

# 7CCSMDLC: Distributed Ledgers & Cryptocurrencies

## *Lecture 2: Cryptography*



**Peter McBurney**

Professor of Computer Science  
Department of Informatics  
King's College London

Email: [peter.mcburney@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:peter.mcburney@kcl.ac.uk)

**2021**



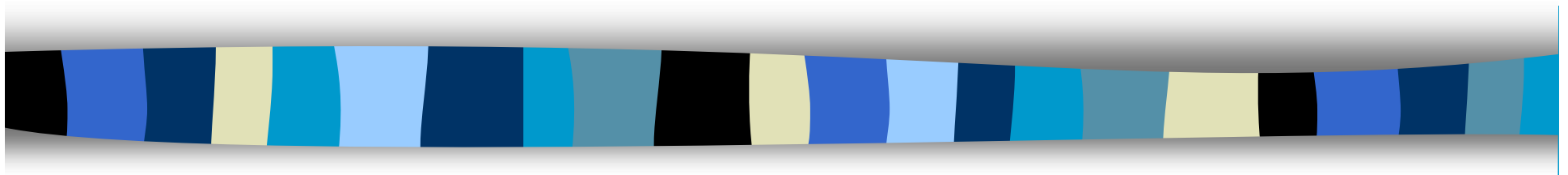
# Outline for today

- Cryptography & Hashing
- Operations of the Bitcoin Blockchain



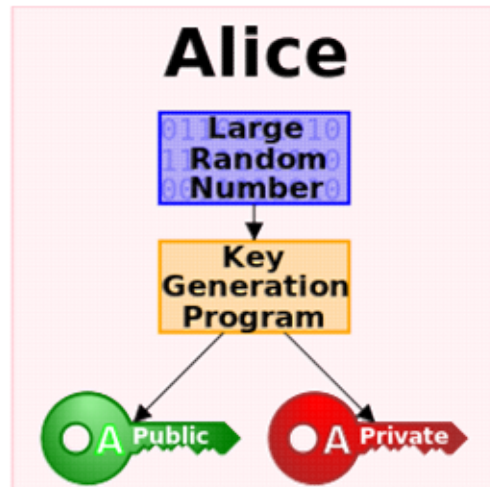
# Licence terms

- Unless otherwise stated, the diagrams are taken from:
  - Andreas Antonopoulos [2017]: *Mastering Bitcoin*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. O'Reilly.
  - Version on Github at:  
  
<https://github.com/bitcoinbook/bitcoinbook/>
- The licence allowing this is the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License.
  - A copy of this license is at: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>
- Any subsequent use of this content is under this this licence.

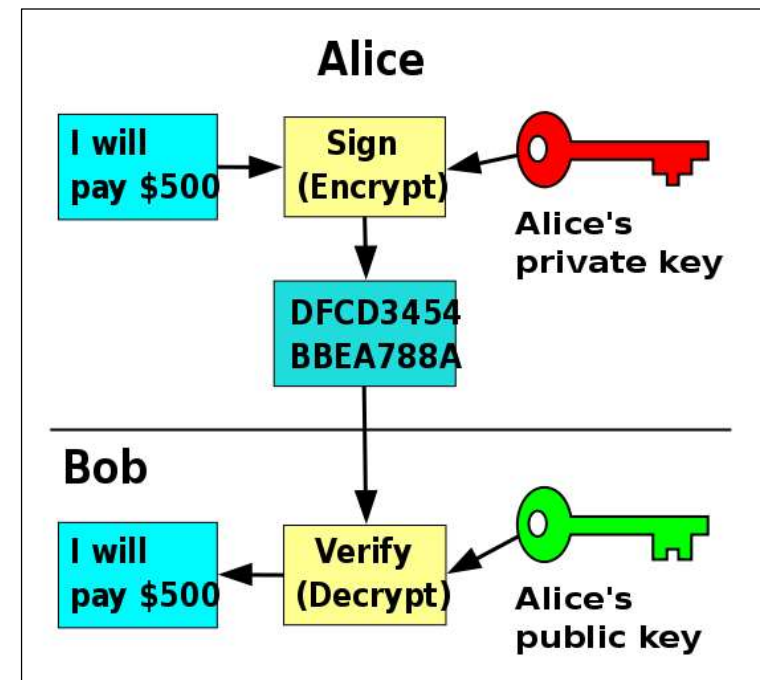
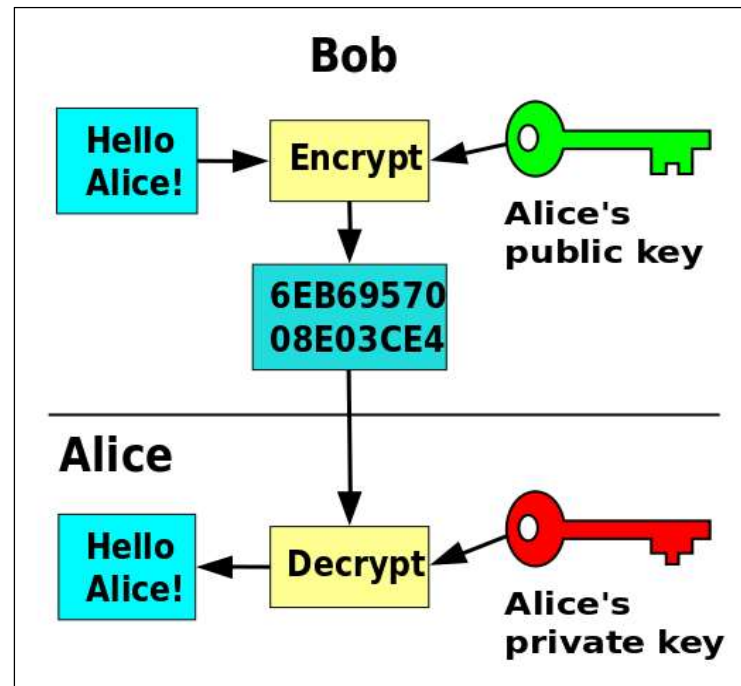


# Cryptography & Hashing

# Public & Private Keys



Source: WikiBooks:  
Communications & Networking





# Hashing

- Converts a digital object of arbitrary length (eg, a document, an image) into a single string of fixed length (a hash)
  - Not continuous
    - Two similar documents result in very different hashes.
  - Very hard to reverse engineer
  - Thus, a form of encryption.

See examples next slide.

Hashing in Bitcoin blockchain:

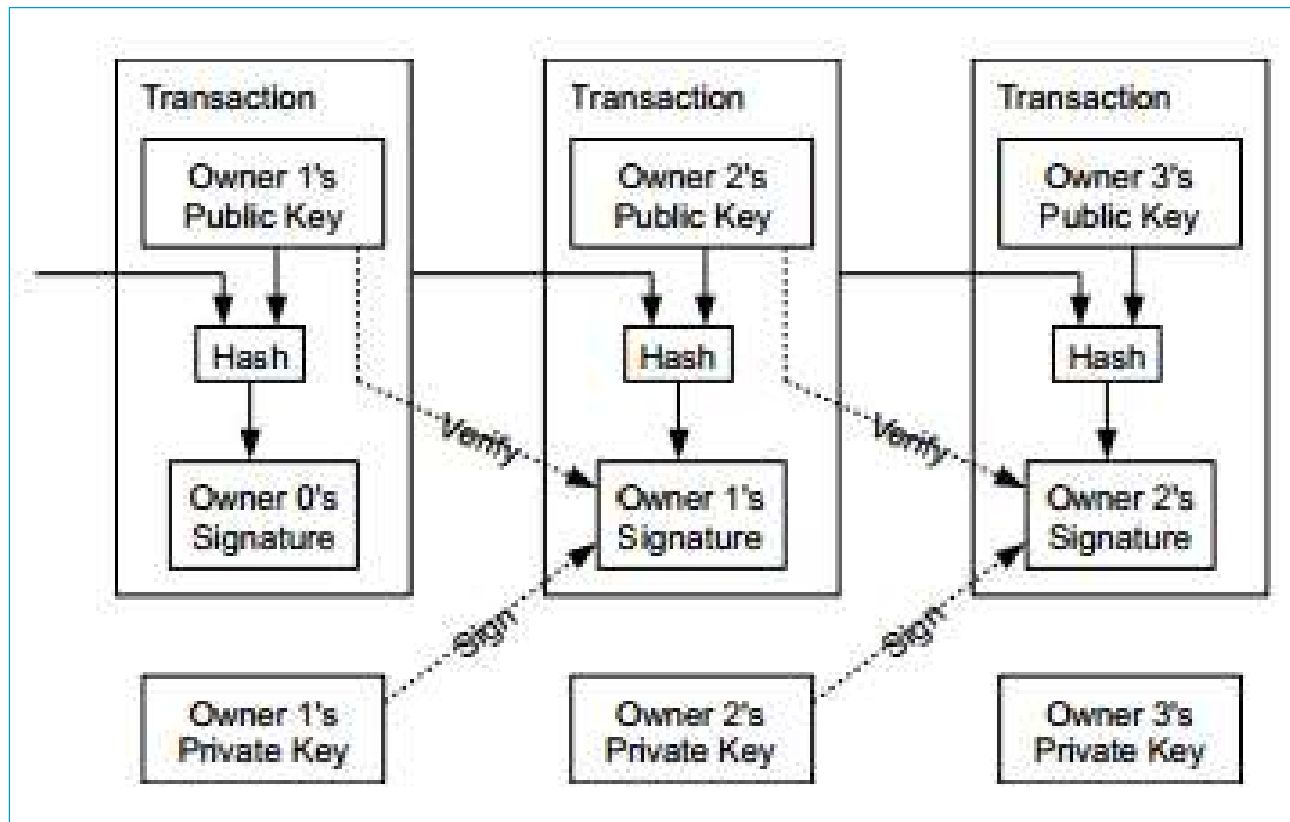
- Hashing of public keys for bitcoin address
- Encryption of private keys
- The work for Proof-of-Work (PoW) (hashcash algorithm)
- Each block contains hash of the merkle root of the transactions in that block.
- Each block contains hash of the header of the previous block
- Payloads may be hashed.



# Examples of hashing similar phrases

I am Satoshi Nakamoto0 => a80a81401765c8eddee25df36728d732...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto1 => f7bc9a6304a4647bb41241a677b5345f...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto2 => ea758a8134b115298a1583ffb80ae629...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto3 => bfa9779618ff072c903d773de30c99bd...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto4 => bce8564de9a83c18c31944a66bde992f...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto5 => eb362c3cf3479be0a97a20163589038e...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto6 => 4a2fd48e3be420d0d28e202360cfbaba...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto7 => 790b5a1349a5f2b909bf74d0d166b17a...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto8 => 702c45e5b15aa54b625d68dd947f1597...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto9 => 7007cf7dd40f5e933cd89fff5b791ff0...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto10 => c2f38c81992f4614206a21537bd634a...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto11 => 7045da6ed8a914690f087690e1e8d66...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto12 => 60f01db30c1a0d4cbce2b4b22e88b9b...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto13 => 0ebc56d59a34f5082aaef3d66b37a66...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto14 => 27ead1ca85da66981fd9da01a8c6816...  
I am Satoshi Nakamoto15 => 394809fb809c5f83ce97ab554a2812c...

# Hashing used to chain blocks together



Source: Nakamoto 2008





# Bitcoin “address”

A bitcoin address is a string of 26-35 alphanumeric characters in Base58Check encoding, beginning with the number 1 or 3:

