POW 算法实验指导书

实验课时: 3 学时实验认识 3-4 人

一、实验名称

Pow 共识算法的实践

二、实验内容

理解 POW 算法的工作原理和流程,能够使用编程语言实现 POW 算法

三、实验环境

GO 开发环境: go1.18.1 IDE 开发工具: vscode 操作系统: windows 11

四、算法描述

POW(Proof of Work,工作量证明)是一种用于比特币和其他加密货币的共识算法。它的核心思想是通过利用 HASH 运算的复杂度进行 CPU 运算实现工作量确定,当然也可以利用卷积求导、大质数分解这些复杂的运算来达到证明的目的。通过这种方式,可以保证节点没有欺骗行为,从而确保整个网络的安全性。

在 POW 算法中,节点需要进行一定量的计算,才能获得一个区块的记账权。这个计算过程需要大量的计算资源,因此一般只能由拥有专业设备的矿工来完成。每次计算都会依据区块头中的数据生成一组哈希值,如果这组哈希值符合一定规则(即满足指定的复杂度要求),那么这个节点就可以获得一个新区块的记账权。

五、实验过程

POW 算法的流程如下:

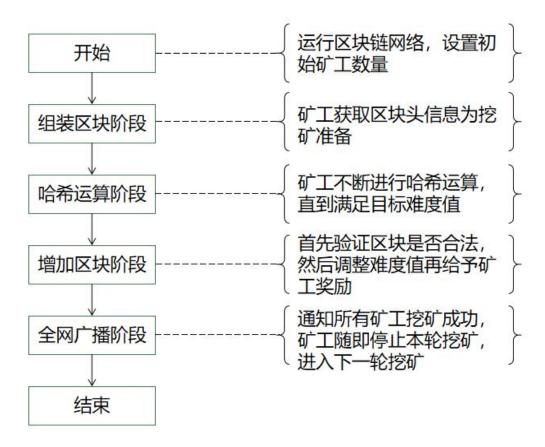
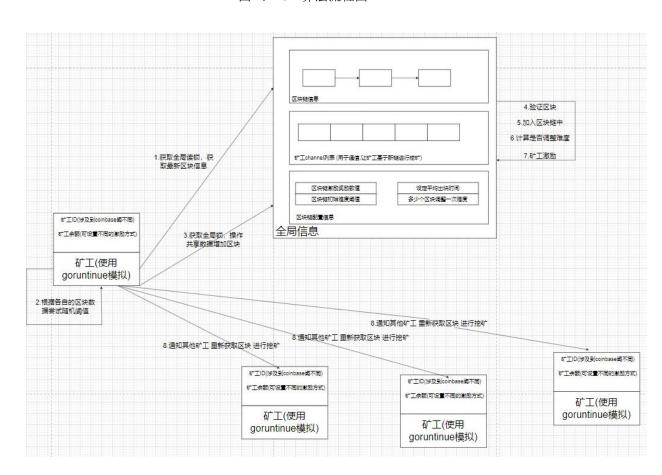


