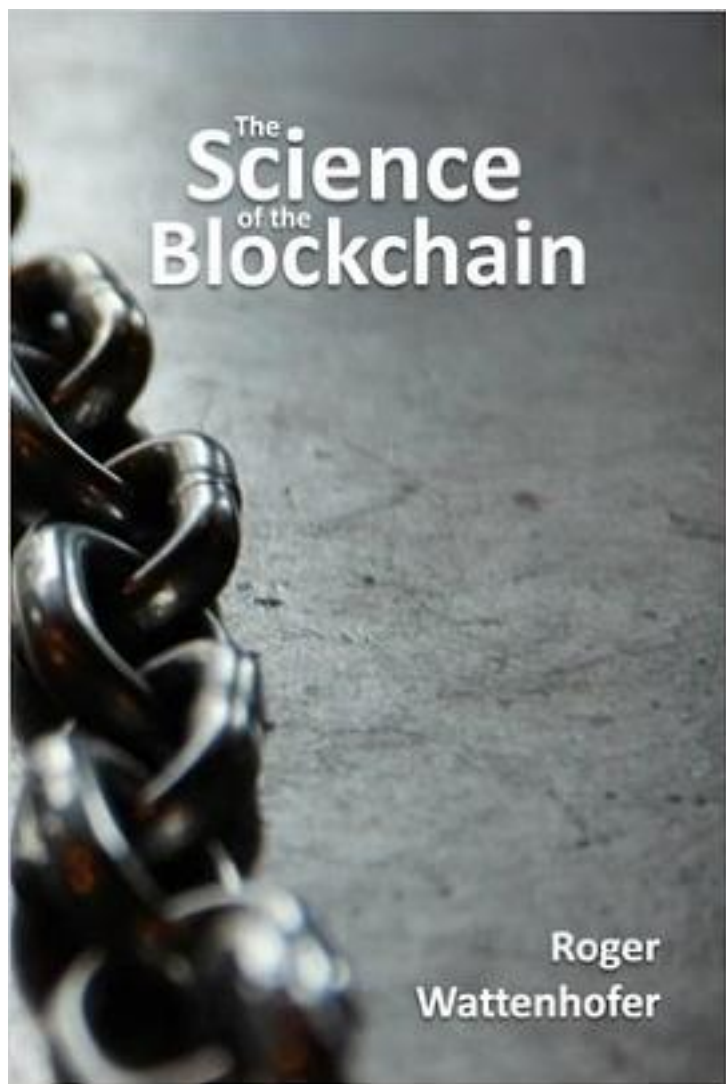


The Science of The Blockchain



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FinTech developers and managers understand that the blockchain has the potential to disrupt the financial world. The blockchain allows the participants of a distributed system to agree on a common view of the system, to track changes in the system, in a reliable way. In the distributed systems community, agreement techniques have been known long before cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin (where the term blockchain is borrowed) emerged. Various concepts and protocols exist, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. This book introduces the basic techniques when building fault-tolerant distributed systems, in a scientific way. We will present different protocols and algorithms that allow for fault-tolerant operation, and we will discuss practical systems that implement these techniques.

作者介绍:

oger Wattenhofer is a professor at ETH Zurich. Before joining ETH Zurich, he was at Brown University and Microsoft Research. His research interests include fault-tolerant distributed systems, efficient network algorithms, and cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin. He has published more than 250 scientific articles.

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评论

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书评

为了学习，特别去看完一堆YOUTUBE 和Linkedin 区块链群的video
再按大佬们提醒scram都方法，去注册了个英国骗子网站cryptoRobotics
365的账号试错。果然，三分钟内骗子就打电话来了，印度口音，耐心回答我所有关于
POW POS FABRIC TOKEN SMART CONTRACT 等等问题，教了我不少， ...

P53 页，国王算法的第7步，原文是 if some propose(z) received more than f times then
，被翻译成了 if 接收到 propose(z) 至少 f 次 then。这里翻译有误，如果是至少 f
次，那就是包含 f 次了，对于引理 4.15 （算法实现了全部相同有效性）如果 f
个拜占庭节点都发送一个相...

----- 定理 6.35 的证明中，LZ(Qi) 应该是 PZ(Qi)。因为根本就没有 LZ(Qi)
这个东西，load（负载）只能针对节点（v）或系统（S），不能针对仲裁（...

Assume that every node works with a fixed probability p (in the following we assume
con- crete values, e.g. $p > 1/2$) 原文被翻译成了正好相反的意思
假设每个节点工作时发生故障（如宕机）的概率固定为 p（以下假定具体值，例如 $p > 1/2$ ）
如果这里按翻译的意思理...

P57 页的译注5的说明有点复杂，且用了不必要用的条件。实际上因为 S_u 和 S_v 的大小都是 $n - f$ ，假设它们不同的部分为 d ，则它们相同的部分为 $n - f - d$ ，由于它们总的个数（相同部分不重复记）为 $n - f - d + 2d = n - f + d$ 必须小于或等于 n ，也即 $d \leq f$ 。这就是 两个集合 $S...$

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