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Blockchain----Public Ledger 公开账簿

- First Impression: 记账方式
- 基于帐户的系统: 与银行卡的帐户类似

Create 25 coins and credit to Alice ASSERTED BY MINERS

Transfer 17 coins from Alice to Bob_{SIGNED(Alice)}

Transfer 8 coins from Bob to Carol_{SIGNED(Bob)}

Transfer 5 coins from Carol to Alice_{SIGNED(Carol)}

Transfer 15 coins from Alice to David_{SIGNED(Alice)}

an account-based ledger

需要维护账户余额

系统创造25个币给Alice,由矿工确认

Alice转17个币给Bob,由Alice签名

Bob转8个币给Carol,由Bob签名

Carol转5个币给Alice,由Carol签名

Alice转15个币给David,由Alice签名

ī			
4	Account	Balance	
	Alice	13	
	Bob	9	
	Carl	3	

这笔交易是 否合法? 初始的地方

时间



问题?

如果要去确认一笔交易是否真实,就必须追溯每一个帐户的余额

增加一个数据字段,更新每次交易后的账户余额

■ 但实际不可行: 分布式网络, 延时确认

借鉴了Scroogecoin里面的记账方式

```
Inputs: Ø
Outputs: 25.0→Alice

Inputs: 1[0]
Outputs: 17.0→Bob, 8.0→Alice

Inputs: 2[0]
Outputs: 8.0→Carol, 9.0→Bob

Inputs: 2[1]
Outputs: 6.0→David, 2.0→Alice
```

a transaction-based ledger close to Bitcoin

公钥、身份、PKI, CA, 证书

比特币"创新性"地"不用证书绑定身份",从而"不需要CA":公钥即身份!

- 使去中心化成为可能: 绑定身份的话,就需要CA,就需要有一个中心机构
- 匿名性

比特币的交易

- 交易的输出使用"接收者的公钥的Hash值"作为输出的币的接收"地址"
- 交易时,接收者不需要把自己的公钥告诉发送方,而只需要告诉发送方一个Hash值
- 当接收者需要把自己的"地址"上的币花出去时,提供一个公钥和一个数字签名出来, "公钥的Hash值等于地址"且"数字签名能被公钥验证通过",则可以合法的把币花出 去

1	Inputs: Ø Outputs: 25. 0 → hval1 H(PK1)=hval1	$Verify(PK1,Tx2data,\sigma) = 1$
2	Inputs: 1[0] Outputs: $17.0 \rightarrow \text{hval}2, 8.0 \rightarrow \text{hval}3$	PK1,Sign(SK1, Tx2-Data)
3	Inputs: $2[0]$ Outputs: $8.0 \rightarrow \text{hval4}, 9.0 \rightarrow \text{hval5}$	PK2,Sign(SK2, Tx3-Data)
11	Inputs: $3[0]$ Outputs: $6.0 \rightarrow \text{hval}6, 2.0 \rightarrow \text{hval}7$	PK3,Sign(SK3, Tx11-Data)
12	Inputs: $3[1]$ Outputs: $6.0 \rightarrow \text{hval8}, 3.0 \rightarrow \text{hval9}$	PK7,Sign(SK7, Tx12-Data)
13	Inputs: 11[0], 12[0] Outputs: 12. 0 → hval10	PK4,Sign(SK4, Tx13-Data) PK6,Sign(SK6, Tx13-Data)



■ 地址转换 (Change Addresses)--处理余额

■ 有效验证 (Efficient Verification)--无需从头核查

■ 资金合并--支持多输入输出

■ 共同支付--多人数字签名

■交易语法

```
"hash": "5a42590fbe0a90ee8e8747244d6c84f0db1a3a24e8f1b95b10c9e050990b8b6b"
                                    "ver":1,
                                    "vin sz":2,
                                    "vout_sz":1,
metadata
                                    "lock time":0,
                                    "size":404,
                                    "in":[
                                      "prev_out":{
                                       "hash": "3be4ac9728a0823cf5e2deb2e86fc0bd2aa503a91d307b42ba76117d79280260",
                                        "scriptSig":"30440..."
input(s)
                                       "hash":"7508e6ab259b4df0fd5147bab0c949d81473db4518f81afc5c3f52f91ff6b34e",
                                       "n":0
                                      "scriptSig":"3f3a4ce81...."
                                   "out":[
                                      "value": "10.12287097",
output(s)
                                      "scriptPubKey": "OP_DUP OP_HASH160 69e02e18b5705a05dd6b28ed517716c894b3d42e OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG"
```