图 1: Pow 算法流程图



```
数据结构如下:
var (
  //Nonce 循环上限
  maxNonce = math.MaxInt64
)
// Block 自定义区块结构
type Block struct {
   *BlockWithoutProof
  Proof
}
//区块的证明信息
type Proof struct {
  //实际的时间戳 由于比特币在挖矿中不光要变动 nonce 值 也要变动时间戳
  ActualTimestamp int64 `json:"actualTimestamp"`
  //随机值
  Nonce int64 `json:"nonce"`
  //当前块哈希
  hash []byte
  // 转换成十六进制可读
  HashHex string 'json: "hashHex"'
}
//不带证明信息的区块
type BlockWithoutProof struct {
  // 挖矿成功矿工
  CoinBase int64 'json:"coinBase" \
  //时间戳
  timestamp int64
  //数据域
  data []byte
  //前一块 hash
  prevBlockHash []byte
  //前一块 hash
  PrevBlockHashHex string `json:"prevBlockHashHex"`
  //目标阈值
  TargetBit float64 `json:"targetBit"`
}
//矿工结构
type Miner struct {
  //矿工 ID
```

```
Id int64 'json:"id"'
  //矿工账户余额
  Balance uint 'json:"balance"
  //当前矿工正在挖的区块
  blockchain *Blockchain
  // 用于通知 当接收到新区块的时候 不应该从原有的链继续往后挖
  waitForSignal chan interface{} `json:"-"`
}
// Blockchain 区块链数据,因为是模拟,所以我们假设所有节点共享一条区块链
数据, 且所有节点共享所有矿工信息
type Blockchain struct {
  // 区块链配置信息
  config BlockchainConfig
  // 当前难度
  currentDifficulty float64
  // 区块列表
  blocks []Block
  // 矿工列表
  miners []Miner
  // 互斥锁 防止发生读写异常
  mutex *sync.RWMutex
}
//区块链配置信息
type BlockchainConfig struct {
  MinerCount
                       int
                             // 矿工个数
                        uint // 平均出块时间
  OutBlockTime
  InitialDifficulty
                     float64 // 初始难度
  ModifyDifficultyBlockNumber uint // 每多少个区块修改一次难度阈值
  BookkeepingIncentives
                        uint // 记账奖励
}
type BlockchainInfo struct {
  Blocks []*Block `json:"blocks"` // 区块列表
  Miners []*Miner `json:"miners"` // 矿工列表
}
```

1. 初始化阶段

此部分进行了矿工的初始化,以及创世区块的生成

```
func main() {
   var count int
   fmt.Printf("请输入初始矿工数量:")
   fmt.Scanf("%d", &count)
   time.Sleep(10000)
   fmt.Printf("开始挖矿")
   //新建区块链网络
   work := pow.NewBlockChainNetWork(pow.BlockchainConfig{
      //矿工数量
      MinerCount: count,
      //平均出块时间
      OutBlockTime: 10,
      //初始难道值
      InitialDifficulty: 20,
      //每多少个区块修改一次难度值
      ModifyDifficultyBlockNumber: 10,
      //每次记账奖励
      BookkeepingIncentives: 20,
   })
   //运行区块链网络
   work.RunBlockChainNetWork()
   //启动 web 服务
   web.RunRouter(work)
}
//新建一个区块链网络
func NewBlockChainNetWork(blockchainConfig BlockchainConfig) *Blockchain {
   b := &Blockchain{
      blocks:
                      nil,
      miners:
                      nil,
                      blockchainConfig,
      config:
      mutex:
                       &sync.RWMutex{},
      currentDifficulty: blockchainConfig.InitialDifficulty,
   b.blocks = append(b.blocks, *GenerateGenesisBlock([]byte("")))
   //新建矿工
   for i := 0; i < blockchainConfig.MinerCount; i++ {</pre>
      miner := Miner{
         ld:
                     int64(i),
         Balance:
                       0,
         blockchain:
                       b,
         waitForSignal: make(chan interface{}, 1),
      b.miners = append(b.miners, miner)
```

```
}
   return b
}
//生成创世区块
func GenerateGenesisBlock(data []byte) *Block {
   b := &Block{BlockWithoutProof: &BlockWithoutProof{}}
   b.ActualTimestamp = time.Now().Unix()
   b.data = data
   return b
}
// 运行区块链网络
func (b *Blockchain) RunBlockChainNetWork() {
   for _, m := range b.miners {
      go m.run()
   }
}
```

2. 区块组装阶段

所有矿工同时获取了区块数据并将其组装为当前区块头部分,接下来哈希运算准备

```
//挖矿逻辑
func (m Miner) run() {
   count := 0
  //死循环
  for;; count++ {
     //根据全局信息组装去了
     blockWithoutProof := m.blockchain.assembleNewBlock(m.Id,
   []byte(fmt.Sprintf("模拟区块数据:%d:%d", m.ld, count)))
      block, finish := blockWithoutProof.Mine(m.waitForSignal)
     if !finish {
        //如果不满足条件则计数器增加继续计算 hash 并判断
        continue
     } else {
        //如果条件满足则增加区块
        m.blockchain.AddBlock(block, m.waitForSignal)
     }
   }
```

```
// 根据全局信息组装区块
func
       (b
            *Blockchain)
                           assembleNewBlock(coinBase
                                                         int64,
                                                                  data
                                                                         []byte)
BlockWithoutProof {
   b.mutex.RLock()
   defer b.mutex.RUnlock()
   proof := BlockWithoutProof{
      CoinBase:
                       coinBase,
      timestamp:
                        time.Now().Unix(),
      data:
                      data,
      prevBlockHash:
                        b.blocks[len(b.blocks)-1].hash,
                      b.currentDifficulty,
      TargetBit:
      PrevBlockHashHex: b.blocks[len(b.blocks)-1].HashHex,
   }
   return proof
}
```

