

BUILDING YOUR OWN BLOCKCHAIN FROM SCRATCH

Yen-Chi Chen

2018-12-14 and 21



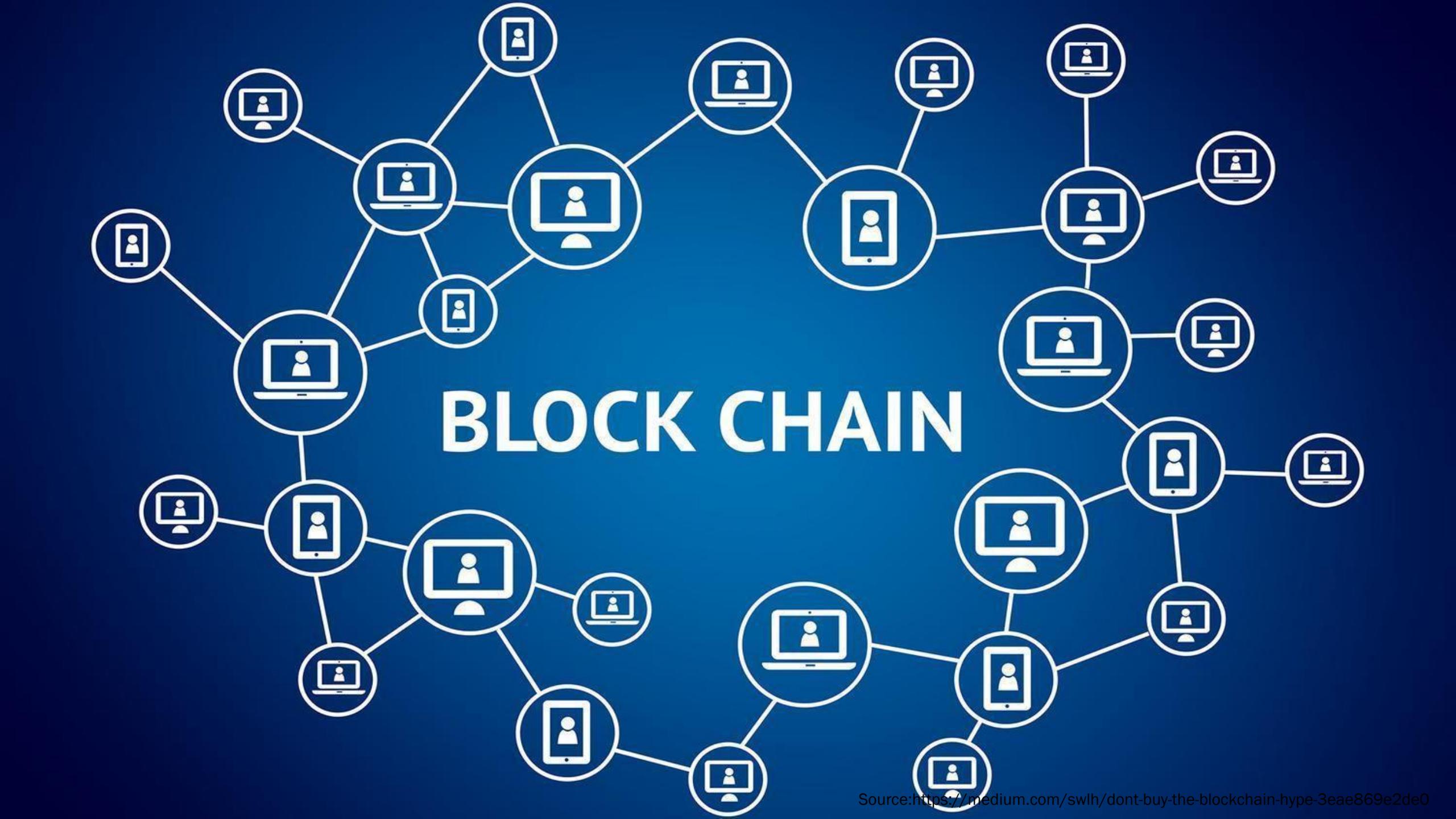
- 陳彥奇
- 台大物理系畢業
- 興趣:玩電腦
- 專長:玩電腦

Links

- Feedback
- <https://ppt.cc/fxPzpx>
- Code:
- <https://ppt.cc/fnkkdx>

INTRODUCTION





BLOCK CHAIN



Author

Topic: Pizza for bitcoins? (Read 327851 times)

laszlo

Full Member



Activity: 199



Trust: 0: -0 / +0(0)

Ignore



Pizza for bitcoins?

May 18, 2010, 12:35:20 AM

quote

#1

I'll pay 10,000 bitcoins for a couple of pizzas.. like maybe 2 large ones so I have some left over for the next day. I like having left over pizza to nibble on later. You can make the pizza yourself and bring it to my house or order it for me from a delivery place, but what I'm aiming for is getting food delivered in exchange for bitcoins where I don't have to order or prepare it myself, kind of like ordering a 'breakfast platter' at a hotel or something, they just bring you something to eat and you're happy!

I like things like onions, peppers, sausage, mushrooms, tomatoes, pepperoni, etc.. just standard stuff no weird fish topping or anything like that. I also like regular cheese pizzas which may be cheaper to prepare or otherwise acquire.

If you're interested please let me know and we can work out a deal.

Thanks,
Laszlo

Report to moderator

BC: 157fRrqAKrDyGHR1Bx3yDxeMv8Rh45aUet

BTC/USD

Last price:
\$ 3463.6

Daily change:
\$ 11.2

Today's open:
\$ 3452.4

24h volume:
฿ 612.94244058

Chart

1m 3m 5m 15m 30m 1h 2h 4h 6h 12h 1d 3d 1w



ETH/USD

Last price:
\$ 90.68

Daily change:
\$ 0.68

Today's open:
\$ 90.00

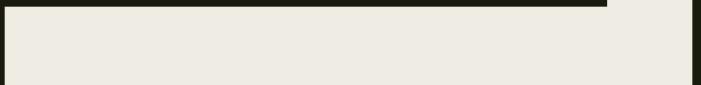
24h volume:
3613.38165600

Chart

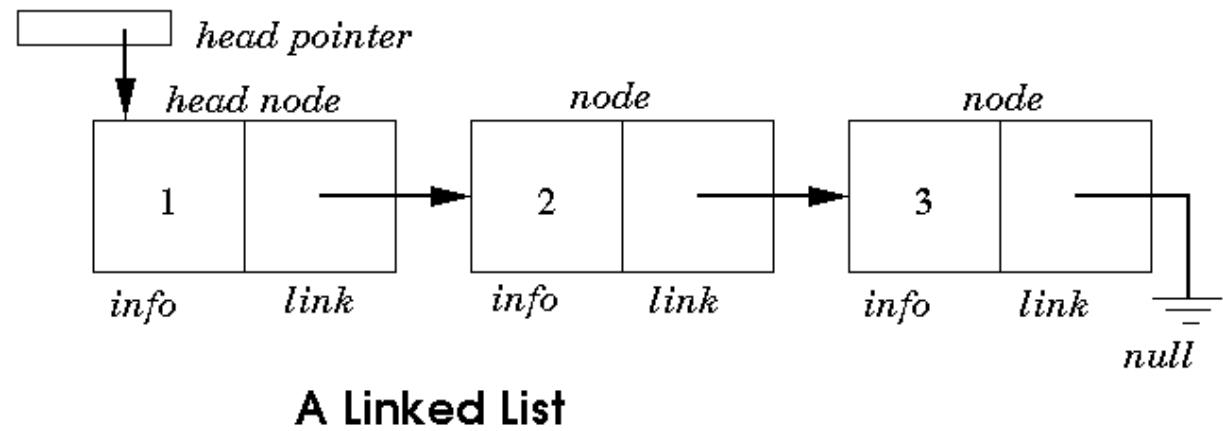
1m 3m 5m 15m 30m 1h 2h 4h 6h 12h 1d 3d 1w



