Assignment 2: Bitcoin Scripting

TEAM_NAME: BLOCKSMITHS

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Part 1: Legacy Address Transactions

Analysis of Bitcoin P2PKH Transactions: Locking and Unlocking Mechanisms:

This report analyses the locking and unlocking mechanisms of Bitcoin P2PKH (Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash) transactions. It includes the workflow for creating transactions from Address A to Address B and from Address B to Address C, decoded scripts, script validation using the Bitcoin Debugger, and screenshots of the process.

Workflow for Transactions:

Transaction from A to B:

- **Address A**: mfrMWWZ728RaRFB7VP4L jecAVne9CHn3Fe
- **Address B**: azyfTjNNpRh9Tc64pfpZqNAMZoAQf9nKxN
- **Steps**:
    1. Address A was funded by mining 101 blocks.
    2. A raw transaction was created to send 3.12510000 BTC from Address A to Address B.
    3. The transaction was signed and broadcast, generating a transaction ID (txid).

Transaction from B to C

- **Address B**: azyfTjNNpRh9Tc64pfpZqNAMZoAQf9nKxN
- **Address C**: mtyqpqTUboGifbCVHbzfd13u6r3t9YgCLz
- **Steps**:
    1. The UTXO from the A to B transaction was used as input.
    2. A raw transaction was created to send 3.12500000 BTC from Address B to Address C.
    3. The transaction was signed and broadcast, generating a transaction ID (txid).

Transaction IDs

- **Transaction A to B**:

  e618e32c425-5466c6a4bbc6649b524e817fc129410307136b5a466520198ec7
- **Transaction B to C**:

  684558192bb6d4dd0a0b627189b86f5484971ebb2410a634982660961e8fda21

1.2 Decoded Scripts:

Decoding Raw Transactions

The raw transactions were decoded using the bitcoin-cli decoderawtransaction command. This command breaks down the raw transaction into its components, including the ScriptSig (unlocking script) and ScriptPubKey (locking script). Below is the process for decoding the transactions and extracting the scripts.

1. Decoding Transaction A to B:

Raw Transaction:

```
02000000019474cd3579d13699bf560c6a397f55ce862887ef3b51e9bbd6ed7df94aa300540000
66006a4730440220488b9284c3512f247344ed481b1b51a4a496882a6df324e762588f6bb0d6a
0ba02264ab282c4e1542f0e85da575ac8e9668e652fec19a41c6b8f546d9ee0943b19a00121030
```

Decoded Output:

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig(Unlocking Script):

30440220488b9284c3512f247344ed481b1b51a4a496882a6df324e762588f6bb0d6a0ba02264ab282c4e1542f0e85da575ac8e9668e652fec19a41c6b8f546d9ee0943b19a001030840e83e83533dae9628a8ebe734176649e18186789314f6ff1162af5cf5268e

ScriptPubKey(Locking Script):

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 d57791baa011571ec31d65366d9c032332643dc5 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

2. Decoding Transaction B to C:

Raw Transaction:

0200000001c78e192065405a6b1307034129c17f814e529b64c6bba4c666545f422ce318e6000000006a47304482205a40c411e78dd90ef449b2a68b43738baedd63b318230689952842124827c2a88228279a8818fed7402f4246bce9559c112423fabe9a15cd5620563662428286dc9f012102e7af5924726e3e5bd7ec8caf66b8ebeeaee5d47261286db0937b3e8264d28fa5fdffffff0198e80295000000001976a91493af774402d89d7e365e0fd817701f2b83235f8888ac00000000

Decoded Output:

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig:

3044022025443b07b61f432e56b5558edcef8323c1e1fcd01112320fda8859a84d1672b2022070aec30ab991ef2207dc250332cd9c50449019d56d2d141e9e3422161c74d62b012102fcd43fae9018c6793b743ef415505043a0e2548a71bc91e53b50f5f27cb4745a

ScriptPubKey:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 93af774402d89d7e365e0fd817701f2b83235f88 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

1.3 Structure of Challenge and Response Scripts:

Locking Script (Challenge):

The locking script for P2PKH transactions is:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <PubKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

- OP_DUP: Duplicates the top stack item.
- OP_HASH160: Hashes the public key.
- <PubKeyHash>: The hash of the recipient's public key.

