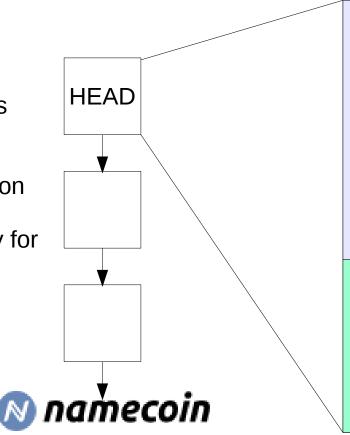


#### **Cryptocurrency chains**

- Powerful abstraction for identities.
- Global namespace
- 🔀 No mechanism for social validation
- 🔀 All transactions are public
- Users need to buy coins and pay for transaction fees
- Resource expensive



BLOCKSTACK

#### **TRANSACTIONS**

- transaction x<sub>0</sub>
- transaction x<sub>1</sub>

. . .

transaction x<sub>n</sub>

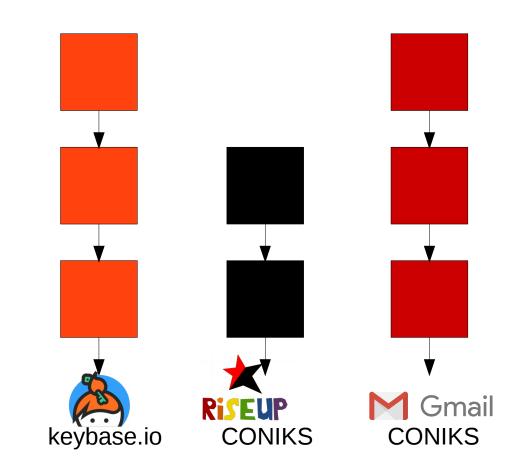
#### **BLOCK HEADER**

- pointer to previous block
- hash of block transactions
  - timestamp

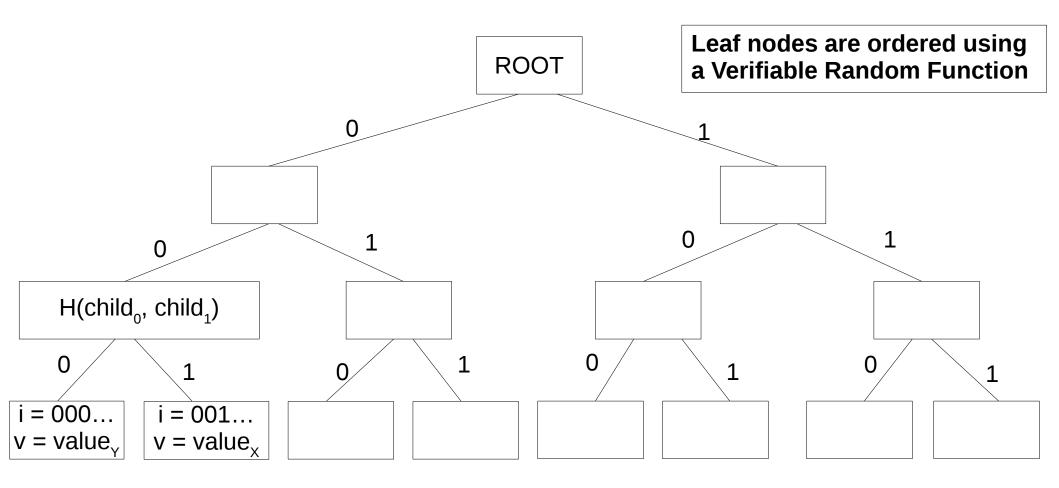
. . .