BLOCKCHAINS AND CRYPTOCURRENCY

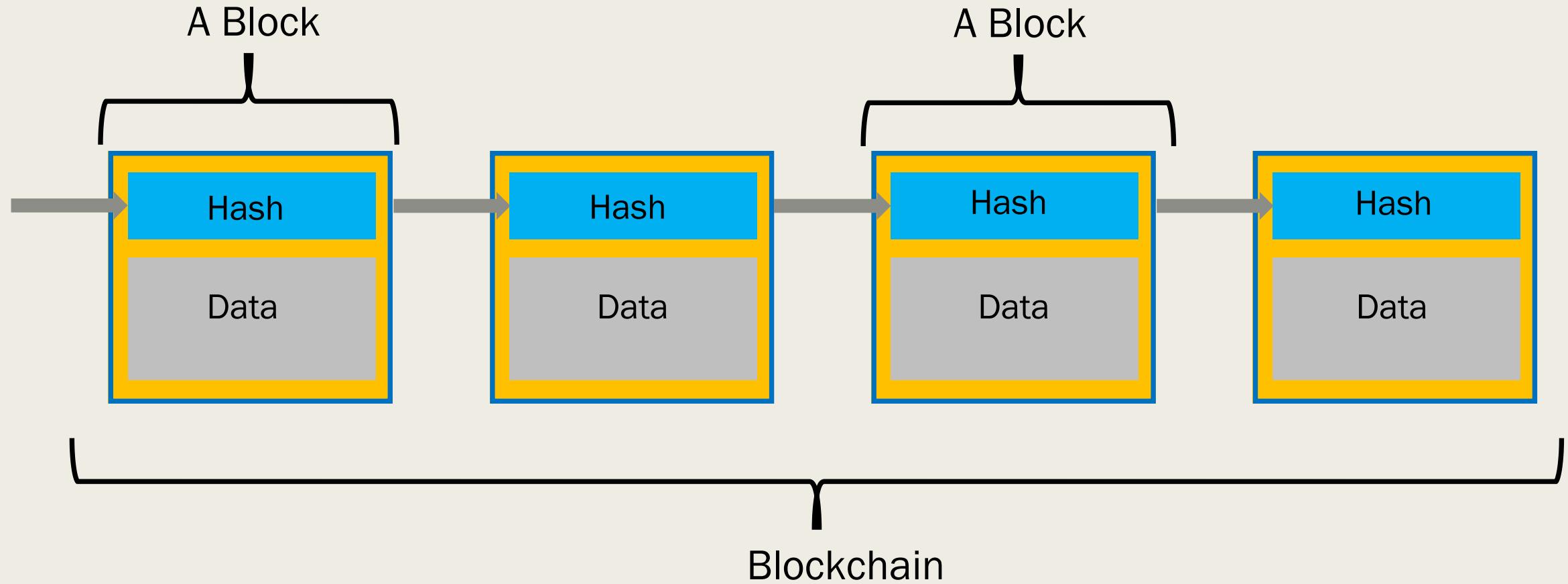


Blockchain

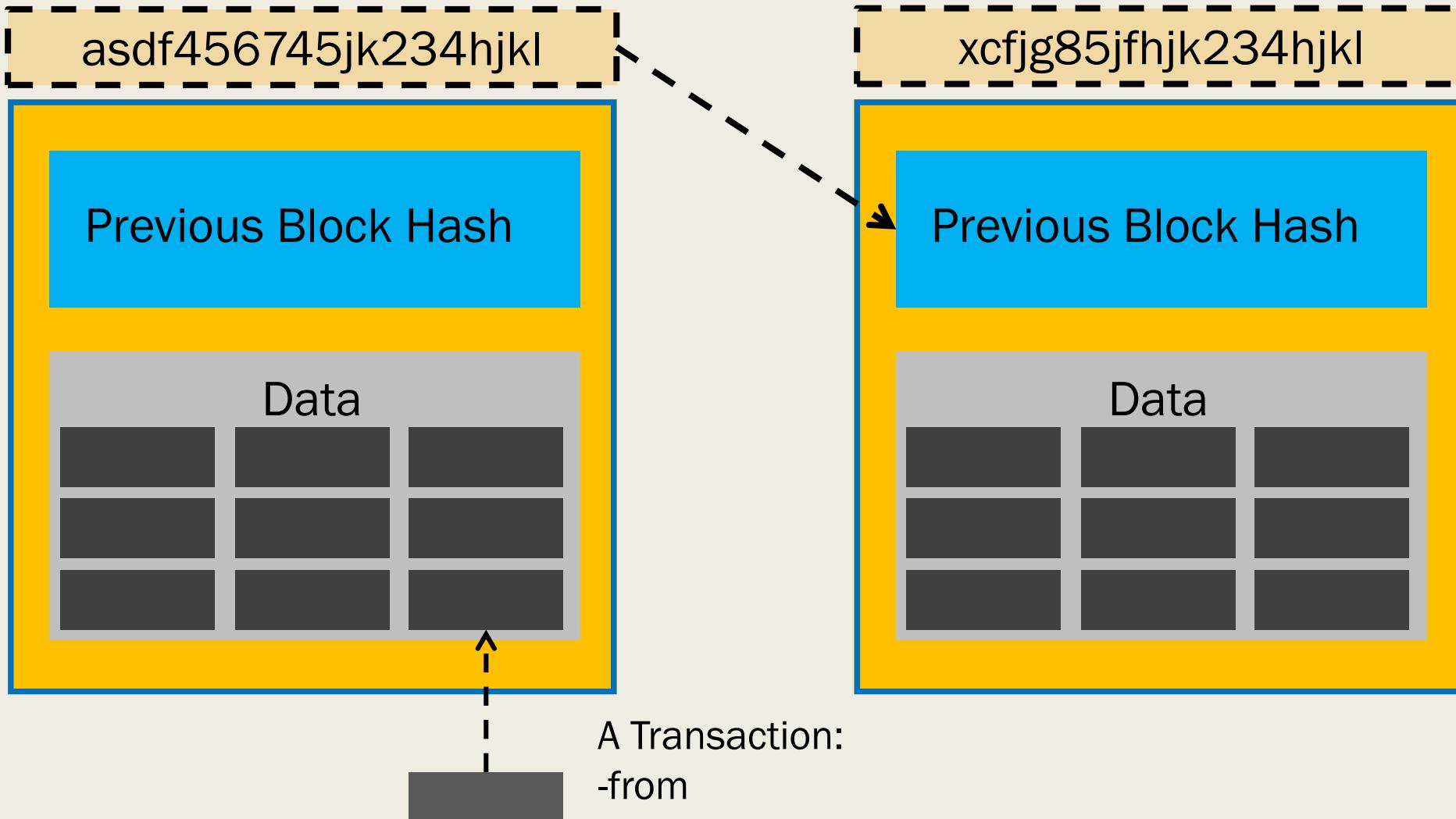


- Linked-list
- Hashed
- Signature
- Distributed storage / multi-copy

Blockchain



Blockchain

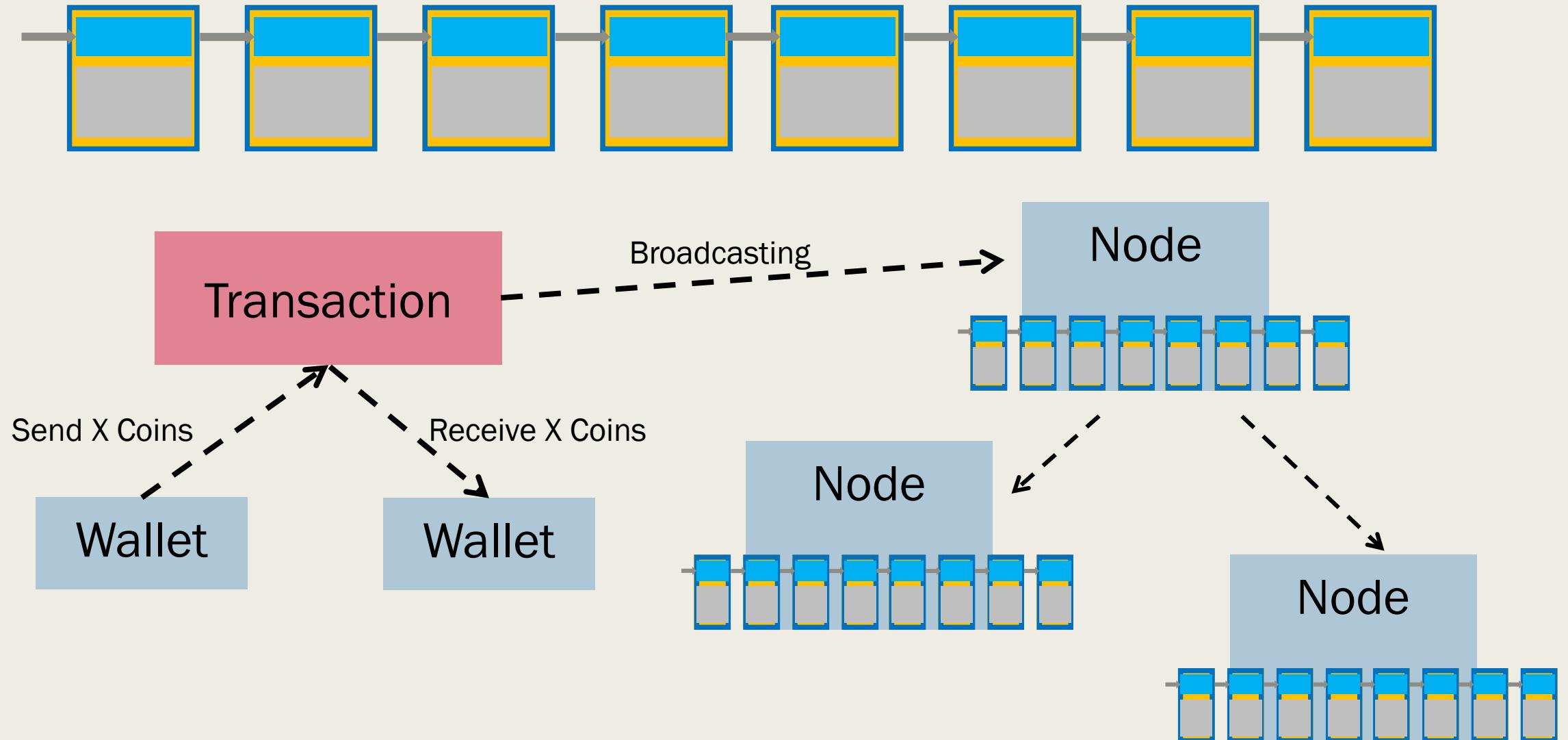


Cryptocurrency

- Transaction information stored on blockchain
- Distributed ledger



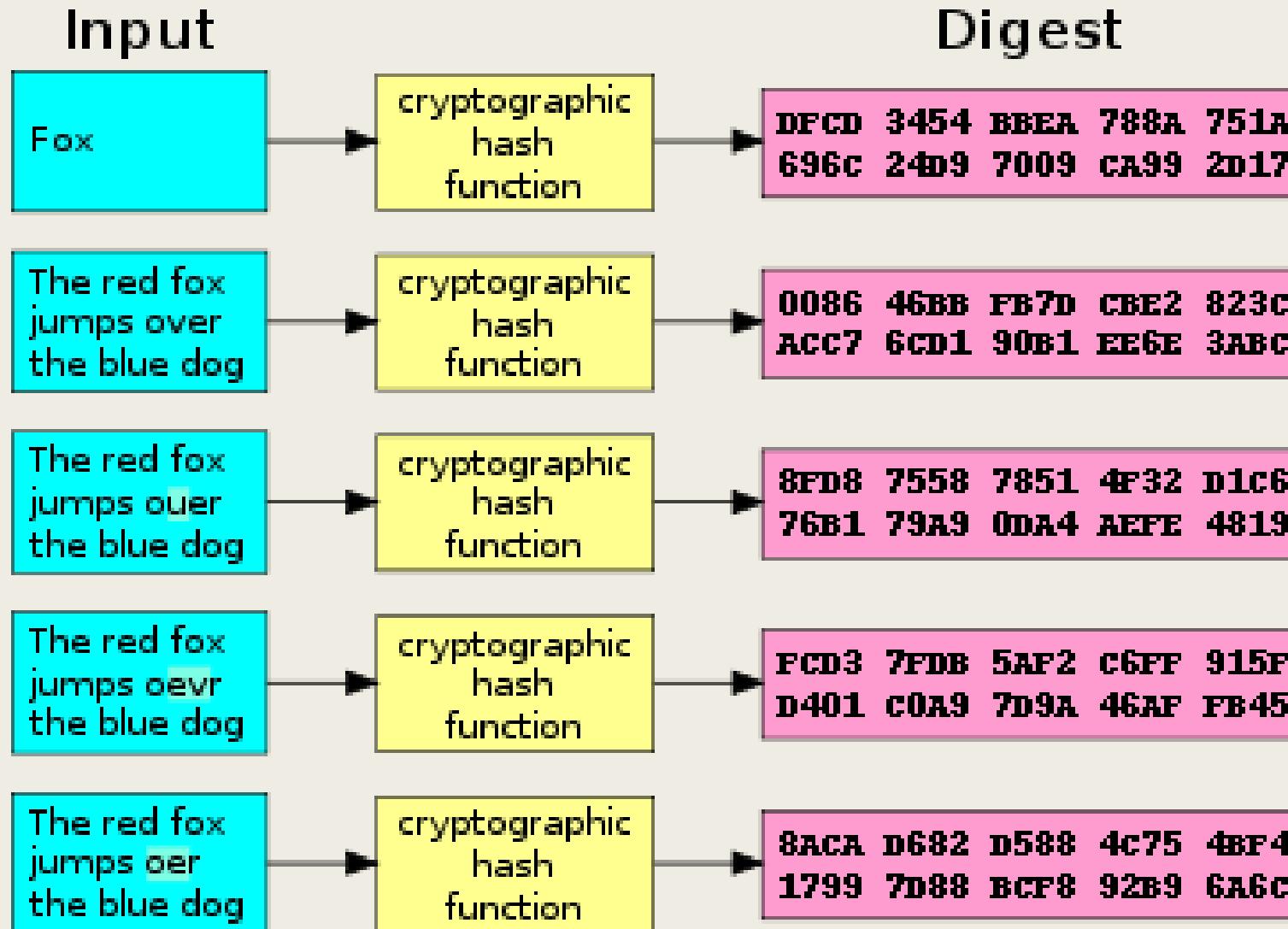
Cryptocurrency and Wallet



“Crypto-”?

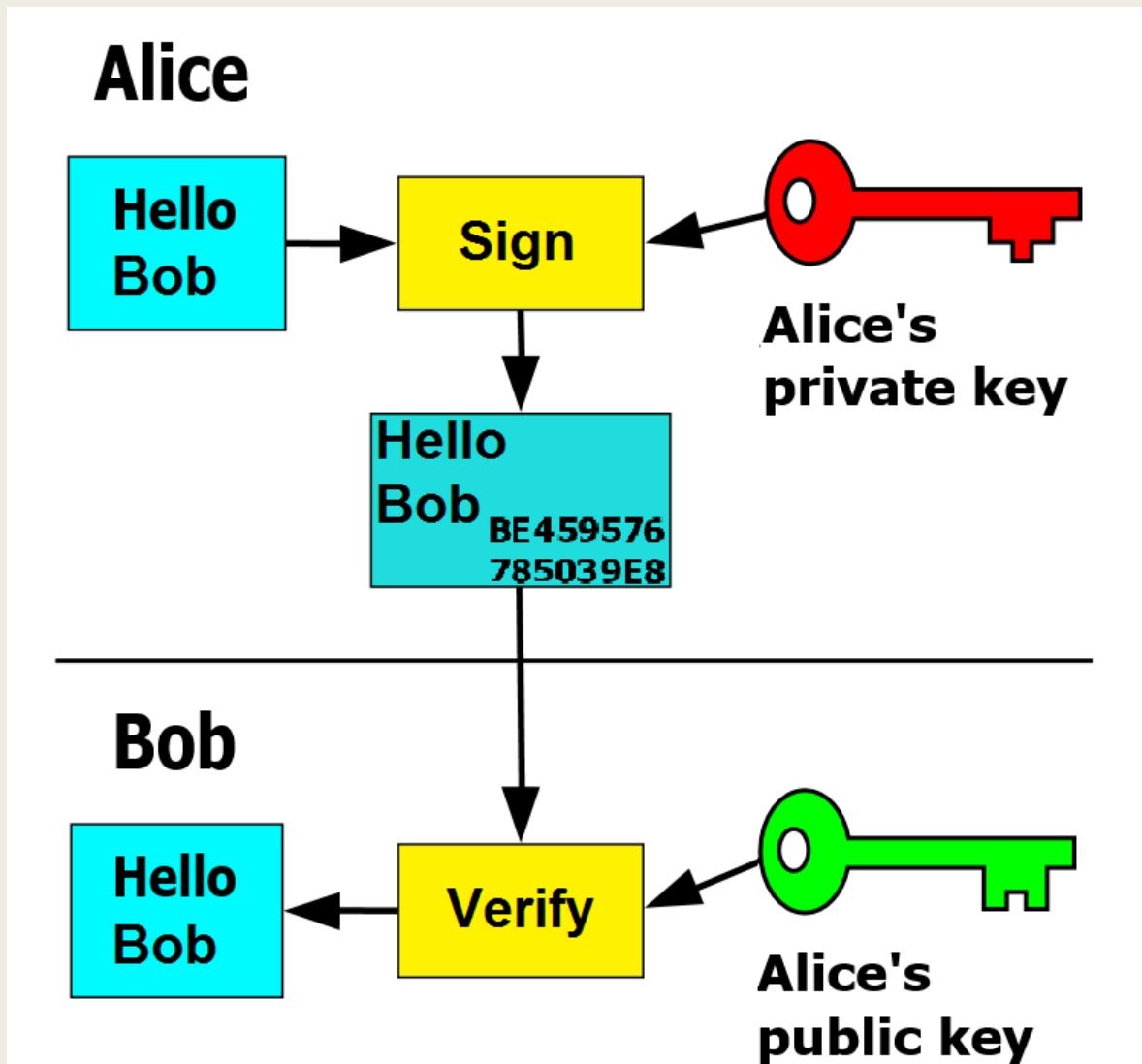
- Cryptography
- Signature
- Hash function
- May be compromised when large-scale **quantum computers** available

Cryptography-Hash Function



Source: Wikipedia

Cryptography-Signature

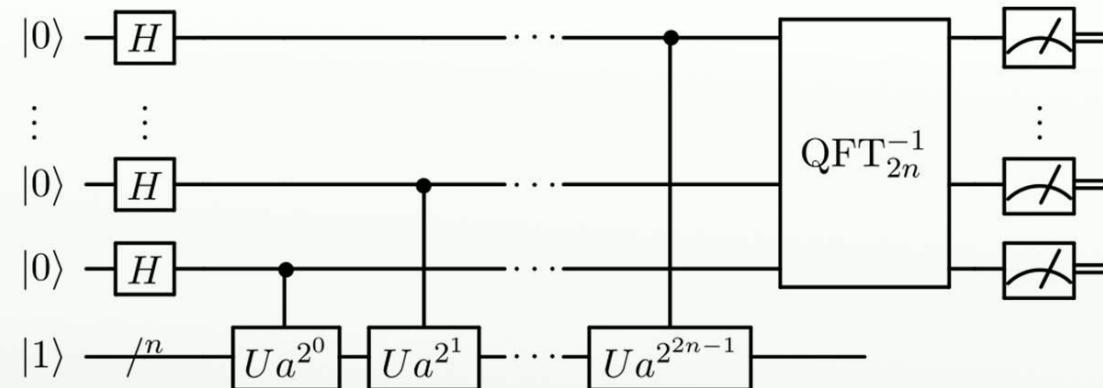


Source: Wikipedia

Cryptography-Quantum Era

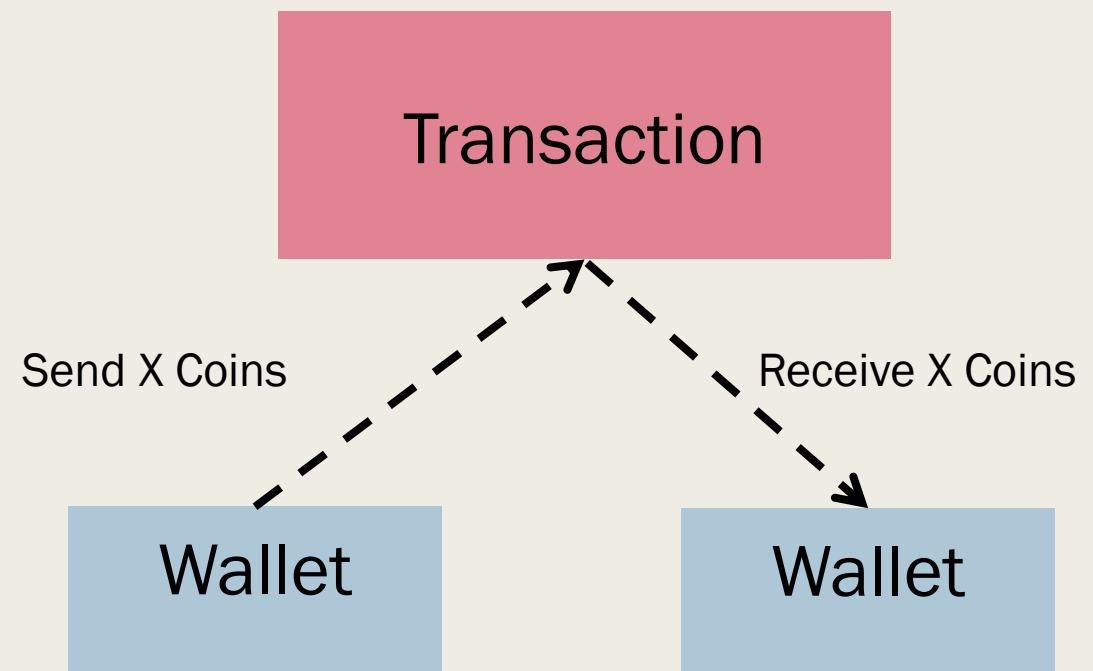
- RSA
- ECC
- Shor's Algorithm
- >10000 Qubit
- Currently: 50 Qubit