- OP_EQUALVERIFY: Compares the hash of the provided public key to the <PubKeyHash>.
- OP_CHECKSIG: Verifies the signature against the public key.

Unlocking Script (Response):

The unlocking script for P2PKH transactions is:

<Signature> <PublicKey>

- <Signature>: A cryptographic signature proving ownership of the private key.
- <PublicKey>: The public key corresponding to the private key used to create the signature.

Validation Process:

During validation, the unlocking and locking scripts are combined and executed:

<Signature> <PublicKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <PubKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Steps:

1. Push <Signature> and <PublicKey> onto the stack.
2. Duplicate <PublicKey> using OP_DUP.
3. Hash <PublicKey> using OP_HASH160.
4. Compare the hash to <PubKeyHash> using OP_EQUALVERIFY.
5. Verify the signature using OP_CHECKSIG.

If all steps succeed, the transaction is valid.

1.4 Bitcoin Debugger Validation:

A Bitcoin script debugger helps visualize and validate the execution of Bitcoin scripts step-by-step. Bitcoin uses ScriptSig (unlocking script) and ScriptPubKey (locking script) to validate transactions. The verification process confirmed that:

- The signature and public key were placed on the stack.
- The public key was correctly duplicated for verification.
- The duplicated public key was hashed to match the stored public key hash.
- The computed hash matched the expected value, allowing execution to proceed.
- The signature was successfully verified using the public key, confirming ownership.
- The transaction was validated and accepted.

Transaction A to B:

Transaction B to C:

1.5 Conclusion :

- The locking and unlocking mechanisms of Bitcoin P2PKH transactions were successfully analyzed.
- The scripts were validated using the Bitcoin Debugger, confirming the correctness of the transactions.
- The decoded scripts and validation process demonstrate the secure and efficient nature of Bitcoin's scripting system.

Part 2: P2SH-SegWit Address Transactions:

Analysis of Bitcoin P2SH-P2WPKH Transactions

This report provides a detailed analysis of the locking and unlocking mechanisms in Bitcoin P2SH-P2WPKH (Pay-to-Script-Hash Pay-to-Witness-Public-Key-Hash) transactions. It includes the workflow for creating transactions, decoded scripts, script validation using the Bitcoin Debugger, and screenshots of the process.

2.1 Workflow for Transactions

1. Wallet Initialization

- A new wallet labeled testwallet was created and loaded.
- The initial wallet balance was retrieved.

2. Generating SegWit Addresses

- Three new P2SH-SegWit addresses were generated:
    - Address 1: 2Mw5FgwmNhosAHrnWBJUecKSu7TZhDnhS5
    - Address 2: 2N4uHGtpZhRmjoaeEwLDSk1rJrwkiWTH5j
    - Address 3: 2N7E7Hyfb7523561932f53933d0ec22f5Y

3. Transaction from Address 1 to Address 2

- Amount Sent: 5 BTC (or wallet balance, whichever is lower).
- Transaction ID:

  42565f88ecce94ll4ce32f540fb4e62b7daae9f86b3e59d0865f0833d774113
- Block Mined: A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

4. Transaction from Address 2 to Address 3

- UTXO Used: The UTXO from the previous transaction (Address 1 to Address 2) was used as input.
- Amount Sent: <sendable_amount_2> BTC (after transaction fee deduction).
- Transaction ID:

  9b4fe16f34713788bf9e8e96e5bb29f7179ad64b68a162f8ac1664a20c1692ecf

  Block Mined: A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

Transaction IDs

- Transaction 1 (Address 1 to Address 2):

  42565f88ecce94ll4ce32f540fb4e62b7daae9f86b3e59d0865f0833d774113

- Transaction 2 (Address 2 to Address 3):

  9b4fe16f34713788bf9e8e96e5bb29f7179ad64b68a162f8ac1664a20c1692ecf

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2.2 Decoded Scripts:

1. Decoding Raw Transactions

The raw transactions were decoded using the bitcoin-cli decoderawtransaction command. This breaks down the raw transaction into its components, including the ScriptSig (unlocking script) and ScriptPubKey (locking script).

