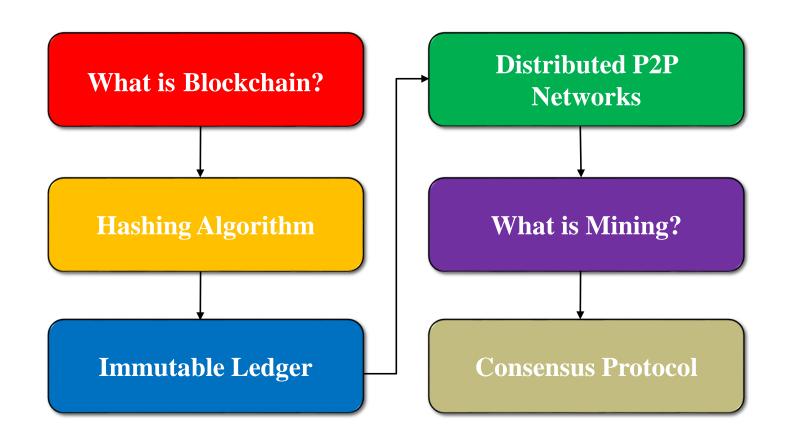
Blockchain

Dr. Bahar Ali Assistant Professor (CS), National University Of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Peshawar.

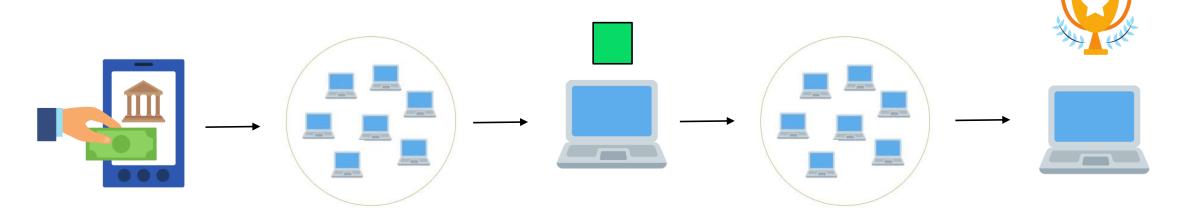
Contents – Module A





- When a transaction is done (Bitcoins are transferred)
- The transaction will be saved in a Mempool
- Miner or group of miners pick these transactions from a Mempool and add them to a block. Miners add as many transactions as possible
- Miners have to solve a mathematical problem called Proof of Work (PoW)
- A block is created for those miners, which solve the problem quickly

- Miners communicate across the network that the block is created
- Other will check if it is valid or not, so they will verify it
- If the block is valid then it will be added to a Blockchain
- The miners will be rewarded (will cover in details in the coming lectures)



Transaction

Solve Mathematical Problem

Miner Solved Problem First Miners Verify the Validity

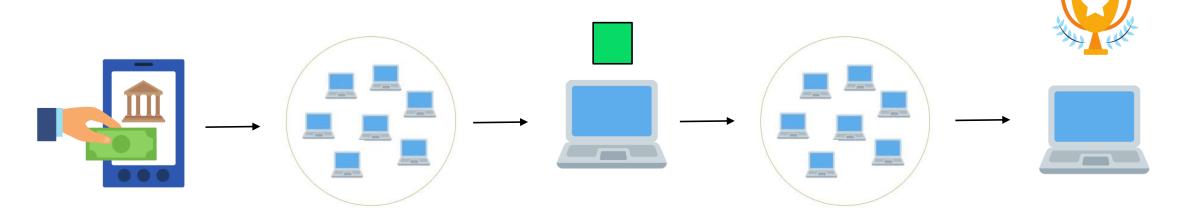
Block is added

Why Mining is important?

- The main importance of mining is to secure the network
- There is not central authority, so this way transaction is verified
- Miners are rewarded for adding blocks to existing Blockchain
- So, through mining trust and security is created across the network
 - Trust
 - Security