■ 最常见的比特币交易:通过某人的签名获得他在前一笔交易中分配的资金

交易输出描述为: 凭借哈希值为X的公钥, 以及这个公钥所有者的签名,才能获得这 笔资金



■ 把交易的输入脚本(scriptSig),和上一笔交易的输出脚本(scriptPubKey)串联起来

串联脚本必须被成功执行以后,才能获得资金

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
69e02e18...
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

an example Pay-to-PubkeyHash script, the most common type of output script in Bitcoin



比特币脚本语言

■ Forth: 简单的堆栈式编程语言(stack-based)

■每个指令只被执行一次,线性的,无法循环执行

■非图灵完备

```
<sig>
<pubKey>
-----
OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
<pubKeyHash?>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG
```

To check if a transaction correctly redeems an output, we create a combined script by appending the scriptPubKey of the referenced output transaction (bottom) to the scriptSig of the redeeming transaction (top). Notice that <pubKeyHash?> contains a '?'. We use this notation to indicate that we will later check to confirm that this is equal to the hash of the public key provided in the redeeming script.

OP_DUP	Duplicates the top item on the stack
OP_HASH160	Hashes twice: first using SHA-256 and then RIPEMD-160
OP_EQUALVERIFY	Returns true if the inputs are equal. Returns false and marks the transaction as invalid if they are unequal
OP_CHECKSIG	Checks that the input signature is a valid signature using the input public key for the hash of the current transaction
OP_CHECKMULTISIG	Checks that the k signatures on the transaction are valid signatures from k of the specified public keys.

a list of common Script instructions and their functionality

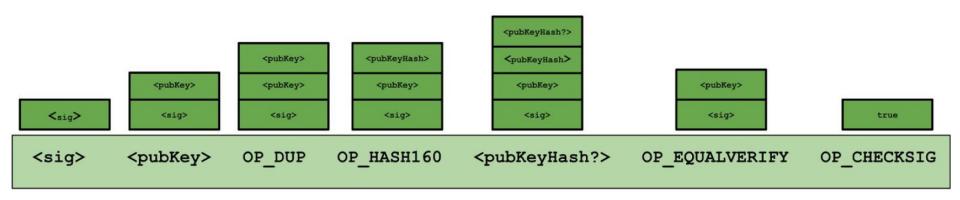
1

3.2 比特币的脚本

■ 数据指令

<pub/>pubKey>

■ 工作码指令



比特币脚本的执行堆栈状态图

Stack	Script	Description
Empty.	<sig> <pubkey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubkeyhash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG</pubkeyhash></pubkey></sig>	scriptSig and scriptPubKey are combined.
<sig> <pubkey></pubkey></sig>	OP_DUP OP_HASH160 < pubKeyHash > OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Constants are added to the stack.
<sig> <pubkey> <pubkey></pubkey></pubkey></sig>	OP_HASH160 < pubKeyHash > OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Top stack item is duplicated.
<sig> <pubkey> <pubhasha></pubhasha></pubkey></sig>	<pub></pub> <pub></pub> <pre><pub></pub> <pre>cpubKeyHash</pre> <pre>OP_EQUALVERIFY</pre> OP_CHECKSIG</pre>	Top stack item is hashed.
<sig> <pubkey> <pubhasha> <pubkeyhash></pubkeyhash></pubhasha></pubkey></sig>	OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Constant added.
<sig> <pubkey></pubkey></sig>	OP_CHECKSIG	Equality is checked between the top two stack items.
true	Empty.	Signature is checked for top two stack items.

