CS- 216 INTRODUCTION TO BLOCKCHAIN BITCOIN SCRIPTING

Team Members:

- KARI SAI BABU (230001036)
- BUDIREDDY DEVI SRI PRASAD (230001015)
- BUKYA GNANIKA(230041007)

INTRODUCTION:

This report documents our implementation and analysis of Bitcoin transactions using both Legacy (P2PKH) and SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) address formats. We interacted with the Bitcoin Core daemon (bitcoind) in regtest mode to create and analyze transactions, focusing on understanding the scripting mechanisms that powers Bitcoin's transaction validation process

. Environment Setup :

We used the following environment for this assignment:

- Bitcoin Core v25.0 in regtest mode
- Python 3.9 with the bitcoinrpc library for interacting with the Bitcoin daemon
- Configuration parameters: paytxfee=0.0001

fallbackfee=0.0002

mintxfee=0.00001

txconfirmtarget=1

WORKFLOW

Transaction from A to B:

Transaction from B to C:

```
Ensuring wallet is loaded...

Mining a block to confirm the A-to-8 transaction...

Listing unspent outputs for Address 8...

Found UTNO: ('toid: 'e6cf299648a5882f98494942a486f973eb12889d1cacd407d3a7', 'vout': 0, 'address': 'mtMTCNAwjSokU533UhavEj7tZP9bmEK7V7', 'label': 'Address 8', 'scriptPubKey': '76a9148cc09b3d8eded6ad6d1d506d883ed8c3edc2326388ac', 'amount': 0 cerimal(11.0000000001), 'confirmations': 1, 'spendable': True, 'solvable': True, 'desc': 'pin([9a934478]44h/lh/0h/0/)07]03046e6c5dalbcea2761226376422460983754224672a)#av9n88yv', 'parent_descs': ['pkh(tpubO6k2vbkr'h7Z4byUe3n2i.F7J10ilv7z0h142Pxhtzs5VajfePTmHsFZxEjfrzc1a88nxbTjKBpfjsTMviXQF1FZEgf6xJlbcvduJyUEQfTKF/44h/lh/0h/0/0/]a934478J44bclx03'], 'safe': True}

Creating raw transaction from 8 to C...

Raw transaction of 20000000001a7630744aclc9x8612eb7373044a2ad4b994elbe533304f58238a5489625cfe60000000000197fa914af9a006c659fc17d0faa3b8dc2a93a9c89d9b4e88ac70c9fa020000000197fa9148ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d883ed8c3edc232638aa

800000000

Signing the transaction...

Signed transaction 20000000001a7d3074daclc9x8812eb7373044a2ad4994elbe533304f58238a5499625cfe6000000000197fa914af9a006c659fc17d0faa3b8dc2a93a9c89d9b4e88ac70c9fa0200000001976a91496acf46a6d6d1d506d883ed8c3edc2a02ad4994elbe533304f58238a5490000000197fa914af9a006c659fc17d0faa3b8dc2a93a9c89d9b04e88ac70c9fa0200000001976a91496acf46ad6d1d506d883ed8c3edc2a02ad4994elbe533304f58238a5490000000197fa914af9a006c659fc17d0faa3b8dc2a93a9c89d9b04e88ac70c9fa0200000001976a9148ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d883ed8c3edc2326388acd000000000

Broadcasting the transaction...

Transaction 8 to C broadcasted, toid: 4ca55c54a744472c715f05d5ae774a1270984250d0e991f6ad3al4c1e3d46c3bc
```

DECODED SCRIPTS:

Transaction A to B (Input for B to C):

Transaction B to C:

SCRIPT STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION MECHANISM

Challenge Script (scriptPubKey from A to B)

- Structure: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG o OP_DUP: Duplicates the top stack item (public key).
- OP HASH160: Hashes the public key to a 20-byte hash.
- : The hash of Address B's public key (4243e643...cefa).
- OP_EQUALVERIFY: Checks if the provided public key hash matches the one in the script.
- o OP CHECKSIG: Verifies the signature matches the public key.
- Purpose: Locks the funds to Address B, requiring the owner to provide a valid signature and public key.

Response Script (scriptSig from B to C)

- Structure:
- : Proves ownership by signing the transaction with Address B's private key.
- : The key corresponding to Address B, which must hash to the pubKeyHash in the scriptPubKey.
- Purpose: Unlocks the UTXO by satisfying the challenge script's conditions.

