BUNNYTN 7 2016

Monero vs Bitcoin

Francesco Romeo

Università degli Studi di Messina

16 November 2016, Trento

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Summary of Presentation

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- Reasons and Reviews
- Monero



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- Monero
- Monero vs Bitcoin



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Digital Signatures

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Digital Signatures

The document is signed through the Signing Algorithm.

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Hash Functions



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Kinds of Signatures

- Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA): important in Cryptocurrencies transactions
- Ring Signatures

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- n members



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In application, i.e. in Monero, we use **One-Time** keys to perform Ring Signatures: the private key used to sign the transaction generates a **Residue Image**, that is unique.

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Centralization Problem

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Definition

In Esperanto, mono (money)

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Monero uses **Curve25519** with the following parameters: -Defined on \mathbb{F}_q , with $q = 2^{255} - 19$; -It has Equation $y^2 = x^3 + 486662x^2 + x$

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-Order of G, $I = 2^{252} + 2774231777737235353535851937790883648493$.

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Transactions in Monero

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MLSAG

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Image: A matrix

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and compute the Keys Images

$$orall j = 1...m$$
 $\mathrm{I}_j = x_j H_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}^j_\pi)$ with $H_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}) = Keccak(\mathcal{P})$

Let \mathfrak{m} be the message.

• SIGN: $\forall i = 1..n$ $i \neq \pi$ and $\forall j = 1..m$ select random scalars (in Z_q) s_i^j and a_j . Let h be the hash function.

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MLSAG

Compute:

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MLSAG

Compute:

$$L^j_{\pi} = a_j G$$

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MLSAG

Compute:

$$L^j_{\pi} = a_j G$$

$$R^j_{\pi} = a_j H(P^j_{\pi})$$

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MLSAG Compute:

$$L^j_{\pi} = a_j G$$

$$R^j_\pi = a_j H(P^j_\pi)$$

$$c_{\pi+1} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L^1_{\pi}, R^1_{\pi}, ..., L^m_{\pi}, R^m_{\pi})$$

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MLSAG Compute:

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and $orall i = \pi + 1...\pi - 1 \mod n$

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MLSAG

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and $\forall i = \pi + 1...\pi - 1 \mod n$

$$L_i^j = s_i^j G + c_i P_i^j$$

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MLSAG

Compute:

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and $orall i = \pi + 1...\pi - 1 \mod n$
 $L^{j}_{i} = s^{j}_{i}G + c_{i}P^{j}_{i}$
 $R^{j}_{i} = s^{j}_{i}H(P^{j}_{i}) + c_{i}\mathrm{I}_{j}$

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MLSAG

Compute:

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$$c_{\pi+1} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L^{1}_{\pi}, R^{1}_{\pi}, ..., L^{m}_{\pi}, R^{m}_{\pi})$$

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$$L_i^j = s_i^j G + c_i P_i^j$$
$$R_i^j = s_i^j H(P_i^j) + c_i I_j$$

$$c_{i+1} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L_i^1, R_i^1, ..., L_i^m, R_i^m)$$

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MLSAG

Where

$$c_{\pi} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L^{1}_{\pi-1}, R^{1}_{\pi-1}, ..., L^{m}_{\pi-1}, R^{m}_{\pi-1})$$

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Then we define $s_{\pi}^{j} = a_{j} - c_{\pi}x_{j} \mod I$.

MLSAG

Where

$$c_{\pi} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L^{1}_{\pi-1}, R^{1}_{\pi-1}, ..., L^{m}_{\pi-1}, R^{m}_{\pi-1})$$

Then we define $s_{\pi}^{j} = a_{j} - c_{\pi}x_{j} \mod I$. A signature for the message \mathfrak{m} is

MLSAG

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 $\sigma = (I_1, ..., I_m, c_1, s_1^1, ..., s_1^m, ..., s_n^m)$

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$$\sigma = (I_1, ..., I_m, c_1, s_1^1, ..., s_1^m, ..., s_n^m)$$

The complexity is $\mathcal{O}(m \cdot (n+1))$.

MLSAG

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The complexity is $\mathcal{O}(m \cdot (n+1))$. • **VER**:

MLSAG

Where

$$c_{\pi} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L^{1}_{\pi-1}, R^{1}_{\pi-1}, ..., L^{m}_{\pi-1}, R^{m}_{\pi-1})$$

Then we define $s_{\pi}^{J} = a_{i} - c_{\pi}x_{i} \mod I$. A signature for the message \mathfrak{m} is

$$\sigma = (I_1, ..., I_m, c_1, s_1^1, ..., s_1^m, ..., s_n^m)$$

The complexity is $\mathcal{O}(m \cdot (n+1))$.