OP_RETURN

 A <u>script</u> opcode used to mark a transaction output as invalid

burn bitcoins

convey additional information needed: ?NOT a record for arbitrary data?



实际情况

■ 可以随意地为比特币支付设定条件:

MULTISIG (Due to a bug, one extra unused value is removed from the stack)

Pay-to-Script-Hash P2SH



支付给脚本的哈希值

- 把比特币**支付**给某个脚本地址,脚本的哈希值是×××
- 取款的时候,*提供上述哈希值对应的脚本*,同时提供数据能通过脚本的验证



支付工作简单化:收款方只需告诉付款方 一个哈希值即可

■ P2SH的输出脚本(ScriptPubKey)会变得很小,复杂的事情放在输入脚本(ScriptSig)里面了

P2SH

Before P2SH

Locking Script: 2 < Public Key 1> < Public Key 2> < Public Key 3> < Public Key 4> < Public Key 5> 5 CHECKMULTISIG

Unlocking Script: <Sig 1> <Sig 2>

After P2SH

Redeem Script: 2 < Public Key 1> < Public Key 2> < Public Key 3> < Public Key 4> < Public Key 5> 5 CHECKMULTISIG

Locking Script: HASH160 < Hash of Redeem Script > EQUAL



第三方支付交易

MultiSig

三个人中有两个人签名以后,资金才能被 支取

Alice, Bob; Judy (第三方仲裁) 发生纠纷的时候

绿色地址

- 一个交易确认: 延迟
- 第三方银行:

Alice→Bob (传统)

Alice → Bank:

(Alice: 支付Bob这些币,能代办吗?)

(Bank: 从你的帐户扣钱, 然后从(银行)绿色地址转帐给Bob)

不是Bitcoin技术系统的保障, 而是现实世界中银行的声誉保证: 不会发生双重支付



高效小额支付(efficient micro-payments)

- 设想手机流量使用场景:按照分钟计费, 但每分钟支付一次不现实
- Solutions?
- MULTISIG

锁定时间(lock_time)

- 等待t时间之后才能把**退款**交易计入区块链
- 如果过了t时间Bob还没有在最后一个交易上签名确认;Alice可以通过退款交易收回所有的Bitcoin



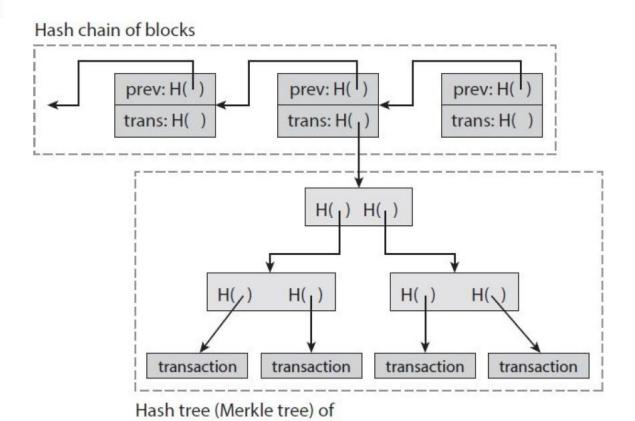
智能合约 (Smart Contract)

可以用技术手段来强制执行的合约;

可以用脚本、矿工、和交易验证来实现 第三方托管协议或者是小额支付; 而不是中心化权威机构

■把大量交易组织起来放入一个区块,得到的哈希链会更短;可以提高验证区块链数据结构的效率

■ 区块链把两个基于哈希值的数据结构结合起来: 1. 区块的哈希链 2. 树状结构把所有交易组织起来(Merkle Tree)



The Bitcoin block chain contains **two different hash structures**

transactions in each block

■ 币基交易 (Coinbase Transaction)