How They Work Together

- 1. Execution: The scriptSig () is concatenated with the scriptPubKey (OP_DUP OP HASH160 OP EQUALVERIFY OP CHECKSIG). Stack execution:
 - 1. and are pushed onto the stack.
 - 2. OP_DUP duplicates.
 - 3. OP_HASH160 hashes the to a 20-byte hash.
 - 4. is pushed and compared with OP_EQUALVERIFY.
 - 5. OP_CHECKSIG verifies against and the transaction data. If all checks pass, the UTXO is spendable.
- 2. Validation: O The public key 03cc8e58...bb86 hashes to 4243e643...cefa, matching the scriptPubKey's pubKeyHash. O The signature is valid for the transaction, as confirmed by its successful broadcast.

VALIDATION USING BITCOIN DEBUGGER

To validate using a Bitcoin script debugger (e.g., libbitcoin or an online tool like script_verify):

1. Inputs:

- 2. o scriptSig: 473044...9bb86
- 3. o scriptPubKey: 76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac
- 4. Transaction context: The signed transaction data (02000000...00000000).
- 5. Execution: Step through the opcodes, ensuring: The public key hashes correctly.
 - The signature verifies against the transaction hash and public key.
- 6. Result: The script evaluates to TRUE, confirming correctness. (The real-world broadcast success also implies this.)

DEBUGGER:

```
| 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5
```

```
nput tx index = 0; tx input vout = 0; value = 100000000
ot witness stack of size 0
op script loaded. type 'help' for usage information
04402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1.
30fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a
<< scriptPubKey >>>
HASH160
__
ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263
 _EQUALVERIFY
 PUSH stack 304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1e758b37740220336cb429e1d0198ae7fcf9281171db0286d2dc0caa1d20ac586a3db3b6450cdf01
00fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a | 304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1...
<< scriptPubKey >>>
P_DUP
P_HASH160
__
ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263
P_EQUALVERIFY
 <> PUSH stack 030fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a
                                                              030fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a
                                                               304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1
 _HASH160
cd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263
_EQUALVERIFY
<< scriptPubKey >>>
tcdeb> step
```

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION:

- Matching: The scriptSig correctly responds to the scriptPubKey from A to B. The public key hashes to the expected value, and the signature is valid.
- Locking/Unlocking: The P2PKH mechanism ensures only the private key holder for Address B can spend the funds, which they did successfully.
- Workflow: The TXID 1debec15...3b96 (A to B) provided the UTXO spent in TXID d32795...9021 (B to C), linking the transactions in the blockchain.

Part 2: P2SH-SegWit Address Transactions

WORKFLOW:

Transactions:

```
    Loading Wallet 'testwallet'...

☑ Wallet 'segwit_wallet' is loaded.

    Generating P2SH-SegWit addresses...

    Address A': 2N15kwAV3iPnCTqqngPiSGq1XZdr4JUtade

    Address B': 2N65rZD6iSxMvL5E5aSwAANkTT9Yn3F5Lec

    Address C': 2NBuYAX5nwLMheXSEphAYNLz8Dy7WTYJEuv

Funding Address A' with 1 BTC...
▼ Transaction ID (Funding A'): 0db653bace18134cb4fc981af8b704682390ffdc6e090ea3c6fba662edd477fd

    Mining 1 block to confirm the transaction...

    Creating Transaction A' → B'...

✓ Transaction A' → B' broadcasted: 324ccdd8f9f191cd847b231b6923d10bc653488dfa9eaab72eff036f17827add

    Mining 1 block to confirm A' → B'...

    Creating Transaction B' → C'...

✓ Transaction B' → C' broadcasted: 640704498feaf05379fe77952ab7200cbd9f47a71a993229980cbbe0b355b7f3

    Mining 1 block to confirm B' → C'...

    Decoding Transactions...

Transactions completed successfully!
• TXID A' → B': 324ccdd8f9f191cd847b231b6923d10bc653488dfa9eaab72eff036f17827add

    TXID B' → C': 640704498feaf05379fe77952ab7200cbd9f47a71a993229980cbbe0b355b7f3
```

Decoded Scripts:

Transaction A To B:

```
The state of the s
```

Transaction B To C:

SCRIPT STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION MECHANISM:

Transaction A to B:

- Challenge Script (scriptPubKey, vout[0]): O OP_HASH160 784cfb16fe2e63......c6dd9b884eb2446 OP_EQUAL O Structure: P2SH, locking funds to a script hash. The redeeming script must hash to b5722cf7...3e81. O Purpose: Requires the spender (Address B) to provide a script that matches this hash and satisfies its conditions.
- Response (for input, not this tx's unlocking): This output becomes the challenge for B to C, so its unlocking is analyzed there.

