Assignment 2: Bitcoin Scripting TEAM NAME: R3

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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: momN4K37EVXH5vKy4SHdoH8f4wPQWj1A1D
- Address B: <u>mttTUn1T4x8TdnRSmhyXddHYHp9PAxe4CE</u>
- 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: <u>mttTUn1T4x8TdnRSmhyXddHYHp9PAxe4CE</u>
- Address C: <u>mtKd9tean2jMyCp3Aq6NPtVa9482kmKhMg</u>
- 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: fda62790efcbc72aeb81740658d40b150d2030684ad1ce7a2342cf447665ce3a
- Transaction B to C: b5794030000411c489232a8a130b743dfe3544178eb1c45aa7eaeb9d5384f63e

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:

0200000015e9b5da3b2a10f1bdc2bc1cdf5bf72bdbfb17fe71a342ad542ca34956089 995400000006a47304402204a5da3986f33ad7e03dc722ab522f11b87d1f2704e2812f 76a0da9a9eace974b02200c93119a4eed4bd69165bf66b4180b43d51cf0224f1f9a194 cceb28c339eb95d0121029718da345ad0ca75a315c18ad8928c76a2e60267b1506380 623b0d36f7875ee7fdffffff01dfa80400000000001976a91492aabb91d65b2a51409dda b98665853c16a0b20988ac00000000

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig(Unlocking Script):

304402204a5da3986f33ad7e03dc722ab522f11b87d1f2704e2812f76a0da9a9eace974 b02200c93119a4eed4bd69165bf66b4180b43d51cf0224f1f9a194cceb28c339eb95d[ALL]

029718da345ad0ca75a315c18ad8928c76a2e60267b1506380623b0d36f7875ee7

ScriptPubKey(Locking Script):

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 92aabb91d65b2a51409ddab98665853c16a0b209 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

2. Decoding Transaction B to C:

0200000013ace657644cf42237aced14a6830200d150bd458067481eb2ac7cbef9027 a6fd00000006a47304402203e1681090fc43688cbba7ad1e537eaacc448a092462715 34f18b96827d60175c02202381380b09e472faa18f3b68251aa64ad4bb395e2c0ec3dc 2faf087f4b1dec33012103af688bb7e01a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bbb3c75d763f 4c182f4d0aaa9c2fdffffff013f99040000000001976a9148c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5b c5c89d4d0998d0a88ac00000000

Raw Transaction:

Decoded Output:

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig:

304402203e1681090fc43688cbba7ad1e537eaacc448a09246271534f18b96827d60175 c02202381380b09e472faa18f3b68251aa64ad4bb395e2c0ec3dc2faf087f4b1dec33[ALL] 03af688bb7e01a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bbb3c75d763f4c182f4d0aaa9c2

ScriptPubKey:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 8c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5bc5c89d4d0998d0a 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> < Public Key>

- <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

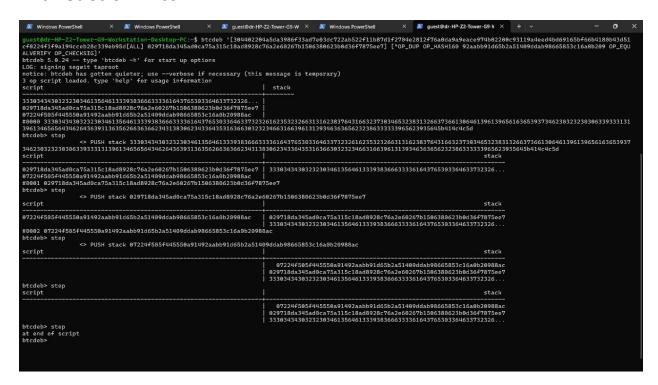
Steps:

- 1. Push <Signature> and <PublicKey> onto the stack.
- 2. Duplicate < PublicKey > using OP_DUP.
- 3. Hash < Public Key > 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:

Transaction A to B:



Transaction B to C:

	3e1681090fc43688cbba7ad1e537eaacc448a09246271534f18b96827d60175c02202381380b09e472faa18f3b68251aa64ad4b 34a7e28bbb3c75d763f4c182f4d0aaa9c2] [OP_DUP OP_HASH160 8c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5bc5c89d4d0998d0a OP_EQUA message is temporary) stack
39623939653437326661613138663362363832353161613634616434626233393566 btcdeb> step	4316535333765616163633434386130393234463237313533346631386239363832376436303137356330323230323338313338 632263300563336463326661683038376634623164656333335b414c4c5d 33433363838636262613761643165353337656161636334344386130393234363237313533346631386239363832376436303137 161363461647346262333935653263306563336463326661663038376634623104656333335b414c4c5d stack
83af688bb7e81a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bbb3c75d763f4c182f4d8aaa9c2 76a9148c7514ec1248811d9ff34ea5bc5c89d4d6998d8a88ac 80881 83af688bb7e81a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bbb3c75d763f4c182f4d8ac btcdeb> step	j aa9c2
76a9148c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5bc5c89d4d6998d6a88ac #8082 76a9148c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5bc5c89d4d8998d6a88ac btcdeb> step	83af688bb7e91a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bbb3c75d763f4c182f4d8aaa9c2 333834343032323033653136383130393066663343336388636262613761643 4d0998d0a88ac stack
btcdeb> step script	76a9148c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5bc5c89d4d6998d0a88ac 03af688bb7e01a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bb3c75d763f4c182f4d0aaa9c2 333034343032323033653136383130393066633433363838636262613761643 stack
btcdeb> step at end of script btcdeb>	76a9148c7514ec1248811d9ffa4ea5bc5c89d4d0998d0a88ac 03af688bb7e01a3edf99cb7765eb9b1e34a7e28bb3c75d763f4c182f4d0aaa9c2 333034343032323033653136383130393066653433363838636262613761643