#### Federated "Merkle prefix tree" chains

- Accountability
- Easy discovery
- Efficient
- 🔀 Do not prevent equivocation
- Centralization
  - Single point of failure
  - Surveillance

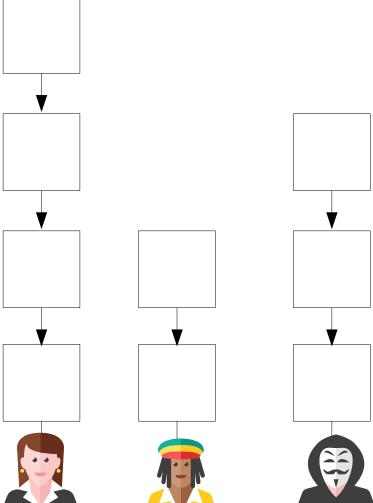


### Merkle binary prefix trees



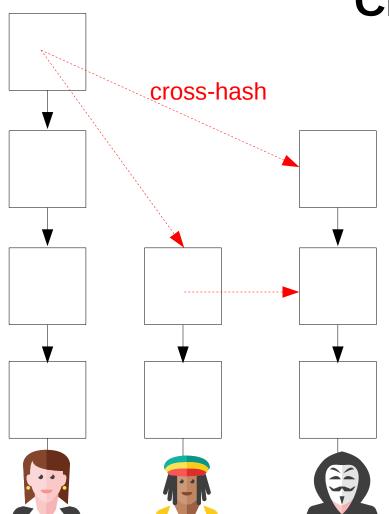


#### **ClaimChains**



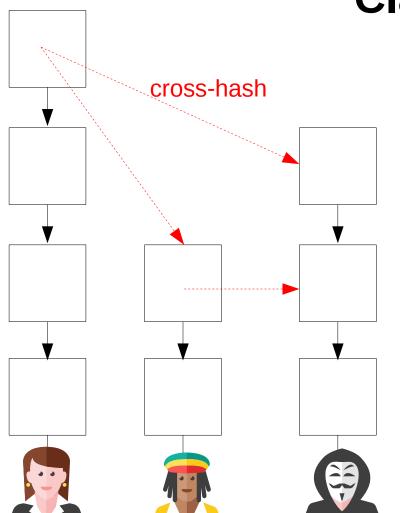
- A ClaimChain for each user/device/identity
- Blocks appended as needed
- Compromises appear as ClaimChain forks
- Owner selects who can read a specific claim – all readers get the same content

