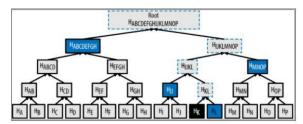
Questions:

How to let any Bitcoin node prove that the Transaction K is included in a block? • •



Please study How to let any Bitcoin node prove that the Transaction K is included in a block? before answering the following questions.

- Please build up the above Merkle Tree using the following data set, and assuming that the hash function is "msg%7"
 - Transaction A: 31
 - Transaction B: 54
 - Transaction C: 29
 - Transaction D: 7
 - Transaction E: 23
 - Transaction F: 21
 - Transaction G: 27
 - Transaction H: 13
 - Transaction I: 15
 - Transaction J: 11
 - Transaction K: 26
 - Transaction L: 34
 - Transaction M: 89
 - Transaction N: 32
 - Transaction O: 18
 - Transaction P: 17
- If a Bitcoin node would like to prove that Transaction H is part of the block.
 - What information does the system need to provide?
 - What does the bitcoin node need to do?

Ans:

As we know the equation is Hash = msg % 7

H(AB) = H(A) + H(B) "HA + HB" is the concatenation of "HA" and "HB"

We calculate the hash for each one first,

Transaction A: 31 % 7 = 3

Transaction B: 54 % 7 = 5

Transaction C: 29 % 7 = 1

Transaction D: 7 % 7 = 0

Transaction E: 23 % 7 = 2

Transaction F: 21 % 7 = 0

Transaction G: 27 % 7 = 6

Transaction H: 13 % 7 = 6

Transaction I: 15 % 7 = 1

Transaction J: 11 % 7 = 4

Transaction K: 26 % 7 = 5

Transaction L: 34 % 7 = 6

Transaction M: 89 % 7 = 5

Transaction N: 32 % 7 = 4Transaction O: 18 % 7 = 4Transaction P: 17 % 7 = 3

Then, calculate the combinations,

H(AB) = 35 % 7 = 0

H(CD) = 10 % 7 = 3

H(EF) = 20 % 7 = 6

H(GH) = 66 % 7 = 3

H(IJ) = 14 % 7 = 0

H(KL) = 56 % 7 = 0

H(MN) = 54 % 7 = 5

H(OP) = 43 % 7 = 1

H(ABCD) = 3 % 7 = 3

H(EFGH) = 63 % 7 = 0

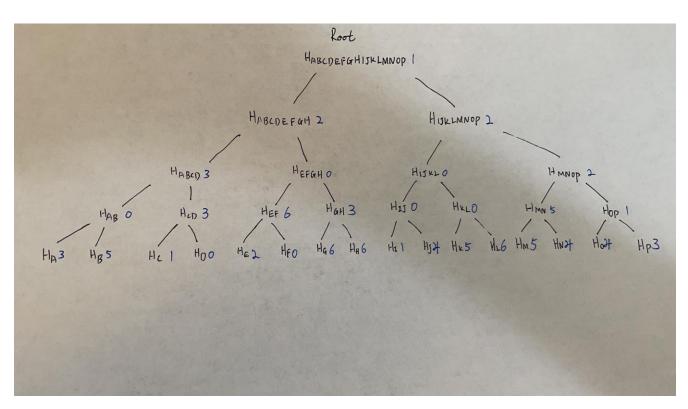
H(IJKL) = 0 % 7 = 0

H(MNOP) = 51 % 7 = 2

H(ABCDEFGH) = 30 % 7 = 2

H(IJKLMNOP) = 2 % 7 = 2

H(ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP) = 22 % 7 = 1



Step 1: The system provides two sets of information:

Transaction H:

$$H(G) => H(EF) => H(ABCD) => H(IJKLMNOP)$$

Step 2: The Bitcoin node need to do:

Transaction H: