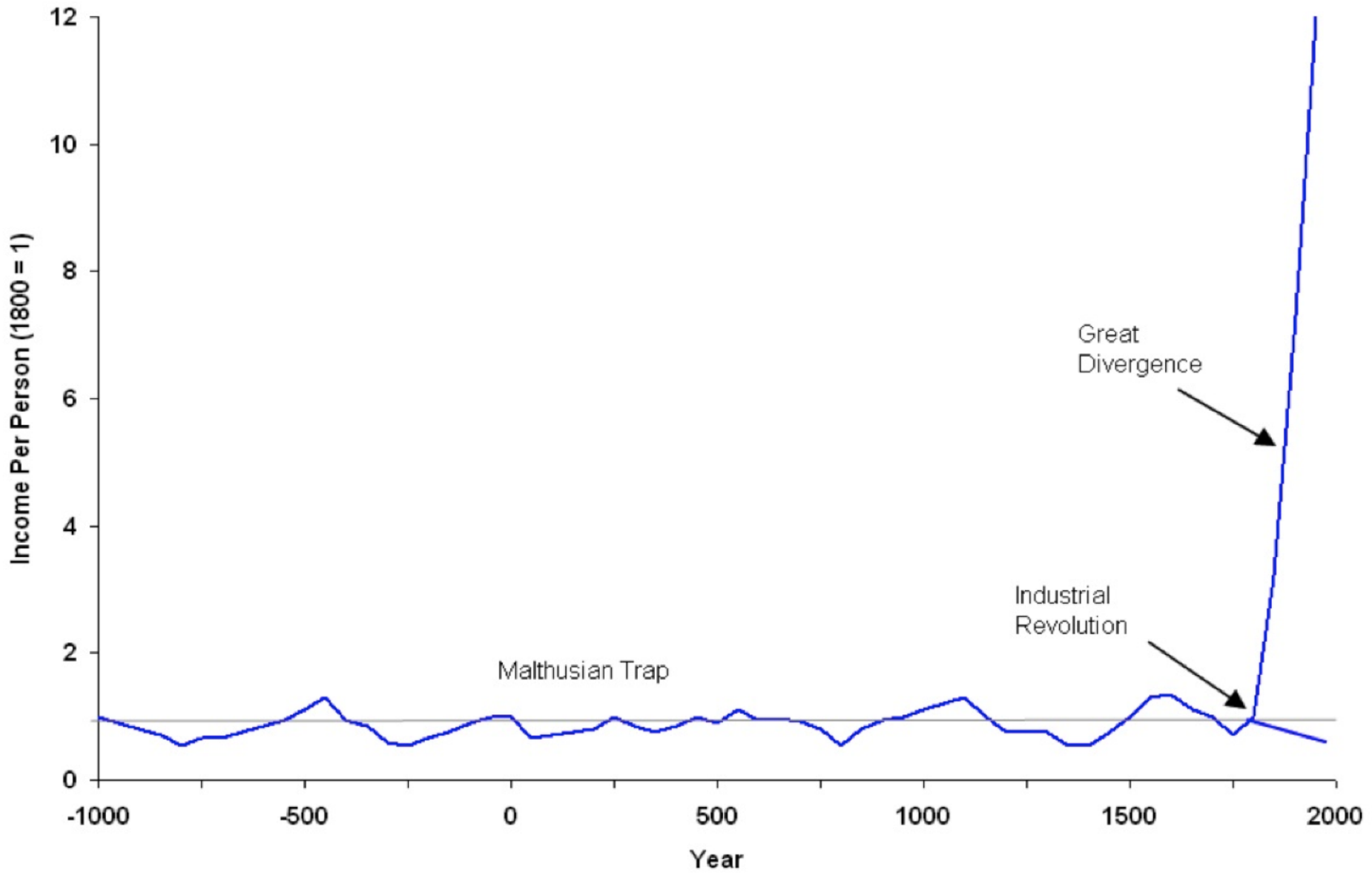


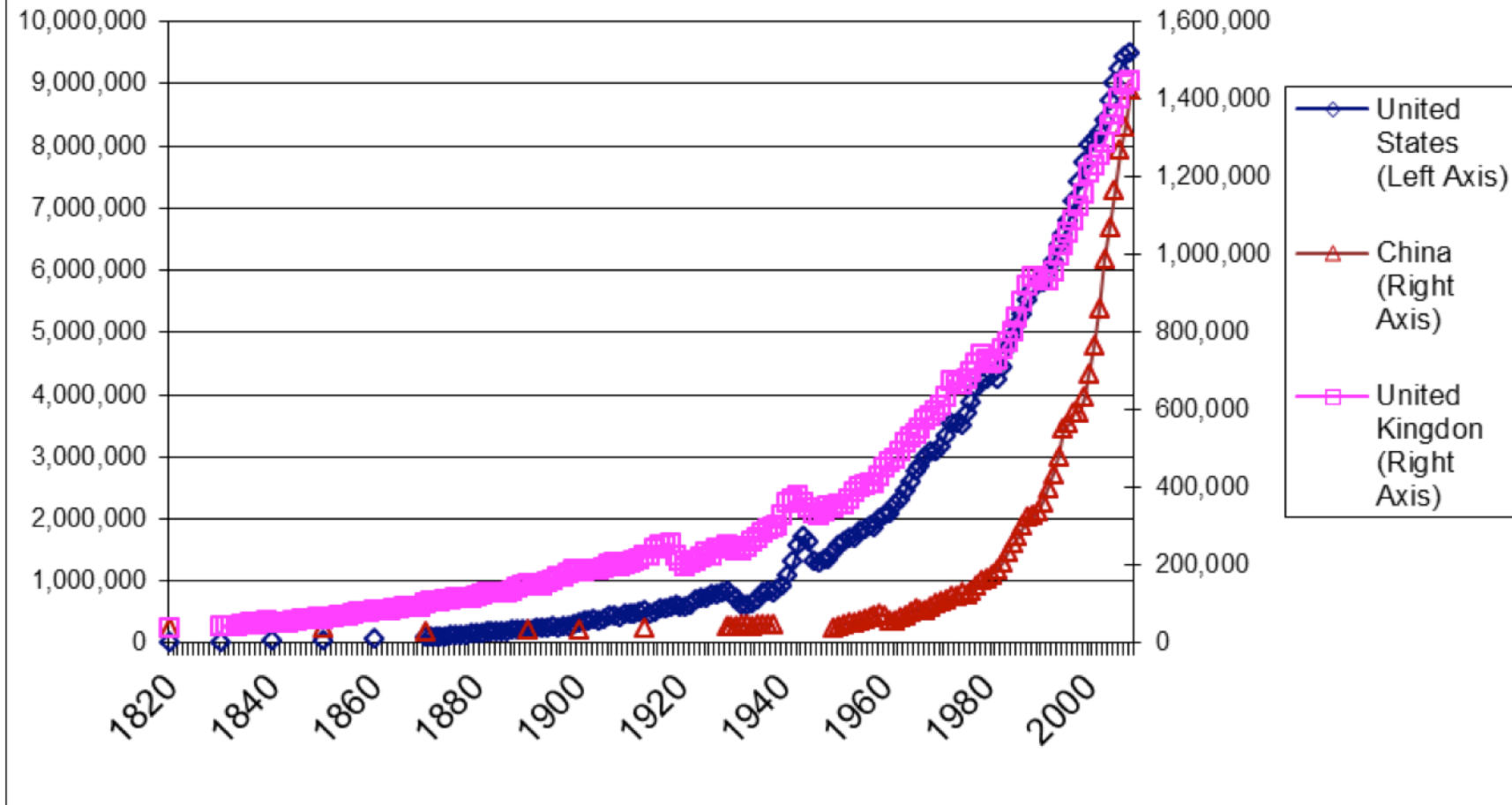
# Introduction to Blockchain

Alec Shaw  
Euphrates Group



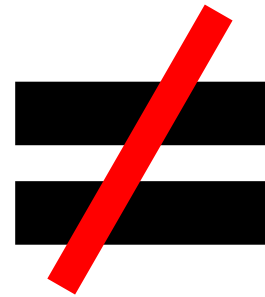


## Exponential Growth in the GDP of US, China and UK since 1820 - (£m 1990 dollars)



# What is a blockchain?

**BLOCK  
CHAIN**

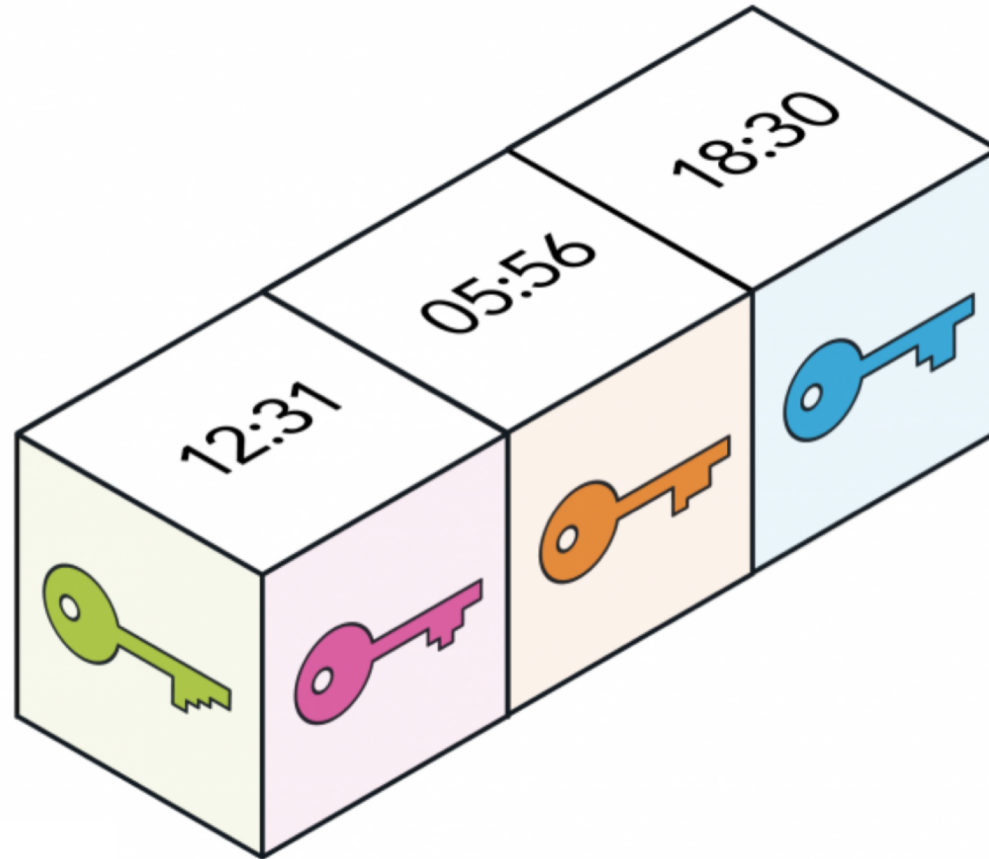


# What is a blockchain?

- Public, globally accessible, write-only database
- Ledger in which transactions of value are recorded chronologically

# Core Principle 1: Immutabile

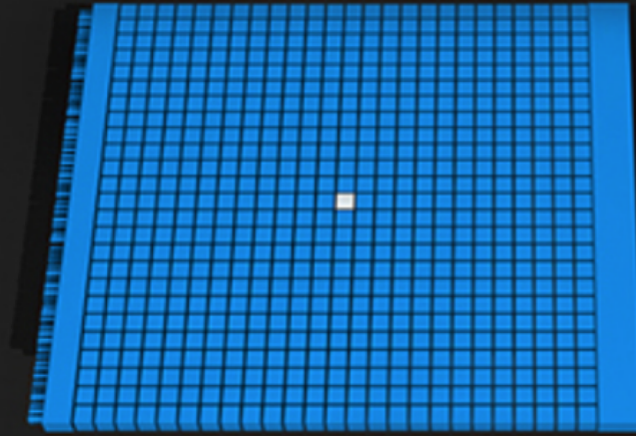
- **Immutable:** Information cannot be altered





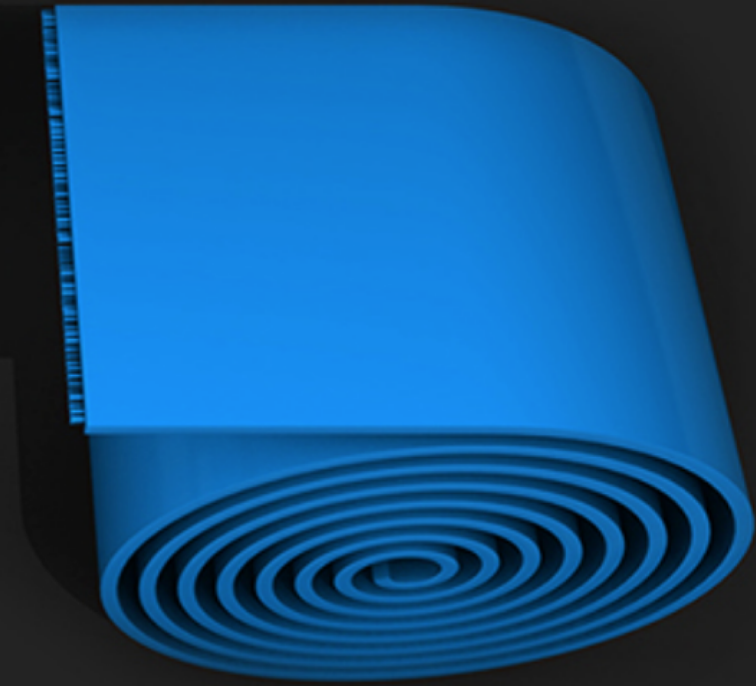
### THE RECORD

Can be any information, a deal for example



### THE BLOCK

A bundle of records

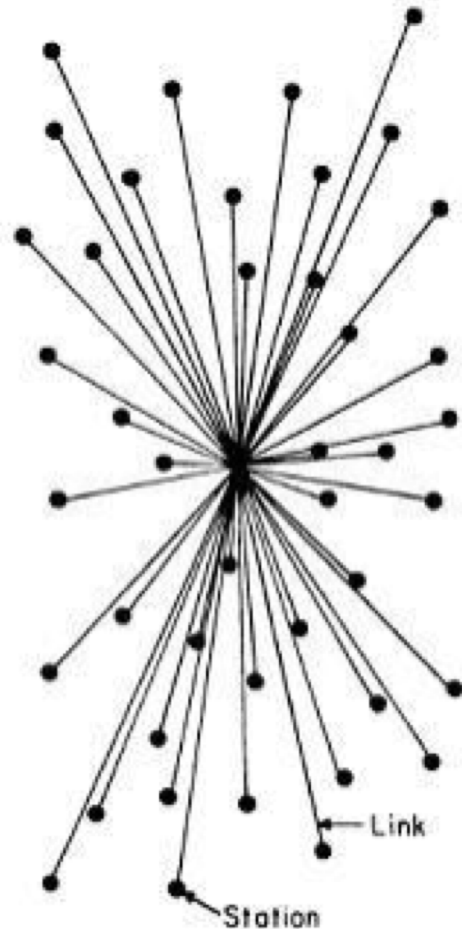


### THE CHAIN

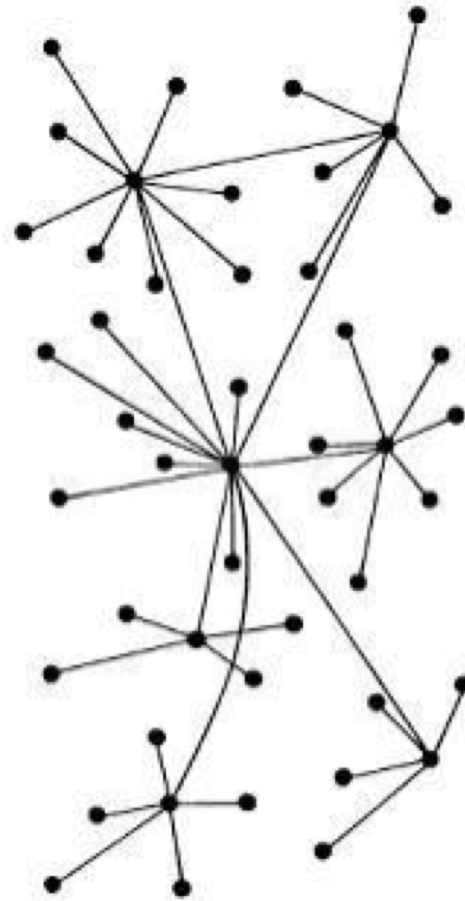
All the blocks linked together

# Core Principle 2: Secure

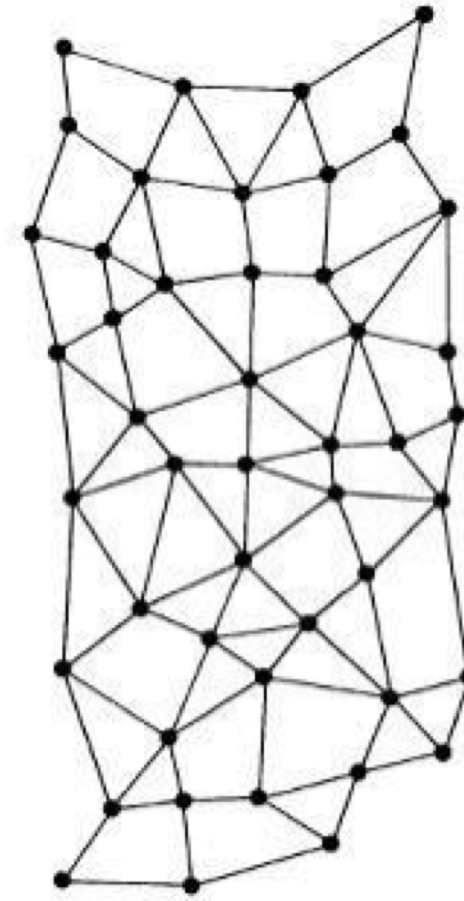
- The network **cannot** be hacked



CENTRALIZED  
(A)



DECENTRALIZED  
(B)