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#### **ClaimChains**

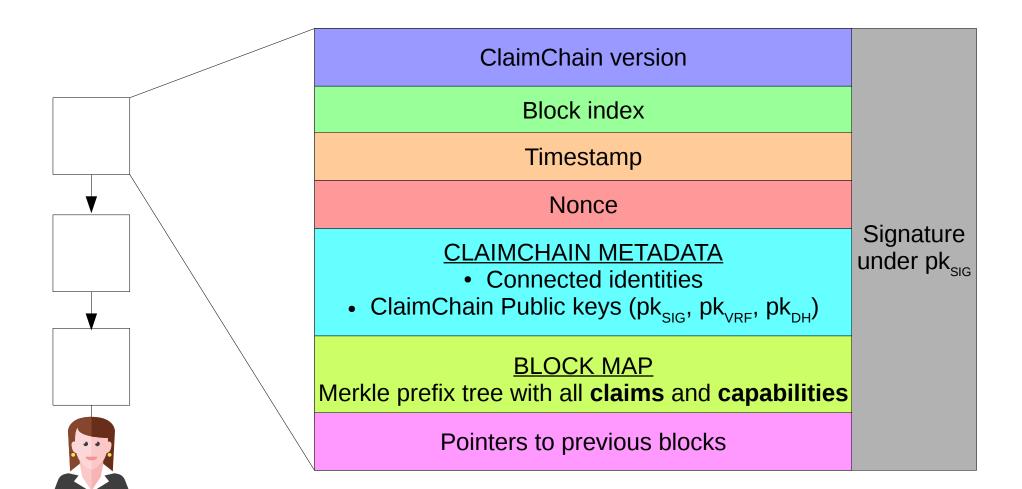


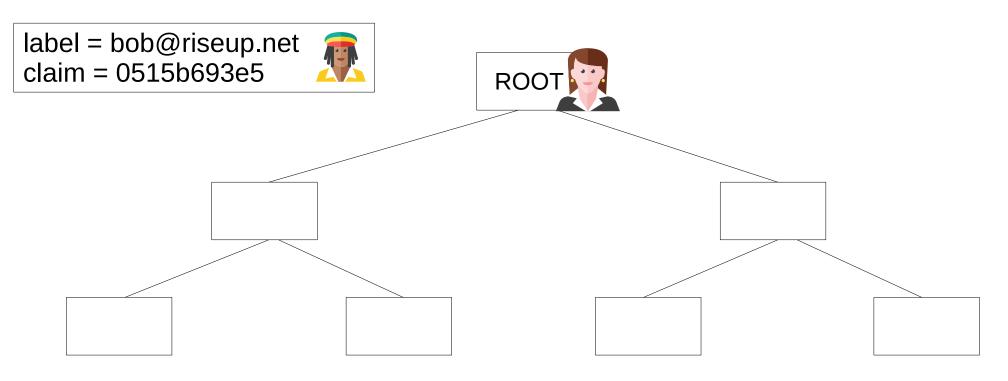
- A ClaimChain for each user/device/identity
- Blocks appended as needed
- Compromises appear as ClaimChain forks
- Owner selects who can read a specific claim all readers get the same content
- Propagation of key updates in "cliques" of user
- Vouch for the latest state of a friend's ClaimChain
- Friend introductions Social validation Web of Trust
   ... while preserving privacy

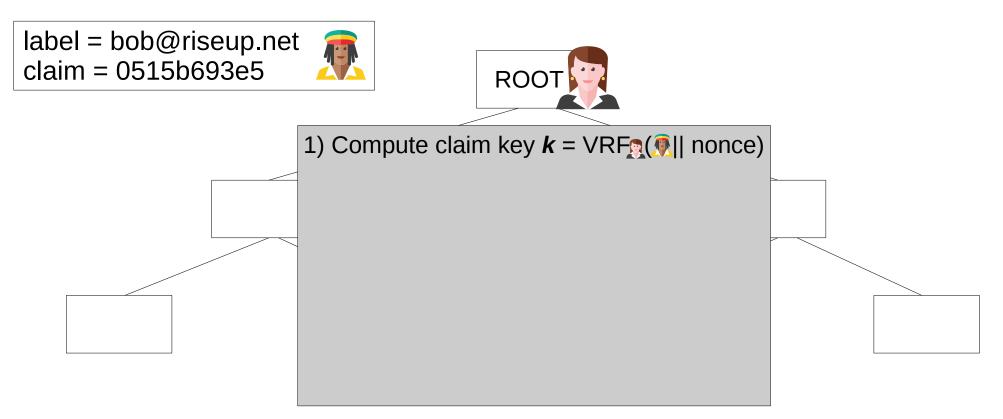
#### **Overview**

- ClaimChains are high-integrity, authenticated data stores that can support generic claims
- Privacy: a capabilities mechanism for fine-grained claim-specific access control
- Non-equivocation: all readers of a private claim get the same view
- Cross-hashing enables the propagation and vouching of the latest state of linked ClaimChains
- Equivocation attempts a compromises produce non-repudiable cryptographic evidence ("ClaimChain forks")
- Flexible in terms of deployment
- Efficient "selective sharing" of claims

#### ClaimChains block structure







label = bob@riseup.net claim = 0515b693e5







2) Calculate the index of the leaf node: i = SHA256(k || "lookup")

label = bob@riseup.net claim = 0515b693e5





- 1) Compute claim key  $k = VRF_{2}(|\mathbf{M}|| \text{ nonce})$ 
  - 2) Calculate the index of the leaf node: i = SHA256(k || "lookup")
    - 3) Generate a symm. enc. key  $K = SHA256(k \parallel "enc")$

label = bob@riseup.net claim = 0515b693e5





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  - 2) Calculate the index of the leaf node: i = SHA256(k | l') "lookup")
    - 3) Generate a symm. enc. key  $K = SHA256(k \parallel "enc")$
  - 4) Encrypt claim content  $C = \text{Enc}_{\kappa}(VRFproof + "0515b693e5")$

