

**Batch: A2    Roll No.: 16010121045**

**Experiment No. 1**

**Title:** Exploring Blockchain

**Objective:**

- Learn about blockchain and how it works

**Expected Outcome of Experiment:**

CO	Outcome
CO1	Build your own Blockchain businesses with acquired knowledge.

### Implementation Details:

#### 1. Enlist all the Steps followed and various options explored

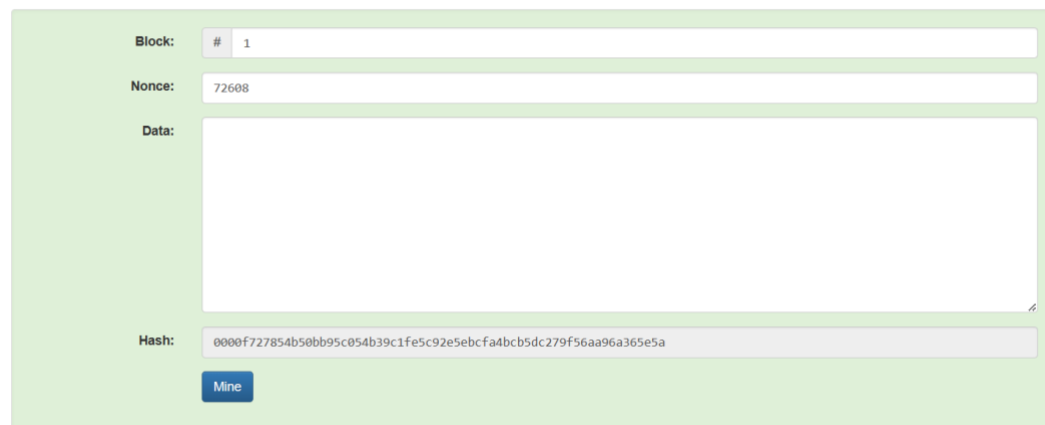
##### SHA256 Hash



A web-based SHA256 hash calculator interface. It features a light gray background. On the left, the label "Data:" is positioned above a large, empty text input area. Below this, the label "Hash:" is positioned above a text input field containing the hexadecimal hash value: a591a6d40bf420404a011733cfb7b190d62c65bf0bcd32b57b277d9ad9f146e.

Hash changes when data is changed, the hash function is a mathematical function that is one-way in nature so impractical to reverse the function (i.e. get input from output)

##### Block



A web-based block calculator interface with a light green background. It includes input fields for "Block:" (containing "# 1"), "Nonce:" (containing "72608"), and "Data:" (an empty text area). Below these, the "Hash:" field displays the value: 0000f727854b50bb95c054b39c1fe5c92e5ebcf44bcb5dc279f56aa96a365e5a. A blue "Mine" button is located at the bottom.

##### Block



A web-based block calculator interface with a light pink background. It includes input fields for "Block:" (containing "# 1"), "Nonce:" (containing "72608"), and "Data:" (containing "Hello"). Below these, the "Hash:" field displays the value: f23b5f6168e9c8fecb5aab55f34c992e51c7033cc50b9021e1042f9c7dde25be. A blue "Mine" button is located at the bottom.

## Block

Block:

# 1

Nonce:

32904

Data:

Hello

Hash:

00002462488067cf69de151b63b06aae9324f26023aa49b8d8ea3cfb2ec6e0b5

Mine

We can see that, when data is changed the hash changes and so block is invalid. We can then use the 'Mine' button to mine for a new nonce value that would give us a hash value that lies below the target value (i.e. three zeroes start in this case)

## Blockchain

Block:

# 1

Nonce:

11316

Data:

Prev:

00

Hash:

000015783b764259d382017d91a36d206d0600e2cbb3567748f

Mine

Block:

# 2

Nonce:

35230

Data:

Prev:

000015783b764259d382017d91a36d206d0600e2cbb3567748f

Hash:

000012fa9b916eb9078f8d98a7864e697ae83ed54f5146bd844

Mine

Block:

# 3

Nonce:

12937

Data:

Prev:

000012fa9b916eb9078f8d98a7864e69

Hash:

0000b9015ce2a08b61216ba5a0778545

Mine

## Blockchain

Block:

# 1

Nonce:

11316

Data:

Prev:

00

Hash:

000015783b764259d382017d91a36d206d0600e2cbb3567748f

Mine

Block:

# 2

Nonce:

35230

Data:

Below

Prev:

000015783b764259d382017d91a36d206d0600e2cbb3567748f

Hash:

b8cfaea8d17d5a8c9500028af8d1a9fc464a27dc74b141f3c21

Mine

Block:

# 3

Nonce:

12937

Data:

Prev:

b8cfaea8d17d5a8c9500028af8d1a9fc

Hash:

dcsb47ada1324b3438f95c5e6caa972

Mine

## Blockchain

Here, we can see a blockchain, and see how changing the data value of one block makes all the following blocks in the chain invalid (which is the reason blockchains are immutable). We can see that, even after mining that particular block where data was changed, the further blocks are still invalid and will all need to be mined to reach target value and become valid.