3. 哈希运算阶段

}

若矿工在哈希运算过程中收到其他矿工挖矿成功消息则停止挖矿

```
// Mine 挖矿函数
func (b *BlockWithoutProof) Mine(waitForSignal chan interface{}) (*Block, bool) {
  //target 为最终难度值
  target := big.NewInt(1)
  //target 为 1 向左位移 256-24 (挖矿难度)
  target.Lsh(target, uint(256-b.TargetBit))
  var hashInt big.Int
  var hash [32]byte
   nonce := 0
  for nonce != maxNonce {
     // 判断一下是否别的矿工已经计算出来结果了 模拟 一旦收到其他矿工
       的交易, 立即停止计算
     select {
     case _ = <-waitForSignal:
        return nil, false
      default:
```

```
//准备数据整理为哈希
         data := b.prepareData(int64(nonce))
         //计算哈希
         hash = sha256.Sum256(data)
         hashInt.SetBytes(hash[:])
         //按字节比较,hashInt cmp 小于 0 代表找到目标 Nonce
         if hashInt.Cmp(target) < 0 {
             block := &Block{
                BlockWithoutProof: b,
                Proof: Proof{
                   Nonce:
                            int64(nonce),
                   hash:
                           hash[:],
                   HashHex: hex.EncodeToString(hash[:]),
                },
             }
             return block, true
         } else {
             nonce++
         }
      }
   }
   return nil, false
}
```

其中涉及的方法:

```
// 准备数据 整理成待计算哈希
func (block *BlockWithoutProof) prepareData(nonce int64) []byte {
    data := bytes.Join(
        [][]byte{
        int2Hex(block.CoinBase),
        block.prevBlockHash,
        block.data,
        int2Hex(block.timestamp),
        int2Hex(int64(block.TargetBit)),
        int2Hex(nonce),
        },
        []byte{},
    )
```

```
return data }
```

4. 增加区块阶段

矿工打包的区块得到验证,即可加入区块链并且获得奖励

```
// 增加一个区块到区块链
func (bc *Blockchain) AddBlock(block *Block, signal chan interface{}) {
   bc.mutex.Lock()
   defer bc.mutex.Unlock()
   block.ActualTimestamp = time.Now().Unix()
   //验证新区块
  if !bc.verifyNewBlock(block) {
     return
  }
   bc.blocks = append(bc.blocks, *block)
   //根据挖矿难度调整难度值
   bc.adjustDifficulty()
  //给予挖矿矿工奖励
   bc.bookkeepingRewards(block.CoinBase)
  //通知所有矿工挖矿成功
   bc.notifyMiners(block.CoinBase)
   fmt.Printf(" %s: %d 节点挖出了一个新的区块 %s\n", time.Now(),
block.CoinBase, block.HashHex)
}
```

