Assignment 2 : Bitcoin Scripting

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Part 1: Legacy Address Transactions

A new wallet labelled Crypto_Knights1 was created and loaded.

1.Workflow of Transactions :

Initially we generated addresses A , B , C

- **Generating Addresses :**

  Three legacy addresses (address_A, address_B, and address_C) were generated using the get newaddress RPC command .

Address A : msARTo3ZXWaN9227giYkdJYBesEUV2m3t3

Address B : mrnnizgyw8wjERHPY5zexpC4N4ZgFbTmsJ

Address C : mnFkuuuLLkU3TpDzEgXEwMNDec8HUaVRfu

• Transaction from Address A to Address B:

Fund Address A:

Address A was funded by mining 101 blocks to make the coinbase transaction spendable.

Create Transaction (A to B) :

- The unspent transaction output (UTXO) from Address A was used as the input.
- A raw transaction was created to send 0.00038146BTC to Address B, with a fee of 0.000002 BTC.

The transaction was signed and broadcast, generating a transaction ID (txid).

Transaction ID (txid):

The transaction ID (txid_A_to_B) was generated and recorded.

Transaction ID (A to B):

617afc117a8736828a154c5144a0eaa2199385c2428cd92c71a9b4f1923291fe

Transaction from Address B to Address C:

Input for the transaction B to C :

In the Bitcoin blockchain, a transaction from **Address A to Address B** becomes an **Unspent Transaction Output (UTXO)** at Address B. This UTXO serves as an **input** for the next transaction from **Address B to Address C**. The txid and vout of the transaction from A to B are used as references to create the **raw transaction** for B to C. Essentially, the **output of the first transaction**

becomes the input for the next, thereby linking the transactions in a **chain-like manner**.

A raw transaction was created to send 0.00034146 BTC to Address C.

The transaction was signed and broadcast, generating a transaction ID (txid).

Transaction ID (txid):

The transaction ID (txid_B_to_C) was generated and recorded.

Transaction ID (B to C):

cf4c62fcf7e6dd251aa4058d5c51ac4760412634386cb73960f149c60e756490

2. Decoded Scripts:

The raw transactions were decoded using the **bitcoin-cli -regtest decoderawtransaction** command, which dissects the raw transaction into its individual components. This process includes extracting the **ScriptSig (**unlocking script) and **ScriptPubKey** (locking script). The following steps outline the decoding process and script extraction.

- **Decoding transaction from A to B :**

Signed Transaction :

0200000001b72e882cef604880d625e98626ab261bce29e1adda6b5d7e97108c1711d2ed7b000
000006a4730440220459538 6e5caa89b2866a970f81f45a8f3efb6fe8f925bf491f0376d4b94e4b7
6022001a7b2207b09a1d5f558e121f8ca58cb92369a319d215f5575c8ffb686ea29b90121037289
c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44fdffffff0102950000000
000001976a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac00000000

• Extracted Scripts :

ScriptSig(Unlocking Script):

304402204595386e5caa89b2866a970f81f45a8f3efb6fe8f925bf491f0376d4b94e4b76022001a7b2207b09a1d5f558e121f8ca58cb92369a319d215f5575c8ffb686ea29b9[ALL] 037289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44

ScriptPubKey(Locking Script):

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 51a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a612 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

- ## Decoding transaction from B to C:

Decoded Output :

0200000001b6a090e5f55ec160a07cf0cbe775342192b64c7ea2501bf919f08270196cc27e000000006a47304402203b1dcc0e971253ab1b074c0e24beda5487bd02c0c0caf2698eebf59c079548ed022009e32f9de35602e16ceb5eb02ccfc3539cbe83f15e8964f8b40720b4a664da040121033e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6fdfffffff0162850000000000001976a9144672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9aead6ad0788ac00000000

- **Extracted Scripts:**

ScriptSig:

304402203b1dcc0e971253ab1b074c0e24beda5487bd02c0c0caf2698eebf59c079548ed022009e32f9de35602e16ceb5eb02ccfc3539cbe83f15e8964f8b40720b4a664da04[ALL] 033e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6

ScriptPubKey :

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 4672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9aead6ad07 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

3.Structure of Challenge and Response Scripts:

Locking Script (Challenge)

In Pay-to-PubKey-Hash (P2PKH) transactions, the locking script is structured as follows

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <PubKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Each operation in the script serves a specific purpose:

- **OP_DUP** : Duplicates the top item on the stack.
- **OP_HASH160** : Generates a hash of the public key.
- <**PubKeyHash**> : Represents the hash of the recipient's public key.
- **OP_EQUALVERIFY** : Compares the hashed public key to the stored `<PubKeyHash>`.
- **OP_CHECKSIG**: Confirms that the signature matches the public key.

