



# Ethereum Academy

2021.11.15



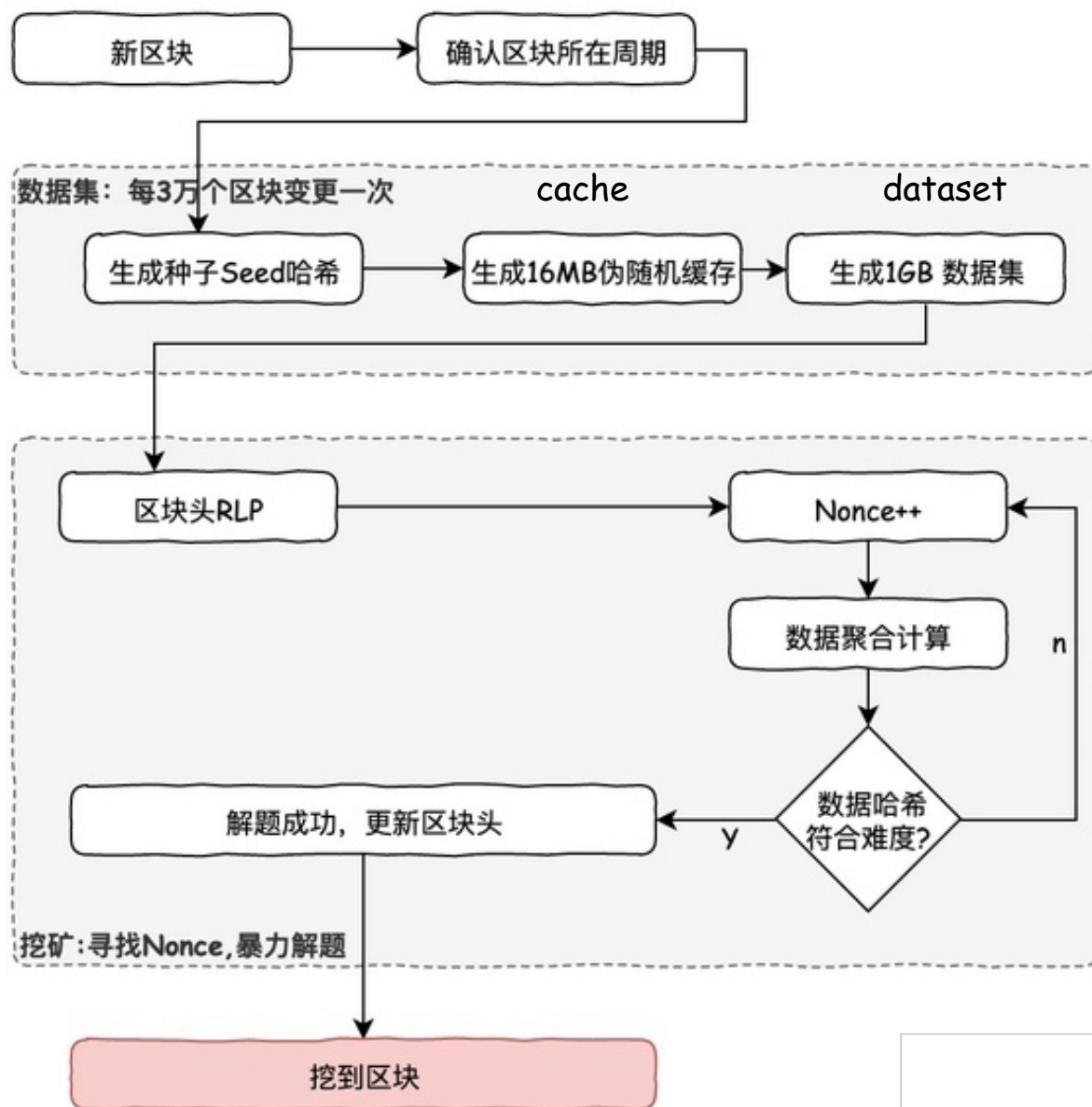
# Ethash



# Ethash设计目标

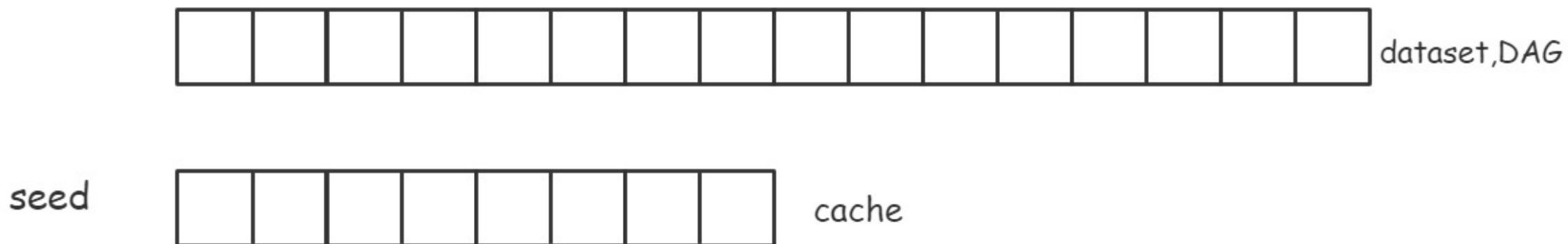
- 抗ASIC性：为算法创建专用硬件的优势应尽可能小，让普通计算机用户也能使用CPU进行开采。
  - 通过内存限制来抵制（ASIC使用矿机内存昂贵）
  - 大量随机读取内存数据时计算速度就不仅仅受限于计算单元，更受限于内存的读出速度。
- 轻客户端可验证性: 一个区块应能被轻客户端快速有效校验。
- 矿工应该要求存储完整的区块链状态。

# 挖矿算法Ethash





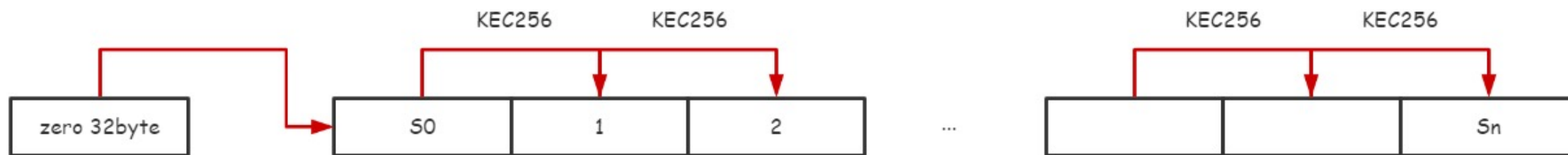
# Cache and dataset



- 轻节点仅维护cache
- 全节点两个都维护



# 生成seed



- seed实际是一个哈希值，每个窗口周期（30000个区块）更新一次，它是经过多次叠加Keccak256计算得到的
