

# Blockchain Transactions

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# These slides

## Introduction

▷ These slides  
Blockchain –  
Transaction

## Transactions

## Elliptic Curve DSA

## Conclusion

- ☐ For programming assignment;
- ☐ Gives information on BTC transactions and what we want in program;
- ☐ The two are similar but not the same;
- ☐ Also explains how to use Openssl for DSA signing;
- ☐ We give command line calls;
- ☐ We give reference to Google C calls;

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- ☐ For now, only simplest type of transaction <sup>1</sup>
- ☐ Pay-to-PubkeyHash
- ☐ In general, BTC transactions processed using a variant of Forth.
- ☐ Forth is a stack based language developed in 1968.
- ☐ Forth was popular with embedded systems in the 1980's ;)
- ☐ We will do a transaction with one input and two outputs

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<sup>1</sup><https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Transaction>

## Introduction

## Transactions

### Transaction –

#### ▷ Format

#### Transaction – Input

##### Part 1

#### Transaction – Input

##### Part 2

#### Transaction –

#### Output

## Elliptic Curve DSA

## Conclusion

- ☐ Transaction format <sup>2</sup>
- ☐ Version – 4 bytes – Data structure version – ex. 01000000
- ☐ Input count – variable – Upcoming number of inputs – ex. 01
  - Inputs – next slide – repeated input count number of times
- ☐ Output count – variable – Upcoming number of outputs – ex. 02
  - Outputs – future slide – repeated output count number of times
- ☐ Locktime – 4 bytes – How long to wait until processing - ex. 00000000

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<sup>2</sup><https://learnmeabitcoin.com/guide/transaction-data>

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▷ Input Part 1

Transaction – Input

Part 2

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□ Input: (Has 5 elements)

1. TXID: – 32 bytes – Hex – Hash of previous transaction  
“f5d8ee39a430901c91a5917b9f2dc19d6d1a0e9cea  
205b009ca73dd04470b9a6”
  - to calculate
  - Take transaction whose output you want to spend
  - Do SHA256 twice
  - Reverse the byte order
  - Used to find transactions in BTC blockchain
  - *bitcoin-cli getrawtransaction 0e3e2357e806b6cd  
b1f70b54c3a3a17b6714ee1f0e68bebb44a74b1efd512098*
2. VOUT – 4 bytes – output number in list – ex: 0

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## □ Input Continued: (fourth element)

4. ScriptSig Size – variable – Size of the Script's

5. ScriptSig:<sup>3</sup>

- “304502206e21798a42fae0e854281abd38bacd1aeed3ee373 8d9e1446618c4571d1090db022100e2ac980643b0b82c0e88ffdfec6b64e3e6ba35e 7ba5fdd7d5d6cc8d25c6b241501”
- BTC Script  
 $\langle \text{ScriptPubKey} = \text{OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160} \langle \text{PublicKeyHash} \rangle \text{OP\_EQUAL OP\_CHECKSIG} \text{ScriptSig} = \langle \text{Signature} \rangle \langle \text{PublicKey} \rangle$
- Pushes hash onto stack; pushes signature onto stack;
- Checks that signature was signed with publickey;
- Checks that hash in signature equals hash on stack;
- We will not force you to write a Forth scripting interpreter;
- ScriptSig will be signed public key and public key;
- Hash of public key from ScriptSig has to match public key hash in output VOUT of TXID indexed transaction;
- How to EC sign – later;

6. Sequence no – 4 bytes – usually “FFFFFFFF”; irrelevant unless lock time is  $> 0$ ;

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<sup>3</sup><https://www.cryptocompare.com/wallets/guides/bitcoin-transaction>

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##### Part 1

#### Transaction – Input

##### Part 2

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### □ Output: (Has 3 elements)

1. Value – 8 bytes – Amount of output in Satoshi's  $10^8$  Satoshi == 1 BTC;<sup>4</sup>
2. ScriptPubKey Size – Variable length – Size of locking code;
3. ScriptPubkey: We only do “P2PKH” - Pay to public key hash
  - OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160  
“12ab8dc588ca9d5787dde7eb29569da63c3a238c”  
OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG
  - For program give the address used by recipient;
  - Address is byte reversed SHA-256(ShH-256(Public Key))

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<sup>4</sup><https://learnmeabitcoin.com/guide/transaction-data>

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▷ EC Signature

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- ☐ From command line:<sup>5</sup>
  - Sign file:
    - ▷ `openssl dgst -ecdsa-with-SHA1 -sign private.pem test.pdf > signature.bin`
  - Verify file:
    - ▷ `openssl dgst -ecdsa-with-SHA1 -verify public.pem -signature signature.bin test.pdf`
- ☐ C source code<sup>6</sup>
- ☐ C code from Google for reference
- ☐ I suggest using `system()` or `exec` calls with command line.

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<sup>5</sup><https://superuser.com/questions/737574/openssl-ecdsa-sign-and-verify>

<sup>6</sup>[https://chromium.googlesource.com/chromiumos/third\\_party/openssl](https://chromium.googlesource.com/chromiumos/third_party/openssl)



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▷ EC Signature

- ☐ Explained BTC transactions;
- ☐ Explained how transactions should work in program 1;
- ☐ You will need DSA signatures;
- ☐ You will need to verify DSA signatures;
- ☐ Explained how to do DSA signature and verification at command line;
- ☐ Gave reference code;