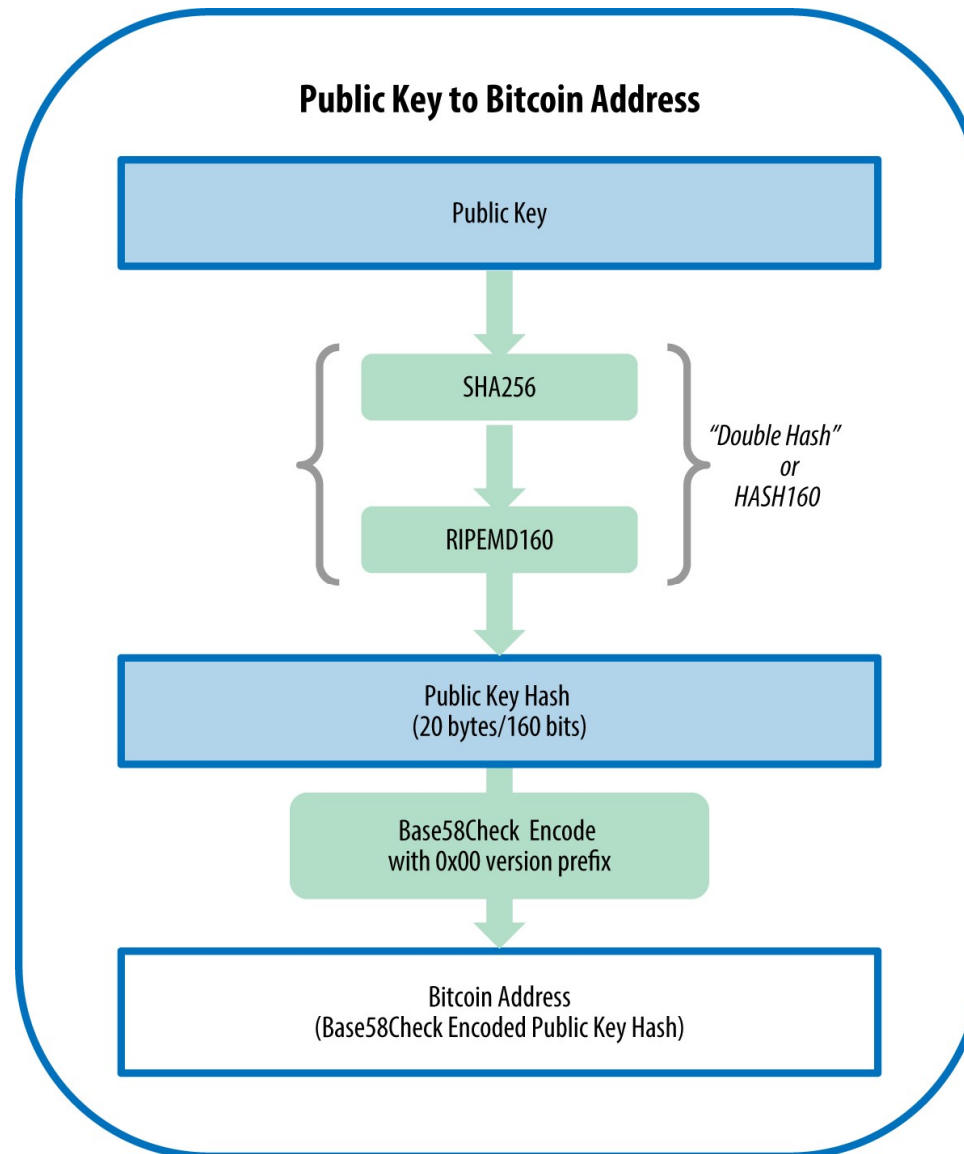
1DSrfJdB2AnWaFNgSbv3MZC2m74996JafV

or

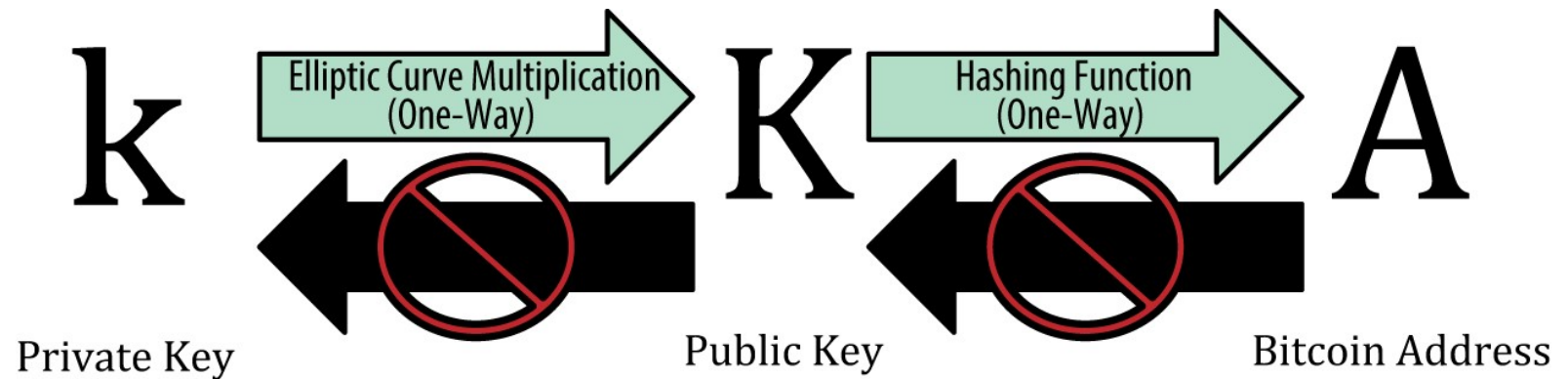
3J98t1WpEZ73CNmQviecrnyiWrnqRhWNLy

- It is a hash of a public key or the hash of a script.
- Two common types of transaction pay to such addresses:
  - P2PKH ( Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash )
  - P2SH ( Pay-to-Script-Hash )
- The address represents the destination of a payment, and acts to redeem the encumbrance of a payment.

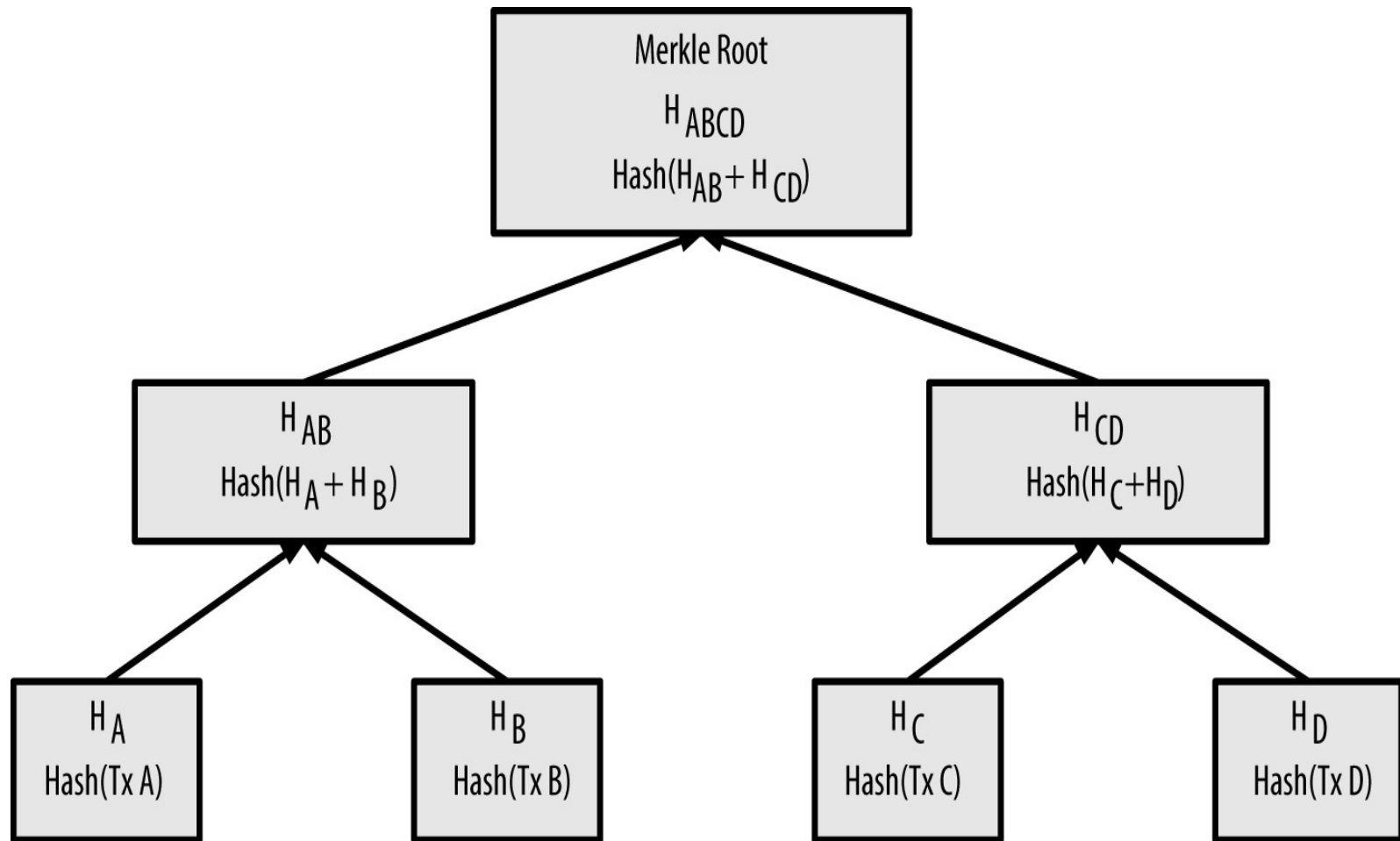
# Public key conversion to Bitcoin address