# Distributed Blockchain

Peer A

Block: # 1

Nonce: 12155

Date:

Prev: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Hash: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Block: # 2

Nonce: 12230

Date:

Prev: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Hash: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Block: # 3

Nonce: 12277

Date:

Prev: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Hash: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Peer B

Block: # 1

Nonce: 12155

Date:

Prev: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Hash: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Block: # 2

Nonce: 12230

Date:

Prev: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Hash: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Block: # 3

Nonce: 12277

Date:

Prev: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Hash: 0000178b7642374312821791a33200a896a230670778b9a279a227c1f

Here, we can see the example of a distributed blockchain where the same case as before happens. After mining (when changes are done), everything seems to be valid however we can see that nonce and hash values for block 2 onwards are different for Peer A and B, and so this means errors can be caught once the blockchain is decentralised (since it is public and peers can vote which chain they believe is the correct one).

## Tokens

Peer A

Block: # 1

Nonce: 139358

Tx:	\$ 25.00	From: Darcy	->	Bingley
	\$ 4.27	From: Elizabeth	->	Jane
	\$ 19.22	From: Wickham	->	Lydia
	\$ 186.44	From: Lady Catherine	->	Collins
	\$ 6.42	From: Charlotte	->	Elizabeth

Prev: 00000c52990ee86de55ec4b9b32beefd745d71675dcbeddfbc7b88336e2e296b

Hash: 00000c52990ee86de55ec4b9b32beefd745d71675dcbeddfbc7b88336e2e296b

Block: # 2

Nonce: 39287

Tx:	\$ 97.67	From: Ripley	->	Lambert
	\$ 48.61	From: Kane	->	Ash
	\$ 6.15	From: Parker	->	Dallas
	\$ 10.44	From: Hicks	->	Newt
	\$ 88.32	From: Bishop	->	Burke
	\$ 45.00	From: Hudson	->	Gorman
	\$ 92.00	From: Vasquez	->	Apone

Prev: 00000c52990ee86de55ec4b9b32beefd745d71675dcbeddfbc7b88336e2e296b

Hash: 000078be183417844c14a9251ca246fb15f1873f5d85c1e6f4311d4e9

Block: # 3

Nonce: 13804

Tx:	\$ 10.00	From: Emily		
	\$ 5.00	From: Madison		
	\$ 20.00	From: Lucas		

Prev: 000078be183417844c14a9251ca246fb15f1873f5d85c1e6f4311d4e9

Hash: 0000c2c95f54a49b4f2bee7956a7dc357c1a408706c8

Peer B

Block: # 1

Nonce: 139358

Block: # 2

Nonce: 39287

Block: # 3

Nonce: 13804

Tokens

Peer A

Block: # 1

Nonce: 139358

Tx:	\$ 25.00	From: Darcy	->	Bingley
	\$ 4.27	From: Elizabeth	->	Jane
	\$ 19.22	From: Wickham	->	Lydia
	\$ 186.44	From: Lady Catherine	->	Collins
	\$ 6.42	From: Charlotte	->	Elizabeth

Prev: 00000c52990ee86de55ec4b9b32beefd745d71675dcbeddfbc7b88336e2e296b

Hash: 00000c52990ee86de55ec4b9b32beefd745d71675dcbeddfbc7b88336e2e296b

Block: # 2

Nonce: 39287

Tx:	\$ 97.67	From: Ripley	->	Lambert
	\$ 48.61	From: Kane	->	Ash
	\$ 6.15	From: Parker	->	Dallas
	\$ 10.44	From: Hicks	->	Newt
	\$ 88.32	From: Bishop	->	Burke
	\$ 45.00	From: Hudson	->	Gorman
	\$ 92.00	From: Vasquez	->	Apone

Prev: 00000c52990ee86de55ec4b9b32beefd745d71675dcbeddfbc7b88336e2e296b

Hash: eb381ec2aa466e2b29a1a348c7bcdb0401268cf131417a0872bc8ac85da

Block: # 3

Nonce: 13804

Tx:	\$ 10.00	From: Emily		
	\$ 5.00	From: Madison		
	\$ 20.00	From: Lucas		

Prev: eb381ec2aa466e2b29a1a348c7bcdb0401268cf131417a0872bc8ac85da

Hash: 26a5ff33b5be5e82127458e4d1e77551387449f2083

Peer B

Block: # 1

Nonce: 139358

Block: # 2

Nonce: 39287

Block: # 3

Nonce: 13804

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Peer A

[illegible]

This example is of a distributed blockchain as well, just that this one involves transactions (of tokens) data instead of normal textual data in the previous examples. The conditions and immutability features remain the same.

## Coinbase Transactions

Peer A

The diagram illustrates a peer-to-peer network with three peers (A, B, and C) and their respective blockchains. Each peer has a local copy of the blockchain, represented by a series of blocks. The blocks contain transaction data, including the nonce, coinbase, transactions, previous block hash, and the current block hash. The transactions show the distribution of funds (e.g., \$10.00 to Sophia, \$20.00 to Lucas, \$15.00 to Emily, \$15.00 to Madison). The previous block hash is used to link the blocks in the chain. The current block hash is calculated based on the previous block hash and the transaction data. The diagram shows that Peer A and Peer B have identical blockchains, while Peer C has a different one, indicating a fork or a different state of the network.

## Coinbase Transactions

Peer A

The diagram illustrates a peer-to-peer network with three nodes: Peer A (green), Peer B (pink), and Peer C (pink). Each node displays its local blockchain state, including the current block number, nonce, coinbase, transactions, and the previous block's hash.

- Peer A (Green):**
  - Block: # 1
  - Nonce: 16651
  - Coinbase: \$ 100.00 → Anders
  - Tx: 00
  - Prev: 000043bd7625b86af366545b192975ab3ff1f8b47e56c587cadddbab781
  - Hash: 000043bd7625b86af366545b192975ab3ff1f8b47e56c587cadddbab781
- Peer B (Pink):**
  - Block: # 2
  - Nonce: 215458
  - Coinbase: \$ 100.00 → Anders
  - Tx:
    - \$ 100.0 From: Anders → Sophia
    - \$ 20.00 From: Anders → Lucas
    - \$ 15.00 From: Anders → Emily
    - \$ 15.00 From: Anders → Madison
  - Prev: 000043bd7625b86af366545b192975ab3ff1f8b47e56c587cadddbab781
  - Hash: db8c811b107312c8931f2996d510328b7b753b68da5863ff24c956637c17a
- Peer C (Pink):**
  - Block: # 3
  - Nonce: 146
  - Coinbase: \$ 100.00 → Anders
  - Tx:
    - \$ 10.00 From: Emily
    - \$ 5.00 From: Madison
    - \$ 20.00 From: Lucas
  - Prev: db8c811b107312c8931f2996d510328b7b753b68da5863ff24c956637c17a
  - Hash: 7bd07acc1be9b5529a7f69b1b0f13f2734e84f5

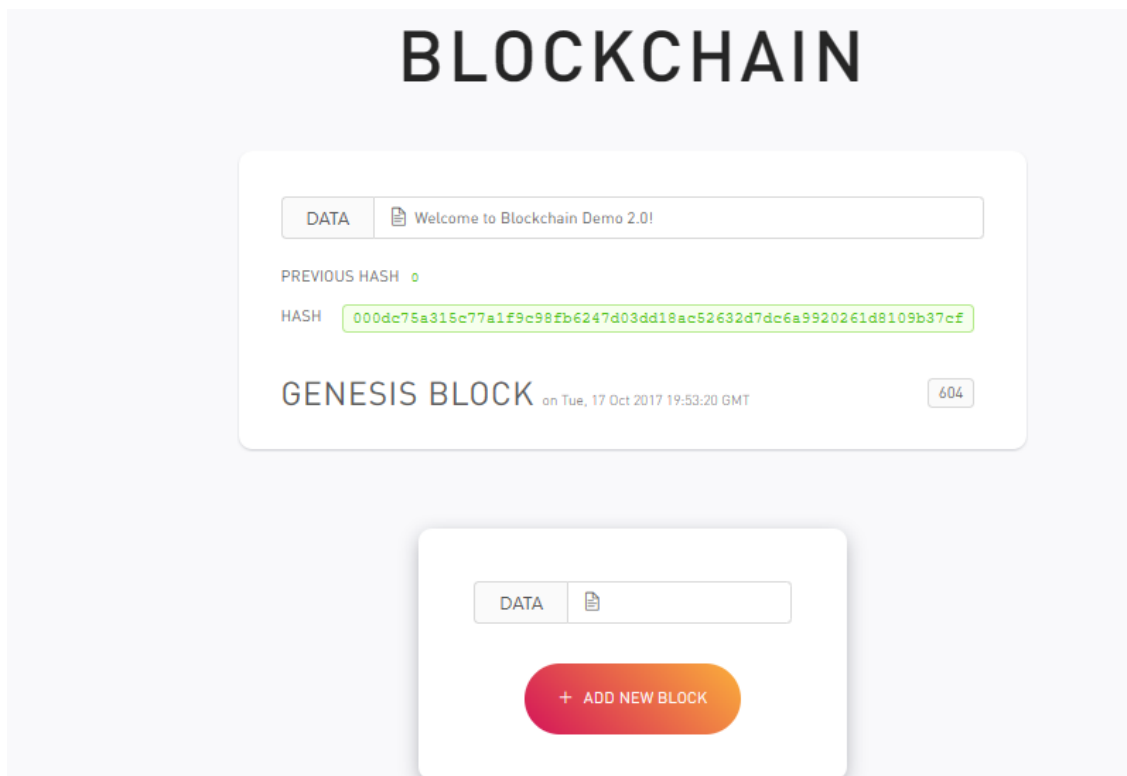
A progress bar at the bottom indicates the relative positions of the peers. Peer B is shown as being 4 blocks behind the others.