- 1. It always has a single input and a single output.
- 2. The input doesn't redeem a previous output and thus contains a null hash pointer
- 3. The value of the output: Mining Income
- 4. a special "coinbase" parameter, which is completely arbitrary

https://www.blockchain.com/explorer

创世块是比特币区块链的原始块。也称为块0,它是所有其他块构建的基础。没有创世块,就不能创建新块,也就没有区块链。

创世块来自比特币的创始人中本聪(Satoshi Nakamoto)。他是用微软的visual studio和c++编写的,

他从2009年1月3日开始开采,**持续了六天**;中本聪正在彻底测试创世块,以确保它是完美的,因为它将永远被硬连接到系统中。

```
GetHash()
               = 0x00000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f
hashMerkleRoot = 0x4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b
txNew.vin[0].scriptSig
                           = 486604799 4 0x736B6E616220726F662074756F6C69616220646E6F63657320666F206B6E697262206E6F20726F6C6C65636E616843203930
txNew.vout[0].nValue
                           = 5000000000
txNew.vout[0].scriptPubKey = 0x5F1DF16B2B704C8A578D0BBAF74D385CDE12C11EE50455F3C438EF4C3FBCF649B6DE611FEAE06279A60939E028A8D65C10B73071A6F167192
block.nVersion = 1
block. nTime
             = 1231006505
block.nBits
             = 0x1d00ffff
block. nNonce = 2083236893
CBlock(hash=00000000019d6, ver=1, hashPrevBlock=00000000000000, hashMerkleRoot=4a5ele, nTime=1231006505, nBits=1d00ffff, nNonce=2083236893, vtx=
  CTransaction(hash=4a5ele, ver=1, vin.size=1, vout.size=1, nLockTime=0)
    CTxIn(CoutPoint(000000, -1), coinbase 04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f32303039204368616e63656c6c6f72206f6e206272696e6b206
    CTxOut(nValue=50.00000000, scriptPubKey=0x5F1DF16B2B704C8A578D0B)
  vMerkleTree: 4a5e1e
```

The coinbase parameter (seen above in hex) contains, along with the normal data, the following text:

The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks

Hash	00000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f	
Confirmations	655,111	
Timestamp	2009-01-04 02:15	
Height	0	
Miner	Unknown	
Number of Transactions	1	
Difficulty	1.00	
Merkle root	4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b	
Version	0x1	
Bits	486,604,799	
Weight	1,140 WU	
Size	285 bytes	
Nonce	2,083,236,893	
Transaction Volume	0.00000000 BTC	
Block Reward	50.00000000 BTC	



3.4 比特币的区块-Latest

Block Hash

00000000000000000000362fa5436b32fb84db5333e5bcd67a6b1c2c3e31b08e2

Summary

■ 812,460 ■ Relayed By	◀ 812,460 ▶	ViaBTC
4 Difficulty	nations 4	83.11 T / 61.03 T
1,408,196 Bytes Block Reward	Size 1,408,196 Bytes	6.25000000 BTC
861,748 Bytes Fee Reward	ed Size 861,748 Bytes	0.20569288 BTC
3,993,440 Tx Count	3,993,440	2,137
2023-10-16 21:28:28 Tx Volume	2023-10-16 21:28:28	6,554.71554628 BTC

Merkle Root f167bd39796a6201a59b32e7ecc66d2948d4a21306584a39d6e6e9ef711844c7

Version 0x3e000000

Nonce 0x8a86f1d1



■ 所有的节点都是平等的

■ 发起一个交易: Flooding算法 (gossip协议)



核验新交易信息

- 1. 对每个前序交易的输出运行核验脚本
- 2. 校验是否有双重支付
- 3. 检查这笔交易信息是不是已经被本节点 接收过
- 4. 节点只会接收和传递在白名单上的标准 脚本



■ 哪一个交易被纳入区块链产生分歧(Race condition)

■ 每个节点默认保留最早接收到的交易 (or Replace-by-fee)

