Assignment 2: Bitcoin Scripting

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Part 1: Legacy Address Transactions

A new wallet labelled Crypto_Knights2 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:

020000001b72e882cef604880d625e98626ab261bce29e1adda6b5d7e97108c1711d2ed7b000 000006a47304402204595386e5caa89b2866a970f81f45a8f3efb6fe8f925bf491f0376d4b94e4b7 6022001a7b2207b09a1d5f558e121f8ca58cb92369a319d215f5575c8ffb686ea29b90121037289 c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44fdfffff010295000000 000001976a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac00000000

• Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig(Unlocking Script):

304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb9fd77166102207f 72dd3f01628ab82a05001a3c46ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461afe1010338b60db1605f9e 72791b1109bb5292cd491252b43b93defbdecc4793e04db5fd

ScriptPubKey(Locking Script):

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e54 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

• Decoding transaction from B to C:

Decoded Output:

020000001b6a090e5f55ec160a07cf0cbe775342192b64c7ea2501bf919f08270196cc27e00000 0006a47304402203b1dcc0e971253ab1b074c0e24beda5487bd02c0c0caf2698eebf59c079548e d022009e32f9de35602e16ceb5eb02ccfc3539cbe83f15e8964f8b40720b4a664da040121033e5c 5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6fdfffff0162850000000 000001976a9144672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9aead6ad0788ac00000000

• Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig:

304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb9fd77166102207f72 dd3f01628ab82a05001a3c46ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461afe1010338b60db1605f9e72 791b1109bb5292cd491252b43b93defbdecc4793e04db5fd

ScriptPubKey:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e54 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:

<pre>guest@dr-HP-Z2-Tower-G9-Workstation-Desktop-PC:~\$ btcdeb '[30440220 72dd3f01628ab82ad85001a3cd6ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461a4fe1010338b 863428d63eba8c5ecea14f2965b2f86864 Op.EQUALVERIFY OP.CHECKSIG]' btcdeb 5.0.24 type 'btcdeb -h' for start up options LOG: signing segwit taproot notice: btcdeb has gotten quieter; useverbose if necessary (this 3 op script loaded. type 'help' for usage information script</pre>	4762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb9fd77166102207f 60db1605f9e72791b1109bb5292cd491252b43b93defbdecc4793e04db5fd] [OP_DUP OP_HASH160 626f message is temporary) stack
304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb 72dd3f01628ab82a05001a3cu6ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461afe1010 76a914626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e5488ac #80800 3044402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6 btcdeb> step	j cb9fd77166102207f
76a914636f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e5488ac #0001 72dd3f01628ab82a05001a3c46ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461afe10 btcdeb> step	304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb 10338b60db1605f9e72791b1109bb5292cd491252b43b93defbdecc4793e04db5fd 42ecab8a9601d3b2461afe1010338b60db1605f9e72791b1109bb5292cd491252b43b93defbdecc4793e04 stack
76a914626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e5488ac #0002 76a914626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e5488ac btcdeb> step	772dd3f01628ab82a05001a3c46ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461afe1010 304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb 52b2f8e5488ac
btcdeb> step script	76a914626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2052b2f8e5488ac 72dd3f01628ab82a05001a3c46ed1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2461afe1010 304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb stack
	76a914626f681863428d63eba8c5ceca14f2055b2f8e5488ac 72dd3f01628ab82a65001a3c4ded1bbb103a242ecab8a9601d3b2401afe1010 304402204762c9c96d02dce6d17ce7313fb7a1fc115dfbeb380d8283f3ad6cb

Transaction B to C:

The process stops at "at end of script," which suggests that execution has completed without failure.

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_Knights2 was created and loaded
- •Generated P2SH-SegWit addresses A, B and C.

Address A': 2N5qeREhMC5zikf5d7PTJt2RZ7pPE4g5GX8

Address B': 2NAs1JsLGVkhCofdPwmG7hTRyWih2SoGtys

Address C': 2N8zgK41k7zV33MuNYHeuNXwqMjRUwVBon8

• 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')

<u>0c8b009cd500d08ab7892b05a6e479d7b3fe0ffb5d970f5524a53070e46505</u> 9e

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'):

<u>3939726d654a966e3e851ce4cfd0122d884dc4de0b60306b6dd75b77ab043</u> ad

A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

2. Decoded Scripts:

• Decoding transaction from A' to B':

Signed Transaction:

0200000000101a2c8cffc5d4f763a6203fde20a070d3f2d54c65589e0168b39a9b812217fa1dd 000000001716001467e9e13c42a0106f338af7a7445cc174880486d4fdffffff01180a00000000 00017a914bc365a17c4072bfc40268d19a8b225cd3a126e6687024730440220279acbfc589b79 42a86a2e00ce7124832ca504cb93a6f453f055896b097f6c7502204ebb638394fe300571865b06 1db1e68ceccee1f42d3ef97d69a493ea9127dab901210316f709a7b14d7b2e76efe78287de20dc2 2556b39cdfc55eb7158d56b4b669b9200000000

```
C:\Users\Namaswi>bitcoin-cli_-regtest decoderamtransaction 020000000017abc016abc3e6ffcd20a67de23abd63580e016ab53e0b1217faldd0000000017abc017abc017abc017abc017abc020dfde20a67de27abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc066637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc06637a07abc067abc06637a07abc067abc06637a07abc067abc067abc06637a07abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067abc067
```

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):

001467e9e13c42a0106f338af7a7445cc174880486d4

ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address B'):

OP_HASH160 bc365a17c4072bfc40268d19a8b225cd3a126e66 OP_EQUAL

• Decoding transaction from B' to C':

Raw Transaction:

0200000000101a2c8cffc5d4f763a6203fde20a070d3f2d54c65589e0168b39a9b81221 7fa1dd00000001716001467e9e13c42a0106f338af7a7445cc174880486d4fdffffff0118 0a00000000000017a914bc365a17c4072bfc40268d19a8b225cd3a126e668702473044 0220279acbfc589b7942a86a2e00ce7124832ca504cb93a6f453f055896b097f6c750220 4ebb638394fe300571865b061db1e68ceccee1f42d3ef97d69a493ea9127dab901210316 f709a7b14d7b2e76efe78287de20dc22556b39cdfc55eb7158d56b4b669b9200000000

Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig (Unlocking Script):

001467e9e13c42a0106f338af7a7445cc174880486d4

ScriptPubKey (Locking Script for Address B'):

OP_HASH160 bc365a17c4072bfc40268d19a8b225cd3a126e66 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 corresponded 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':

The process stops at "at end of script," which suggests that execution has completed without failure.

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 ~141 bytes (P2SH-P2WPKH)

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:

For a typical P2PKH transaction:

Weight =
$$225 * 4 = 904$$

• 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:

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.