涉及到的方法:

```
//验证新区块
func (bc *Blockchain) verifyNewBlock(block *Block) bool {
    prevBlock := bc.blocks[len(bc.blocks)-1]
    // 新区块 一定要符合 当前难度值的 要求
    if uint64(block.TargetBit) != uint64(bc.currentDifficulty) {
```

```
return false
   }
   // hash 链一定要符合
   if string(prevBlock.hash) != string(block.prevBlockHash) {
      return false
   // 区块 本身需要符合规范
   if !block.Verify() {
      return false
   }
   return true
}
//根据挖矿的时间调整难度值
func (bc *Blockchain) adjustDifficulty() {
   if uint(len(bc.blocks))%bc.config.ModifyDifficultyBlockNumber == 0 {
      block := bc.blocks[len(bc.blocks)-1]
      preDiff := bc.currentDifficulty
                           actuallyTime
                                               float64(block.ActualTimestamp
bc.blocks[uint(len(bc.blocks))-bc.config.ModifyDifficultyBlockNumber].ActualTimesta
mp)
                                              float64(bc.config.OutBlockTime
                           theoryTime
bc.config.ModifyDifficultyBlockNumber)
       ratio := theoryTime / actuallyTime
      if ratio > 1.1 {
          ratio = 1.1
      } else if ratio < 0.5 {
          ratio = 0.5
      bc.currentDifficulty = bc.currentDifficulty * ratio
      fmt.Println("难度阈值改变 preDiff: ", preDiff, "nowDiff", bc.currentDifficulty)
   }
}
//给予挖矿成功的矿工奖励
func (bc *Blockchain) bookkeepingRewards(coinBase int64) {
   bc.miners[coinBase].Balance += bc.config.BookkeepingIncentives
}
```

5. 全网广播阶段

成功挖矿的矿工通知其他所有矿工

```
//通知所有矿工挖矿成功 重置矿工的 Block 字段
func (bc *Blockchain) notifyMiners(sponsor int64) {
    for i, miner := range bc.miners {
        if i != int(sponsor) {
            go func(signal chan interface{}) {
                signal <- struct{}{}
            }(miner.waitForSignal)
        }
    }
}
```

附:本实验采用 web 服务,若在挖矿过程中需增加矿工则访问 localhost:8080/addMiner 增加矿工,亦可访问 localhost:8080/getBlockChainInfo 获取到目前为止的打印信息

```
//运行 web 服务
//访问 localhost:8080/addMiner 可以增加矿工
//访问 localhost:8080/getBlockChainInfo 获取到目前为止打印的挖矿信息
func RunRouter(blockchain *pow.Blockchain) {
   r := gin.Default()
   r.GET("/addMiner", addMiner(blockchain))
   r.GET("/getBlockChainInfo", getBlockChainInfo(blockchain))
   r.Run()
}
//增加矿工
func addMiner(blockchain *pow.Blockchain) gin.HandlerFunc {
   return func(c *gin.Context) {
      blockchain.IncreaseMiner()
      c.JSON(200, gin.H{
         "message": "增加成功",
      })
   }
}
//打印挖矿信息
func getBlockChainInfo(blockchain *pow.Blockchain) gin.HandlerFunc {
   return func(c *gin.Context) {
```

```
blocks, miners := blockchain.GetBlockInfo()
       c.JSON(200, gin.H{
          "blocks": blocks,
          "miners": miners,
      })
   }
}
//增加矿工
func (bc *Blockchain) IncreaseMiner() bool {
   bc.mutex.Lock()
   defer bc.mutex.Unlock()
   var miner = Miner{
                    int64(len(bc.miners)),
       ld:
       Balance:
                      0,
       blockchain:
                     bc,
       waitForSignal: make(chan interface{}, 1),
   }
   bc.miners = append(bc.miners, miner)
   go miner.run()
   return true
}
//获取区块信息
func (bc *Blockchain) GetBlockInfo() ([]Block, []Miner) {
   bc.mutex.RLock()
   defer bc.mutex.RUnlock()
   blocks := make([]Block, len(bc.blocks))
   miners := make([]Miner, len(bc.miners))
   copy(blocks, bc.blocks)
   copy(miners, bc.miners)
   return blocks, miners
}
```

程序执行过程:

1.首先在根目录运行:

2.随后开始运行程序

```
PS E:\Consensus mechanism\Power Of Work (2)\go run main.go
```

3.需要输入初始矿工数量, 后面可以在 web 中增加矿工数量

```
go. E. Consensus mechanism\Power Of Work (2)> go run main.go
请输入初始矿工数里:10
```