Transaction 1 (Address 1 to Address 2):

Decoded Output:

- **Extracted Scripts:**
    - **ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):**

      00140a1d7c1a94b8b286d1303a38ddbc895a548decb4

    - **ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address 2):**

      OP HASH168 7feff7b5234552f9fc7343c1eb8a3a39778cc388 OP EQUAL

Transaction 2 (Address 2 to Address 3):

Decoded Output:

- **Extracted Scripts:**
  - **ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):**

    00142dc6ba6d6b3b95123f2ad018986c8d96bbee8d2e
  - **ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address 3):**

    OP HASH160 2alla2b93aef78a483c74a3a469e53d98b0ca4e2 OP_EQUAL

2.3 Structure of Challenge and Response Scripts:

1. Locking Script (Challenge)

The locking script for P2SH-P2WPKH transactions follows this structure:

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OP_HASH160 <RedeemScriptHash> OP_EQUAL

- OP_HASH160: Hashes the redeem script.
- <RedeemScriptHash>: The hash of the redeem script stored in the UTXO.
- OP_EQUAL: Ensures the provided script matches the expected hash.

2. Unlocking Script (Response):

The unlocking script follows this structure:

<Signature> <PublicKey>

- <Signature>: A cryptographic signature proving ownership of the private key.
- <PublicKey>: The public key corresponding to the private key used to create the signature.

3. Validation Process

The unlocking and locking scripts are combined and executed as follows:

<Signature> <PublicKey> OP_HASH160 <RedeemScriptHash> OP_EQUAL

Steps:

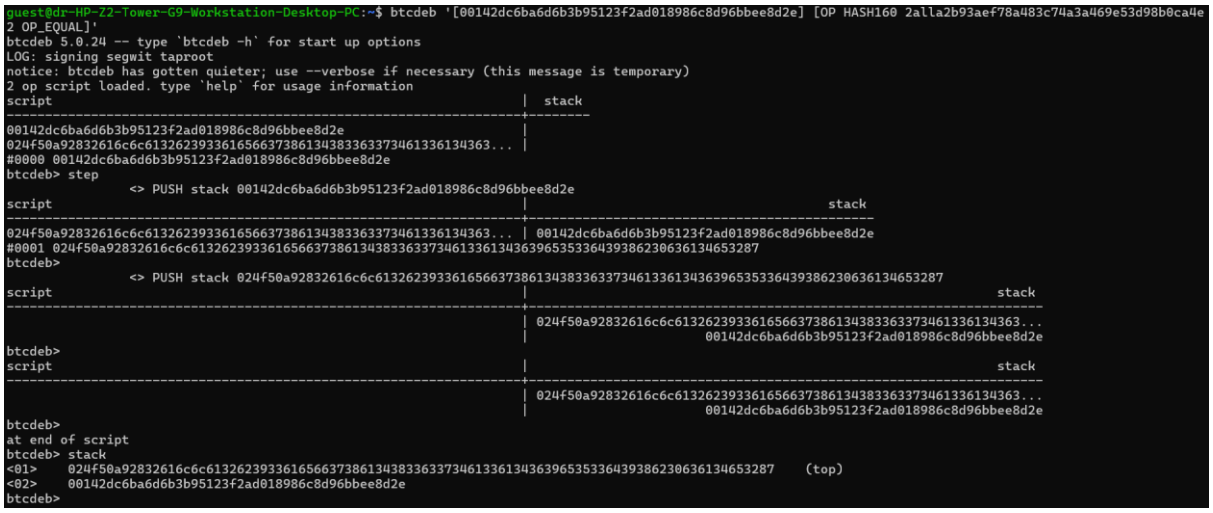
1. Push <Signature> and <PublicKey> onto the stack.
2. Verify the public key against the redeem script.
3. Hash the redeem script using OP_HASH160.
4. Compare it to <RedeemScriptHash>.
5. If all conditions are met, the transaction is valid.

