

Use-Cases

Jonas Gebele, July 22, 2024, Final Presentation Master Thesis

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- 1. Motivation and Background Information
- 2. Problem Statement
- 3. Research Objectives
 - 3.1. SUAVE Architecture and Mechanisms
 - 3.2. Development Process and Use-Cases of SUAPPs
- 4. Limitations
- 5. Conclusion

Blockchain Fundamentals: Trust Through Transparency



Blockchain Fundamentals

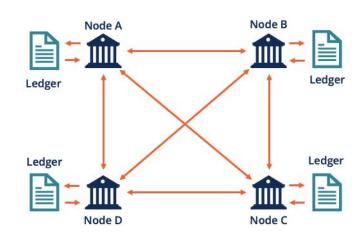
- Replaces trust in centralized entities
- Enables self-verification through public data
- Allows full history verification

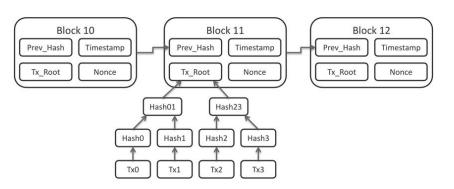
Bitcoin Example

- Public transaction data
- Independent verification of balances and transfers
- System integrity through transparency

The Transparency Trade-off

- Transparency crucial
- May have unintended consequences

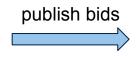




Blockchain Auctions: Promise vs. Reality













Potential Benefits

- + Decentralized bidding process
- + Transparency in winner selection
- + Reduced risk of fraud

Unexpected Challenges

- Bid visibility
- Last-minute bidding issues
- Vulnerability to attacks

Blockchain transparency can be a double-edged sword

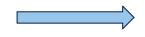
Solution: Confidential Transactions

Privacy Solutions for Blockchain Auctions





1. publish hashed bids



2. reveal bids







Cryptographic Approaches

- Commit and Reveal Scheme
- Secure Multi-Party Computation (MPC)
- Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)

Limitations of Crypto-based PPSC

- Application-specific implementations
- Developer effort for each use case
- Performance overhead or additional interaction needed

A New Direction: Trusted Execution Environments (TEEs) as general-purpose solution



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Trusted Execution Environments: Enhancing Blockchain Privacy

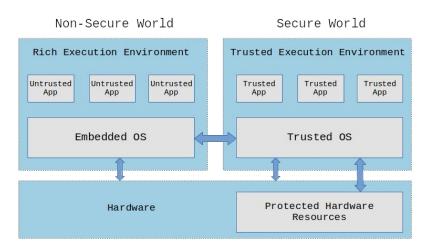


What is a TEE?

- Secure, isolated operating environment
- Separate from main operating system
- Protects against interference and data leakage

Key Features

- Isolation from other software and OS
- Protection from host owner access
- Ensures confidentiality of running applications



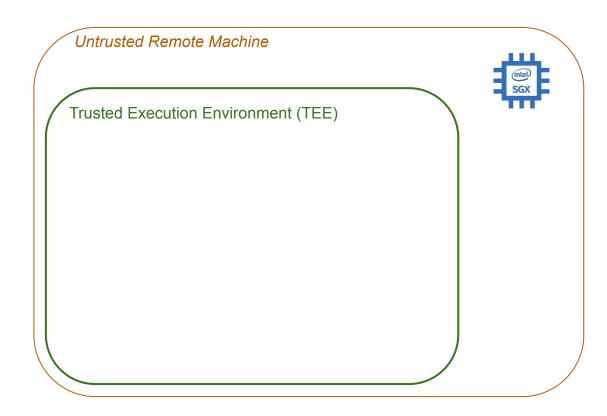
TEEs + Blockchain = Privacy-Preserving Smart Contracts

- Integrate blockchain systems within TEEs
- Enable confidential smart contract execution
- Empower developers to create privacy-preserving applications
- Intel SGX, Framework for TEEs on Intel CPUs