Shor's algorithm



Transaction

- Modify the data on the blockchain
- Signature by private key
- Verification by public key



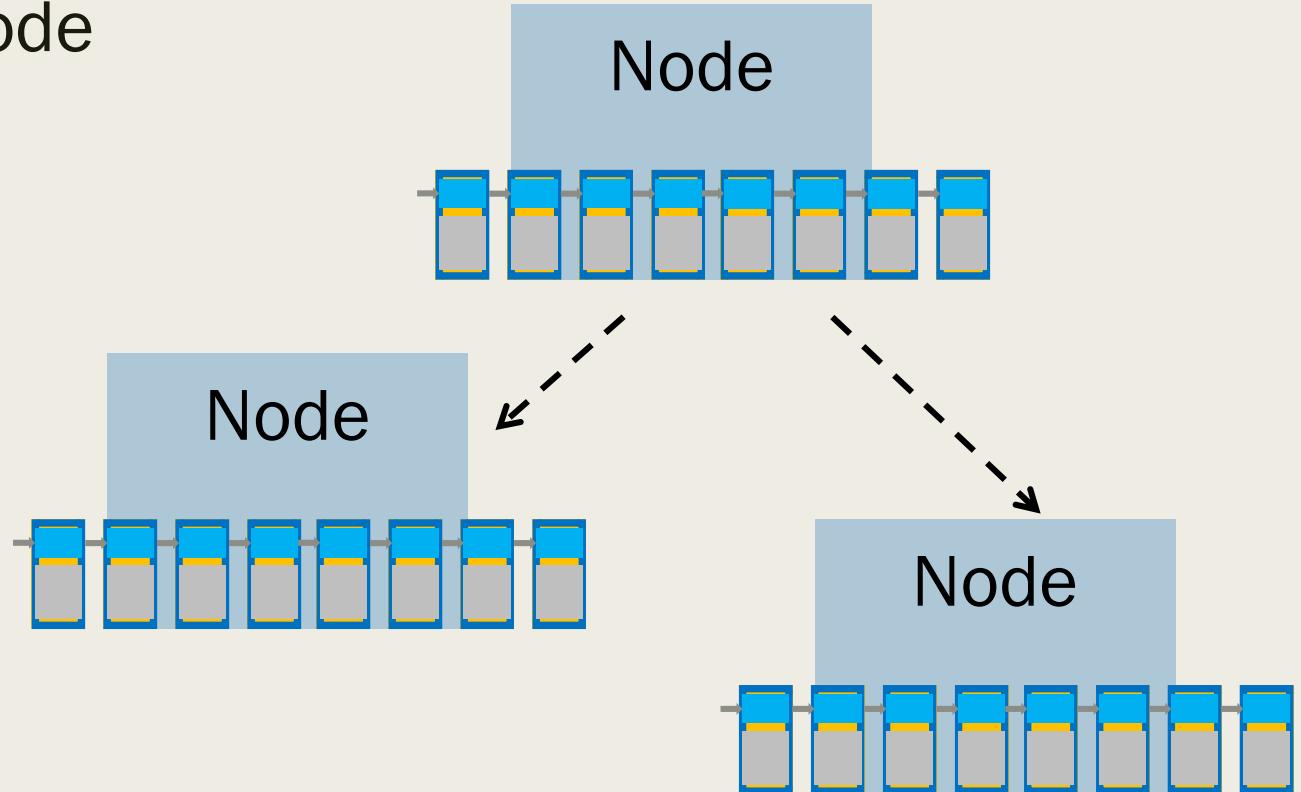
Verification

- Verify the blockchain (previous **block hash** and **POW**)
- Verify the transaction (**signature**)



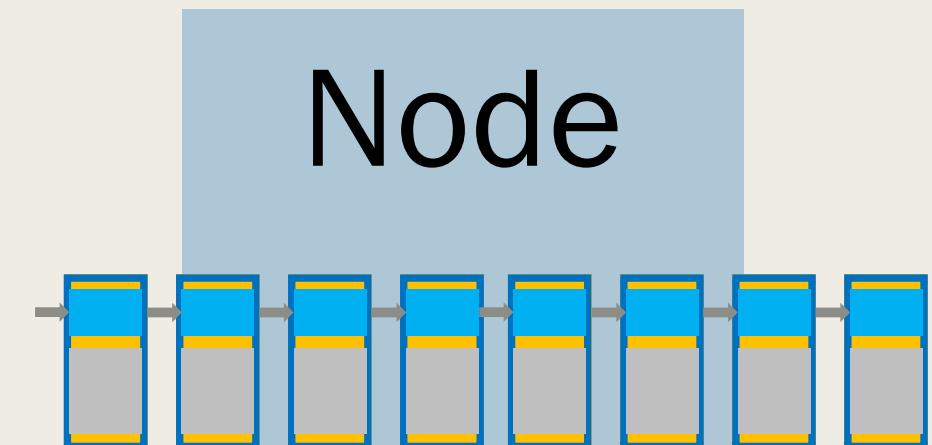
Broadcast

- Broadcast information to the entire network
- Wallet is (in general) a node



Node

- “Mine” the cryptocurrency => Proof of Work
- Store the blockchain
- Broadcast / Receive blockchain info from peer nodes

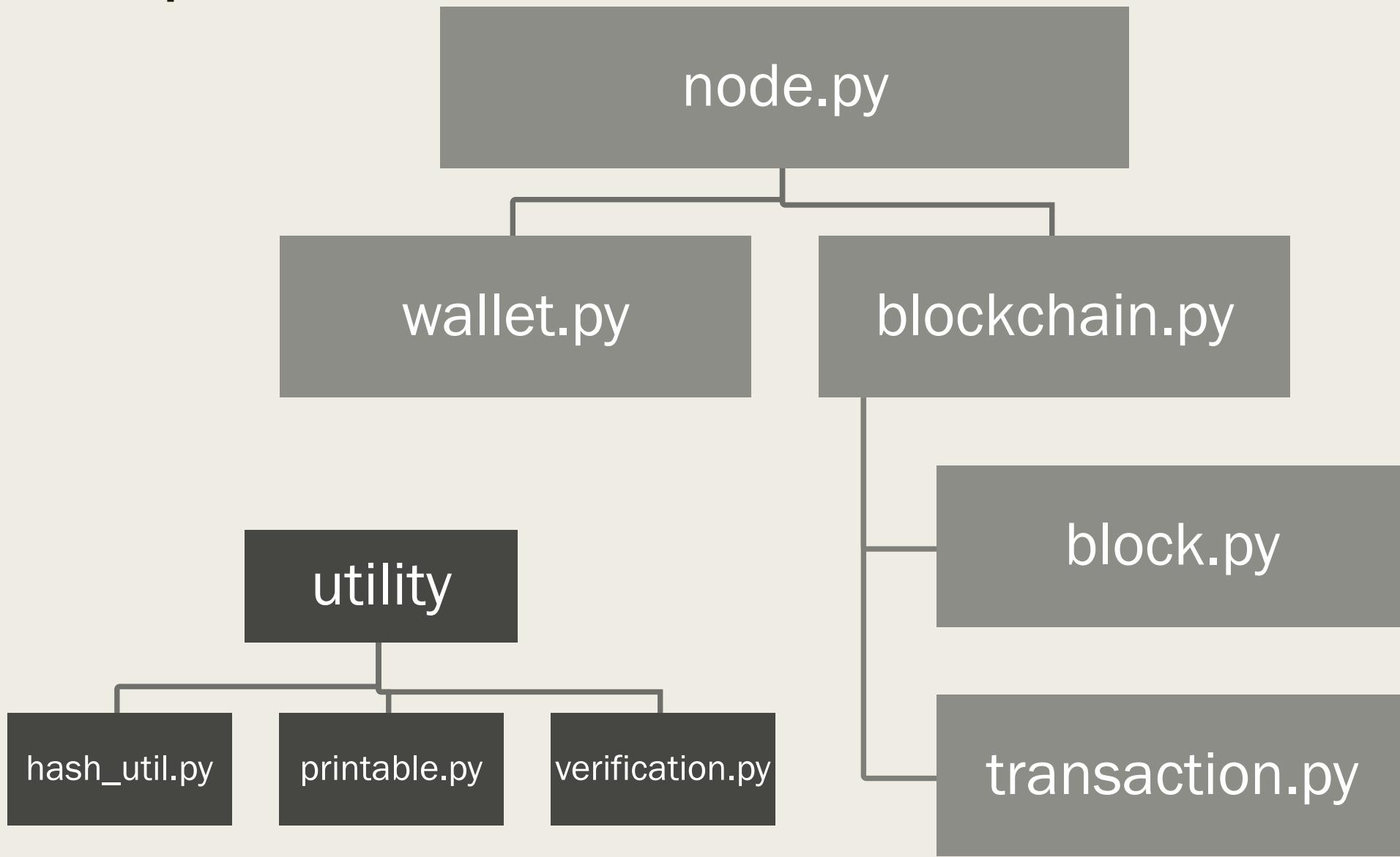


Consensus

- Resolve the conflict
- Longer chain wins
- 51% attacks



Implementation Overview



utility

utility

hash_util.py

printable.py

verification.py

hash_util.py

```
hash_util.py *  
1 import hashlib as hl  
2 import json  
3  
4 def hash_string_256(string):  
5     return hl.sha256(string).hexdigest()  
6  
7  
8 def hash_block(block):  
9     hashable_block = block.__dict__.copy()  
10    hashable_block["transactions"] = [tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in hashable_block["transactions"]]  
11    return hl.sha256(json.dumps(hashable_block, sort_keys = True).encode()).hexdigest()
```

printable.py

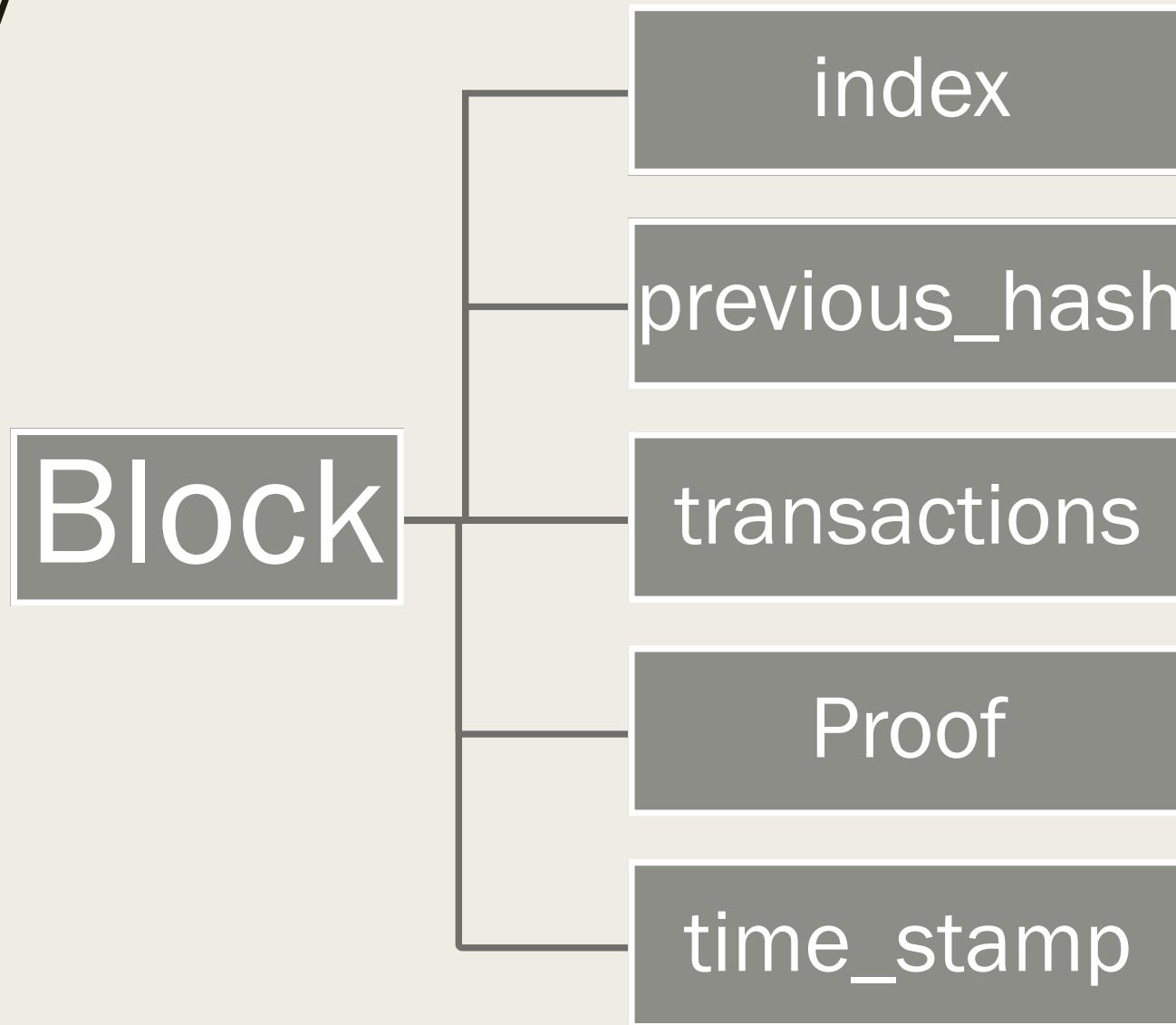
A screenshot of a code editor window titled "printable.py". The window has a dark theme with light-colored text. The code inside the file is as follows:

```
1 class Printable:
2     def __repr__(self):
3         return str(self.__dict__)
```

