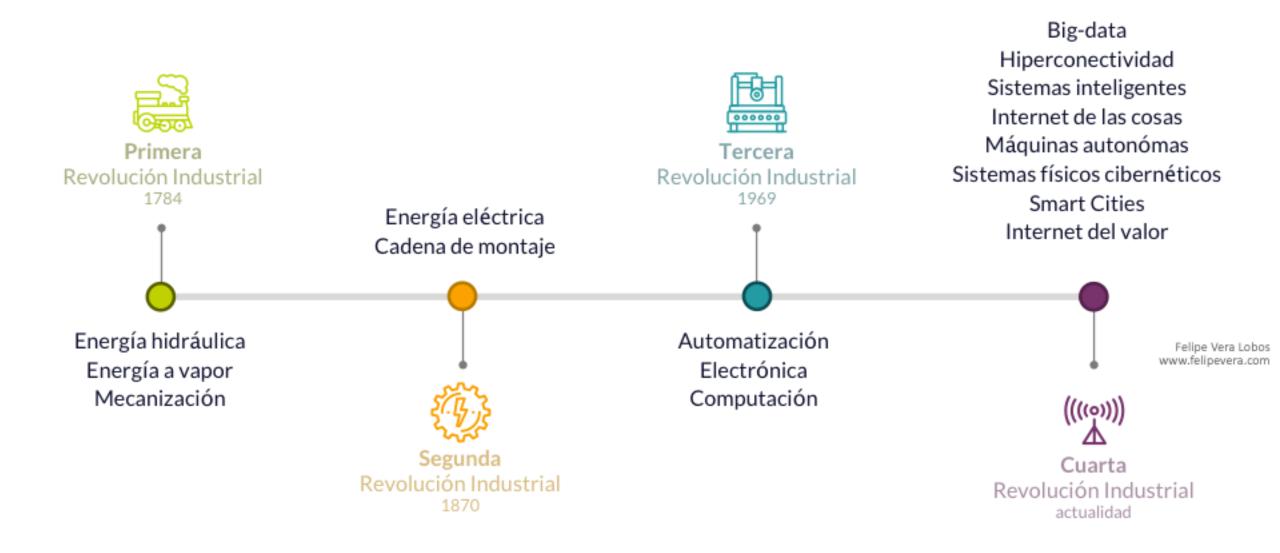


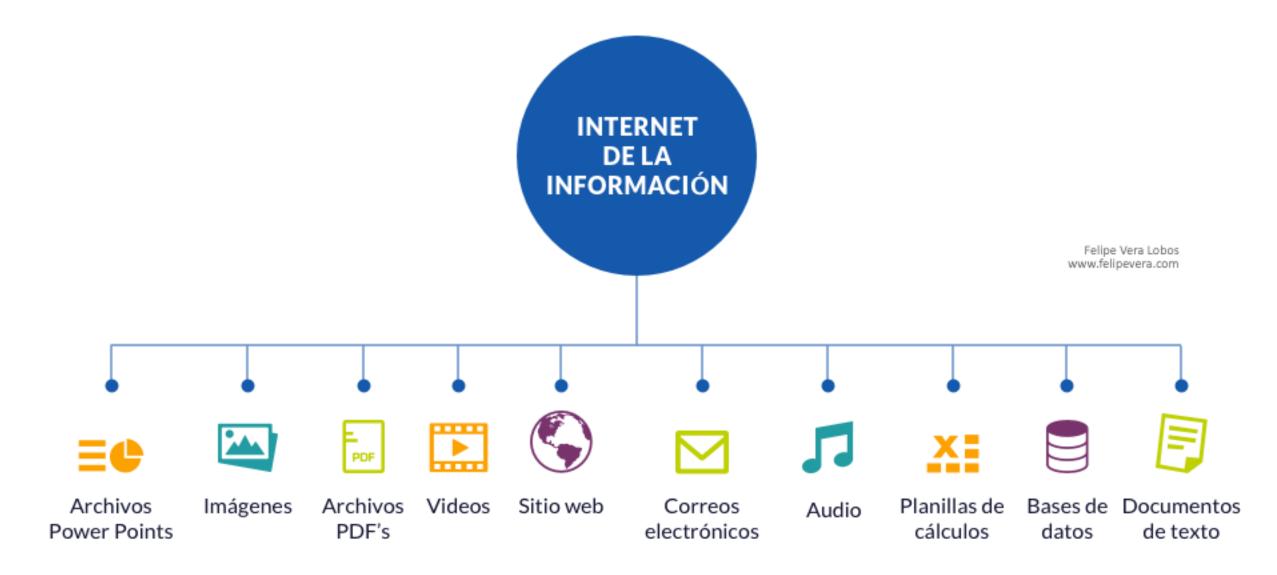
REVOLUCIONES INDUSTRIALES







INTERNET DE LA INFORMACIÓN



INTERNET DEL VALOR



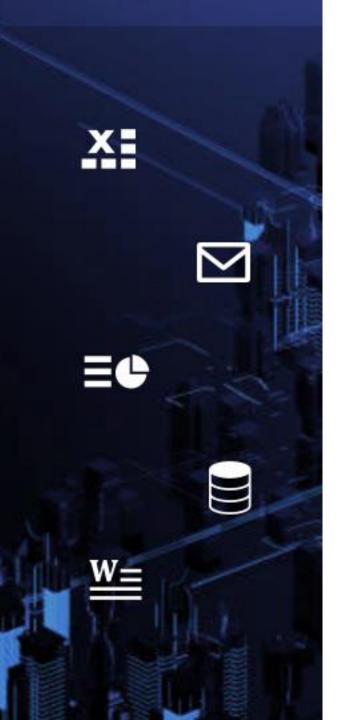
Fuente: Adaptación de "Tapscott, D., Tapscott, A. (2017). Blockchain Revolution: How the Technology Behind Bitcoin is Changing Money, Business and the World. DEUSTO".

INTERMEDIARIOS



INTERMEDIARIOS





Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

1. Introduction

Commerce on the Internet has come to rely almost exclusively on financial institutions serving as trusted third parties to process electronic payments. While the system works well enough for most transactions, it still suffers from the inherent weaknesses of the trust based model. Completely non-reversible transactions are not really possible, since financial institutions cannot avoid mediating disputes. The cost of mediation increases transaction costs, limiting the minimum practical transaction size and cutting off the possibility for small casual transactions, and there is a broader cost in