# Private and public keys and Bitcoin address



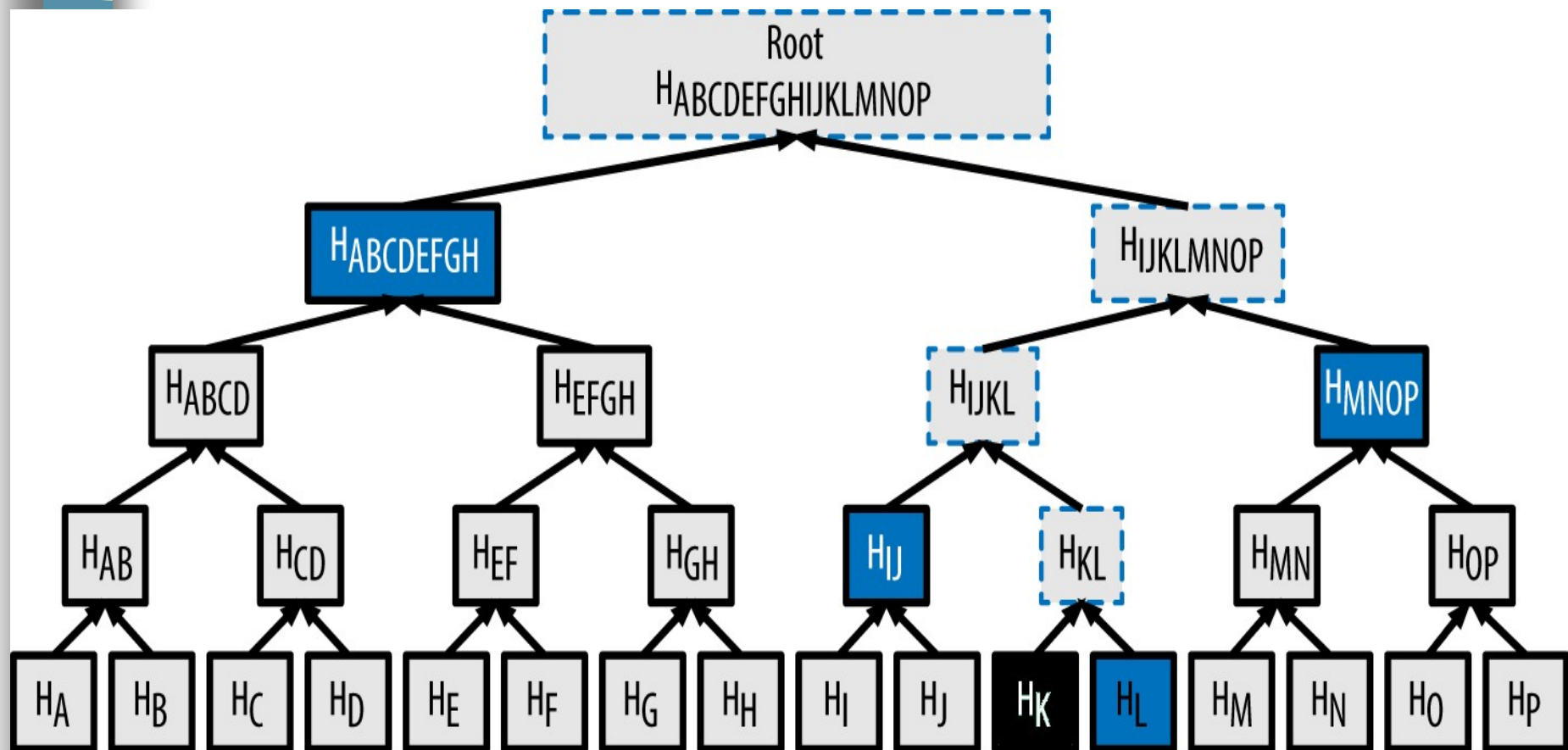
# Merkle Tree

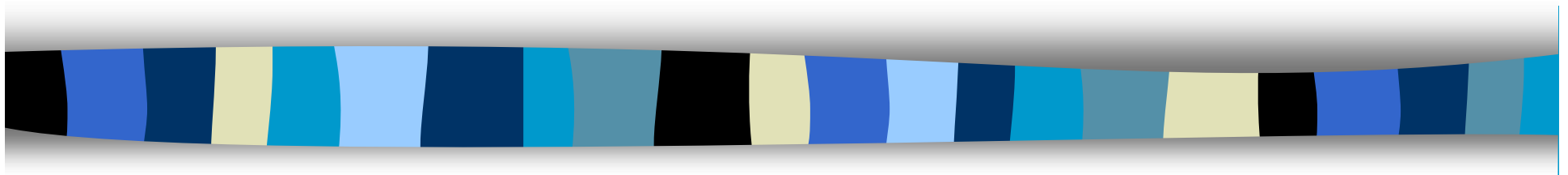


Key: TxA stands for Transaction A

# Merkle path

To prove transaction K included in hash, need only provide 4 hashes (each 32 bytes long): hashes for L, IJ, MNOP & ABCDEFGH.