verification.py

```
◀ ▶ verification.py ×
1 |from utility.hash_util import hash_block, hash_string_256
2 |from wallet import Wallet
3 |
4 |
5 |class Verification:
6 |    @classmethod
7 |    def verify_chain(cls,blockchain):
8 |        for ind, block in enumerate(blockchain):
9 |            if ind == 0:
10 |                continue
11 |            else:
12 |                if not block.previous_hash == hash_block(blockchain[ind - 1]):
13 |                    print("previous_hash invalid")
14 |                    return False
15 |                if not cls.valid_proof(block.transactions[:-1],block.previous_hash,block.proof):
16 |                    print("POW invalid")
17 |                    return False
18 |                for tx in block.transactions:
19 |                    if not Wallet.verify_transaction(tx):
20 |                        return False
21 |
22 |            return True
23 |
24 |    @staticmethod
25 |    def verify_transaction(transaction, get_balance_func):
26 |        if get_balance_func(transaction.sender) >= transaction.amount:
27 |            return True
28 |        return False
29 |
30 |    @staticmethod
31 |    def valid_proof(transactions, last_hash, proof):
32 |        guess = (str([tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in transactions]) + str(last_hash) + str(proof)).encode()
33 |        guess_hash = hash_string_256(guess)
34 |        #print(guess_hash)
35 |        return guess_hash[0:5] == "00000"
```

block.py



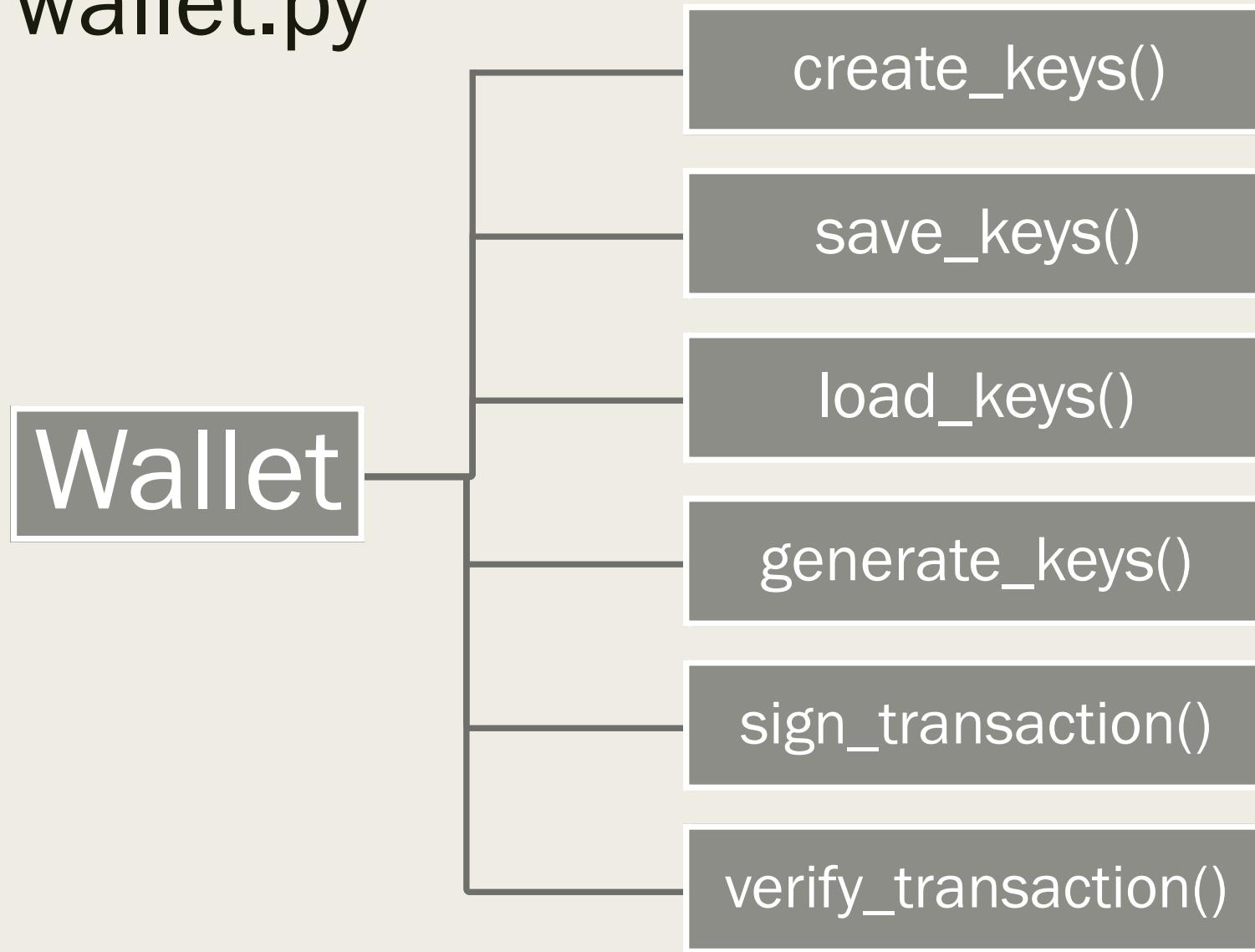
block.py



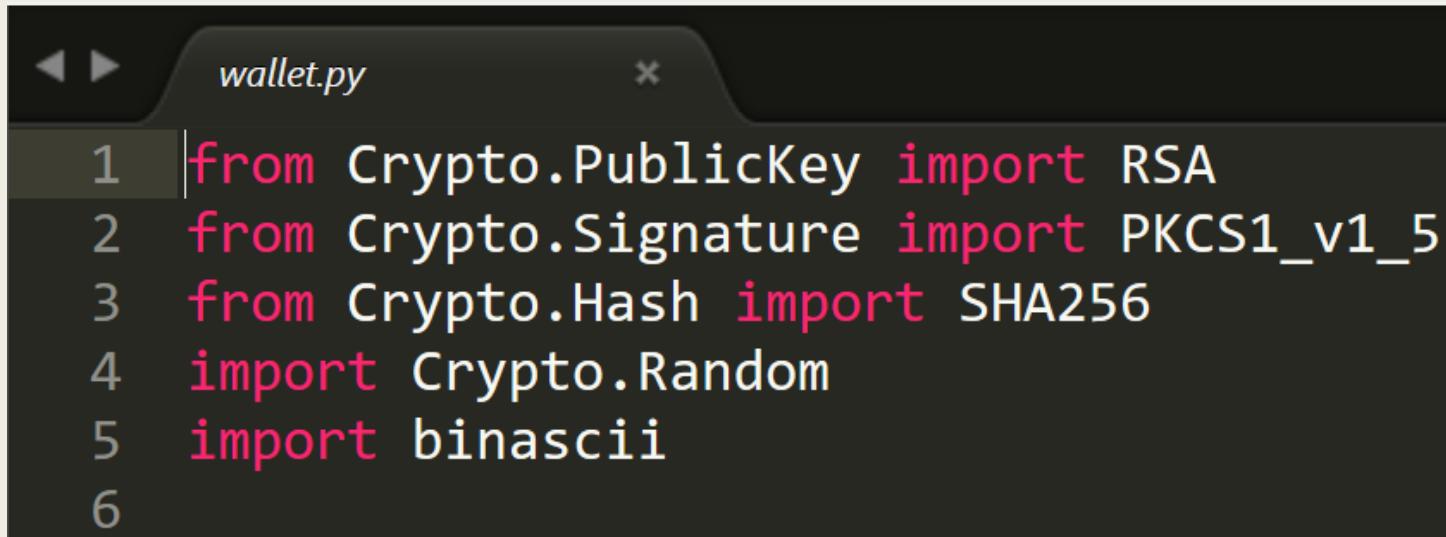
A screenshot of a code editor window titled "block.py". The code editor has a dark theme with syntax highlighting. The code itself is a Python class definition for a "Block" object, which implements the "Printable" interface.

```
1 |from time import time
2 |from utility.printable import Printable
3 |
4 ▼ class Block(Printable):
5 ▼     def __init__(self, index, previous_hash, transactions, proof, time_stamp = time()):
6         self.previous_hash = previous_hash
7         self.index = index
8         self.transactions = transactions
9         self.proof = proof
10        self.time_stamp = time_stamp
```

wallet.py



wallet.py



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "wallet.py". The window has a dark theme with light-colored text. The code is numbered from 1 to 6 on the left. The imports are as follows:

```
1 |from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
2 |from Crypto.Signature import PKCS1_v1_5
3 |from Crypto.Hash import SHA256
4 |import Crypto.Random
5 |import binascii
6 |
```

wallet.py



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "wallet.py". The code defines a class "Wallet" with methods for initializing keys, creating keys, and saving keys to a file.

```
7  class Wallet:
8      def __init__(self, node_id):
9          self.private_key = None
10         self.public_key = None
11         self.node_id = node_id
12
13     def create_keys(self):
14         private_key, public_key = self.generate_keys()
15         self.private_key = private_key
16         self.public_key = public_key
17
18
19     def save_keys(self):
20         try:
21             with open("WalletKeys_%i.txt" % self.node_id, mode = "w") as f:
22                 f.write(self.private_key)
23                 f.write("\n")
24                 f.write(self.public_key)
25             return True
26         except:
27             print("Saving keys FAILED.")
28             return False
29
```

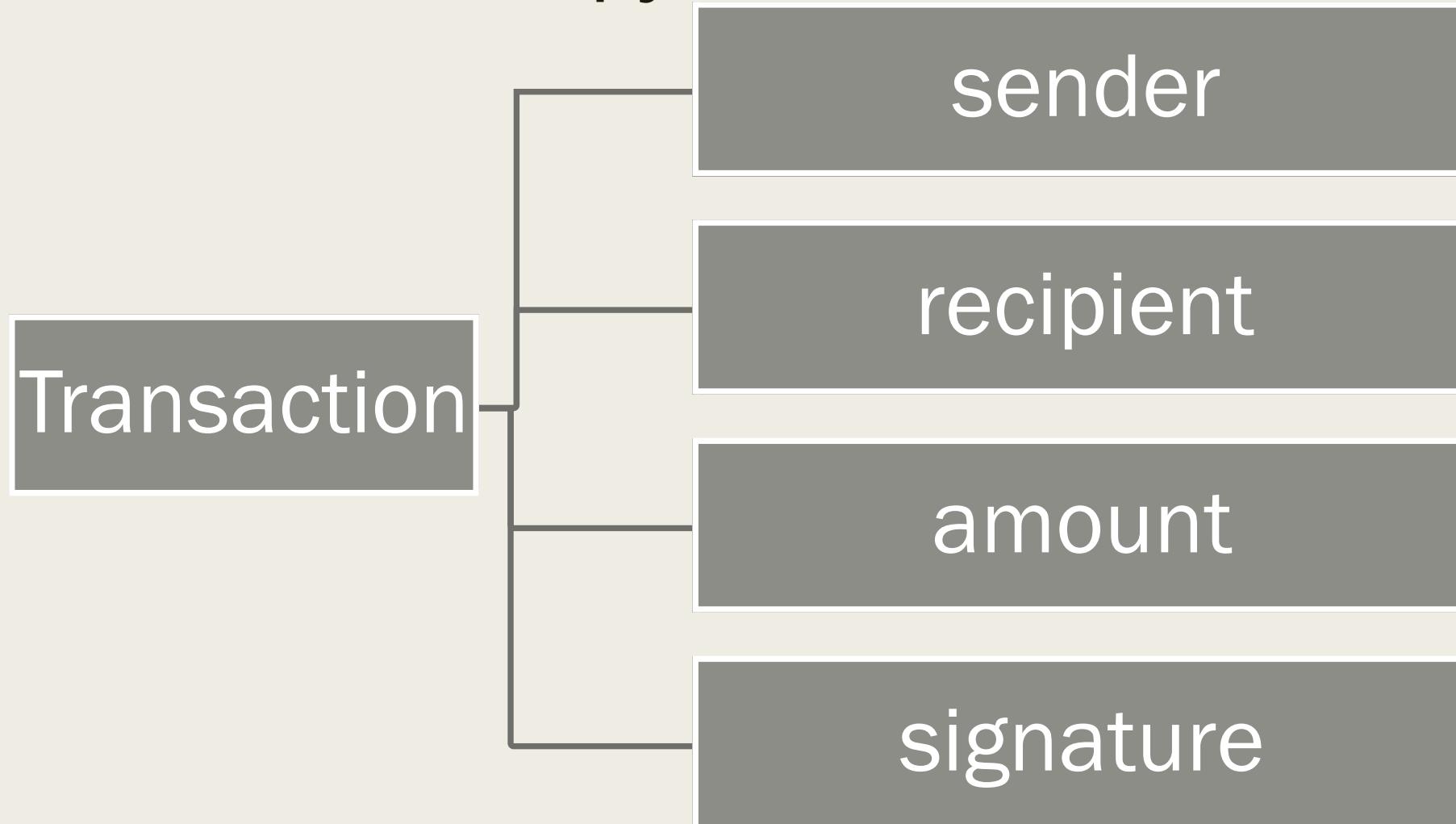
wallet.py

```
(wallet.py) x
31     def load_keys(self):
32         try:
33             with open("WalletKeys_%i.txt"%self.node_id, mode = "r") as f:
34                 loaded = f.readlines()
35                 self.private_key = loaded[0][:-1]
36                 self.public_key = loaded[1]
37             return True
38
39         except:
40             print("Loading keys FAILED.")
41             return False
42
43     def generate_keys(self):
44         private_key = RSA.generate(1024, Crypto.Random.new().read)
45         public_key = private_key.publickey()
46         return (binascii.hexlify(private_key.exportKey(format = "DER")).decode("ascii"), binascii.hexlify(public_key.exportKey(format = "DER")).decode("ascii"))
47
```

wallet.py

```
48     def sign_transaction(self, sender, recipient, amount):
49         signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(RSA.importKey(binascii.unhexlify(self.private_key)))
50         h = SHA256.new((str(sender) + str(recipient) + str(amount)).encode("utf8"))
51         signature = signer.sign(h)
52         return binascii.hexlify(signature).decode("ascii")
53
54     @staticmethod
55     def verify_transaction(transaction):
56         if transaction.sender == "MINING":
57             return True
58         public_key = RSA.importKey(binascii.unhexlify(transaction.sender))
59         verifier = PKCS1_v1_5.new(public_key)
60         h = SHA256.new((str(transaction.sender) + str(transaction.recipient) + str(transaction.amount)).encode("utf8"))
61         return verifier.verify(h, binascii.unhexlify(transaction.signature))
62
```