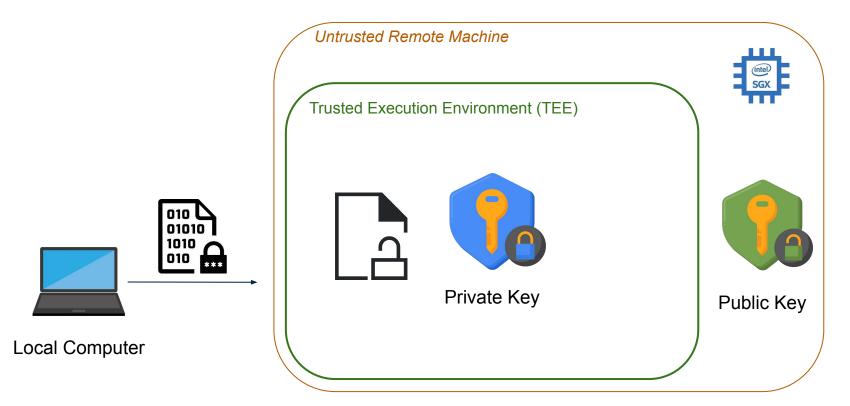
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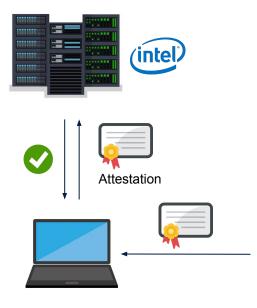