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## Peer A

[illegible]

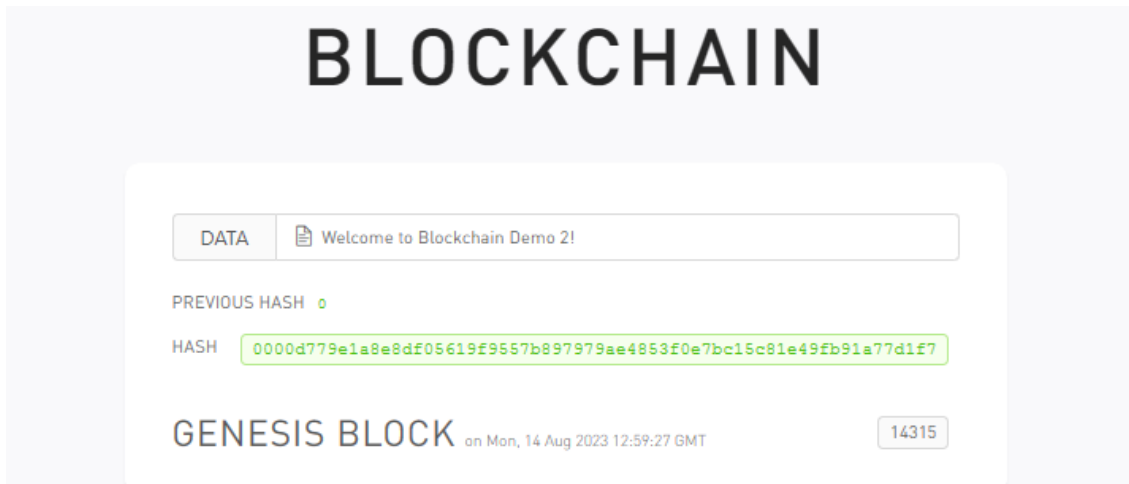
This is the same token transactions example, just one that Coinbase uses for example.



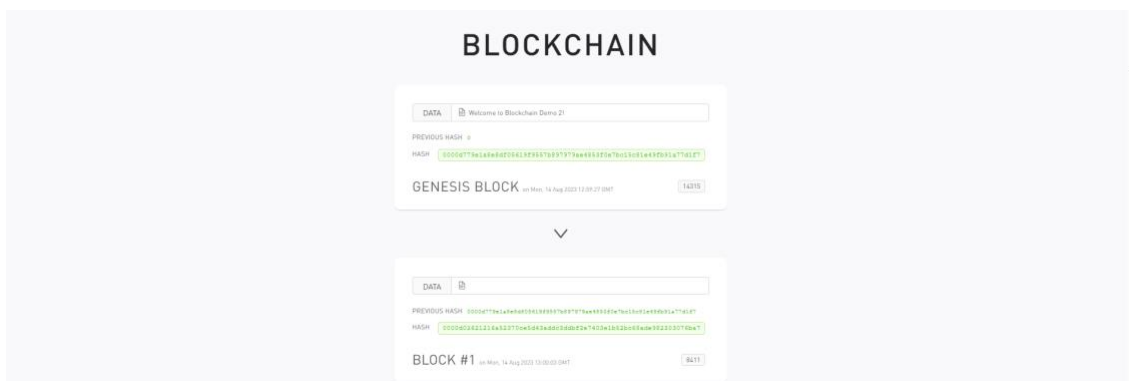
This is the next blockchain example link.



