

Patterns for Integrating Distributed Ledger Technologies in Business Applications

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Motivation

- A Brief History of DLT
- Why we need Patterns

Research Approach

- Overview
- Finding Projects
- Related Work
- Research Questions

Patterns

- Possible Pattern Categories
- Possible Pattern inside the Categories

Motivation - A Brief (and extremely simplified) History of DLT



Bitcoin

“Transfer money without a third party”

7187 Cryptocurrencies are active today [1]



Ethereum

“Execute code on a global virtual machine”

More than 2 million Smart Contracts
deployed on Ethereum [2]



Hyperledger

“Build your own private blockchain for your enterprise system with all its benefits (and downsides...)”

Hyperledger collaborates with more than
250 companies [3]

[1] <https://coinmarketcap.com/all/views/all/>

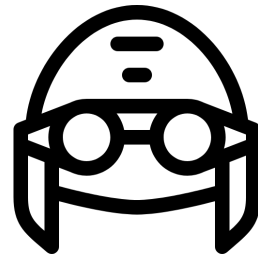
[2] <https://etherscan.io/accounts/c/2>

[3] <https://www.hyperledger.org/>

Motivation - Why we need Patterns



Blockchain is new technology that struggles finding its way into the market



Companies have many pilot applications that contain blockchain-technology



Very few pattern catalogues have been published on DLT



developer teams tend to “re-invent the wheel” regarding to blockchain-technology due the immaturity of the technology

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- Look at the market and the trends and find projects
- Find related work such as existing published DLT pattern catalogues
- Look at the technology that the projects use
- Find out which technologies are used most and extract implementations
- Convert the extracted implementations into the (adapted) GoF pattern description

**Mostly
finished**

TODO

Research Approach - Finding Projects



Google Scholar

Searches for “DLT”, “Distributed Ledger Technology”, “Blockchain” sorted by newest -> Mostly “hard to argue blockchain projects”

Scopus



Searches for published pattern catalogs: Resulted in one big pattern catalogue



CoinMarketCap

Checked out top 10 projects: They deliver the base technology most DLT projects use



Everest.link

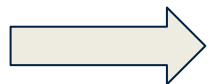


Newest hype projects and very small projects with extremely niche ideas

(Just one Paper?!)

A Pattern Collection for Blockchain-based Applications [1]

- Interactions with external world patterns
 - **Oracle:** Introducing the state of external systems into the closed blockchain execution environment
 - **Reverse Oracle:** The off-chain components of an existing system rely on smart contracts running on a blockchain to supply requested data and check required conditions.
 - **Legal and smart contract pair:** A bidirectional binding is established between a legal agreement and a corresponding smart contract.
- Data Management
 - **Encrypting on-chain data:** Ensure confidentiality of the data stored on blockchain by encrypting it.
 - **Tokenization:** Using tokens on blockchain to represent transferable digital or physical assets or services
 - **Off-chain data storage:** Use hashing to ensure the integrity of arbitrarily large datasets which may not fit directly on the blockchain
 - **State channel:** Transactions that are too small in value relative to a blockchain transaction fee or that require much shorter latency than can be provided by a blockchain, are performed off-chain with periodic recording of net transaction settlements on- chain.
- Security
 - **Multiple authorization:** A set of blockchain addresses which can authorise a transaction is predefined. Only a subset of the addresses is required to authorize transactions.
 - **Off-chain secret enabled dynamic authorization:** Using a hash created off-chain to dynamically bind authority for a transaction.
 - **X-confirmation:** Waiting for enough number of blocks as confirmations to ensure that a transaction added into blockchain is immutable with high probability
- Structural Patterns of Contract
 - **Contract registry:** Before invoking a smart contract, the address of the latest version of the smart contract is located by looking up its name on a contract registry
 - **Embedded permission:** Smart contracts use embedded permission control to restrict access to the invocation of the functions defined in the smart contracts.
 - **Data contract:** Store data in a separate smart contract.
 - **Factory contract:** An on-chain template contract is used as a factory that generates contract instances from the template.
 - **Incentive execution:** A reward is provided to the caller of a contract function for invoking it



Most are interesting for my research but with different categories

[1] XU, Xiwei, et al. A pattern collection for [blockchain-based applications]. In: *Proceedings of the 23rd European Conference on Pattern Languages of Programs*. 2018. S. 1-20.

RQ1

What are common features that Distributed Ledger Applications share?

RQ2

How can these features be put in a formal pattern definition?

RQ3

From the defined patterns, which are the most important ones?

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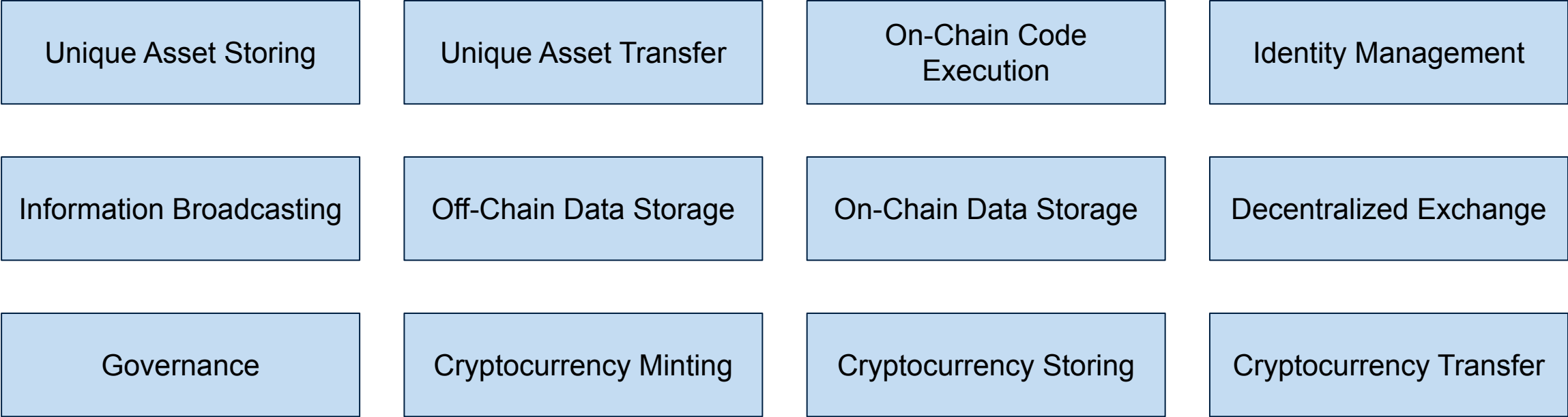
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Possible Pattern Categories



Possible Patterns inside the Categories

Identity Management

- Asymmetric security keys (Bitcoin, Ethereum, ...)
- Certificate based authentication (Hyperledger MSP, ...)

Decentralized Exchange

- Atomic swaps (Bitcoin, Bitcoin Cash, Decred, Litecoin, ...)
- Flash Swaps & Liquidity (Uniswap)

Cryptocurrency Minting

- Pre-Mine
- Mining (PoW, PoS, ...)
- Minting (Stablecoins)
- Elastic Supply (AMPL)

Cryptocurrency Storing

- UTXO based (Bitcoin, Litecoin, ...)
- Account based (Ethereum, BnB, ...)
- Hybrid approach (Accounting systems on top of UTXO based coins. e.g. Bitcoin)



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- Are there other important sources for projects and pattern catalogues that I have missed?
- Are the research questions conclusive and expedient?
- Do you think that my pattern categorisation makes sense?
- Do you think that the example patterns I listed for four categories would make good patterns?
- In general would you agree that the direction I am aiming regarding the categories and pattern is productive?