Forks: What happened

12. December 2017



Daniel Pichler







Types of Forks:

Orphans

Softfork

Hardfork

Tech of current Forks:

Ethereum Classic, Bitcoin Cash,

Bitcoin Gold,...

Ideology Recap

Segwit /

UASF/

NO2X

2017

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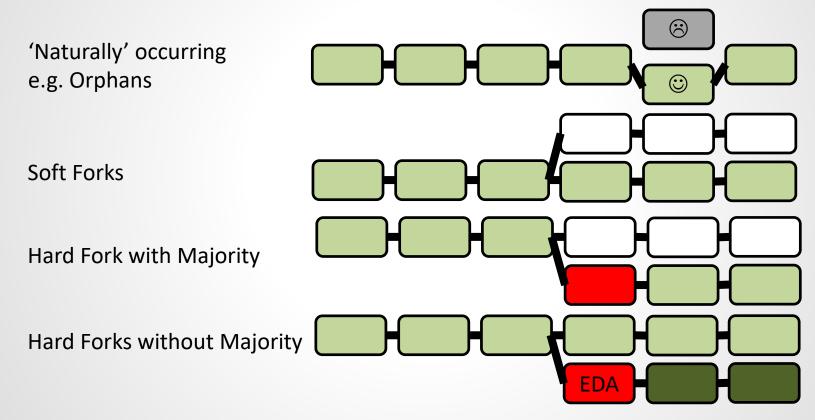
- Business, Psychology Undergrad
- Worked in Startup Community since 2013 Pioneers.io
- MSc Data Science
- Board Member Bitcoin Austria (NGO)
 @PichlerD







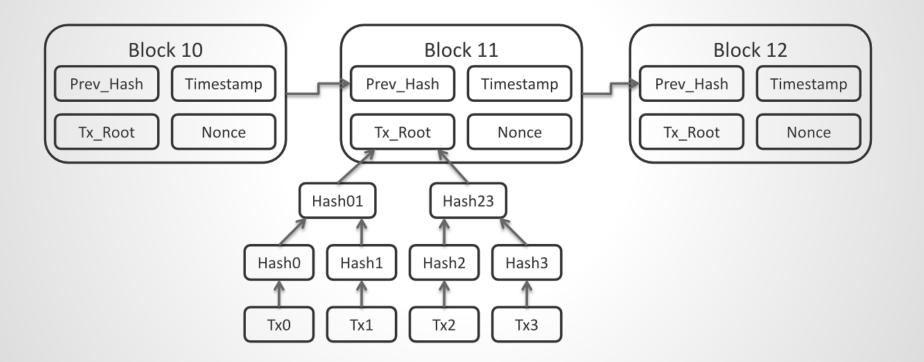
Types of Forks













Blockchain























Unintentional forks







Unintentional forks

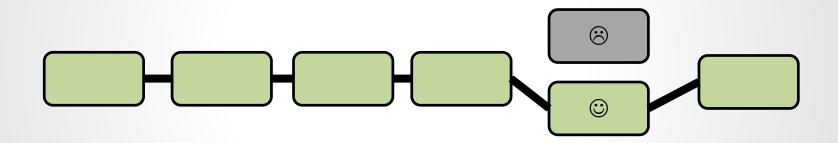










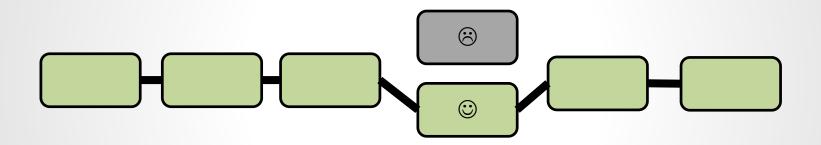


Grey Block was orphaned Green Block continued and was further mined upon





Unintentional forks



Happen unintentionally
Only split the blockchain temporarily
Shortly create two VALID blocks