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:
 - A': 2N4s5FtGrtUXvaDSX7EeRvVXivWSV59Wfqu
 - B': <u>2N8bTRFFJCjbHym23ggBvDpRhe15ukHHcgT</u>
 - C': 2N2jfTTc5q6TxMFtpjpWWntayqrLKpbPMVD

- 3. Transaction from Address A' to Address B'
 - Amount Sent: 0.00309175 BTC BTC (or wallet balance, whichever is lower).
 - Transaction ID: <u>af1f656aa5963e34a585f3b2cfb23f7af69d2466537c65a4503fdfa4aeddfe</u> <u>4d</u>
 - Block Mined: A block was generated to confirm the transaction.
- 4. Transaction from Address B' to Address C'
 - UTXO Used: The UTXO from the previous transaction (Address A' to Address B') was used as input.
 - Amount Sent: 0.00308975 BTC (after transaction fee deduction).
 - Transaction ID:
 <u>ac0e699da151c2b20a33ecccfba69b40c063d3c35fddd2aa95ed4797e37</u>
 2266e
 - Block Mined: A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

Transaction IDs

- Transaction 1 (Address A' to Address B'): <u>af1f656aa5963e34a585f3b2cfb23f7af69d2466537c65a4503fdfa4aeddfe</u> 4d
- Transaction 2 (Address B' to Address C'): <u>ac0e699da151c2b20a33ecccfba69b40c063d3c35fddd2aa95ed4797e37</u> 2266e

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 A' to Address B')

Raw Transaction:

Decoded Output:

- Extracted Scripts:
 - ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):
 OP_HASH160 7f7111e8c820d9fe1d542bbed7366db451d439ee
 OP_EQUAL"
 - ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address B'):

<u>OP_RETURN</u> <u>aa21a9ed1f9a86d172acfb72daf58c2c95d2fee4803b1bbc2e65cd211629a0694</u> <u>53b5e00</u>

Transaction 2 (Address B' to Address C'):

Decoded Output:

- Extracted Scripts:
 - ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):
 00141bf97643fa10d2fa6307fc7453abe45d01947160
 - ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address C'):
 OP_HASH160 a85d6ac816be47ee8c47bae27097c94f84113a46
 OP_EQUAL

2.3 Structure of Challenge and Response Scripts:

1. Locking Script (Challenge)

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

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> < Public Key>

- <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':

```
guested: MP-Z2-Tower-G9-Workstation-Desktop-PC:-$ btcdeb '[00]41bf97643fa10d2fa6307fc7453abe45d01947160] [OP_HASH160 a85d6ac816be47ee8c47bae27097c94f84113a46 OP_EQUAL]' btcdeb 5.0.24 — type 'btcdeb h' for start up options
LOG: signing segwit tarproot
notice: btcdeb has gotten quieter; use —-verbose if necessary (this message is temporary)
2 op script loaded. type 'help' for usage information
script | stack |
00]41bf97643fa10d2fa6307fc7453abe45d01947160 |
00]43d546ac816bb447ee8c47bae27697c94f84113a4687 |
00]43d546ac816bb447ee8c47bae27697c94f84113a4687 |
00]41d5456ac816bb447ee8c47bae27697c94f84113a4687 |
00]41d5456ac816bb47ee8c47bae27697c94f84113a4687 |
00]41d546ac816bb47ee8c47bae27697c94f84113a4687 |
00]41d547643fa10d2fa6307fc7453abe45d01947160 |
00]41d547
```

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 191 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 170 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> < Public Key>

- 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>)P_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG</pkh>	<signature> :PublicKey></signature>	None
P2SH -P2WPKH	OP_HASH160 <redeemscripthash> OP_EQUAL</redeemscripthash>	. <redeemscript></redeemscript>	<signature> :PublicKey></signature>

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:

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

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:

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

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:143 vBytes

Weight:572WU

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

3.4 Why SegWit Transactions Are Smaller

Advantages of SegWit:

- Witness Data Separation: SegWit moves signatures and public keys (witness data) outside the main transaction structure. This reduces the effective transaction size.
- Increased Block Capacity: With transactions taking up less space, more transactions can fit into each block, improving Bitcoin's overall throughput.
- Lower Transaction Fees: Since Bitcoin fees are based on transaction size (measured in vBytes), SegWit transactions cost less due to their smaller size.

Technical Perspective:

- P2PKH Transactions (Legacy): The public key and signature are embedded in the main transaction data, making them bulkier.
- P2SH-P2WPKH Transactions (SegWit): The public key and signature are moved to the witness section, which benefits from a size discount, reducing the overall transaction weight.

3.5 Key Benefits of SegWit Transactions

- Cost Efficiency: Reduced transaction size leads to lower fees.
- Higher Transaction Volume: More transactions fit into each block, enhancing throughput.
- Scalability Improvements: SegWit enables advanced scaling solutions like the Lightning Network.
- Better Security: It eliminates transaction malleability, making Bitcoin transactions more secure.

3.6 Conclusion

SegWit transactions (P2SH-P2WPKH) are significantly smaller and more efficient than legacy transactions (P2PKH). By separating witness data, SegWit reduces transaction size, leading to lower fees and improved block efficiency. Additionally, SegWit lays the groundwork for Bitcoin's long-term scalability and future advancements.