transaction.py



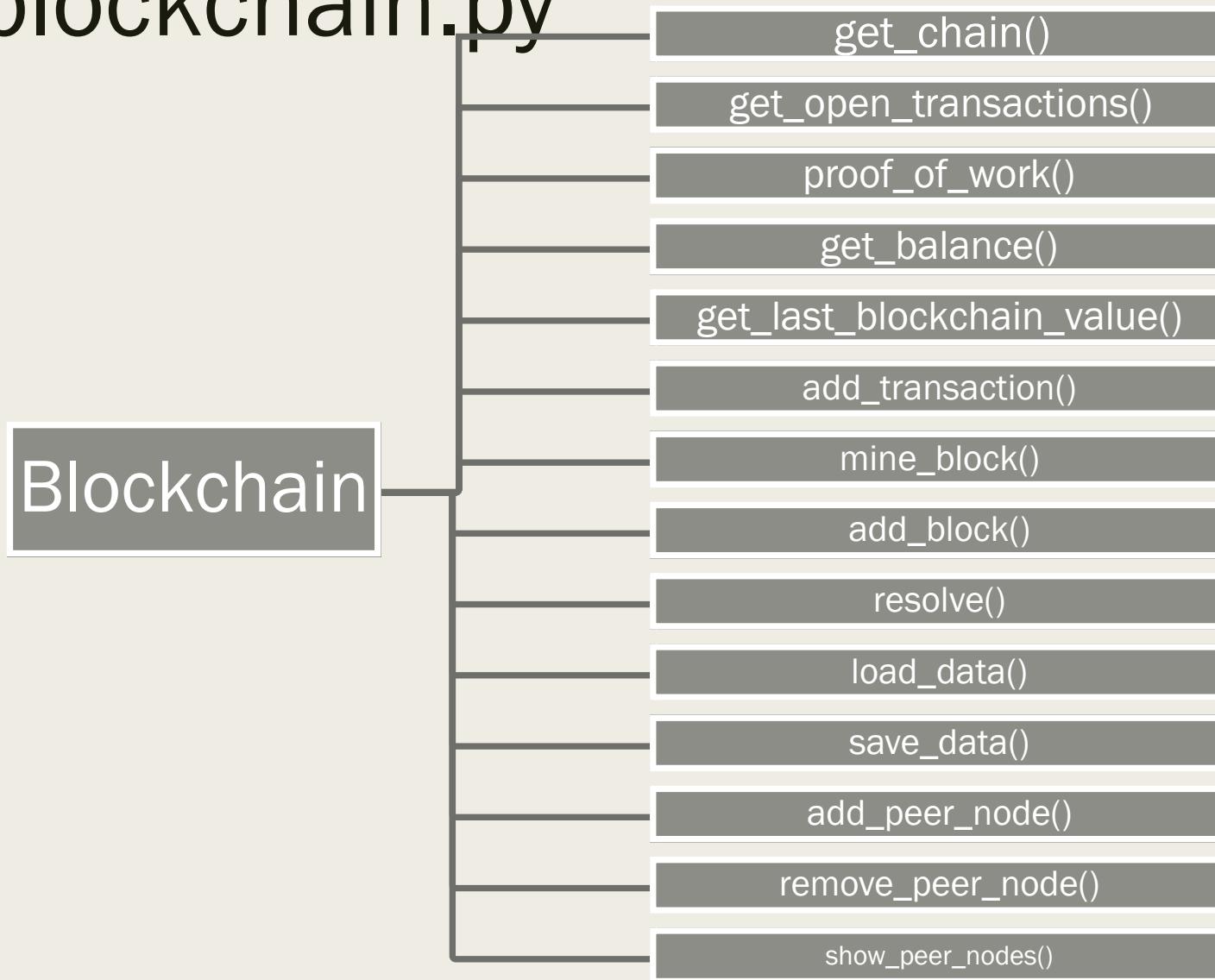
transaction.py



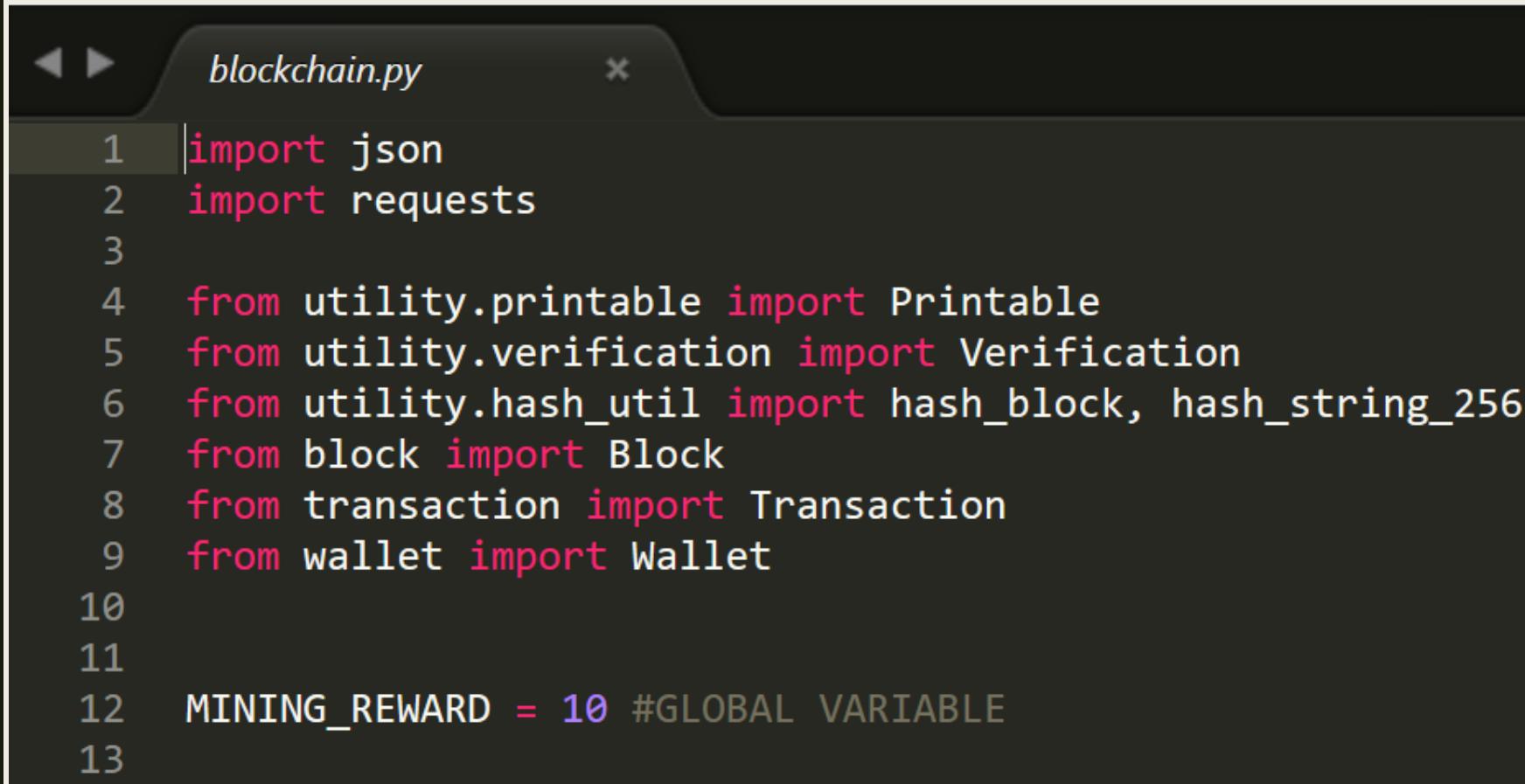
A screenshot of a code editor window titled "transaction.py". The code is written in Python and defines a class named Transaction. The class inherits from Printable and uses OrderedDict to store its attributes. The code includes an __init__ method to initialize the sender, recipient, signature, and amount, and a to_ordered_dict method to return the transaction details as a list of tuples.

```
transaction.py
1  from collections import OrderedDict
2  from utility.printable import Printable
3
4
5  class Transaction(Printable):
6      def __init__(self, sender, recipient, signature, amount):
7          self.sender = sender
8          self.recipient = recipient
9          self.amount = amount
10         self.signature = signature
11
12
13     def to_ordered_dict(self):
14         return OrderedDict([("sender", self.sender), ("recipient", self.recipient), ("signature", self.signature), ("amount", self.amount)])
```

blockchain.py



blockchain.py



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "blockchain.py". The code editor has a dark theme with syntax highlighting. The file contains 13 numbered lines of Python code. Lines 1 through 9 import various utility modules and classes. Line 12 defines a global variable "MINING_REWARD".

```
1 import json
2 import requests
3
4 from utility.printable import Printable
5 from utility.verification import Verification
6 from utility.hash_util import hash_block, hash_string_256
7 from block import Block
8 from transaction import Transaction
9 from wallet import Wallet
10
11
12 MINING_REWARD = 10 #GLOBAL VARIABLE
13
```

blockchain.py

```
blockchain.py
```

```
16 class BlockChain:
17     def __init__(self, hosting_node, node_id):
18         self.genesis_block = Block(0, "", [], 100, 0)
19         self.__chain = [self.genesis_block]
20         self.__open_transactions = []
21         self.hosting_node = hosting_node
22         self.participants = {self.hosting_node}
23         self.resolve_conflicts = False
24         self.node_id = node_id
25         self.__peer_nodes = set()
26         #self.load_data()
27
28     def get_chain(self):
29         return self.__chain[:]
30
31
32     def get_open_transactions(self):
33         return self.__open_transactions[:]
34
```

__chain[:] → copy list
__open_transactions[:] → copy list

blockchain.py

```
blockchain.py *  
34  
35  
36     def proof_of_work(self):  
37         last_block = self.__chain[-1]  
38         last_hash = hash_block(last_block)  
39         proof = 0  
40         while not Verification.valid_proof(self.__open_transactions, last_hash, proof):  
41             proof += 1  
42         return proof  
43  
44  
45     def get_balance(self, participant):  
46         try:  
47             tx_sender = [[tx.amount for tx in block.transactions if tx.sender == participant] for block in self.__chain]  
48             open_tx_sender = [tran.amount for tran in self.__open_transactions if tran.sender == participant]  
49             tx_recipient = [[tx.amount for tx in block.transactions if tx.recipient == participant] for block in self.__chain]  
50             total_send = sum([sum(x) for x in tx_sender if len(x) > 0])  
51             total_tx_send = sum(open_tx_sender)  
52             total_receive = sum([sum(x) for x in tx_recipient if len(x) > 0])  
53             return total_receive - total_send - total_tx_send  
54         except:  
55             return False
```

get_balance() → looping over all blocks

blockchain.py

```
blockchain.py
```

```
57     def get_last_blockchain_value(self):
58         if len(self._chain) == 0:
59             return None
60         return self._chain[-1]
61
62     def add_transaction(self, sender, recipient, public_key, signature, amount = 1.0, is_receiving = False):
63         # transaction = {
64         # "sender" : sender,
65         # "recipient": recipient,
66         # "amount": amount}
67
68         transaction = Transaction(sender, recipient, signature, amount)
69         if not Wallet.verify_transaction(transaction):
70             print("Invalid signature.")
71             return False
72         if Verification.verify_transaction(transaction, self.get_balance()):
73             self._open_transactions.append(transaction)
74             self.participants.add(sender)
75             self.participants.add(recipient)
76             self._save_data()
77             if not is_receiving:
78                 # Broadcasting the new open transaction to other peer nodes
79                 for node in self._peer_nodes:
80                     url = "http://{}.broadcast_transaction".format(node)
81                     try:
82                         response = requests.post(url, json = {"sender": sender, "recipient" : recipient, "amount" : amount, "signature" : signature})
83                         if response.status_code == 400 or response.status_code == 500:
84                             print("Transaction declined. ")
85                             return False
86                     except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
87                         print("Connection failed with node : {}".format(node))
88                         continue
89             return True
90         return False
```

Initiate a transaction object

Verify signature

Check balance

Broadcast the new added transaction

blockchain.py

```
def mine_block(self):
    if self.hosting_node == None:
        return False
    last_block = self.__chain[-1]
    hashed_block = hash_block(last_block)
    #print(hashed_block)
    print("Mining new block...")
    proof = self.proof_of_work()
    mining_transaction = Transaction("MINING", self.hosting_node, "", MINING_REWARD)
    copied_open_transactions = self.__open_transactions[:]
    copied_open_transactions.append(mining_transaction)
    block = Block(len(self.__chain), hashed_block, copied_open_transactions, proof)

    for tx in block.transactions:
        if not Wallet.verify_transaction(tx):
            print("Invalid signature found during mining.")
            return False
    self.__chain.append(block)
    self.__open_transactions = []
    self.save_data()

    # Broadcasting the new block
    # First convert the Block Object into a dict
    # then convert the transaction objects into list of objects
    dict_block_for_broadcasting = block.__dict__.copy()
    dict_block_for_broadcasting["transactions"] = [tx.__dict__ for tx in dict_block_for_broadcasting["transactions"]]
    for node in self.__peer_nodes:
        url = "http://{}broadcast_block".format(node)
        try:
            response = requests.post(url, json = {"block": dict_block_for_broadcasting})
            if response.status_code == 400 or response.status_code == 500:
                print(response.json())
                print("Block broadcasting declined.")
                #return False
            if response.status_code == 409:
                self.resolve_conflicts = True
                print("Conflicts found!!")
        except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
            print("Connection failed with node : %s"%node)
            continue
    return True
```

blockchain.py

```
136 def add_block(self, block):
137     # Receiving broadcasting block
138     # input block format is in DICT
139     # valid_proof should be avoid MINING REWARD
140     transactions_to_valid_proof = [Transaction(tx["sender"],tx["recipient"],tx["signature"],tx["amount"]) for tx in block["transactions"][:-1]]
141     transactions_to_final_add = [Transaction(tx["sender"],tx["recipient"],tx["signature"],tx["amount"]) for tx in block["transactions"]]
142     proof_is_valid = Verification.valid_proof(transactions_to_valid_proof, block["previous_hash"], block["proof"])
143     hashes_match = hash_block(self.get_chain()[-1]) == block["previous_hash"]
144     print(proof_is_valid)
145     print(hashes_match)
146     if proof_is_valid and hashes_match:
147         self.__chain.append(Block(block["index"],block["previous_hash"],transactions_to_final_add,block["proof"],block["time_stamp"]))
148         # Clean the Open_transactions
149         # ISSUE: SAME SENDER & SAME RECIPIENT & SAME AMOUNT & SAME SIGNATURE
150         # still need to solve!!
151         stored_local_open_trans = self.__open_transactions[:]
152         for in_trans in block["transactions"]:
153             for op_tx in stored_local_open_trans:
154                 if in_trans["sender"] == op_tx.sender and in_trans["recipient"] == op_tx.recipient and in_trans["amount"] == op_tx.amount and in_t
155                     try:
156                         self.__open_transactions.remove(op_tx)
157                     except ValueError:
158                         print("Transaction already removed.")
159         self.save_data()
160         return True
161     else:
162         return False
163
164
```

Receiving block from other nodes

Verify Proof-Of-Work

Reset the open_transactions

blockchain.py

```
165     def resolve(self):
166         winner_chain = self.get_chain()
167         whether_replace_local_chain = False
168         for node in self.__peer_nodes:
169             url = "http://{}(chain)".format(node)
170             try:
171                 response = requests.get(url)
172                 peer_chain = response.json()
173                 peer_chain = [Block(block["index"], block["previous_hash"], block["transactions"], block["proof"], block["time_stamp"]) for block in peer_chain]
174                 for elem in peer_chain:
175                     elem.transactions = [Transaction(tx["sender"], tx["recipient"], tx["signature"], tx["amount"]) for tx in elem.transactions]
176                 peer_chain_length = len(peer_chain)
177                 local_chain_length = len(winner_chain)
178                 whether_peer_chain_longer = peer_chain_length > local_chain_length
179                 whether_peer_chain_valid = Verification.verify_chain(peer_chain)
180                 if whether_peer_chain_longer and whether_peer_chain_valid:
181                     winner_chain = peer_chain[:]
182                     whether_replace_local_chain = True
183
184             except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
185                 print("Connection failed with node : {}".format(node))
186                 continue
187         self.resolve_conflicts = False
188         self.__chain = winner_chain
189         if whether_replace_local_chain:
190             self.__open_transactions = []
191         self.save_data()
192         return whether_replace_local_chain
193
```

Resolving the conflict →
LONGER chain wins!