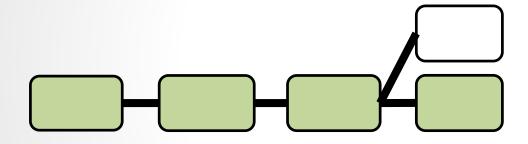






Soft Forks



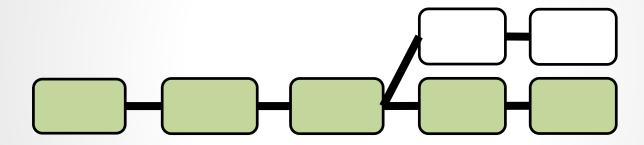


Green Blockchain still valid
Additional content in white addon



Soft Forks



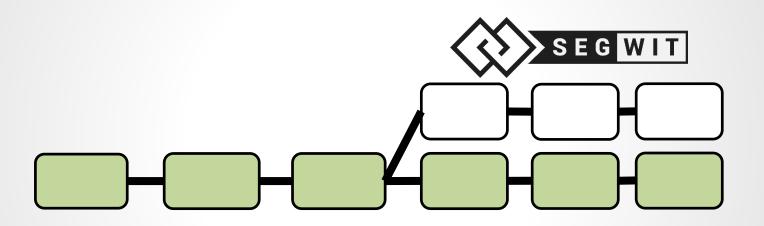


Green Blockchain continuous to be VALID Additional content in white addon





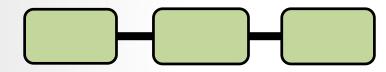




E.g. Segwit,
Downgrading Block Size Limit,
Non-rule changing changes

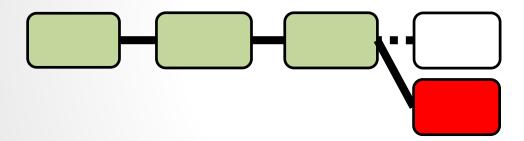






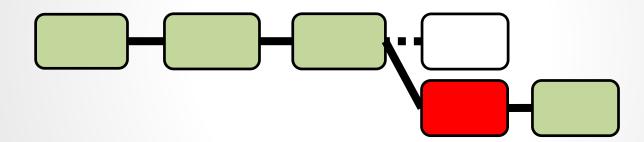






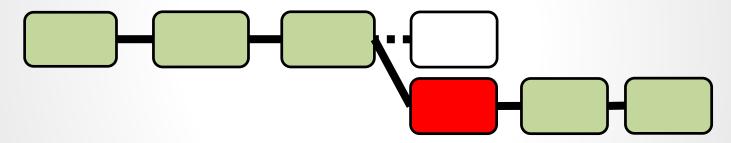












Upgrades can happen through hard forks
Solves e.g. major security flaws
August 2010, March 2013
Old Bitcoin Blockchain Dies as Difficulty is too high



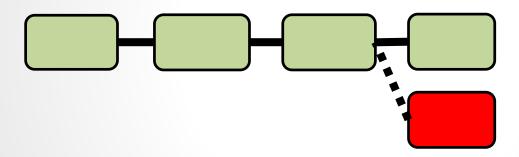








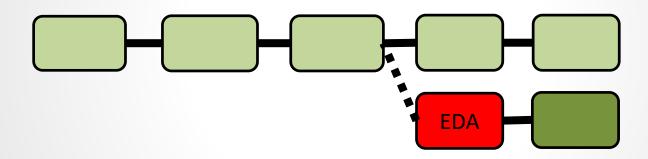




Creates a separate alive fork starting from same history



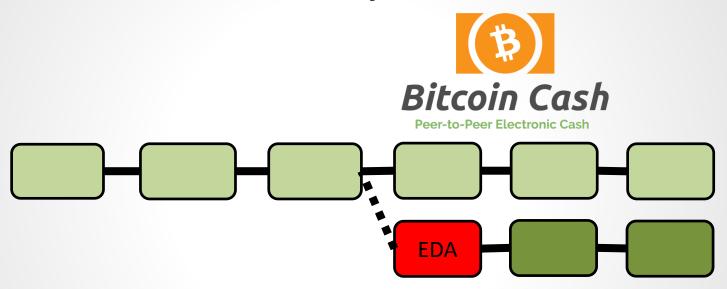




Has to keep minority alive or it will die due to non-profitability







Bitcoin Cash, Gold, Diamond are minority forks as they don't have the majority of the hashing power during the hardfork



Types of Forks



Orphans Happen unintentionally

Don't split the blockchain permanently

Create VALID Blocks

Soft Forks

Don't break the consensus algorithm but are intentional

updates

Majority Hard Fork

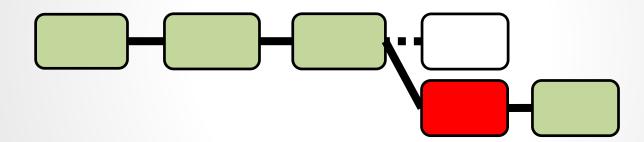
Major updates to a blockchain mostly for faulty reasons, can create a split of minority chain

