**Spring 1402** 

Amir Ali Vahidi 810199511

# Question 1

# Part 1 (generate bitcoin private key)

For this part, we generate a random 256 bit(32 byte) number for private key.

random\_number = random.getrandbits(256)
private\_key = random\_number.to\_bytes(32, byteorder="big")

To generate the Wallet Import Format (WIF) of a private key, the following steps can be followed:

- 1. Start with the private key in its hexadecimal format.
- 2. Add the test network prefix (0xEF) to the beginning of the private key (0x80 for main network).
- 3. Perform a double hash operation on the extended private key using a cryptographic hash function, such as SHA-256.
- 4. Take the first 4 bytes of the resulting hash and append them to the extended private key.
- 5. Encode the extended private key, including the appended checksum, into a base58 encoding algorithm .
- 6. The resulting string is the WIF representation of the private key.1

By following these steps, the private key can be converted into a WIF format that is commonly used for importing private keys into cryptocurrency wallets.

To generate a public key based on a given private key, the following steps can be followed:

- 1. Utilize the ECDSA (Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm) to generate a public key corresponding to the provided private key.
- 2. Add the public key prefix (0x04) to the beginning of the generated public key. This prefix distinguishes uncompressed public keys.
- 3. Apply a hash function, such as SHA-256, followed by RIPEMD160, to the public key. This process results in a hashed value.
- 4. Prepend the test network prefix (0x6f) to the hashed value obtained in the previous step. This prefix is used to identify the network or purpose for which the public key is intended.
- 5. Calculate the double hash of the extended key using SHA-256, obtaining a new hash result.
- 6. Append the first 4 bytes (checksum) of the double hash to the end of the extended key.
- 7. The resulting string is the public key derived from the given private key.

By following these steps, the public key can be obtained from a private key.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For more info visit <a href="https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Wallet import format">https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Wallet import format</a>

```
WIF:
9289tv65ADDci2VrHf71YR6qarf76bvruerN1FSo98PWaRpkd8Q
Public key:
mzR5eMMtwgcNt7SogR61Jd1Jk8vj6qKnVC
```

Figure 1 test result

# Part 2 (generate bitcoin address)

In the following section, we focus on generating a vanity address based on a user-defined input string. A vanity address is an address that contains a specific subset of characters, starting from the second character and ending at the [2+n]th character of the Bitcoin public key address. To determine the number of attempts required to achieve the desired vanity address, we implement a code that iteratively searches for a matching address.

Please note that when the input string is longer than three characters, the calculation process can be time-consuming due to the increased complexity of finding a matching subset.

```
PS E:\UT\Semester 6\Crypto\Hw\CA\ python -u "e:\UT\Semester 6\Crypto\Hw\CA\q1_p2.py"
mir

10,000 addresses generated so far!
20,000 addresses generated so far!
30,000 addresses generated so far!
60,000 addresses generated so far!
60,000 addresses generated so far!
70,000 addresses generated so far!
80,000 addresses generated so far!
80,000 addresses generated so far!
100,000 addresses generated so far!
110,000 addresses generated so far!
1100,000 addresses genera
```

Figure 2. Vanity address generation result starting with "mir"

Found vanity address after 229607 attempts!

Vanity Address: mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK

Vanity Private Key (WIF):

93GFWshBtu4iSFwM6hVN5WcLSSD8sEpHWBhPpAnJwEgpCAEjaGd

# Question 2

To acquire a certain amount of Bitcoin on the test network, we can utilize a faucet website<sup>2</sup>.

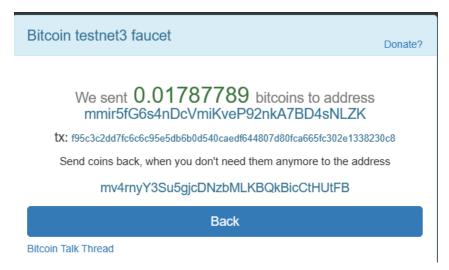


Figure 3. Bitcoin Received on the Provided Address

# txid\_to\_spend =

('f95c3c2dd7fc6c6c95e5db6b0d540caedf644807d80fca665fc302e1338230c8')

After initiating a transaction, it is essential to wait for a certain number of blocks to be added to the blockchain to ensure the transaction is securely recorded and considered final. Generally, a common practice is to wait for at least six blocks, which provides a sufficient level of confirmation for the transaction.

