Blockchain Fundamentals:

Creating your own Blockchain

Jordan Baczuk





1.2 What is Blockchain?

Banking Law **Real Estate** Healthcare **Education** Voting Government Security **Charities Sharing Economy**

1. Blockchain

A data structure of time ordered events on which nodes in a distributed network can agree based on a consensus algorithm.

→ Data Structure

A chain of blocks linked by references to the previous block's hash

→ Time Order

Order of events is established

→ Consensus

Network participants agree on what is a valid block. E.g. based on a proof-of-work (hash value threshold).

Block o

Header

Version 01000000 (1) **Previous Block Hash**

000000 (no previous block)

Transaction Merkle Hash

0x3ba3edfd7a7b12b27ac72c3e67768f6 17fc81bc3888a51323a9fb8aa4b1e5e4a

Time 1296688602 (2/2/11 11:16) Bits 0x207fffff (PoW target)

Nonce 0x02000000

Hash



0x0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328b f5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206

Block 1

Header

Version 01000000 (1) **Previous Block Hash**

0x0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328b f5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206

Transaction Merkle Hash

0x44aa82c19492f2b2bdbd379618e3aca oaf5b120df4864daaf28623bb34ec4bed

Time 1538228638 (9/29/18 1:43)

Bits 0x207fffff (PoW target)

Nonce 0x01000000

Hash

0x172ec34bd4e15ce07b48cc82b3bf4b0 3b24f66f37e7c68e61a51fbbd63fc2c92



Introduction ~

Resources >

Innovation

Participate ~

FAQ

English ~

Bitcoin for Individuals

Bitcoin is the easiest way to transact at a very low cost.



Mobile payments made easy



Security and control over your money



Works everywhere, anytime

Bitcoin P2P e-cash paper

Satoshi Nakamoto satoshi at vistomail.com

Fri Oct 31 14:10:00 EDT 2008

• Previous message: Fw: SHA-3 lounge

peer-to-peer, with no trusted third party.

• Messages sorted by: [date] [thread] [subject] [author]

I've been working on a new electronic cash system that's fully

```
The paper is available at:
http://www.bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf

The main properties:
Double-spending is prevented with a peer-to-peer network.
No mint or other trusted parties.
Participants can be anonymous.
New coins are made from Hashcash style proof-of-work.
The proof-of-work for new coin generation also powers the network to prevent double-spending.
```

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

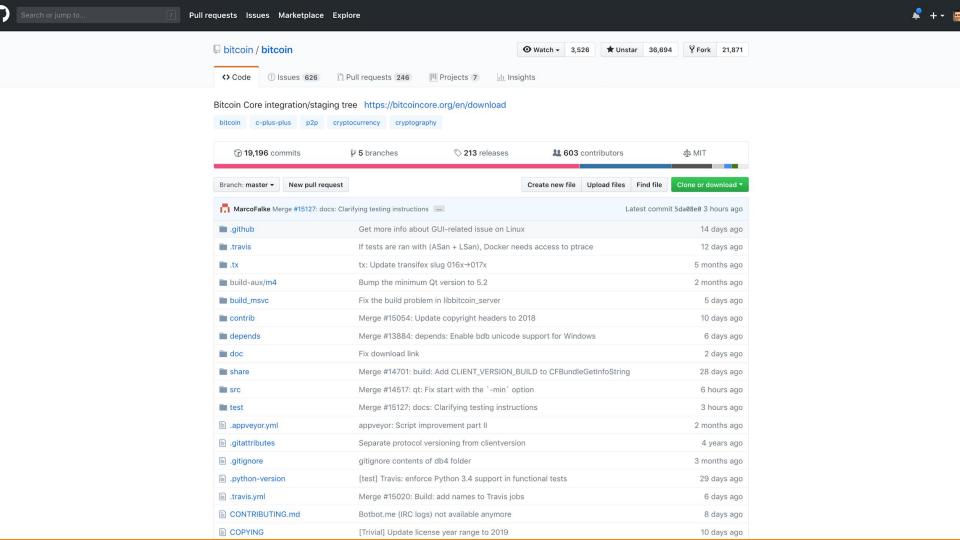
allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without the burdens of going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as honest nodes control the most CPU power on the network, they can generate the longest chain and outpace any attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcasted on a best effort basis. and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would

Full paper at: http://www.bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf

Satoshi Nakamoto

The Cryptography Mailing List Unsubscribe by sending "unsubscribe cryptography" to <u>majordomo at metzdowd.com</u>