Verify the peer chain

blockchain.py

```
199▼ def load_data(self):
200▼     try:
201▼         with open("basicBlockChain%i.txt"%self.node_id, mode = "r") as f:
202             loaded = f.readlines()
203             loaded_blockchain = loaded[0][: -1]
204             #print(loaded_blockchain)
205             loaded_open_transactions = loaded[1][: -1]
206             loaded_peer_nodes = loaded[2]
207             #print(loaded_open_transactions)
208             blockchain = json.loads(loaded_blockchain)
209             updated_blockchain = []
210▼         for block in blockchain:
211             converted_tx = []
212▼             for tx in block["transactions"]:
213                 tx_obj = Transaction(tx["sender"], tx["recipient"], tx["signature"], tx["amount"])
214                 converted_tx.append(tx_obj)
215             updated_block = Block(block["index"], block["previous_hash"], converted_tx, block["proof"], block["time_stamp"])
216             updated_blockchain.append(updated_block)
217             self.__chain = updated_blockchain
218
219             open_transactions = json.loads(loaded_open_transactions)
220             updated_open_transactions = []
221▼             for tx in open_transactions:
222                 open_tx_obj = Transaction(tx["sender"], tx["recipient"], tx["signature"], tx["amount"])
223                 updated_open_transactions.append(open_tx_obj)
224             self.__open_transactions = updated_open_transactions
225             peer_nodes = json.loads(loaded_peer_nodes)
226             self.__peer_nodes = set(peer_nodes)
227
228             # Update participants
229▼             for block in self.__chain:
230                 for tx in block.transactions:
231                     self.participants.add(tx.sender)
232                     self.participants.add(tx.recipient)
233▼             for tx in self.__open_transactions:
234                 self.participants.add(tx.sender)
235                 self.participants.add(tx.recipient)
236
237             except IOError:
238                 print("IO Error. File not found.")
239
240             except IndexError:
241                 print("IndexError. File is empty.")
```

Reconstructing each Transaction

Reconstructing each Block

blockchain.py

```
244     def save_data(self):
245         try:
246             with open("basicBlockChain%i.txt"%self.node_id, mode = "w") as f:
247                 saveable_blockchain = [block.__dict__.copy() for block in self.__chain]
248                 for block in saveable_blockchain:
249                     block["transactions"] = [tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in block["transactions"]]
250                     f.write(json.dumps(saveable_blockchain))
251                     f.write("\n")
252                     saveable_open_transactions = [tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in self.__open_transactions]
253                     f.write(json.dumps(saveable_open_transactions))
254                     f.write("\n")
255                     f.write(json.dumps(list(self.__peer_nodes)))
256             except:
257                 print("Saving file failed.")
258
259
```

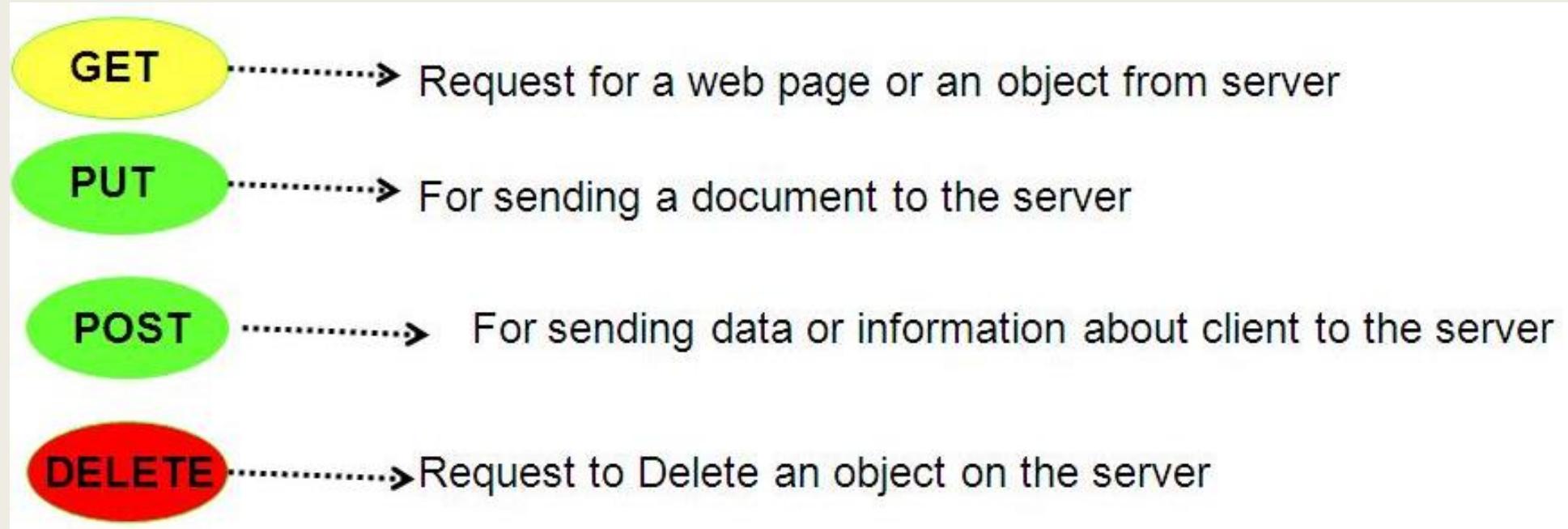
blockchain.py

```
260     def add_peer_node(self, node):
261         # Node should be an URL
262         self.__peer_nodes.add(node)
263         self.save_data()
264
265     def remove_peer_node(self, node):
266         # Node should be an URL
267         self.__peer_nodes.discard(node)
268         self.save_data()
269
270     def show_peer_nodes(self):
271         return list(self.__peer_nodes.copy())
272
```

WEB PROGRAMMING

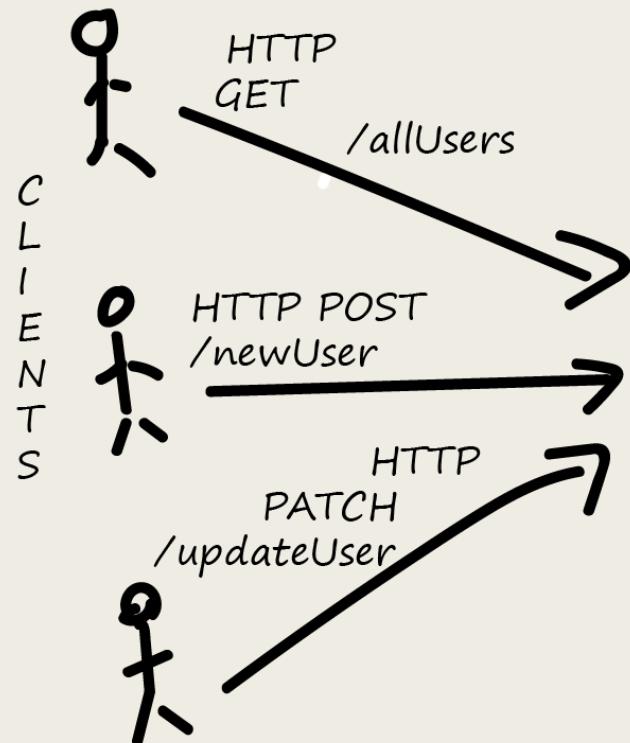
HTTP

- GET
- POST



API

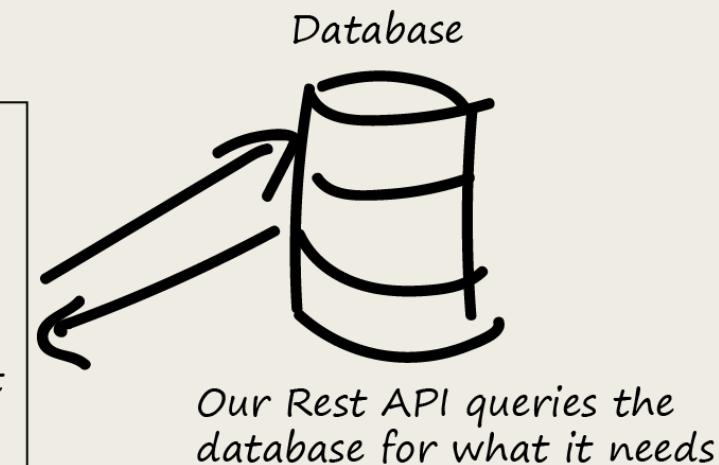
Rest API Basics



Our Clients, send HTTP Requests and wait for responses

Rest API
Receives HTTP requests from Clients and does whatever request needs. i.e create users

Typical HTTP Verbs:
GET -> Read from Database
PUT -> Update/Replace row in Database
PATCH -> Update/Modify row in Database
POST -> Create a new record in the database
DELETE -> Delete from the database



Response: When the Rest API has what it needs, it sends back a response to the clients. This would typically be in JSON or XML format.

Python Frameworks



[overview](#) // [docs](#) // [community](#) // [extensions](#) // [donate](#)

Flask is a microframework for Python based on Werkzeug, Jinja 2 and good intentions. And before you ask: It's BSD licensed!

Flask is Fun

Latest Version: [1.0.2](#)

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello():
    return "Hello World!"
```

And Easy to Setup

```
$ pip install Flask
$ FLASK_APP=hello.py flask run
* Running on http://localhost:5000/
```

Basic flask web app

Flask is Fun

Latest Version: [1.0.2](#)

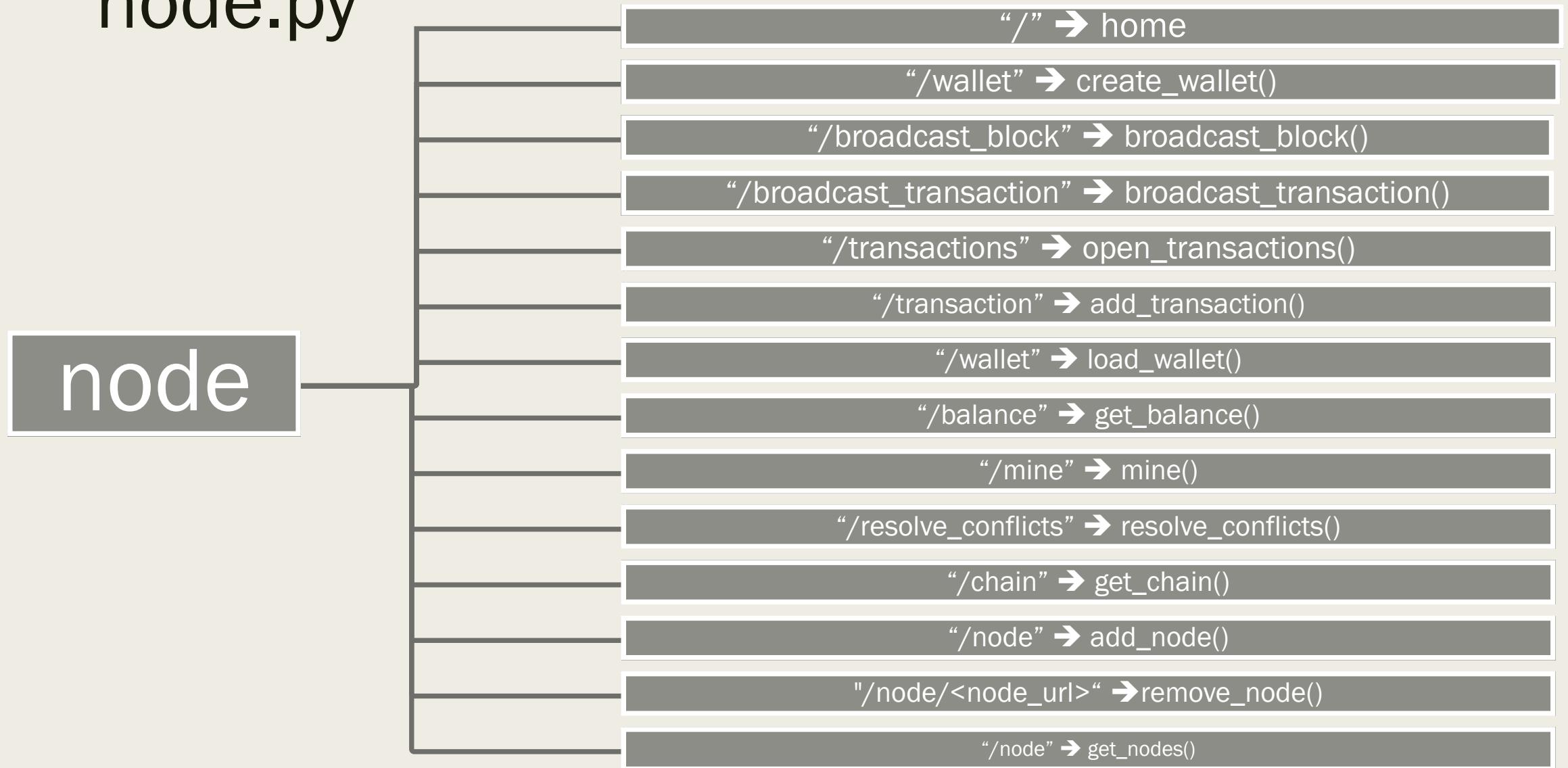
```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route("/")  
def hello():  
    return "Hello World!"
```

HTTP PATH

ACTION



node.py



node.py

```
node.py
```

```
1 from flask import Flask , jsonify, request
2 from flask_cors import CORS ←
3 import json
4
5 from wallet import Wallet
6 from blockchain import BlockChain
7
8 app = Flask(__name__)
9 CORS(app) ←
10
11
```

Cross Origin Resource Sharing

node.py

```
15  @app.route("/", methods = ["GET"])
16  def get_ui():
17      return "This works"
18
```

