ethereum

Campbell R. Harvey*

Duke University and NBER

Overview

- Ethereum Basics
- The Ecosystem
- dApp deployment and connections
- Appendix

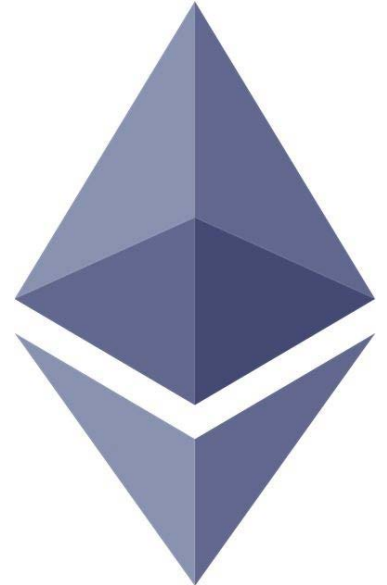
History of Ethereum



- Russian-Canadian Vitalik Buterin co-founded Ethereum at 19 years old
- Whitepaper in 2013
- Genesis block July 2015

Important Concepts

- Blockchain
 - Accounts
 - Wallets
 - Transactions
- Smart Contracts
- Tokens
- Decentralized Applications



Ether Denominations

- Wei - lowest denomination
 - Named after Wei Dai - author of b-money paper (1998), many core concepts used in BTC implementation
 - 1/1,000,000,000,000,000,000 (quintillion)
- Szabo - next denomination
 - Named after Nick Szabo
 - author of Bit-Gold
- Finney – 2nd highest denomination
 - Named after Hal Finney
 - received first Tx from Nakamoto

Multiplier	Name
10^0	Wei
10^{12}	Szabo
10^{15}	Finney
10^{18}	Ether

Blockchain

Blockchain as a Fully Distributed Database

- Stores data
- Transactions/messages alter the data

Ethereum

- The “data” can be any digital asset/token
- Ethereum uses smart contracts to dramatically expand transaction capabilities

Accounts

- All accounts have equal access to interacting with Ethereum
- External Owned Accounts (EOA)
 - Human account
 - Public/private keys used to send/validate transactions
- Contract Accounts
 - Completely run by code once deployed
 - Can hold and transfer ETH or other tokens
 - Unchangeable outside of what is coded

Wallets

- A set of one or more external accounts
- Used to store/transfer ether
 - Can also hold other tokens
- Manages Public/Private keys for you
 - Usually opened with a password
 - Provides back up phrase for keys
- X of Y Multisig wallets (e.g., need 2 of 3 to sign off)

Transactions

- Only way to update Ethereum State
 - Transfer ETH
 - Change contract data
- All transactions begin from an External Account
 - Contracts do not run in background, must be called by a transaction from an EOA or other contract

Smart Contracts

- Programmatically enforced state updates
 - Can add any functionality you want
- Can facilitate access to and distribution of funds based on specified conditions
- Can create, transfer, and alter arbitrary digital assets
- Interact with other contracts to create robust interoperable applications
- Base layer for the Internet of Value

Token

- In the context of a blockchain
- Digital assets which live on a blockchain not its own
- Can have utility in context of a dApp, represent a physical good, or be a digital collectible
- ERC-20: Fungible Ethereum Token spec
 - All tokens interchangeable (like money)
- ERC-721: Non-Fungible Ethereum Token spec
 - Each token unique (like collectibles or title deeds)

Decentralized Applications (dApps)

- Goal is totally distributed application
 - No point of failure
 - No censorship
 - Totally transparent
- App Logic via smart contract
- App data via decentralized storage like IPFS or Swarm
- Frontend via IPFS or Swarm as well
- Name resolution via ENS (Ethereum Name Service)
- Messaging via Whisper (decentralized SMS - or message calls between applications)

Big Idea

Ethereum is a **smart contract** enabled **blockchain** which can act as the **base layer** for an interoperable **internet of value** and **decentralized applications**