# Operation of the Bitcoin Blockchain



# Bitcoin blockchain - Components

## ■ Bitcoin

- 1 satoshi =  $10^{-8}$  Bitcoin = 0.00000001 Bitcoin = smallest possible unit
- 1 Bitcoin = 100 million satoshis
- 1 MilliBit = 0.001 Bitcoin = 100,000 satoshis

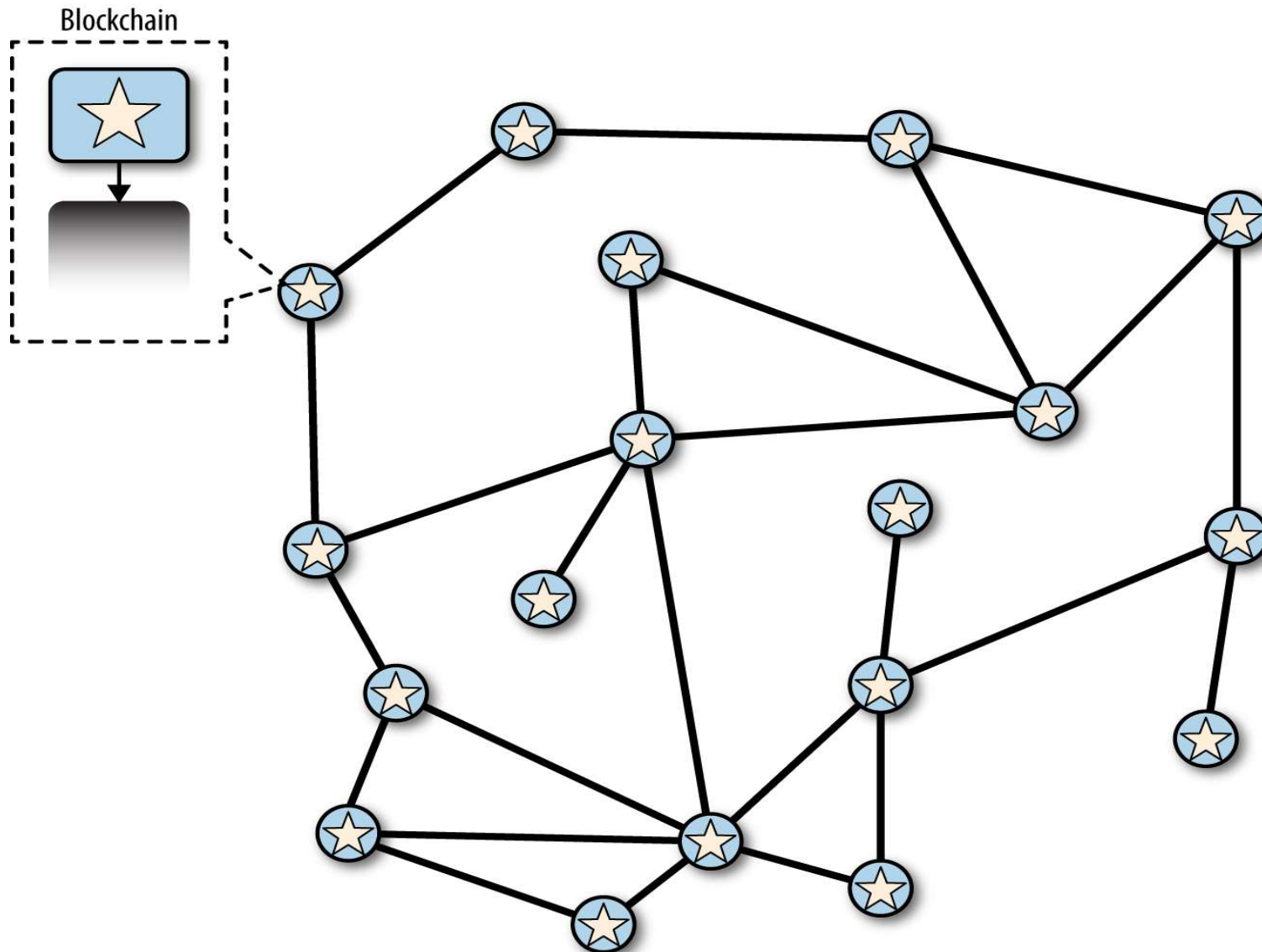
## ■ Total number of BTC to be issued: 2,099,999,997,690,000 satoshis

- Almost 21 million BTC
- Will be achieved in ca. 2140 (13.4 million blocks)
- Current number of BTC mined: 18,606,406.25 BTC

## Components:

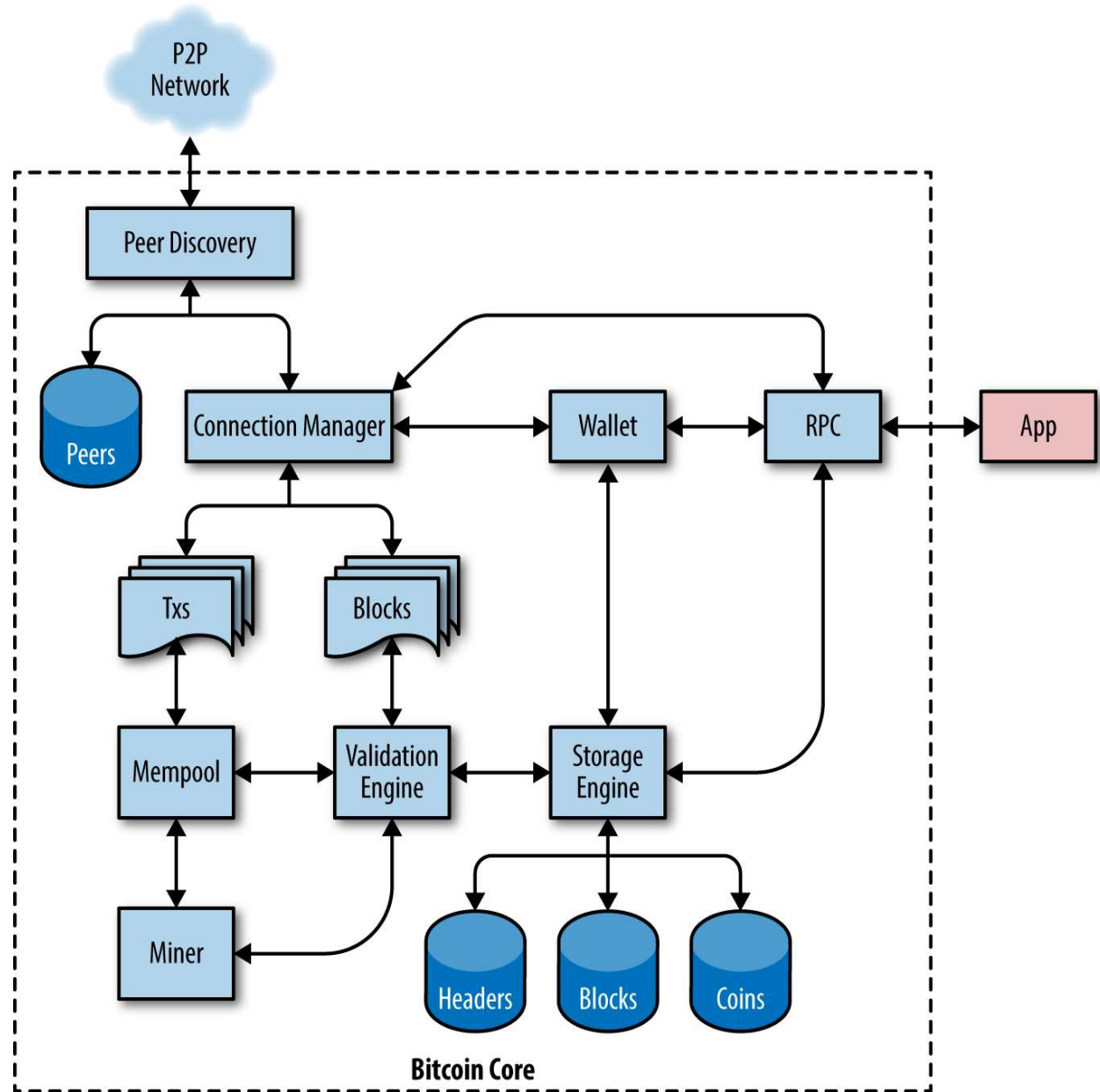
- Users with wallets
- Transactions
- Miners
- Light vs. full clients.