Unlocking Script (Response)

The unlocking script in P2PKH transactions consists of two main components:

`<Signature> <PublicKey>`

Here's what each element signifies:

- <**Signature**>: A digital signature that proves ownership of the associated private key.

- <**PublicKey**>: The public key that corresponds to the private key used to generate the signature.

Validation Process

To validate a transaction, the locking and unlocking scripts are combined and executed together :

<Signature> <PublicKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <PubKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

The validation process involves the following steps:

1. **Stack Push** : Push the <Signature> and <PublicKey> onto the stack.
2. **Duplication** : Use OP_DUP to duplicate the <PublicKey>.
3. **Hashing** : Apply OP_HASH160 to the duplicated public key to generate its hash.
4. **Comparison** : Use OP_EQUALVERIFY to check whether the generated hash matches <PubKeyHash>.
5. **Signature Verification** : Verify the authenticity of the signature using OP_CHECKSIG.

If every step completes successfully, the transaction is deemed valid.

4.Bitcoin Debugger Validation :

Transaction A to B:

Transaction B to C :

5.Inference :

1. The analysis of Bitcoin P2PKH transactions successfully demonstrated the functioning of locking and unlocking mechanisms.
2. Validation through the Bitcoin Debugger confirmed the accuracy and correctness of the transactions.
3. The decoded scripts and validation process showcased the robust and secure nature of Bitcoin's scripting system.

Part 2: SegWit Address Transactions

1.Workflow of Transactions :

•A new wallet labelled Crypto_Knights_ was created and loaded

•Generated P2SH-SegWit addresses A', B' and C'.

Address A' : 2MxUpcUdRDrhpdXAf42sU49gbRR7e1RUcRR

Address B' : 2NFHPXx4RKBAGph8Zn1i5iN4x8Mr7Qc7uJP

Address C' : 2NAe2qKgQEWpcAAJvsHuAyxvE64yyZy7xK4

- **Transaction from A' to B':**

•Funded Address A by mining 101 blocks.

•Checked the UTXO (Unspent Transaction Output) for Address A'.

•Calculated the transaction fee and the output amount after fee deduction.

•Created a raw transaction from Address A' to Address B'.

•Signed the transaction using the wallet.

•Send the signed transaction to the Bitcoin network.

Recorded the Transaction ID (TXID).

TXID (A' to B')
9e96ce738a2f0cd574ee107335b2c028f6d253095832c00851e9a4a058e96fea

A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

Input for the transaction B' to C' :

In the Bitcoin blockchain, a transaction from **Address A' to Address B'** becomes an **Unspent Transaction Output (UTXO)** at Address B'. This UTXO serves as an **input** for the next transaction from **Address B' to Address C'**. The txid and vout of the transaction from A to B are used as references to create the **raw transaction** for B' to C'. Essentially, the **output of the first transaction becomes the input for the next**, thereby linking the transactions in a **chain-like manner**.

- **Transaction from B' to C':**

  •Queried the UTXO of Address B', which contains the output from the previous transaction.

  •Created a new raw transaction from Address B' to Address C' using the output of the previous transaction.

  •Signed and sent the transaction.

  •Recorded the Transaction ID (TXID).

