Eight challenges of the public chain

Future economic activities can be digitized, including the identity of currencies, assets, people and organizations, and even IoT devices can have their own IDs in a digital way .

With these digitized things, we can enter the stage of a programmable economic system, in which we use code to operate and manage various rules, and this operation and management is very transparent and objective.

After this state matures, we can enter a state of trust-free economy. I estimate that one-third or even half of the cost of our economic activities today is used to build trust.

The fees we pay to lawyers, accountants' audits, and even various fees paid to government law enforcement agencies are essentially to protect contracts and ensure that transactions can be executed smoothly.

In the future, we can use technology to minimize the cost of building trust. When this cost is reduced by several orders of magnitude, it is foreseeable that many new forms will occur.

Many enterprises and even some local government's blockchain construction needs encountered many obstacles in the process of exploring many alliance chains and private chains. Many projects stayed at the POC stage and it was difficult to enter the production environment again.

We found that when the blockchain world and the real world are combined, infrastructure is lacking.The important thing is the digital identity and the trusted data behind it.

There are eight challenges for the public chain in the future: First, scalability. Second, the protection of privacy. Third, the lack of formal verification. Fourth, the limitation of storage. Fifth, unsustainable consensus mechanisms. Sixth, lack of governance and standards. Seventh, the lack of suitable tools. Eighth, the attack of quantum computers.