Minority Hard Fork

New coin spinoff that diverges technically from the old blockchain





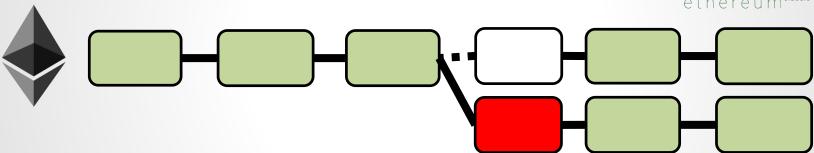




Ethereum Classic





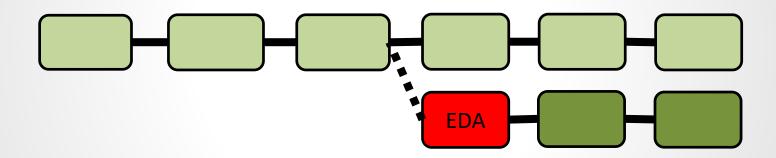


Ethereum Classic came from a controversial Majority Hardfork Upgrade
As Ethereum has fast difficult adjustment it was possible to keep mining the old chain





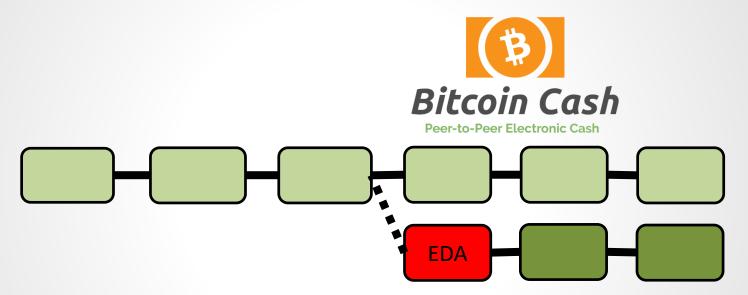








Bitcoin Cash



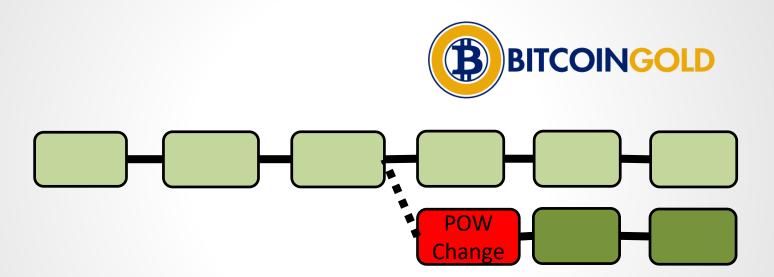
Bitcoin Cash didn't interfere with the Bitcoin Chain and created it's own chain after a coordinated hard fork.

Hard Fork contained 2 changes — **Blocksize** and **Emergency Difficulty Adjustment** to keep the chain alive





Bitcoin Gold



2 Changes:

200.000 Bitcoin Gold were given (pre-mined) to creators! **Mining Algorithm** Change ZCash (Equihash) for GPU only mining





Your own addresses

- As it's the same database, same amount contained in each address after fork (1:1)
- Replay protection necessary (Split tools)











Custodial Wallets & Forks

No legal obligations to give you forked coins

Sometimes sell forks automatically



- Sometimes give forks very late
- E.g. Coinbase Bitcoin Cash 1st January coinbase



Airdrops



- Same rules apply for custodial/own wallets
- Have totally independent chain
- Give out free coins to spread them out in the market & promote themselves
- Sometimes proof is signature is needed









Segwit2x, NO2X







Rodolfo Novak 🧆

Antwort an @BlueDavid

There is no "meantime LN"... that's years away. SegWit won't pass without guarantee of HF.

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

11:53 - 13. Feb. 2017

I'm pretty sure when Satoshi said "one CPU one Vote", it was not meant for 70% ASICs owned by a single dude.

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

11:26 - 5. Apr. 2017



Angehefteter Tweet



Balaji S. Srinivasan 🤣 @balajis · 14. Jan.

Don't argue on Twitter. Build the future.

Original (Englisch) übersetzen



147







1,5 Tsd. ○ 3,2 Tsd. □

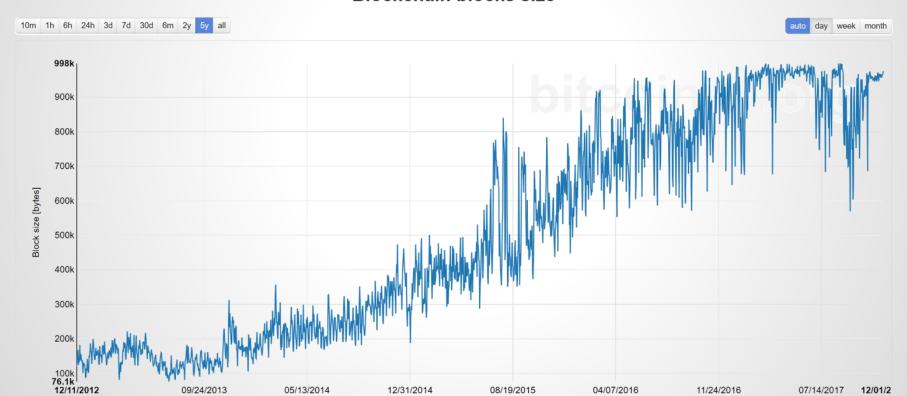




Bitcoin Cash/Gold How did we get here?