We initiated a transaction with one input and two outputs. Figure 4 illustrates the structure of this transaction. The purpose of the two outputs is as follows:

- 1. The first output, also shown in Figure 4, is spendable and can be used to transfer the specified Bitcoin amount to the provided address. This output allows the Bitcoin to be sent to the designated recipient.
- 2. The second output, as depicted in Figure 4, is not spendable and is utilized to return the Bitcoin amount to the faucet address. This ensures that any remaining funds or change from the transaction are returned to the original source.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://coinfaucet.eu/en/btc-testnet

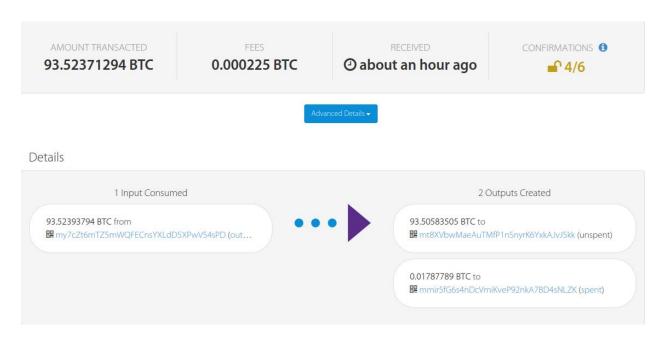


Figure 4

To complete the transaction.py file, we utilized a specific <u>website</u> to study our transaction and analyze the script used within it. This website provided valuable insights and information regarding the transaction structure and associated scripts as shown in figure 5.

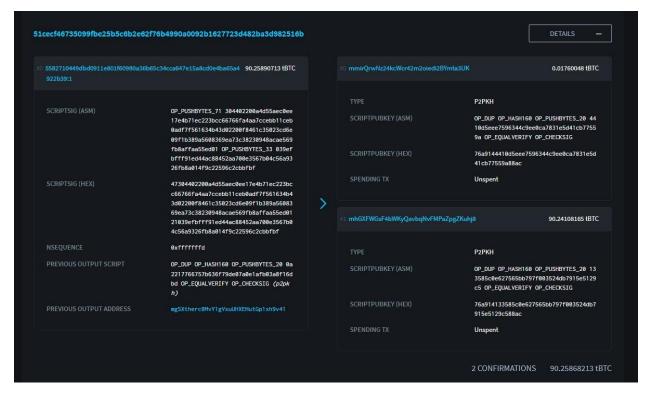


Figure 5

## Part 1

Utilizing the provided script, we implemented the necessary logic using script shown in figure 6 within the transaction.py file. This logic allows us to spend the unspent portion of the faucet transaction and generate a new transaction with one input and two outputs.

The first output is designated as spendable, allowing the specified Bitcoin amount to be sent to the desired address. The second output is configured as not spendable, serving the purpose of returning any remaining funds or change back to the faucet address.

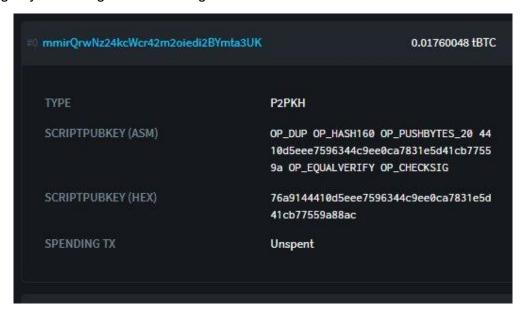


Figure 6

Upon executing the transaction.py code, the output is obtained, which is illustrated in Figure 7 of the report.

Figure 7

The transaction.py code execution yielded the following output:

- "addresses": [ "mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK" ]
- "preference": "low"
- "total": 1500000
- "received": "2023-05-28T13:58:02.970264091Z"
- "double spend": false
- "script\_type": "pay-to-pubkey-hash"
- Txid = b9baa009551b44a091d4445be9bdf737afce282fa7c4620ffca5bcfbb4296974

By monitoring our transaction on the Bitcoin blockchain, it is evident that the funds have been successfully expended, as illustrated in Figure 8 on the faucet website.