the loss of ability to make non-reversible payments for non-reversible services. With the possibility of reversal, the need for trust spreads. Merchants must be wary of their customers, hassling them for more information than they would otherwise need. A certain percentage of fraud is accepted as unavoidable. These costs and payment uncertainties can be avoided in person by using physical currency, but no mechanism exists to make payments over a communications channel without a trusted party.

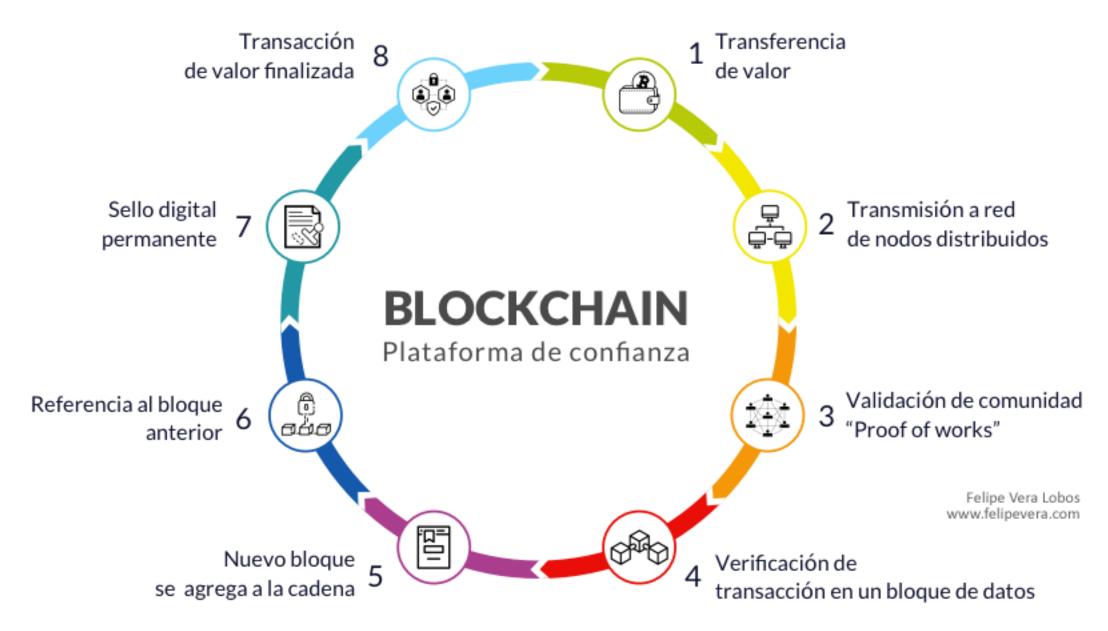
What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party. Transactions that are computationally impractical to reverse would protect sellers from fraud, and routine escrow mechanisms could easily be implemented to protect buyers. In this paper, we propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer distributed timestamp server to generate computational proof of the chronological order of transactions. The system is secure as long as honest nodes collectively control more CPU power than any cooperating group of attacker nodes.