- 第一个窗口周期内的种子哈希值是一个空的32字节数组，而后续每个周期中的种子哈希值，则对上一个周期的种子哈希值再次进行Keccak256哈希得到

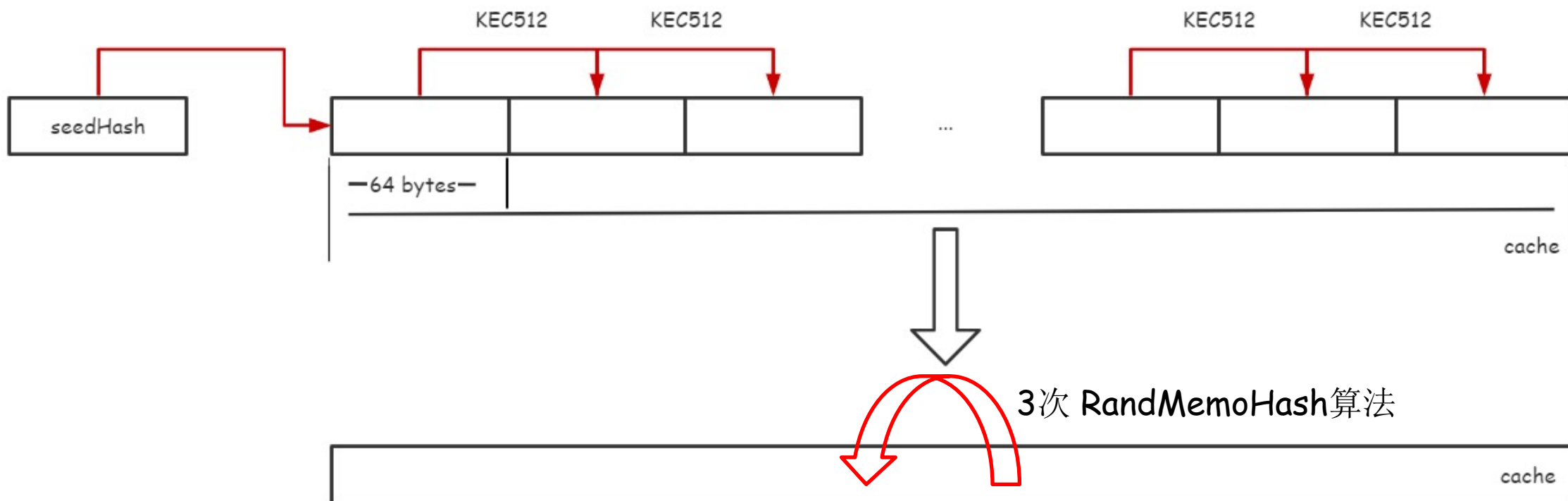
# 生成seed



```
121 func seedHash(block uint64) []byte {  
122     seed := make([]byte, 32)  
123     if block < epochLength {  
124         return seed  
125     }  
126     keccak256 := makeHasher(sha3.NewLegacyKeccak256())  
127     for i := 0; i < int(block/epochLength); i++ {  
128         keccak256(seed, seed)  
129     }  
130     return seed  
131 }
```