Hash value becomes invalid once the data is changed.

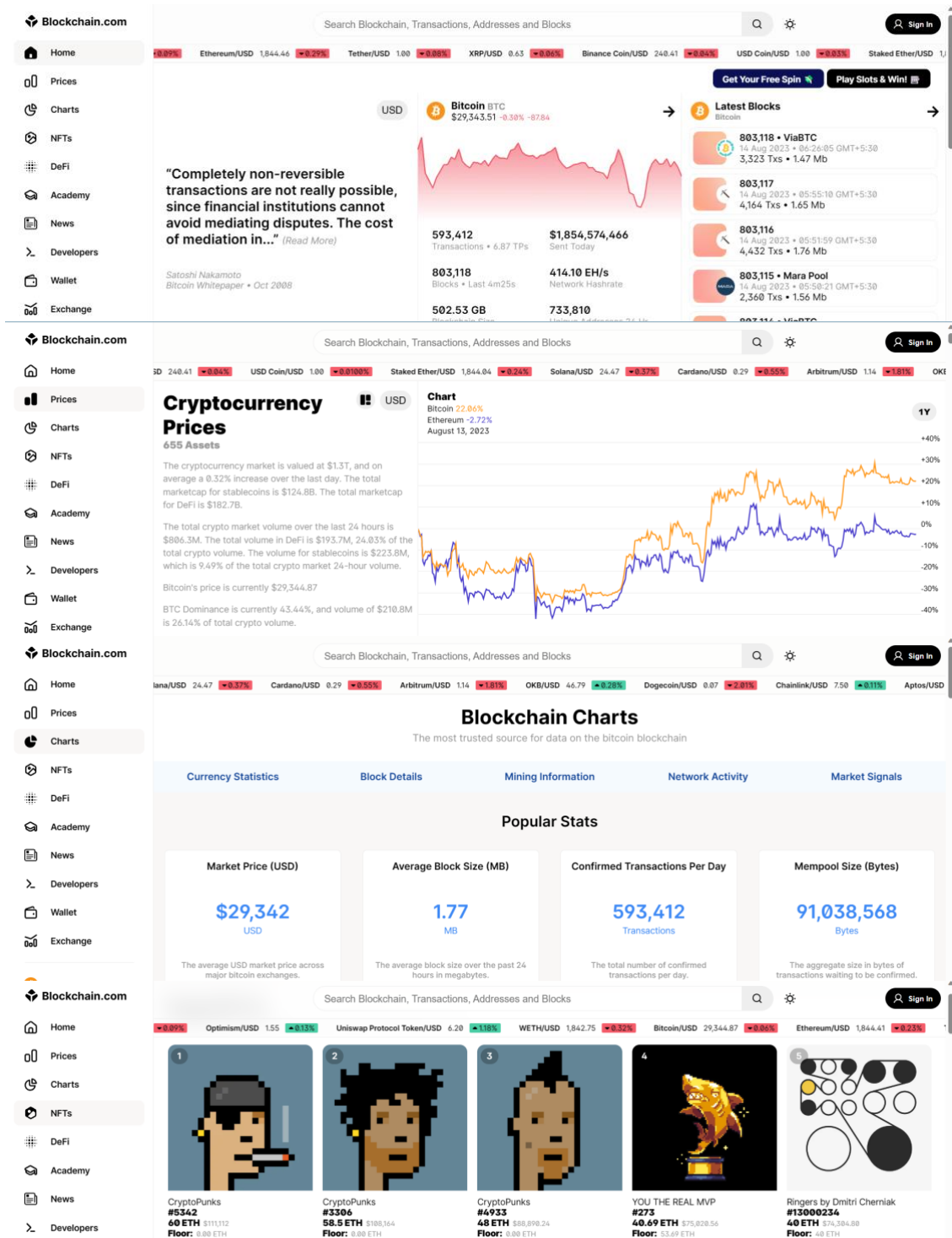


Hash can be made valid by 'mining' a new nonce value for the block.



New blocks can be added, and the blockchain can be continued on.





These are some screenshots from blockchain.com/explorer/  
The website displays cryptocurrency prices, popular NFTs, and other important statistics related to the known blockchain systems.

**Conclusion:-**

In this experiment, we learnt about blockchains, cryptocurrencies, how blockchains work, their features and their use-cases.