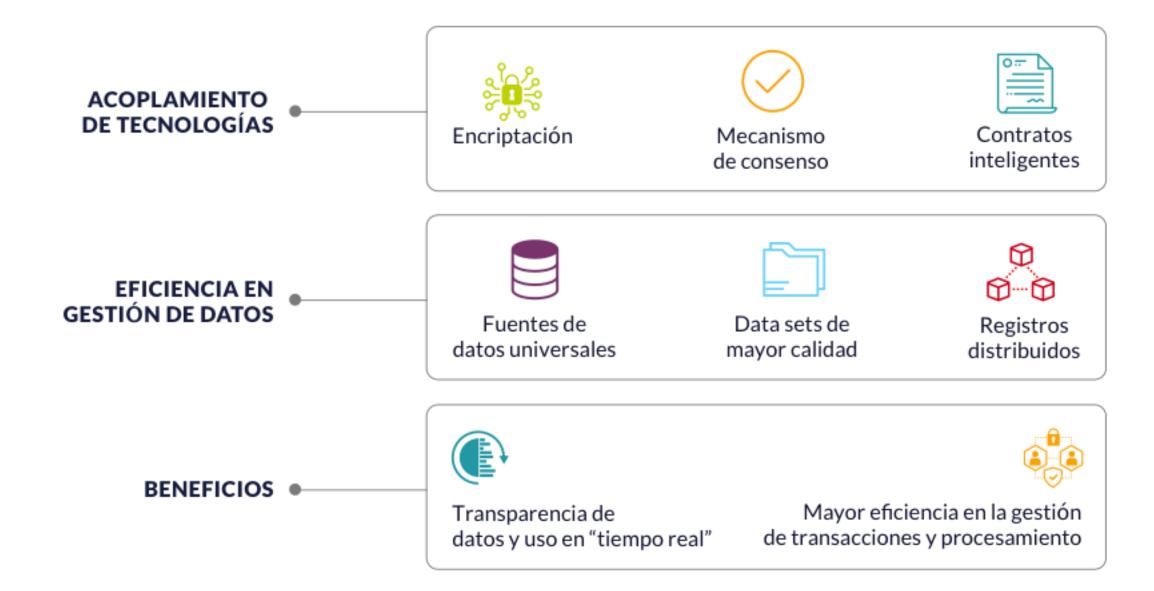
CONFIANZA SIN INTERMEDIACIÓN



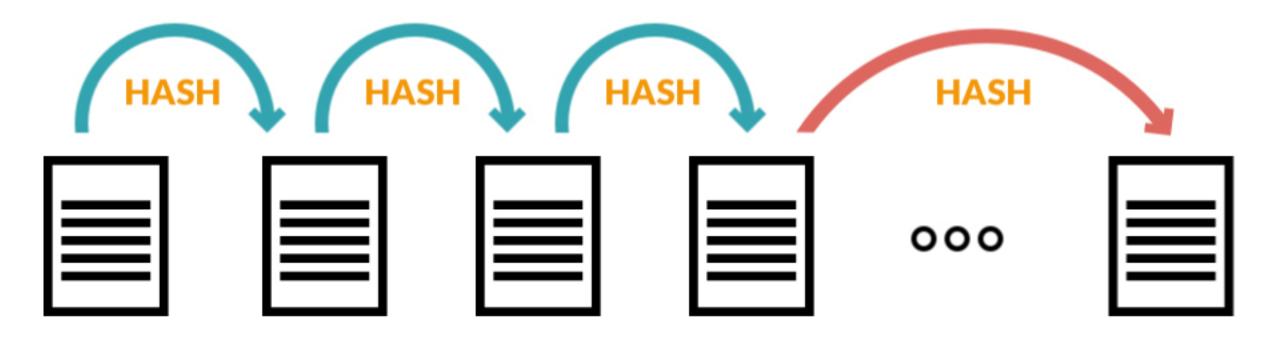
ELEMENTOS FUNCIONALES DE BLOCKCHAIN



ESQUEMA DE BENEFICIOS



BLOQUES



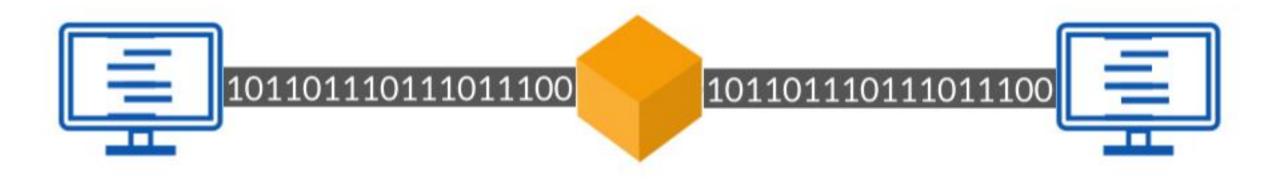
RED DE NODOS www.felipevera.com

Felipe Vera Lobos - Tercer Seminario "Ideas, Integración e Innovación en la biblioteca: compartiendo experiencias". Universidad del Desarrollo, 2019

PRUEBA DE TRABAJO (MECANISMOS DE CONSENSO)



CREACIÓN DE UN BLOQUE

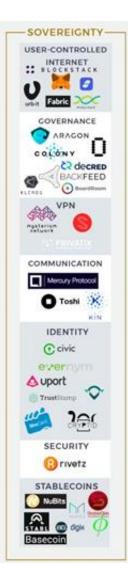


www.felipevera.com

ECOSISTEMA DE PROYECTOS BLOCKCHAIN, 2100+ "CRIPTO PROYECTOS"