Local Computer

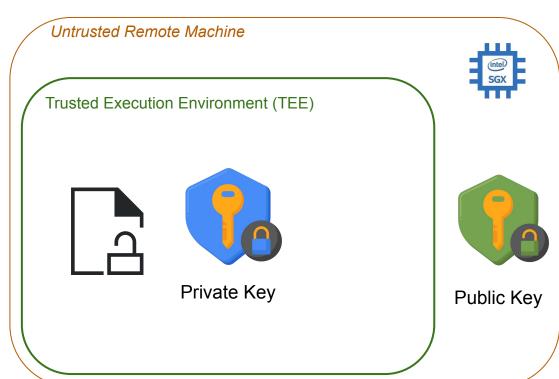




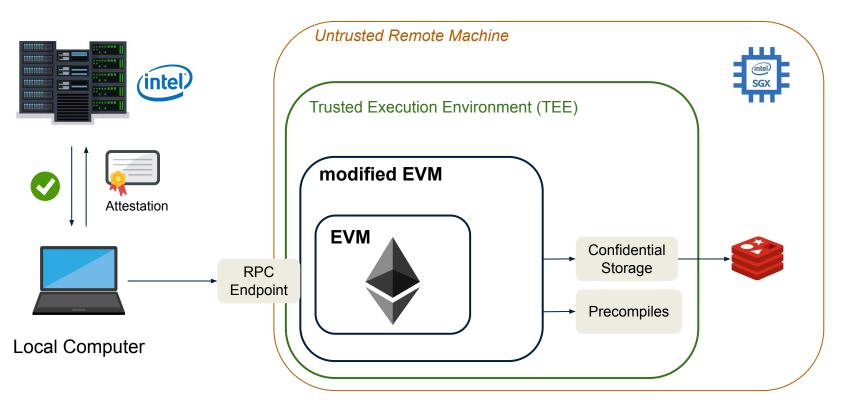




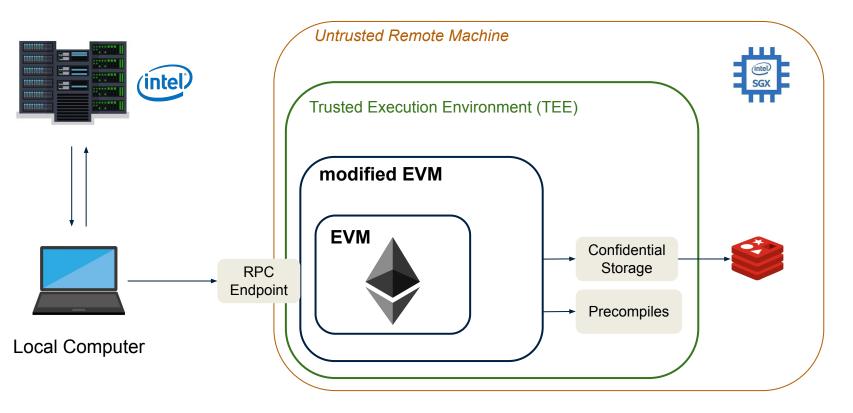




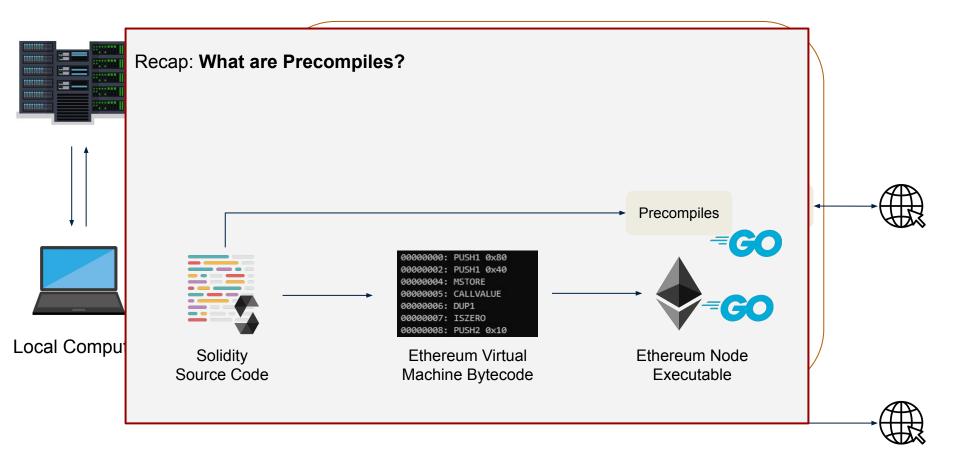




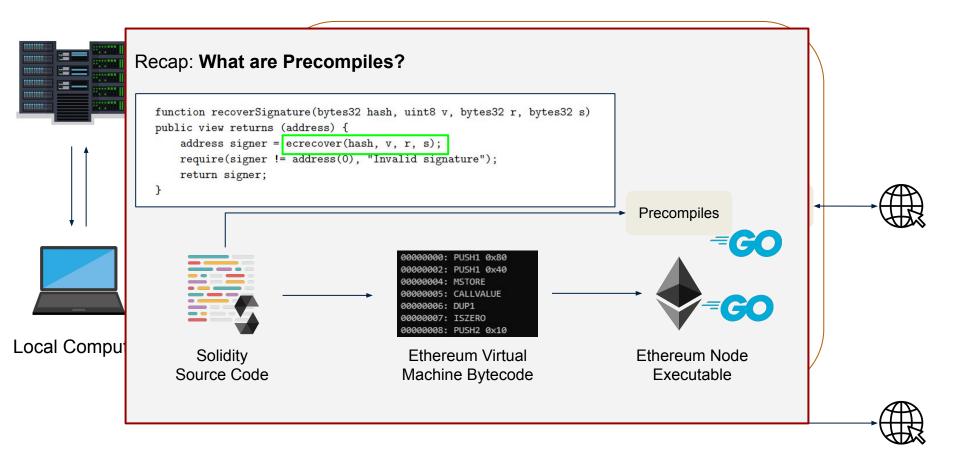