Section 2: Fundamentals

2: Fundamentals

- 2.1 Blocks
- 2.2 Transactions
- 2.3 Script
- 2.4 Addresses
- 2.5 Mining

2.1 Blocks

\$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0

Block Structure

1. Block Header (80B)

The metadata that is hashed to produce the block hash

2. Transaction Counter (var int)

The number of transactions in the block

3. Transactions

The raw transaction data for all transactions in the block

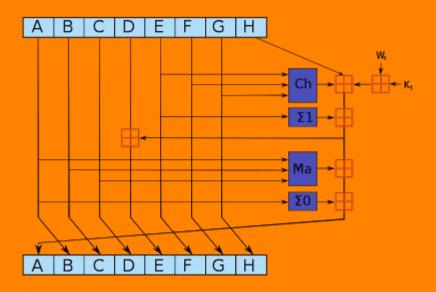
1. Block Header

- → Version (4B)
 Block format version
- → Previous Block Hash (32B)
 Hash of the preceding block
- Merkle Root Hash (32B)
 Hash of all transactions
- → Time (4B)

 Epoch timestamp
- → Bits (4B)
 Compact format of the hash target
- → Nonce (4B)
 Number incremented during mining

\$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206

SHA256



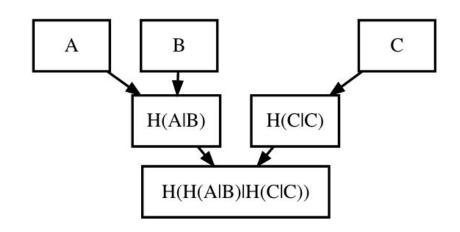
<u>Diagram</u> created by kockmeyer, <u>CC BY-SA 3.0</u>.

Merkle Trees

Row 1: Transaction hashes (TXIDs)
(A is coinbase; C can spend output from B)

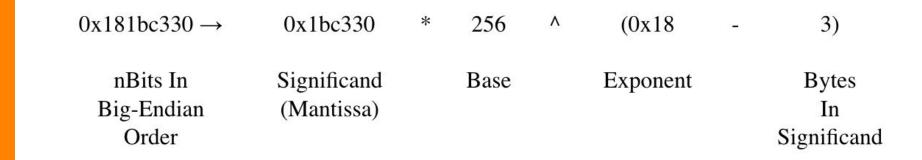
Row 2: Hashes of paired TXIDs

Merkle root



Example Merkle Tree Construction [Hash function H() = SHA256(SHA256())]

nBits - compact format



Converting nBits Into A Target Threshold

1. Block Header

- → Version 01000000 (1)
- → Merkle Root Hash 3ba3edfd7a7b12b27ac72c3e67768f617fc81bc38 88a51323a9fb8aa4b1e5e4a
- Time dae5494d (1296688602 Wednesday, February 2, 2011 11:16:42 PM GMT)
- → Nonce 02000000 (2)

\$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206

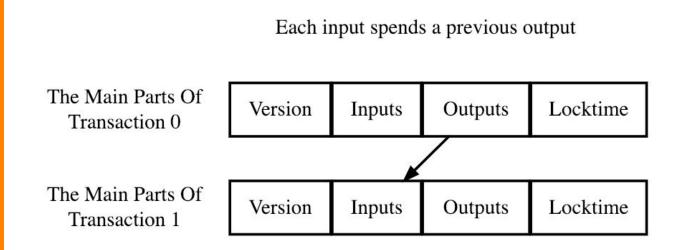
\$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206 0
01000000

Transactions

331875e7fdc924999784467a13a96d980e04fadc7dc61859f38b279c72242de7

Inputs		Outputs	
3aYtFTY3H6Vp1NQLTJ uBQ8tvswuKgQ82Ro	14.55036232 BTC	3PzbAbCdefgWBu6kciJ p3tPw7Hmf8QBZE7	22.4577213 BTC
3aYtFTY3H6Vp1NQLTJ uBQ8tvswuKgQ82Ro	14.55022179 BTC	3HrSWAtu1ri3tXsd5P WjP6esCd8ebZcv8y	6.642641 BTC

Inputs and Outputs



Each output waits as an Unspent TX Output (UTXO) until a later input spends it

2.2 Transactions

```
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206 0
2b27ac72c3e67768f617fc81bc3888a51323a9fb8aa4b1e5e4adae5494dffff7f200200000001010000000
d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f32303039204368616e63656c6c6f72206f6e20627269
6e6b206f66207365636f6e64206261696c6f757420666f722062616e6b73ffffffff0100f2052a0100000
0434104678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e03909a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef38
c4f35504e51ec112de5c384df7ba0b8d578a4c702b6bf11d5fac00000000
```

Tx Structure

- Version (4B)
 Transaction format version
- → Flag (2B Array)
 Optional, used for witness data
- Input Counter (var int)
 Number of inputs
- → Inputs
 List of transaction inputs to be spent
- Output Counter (var int)
 Number of outputs
- Outputs
 List of transaction outputs to send to

Tx Structure cont.