The Ecosystem

- Many different applications are being built on Ethereum
- Some aim to decentralize/tokenize things we already do:
 - Gambling/Games, file storage, Dharma, dYdX, 0x
- Others completely new crypto-native applications:
 - MakerDAO, Augur, Decentraland

Under the Hood

Blocks faster than BTC and reward is different

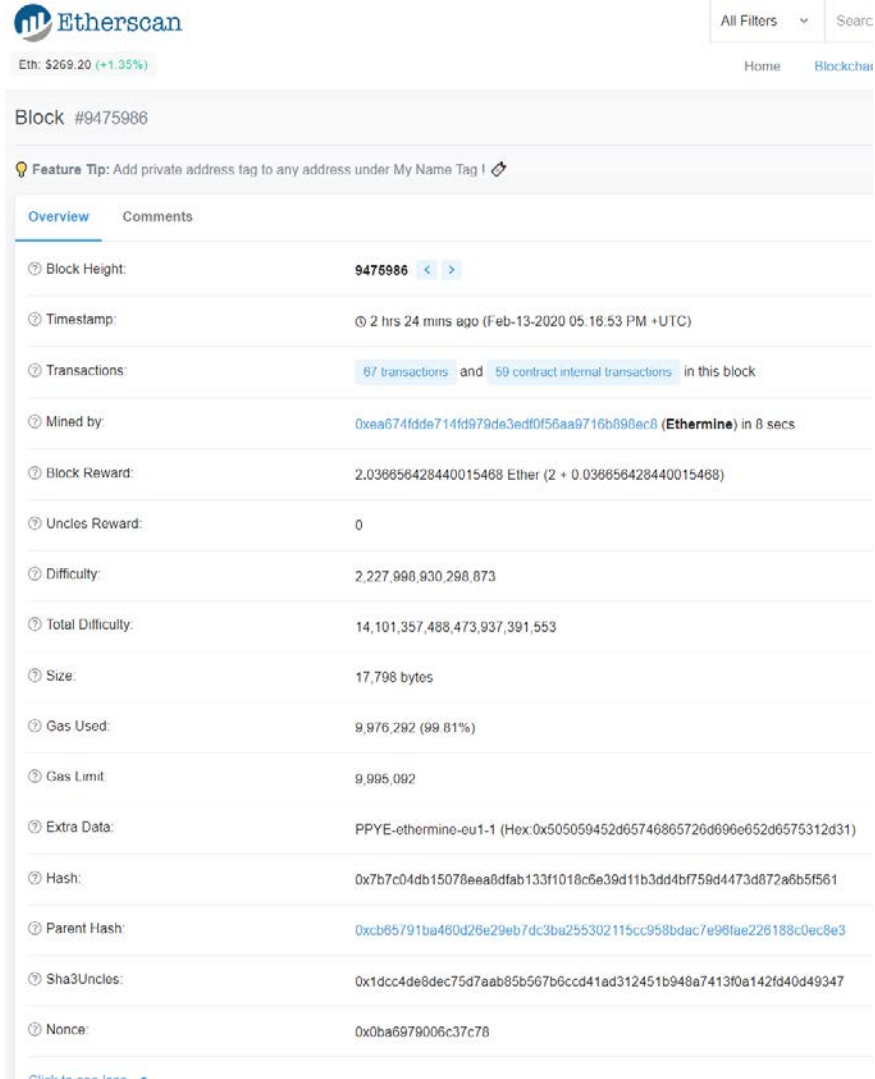
- Every 15 seconds
- 3 ETH main reward - reduced to 2 with Constantinople
- Different mining algorithm Keccak 256
- Same ECDSA used to generate public keys
- Blocks keep track of balances – not “unspent transaction outputs” like BTC
- Will transition from Proof of Work to Proof of Stake with Casper protocol

Under the Hood

- All blocks visible like BTC
- However, blocks have a different structure than BTC