TXID (B’ to C’): fedc8cd7cbbe5a6994f422de1c967c9201690b134048ca3954cb942ff00cc34d

A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

2. Decoded Scripts:

- **Decoding transaction from A’ to B’ :**

Signed Transaction :

0200000000010100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ffffffff0402000e00ffffffff02e40300000000000017a914396af068ce11200d760b9935adeede140502991a870000000000000000266a24aa21a9eddd4c651873f18349c11ffa9b7074d7fa15a100719e1f09f83cbe76354440c03f0120000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

```
PS C:\Users\Namaswi> bitcoin-cli -regtest decoderawtransaction 0200000000010100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ffffffff0402000e00ffffffff02e40300000000000017a914396af068ce11200d760b9935adeede140502991a870000000000000000266a24aa21a9eddd4c651873f18349c11ffa9b7074d7fa15a100719e1f09f83cbe76354440c03f0120000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
{
  "txid": "c7536cf4b6f8954a87c59ef2b2cca157ed4ae4182ca6f82a8f2a56aaebb99cf7",
  "hash": "8dfb4a28c9fbd2fbf33802e12b86f791f69f3293eac59861219bb147d3d71063",
  "version": 2,
  "size": 170,
  "vsize": 143,
  "weight": 572,
  "locktime": 0,
  "vin": [
    {
      "coinbase": "02000e00",
      "txinwitness": [
        "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"
      ],
      "sequence": 4294967295
    }
  ],
  "vout": [
    {
      "value": 0.00000996,
      "n": 0,
      "scriptPubKey": {
        "asm": "OP_HASH160 396af068ce11200d760b9935adeede140502991a OP_EQUAL",
        "desc": "addr(2MxUpcUdRDrhpdXAf42sU49gbRR7e1RUcRR)#af8mmda3",
        "hex": "a914396af068ce11200d760b9935adeede140502991a87",
        "address": "2MxUpcUdRDrhpdXAf42sU49gbRR7e1RUcRR",
        "type": "scripthash"
      }
    },
    {
      "value": 0.00000000,
      "n": 1,
      "scriptPubKey": {
        "asm": "OP_RETURN aa21a9eddd4c651873f18349c11ffa9b7074d7fa15a100719e1f09f83cbe76354440c03f",
        "desc": "raw(6a24aa21a9eddd4c651873f18349c11ffa9b7074d7fa15a100719e1f09f83cbe76354440c03f)#yukqvdz6",
        "hex": "6a24aa21a9eddd4c651873f18349c11ffa9b7074d7fa15a100719e1f09f83cbe76354440c03f",
        "type": "nulldata"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):

Decoding a Coinbase Transaction and Missing scriptSig

When decoding a coinbase transaction using bitcoin-cli decoderawtransaction, the scriptSig field is missing. This is expected because coinbase transactions do not spend previous UTXOs. Instead, they contain a coinbase field in the vin, which includes arbitrary data (e.g., block height and extra miner information).

Since coinbase transactions generate new coins rather than spending existing ones, there is no need for a scriptSig to unlock a previous output. This differs from standard transactions, where scriptSig provides the unlocking script for the referenced input.

ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address B'):

OP_HASH160 f1bb915762e77280bd4a4ed7d1a0b6b61e2fe9cc OP_EQUAL

- **Decoding transaction from B' to C' :**

Raw Transaction:

02000000000101f79cb9ebaa562a8f2af8a62c18e44aed57a1ccb2f29ec5874a95f8b6f46c53c70000000017160014639eb446e67fca23a3a79df2265c57917dac4c45fdffffff011c0300000000000017a914f1bb915762e77280bd4a4ed7d1a0b6b61e2fe9cc8702473044022035a167370ecb96bb445bc7cd907d9028355b56ab4bdfed27166c15794ce609ec02206d62f66b13e43b6e7afe044974e91a3af2ae9b0d0fac60647da145882df53196012102d05d4216f9d447a42d97e30160a772e94f8fe1dd129faee6a9d33548b5348d5100000000

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):

