CS 216 Bitcoin Scripting Report

Part 1: Legacy (P2PKH) Transactions

1.1 Workflow Overview

• Address Generation:

Three legacy addresses are created:

- Address A (Sender), Address B (Receiver), Address C (Extra)
- Transaction A → B:
 - o Funding: Address A is funded with 1 BTC (by mining 101 blocks).
 - Transaction Creation: A transaction is created to send 0.5 BTC from Address A to Address B.
 - Confirmation: A block is mined to confirm the transaction.
 - o Key Output:
 - TXID (A → B):

Locking Script for Address B:

Locking Script for Address B: 76a914eabdcc0e20c5123bd57168dbfa67de348761854988ac

- Transaction B → C:
 - o **Input:** Uses the UTXO from the A \rightarrow B transaction.
 - Transaction Creation: A transaction sends approximately 0.3 BTC from Address B to Address C. The remaining change (after deducting a small fee) returns to Address B.
 - o **Confirmation:** A block is mined for transaction confirmation.
 - Key Output:
 - TXID (B → C):

Unlocking Script:

Unlocking Script for Input:
{"asm": "304407/2043/32/cd1080a8/7f57216c435f4338bdc39h8830635d433050075857e28ee1335a7022060f72d4e4131e8ca40651022574864ccbcef51bad1e6984a6d777f5ec74341d7d[ALL] 03d4b661b57db37a49b8278014ca974b61
55Cf435b893481f6977bec1d8cb448f", 'hex': "47304402204323cd1080a8/7f55216c435f4338bdc39b8030635d43305005857e28ee1335a7072060f72d4e4131e8ca40651023574864ccbcef51bad1e6984a6d77f5ec74341d7d0121
03d4b661b57db37a49b8278014ca974b6175c7f345b803481f0777bec1d8cb448f"}

1.2 Decoded Scripts and Script Analysis

- Transaction A → B:
 - Decoded Output:
 - Inputs: Derived from a funding transaction to Address A.
 - Outputs:

- 0.5 BTC sent to Address B using a standard locking script.
- Change (≈0.4999 BTC) returned to Address A.

Locking Script for Address B:

Locking Script for Address B:
76a914eabdcc0e20c5123bd57168dbfa67de348761854988ac

- Transaction B → C:
 - o Decoded Output:
 - Inputs: UTXO from transaction A → B.
 - Outputs:
 - Approximately 0.3 BTC to Address C.
 - Change (≈0.1999 BTC) to Address B.

Unlocking Script:

• Challenge-Response Mechanism:

- The challenge (locking) script ensures funds can only be spent by providing a valid signature matching the hashed public key.
- The response (unlocking) script supplies the signature and public key. When executed with the challenge script in a Bitcoin debugger, these prove the spending authority.

1.3 Verification of Legacy Transaction Scripts:

- We verified our A→B transaction by first using:
 bitcoin-cli -regtest gettransaction to confirm the transaction's presence on the blockchain
 with TXID 972384ce87d54cb1ee27c89887114ea952b3393ef05af64d6f24abaed06a8930. The
 output confirmed a valid transaction, showing a send of 0.5 BTC from Address A and a
 corresponding receive at Address B.
- We then decoded the raw transaction using : bitcoin-cli -regtest decoderawtransaction "<raw_tx>"
- The decoded JSON output displayed the locking script for Address B as: 76a914eabdcc0e20c5123bd57168dbfa67de348761854988ac

- which follows the standard P2PKH pattern (OP_DUP, OP_HASH160, [pubKey hash], OP_EQUALVERIFY, OP_CHECKSIG).
- Additionally, we used btcdeb on the provided server by running: btcdeb -v
 '76a914eabdcc0e20c5123bd57168dbfa67de348761854988ac'

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Part 2: SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) Transactions

2.1 Workflow Overview

Address Generation:

Three P2SH-SegWit addresses are generated:

- Address A' (Sender)
- Address B' (Receiver)
- Address C' (Extra)
- Transaction A' → B':
 - Funding: Address A' is funded with 1 BTC using the sendtoaddress command and 101 blocks are mined.
 - Transaction Creation: A raw transaction is created to send 0.5 BTC from Address A' to Address B'. It is signed and broadcast.
 - o Confirmation: A block is mined.
 - o Key Output:
 - TXID $(A' \rightarrow B')$:

Locking Script for Address B':

Locking Script for Address B': a914a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e219687

- Transaction B' → C':
 - Input: The UTXO from transaction $A' \rightarrow B'$ is selected.
 - Transaction Creation: A transaction is created to send ~0.3 BTC from Address B' to Address C', with change (after a small fee) returned to Address B'.
 - o Confirmation: A block is mined.
 - Key Output:
 - TXID (B' → C'):

Unlocking Script:

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Unlocking Script for Input: {'asm': '0014f22c83fac79afd95cef3bfbf91f7fda824860d9a', 'hex': '160014f22c83fac79afd95cef3bfbf91f7fda824860d9a'}
```

2.2 Decoded Scripts and Script Analysis

- Transaction A' → B':
 - Decoded Output:
 - Inputs: Derived from a funding transaction to Address A'.
 - Outputs:
 - 0.5 BTC is sent to Address B' using a P2SH wrapper.
 - Change (≈0.4999 BTC) returns to Address A'.

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Transaction A' -> B' broadcasted. TXID: 080a9517c24b0d2f245f57e29c9a853ec1ee2fa6360927c2c3e
     Decoded Transaction A' -> B' ---
     "txid": "080a9517c24b0d2f245f57e29c9a853ec1ee2fa6360927c2c3ea1a67533582f6", "hash": "b3ab826f6df176725f2ae4bfdeb8d88e1decb8b082f912e3a0d9706558c8eefa",
      "version": 2,
     "size": 247,
"vsize": 166,
"weight": 661,
      "locktime": 0,
      "vin": [
                  "txid": "852545191b47491dd343ca3fcae2397efac477ad793af7f5fa393fa7a4dcecf4",
                  "vout": 0,
                  "scriptSig":
                        "asm": "00148a890443635f7f0fa5d94e49300ff97ec0a9ff08", "hex": "1600148a890443635f7f0fa5d94e49300ff97ec0a9ff08"
                  },
"txinwitness": [
    "30440220326a45857e008df9becee061befa61b154a134ca0f24d00e1afab70b2bfcad2a02
    "30440220326a45857e008df9becee061befa61b154a134ca0f24d00e1afab70b2bfcad2a02
                  ],
"sequence": 4294967293
                  "value": 0.5,
                  "n": 0,
"scriptPubKey": {
                        "asm": "OP_HASH160 a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e2196 OP_EQUAL", "desc": "addr(2N8dkCTkL3qRZAytdiagHAA7bjmMvusjYUj)#xqvv6xqv",
                        "hex": "a914a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e219687",
                        "address": "2N8dkCTkL3qRZAytdiagHAA7bjmMvusjYUj",
                        "type": "scripthash"
                  "value": 0.4999,
                  "n": 1,
                  "scriptPubKey": {
                        "asm": "OP_HASH160 f0e4c4b32c927dc9369923750444842eae681ca8 OP_EQUAL", "desc": "addr(2NFCxDRkM2thRo5GZUfhfVST4ei59AGK3J7)#p5pqtcsg", "hex": "a914f0e4c4b32c927dc9369923750444842eae681ca887",
                        "address": "2NFCxDRkM2thRo5GZUfhfVST4ei59AGK3J7", "type": "scripthash"
```

Locking Script for Address B':

Locking Script for Address B': a914a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e219687