<https://etherscan.io/>

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The screenshot displays the Etherscan.io interface for block #9475986. At the top, the Etherscan logo is visible, along with navigation links for 'All Filters', 'Home', and 'Blockchain'. The current Ether price is shown as \$269.20 (+1.35%). A 'Feature Tip' suggests adding a private address tag to any address under 'My Name Tag'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Overview' and 'Comments'. The main content area lists various block metrics:

Block Height:	9475986 < >
Timestamp:	2 hrs 24 mins ago (Feb-13-2020 05:16:53 PM +UTC)
Transactions:	87 transactions and 59 contract internal transactions in this block
Mined by:	0xea674fdd6714fd979de3edf0f56aa9716b898ec8 (Ethermine) in 8 secs
Block Reward:	2.038656428440015468 Ether (2 + 0.038656428440015468)
Uncles Reward:	0
Difficulty:	2,227,998,930,298,873
Total Difficulty:	14,101,357,488,473,937,391,553
Size:	17,798 bytes
Gas Used:	9,976,292 (99.81%)
Gas Limit:	9,995,092
Extra Data:	PPYE-ethermine-eu1-1 (Hex:0x505059452d65746865726d696e652d6575312d31)
Hash:	0x7b7c04db15078eea8dfab133f1018c6e39d11b3dd4bf759d4473d872a6b5f561
Parent Hash:	0xcb85791ba460d26e29eb7dc3ba255302115cc958bdac7e98fae226188c0ec8e3
Sha3Uncles:	0x1dcc4de8dec75d7aab85b567b6ccdd41ad312451b948a7413f0a142fd40d49347
Nonce:	0x0ba6979006c37c78

Gas

- Halting problem (infinite loop) – one reason for Gas
 - Problem: Cannot tell whether or not a program will run infinitely from compiled code
 - Solution: charge fee per computational step to limit infinite loops and stop flawed code from executing
- Every transaction needs to specify an estimate of the amount of gas it will spend
- Essentially a measure of how much one is willing to spend on a transaction, even if buggy

Gas Cost

- Gas Price: current market price of a unit of Gas (in Wei)
 - Check gas price here: <https://ethgasstation.info/>
 - Is always set before a transaction by user
- Gas Limit: maximum amount of Gas user is willing to spend
- Helps to regulate load on network
- Gas Cost (used when sending transactions) is calculated by $\text{gasLimit} * \text{gasPrice}$.
 - All blocks have a Gas Limit (maximum Gas each block can use)

Gas Cost

- Gas Price: current market price of a unit of Gas (in gwei)
 - Check gas price here: <https://ethgasstation.info/>

Confirmation Time by Gas Price



Recommended Gas Prices

(based on current network conditions)

Speed	Gas Price (gwei)
SafeLow (<30m)	1.1
Standard (<5m)	1.1
Fast (<2m)	4

PoW vs. PoS

Ethereum in the process of moving to Proof of Stake

- This approach does not require large expenditures on computing and energy
- Miners are now “validators” and post a deposit in an escrow account
- The more escrow you post, the higher the probability you will be chosen to nominate the next block
- If you nominate a block with invalid transactions, you lose your escrow

PoW vs. PoS

Ethereum in the process of moving to Proof of Stake

- One issue with this approach is that those that have the most ethereum will be able to get even more
- This leads to centralization eventually
- On the other hand, it reduces the chance of a 51% attack and allows for near instant transaction approvals
- The protocol is called Casper and this will be a hard fork

Extra Material

- Highly recommended intro
- <https://medium.com/@preethikasireddy/how-does-ethereum-work-anyway-22d1df506369>
- I draw some graphics from the above article in the presentation

Medium



Preethi Kasireddy [Follow](#)

Blockchain Engineer. I have a passion for understanding things at a fundamental level and sharing it as clearly as possible.

Sep 27, 2017 · 33 min read

How does Ethereum work, anyway?