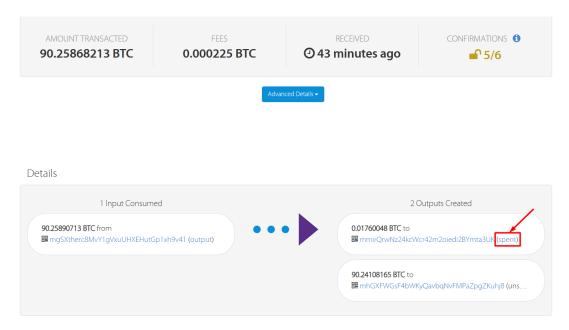


Figure 8

The transaction information is as shown in figure 9.

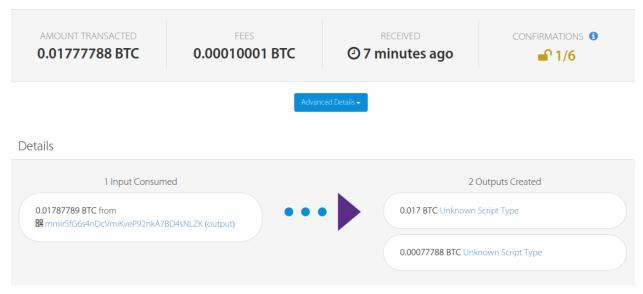


Figure 9

In another transaction, we spend the spendable output of this transaction and return it to our original address as P2PKH output.(q2\_p1\_2.py file)

The address is: b9baa009551b44a091d4445be9bdf737afce282fa7c4620ffca5bcfbb4296974

# Cryptography Computer Assignment #1

```
mohta3beMohta3b:~/UT/Crypto$ python3 q2_p1_2.py
address base58 = mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK
public key = 04e83991a39d5eedec95c592a8787cccf115568a9dc4e6baf872a3999ea602e82d4247ad07ccee1a1d3e51e0450ce52d25a9558b9fa0f051241a7839b144478d9a
private key = dd020c268d211bda0149bb04cb9488613e1515c50c4cf8c5c007c31465b69544
response status code = 201
response reason = Created
   "tx": {
    "block_height": -1,
      "block_index": -1, 
"hash": "aea8ad8d04415c59624fa300dfd7a7c0d7a4a99409945e72d58ec8840379dfbd",
       "addresses": [
   "mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK"
       "total": 1600000,
      "fees": 100000,
"size": 85,
"vsize": 85,
"preference": "high",
"relayed_by": "188.118.96.41",
"received": "2023-05-28T14:15:14.846680446Z",
       "double_spend": false,
"vin_sz": 1,
       "vout_sz": 1,
"confirmations": 0,
             "prev_hash": "b9baa009551b44a091d4445be9bdf737afce282fa7c4620ffca5bcfbb4296974", "output_index": 0,
             "output_value": 1700000,
"sequence": 4294967295,
             "script_type": "unknown",
"age": 2435766
      ],
"outputs": [
            "value": 1600000,
"script": "76a91444108f2fd841adc2f4cb4746cd4e97c1e89d912488ac",
"addresses": [
"mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK"
              "script_type": "pay-to-pubkey-hash"
```

Figure 10: test code result

- "addresses": [ "mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK" ]
- "preference": "high"
- "received": "2023-05-28T14:15:14.846680446Z"
- "double\_spend": false
- "script type": "unknown"
- Txid = aea8ad8d04415c59624fa300dfd7a7c0d7a4a99409945e72d58ec8840379dfbd

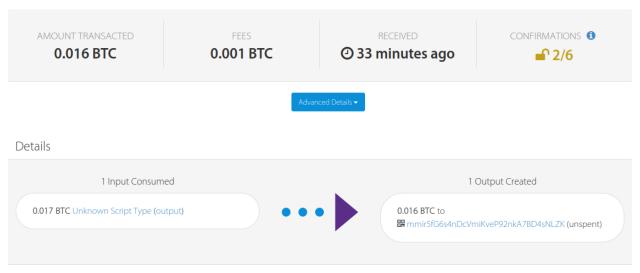


Figure 11: test result

#### Part 2

First we generate 3 bitcoin address on test network using the codes of the last part.

```
Address 0:
WIF: 923CPJacNiH4crjnz9hTH6cB7kb38CeiURRMoL1GTUFq9v64w8c
public key: b'muUpXeFJEex17XMo6Pvh5CH6AeWPuaMsRj'

Address 1:
WIF: 93JBuQXNHqZpvAZ7ySzjQRENUfpP8FVge9EzmRmxmUYVKiUDAwj
public key: b'mmykEvAKJKdB9nGYMNkZW42cTz3La8zQA1'

Address 2:
WIF: 93Rpjdp6hmRJRHqwM9kUZy8Mr5L8y6eoSNmSS6u4xMstQVcAZQD
public key: b'moy21KeffeHKUKbwNWVMdJjDzp5X11HAn6'
```