Transaction B to C

- Challenge Script (from A-to-B vout[0]): OP_HASH160 784cfb16fe2e63.......6dd9b884eb2446 OP_EQUAL Redeem Script: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 Hashes to b5722cf7...3e81 (via RIPEMD160(SHA256(redeem_script))). This is a P2WPKH script: OP_0.
- Response Script (scriptSig + witness): ScriptSig: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 (redeem script). Witness: Structure: The redeem script is provided in scriptSig and hashed to match the P2SH challenge. The witness provides the signature and public key for the P2WPKH inner script.
- Execution: P2SH validation: Hash the scriptSig (00146d97...2231) and compare with b5722cf7...3e81. It matches. Execute the redeem script: OP_0 6d97c3dd...2231. P2WPKH validation: Push from witness, hash it (HASH160), and compare with 6d97c3dd...2231. Verify with and transaction data using OP_CHECKSIG. If both pass, the input is valid.

VALIDATION USING BITCOIN DEBUGGER

Using a Bitcoin script debugger (e.g., libbitcoin-explorer or an online tool):

- 1. A to B Input: o ScriptSig: 0581b15075a20039792c4f81b049977294046fffdf5e3ace352622c51146d133 o Witness: o Previous scriptPubKey (assumed P2SH): Hash the redeem script and validate P2WPKH. o Result: Stack evaluates to TRUE if signature is valid.
- B to C Input: o ScriptSig: 640704498feaf05379fe77952ab7200cbd9f47a71a993229980cbbe0b355b7f3 o Witness: o
 ScriptPubKey: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187 o Steps: Hash redeem script → matches P2SH hash.
 Execute P2WPKH → pubkey hash matches, signature verifies. o Result: TRUE if all checks pass.

Both transactions use SegWit (P2WPKH nested in P2SH), reducing fees via vsize (166 vs. 247 bytes size).

VALIDATION USING BITCOIN DEBUGGER

Using a Bitcoin script debugger (e.g., libbitcoin-explorer or an online tool):

- 1. A to B Input: O ScriptSig: 160014fdc41673aff4662df73601bc370dce2fc08e1732 O Witness: O Previous scriptPubKey (assumed P2SH): Hash the redeem script and validate P2WPKH. O Result: Stack evaluates to TRUE if signature is valid.
- 2. B to C Input: o ScriptSig: 1600146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 o Witness: o ScriptPubKey: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187 o Steps: Hash redeem script → matches P2SH hash. Execute P2WPKH → pubkey hash matches, signature verifies. o Result: TRUE if all checks pass.

Both transactions use SegWit (P2WPKH nested in P2SH), reducing fees via vsize (166 vs. 247 bytes size).

0006 OP_EQUALVERIFY tcdeb> step	304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1
<pre>cccep> step</pre>	Stack
P_CHECKSIG 0007 OP_CHECKSIG	690fe6c5da1bcea77612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b083f5d374e22fC7a 304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982409fce64c8b1
tcdeb>step valChecksig() sigversion=0 val Checksig Pre-Tapscript	
enericTransactionSignatureChecker::CheckECDSASignature(71 len	fr:9824676;cs64:81:e758:37749229336:b429e148198ae7fcf9281171drb9286d2dc0caa1d29ac586a3db3b6459cdf01 180883f5d374e22fc7a 88ac
pubkey.VerifyECDSASignature(sig=304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39cel 94d161161c5266952b53b4ce88090ff0b9e): result: success	p21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1e758b37740220336cb429e1d0198ae7fcf9281171db0286d2dc0caa1d20ac586a3db3b6450cdf, sighash-07dec1c1a767456ff32a9fee6c1
<> POP stack <> POP stack	
<> PUSH stack 01	
cript	stack
tcdeb> stack	
01> 01 (top)	

script	stack .
OP_DUP OP_HASH160 8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0003 OP_DUP btcdeb> step <> PUSH stack 030fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf917 script	030fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a 304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1 - - - - -
OP_HASH160 8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0004 OP_HASH160 btcdeb> step	
script	stack
8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0005 8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 btcdeb> step	8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 030fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a 304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1
<pre><> PUSH stack 8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23</pre>	
script 	stack +
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 8ccd9b3d0eded6ad6d1d506d803ed8c3edc23263 030fe6c5da1bcea27612263fa42b0e8acf9172366f4f23410b983f5d374e22fc7a 304402201e2a7a160b0a0aae39ceb21c857dceb0620513fc982469fce64c8b1
#0006 OP_EQUALVERIFY	
btcdeb> step <> POP stack <> POP stack <> POP stack <> PUSH stack 01 <> POP stack	