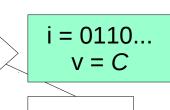
label = bob@riseup.net claim = 0515b693e5

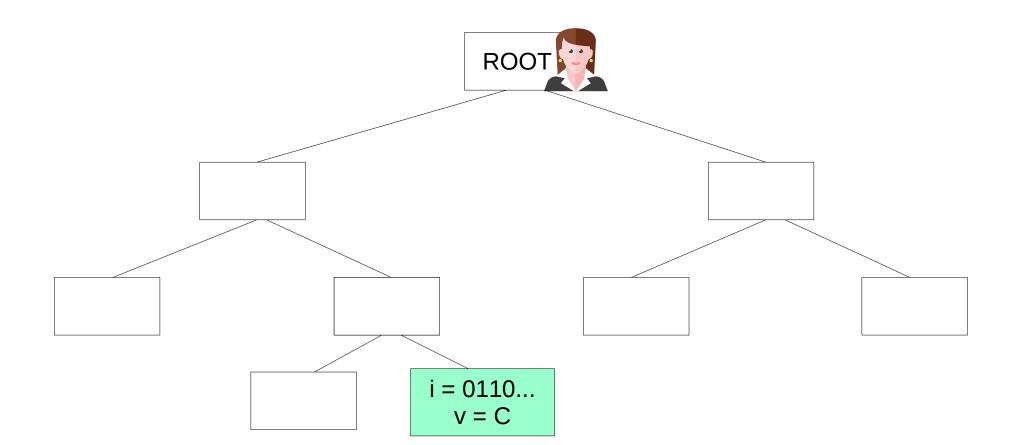




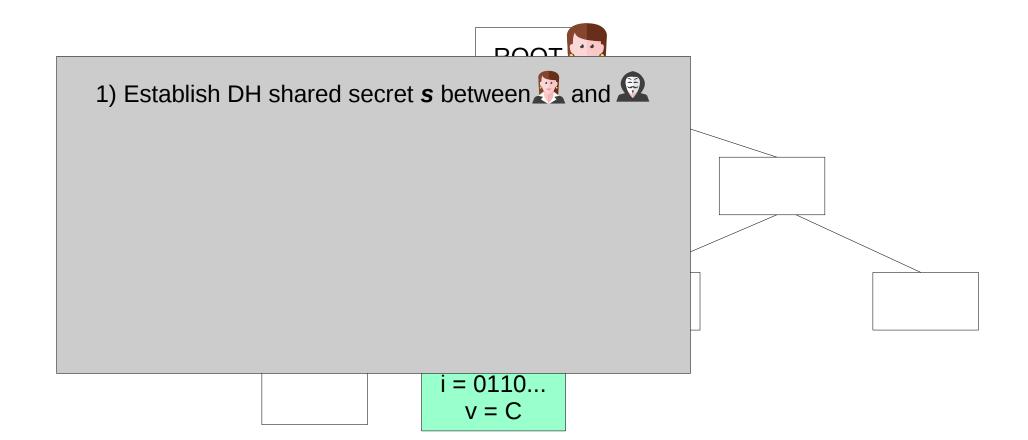


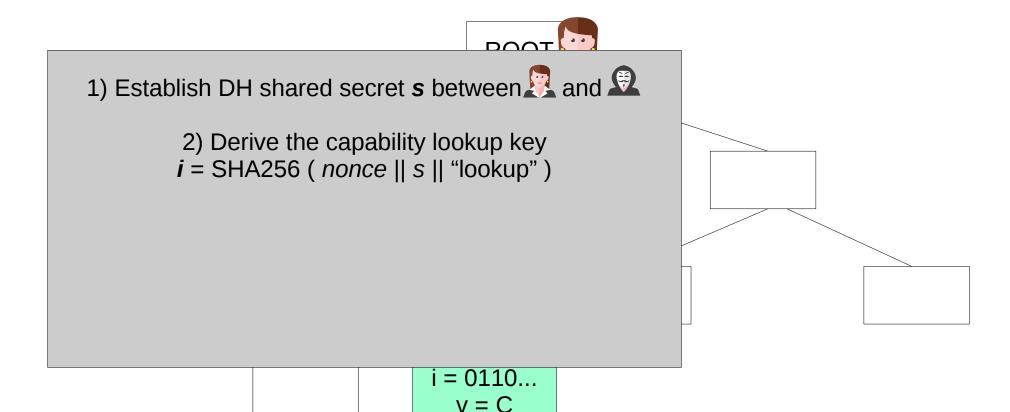
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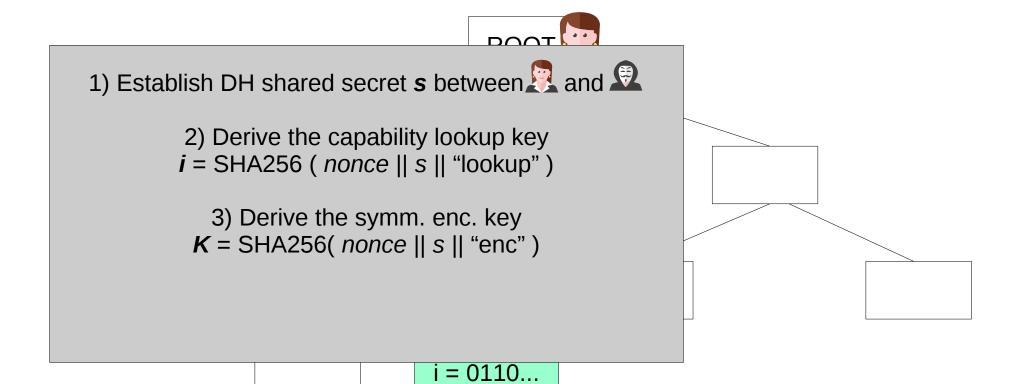