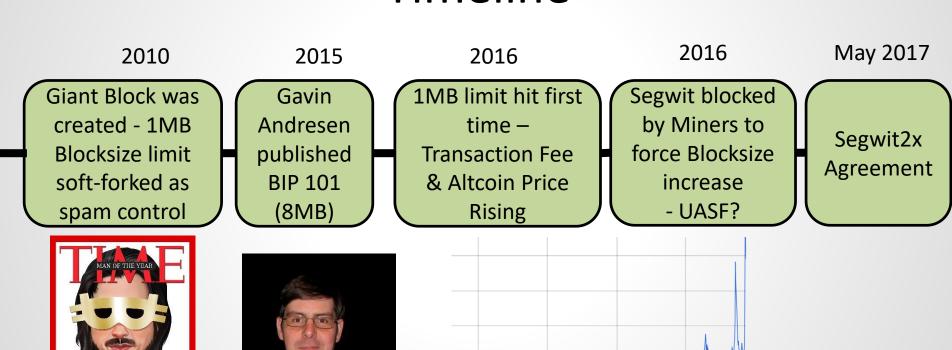
Blockchain blocks size





Ideological Disagreement Timeline





Jan 2016

Jul 2016

Jan 2017

Jul 2017



BTC.TOP (China) BTER.com (China)

Circle (United States) ANX (Hong Kong)

Bitangel.com /Chandler Guo (China) Civic (United States)

Luno (Singapore) MONI (Finland)

Coinbase (United States)

Netki (United States)

Bitcoin.com (St. Kitts & Nevis)

BitClub Network (Hong Kong)

OB1 (United States)

Bitex (Argentina) bitFlyer (Japan)

Bitfury (United States)

Bitmain (China)

BitPay (United States) BitPesa (Kenya)

BitOasis (United Arab Emirates)

Bitso (Mexico)

---Bitwala (Germany) BACKED OUT! Bixin.com (China)

Blockchain (UK) Blog (United States)

btc.com (China)

BTCC (China)

Coins.ph (Phillipines)

CryptoFacilities (UK) Decentral (Canada)

Digital Currency Group (United States) ---F2Pool (China) BACKED OUT!

Gavin Andresen (United States) Genesis Global Trading (United States) Unocoin (India) Genesis Mining (Hong Kong)

Filament (United States)

GoCoin (Isle of Man)

Grayscale Investments (United States) Guy Corem (Israel)

Jaxx (Canada) **Korbit (South Korea)**

Purse (United States) Ripio (Argentina) Safello (Sweden)

SFOX (United States) ShapeShift (Switzerland)

surBTC (Chile)

---Vaultoro (Germany)

Veem (United States) ViaBTC (China)

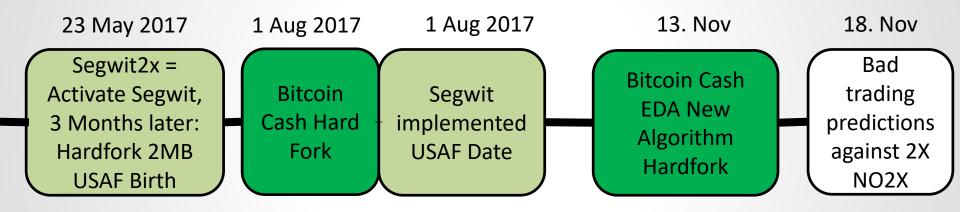
---Wayniloans (Argentina)

Xapo (United States) Yours (United States)



Ideological Disagreement Timeline











Ideological Forks why?

Against high base fees



Low Base layer Fees

No Segwit

8(32) MB Blocks possible

Gigablock Testnet

3rd biggest coin

Against central mining



1 GPU one vote

Equihash mining

Pre-mined

Segwit included

7th biggest coin











At that stage, most users should start running client-only software and only the specialist server farms keep running full network nodes, kind of like how the usenet network has consolidated.