Blockchain assumes a peer-to-peer (P2P) network  
No node is in control.





# Bitcoin core





# Bitcoin Scripting Language: Script

- Called “**Script**”
  - Reverse-Polish notation stack-based execution language
  - Instead of  $(3+5) \times 2$ , we write `35+2X`
  - The syntax of Script is like that of the programming language Forth
- Two stack operations:
  - **Push** (adds an item to the top of the stack)
  - **Pop** (removes the item at the top of the stack)
- Items are processed left to right
  - Eg: `OP_ADD`
    - Pops two items from stack, adds them, and pushes sum to stack.



## Script 2

- Script is deliberately simple & widely applicable
  - Not hardware dependent
  - Enables execution on devices with limited memory (eg, embedded devices)
  - Stateless
    - No state prior to execution, no state saved after execution
- Deliberately does not permit loops or complex program control features
  - This means predictable execution times
  - No infinite loops
  - Makes attacks more difficult
  - Not Turing-complete.
- Ethereum was developed to allow Turing-complete computation over a blockchain.



# Wallets

- Wallet is the primary user interface
  - Controls access to a user's bitcoin
  - Manages keys and addresses
  - Tracks current balance
  - Enables creation and signing of transactions.
- May be held on client machine or on an exchange
- Wallet can keep a copy of the transaction
  - Or can query the chain when needed
- Wallet also refers to the data structure used to store and manage a user's keys and address.

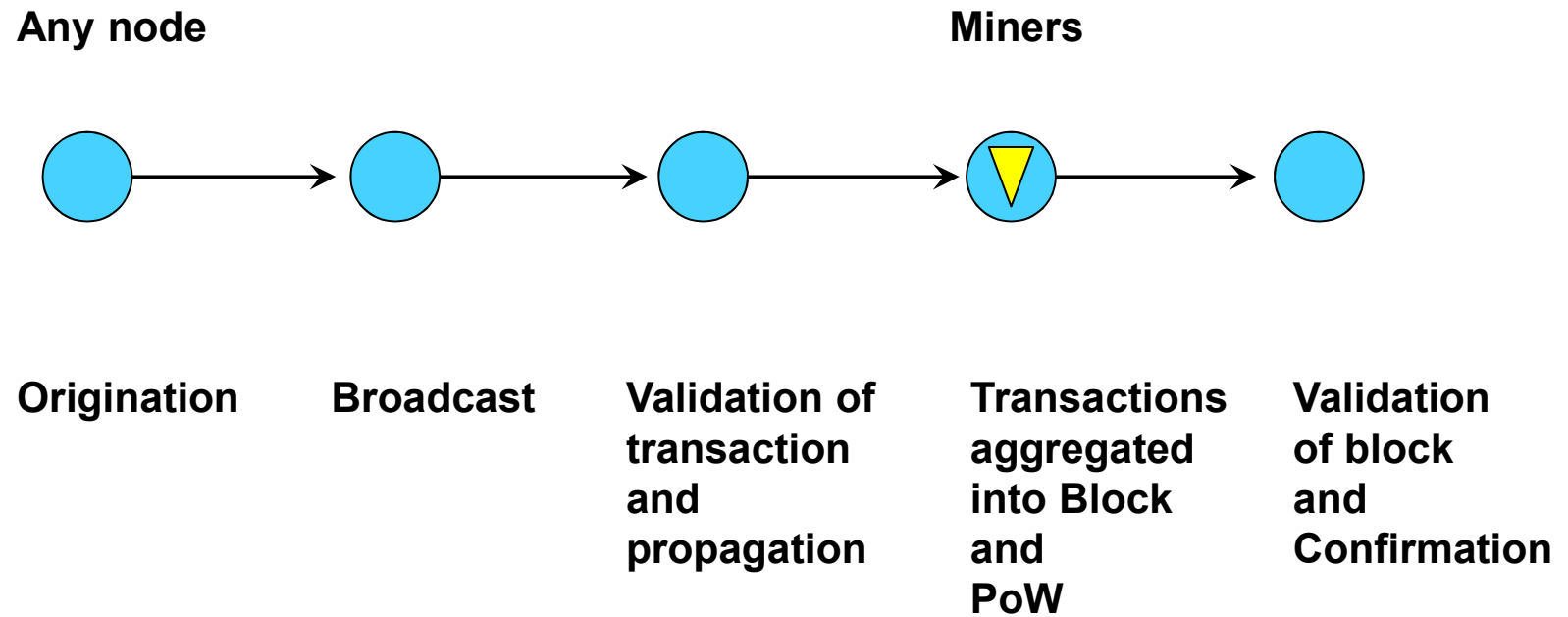
**Maturity**

When the project was started.

**Table**

Client	Get Started	Audience	Wallet Security	Network Security	Backups	Setup Time	Disk Space	Maturity	Multi-user	Available for
<b>Airbitz</b>	<a href="#">Download</a>	Everyone	Encrypted, on-device. Server backup	Partial	Automatic	Instant	20 MB	Oct 2014	Multi-wallet	
<b>Armory</b>	<a href="#">Download</a>	Power users	Encrypted, on-device	Addon	One-time	Hours	150+ GB	Jul 2011	Multi-wallet	
<b>Bitcoin Core</b>	<a href="#">Download</a>	End-users	Encrypted, on-device	Full	Manual	Hours	120+ GB	May 2011	No	
<b>Bitcoin Knots</b>	<a href="#">Download</a>	End-users	Encrypted, on-device	Full	Manual	Hours	5 GB	Dec 2011	Multi-wallet	
<b>bitcoind</b>	<a href="#">Download</a>	Programmers	Encrypted, on-device	Full	Manual	Hours	120+ GB	Aug 2009	No	
<b>Bitcoin Explorer</b>	<a href="#">Download</a>	Power Users	Ephemeral, Multisig Optional	Full w/local node	BIP39	Instant	3 MB	May 2011	Multi-wallet	
<b>libbitcoin-explorer</b>	<a href="#">Build It Yourself</a>	Programmers	Ephemeral, Multisig Optional	Full w/local node	BIP39	Instant	3 MB	May 2011	Multi-wallet	
<b>Bitcoin Wallet</b>	<a href="#">Google Play</a> <a href="#">BlackBerry World</a>	End-users	Isolated, on-device	Partial	Manual	Instant	15 MB	Mar 2011	on JB tablets	
			Encrypted, on-device,							