How Mining works: The Nonce

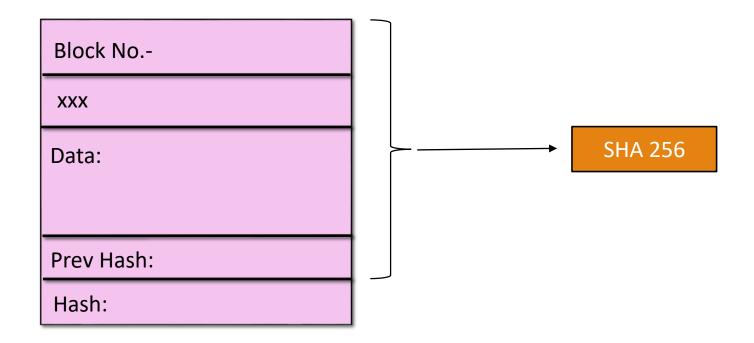


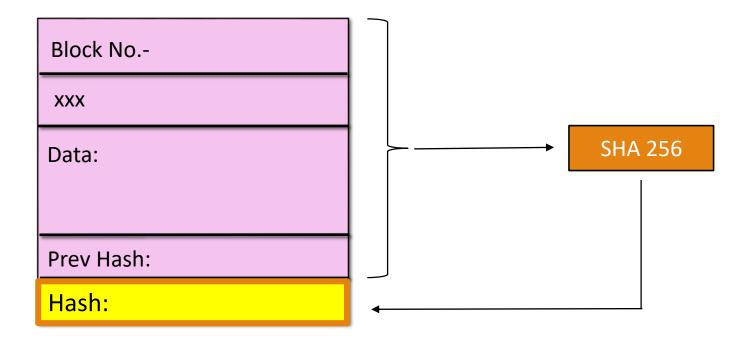
Transaction

Solve Mathematical Problem

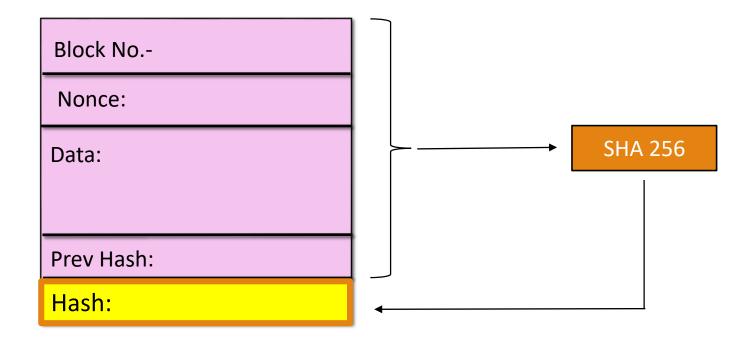
Miner Solved Problem First Miners Verify the Validity

Block is added





Block No
Nonce:
Data:
Prev Hash:
Hash:



Block No.- 6

Nonce:

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 23

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 00001ba1

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 50

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000fb12

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 3

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000acc12

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 1001

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000ef23

Hashing Algorithm Demo

Online demonstration (Nonse)

https://andersbrownworth.com/blockchain/

Running your Node Server

https://github.com/anders94/blockchain-demo/



How Mining works: The Nonce

Nonce

Target

Nonce:

The nonce is the number that Blockchain miners are solving for.

Target

- Target is a number used in mining.
- It is a number that a block hash must be below for the block to be added on to the Blockchain.
- The target adjusts every 2016 blocks (roughly two weeks) to try and ensure that blocks are mined once every 10 minutes on average.

Hexadecimal Numbers

Decimal	Hexadecimal
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	Α

Decimal	Hexadecimal
11	В
12	С
13	D
14	Е
15	F

- d2fd3930d274b202fe8e7cb431e38a8b64ec396e15f5717e60493234b0de210a
- 52d095795c1dc87ff2f6b4d9b005a1fe2cfed01103763c9443f6d4496df8e800
- 0000005432d9f64f6e05c019f9302162100163b6cdba06bd72eee35cd19aebf

Smallest- 0000000......0

Largest- fffffffffff.....f

Block No.-6

Nonce:

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:

All Possible Hashes

Block No.-6

Nonce:

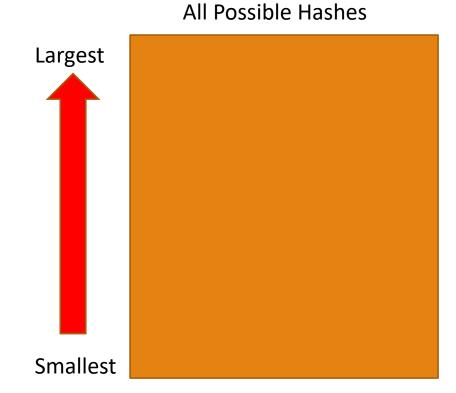
Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:



Block No.-6

Nonce:

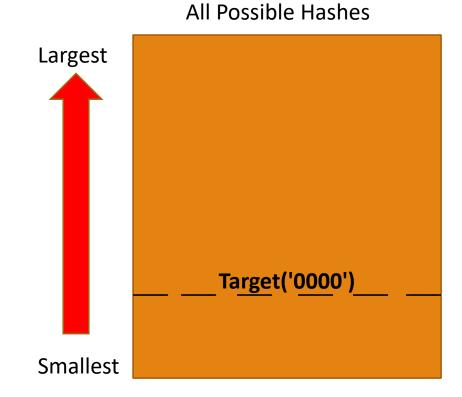
Data:

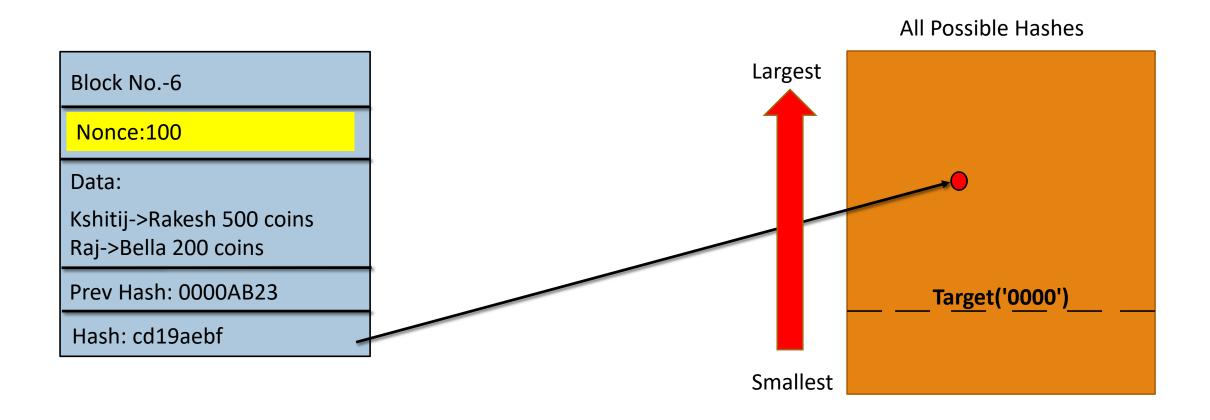
Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:





All Possible Hashes Largest Block No.-6 Nonce:76 Data: Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins Prev Hash: 0000AB23 Target('0000') Hash: 1da81a0e Smallest

Block No.-6

Nonce: 201

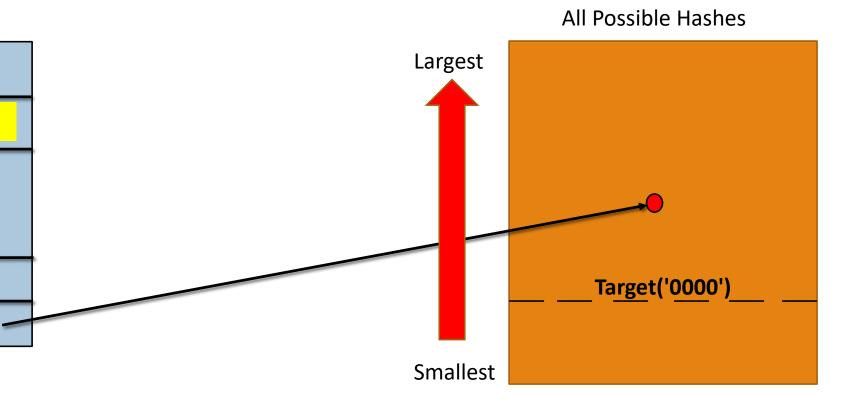
Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: b474e220



Block No.-7

Nonce:512

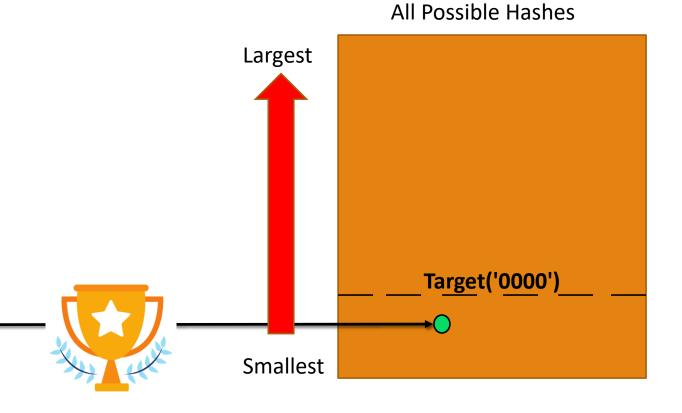
Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000b6aa





Is Mining that easy?

Challenges faced by Miners

Time Taking

Mathematical problem solving skill

Electricity Bills



Start All Over Again Attitude

Fast Computers