## 生成cache

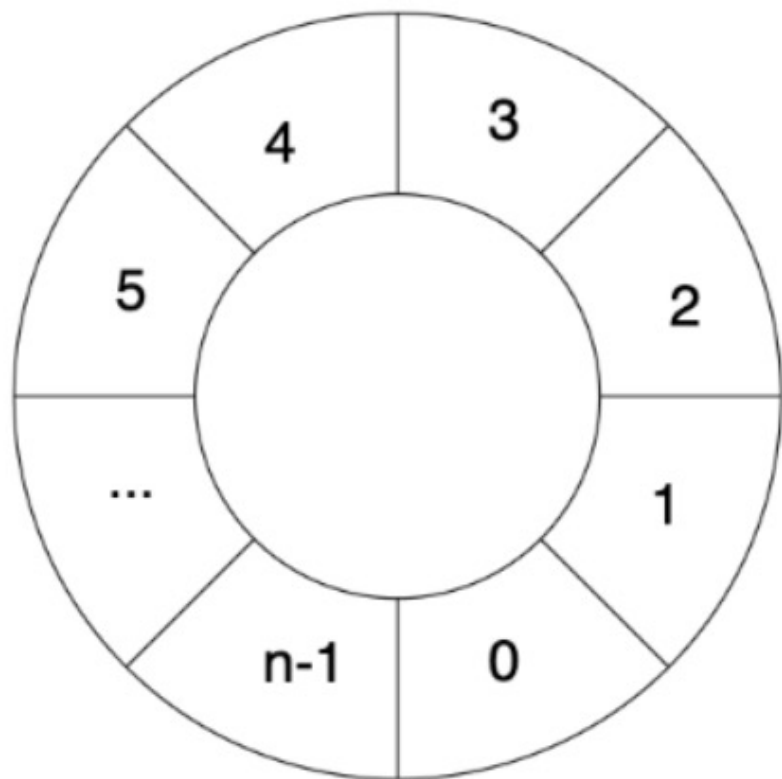


- 先将种子哈希值的Keccak512结果作为初始化值写入第一行中
- 随后，每行的数据用上行数据的Keccak512哈希值填充
- 最后，执行了3次 RandMemoHash算法





# 生成cache



- RandMemoHash 算法可以理解为将若干行进行首尾连接的环链，其中 $n$ 为行数
- 每次RandMemoHash 计算是依次对每行进行重新填充。先求第 $i$ 行的前后两行值异或运算结果，再对结果进行Keccak512哈希后填充到第 $i$ 行中