# Processing of Transactions





# Transactions

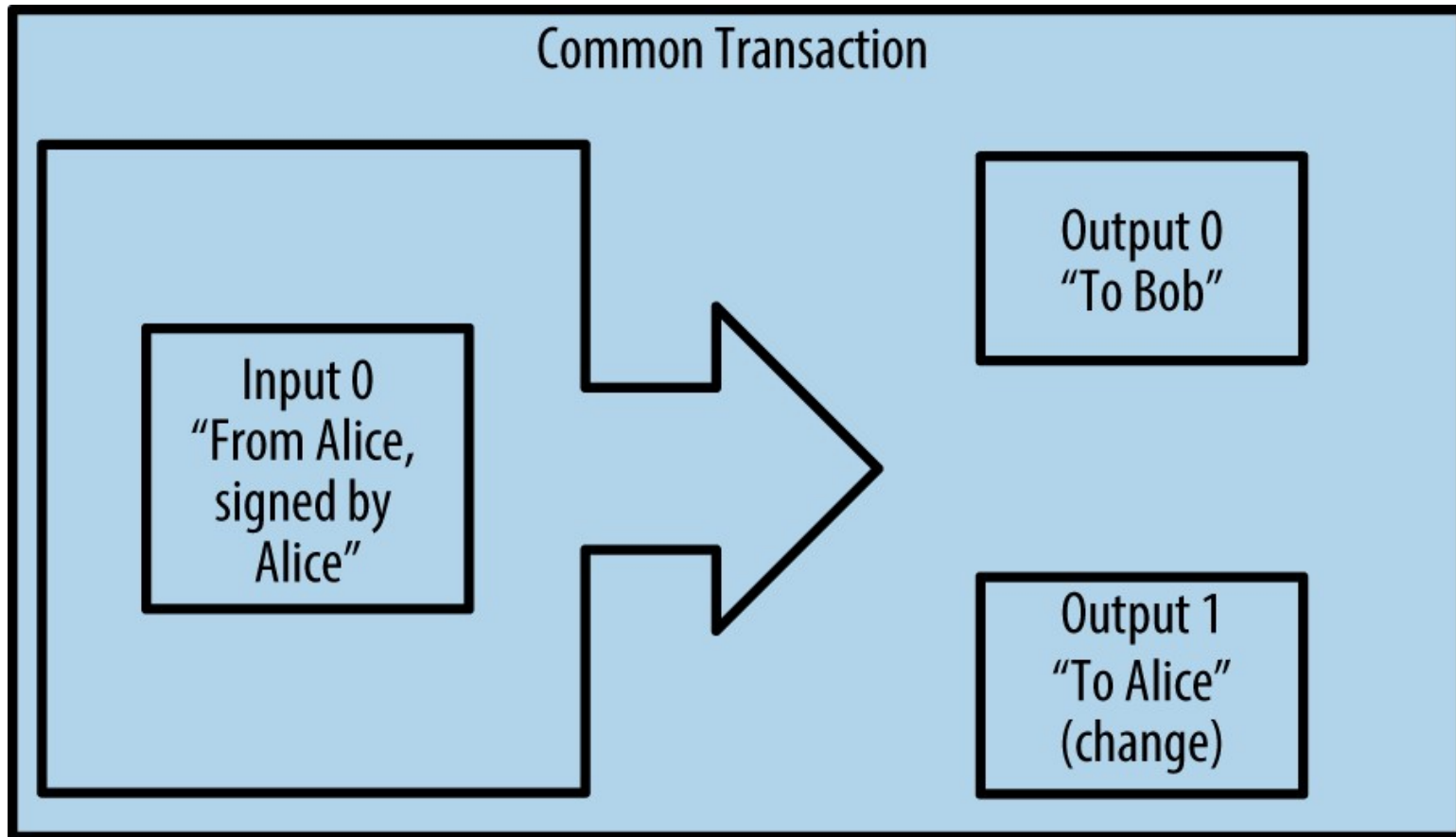
- Transactions move value from inputs to outputs
- A transaction has at least 1 input and at least 1 output
- If the Value of Outputs < Value of Inputs
  - Implied difference between outputs and inputs is taken by the miner as a fee for processing the transaction

A vertical bar chart showing the distribution of 1000 respondents across 10 categories. The categories are represented by different colors: dark blue, light blue, yellow, black, and grey. The distribution is roughly equal across all categories, with each category representing approximately 10% of the total.