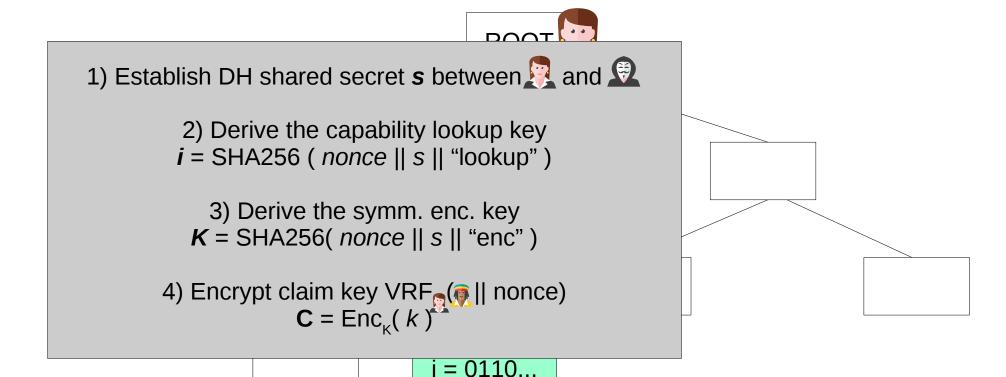


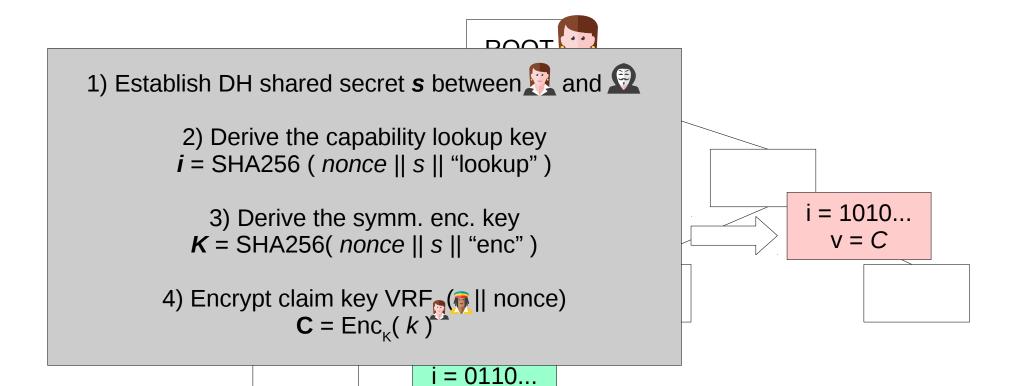
# Block claim map: Adding a capability for 1 to read 1.