0014639eb446e67fca23a3a79df2265c57917dac4c45

ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address B'):

OP_HASH160 f1bb915762e77280bd4a4ed7d1a0b6b61e2fe9cc OP_EQUAL

3.Structure of Challenge and Response Scripts:

1. Locking Script (Challenge)

The **locking script** used in **P2SH-P2WPKH** transactions is structured as follows:

OP_HASH160 <RedeemScriptHash> OP_EQUAL

OP_HASH160: Computes the hash of the redeem script.

<RedeemScriptHash>: Represents the hash of the redeem script embedded in the UTXO.

OP_EQUAL: Verifies that the computed hash matches the expected value.

2. Unlocking Script (Response)

The **unlocking script** for this type of transaction has the following format:

<Signature> <PublicKey>

<Signature>: A digital signature demonstrating ownership of the private key.

<PublicKey>: The public key associated with the private key used to generate the signature.

3. Validation Process :

To validate the transaction, the unlocking and locking scripts are concatenated and executed in the following order:

<Signature> <PublicKey> OP_HASH160 <RedeemScriptHash> OP_EQUAL

Steps:

1. Push the Signature and PublicKey onto the stack.
2. Authenticate the public key by evaluating it against the redeem script.
3. Apply OP_HASH160 to the redeem script to obtain its hash.
4. Compare the resulting hash with the RedeemScriptHash.
5. If the hashes match and all verifications succeed, the transaction is considered valid.

4.Bitcoin Debugger Validation:

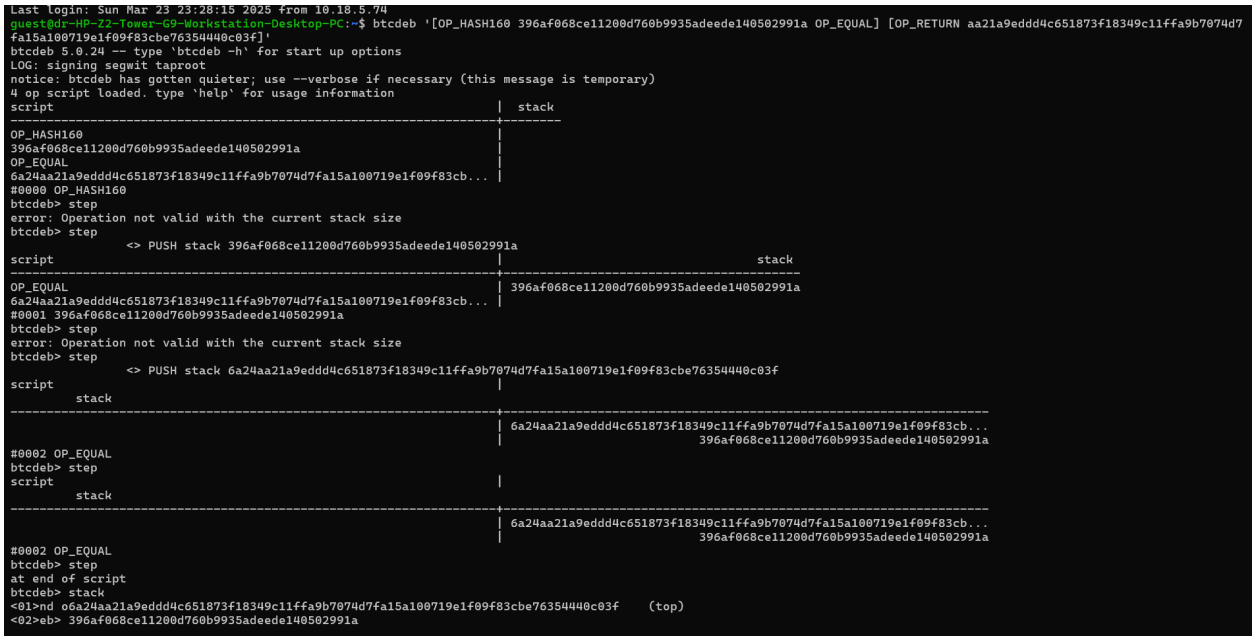
The correctness of **P2SH-P2WPKH** transactions was thoroughly verified using the **Bitcoin Debugger**. The validation process ensured that:

- The script structures were accurate and consistent with expected formats.
- The signature and public key matched the required values.
- The redeem script hash correspond correctly to the original locking script.
- Both transactions were broadcasted and confirmed successfully on the network.

Evidence of Validation

To provide a comprehensive overview of the validation process, screenshots were captured at each critical step. These screenshots showcase the execution of both the challenge and response scripts using the Bitcoin Debugger.

Transaction from A' to B' :



Transaction from B' to C' :

Inference :

The implementation and analysis of **P2SH-P2WPKH** transactions were carried out successfully, demonstrating the robustness and accuracy of Bitcoin's **SegWit scripting system**. The use of **bitcoin-cli** for decoding and the **Bitcoin Debugger** for validation confirmed that the transactions were structured correctly and executed as intended.

Part 3: Analysis and Explanation:

This report compares P2PKH (Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash) transactions and P2SH-P2WPKH (Pay-to-Script-Hash Pay-to-Witness-Public-Key-Hash) transactions based on challenge-response script and size of the script (weight, vbyte).

1.Comparison of P2PKH vs. P2SH-P2WPKH Transaction Sizes:

P2PKH Transactions have larger size due to the inclusion of the full signature and public key in the ScriptSig.

P2SH-P2WPKH Transactions size are smaller because the signature and public key are moved to the witness section, which is discounted in size calculations.

Expected Size Differences

Transaction Type	Typical Size (bytes)
Legacy (P2PKH)	~225 bytes
SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH)	~141 bytes

2. Comparison of Script Structures

- **P2PKH (Legacy)**