Figure 12

#### Address 1:

WIF: 923CPJacNiH4crjnz9hTH6cB7kb38CeiURRMoL1GTUFq9v64w8c address: muUpXeFJEex17XMo6Pvh5CH6AeWPuaMsRj

#### Address 2:

WIF: 93JBuQXNHqZpvAZ7ySzjQRENUfpP8FVge9EzmRmxmUYVKiUDAwj address: mmykEvAKJKdB9nGYMNkZW42cTz3La8zQA1

#### Address 3:

WIF: 93Rpjdp6hmRJRHqwM9kUZy8Mr5L8y6eoSNmSS6u4xMstQVcAZQD address: moy21KeffeHKUKbwNWVMdJjDzp5X11HAn6

We create a transaction that has one input and one output, the output of which is MS2P or Multisig and can be spent by 2 people from these 3 addresses. The output is shown in figure 13.

Figure 13

- "addresses": [ "mmir5fG6s4nDcVmiKveP92nkA7BD4sNLZK",
   "zKjE3LnTBxoMi4JKeW8Mo962hjKPRXq1pB" ]
- "preference": "high"
- "received": "2023-05-28T16:10:06.287458409Z"
- "double\_spend": false "script\_type": "unknown"
  - Txid = 5301497edc415f3a5ae7e4b736de7056e72f4d9a95116ff58068a5f0d471412f

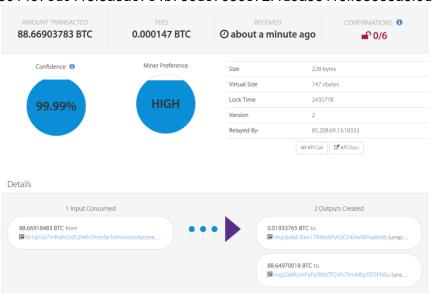


Figure 14 test result

Then we send back this money to it's original address in another transaction.

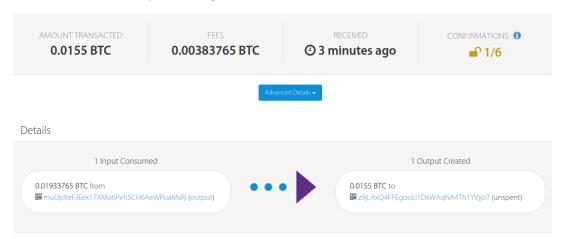


Figure 15

Figure 16 test result

- "preference": "high"
- "received": "2023-05-28T17:41:18.74480761Z"
- "double spend": false
- "script\_type": "pay-to-multi-pubkey-hash"
- Txid = 5caa3fd775d9c0286a793667f4a905328cb7ba199f9e6e742a8032f3ad609e91

## Part 3-1

We anticipate that the first two numbers will be placed in the stack for spending. In this step, the first DUP2\_OP operation is performed to create copies of both numbers. The subtraction operation (SUB\_OP) is then applied, followed by the hashing of the resulting number. The hashed number is then concealed. The two hashed numbers are compared, and if they match, they are removed from the stack (EQUALVERIFY\_OP). Numbers we choose are 1009 and 1861. Test result is shown in figure 17.

```
### Section of the contract of
```

Figure 17

- "addresses": [ "muUpXeFJEex17XMo6Pvh5CH6AeWPuaMsRj" ]
- "preference": "high"
- "received": "2023-05-28T17:55:43.73412166Z"
- "double spend": false
- "script type": "pay-to-pubkey-hash"
- Txid = 7246d433b0730ea74a4b8ff985a28cb2232dd9a80ddffbf14d61ca242b66f26c