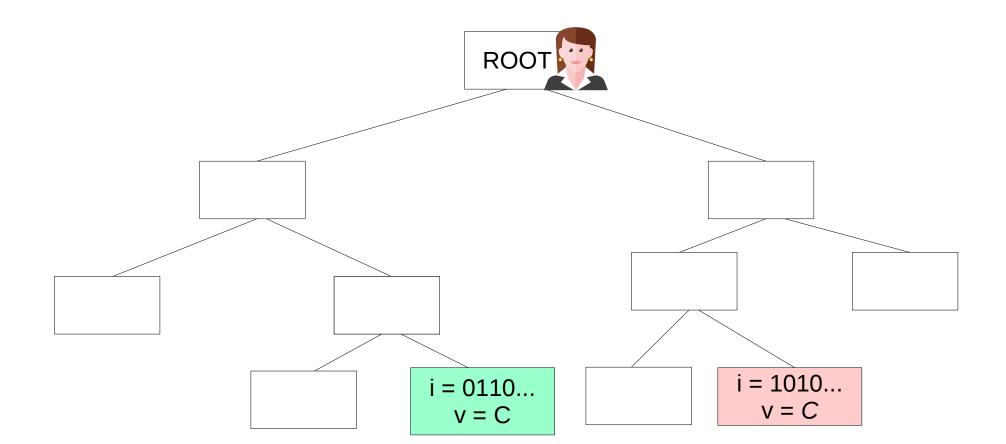




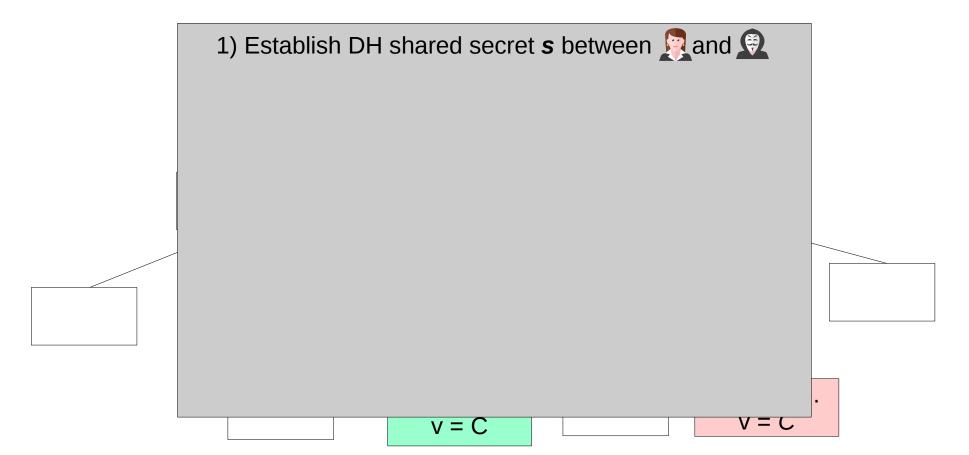




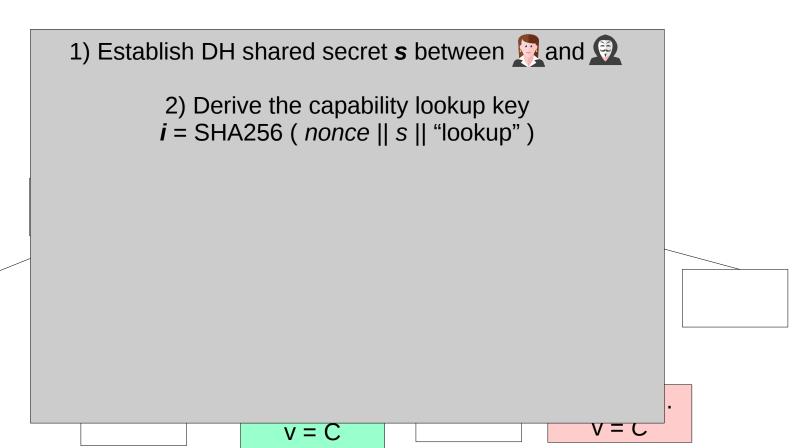
# Block claim map: retrieving the latest update for



### 



## Block claim map: retrieving the latest update for 🎪



### **Block claim map:** retrieving the latest update for 👰

- 1) Establish DH shared secret **s** between 🧖 and 🕄
- - 2) Derive the capability lookup key *i* = SHA256 ( *nonce* || s || "lookup" )
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### **Block claim map:** retrieving the latest update for 👧

- 1) Establish DH shared secret **s** between 🧖 and 🥰
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  - 4) Retrieve capability block and decrypt it with K Result: key for 🍂 s claim

i = 1010... v = C

## Block claim map: retrieving the latest update for 🎪

V = C