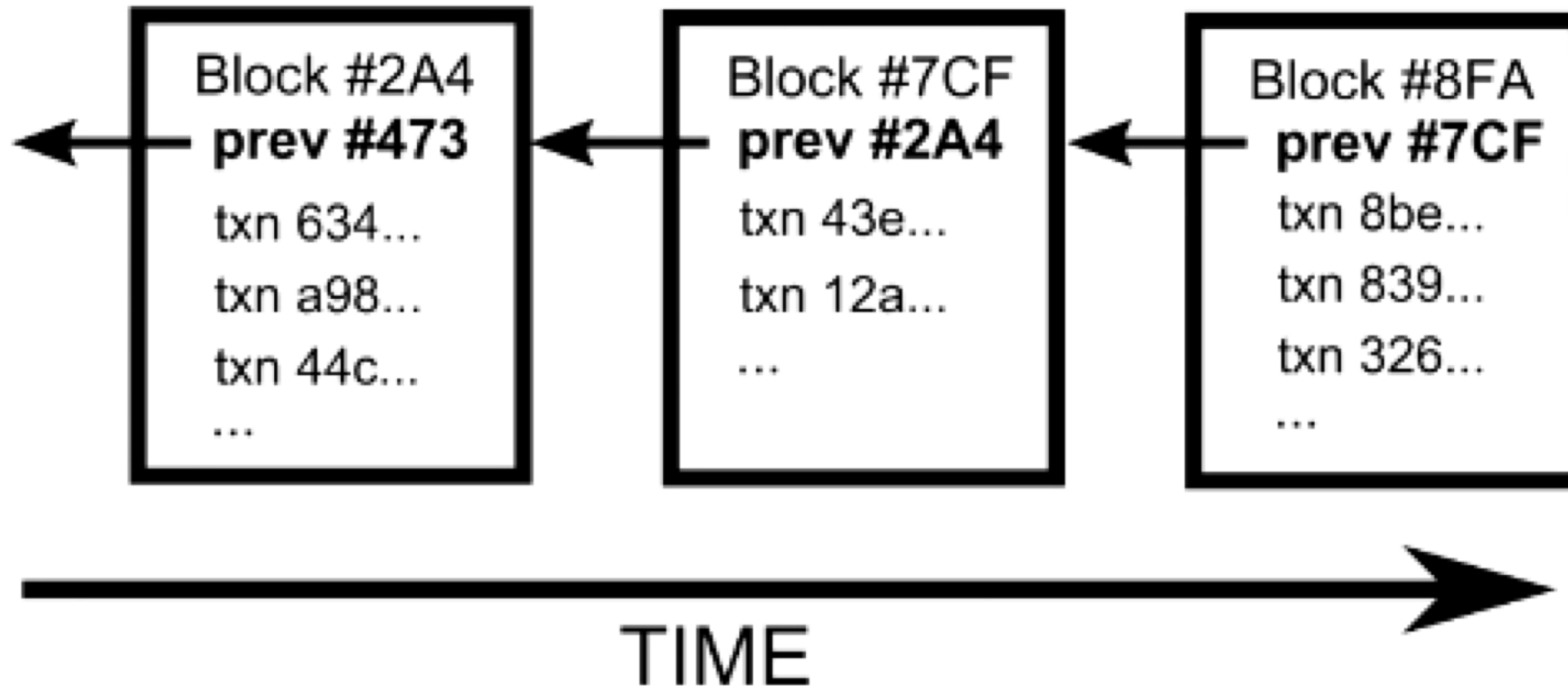


DISTRIBUTED  
(C)



# Core Principle 3: Trustless

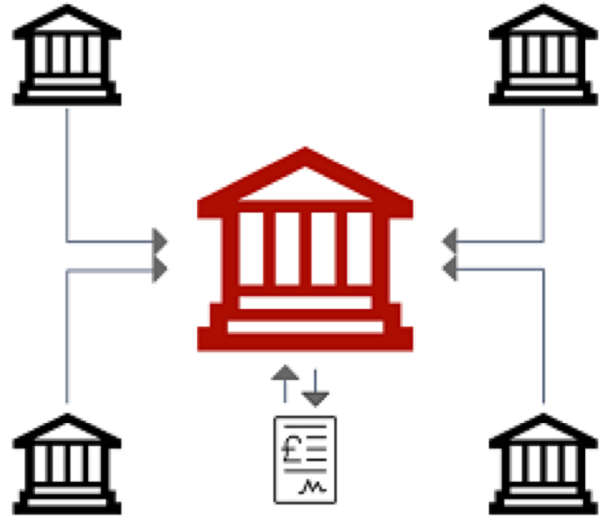
- **Trustless:** The process of determining truth is not confined to a single entity



# Core Principles 4

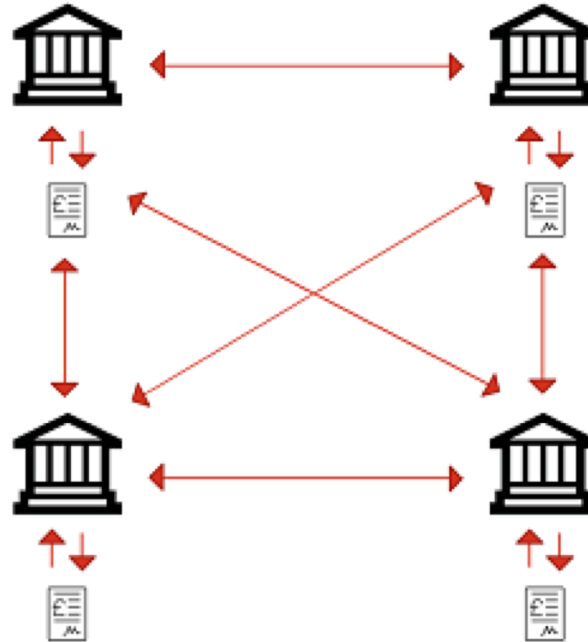
- **Peer-to-peer:** Without the third party, true p2p transactions exist

# Verification



Traditional approach

Database is controlled by a central and trusted third-party



Blockchain approach

Each participant has a copy of the database, ensuring immutability

- **Nodes:** Thousands of computers verifying transactions
- Transaction must match on all nodes
- One Immutable ledger



# Smart Contracts

## What is it?

Computer code with specified contractual clauses and functional outcomes are encoded into an immutable blockchain

## Why should I care?

Automatically monitors, executes and enforces commercial legal agreements

# Smart Contracts

## Key Benefits

- Reduced transaction cost
- Reduced transaction time
- Reduce third party dependencies