# 生成cache



```
51 // cacheSize returns the size of the ethash verification cache that belongs to a certain
52 // block number.
53 func cacheSize(block uint64) uint64 {
54     epoch := int(block / epochLength)
55     if epoch < maxEpoch {
56         return cacheSizes[epoch]
57     }
58     return calcCacheSize(epoch)
59 }
60
61 // calcCacheSize calculates the cache size for epoch. The cache size grows linearly,
62 // however, we always take the highest prime below the linearly growing threshold in order
63 // to reduce the risk of accidental regularities leading to cyclic behavior.
64 func calcCacheSize(epoch int) uint64 {
65     size := cacheInitBytes + cacheGrowthBytes*uint64(epoch) - hashBytes
66     for !new(big.Int).SetUint64(size / hashBytes).ProbablyPrime(1) { // Always accurate for n < 2^64
67         size -= 2 * hashBytes
68     }
69     return size
70 }
```

[go-ethereum/algorithm.go at master · ethereum/go-ethereum · GitHub](https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/blob/master/algorithm.go) 51-70

# 生成cache



```
186     for offset := uint64(hashBytes); offset < size; offset += hashBytes {
187         keccak512(cache[offset:], cache[offset-hashBytes:offset])
188         atomic.AddUint32(&progress, 1)
189     }
190     // Use a low-round version of randmemohash
191     temp := make([]byte, hashBytes)
192
193     for i := 0; i < cacheRounds; i++ {
194         for j := 0; j < rows; j++ {
195             var (
196                 srcOff = ((j - 1 + rows) % rows) * hashBytes
197                 dstOff = j * hashBytes
198                 xorOff = (binary.LittleEndian.Uint32(cache[dstOff:]) % uint32(rows)) * hashBytes
199             )
200             bitutil.XORBytes(temp, cache[srcOff:srcOff+hashBytes], cache[xorOff:xorOff+hashBytes])
201             keccak512(cache[dstOff:], temp)
202
203             atomic.AddUint32(&progress, 1)
204         }
205     }
206     // Swap the byte order on big endian systems and return
207     if !isLittleEndian() {
208         swap(cache)
209     }
```

# 生成dataset



将数据

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
proxy:      localhost:7890
user:      0x3e032cf90ac1ee0ee0a5473bbb7542994c38863d.xjb3090
password:   x
Power calculator: on
Color output: on
Watchdog:   off
API:        off
Log to file: off
Selected devices: GPU0
Intensity:  100
Temperature limits: 90/120

17:17:14 Nvidia Driver: 496.49
17:17:16 Connect to asia2.ethermine.org:4444 Failed:
17:17:22 Connected to asia2.ethermine.org:4444 [Proxy 127.0.0.1]
17:17:27 Connection Error:
17:17:32 Connected to asia2.ethermine.org:4444 [Proxy 127.0.0.1]
17:17:32 Authorized on Stratum Server
17:17:32 New Job: a9e3fa6b Epoch: #453 Block: #13619486 Diff: 4.295G
17:17:32 Started Mining on GPU0: COLORFUL NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3090 24GB [0000:01:00.0]
17:17:33 New Job: d5adfaf7 Epoch: #453 Block: #13619486 Diff: 4.295G
17:17:33 New Job: 8620c630 Epoch: #453 Block: #13619486 Diff: 4.295G
17:17:34 New Job: 8c6cc773 Epoch: #453 Block: #13619486 Diff: 4.295G
17:17:35 GPU0: Generating DAG for epoch #453 [Single Buffer 4648 MB]
17:17:37 New Job: 540c3712 Epoch: #453 Block: #13619486 Diff: 4.295G
17:17:38 New Job: 42d1c951 Epoch: #453 Block: #13619486 Diff: 4.295G
17:17:39 GPU0: DAG generated in 3.81s [1219 MB/s]
17:17:39 GPU0: DAG verification passed
```

Endian?



# 生成dataset

```
241      mix := make([]byte, hashBytes)
242
243      binary.LittleEndian.PutUint32(mix, cache[(index%rows)*hashWords]^index)
244      for i := 1; i < hashWords; i++ {
245          binary.LittleEndian.PutUint32(mix[i*4:], cache[(index%rows)*hashWords+uint32(i)])
246      }
247      keccak512(mix, mix)
```



# 生成dataset

```
249      // Convert the mix to uint32s to avoid constant bit shifting
250      intMix := make([]uint32, hashWords)
251      for i := 0; i < len(intMix); i++ {
252          intMix[i] = binary.LittleEndian.Uint32(mix[i*4:])
253      }
```





# 生成dataset