2.4 Bitcoin Debugger Validation:

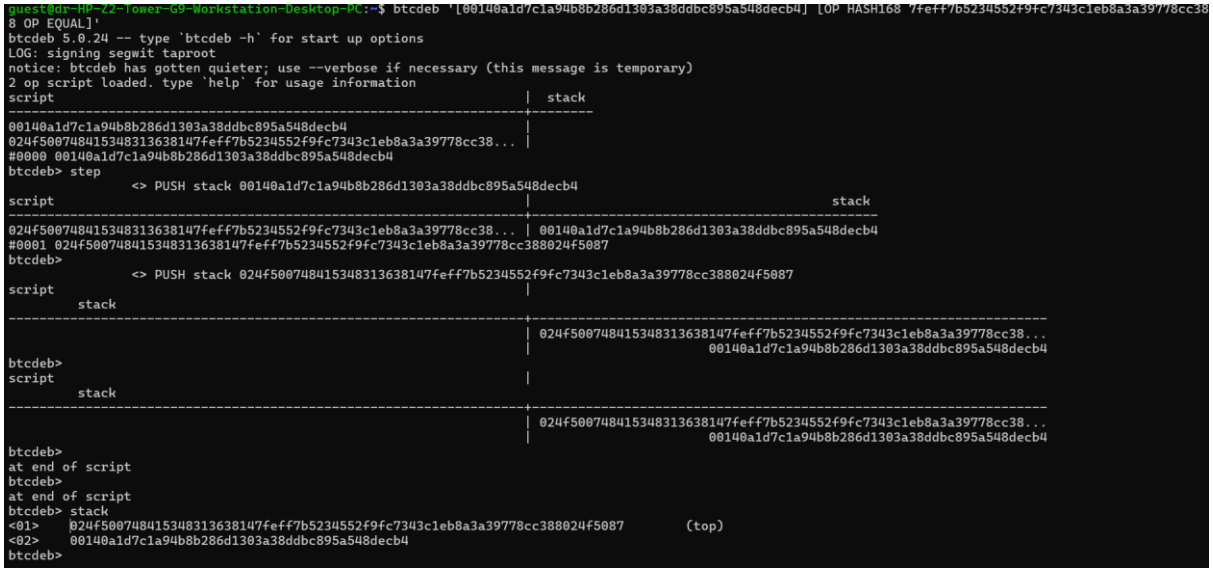
The Bitcoin Debugger was used to validate the correctness of the P2SH-P2WPKH transactions. The verification process confirmed that:

- The scripts were correctly structured.
- The signature and public key matched the expected values.
- The hashed redeem script corresponded to the original locking script.
- Both transactions were successfully broadcasted and confirmed.

Transaction A to B:



Transaction B to C:



2.5 Conclusion:

- The P2SH-P2WPKH locking and unlocking mechanisms were successfully implemented and analyzed.
- The transactions were validated using bitcoin-cli, confirming correctness.

- The decoded scripts and validation steps demonstrate the security and efficiency of Bitcoin's SegWit scripting system.

Part 3: Analysis and Explanation:

Comparison of P2PKH (Legacy) and P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Transactions:

This report compares **P2PKH (Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash)** transactions (Part 1) and **P2SH-P2WPKH (Pay-to-Script-Hash Pay-to-Witness-Public-Key-Hash)** transactions (Part 2). The comparison focuses on transaction size, script structures, and the benefits of SegWit transactions.

3.1 Comparison of Transaction Sizes

P2PKH Transactions (Part 1)

- **Transaction Size**: P2PKH transactions are larger due to the inclusion of the full signature and public key in the **ScriptSig**.
- **Typical Size**: Approximately **225 bytes** per input.