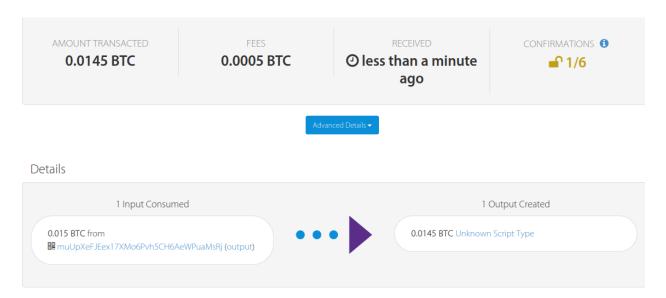


Figure 18

## Part 3-2

Figure 19 test result

- "addresses": [ "muUpXeFJEex17XMo6Pvh5CH6AeWPuaMsRj" ]
- "preference": "high"
- "received": "2023-05-28T18:04:20.117975185Z"
- "double spend": false
- "script type": "pay-to-pubkey-hash"
- Txid = fa429408784f6450bfed1167a618cd009aa7cb7da5dd23710515bfa0d1cb120d

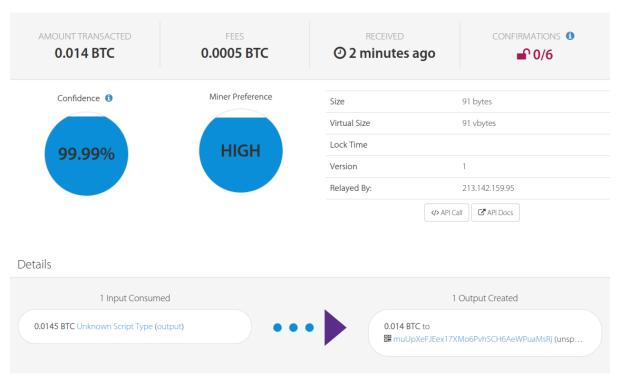


Figure 20 test result

## Question 3

We utilize a specific <u>website</u> to identify a desired block hash for mining a block on Bitcoin's main network.

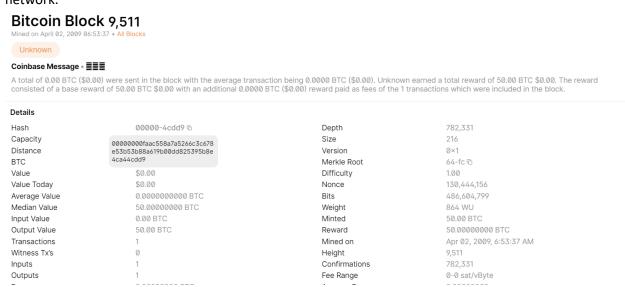


Figure 21

The structure of a Bitcoin block is as follows:

- Magic Number
- Blocksize
- Blockheader
- Transaction Count
- Transactions

The blockheader section consists of six fields:

Version - Previous Block Hash - Merkle Root Hash - Timestamp - Bits - Nonce

In this case, if we consider the value of the Bits field as 0x1f010000, we can extract the exponent as "1f" and the coefficient as "010000". By combining these values, we can derive the Target value. The Target represents a specific level of difficulty for mining a block, where the leftmost 15 bits are zero, followed by a single "1", and the remaining bits are zero. Consequently, a valid hashed block must be numerically lower than this Target value, requiring it to have 16 leading zeros.

As of now, the current Bitcoin block reward is 6.25 BTC.

In our testing process, we iterate through several nonce values until we find a nonce for which the computed hash of the block is numerically smaller than the Target value. This successful outcome indicates that the block satisfies the difficulty requirements and can be added to the blockchain.

Result of test code is shown in figure 22.

# Cryptography Computer Assignment #1

```
mohta3b@Mohta3b:=/UT/Crypto$ python3 q3.py
type=<class 'bitcoin.core.CMutableTransaction'>
Nonce used: 87357
Nonce used:
```

Figure 22

Nonce used: 87357

Block hash: 3071de3ae84f35c90c20f4748cbbdd8147441e6a3c484c595a9664fd95530000

Block header:

0100000000000000faac558a7a5266c3c678e53b53b88a619b00dd825395b8e4ca44cdd9381bd 61fef465e2160b0725f9f1332c775ecb9c2ce16eb3610c387aaf1577df296da73640000011f3d550 100

## Blockbody:

Block size: 296 Block reward: 6.25 Block version: 1