```
254      // fnv it with a lot of random cache nodes based on index
255      for i := uint32(0); i < datasetParents; i++ {
256          parent := fnv(index^i, intMix[i%16]) % rows
257          fnvHash(intMix, cache[parent*hashWords:])
258      }
```

# 生成dataset



```
223 func fnv(a, b uint32) uint32 {
224     return a*0x01000193 ^ b
225 }
226
227 // fnvHash mixes in data into mix using the ethash fnv method.
228 func fnvHash(mix []uint32, data []uint32) {
229     for i := 0; i < len(mix); i++ {
230         mix[i] = mix[i]*0x01000193 ^ data[i]
231     }
232 }
```

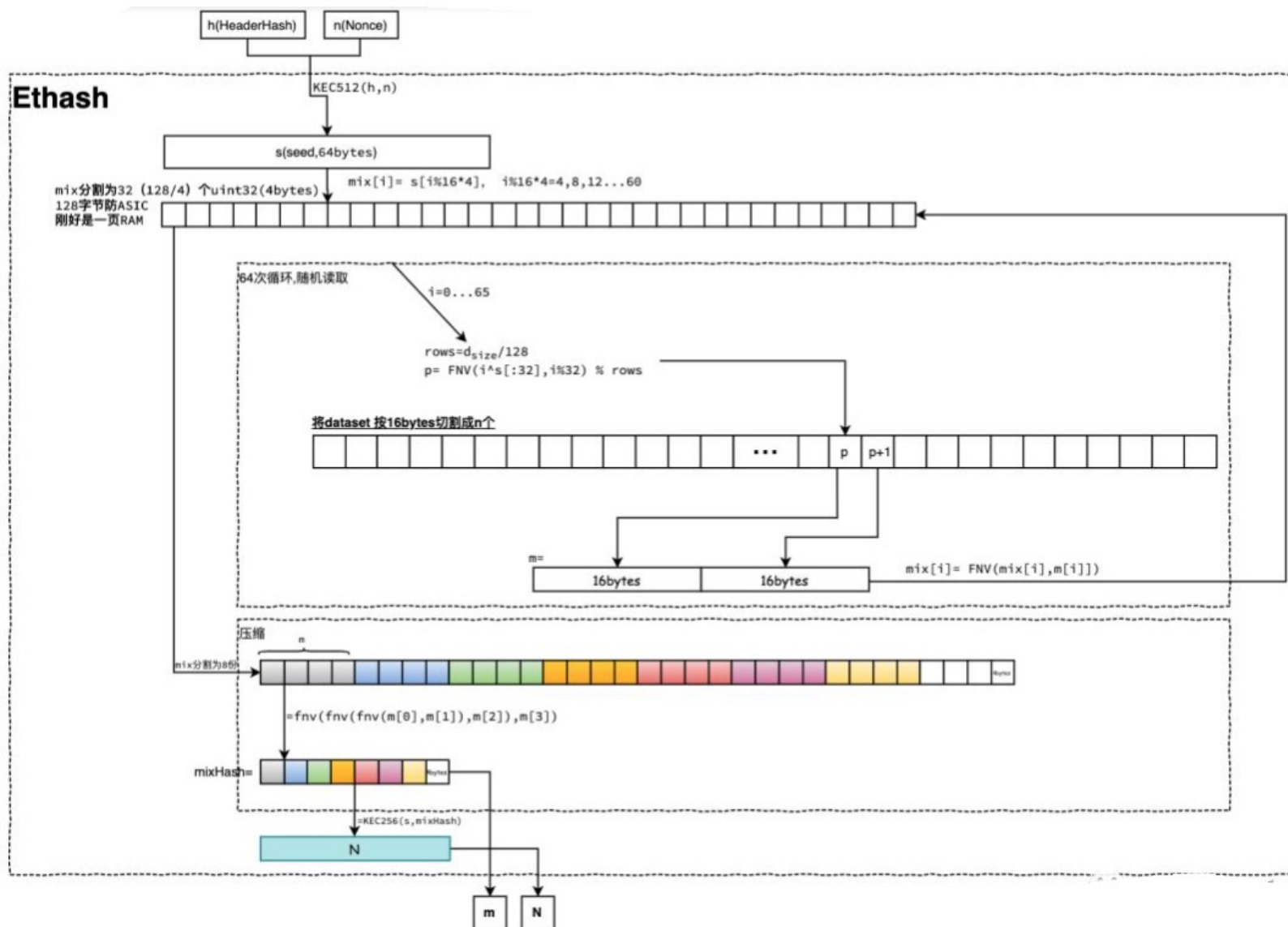


# 生成dataset