Locking Script (scriptPubKey) – Stored in UTXO:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <Public Key Hash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Unlocking Script (scriptSig) – Provided when spending :

<Signature> <Public Key>

How it works:

- Public key hash in the locking script must match the hash of the provided public key.
- The provided signature must be valid for the public key.

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit):

Locking Script (scriptPubKey) – Stored in UTXO :

OP_HASH160 <Redeem Script Hash> OP_EQUAL

Unlocking Script (scriptSig) – Minimal (just a redeem script):

<Redeem Script>

Witness Data (scriptWitness) – Holds the actual signature & public key:

<Signature> <Public Key>

How it works:

1. The redeem script (which is a SegWit script) must hash to the value stored in scriptPubKey.
2. The signature and public key are moved to the witness section, reducing transaction weight.

3. Weight and vByte Comparison:

Bitcoin transactions have two parts:

1. Non-witness data (Version, Inputs, Outputs, Locktime)

2. Witness data (Signatures, Public Keys for SegWit)

A typical P2PKH transaction consists of:

- Weight: The weight of a P2PKH transaction is calculated as:

  Weight = (Transaction Size) * 4

  For a typical P2PKH transaction:

  Weight = 225 * 4 = 900

- vBytes: The virtual size (vBytes) is calculated as:

vBytes = Weight / 4 = 225

For P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Transactions:

- Weight: The weight of a P2SH-P2WPKH transaction is calculated as:

Weight = (Non-Witness Data * 4) + (Witness Data * 1)

For a typical P2SH-P2WPKH transaction:

Weight = (108 * 4) + (140 * 1) = 432 + 140 = 572

- vBytes: The virtual size (vBytes) is calculated as:

vBytes = Weight / 4 = 143

SegWit transactions are ~37% smaller than Legacy transactions due to the witness discount.

ScriptSig is smaller (just a redeem script, no full signature & public key).

Final Verdict Based on Our Calculations:

After analyzing the transaction sizes from our own code:

Legacy (P2PKH) Transaction:

vSize: 191 vBytes

Weight: 764WU

SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) Transaction:

vSize:134 vBytes

Weight:533WU

We can infer that SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) transactions are significantly more efficient than Legacy (P2PKH) transactions.

4. Why SegWit Transactions Are Smaller & Their Benefits:

Why are SegWit transactions smaller?

1. The signature and public key are stored in a separate witness section, which is discounted in the fee calculation.

2. Legacy transactions include the scriptSig in the main transaction structure, increasing size.

3. The witness data is not included in the txid calculation, preventing transaction malleability.

Benefits of SegWit Transactions:

1. Lower transaction fees (as witness data is discounted).
2. Higher block capacity (since the effective block size increases).
3. Fixes transaction malleability , Transaction malleability is a problem in Legacy transactions where the txid (transaction ID) can be altered before confirmation.(important for Lightning Network and smart contracts) , which increases the security of bitcoin transactions.

4. SegWit moves signatures to a separate witness field, ensuring that the txid remains unchanged after signing.

CONCLUSION:

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) transactions are better than Legacy (P2PKH) transactions due to smaller size, lower fees, and scalability improvements.