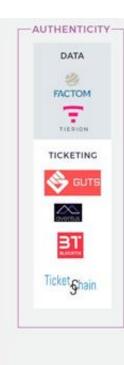












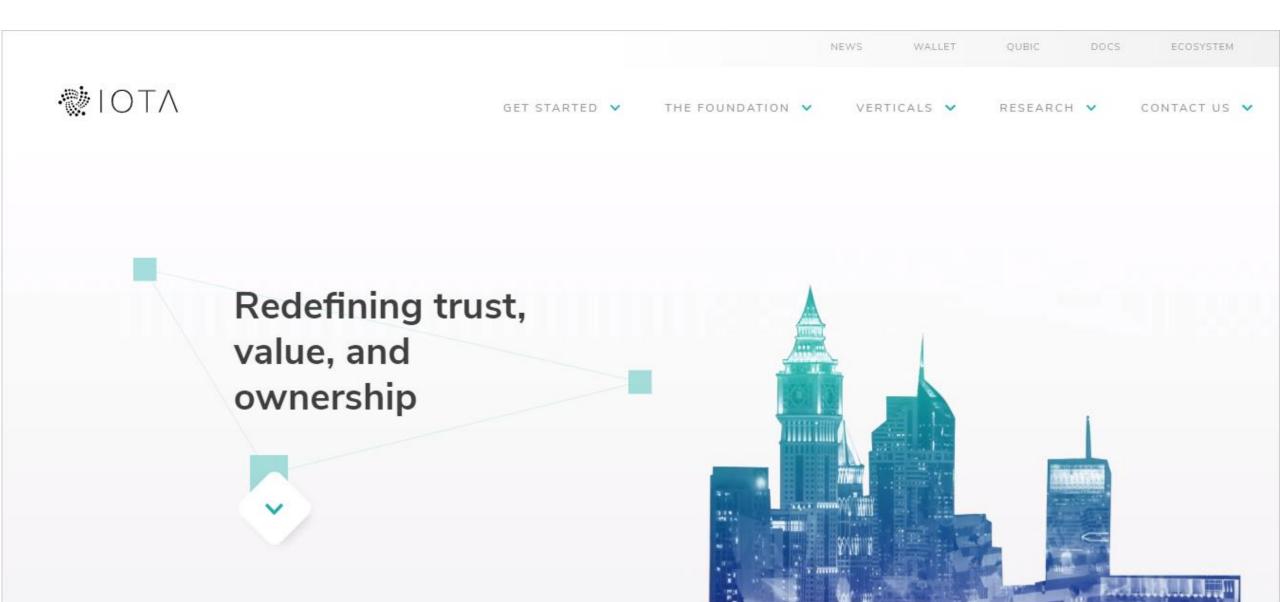


Compound @JOSH_NUSSBAUM

CONTRATOS INTELIGENTES



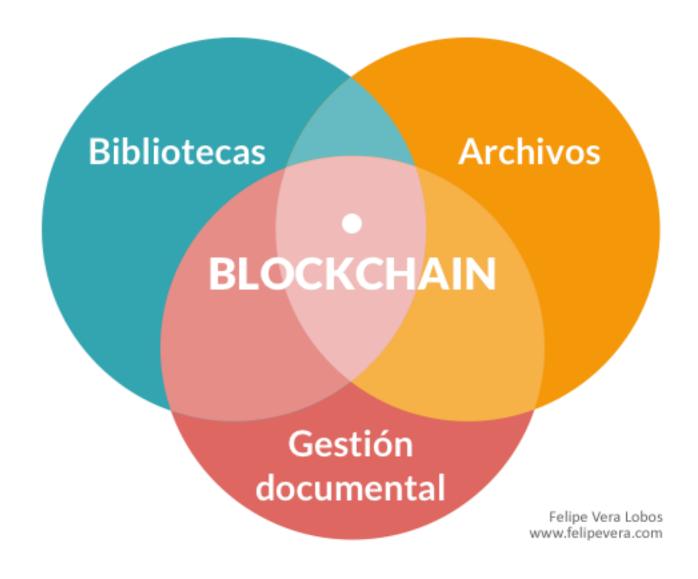
LA ECONOMÍA DE LAS MÁQUINAS



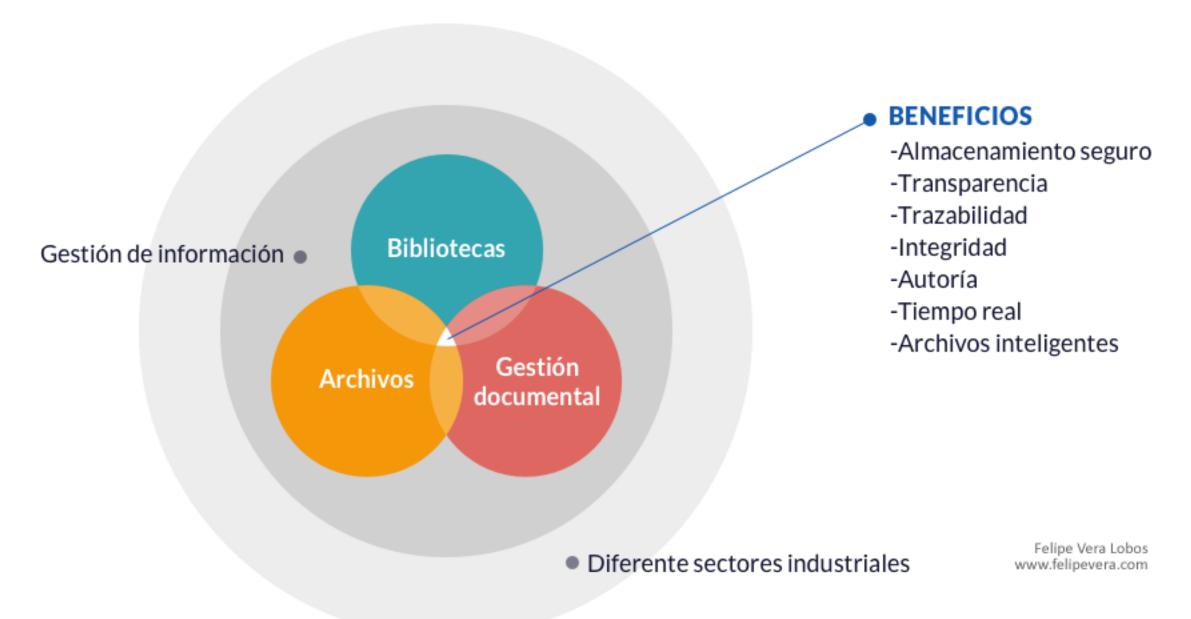
UN NUEVO PARADIGMA PARA LAS UNIDADES DE INFORMACIÓN



GENERALIZACIÓN EN GESTIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN

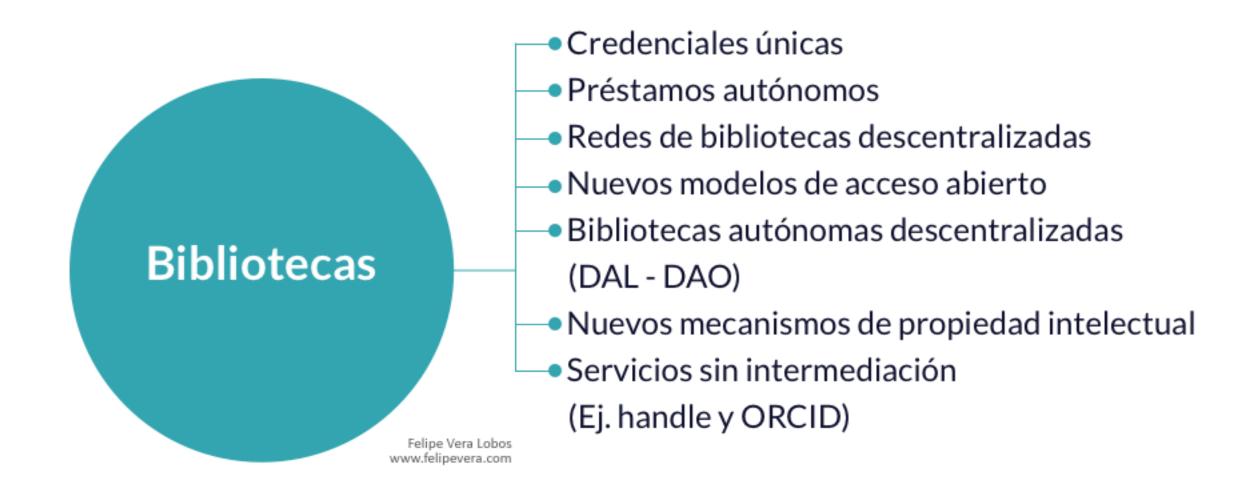


GENERALIZANDO CASOS EN GESTIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN



Felipe Vera Lobos - Tercer Seminario "Ideas, Integración e Innovación en la biblioteca: compartiendo experiencias". Universidad del Desarrollo, 2019

CASOS DE USO



CASOS DE USO



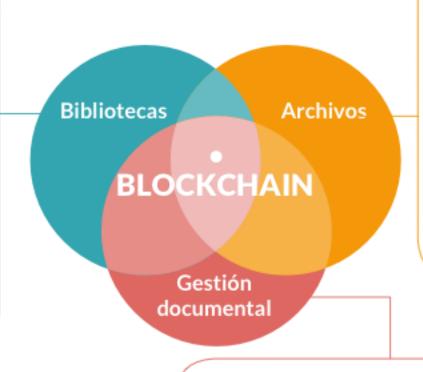
CASOS DE USO



GENERALIZANDO CASOS EN GESTIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN

- Credenciales únicas
- Préstamos autónomos
- Redes de bibliotecas
descentralizadas
- Nuevos modelos de acceso
abierto
- Bibliotecas autónomas
descentralizadas (DAL - DAO)
- Nuevos mecanismos de
propiedad intelectual
- Servicios sin intermediación (Ej.

handle y ORCID)



- Autenticidad de registros y documentos
- -Registros médicos electrónicos
- -Registros de trámites gubernamentales
- -Documentos inteligentes
- -Preservación del patrimonio documental
- -Trazabilidad y certificación de documentos

Felipe Vera Lobos www.felipevera.com

- -Almacenamiento distribuido encriptado
- -Encriptación y sellado de documentos
- -Trazabilidad de procesos documentales
- -Monitorización en tiempo real
- Intercambio seguro de valor/documentación
- -Certificación de procesos documentales