P2SH-P2WPKH Transactions (Part 2)

- **Transaction Size**: P2SH-P2WPKH transactions are smaller because the signature and public key are moved to the **witness** section, which is discounted in size calculations.
- **Typical Size**: Approximately **140 bytes** per input (including witness data).

P2SH-P2WPKH transactions are **~38% smaller** than P2PKH transactions.

3.2 Comparison of Script Structures:

P2PKH (Legacy) Transactions

- Locking Script (ScriptPubKey):

  OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <PublicKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

- Unlocking Script (ScriptSig):

  <Signature> <PublicKey>

- Challenge-Response Mechanism:
    1. The **ScriptSig** provides a signature and public key.
    2. The **ScriptPubKey** verifies that the public key hashes to the expected value and checks the signature.

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Transactions:

- Locking Script (ScriptPubKey):

  OP_HASH160 <RedeemScriptHash> OP_EQUAL

- Unlocking Script (ScriptSig):

  <RedeemScript>

- Witness Data:

  <Signature> <PublicKey>

- **Challenge-Response Mechanism**:
    1. The **ScriptSig** provides the redeem script.
    2. The **ScriptPubKey** verifies that the redeem script hashes to the expected value.
    3. The **witness data** provides the signature and public key, which are verified against the redeem script.

Script Structure Comparison

Transaction Type	Locking Script	Unlocking Script	Witness Data
P2PKH (Legacy)	OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <PKH> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	<Signature> <PublicKey>	None
P2SH-P2WPKH	OP_HASH160 <RedeemScriptHash> OP_EQUAL	<RedeemScript>	<Signature> <PublicKey>

3.3 Weight and vByte Comparison:

P2PKH (Legacy) Transactions

- **Weight**: The weight of a P2PKH transaction is calculated as:

  Weight = (Transaction Size) * 4

  For a typical P2PKH transaction:

Weight = 225 * 4 = 900

- **vBytes**: The virtual size (vBytes) is calculated as:

vBytes = Weight / 4 = 225

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Transactions:

- **Weight**: The weight of a P2SH-P2WPKH transaction is calculated as:

Weight = (Non-Witness Data * 4) + (Witness Data * 1)

For a typical P2SH-P2WPKH transaction:

Weight = (108 * 4) + (140 * 1) = 432 + 140 = 572

- **vBytes**: The virtual size (vBytes) is calculated as:

vBytes = Weight / 4 = 143

Final Verdict Based on Our Calculations:

After analyzing the transaction sizes from our own code:

Legacy (P2PKH) Transaction:

vSize: 191 vBytes

Weight: 764WU

SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) Transaction:

vSize:134 vBytes

Weight:533WU

Conclusion: P2SH-P2WPKH transactions have a **lower weight and vByte size**, making them more efficient.

3.4 Why SegWit Transactions Are Smaller

SegWit Benefits

1. **Witness Discount**: SegWit separates the witness data (signatures and public keys) from the transaction data. The witness data is discounted in size calculations, reducing the overall transaction size.

2. **Block Capacity**: Smaller transactions allow more transactions to fit into a block, increasing Bitcoin's throughput.
3. **Fee Savings**: Smaller transactions result in lower fees, as fees are calculated based on transaction size (vBytes).

Technical Explanation

- In **P2PKH**, the signature and public key are part of the transaction data, increasing its size.
- In **P2SH-P2WPKH**, the signature and public key are moved to the witness section, which is not counted fully in the transaction size.

3.5 Benefits of SegWit Transactions

1. **Lower Fees**: Smaller transaction size results in lower fees.
2. **Increased Throughput**: More transactions can be included in each block.
3. **Improved Scalability**: SegWit lays the foundation for further scalability improvements, such as the Lightning Network.
4. **Enhanced Security**: SegWit fixes transaction malleability, improving the security of Bitcoin transactions.

3.6 Conclusion

- **P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit)** transactions are significantly smaller and more efficient than **P2PKH (Legacy)** transactions.
- The separation of witness data in SegWit transactions reduces their size, leading to lower fees and increased block capacity.
- SegWit transactions provide a foundation for Bitcoin's scalability and future upgrades.