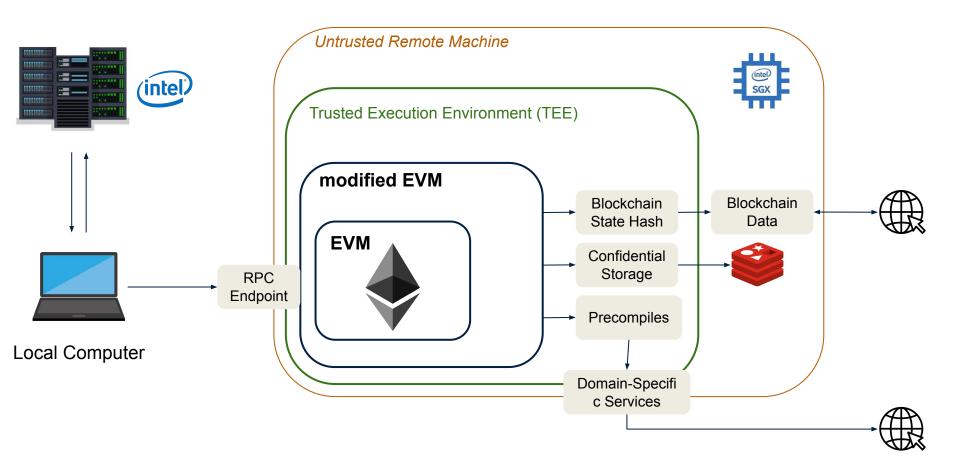






(simplified) SUAVE Architecture

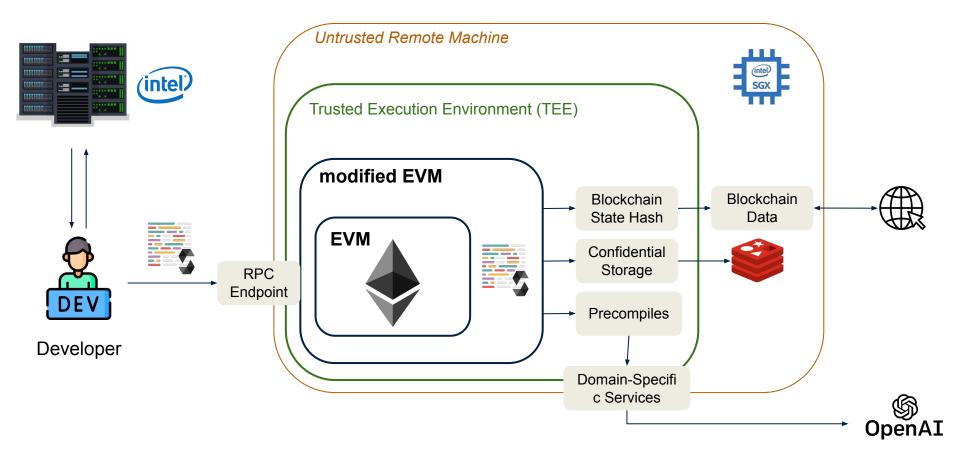




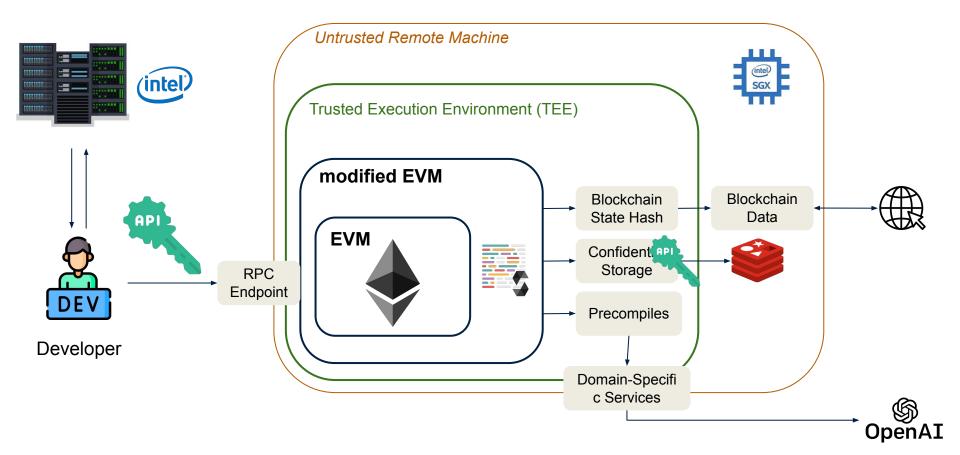


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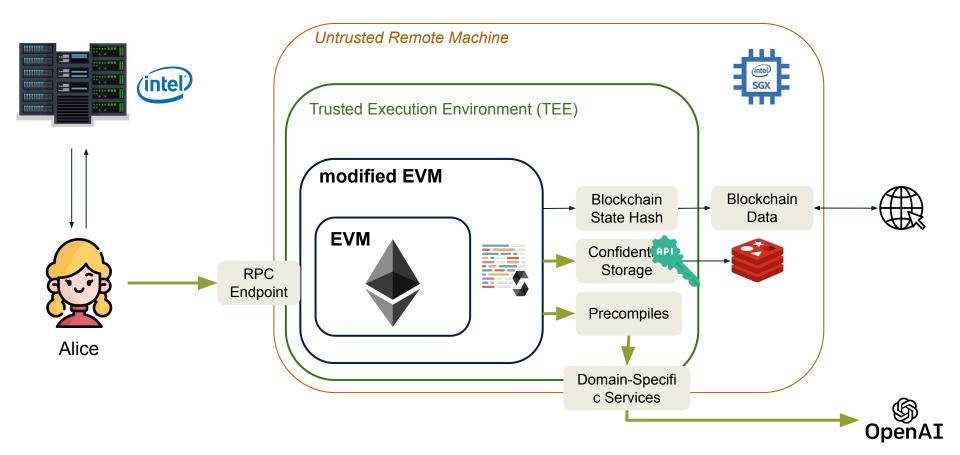