CAPACIDAD TRANSVERSAL: Almacenamiento Descentralizado











https://dadi.cloud/en





PROYECTOS DE ALMACENAMIENTO

- Almacenamiento en la nube pero distribuido
- Desagregación de puntos de control y fallos
- Persistencia de la información
- Mayor eficiencia económica
- Rentabilización y control de espacio sobrante

Blockchains for the

Information Profession

HOME

PROJECT ~

BLOG E

BASICS

APPLICATIONS ~

KEEPING CURRENT ~

USEFUL LINKS

CONTACT

A project of the SJSU iSchool

San Jose State University







Introduction: Blockchain Project

The goal of this IMLS-funded project is to gain a better understanding of blockchain technology and imagine its potential for small and large, urban and rural libraries and their communities.

Ways to Use Blockchain in Libraries

There are several ways in which information professionals may be able to adopt and benefit from this technology.

The following scenarios are just a few examples to get the conversation started.

Blockchain National Forum

Take the conversation on the road and network with industry professionals at any number of tech- and blockchain-themed conferences happening throughout the U.S. and worldwide.

READ MORE »

READ MORE »

READ MORE »

CASO DE USO: Redes de Bibliotecas y prestamos inter-bibliotecarios



Blockchain National Forum

livestream

EVENT AUGUST 6, 2018 - 9:00AM

As part of the Blockchain Technology grant project, the iSchool presents the Blockchain National Forum with technical experts who will present their views on the ways that the information profession can implement blockchain applications. Each speaker has developed an executive summary that will be posted on the blockchain website and used to develop the final recommendations. The speakers represent different types of libraries and archives throughout North America and professional organizations, such as the American Planning Association, Digital Public Library of America, NISO, OCLC, ALA, LITA, and ConsenSys.

The public is invited to participate in the Blockchain National Forum via livestream from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Pacific Time.

Session Link: https://livestream.com/accounts/20480259/events/8179548

POTENCIAL EN BIBLIOTECAS UNIVERSITARIAS

(Blockchain National Forum, San Jose State University)

- 1. Metadatos distribuidos
- 2. Sistema de gestión de derechos
- 3. Decisiones basadas en datos
- 4. Almacenamiento distribuidos
- 5. Gestión bibliotecaria descentralizada y autónoma (basada en contratos inteligentes)
- 6. Economía P2P más allá de solo el prestamos de libros

CASO DE USO: Mejora de la investigación, medición y comunicación académica

ALGUNAS CONCLUSIONES DEL REPORTE

https://www.digital-science.com/resources/digital-research-reports/blockchain-for-research/

- **Digital Science Report** Blockchain for Research Perspectives on a New Paradigm for Scholarly Communication
- Facilitar la carga automática, sellado y, en caso necesario, cifrado de datos de investigación;
- Agilizar el flujo de trabajo de investigación y reducir los errores;
- Proporcionar una función de notarización permitiendo a los investigadores publicar un texto o archivo con ideas, resultados o simplemente datos;
- Registrar diseños de estudio utilizando la cadena de bloques;
- Utilizar contratos inteligentes para que en los protocolos de investigación que se establezcan en la "cadena de bloques" se automaticen incluso antes de que se recojan los datos, la metodología y el análisis.
- Mejorar el proceso de revisión por pares podría a través de la "cadena de bloqueo" de manera que los datos subyacentes a los resultados publicados podrían estar disponibles con antelación.

CASO DE USO: Archivo Nacional del Reino Unido



PROYECTOS ARCHANGEL

Foco: Preservar la autenticidad de sus registros.

Fundamento del proyecto:

"Estamos explorando cómo podemos saber que un registro digital se ha modificado, si el cambio fue legítimo, y si en última instancia, todavía se puede confiar en él como el registro auténtico".

Enlace proyecto:

https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=EP%2FP03151X%2F1



Tercer Seminario "Ideas, Integración e Innovación en la biblioteca: compartiendo experiencias"



BLOCKCHAIN

y su potencial uso en gestión de información bibliotecas y archivos





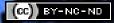
Bibliotecario Documentalista

Master in Business Engineering | U. de Chile

2019

www.prodigioconsultores.com





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