• **VER**: Everyone could regenerate all L_i^j, R_i^j

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MLSAG

Where

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$$\sigma = (I_1, ..., I_m, c_1, s_1^1, ..., s_1^m, ..., s_n^m)$$

The complexity is $\mathcal{O}(m \cdot (n+1))$.

• **VER**: Everyone could regenerate all L_i^j, R_i^j and verify the hash

$$c_{n+1}=c_1$$

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MLSAG

Where

$$c_{\pi} = h(\mathfrak{m}, L^{1}_{\pi-1}, R^{1}_{\pi-1}, ..., L^{m}_{\pi-1}, R^{m}_{\pi-1})$$

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• LNK:

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MLSAG

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The complexity is $\mathcal{O}(m \cdot (n+1))$.

• **VER**: Everyone could regenerate all L_i^j, R_i^j and verify the hash

$$c_{n+1}=c_1$$

• LNK: If any of the I_i was already used,

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MLSAG

Where

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Then we define $s_{\pi}^{j} = a_{j} - c_{\pi}x_{j} \mod I$. A signature for the message \mathfrak{m} is

$$\sigma = (I_1, ..., I_m, c_1, s_1^1, ..., s_1^m, ..., s_n^m)$$

The complexity is $\mathcal{O}(m \cdot (n+1))$.

• **VER**: Everyone could regenerate all L_i^j, R_i^j and verify the hash

$$c_{n+1}=c_1$$

• LNK: If any of the I_i was already used, the signature is rejected.

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Let A be a Probabilistic Polynomial Time (PPT) Adversary(Algorithm).



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Let A be a **Probabilistic Polynomial Time** (*PPT*) Adversary(Algorithm). Then the probability that A forges a verifying MLSAG Signature is **Negligible** under the (EC)DLOG Assumption.

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Theorem (MLSAG Linkability)



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Theorem (MLSAG Linkability)

The probability that a PPT Algorithm \mathcal{A} can create two verifying signatures σ and σ' signed with the vectors \bar{y} and \bar{y}' such that there exists the same public key y in both \bar{y} and \bar{y}' is **Negligible**

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Theorem (MLSAG Anonimity)

Image: A matrix

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Theorem (MLSAG Anonimity)

The MLSAG protocol is Signer Ambiguous under the Decisional Diffie Hellman Assumption.

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Commitments

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Commitments

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point

Commitments

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash

Commitments

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash such that $H = \gamma G$, with γ unknown.

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash such that $H = \gamma G$, with γ unknown. Let's define

Commitments

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C(a,x) = xG + aH

Commitments

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash such that $H = \gamma G$, with γ unknown. Let's define

$$C(a,x) = xG + aH$$

Commitment to the value *a* with mask *x*.

Commitments

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$$C(a,x) = xG + aH$$

Commitment to the value *a* with mask *x*. If a = 0, *C* is a commitment to 0

Commitments

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash such that $H = \gamma G$, with γ unknown. Let's define

$$C(a,x) = xG + aH$$

Commitment to the value *a* with mask *x*.

If a = 0, C is a commitment to 0 such that $x = \log_G C$ and one can sign with the pair (x, C(0, x)).

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash such that $H = \gamma G$, with γ unknown. Let's define

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Commitment to the value *a* with mask *x*.

If a = 0, C is a commitment to 0 such that $x = \log_G C$ and one can sign with the pair (x, C(0, x)).In Bitcoin: $\sum C_{in} - \sum C_{out} = 0$

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If a = 0, C is a commitment to 0 such that $x = \log_G C$ and one can sign with the pair (x, C(0, x)). In Bitcoin: $\sum C_{in} - \sum C_{out} = 0$ while in Monero: $\sum C_{in} - \sum C_{out} = C(0, z)$.

Let G be the Curve25519 Base Point and H a hash such that $H = \gamma G$, with γ unknown. Let's define

$$C(a,x) = xG + aH$$

Commitment to the value *a* with mask *x*.

If a = 0, C is a commitment to 0 such that $x = \log_G C$ and one can sign with the pair (x, C(0, x)). In Bitcoin: $\sum C_{in} - \sum C_{out} = 0$ while in Monero: $\sum C_{in} - \sum C_{out} = C(0, z)$. If i.e. there are 1 input and 2 outputs:

$$C_{in} = x_C G + aH$$
$$C_{out-1} = y_1 G + b_1 H$$
$$C_{out-2} = y_2 G + b_2 H$$

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Commitments

with:

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Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$
- $a = b_1 + b_2$


Commitments

with:

•
$$x_C - y_1 - y_2 = z_1$$

•
$$a = b_1 + b_2$$

SO



Commitments

with:

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$

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Commitments

with:

*x*_C − *y*₁ − *y*₂ = *z a* = *b*₁ + *b*₂

so

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
 with z unknown.