1) Establish DH shared secret **s** between 🧖 and 🥰 2) Derive the capability lookup key *i* = SHA256 ( *nonce* || s || "lookup" ) 3) Derive the symm. enc. key **K** = SHA256( *nonce* || s || "enc" ) i = 1010... 4) Retrieve capability block and decrypt it with K v = CResult: key for 🍂 s claim i = 0110... 5) Retrieve !! s claim and decrypt it V = C

# Block claim map: retrieving the latest update for 🎪

V = C

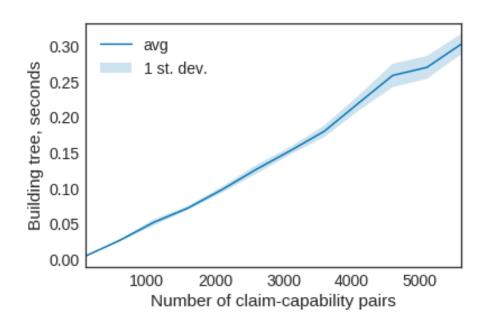
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#### Resilience

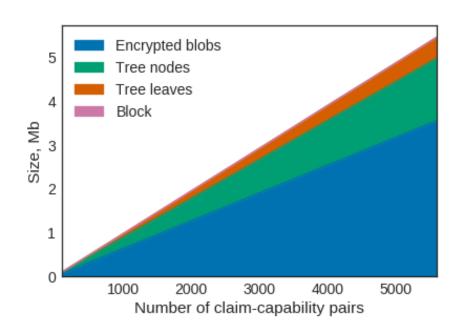
- Field research to understand user needs
- Collaboration with related communities
- Applied research:
  - Cryptographic games to define security and privacy properties
  - Formally verified implementation
- Simulations using real world data
- Interoperability and plans for gradual deployment
- User-centric design
- Multidisciplinarity
- Open Innovation (open access and extendability)



### **Evaluation of scalability**



Claim map construction time



Cumulative block storage size

#### Key propagation in a fully decentralized setting