- Transaction $B' \rightarrow C'$:
 - Decoded Output:
 - Inputs: Uses the UTXO from transaction $A' \rightarrow B'$.
 - Outputs:
 - Approximately 0.3 BTC is sent to Address C'.
 - Change (≈0.1999 BTC) is sent back to Address B'.

```
Decoded Transaction B' -> C' ---
"txid": "300ede76c0f55c5fe25110dc64c843113b18da95cd947f441e4a95e35d8d59ea", "hash": "33c11c080fc22d4648615ae9a4410e1a5ac6df207509b4d447186d2d280bdfd3",
"version": 2,
"size": 247,
"vsize": 166,
"weight": 661,
"locktime": 0,
"vin": [
           "txid": "080a9517c24b0d2f245f57e29c9a853ec1ee2fa6360927c2c3ea1a67533582f6",
            "scriptSig":
                 "asm": "0014f22c83fac79afd95cef3bfbf91f7fda824860d9a", "hex": "160014f22c83fac79afd95cef3bfbf91f7fda824860d9a"
                  "3044022020c4a3d4c8e68d263452d2e7817d2d3d8f1fd32e34a65172cb65c2fe5dba3285
                 "0294cc188bd2e87f5decd71814348ea5bedc24c798bf6df49d9600e4cea1f5899e'
           ],
"sequence": 4294967293
],
"vout": [
            "value": 0.3,
            "n": 0,
            "scriptPubKey": {
                 "asm": "OP_HASH160    3a58022d7117627eb499dfb93269e63e1c8a5051    OP_EQUAL", "desc": "addr(2MxZicM9xfpP9a5PeTfut5K8wpRikGssFiP)#49n2gcqv", "hex": "a9143a58022d7117627eb499dfb93269e63e1c8a505187",
                 "address": "2MxZicM9xfpP9a5PeTfut5K8wpRikGssFiP", "type": "scripthash"
            "value": 0.1999,
            "scriptPubKey": {
                 "asm": "OP_HASH160 a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e2196 OP_EQUAL",
"desc": "addr(2N8dkCTkL3qRZAytdiagHAA7bjmMvusjYUj)#xqvv6xqv",
                 "hex": "a914a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e219687",
                 "address": "2N8dkCTkL3qRZAytdiagHAA7bjmMvusjYUj", "type": "scripthash"
```

```
Unlocking Script for Input:
{'asm': '0014f22c83fac79afd95cef3bfbf91f7fda824860d9a', 'hex': '160014f22c83fac79afd95cef3bfbf91f7fda824860d9a']
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• Challenge–Response Mechanism:

- The **challenge** script (locking script) in a SegWit transaction is a simple P2SH script that wraps a witness program.
- The **response** is provided in the witness field, which supplies the signature and public key.
- When the Bitcoin Debugger executes the combined script (witness data plus locking script), it validates the spending condition.

2.3 Verification of Challenge and Response Scripts

- We verified the correctness of our transaction scripts using Bitcoin Core's decoder and btcdeb. For our segqwit transaction, we obtained the following locking script (challenge) from the A→B transaction: 76a914eabdcc0e20c5123bd57168dbfa67de348761854988ac
- Using the command: btcdeb -v'76a914eabdcc0e20c5123bd57168dbfa67de348761854988ac'
- We similarly verified the segwit transaction by loading its challenge (locking) script: btcdeb -v 'a914a8cc4184567537ecb3cdb916589fc08ae59e219687'

Part 3: Comparative Analysis of Legacy vs. SegWit Transactions

3.1 Transaction Size Comparison

Metric	Legacy (P2PKH)	SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH)
Raw Size (bytes)	225	247
Virtual Size (vbytes)	225	166
Weight (units)	900	661

• Observation:

Although the raw size (total bytes) of the SegWit transactions (247 bytes) is slightly higher than that of the Legacy transactions (225 bytes), the effective cost is measured by virtual size and weight. The SegWit transactions show a significant reduction in both virtual size (166 vbytes) and weight (661 weight units). This is achieved by moving the bulky witness data (signature and public key) outside the main transaction structure.

3.2 Script Structure Comparison

- Legacy (P2PKH):
 - Locking Script:

Uses the standard format:

Unlocking Script:

Embeds the full digital signature and public key.

- SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH):
 - Locking Script:

A simplified P2SH format:

Unlocking Script:

Contains minimal data (a 20-byte hash), while the full signature and public key reside in the witness field.

3.3 Benefits of SegWit Transactions

Lower Fees:

Due to the reduced virtual size and weight, transaction fees (which are fee-per-vbyte or fee-per-weight-unit based) are lower in SegWit transactions.

• Efficient Block Space Utilization:

The segregation of witness data allows for more transactions to be included in a block, enhancing scalability.

• Faster Verification:

With the witness data separated from the main transaction, the Bitcoin network can process and validate transactions more efficiently.