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Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$ • $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
 with z unknown.

Ring Confidential Transactions

Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$
- $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
 with z unknown.

Ring Confidential Transactions

In practice C_i i = 1...n are the input commitments.

Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$ • $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
 with z unknown.

Ring Confidential Transactions

In practice C_i i = 1...n are the input commitments. With the pairs (P_i, C_i)

Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$ • $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

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 with z unknown.

Ring Confidential Transactions

In practice C_i i = 1...n are the input commitments. With the pairs (P_i, C_i) we create a Ring Signature of the form:

Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$ • $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
 with z unknown.

Ring Confidential Transactions

In practice C_i i = 1...n are the input commitments. With the pairs (P_i, C_i) we create a Ring Signature of the form:

$$\left\{P_{1}+C_{1}-\sum_{j}C_{j,out},...,P_{s}+C_{s}-\sum_{j}C_{j,out},...,P_{n}+C_{n}-\sum_{j}C_{j,out}\right\}$$

Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$ • $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
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Ring Confidential Transactions

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with private key z + x'

Commitments

with:

- $x_C y_1 y_2 = z$ • $a = b_1 + b_2$

SO

$$C_{in} - C_{out-1} - C_{out-2} = zG = C(0, z)$$
 with z unknown.

Ring Confidential Transactions

In practice C_i i = 1...n are the input commitments. With the pairs (P_i, C_i) we create a Ring Signature of the form:

$$\left\{P_{1}+C_{1}-\sum_{j}C_{j,out},...,P_{s}+C_{s}-\sum_{j}C_{j,out},...,P_{n}+C_{n}-\sum_{j}C_{j,out}\right\}$$

with private key z + x' with $x'G = P_s$

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• Let $\left\{(P_{\pi}^{1}, C_{\pi}^{1}), ..., (P_{\pi}^{m}, C_{\pi}^{m})\right\}$ be pairs of PubKeys/Commitments



• Let $\{(P_{\pi}^{1}, C_{\pi}^{1}), ..., (P_{\pi}^{m}, C_{\pi}^{m})\}$ be pairs of PubKeys/Commitments with private keys $x_{j} \ j = 1...m$.



• Let $\{(P_{\pi}^{1}, C_{\pi}^{1}), ..., (P_{\pi}^{m}, C_{\pi}^{m})\}$ be pairs of PubKeys/Commitments with private keys $x_{j} \ j = 1...m$.

• Find
$$q+1$$
 collections $\left\{(P_i^1, C_i^1), ..., (P_i^m, C_i^m)\right\}$, $i=1..q+1$



- Let $\{(P_{\pi}^{1}, C_{\pi}^{1}), ..., (P_{\pi}^{m}, C_{\pi}^{m})\}$ be pairs of PubKeys/Commitments with private keys x_{j} j = 1...m.
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• Choose a set of outputs $(Q_i, C_{i,out})$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^m C_{\pi}^j - \sum_i C_{i,out}$

- Let $\{(P_{\pi}^{1}, C_{\pi}^{1}), ..., (P_{\pi}^{m}, C_{\pi}^{m})\}$ be pairs of PubKeys/Commitments with private keys $x_{j} \quad j = 1...m$.
- Find q + 1 collections $\{(P_i^1, C_i^1), ..., (P_i^m, C_i^m)\}$, i = 1..q + 1 not already **Tag-Linked**.
- Choose a set of outputs $(Q_i, C_{i,out})$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{\pi}^j \sum_i C_{i,out}$ is a commitment to 0.

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Let



Tag-Linkable Ring-CT with Multiple Inputs and OneTime Keys

Let

$$\mathfrak{R} := \left\{ \left\{ (P_1^1, C_1^1), ..., (P_1^m, C_1^m), \left(\sum_j P_1^j + \sum_{j=1}^m C_1^j - \sum_i C_{i,out} \right) \right\},\$$

$$\left\{ (P_{q+1}^1, C_{q+1}^1), ..., (P_{q+1}^m, C_{q+1}^m), \left(\sum_{j} P_{q+1}^j + \sum_{j=1}^m C_{q+1}^j - \sum_{i} C_{i,out} \right) \right\} \right\}$$

· · · ,



Tag-Linkable Ring-CT with Multiple Inputs and OneTime Keys

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...,

be the Generalized Ring which we wish to sign.



Tag-Linkable Ring-CT with Multiple Inputs and OneTime Keys

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be the Generalized Ring which we wish to sign.