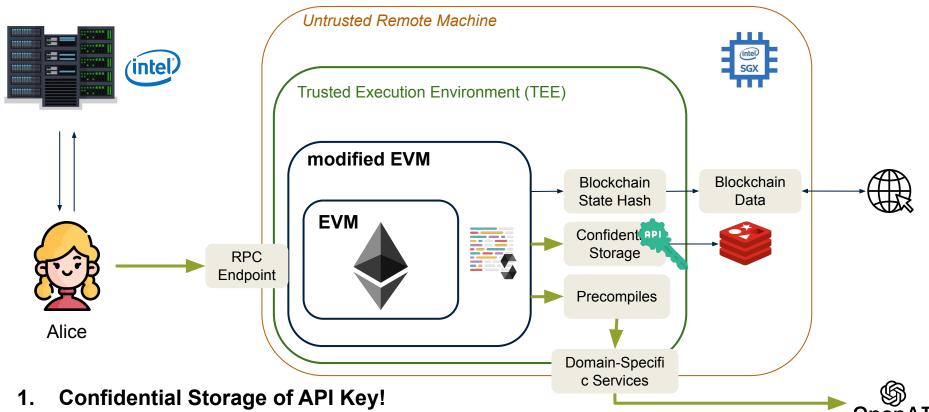






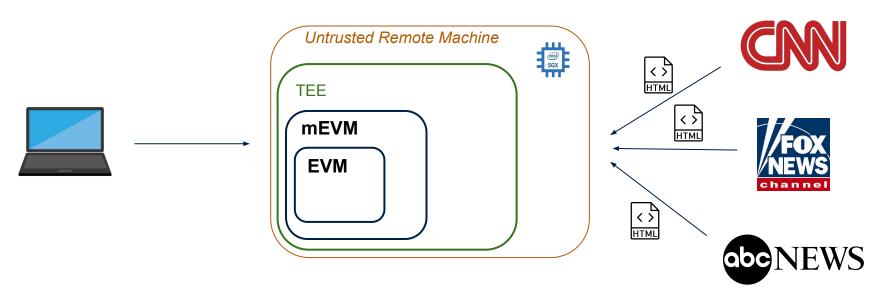






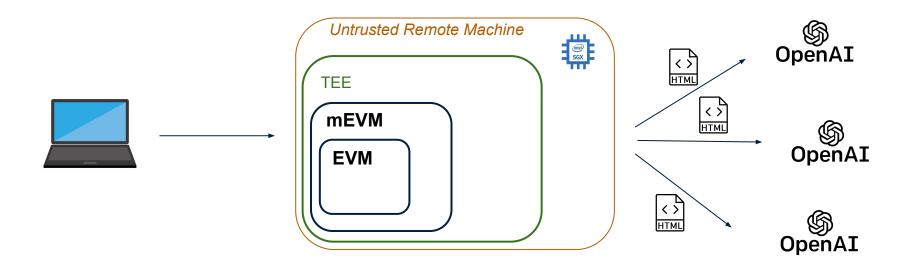
2. Credible Execution of TEE!!!





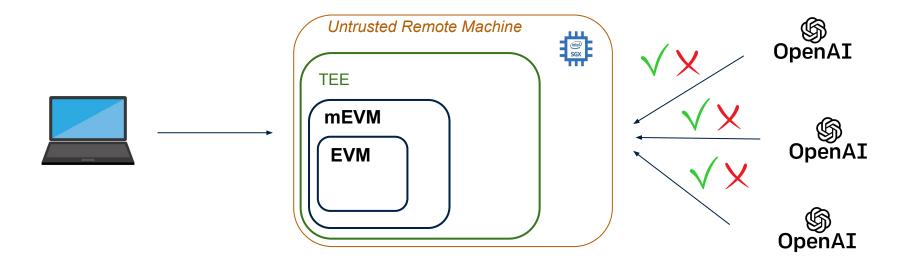
Use-Case: Presidential Election Betting Contract





Prompt: "Given the news websites content, is Joe Biden still a contender at the presidential election? Answer with 0 if yes, answer with 1 if no, answer with -1 if you don't know given that information. Just return an integer."





Thesis SUAPP Use Cases



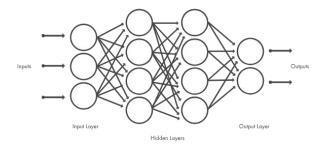
1. Tackling Sybil Attacks of Cryptocurrency Airdrops using Twitter Authentication



2. Bridging Centralized Exchanged Liquidity to Decentralized Finance https://github.com/jonasgebele/snapshot-finance



3. Machine Learning on Confidential Data





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SUAVE and Intel SGX: Challenges and Limitations



Security Concerns

- Intel SGX vulnerabilities
- Confidentiality preservation risks

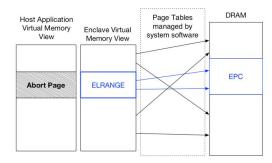
Practical Considerations

- TEE runtime storage limited to 128 MB
- Sealing data to disk introduces side-channel attack risks

Trust and Dependency Issues

- Remote attestation relies on Intel's infrastructure
- Potential for SGX compromise (though extremely difficult)







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Conclusion



Solving the Auction Problem

SUAVE as a privacy-preserving blockchain solution

Programmable Privacy, beyond specific use cases

MEV Mitigation

Pre-confirmation privacy eliminates front-running

Blockchain and Payload agnostic Relaying layer for all blockchains

Platform for credible off-chain computation Reimagining blockchain use cases