If a **greedy attacker** is able to assemble more CPU proof-of-worker than all the honest nodes, he would have to choose between using it to defraud people by stealing back his payments, or using it to generate new coins

The steady addition of a constant of amount of new coins is analogous to **gold miners** expending resources to add gold to circulation. In our case, it is CPU time and electricity that is expended.

Proof-of-work is essentially **one-***CPU***- one-***vote* – Satoshi



Chaindeath



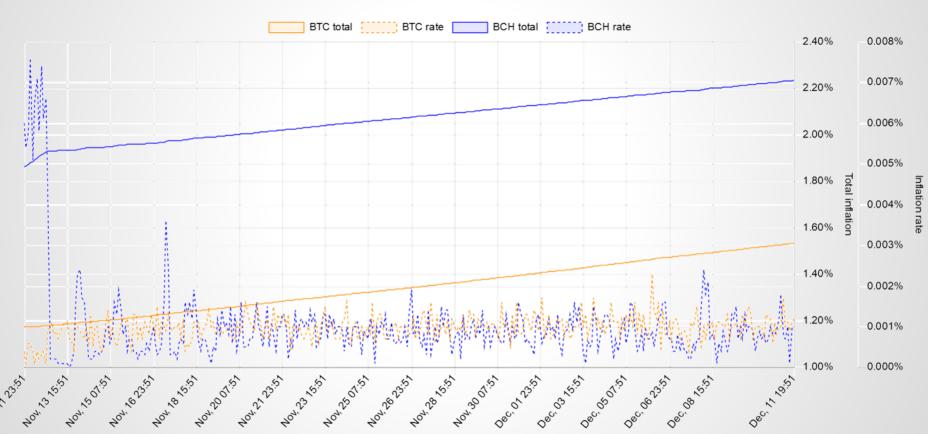
Bitcoin/Bitcoin Cash? Friends or Foes?

- Bitcoin original chain can die if Bitcoin Cash price rises above Bitcoin's price
- Spiral of sinking prices and slow difficulty adjustments would then never find enough blocks to adjust
- Bitcoin Cash has Emergency Difficulty Adjustment (EDA), saves it from destruction but causes higher inflation
- Bitcoin Cash has to take over Bitcoin rather sooner than later or will worsen it's chances (Inflation!)

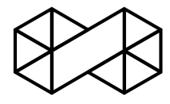




Inflation Rates



Monero December



RIAT - Institute for Future Cryptoeconomics

Neubaugasse 64-66/III/4 A-1070 Vienna, Austria

riat.ac.at

Monero December is a focus-month, dedicated to Monero (http://monero. how/), a privacy-centric and securty-focussed cryptocurrency.

In December of 2017, the community and developers from the Monero project are invited to work,

present and develop in Vienna, Austria – hosted by RIAT.

Additionally, the time will be used to outline and plan the

implementation of the Monero 34C3 Assembly

(https://events.ccc.de/congress/2017/ wiki/index.php/Assembly:Monero_ Assembly)

and combined other crypto/ blockchain related assemblies at the CCC in Leipzig

(https://www.ccc.de/en/updates/2017/34C3-in-leipzig).

12. December 6 pm	8 pm Status and closer look on Ruby- Monero and Bitcoin-Ruby	16. December 7 pm
65. Bitcoin Austria Meetup Hardforks, Softforks	9 pm Extensive overview of Ruby in Blockchain projects.	Free Code Camp Meetup
The 2x hardfork didn't take place, but	15. December 2 pm	
others did, so what actually is a fork? Hardforks, Softforks, new coins, old coins. Let's talk about the tech and	Monero Meetup Open Hardware Wallet,	Workshops
cryptoeconomics behind forks and understand what and why they are.	Traceability	16. December 1 pm
14. December 6 pm	2 pm Community hangout-start6 pm Meetup start6:30 pm Start and introduction to	Monero Open Hardware Wallet Workshop (msvb-lab)
Vienna (resurrected) Ruby Meetup	Monero (Matthias Tarasiewicz) 7 pm Input from the community: Overview of Monero Community Projects	17. December 1 pm
Bitcoin, Blockchain and Cryptocurrency	(live video-stream; sgp [tbc]) 7:30 pm Bernhard Haslhofer (AIT) / Cryptocurrency Analytics beyond Bitcoin	Tomu.im 2FA development day
6 pm Welcome and reception7 pm Opening Talk: Status of Ruby, Rails and an overview of Ruby 2.5	Crypto-Currency Analytics Plattforms in context of Monero / ZCash. http://bernhardhaslhofer.info	,
8 pm Status of Ruby & Cryptocurrency (Matthias Tarasiewicz)	8 pm The Monero Open Source Hardware Wallet (msvb-lab)	