• Compute MLSAG signature Σ on $\mathfrak R$

Tag-Linkable Ring-CT with Multiple Inputs and OneTime Keys

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Conclusions on RCT

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Tag-Linkable Ring-CT with Multiple Inputs and OneTime Keys

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...,

be the Generalized Ring which we wish to sign.

• Compute MLSAG signature Σ on \mathfrak{R}

Conclusions on RCT

RCTs ensure hiding of amount, origins and destination.

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Tag-Linkable Ring-CT with Multiple Inputs and OneTime Keys

Let

$$\mathfrak{R} := \left\{ \left\{ (P_1^1, C_1^1), ..., (P_1^m, C_1^m), \left(\sum_j P_1^j + \sum_{j=1}^m C_1^j - \sum_i C_{i,out} \right) \right\},\$$

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...,

be the Generalized Ring which we wish to sign.

• Compute MLSAG signature Σ on $\mathfrak R$

Conclusions on RCT

RCTs ensure hiding of amount, origins and destination. In additon coin generation is trustless and verifyable secure.

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Monero vs Bitcoin





Bitcoin and Monero are just similar as they are different.



Bitcoin and Monero are just similar as they are different. Main differences:



Bitcoin and Monero are just similar as they are different. Main differences: -**Blocksize Limit**



Bitcoin and Monero are just similar as they are different. Main differences: -Blocksize Limit -Transaction Time



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- -BIOCKSIZE LIMIT
- -Transaction Time
- -Untraceability



Bitcoin and Monero are just similar as they are different. Main differences: -Blocksize Limit

- -Transaction Time
- -Untraceability
- -Safe Elliptic Curves

Monero vs Bitcoin



Monero vs Bitcoin

Blocksize Limit

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Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

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Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

Bitcoin:

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Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

Bitcoin: has limit at 1MB.

Image: Image:

Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

Bitcoin: has limit at 1MB. Some people agree to remove the Limit, but it could overload the nodes.

Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

Bitcoin: has limit at 1MB. Some people agree to remove the Limit, but it could overload the nodes. **Monero**:

Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

Bitcoin: has limit at 1MB. Some people agree to remove the Limit, but it could overload the nodes. **Monero**: has **Scalability**,

Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Blocksize limit	None	1 MB

Bitcoin: has limit at 1MB. Some people agree to remove the Limit, but it could overload the nodes.

Monero: has **Scalability**, it modify its size in scale with respect to memory requested.



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes

Bitcoin:



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes

Bitcoin: about 10 min.;



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes

Bitcoin: about 10 min.; Hash Algorithm is CPU-bound.



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes

Bitcoin: about 10 min.; Hash Algorithm is CPU-bound. **Monero**:



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes

Bitcoin: about 10 min.; Hash Algorithm is CPU-bound. **Monero**: about 1 min;

Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Transaction time	1 minute	10 minutes

Bitcoin: about 10 min.; Hash Algorithm is CPU-bound. **Monero**: about 1 min; Hash Algorithm is Memory-bound.

Monero vs Bitcoin





Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No

Bitcoin:



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No

Bitcoin: most trasparent currency,



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No

Bitcoin: most trasparent currency, all transactions are public



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No

Bitcoin: most trasparent currency, all transactions are public **Monero**:



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No

Bitcoin: most trasparent currency, all transactions are public **Monero**: Untraceable thanks to Ring Confidential Transactions.



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Untraceable	Yes	No

Bitcoin: most trasparent currency, all transactions are public **Monero**: Untraceable thanks to Ring Confidential Transactions. It is optionally transparent.

Monero vs Bitcoin





Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Safe elliptic	Yes	No
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Safe elliptic	Yes	No
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)

Bitcoin Curve:



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin
Safe elliptic	Yes	No
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)

Bitcoin Curve: Secp256k1



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin		
Safe elliptic	Yes	No		
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)		

Bitcoin Curve: Secp256k1 Unsafe



Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin		
Safe elliptic	Yes	No		
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)		

Bitcoin Curve: Secp256k1 Unsafe Monero Curve:

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Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin			
Safe elliptic	Yes	No			
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)			

Bitcoin Curve: Secp256k1 Unsafe Monero Curve: Curve25519

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Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin			
Safe elliptic	Yes	No			
curve	(Curve25519)	(Secp256k1)			

Bitcoin Curve: Secp256k1 Unsafe Monero Curve: Curve25519 Safe

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Crypto	Monero	Bitcoin		
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Bitcoin Curve: Secp256k1 Unsafe Monero Curve: Curve25519 Safe

Curve	Field	Equation	Base	ρ	Transfer	CM Discr.	Rigid.	Ladder	Twist	Complete	Indistin.	Safe?
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Secp256k1	 Image: A second s	 ✓ 	<	√	<	×	 Image: A set of the set of the	x	 Image: A set of the set of the	×	x	x

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!!

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