Bitcoin Scripting Assignment

Bitcoin Scripting

Introduction

This report presents an in-depth analysis of Bitcoin transaction scripts, comparing the traditional Legacy (P2PKH) format with the newer Segregated Witness (SegWit) format. Bitcoin's scripting system is a stack-based language that determines transaction validity through cryptographic challenges and responses.

Key Scripting Components

The scripting system consists of two primary components:

- **ScriptPubKey** (**Locking Script**): Placed on outputs, defining conditions required to spend bitcoins.
- **ScriptSig (Unlocking Script)**: Provided by the spender to satisfy the conditions in the ScriptPubKey.

The objectives of this assignment are to:

- Create and analyze Legacy (P2PKH) transactions in a controlled regtest environment.
- Create and analyze SegWit transactions in the same environment.
- Compare transaction structures, sizes, and scripts.
- Understand the benefits and implications of the SegWit upgrade.

All transactions were created in Bitcoin Core's regtest mode, which provides a controlled environment for testing without requiring real bitcoins.

1. Bitcoin Configuration and Fee Settings

To ensure appropriate transaction fees and confirmation times, the following settings were added/updated in the bitcoin.conf file:

1.1 Bitcoin Core Configuration (bitcoin.conf)

```
paytxfee=0.0001
fallbackfee=0.0002
mintxfee=0.00001
txconfirmtarget=6
```

To automate the configuration, a Python script was used to dynamically update these settings:

```
import os
BITCOIN_CONF_PATH = os.path.expandvars(r"%APPDATA%\Bitcoin\bitcoin.conf")
config_updates = {
    "paytxfee": "0.0001",
```

```
"fallbackfee": "0.0002",
    "mintxfee": "0.00001",
    "txconfirmtarget": "6"
}
def update bitcoin conf():
    if os.path.exists(BITCOIN CONF PATH):
        with open (BITCOIN CONF PATH, "r") as file:
           config lines = file.readlines()
    else:
        config lines = []
    config dict = {line.split("=")[0].strip(): line.split("=")[1].strip()
for line in config lines if "=" in line and not line.startswith("#")}
    config dict.update(config updates)
    with open(BITCOIN CONF PATH, "w") as file:
        file.writelines([f'']{key}={value}\n'' for key, value in
config_dict.items()])
```

This script ensures that the necessary fee parameters are correctly set before transaction execution.

2. Legacy (P2PKH) Transactions

2.1 Transaction Flow Overview

Legacy transactions use the Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash (P2PKH) format, which is the traditional Bitcoin address format. The transaction flow follows:

- Address $A \rightarrow Address B$
- Address B → Address C

Transaction IDs:

- Funding TX:
 - 9ce50f8a9a03142c793641a3e5f586f898aab7958541c19e5fbeb363e4c85126
- A to B TX:
 - 5d814a8d9fab5990c5ef4809d0aff0df1b48ec19f99b7ea9aa794b24613cc6d3

2.2 Script Analysis

2.2.1 Locking Script (ScriptPubKey) for Address B

P2PKH Locking Script:

```
OP_DUP OP_HASH160 < PubKeyHash > OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

2.2.2 Unlocking Script (ScriptSig) in B to C Transaction

P2PKH Unlocking Script:

This script provides two critical pieces of data:

- The digital signature, which proves ownership of the private key.
- The public key, which when hashed should match the hash in the locking script.

Decoded scripts A to B && B to C

```
"decoders" | "Living : "deal-Assage-Professional-Statistics Section (Company of the Company of t
```

Bitcoin Debugging

3. SegWit Transactions

Transaction Flow Overview

SegWit transactions use the Pay-to-Witness-Public-Key-Hash (P2WPKH) format, which improves scalability by separating the witness data. The transaction flow follows:

- Address A → Address B
- Address B → Address C

Transaction IDs:

- • Funding TX:
 - fb97ed691a4c21257a7d9cf2159435b8ce0b2fa18f80e37cf23ee2a0d27542a8
- A' to B' TX:
 - 15af3d608d2a3bac51188ea559790c1fe08afe5bf7e7b55620b554cd0ff8e041
- B to C TX: 5d814a8d9fab5990c5ef4809d0aff0df1b48ec19f99b7ea9aa794b24613cc6d3

Script Analysis

2.2.1 Locking Script (ScriptPubKey) for Address B

P2WPKH Locking Script:

```
OP_0 <20-byte PubKeyHash>
```

This script locks the output to a witness program that requires a signature and a public key to spend.

2.2.2 Unlocking Script (Witness) in B to C Transaction

P2WPKH Witness Data:

```
<Signature> <PublicKey>
```

This witness data provides:

- The digital signature, proving ownership of the private key.
- The public key, which when hashed should match the hash in the locking script.

• Bitcoin debugging

	9220526F90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95daec2aa55c4902201edb7d6a4f270dcb764d2f4c92881f12f8 d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb2776a9143c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed27188ac' message is temporary)
30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 OP_DUP OP_HASH160 3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0000 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95d	+
btcdeb> step <> PUSH stack 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc83 script	46cf1d6c8069f5412878a95daec2aa55c4902201edb7d6a4f270dcb764d2f4c92881f12f88633e52b271052a8708048443255fa01 stack
03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 OP_DUP OP_HASH160 3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0001 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea07045769104 btcdeb> step <push 03f12186182892f433ef6b961626ab84d5bc<="" stack="" td=""><td> </td></push>	
script	22480191313E80104310910401027 stack
OP_DUP OP_HASH160 3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0002 OP_DUP btcdeb> step <> PUSH stack 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bc.	03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 38440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae - -
OP_DUP OP_HASH160 35c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0002 OP_DUP	03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae

script	stack
OP_HASH160 3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_OHECKSIG #0003 OP_HASH160 btcdeb> step	03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae
3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #8004 3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 btcdeb ste	8e5e7aef0ce4c4aad0e4e17a4cc330fbad0a0454 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046f6 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae
<pre><> PUSH stack 3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed script</pre>	
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	3c1e0e26b35c55e778b67104e084275fce1ed271 8c5e7aef0ce4c4aad0e4e17a4cc3307bad0a0454 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bc2d4819f575ea070457691046fb27 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae
#0005 OP_EQUALVERIFY btcdeb> step	
<> POP stack <> POP stack <> PUSH stack	
error: Script failed an OP_EQUALVERIFY operation btcdeb> step EvalChecksig() sigversion=0 Eval Checksig Pre-Tapscript Eval Checksig Pre-Tapscript error: Signature is found in scriptCode	
btcdeb> step	
script	stack
#0005 OP_EQUALVERIFY	0x 03f12186182892f433ef6be961626ab84d5bcc24a819f575ea070457691046fb27 30440220526f90e9455261bd06496bcd2fc8346cf1d6c8069f5412878a95dae

4. Comparative Analysis

Transaction Type	Size (vbytes)	Efficiency
P2PKH (Legacy)	225	Larger, Less efficient
P2SH-SegWit	219	Smaller, More efficient

Feature	P2PKH (Legacy)	P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit)
Challenge Script Response Script Transaction Size Fee Efficiency	ScriptPubKey ScriptSig Larger Higher Fees	Witness Program Witness Stack Smaller Lower Fees

Conclusion

This report analyzed and compared Legacy and SegWit transactions. Key takeaways:

- SegWit reduces transaction size and fees.
- SegWit fixes transaction malleability issues.
- The separation of witness data in SegWit enables future protocol upgrades

Team Members:

Chebolu Srikanth (230001018)

Hruday Amrit (230001051)

Jothirmai (230003032)