SCRIPT STRUCTURE COMPARISON

P2PKH (Legacy)

- Challenge Script (scriptPubKey): Hex: 76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac ASM: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <20-byte-pubkeyhash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG Size: 25 bytes 76 (1) + a9 (1) + 14 (1) + <20-byte-hash> (20) + 88ac (2).
- Response Script (scriptSig): O Hex: 47304402206b5dac1ff943...012103cc8e58e4ae5018021b... O ASM: <71-byte-sig> <33-byte-pubkey> O Size: 107 bytes (variable, depends on signature length) **47** (1) + <70-byte-sig> (70) + 01 (1) + <33-byte-pubkey> (33) + overhead (2).
- Total Script Size: 132 bytes (25 + 107), all in the base transaction.

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit)

- Challenge Script (scriptPubKey): Hex: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187 ○ ASM: OP_HASH160 <20-byte-scripthash> OP_EQUAL ○ Size: 23 bytes ■ a9 (1) + 14 (1) + <20-byte-hash> (20) + 87 (1).
- Response Script: ScriptSig: Hex: 1600146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 ASM: OP_PUSHBYTES_20 <20-byte-witness-program> Size: 22 bytes 16 (1) + 00 (1) + 14 (1) + <20-byte-hash> (20). Witness: <71-byte-sig> <33-byte-pubkey> Size: 81 bytes (variable) Sig (71) + Pubkey (33) + overhead (e.g., length bytes). Redeem Script (implied): Hex: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 ASM: OP_0 <20-byte-pubkeyhash> Size: 22 bytes (hashed to match P2SH scriptPubKey).
- Total Script Size: O Base: 45 bytes (23 + 22). O Witness: 81 bytes. O Weight: (45 × 4) + (81 × 1) = 180 + 81 = 261 WU.

WHY SEGWIT TRANSACTIONS ARE SMALLER (Vsize/Weight)

- 1. Witness Discount: O SegWit moves signature data (witness) out of the base transaction and applies a 1:4 weight ratio (1 WU per witness byte vs. 4 WU per non-witness byte). O In P2PKH, the 107-byte scriptSig contributes 428 WU. In P2SH-P2WPKH, the 81-byte witness contributes only 81 WU, while the base scriptSig shrinks to 22 bytes (88 WU).
- 2. Reduced Base Size: O P2PKH embeds the full unlocking script (107 bytes) in the input, inflating the base transaction. O P2SH-P2WPKH uses a smaller scriptSig (22 bytes) and offloads the bulky signature/pubkey to the witness, reducing the non-witness footprint.
- 3. Vsize Calculation: O P2PKH: All 225 bytes are non-witness → 225 vbytes. O P2SH-P2WPKH: 166 vbytes reflects the discounted witness (81 bytes at 1/4 cost), despite a larger raw size (247 bytes).

BENEFITS OF SEGWIT TRANSACTIONS

- 1. Lower Fees: O Fees are based on vsize/weight, not raw size. P2SH-P2WPKH's 166 vbytes vs. P2PKH's 225 vbytes means lower costs per transaction (e.g., ~26% less in this case).
- 2. Block Space Efficiency: O SegWit increases effective block capacity (up to 4 MB weight vs. 1 MB size in legacy), allowing more transactions per block without raising the size limit.
- 3. Malleability Fix: O By segregating signatures, SegWit prevents transaction ID malleability, enabling safer layered protocols (e.g., Lightning Network).
- 4. Scalability: o Smaller vsize/weight per transaction supports higher throughput, crucial for Bitcoin's long-term scaling.

CONCLUSION

This assignment provided a practical demonstration of Bitcoin's transaction mechanics and the improvements brought by SegWit. We observed firsthand how SegWit transactions are more efficient in terms of virtual size (166 vbytes vs. 223-224 vbytes) and witnessed the structural changes that enable these efficiencies.

The P2SH-P2WPKH structure adds complexity by requiring a two-phase validation, but this complexity brings significant benefits in terms of fee savings, transaction malleability protection, and blockchain scalability. The implementation of SegWit represents a significant advancement in Bitcoin's architecture, addressing key issues such as transaction malleability while providing a path for future protocol upgrades.