```
19 @app.route("/wallet", methods = ["POST"])
20 def create_wallet():
21     wallet.create_keys()
22     if wallet.save_keys():
23         global blockchain
24         blockchain = BlockChain(wallet.public_key, port)
25         # By default will load previous blockchain data
26         # May be set to adjustable on UI
27         blockchain.load_data()
28         response = {
29             "public_key" : wallet.public_key,
30             "private_key" : wallet.private_key,
31             "Balance" : blockchain.get_balance(wallet.public_key)
32         }
33         return jsonify(response), 201
34     else:
35         response = {
36             "message" : "Saving keys failed."
37         }
38         return jsonify(response), 500
39
```

node.py

```
40 @app.route("/broadcast_block", methods = ["POST"])
41 ▼ def broadcast_block():
42     values = request.get_json()
43 ▼     if not values:
44         response = {
45             "message" : "Data not found."
46         }
47         return jsonify(response), 400
48 #required_fields = ["previous_hash", "index", "transactions", "proof", "time_stamp"]
49 #if not all(field in values for field in required_fields):
50 ▼     if "block" not in values:
51         response = {
52             "message" : "Block data format is incorrect."
53         }
54         return response, 400
55 # block_previous_hash = values["previous_hash"]
56 # block_index = values["index"]
57 # block_transactions = values["transactions"]
58 # block_proof = values["proof"]
59 # block_time_stamp = values["time_stamp"]
60 block = values["block"]
```

```
61     if block["index"] == blockchain.get_chain()[-1].index + 1:
62         # block now is a dict
63         # will be parsed in the add_block method
64         success = blockchain.add_block(block)
65         if not success:
66             response = {
67                 "message" : "Block not added"
68             }
69             return jsonify(response), 409
70         response = {
71             "message" : "Block added successfully."
72         }
73         return jsonify(response), 201
74
75     elif block["index"] > blockchain.get_chain()[-1].index + 1:
76         response = {
77             "message" : "Blockchain seems to differ from local blockchain."
78         }
79         blockchain.resolve_conflicts = True
80         return jsonify(response), 200
81     else:
82         response = {
83             "message" : "Blockchain seems to be shorter. Block not added."
84         }
85         return jsonify(response), 409
86
87
```

node.py

```
91  @app.route("/broadcast_transaction", methods = ["POST"])
92  def broadcast_transactions():
93      values = request.get_json()
94      if not values:
95          response = {
96              "message" : "No data found."
97          }
98          return jsonify(response), 400
99      required_fields = ["sender", "recipient", "amount", "signature"]
100     if not all(field in values for field in required_fields):
101         response = {
102             "message" : "Transaction data format is incorrect."
103         }
104         return jsonify(response), 400
105     tx_sender, tx_recipient, tx_amount, tx_signature = values["sender"], values["recipient"], values["amount"], values["signature"]
106     success = blockchain.add_transaction(tx_sender, tx_recipient, tx_sender, tx_signature, tx_amount, is_receiving = True )
107     if success:
108         response = {
109             "Message" : "Transaction successfully added.",
110             "Transaction" :{ "sender" : tx_sender, "recipient" : tx_recipient, "amount" : tx_amount, "signature" : tx_signature},
111         }
112         return jsonify(response), 201
113     else:
114         response = {
115             "Message" : "Transaction failed. (Broadcasting)",
116         }
117         return jsonify(response), 500
118
119
```

node.py

```
124     @app.route("/transactions", methods = ["GET"])
125     def open_transactions():
126         open_trans = blockchain.get_open_transactions()
127         open_trans = [tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in open_trans]
128         response = {
129             "message" : "Current open transactions...",
130             "Open transactions :" : open_trans
131         }
132         return jsonify(response), 200
133
134
```

node

```
135 @app.route("/transaction", methods = ["POST"])
136 def add_transaction():
137     if wallet.public_key == None:
138         response = {
139             "Message" : "Wallet not set up or created."
140         }
141         return jsonify(response), 400
142
143     values = request.get_json()
144     if not values:
145         response = {
146             "Message" : "No data found."
147         }
148         return jsonify(response), 400
149
150     required_fields = ["recipient", "amount"]
151
152     if not all(field in values for field in required_fields):
153         response = {
154             "Message" : "Data format is not correct. "
155         }
156         return jsonify(response), 400
157
158     tx_sender, tx_recipient, tx_amount = wallet.public_key, values["recipient"], values["amount"]
159
160     signature = wallet.sign_transaction(tx_sender, tx_recipient, tx_amount)
161
162     if blockchain.add_transaction(tx_sender, tx_recipient, wallet.public_key, signature, tx_amount):
163         response = {
164             "Message" : "Transaction successfully added.",
165             "Transaction" :{ "sender" : tx_sender, "recipient" : tx_recipient, "amount" : tx_amount},
166             "Balance" : " " : blockchain.get_balance(wallet.public_key)
167         }
168         return jsonify(response), 201
169     else:
170         response = {
171             "Message" : "Transaction failed.",
172             "Balance" : " " : blockchain.get_balance(wallet.public_key)
173         }
174         return jsonify(response), 500
175
```

```
178
179     @app.route("/wallet", methods = ["GET"])
180     def load_wallet():
181         if wallet.load_keys():
182             global blockchain
183             blockchain = BlockChain(wallet.public_key, port)
184             blockchain.load_data()
185             response = {
186                 "public_key" : wallet.public_key,
187                 "private_key" : wallet.private_key,
188                 "Balance" : blockchain.get_balance(wallet.public_key)
189             }
190             return jsonify(response), 201
191     else:
192         response = {
193             "message" : "Loading keys failed."
194         }
195         return jsonify(response), 500
196
197
```

node.py

```
197  
198 @app.route("/balance", methods = ["GET"])  
199 def get_balance():  
200     current_balance = blockchain.get_balance(wallet.public_key)  
201     if not current_balance == False:  
202         response = {  
203             "message" : "Showing current balance...",  
204             "Wallet address" : wallet.public_key,  
205             "Funds" : current_balance  
206         }  
207         return jsonify(response), 200  
208     else:  
209         response = {  
210             "message" : "Showing current balance failed.",  
211             "Wallet set up": wallet.public_key != None,  
212         }  
213         return jsonify(response), 500  
214
```

```
214  
215 @app.route("/mine", methods = ["POST"])  
216 def mine():  
217     if blockchain.resolve_conflicts:  
218         response = {  
219             "message" : "Resolve conflicts first. Block not added"  
220         }  
221         return jsonify(response), 409  
222  
223     if blockchain.mine_block():  
224         new_block = blockchain.get_chain()[-1].__dict__.copy()  
225         new_block["transactions"] = [tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in new_block["transactions"]]  
226         response = {  
227             "message" : "Adding a block successfully.",  
228             "Block" : new_block,  
229             "balance" : blockchain.get_balance(wallet.public_key)  
230         }  
231         return jsonify(response), 201  
232     else:  
233         response = {  
234             "message" : "Adding a block failed.",  
235             "Wallet set up" : wallet.public_key != None,  
236         }  
237         return jsonify(response), 500  
238  
239  
240
```

node.py

```
240
241 @app.route("/resolve_conflicts", methods = ["POST"])
242 def resolve_conflicts():
243     whether_replaced = blockchain.resolve()
244     if whether_replaced:
245         response = {
246             "message" : "Local blockchain replaced by peer chain."
247         }
248     else:
249         response = {
250             "message" : "Local chain not replaced."
251         }
252     return jsonify(response), 200
253
```

node.py

```
253
254 @app.route("/chain", methods = ["GET"])
255 def get_chain():
256     chain_snapshot = blockchain.get_chain()
257     dict_chain = [block.__dict__.copy() for block in chain_snapshot]
258     for elem in dict_chain:
259         elem["transactions"] = [tx.to_ordered_dict() for tx in elem["transactions"]]
260     chain_json = jsonify(dict_chain)
261     return chain_json, 200
262
263
```

```
263
264     @app.route("/node", methods = ["POST"])
265     def add_node():
266         values = request.get_json()
267         if not values:
268             response = {
269                 "message" : "No data found."
270             }
271             return jsonify(response), 400
272         if not "node" in values:
273             response = {
274                 "message" : "No node URL found."
275             }
276             return jsonify(response), 400
277
278         node_url = values["node"]
279         blockchain.add_peer_node(node_url)
280         response = {
281             "message" : "Node added.",
282             "all_nodes" : blockchain.show_peer_nodes()
283         }
284         return jsonify(response), 201
285
286
287
```

node.py

```
290
291     @app.route("/node/<node_url>", methods = ["DELETE"])
292     def remove_node(node_url):
293         if node_url == "" or node_url == None:
294             response = {
295                 "message" : "No node url found."
296             }
297             return jsonify(response), 400
298
299         blockchain.remove_peer_node(node_url)
300         response = {
301             "message" : "Node removed.",
302             "all_nodes" : blockchain.show_peer_nodes()
303         }
304         return jsonify(response), 200
305
306
```

node.py

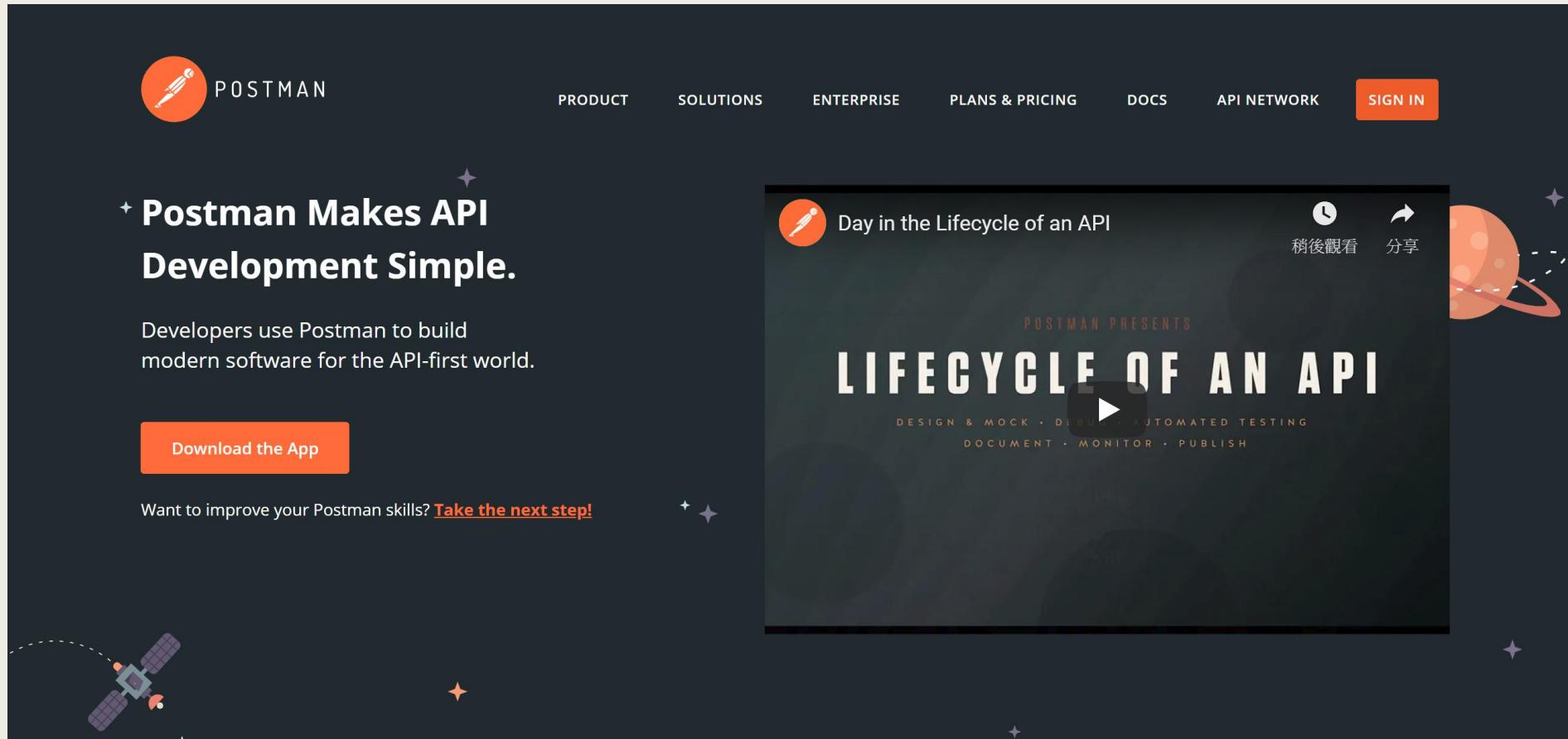
```
306
307  @app.route("/node", methods = ["GET"])
308  def get_nodes():
309      all_nodes = blockchain.show_peer_nodes()
310      response = {
311          "message" : "Showing all nodes.",
312          "all_nodes" : "": all_nodes
313      }
314      return jsonify(response), 200
315
316
317
```

node.py

```
318  
319 ▼ if __name__ == '__main__':  
320     from argparse import ArgumentParser  
321     parser = ArgumentParser()  
322     parser.add_argument("-p", "--port", type = int, default = 5000)  
323     args = parser.parse_args()  
324     port = args.port  
325     wallet = Wallet(port)  
326     blockchain = BlockChain(wallet.public_key, port)  
327     blockchain.load_data()  
328     app.run(host = "127.0.0.1", port = port)  
329  
330  
331
```

Testing

■ Postman



Postman

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a 'My Workspace' dropdown, sync status, and user sign-in information. Below the navigation bar is a toolbar with environment selection, a 'Send' button, and a 'Save' button. The main workspace is divided into several sections: 'Authorization', 'Headers (1)', 'Body', 'Pre-request Script', 'Tests', 'Cookies', and 'Code'. The 'Authorization' section contains a dropdown menu set to 'Inherit auth from parent'. The 'Headers' section has one entry. The 'Body' section is currently empty. The 'Pre-request Script' and 'Tests' sections are also empty. A large yellow box highlights the 'HTTP METHOD' field, which contains 'POST'. Another yellow box highlights the 'HTTP PATH' field, which contains 'localhost:5000/mine'. A red box surrounds both the 'HTTP METHOD' and 'HTTP PATH' fields. A yellow arrow points from the 'HTTP METHOD' label down to the 'POST' field. Another yellow arrow points from the 'HTTP PATH' label to the 'localhost:5000/mine' field. The bottom section is labeled 'Response'.

HTTP METHOD

HTTP PATH

POST

localhost:5000/mine

My Workspace ▾

SYNC OFF

No Environment

Send

Save

POST

localhost:5000/mine

Authorization Headers (1) Body Pre-request Script Tests Cookies Code

Inherit auth from parent

The authorization header will be automatically generated when you send the request. [Learn more about authorization](#)

This request is not inheriting any authorization helper at the moment. Save it in a collection to use the parent's authorization helper.

Response

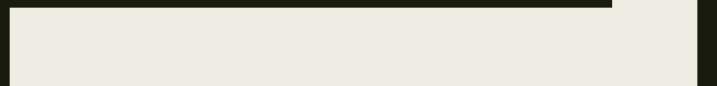
Postman

JSON CONTENT

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there is a yellow bar with the text "JSON CONTENT". Below it, the main window has a header with several environment dropdowns and a "No Environment" dropdown. The method is set to "POST" and the URL is "localhost:5001/transaction". The "Body" tab is selected, indicated by an orange dot. Below the tabs, there are five options: "form-data", "x-www-form-urlencoded", "raw", "binary", and "JSON (application/json)", with "JSON" being the selected option. A red box highlights the JSON payload area, and a yellow arrow points from the "JSON CONTENT" text at the top to this red box. The JSON payload itself is a single-line string representing a JSON object.

