Assignment 2: Bitcoin Scripting

Team Name: CRYPTO KNIGHTS

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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:

020000001b72e882cef604880d625e98626ab261bce29e1adda6b5d7e97108c1711d2ed7b000 000006a47304402204595386e5caa89b2866a970f81f45a8f3efb6fe8f925bf491f0376d4b94e4b7 6022001a7b2207b09a1d5f558e121f8ca58cb92369a319d215f5575c8ffb686ea29b90121037289 c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44fdfffff010295000000 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:

020000001b6a090e5f55ec160a07cf0cbe775342192b64c7ea2501bf919f08270196cc27e00000 0006a47304402203b1dcc0e971253ab1b074c0e24beda5487bd02c0c0caf2698eebf59c079548e d022009e32f9de35602e16ceb5eb02ccfc3539cbe83f15e8964f8b40720b4a664da040121033e5c 5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6fdfffff016285000000 000001976a9144672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9aead6ad0788ac00000000

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| State | Stat
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• Extracted Scripts:

ScriptSig:

304402203b1dcc0e971253ab1b074c0e24beda5487bd02c0c0caf2698eebf59c079548ed022009 e32f9de35602e16ceb5eb02ccfc3539cbe83f15e8964f8b40720b4a664da04[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:

	4595386e5caa89b2866a978f81f45a8f3efb6fe8f925bf491f8376d4b94e4W5768220 2a99c349c18f7c44] [ОР_DUP ОР_HASH168 51a59a516d8d76823a8bdcc87a93af9 message is temporary) stack		
33331413032323091453935333836635653616138396232383661613937386 8372852944ee89236239ab887736586386362404731302494446724994961897624 8372852944ee89236239ab88773658638636240473130249447582499924961897624 837285294449892228036368638636136389638636361613973966383166393566662366665866393235626634933166393373664346239346534623736393232303031613762323230376230399613164 8366633535865313231663863613538636239923336363333336633653553735633866666236386566613239623953644444564 8366633553865313231663863613538636239923333694333135663555373563386666623638665613239623953644444564 87663232328767289963131843566333338343632323383453535333836653563613383662397386638316639356136638653656236666236666386663366662366663866638			
script	stack		
837289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea83c8acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44 76a91451a59a516d8d76023a8bdcc87a93af9434e7a61288ac #8881_837289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea83c8acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18 btcdeb>	+ 333834443832323834353935333836653563616138396232383636613937386 #7c44		
<pre></pre>	731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44 stack		
76a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac	937289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44 333034343032323034353935333836653563616138396232383636613937306		
#0002 76a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac btcdeb>			
<> PUSH stack 76a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac			
script	stack		
btcdeb>	76a91451.559a51648476923a8bdcc87393a7943447361288ac 837289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea83c9acdd731b2eab441fb22399c349c15f5c44 33303434303232303435393533383665366361338396232383636613937306		
script	stack		
btcdeb>	76a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac 037289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab41fb82a99c349c18f7c44 333034343032323034353935333836653563616138396232383636613937306		
at end of script btddeb> stack <01> 76a91451a59a516d8d76023a0bdcc07a93af9434e7a61288ac (to <02> 037289c94bea9e26c39abd8d7a5ea03c0acdd731b2eab4lrb82a99c349c	18f7c44 73066383166343561386633656662366665386639323562663439316630333736643	46239346534623736303232303031613762323230376230396131	

Transaction B to C:

<pre>suestEdn-WP-Z2-Tower-G0-Worketstion-Desktop-PC:-\$ btcdeb '[384W80220 BW48G448d4W[ALL] 93395-588033dcf378a237d29969b5c988d9991bcdece01d0-btcdeb 5.9.24 — type 'btcdeb -h' for start up options LOC: signing segwit taproc of the start up options loc: btcdeb has gotten quister; use —verbose if necessary (this 3 op Script loaded. type 'help' for usage information script</pre>	3bldcc@971253ablb974e024boda5487bd92e0e0e.af2698ebf59e079548ed0220f ee3c44897847b5a6] [OP_DUP OP_HASH160 4672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9x message is temporary) stack	19833f9de35682e16ceb5eb02ccfc3539cbe83f15e8964f8b4072 sead6ad07 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG]'	
3339141193732393367314645631965539773132353351673316739673465396 . 93385554891346747963737404969bb5c6896499991bcdec-1048978470536 766914467724b7f552101c97989745caacf34c98629448978470536 766914467724b7f552101c97989745caacf34c9862948978470536 80808 333894393323239836253144036338585937313235361663316239537346386523446265646135343837626498326339633865656266633353339653337393534386564383332663964653335366396533356639653335663965333566396639			
	13235361623162303734633965323462656461353438376264303263306330636166 833663135655383936346638623430373230623461363634646130345b414c4c5d stack	3236393865656266353963303739353438656430323230303965	
833e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6 333034343032323033623164636330653937313235336162316230373463306 #80081 033e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6 btcdeb			
<pre>> PUSH stack 033e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db5 script</pre>	9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6 stack		
76a9144672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9aead6ad0788ac	033e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6 333034343032323033623164636330653937313235336162316230373463306		
#8982 76a9144672dbf7f32181_679a87d5caac37f9aead6ad6788ac btcdeb>			
<> PUSH stack 76a9144672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9s script	aead6ad0788ac stack		
	76a9144672dbf7f32101c070a07d5caac37f9aead6ad0788ac 833e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24960bb5c008db9d91bcdec01d0ec3c44897847b5a6 333034343032323033623164636330653937313235336162316230373463306		
btcdeb> script	stack		
	76a9144672dbf7f32191c878a87d5caac37f9aead6ad8788ac 833e5c5d8d33dcf37ae337d24968b5c808db9d91bcdec81d0ec3c44887847b5a6 33383434383232333323146436338053937313233336162316239373463330		
btcdeb- at end of script btcdeb- stack 61> 763114677632181c979a97d5caac37f9aead6ad9788ac (top) 620- 7630144977d572181c979a97d5caac37f9aead6ad9788ac (top) 631-63136633464737ac3374,01960bb5c080db9991brdce01d9ec3c144997847b5a6 632- 33389419493252238336231446363386539311322353361623162316233373463306532346265446135343837626439326330633063616632363938656562663539633937393534386564303223230309965333266396465333533936565626528528526562633335333993636658386533356331565316231623162383732330652346136534646138345b414c4c5d btcdeb-			

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')

<u>9e96ce738a2f0cd574ee107335b2c028f6d253095832c00851e9a4a058e96fe</u>

<u>a</u>

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>fedc8cd7cbbe5a6994f422de1c967c9201690b134048ca3954cb942ff00cc34</u> d

A block was generated to confirm the transaction.

2. Decoded Scripts:

• Decoding transaction from A' to B':

Signed Transaction:

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:

0200000000101f79cb9ebaa562a8f2af8a62c18e44aed57a1ccb2f29ec5874a95f8b6f46c 53c7000000017160014639eb446e67fca23a3a79df2265c57917dac4c45fdfffff011c03 0000000000017a914f1bb915762e77280bd4a4ed7d1a0b6b61e2fe9cc8702473044022 035a167370ecb96bb445bc7cd907d9028355b56ab4bdfed27166c15794ce609ec02206d 62f66b13e43b6e7afe044974e91a3af2ae9b0d0fac60647da145882df53196012102d05d 4216f9d447a42d97e30160a772e94f8fe1dd129faee6a9d33548b5348d5100000000

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| SS C. | Users | Namasaris | bitcain-cli -regist | decaderamistansaction | 20808080880101f799:bephash26528f73462c18444aad571acb579ac5874385f8b6f4653570808080808091736011b03908080808091736017b031018390404080901736011b039080808080901736011b039080809080901736011b03908080908091736011b039080908090801736011b039080908090801736011b039080908090801736011b039080908090801736011b039080908091736011b0390809080908091736011b0390809080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b039080908091736011b0390809091736011b0390809091736011b0390809091746011b0390809091746011b0390809091746011b0390809091746011b0390809091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b03908091746011b039
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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:

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

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.