→ Witnesses Optional list of witness data (if flag is

set)

→ Lock time (4B) Block height or timestamp that indicates when the tx will be final.



- → Version (4B)
 01000000 (1)
- → Flag (2B Array)
 N/A
- → Input Counter (var int) 01 (1)
- → Output Counter (var int) 01 (1)

```
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
0
00000003ba3edfd7a7b12b27ac72c3e67768f617fc81bc3888a51323a9fb8aa4b
1e5e4adae5494dffff7f200200000001 010000000 01
ffffff4d04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f323030
39204368616e63656c6c6f72206f6e206272696e6b206f66207365636f6e64206
261696c6f757420666f722062616e6b73ffffffff 01
00f2052a01000000434104678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e03
909a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef38c4f35504e51ec112de5c384df7ba0b
8d578a4c702b6bf11d5fac 00000000
```

Tx Structure cont.

→ Outputs

00f2052a01000000434104678afdb0fe5 548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e039 09a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef38 c4f35504e51ec112de5c384df7ba0b8d5 78a4c702b6bf11d5fac

- → Witnesses
 N/A
- → Lock time (4B) 00000000 (N/A)

```
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
0
00000003ba3edfd7a7b12b27ac72c3e67768f617fc81bc3888a51323a9fb8aa4b
1e5e4adae5494dffff7f200200000001 01000000 01
fffffff4d04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f323030
39204368616e63656c6c6f72206f6e206272696e6b206f66207365636f6e64206
261696c6f757420666f722062616e6b73ffffffff 01
00f2052a01000000434104678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e03
909a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef38c4f35504e51ec112de5c384df7ba0b
8d578a4c702b6bf11d5fac 00000000
```

Input Structure

- → Previous tx hash (32B)
 Tx Hash of output to be spent
- Previous utxo index (4B)
 Index of the specific output (txs can have multiple outputs)
- scriptSig Length (var int)
 Length of scriptSig in bytes
- scriptSig Executed before the scriptPubKey, which must return true in order to spend
- → Sequence Number
 Used as relative locktime



Input Structure

- Previous tx hash (32B) (all zeroes. N/A for coinbase transaction)
- Previous utxo index (4B) ffffffff (N/A for coinbase transaction)
- scriptSig Length (var int) 4d (77 Bytes)
- scriptSig 04ffff001d0104455468652054696d6573 2030332f4a616e2f32303...73
- **Sequence Number** ffffffff

```
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
0
00000003ba3edfd7a7b12b27ac72c3e67768f617fc81bc3888a51323a9fb8aa4b
1e5e4adae5494dffff7f200200000001010000000100
fffffff 4d
04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f323030392043686
```

16e63656c6c6f72206f6e206272696e6b206f66207365636f6e64206261696c6f 757420666f722062616e6b73 ffffffff

0100f2052a01000000434104678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e 03909a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef38c4f35504e51ec112de5c384df7ba 0b8d578a4c702b6bf11d5fac00000000

Coinbase Message

Satoshi Nakamoto

\$ printf

"04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e 2f32303039204368616e63656c6c6f72206f6e206272696e6 b206f66207365636f6e64206261696c6f757420666f722062 616e6b73" | xxd -r -p && echo

♦♦EThe Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks

Output Structure

- → Coin value (8B)
 Amount of coin being sent in satoshis
 (1e8 satoshis per Bitcoin)
- scriptPubKey Length (var int)
 Length of scriptPubKey in bytes
- → scriptPubKey Executed after the scriptSig (provided when this output is spent in the future)



- → Coin value (8B)
 00f2052a01000000 (50 BTC or
 5000000000 satoshis)
- scriptPubKey Length (var int) 43 (67 Bytes)
- → scriptPubKey

4104678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7 105cd6a828e03909a67962e0ea1f61de b649f6bc3f4cef38c4f35504e51ec112de 5c384df7ba0b8d578a4c702b6bf11d5fa c

```
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockhash 0
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
$ bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock
0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206
0
00000003ba3edfd7a7b12b27ac72c3e67768f617fc81bc3888a51323a9fb8aa4b
455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f32303039204368616e63656c6c6f7
2206f6e206272696e6b206f66207365636f6e64206261696c6f757420666f7220
62616e6b73ffffffff01 00f2052a01000000 43
4104678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e03909a67962e0ea1f61d
eb649f6bc3f4cef38c4f35504e51ec112de5c384df7ba0b8d578a4c702b6bf11d
5fac 00000000
```

Script

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 306e2ea1eed91bf66dfe5d94f3957d4ba63bde84 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

2.3 Script

```
script
                                                                      stack
030cfcefa07af9dd6dbe770b87d7dbdd2c31ba7f4fcf8f3a1196d502f13561b046
OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
306e2ea1eed91bf66dfe5d94f3957d4ba63bde84
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG
#0000 0
btcdeb> step
```