■ 如果两个矛盾的交易或者区块在不同地 方发起,向整个网络广播;那么节点接 收那个交易取决于它在网络的位置

区块的传播与交易传播类似

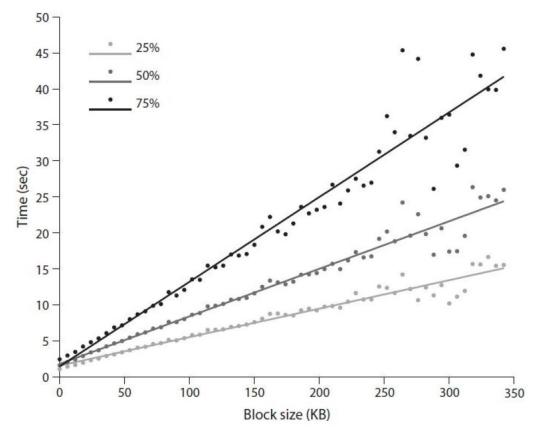
竟态条件的限制:哪个区块被纳入长期共 识链取决于其他节点选择在哪个区块上扩 展区块链

■ 核验一个区块:

确认区块头部; 确定哈希值在给定范围;

确认区块里面的每个交易; 最长的一条区块链进行扩展

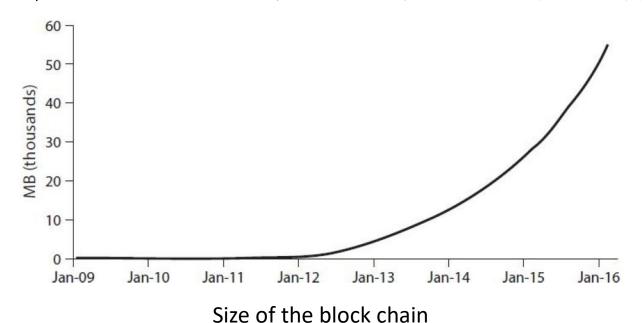
■ Flooding algorithm(泛洪算法)



Block propagation time

■ 存储空间需求

■ 全节点: 需要把完整的共识区块链存储下来



- 轻量节点;简单付款验证(Simple Payment Verification) SPV客户端
- 只存储他们所关心的,需要进行核验的部分交易
- SPV节点只验证相关交易;依赖全节点去验证网络上的其他所有交易
- 只需要几十MB数据(VS 几十GB)



比特币的总体数量与记账奖励 社区内基本达成共识:不应该改变

■ 交易性能: 7笔/秒 (Calculation)

■ Limitation: Visa 2000 笔/秒



Weakness of Crypto Suite

- ECDSA
- SHA-1

担心在一生中,这些算法可能会被攻破

Reference: ABCMint

抗量子攻击

修订协议:无法假定所有节点都会更新版本

- 硬分叉 引入新的特性,使得前一版本的协议失效
- 软分叉

加入新特性,让现有的核验规则更加严格。老的节点依然会接受所有的区块,而新的节点会拒绝向下兼容--P2SH

■ MULTISIG的Bug: 推送给堆栈一个无用的值

Ideally, a CHECKMULTISIG opcode should pop out M+N+2 elements

3
<Public Key Charlie>
<Public Key Bob>
<Public Key Alice>
2
<Signature Charlie>
<Signature Bob>

However, there is a glitch in the CHECKMULTISIG opcode which makes it pop one more item than are available in the stack.

0 <Signature Bob> <Signature Charlie> 2 <Public Key Alice> <Public Key Bob> <Public Key Charlie> 3 CHECKMULTISIG

3
<Public Key Charlie>
<Public Key Bob>
<Public Key Alice>
2
<Signature Charlie>
<Signature Bob>
0



Research Problem

■ 如何改变区块大小:难以达成共识

■ 提高(比特币)交易处理能力

BTC VS BCH



Reference

■ blockchain.info (区块链浏览器)

 Antonopoulos, Andreas M. Mastering Bitcoin: unlocking digital cryptocurrencies. O'Reilly Media, 2014.

(比特币开发手册: 技术细节)