```
{"recipient": "30819f300d06092a864886f70d010101050003818d0030818902818100f7cf394756002bf22f315a95fe013158f373f3be134a1f75fb4a6d783bf371c8f024d03c26ed2bf91ec1a9d78b110d83610a598e58139d87f9f0c15a4be0fc01455fe623c699b27449367a3ba53b56d3ba1b399d7c962622156a5c0c5a7f7b41cf77a30ec61070879ef936e2f21e8012b22bd1f1a506773cff353d180a8733f0203010001", "amount": 70}
```

DISCUSSION



Improvements

- Improve Error Handling
- Scalability
- Broadcasting (Async? Queue? Schedule?)
- Mining Difficulty
- VM
- Transaction with (text) message

Applications

- Smart contract
- Decentralized Marketplace
- Decentralized Web storage
- Decentralized Web service
- Decentralized computing (much more difficult)

Smart contract

- Ethereum
- Turing-Complete Virtual Machine
- NOT a supercomputer





謎戀貓 CryptoKitties

● 網絡通暢

可收藏 可繁殖 討人喜歡

收藏並繁殖數字喵咪

開始遊戲

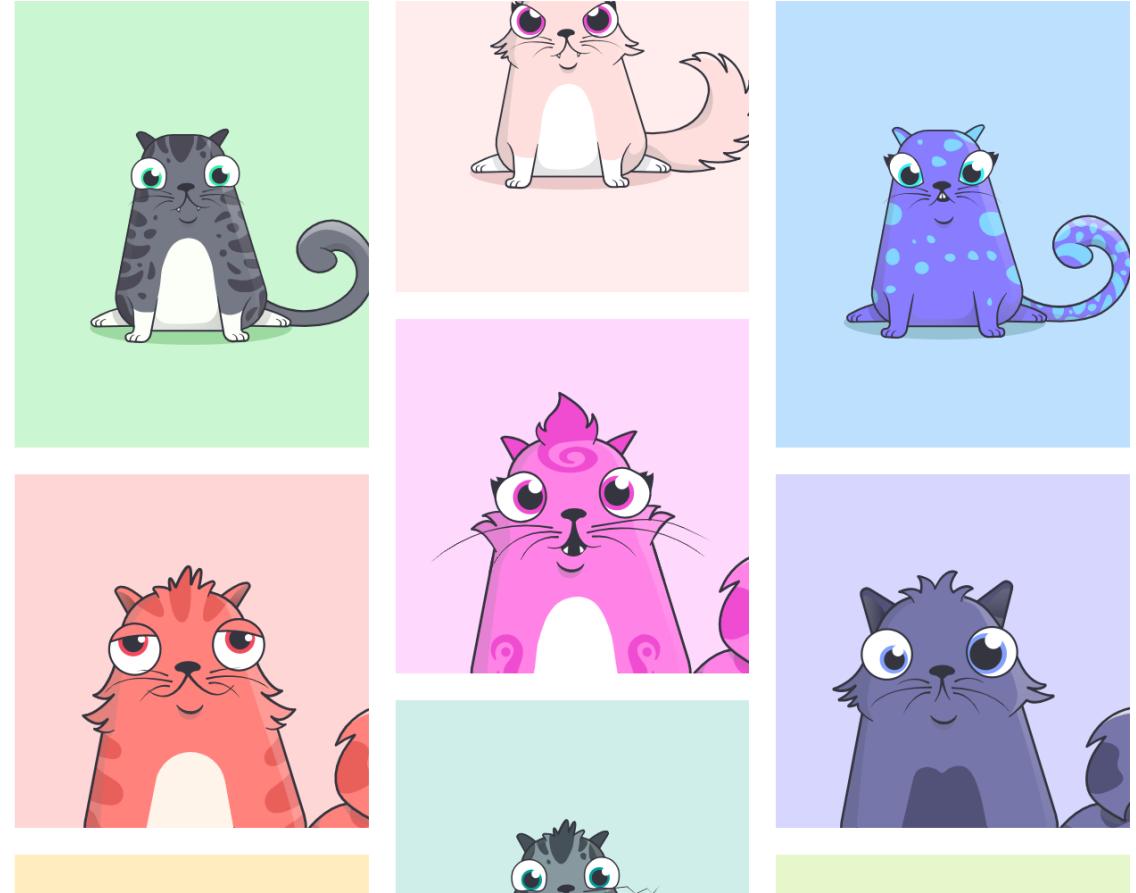
● 貓目錄

Q 搜索

□ 遊戲指南 ▾

≡ 更多 ▾

開始



someone else is

EXIT SCAMMING

10.5508 ♦

+ Pre-Seed: 0.2092 ♦

= Total: 10.7600 ♦

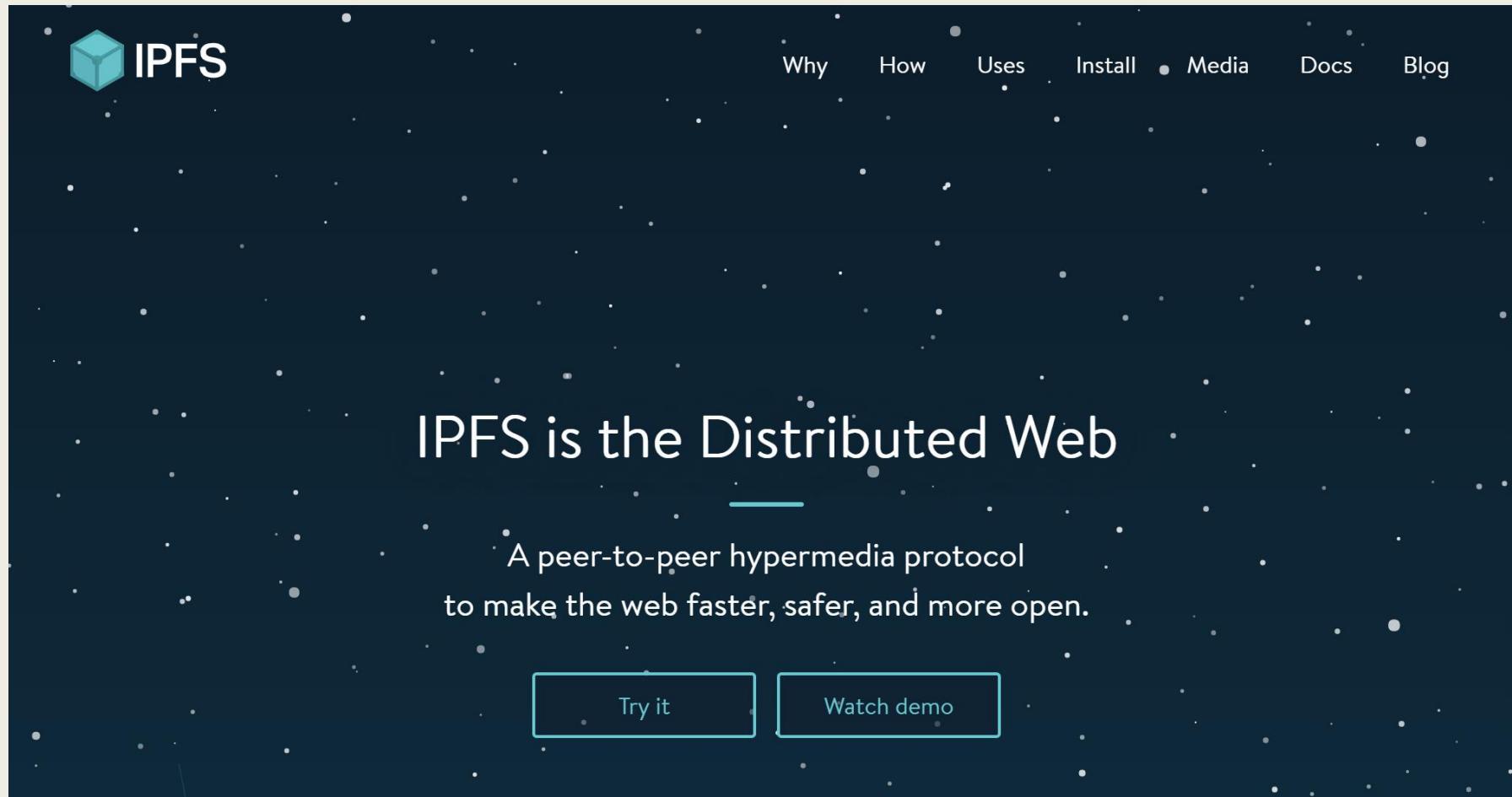
07:47:12

1x 🔑

She's waiting, buy her

Decentralized Web storage

■ IPFS

A screenshot of the IPFS homepage. The background is dark blue with a subtle grid of white dots. In the top left corner is the IPFS logo, which is a teal cube with a white Y-shaped path through it. To the right of the logo, the word "IPFS" is written in a white, sans-serif font. Along the top edge, there are several navigation links: "Why", "How", "Uses", "Install", "Media", "Docs", and "Blog". Below these links, the main headline reads "IPFS is the Distributed Web" in a large, white, sans-serif font. Underneath this headline is a horizontal teal line. Below the line, a descriptive text block states "A peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol to make the web faster, safer, and more open." At the bottom of the page are two rectangular buttons with rounded corners, both containing the word "Try it" in white text. The button on the right also contains the text "Watch demo" below "Try it".

IPFS is the Distributed Web

A peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol
to make the web faster, safer, and more open.

Try it

Watch demo

Decentralized Web service

■ ZeroNet



The image shows the ZeroNet landing page. At the top right is a small globe icon and the text "EN". The main title "ZeroNet" is displayed in a large white font inside a white-bordered box. Below the title is a subtitle: "Open, free and uncensorable websites, using Bitcoin cryptography and BitTorrent network". There are two download links: "Download for Windows" (with a file size of 9.6MB) and "Other platforms and source code". A note below the links says "or Run ZeroNet.exe".

EN

ZeroNet

Open, free and uncensorable websites,
using Bitcoin cryptography and BitTorrent network

Download for Windows or Other platforms and source code

9.6MB · Unpack · Run ZeroNet.exe

PEER-TO-PEER

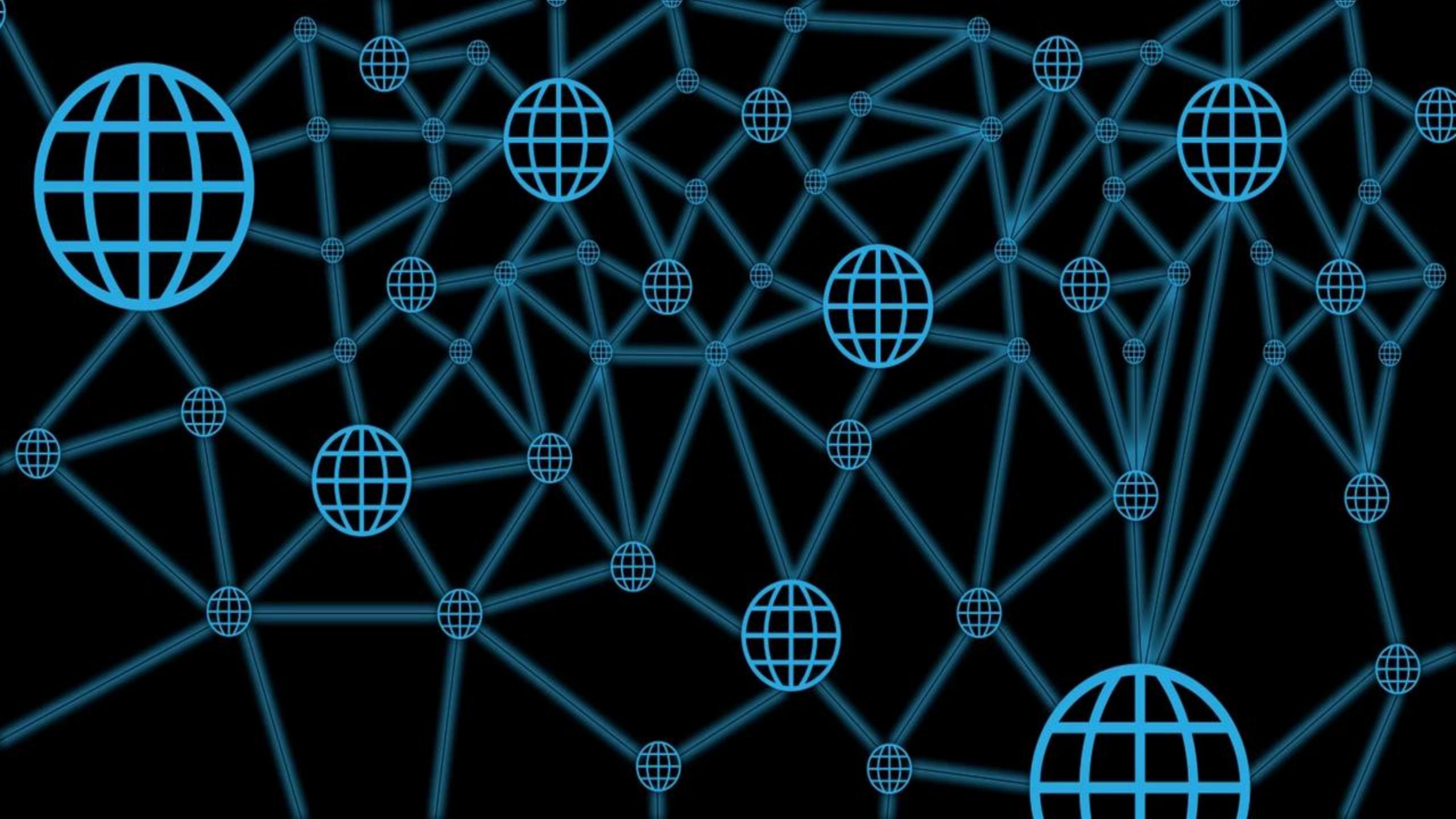
Your content distributed directly to other visitors without any central server.

Uncensored
It's nowhere because it's everywhere!

No hosting costs
Sites are served by visitors.

SIMPLE

No configuration needed:
Download, unpack and start using it.



THE END