Script Example P2PKH

P2PKH is a pay-to-public key-hash script where the coins are sent to the hash of a public key. In order to spend them, the scriptSig must provide the public key and a valid signature using the private key.

```
scriptPubKey (raw): 76a914306e2ea1eed91bf66dfe5d94f3957d4ba63bde8488ac
scriptPubKey (assembly): OP_DUP OP_HASH160
PUSHDATA(20)[306e2ea1eed91bf66dfe5d94f3957d4ba63bde84] OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Addresses

3J98t1WpEZ73CNmQviecrnyiWrnqRhWNLy

Address Types

- → Pay to Pubkey Hash (P2PKH)
 Hash of a public key
- → Pay to Script Hash (P2SH) Hash of a script, must provide redeem script that hashes to the right value
- → Bech32 (Segregated Witness)
 Custom encoding, represents witness scripts

Bitcoin Cryptography

- Uses Elliptic Curve secp256k1
- Currently uses ECDSA for transaction signing
- supports compressed public keys (33 bytes instead of 65 bytes)

Mining

0x0000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f

50 BTC

Block Validation

- → Block Hash Must be <= network target</p>
- → Timestamp
 - Greater than median time of last11 blocks
 - ♦ < 2 hours in the future
- → Transactions
 - No double spends
 - Spends are authorized
 - Valid coinbase tx exists

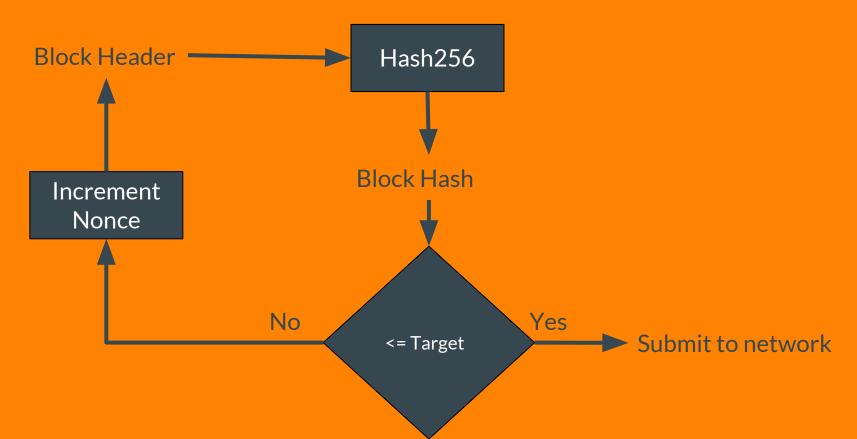
Proof of Work Consensus

Target:

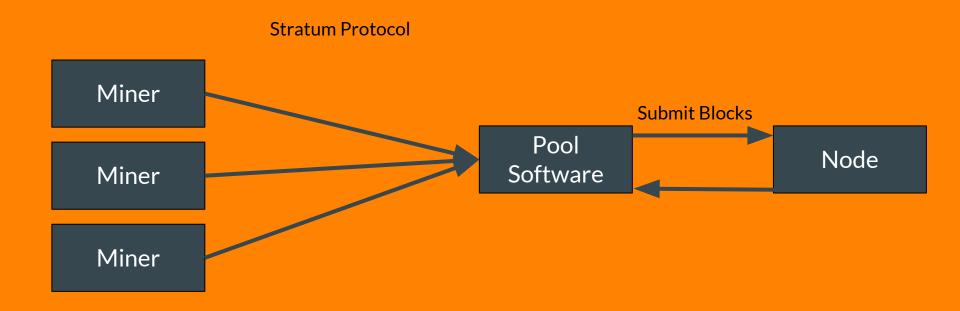
Example Solution:

00000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f

Mining Process



Pools and Mining Optimizations



Section 3: Design

Customizations

- Branding
 - Rename project
 - Change address prefixes
- → Networking
 - Ports, message prefixes, seeds
- → Consensus Rules
 - Max coin supply, block rewards, halving interval
 - ♦ Max block size, block time
 - Activate BIPs, clear checkpoint data

Customizations

- Consensus (cont.)
 - New genesis block
 - Difficulty retargeting interval
- → Standards
 - ◆ OP_RETURN data limit
- → Advanced
 - Premine

Resources

- Bitcoin Wiki: https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/
- Bitcoin Stackexchange: https://bitcoin.stackexchange.com
- Bitcoin.org: https://bitcoin.org/en/developer-documentation
- Learncoin source code: https://github.com/jbaczuk/learncoin
- Course Lessons: https://github.com/jbaczuk/blockchain-fundamentals
- Course chatroom: https://discord.gg/DaREKEP