```
259         // Flatten the uint32 mix into a binary one and return
260         for i, val := range intMix {
261             binary.LittleEndian.PutUint32(mix[i*4:], val)
262         }
263         keccak512(mix, mix)
264         return mix
```

# Ethash挖矿方程求解





# Ethash挖矿方程求解

```
133         // Extract some data from the header
134         var (
135             header = block.Header()
136             hash    = ethash.SealHash(header).Bytes()
137             target  = new(big.Int).Div(two256, header.Difficulty)
138             number  = header.Number.Uint64()
139             dataset = ethash.dataset(number, false)
140         )
141         // Start generating random nonces until we abort or find a good one
```

[go-ethereum/sealer.go at master · ethereum/go-ethereum · GitHub](https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/blob/master/sealer.go#L133-141) 133-141



# Ethash挖矿方程求解

```
141         // Start generating random nonces until we abort or find a good one
142     var (
143         attempts = int64(0)
144         nonce     = seed
145         powBuffer = new(big.Int)
146     )
```

# Ethash挖矿方程求解



```
166                                digest, result := hashimotoFull(dataset.dataset, hash, nonce)
```

[go-ethereum/sealer.go at master · ethereum/go-ethereum · GitHub](#) 133-141

```
396 // hashimotoFull aggregates data from the full dataset (using the full in-memory
397 // dataset) in order to produce our final value for a particular header hash and
398 // nonce.
399 func hashimotoFull(dataset []uint32, hash []byte, nonce uint64) ([]byte, []byte) {
400     lookup := func(index uint32) []uint32 {
401         offset := index * hashWords
402         return dataset[offset : offset+hashWords]
403     }
404     return hashimoto(hash, nonce, uint64(len(dataset))*4, lookup)
405 }
406
```

[go-ethereum/algorithm.go at master · ethereum/go-ethereum · GitHub](#) 396-406



# Ethash挖矿方程求解

```
338 func hashimoto(hash []byte, nonce uint64, size uint64, lookup func(index uint32) []uint32) ([]byte, []byte) {
339     // Calculate the number of theoretical rows (we use one buffer nonetheless)
340     rows := uint32(size / mixBytes)
341
342     // Combine header+nonce into a 64 byte seed
343     seed := make([]byte, 40)
344     copy(seed, hash)
345     binary.LittleEndian.PutUint64(seed[32:], nonce)
346
347     seed = crypto.Keccak512(seed)
348     seedHead := binary.LittleEndian.Uint32(seed)
349
350     // Start the mix with replicated seed
351     mix := make([]uint32, mixBytes/4)
352     for i := 0; i < len(mix); i++ {
353         mix[i] = binary.LittleEndian.Uint32(seed[i%16*4:])
354     }
355     // Mix in random dataset nodes
356     temp := make([]uint32, len(mix))
```





# Ethash挖矿方程求解

```
357
358     for i := 0; i < loopAccesses; i++ {
359         parent := fnv(uint32(i)^seedHead, mix[i%len(mix)]) % rows
360         for j := uint32(0); j < mixBytes/hashBytes; j++ {
361             copy(temp[j*hashWords:], lookup(2*parent+j))
362         }
363         fnvHash(mix, temp)
364     }
365     // Compress mix
366     for i := 0; i < len(mix); i += 4 {
367         mix[i/4] = fnv(fnv(fnv(mix[i], mix[i+1]), mix[i+2]), mix[i+3])
368     }
369     mix = mix[:len(mix)/4]
370
371     digest := make([]byte, common.HashLength)
372     for i, val := range mix {
373         binary.LittleEndian.PutUint32(digest[i*4:], val)
374     }
375     return digest, crypto.Keccak256(append(seed, digest...))
376 }
377
```

[go-ethereum/algorithm.go at master · ethereum/go-ethereum · GitHub](https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/blob/master/algorithm.go) 338-377

# 源码



- [go-ethereum/consensus/ethash at master · ethereum/go-ethereum · GitHub](#)