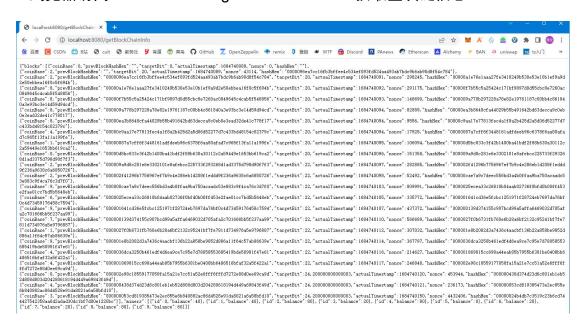
4.随后可以看见已经开始挖矿

```
rs e: (consensus mechanismy-ower of work (2) go run main.go 请输入初始订工数量: 10
开始控矿[GIN-debug] [MARNING] Creating an Engine instance with the Logger and Recovery middleware already attached.

[GIN-debug] [MARNING] Running in "debug" mode. Switch to "release" mode in production.
- using env: export GIN_MODE-release
- using code: gin.SetMode(gin.ReleaseMode)

[GIN-debug] GET /addMiner --> pow/web.addMiner.funcl (3 handlers)
[GIN-debug] GET /getBlockChainInfo --> pow/web.addMiner.funcl (3 handlers)
[GIN-debug] [MARNING] You trusted all proxies, this is NOT safe. We recommend you to set a value.
Please check https://pkg.go.devgithub.com/gin-gonic/ginfareadme-odon-t-trust-all-proxies for details.
[GIN-debug] Environment variable PORT is undefined. Using port:8090 by default
[GIN-debug] Listening and serving HTTP on:8080 2023-05-22 15:21:33.3676007 49800 CST m=+41.614754301: 2 节点挖出了一个新的区块 0000096ea7cc16fb3bffee4c534ef093fd524aa493ab7bdc9b6ab90d8f54c784
2023-05-22 15:21:33.3756307 49800 CST m=+43.354486501: 2 节点挖出了一个新的区块 0000007b555ca25424c171bf9897db355cba29c8bebeal6fdc5f6904
2023-05-22 15:21:33.8754362 49800 CST m=+46.6463501: 8 节点挖出了一个新的区块 0000009a77b055ca25424c171bf9897db35cbc28c26a0ca0849645c4cab65f548856
2023-05-22 15:21:33.8754362 49800 CST m=+46.6463501: 8 节点挖出了一个新的区块 000009a77b055ca25424c171bf9897db35cbc28c26a0ca0849645c4cab65f548856
```

5.浏览器访问 localhost:8080/getBlockChainInfo 获取区块链信息

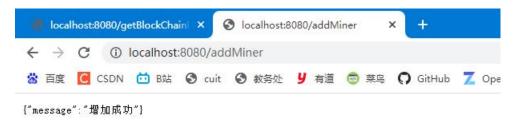


可以看见已经存在 id 为 0-9 的矿工节点,以及节点目前获得的挖矿奖励

分析每一条区块信息可以看见挖矿成功的矿工,前一区块的哈希,当前难度值,时间戳,随机数,交易哈希等信息。

{"coinBase":1, "prevBlockHashHex": "00000087a7cff6f3448161adfdeeb96c6378f6aa80afad7c965f13fa11a199fe", "targetBit": 20, "a ctualTimestamp": 1684740095, "nonce": 106094, "hashHex": "00000d5bc833c3f42b1400ba41bdf2f88b630a30112c2a59449e1653bb619ca2"},

6.访问 localhost:8080/addMiner 增加矿工



["coimBase": 3. "prev8lockHashNex": "000000528985-41bdb43483728b68]ea472022a7ef0016cf64a55a7484f9567", "targetBit": 24. 200000000000003, "actualTimestamp": 1694740263, "nonce": 2223807, "hashNex": "00000032f31a1e6994a749ca1 19ea749052f5106e6d48f5df02625f728983c5566e"]), "miners": [("id": 0, "balance": 40), ["id": 1, "balance": 0), ["id": 2, "balance": 10), ["id": 3, "balance": 60), ["id": 4, "balance": 20), ["id": 6, "balance": 20), ["id": 6, "balance": 0)], ["id": 6, "balance": 0)

可以看见目前存在 id 为 0-10 的矿工节点