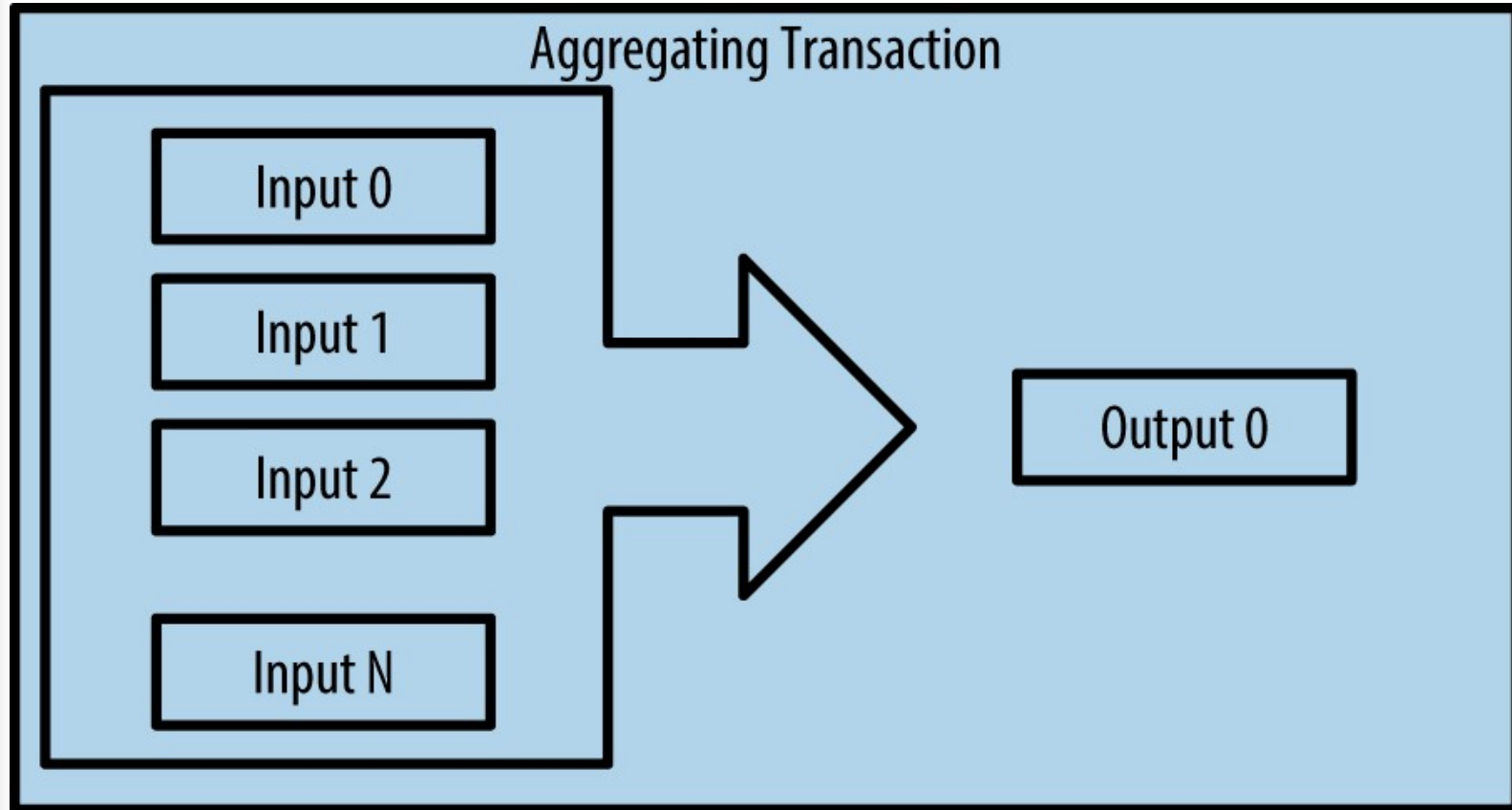
Transaction as Double-Entry Bookkeeping			
Inputs	Value	Outputs	Value
Input 1	0.10 BTC	Output 1	0.10 BTC
Input 2	0.20 BTC	Output 2	0.20 BTC
Input 3	0.10 BTC	Output 3	0.20 BTC
Input 4	0.15 BTC		
Total Inputs:	0.55 BTC	Total Outputs:	0.50 BTC
-			
<i>Inputs</i>	<i>0.55 BTC</i>		
<i>- Outputs</i>	<i>0.50 BTC</i>		
<i>Difference</i>	<i>0.05 BTC (implied transaction fee)</i>		



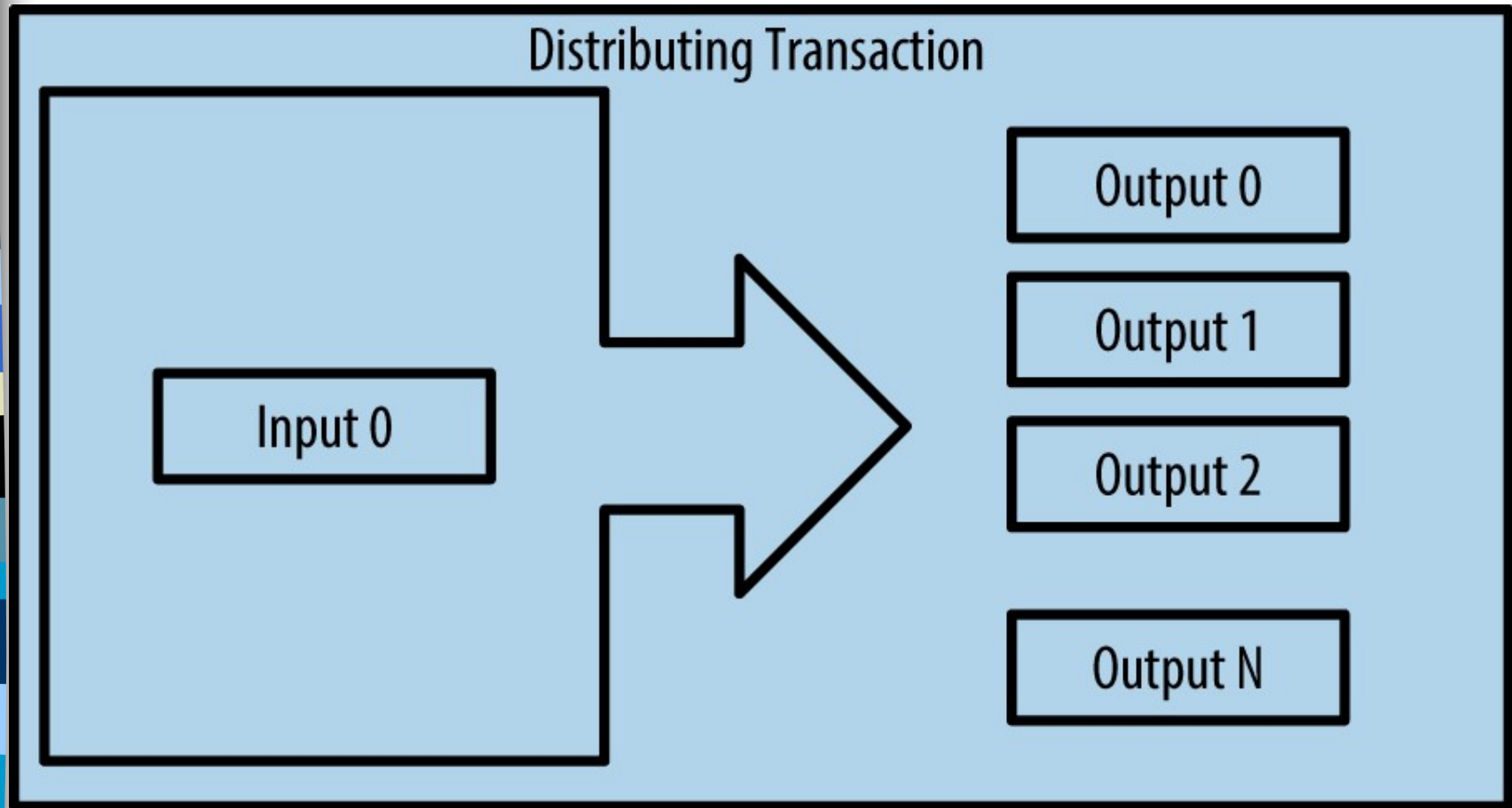
## Common transaction: one to one plus change



## Transaction aggregating funds: Many to one



## Transaction distributing funds: one to many

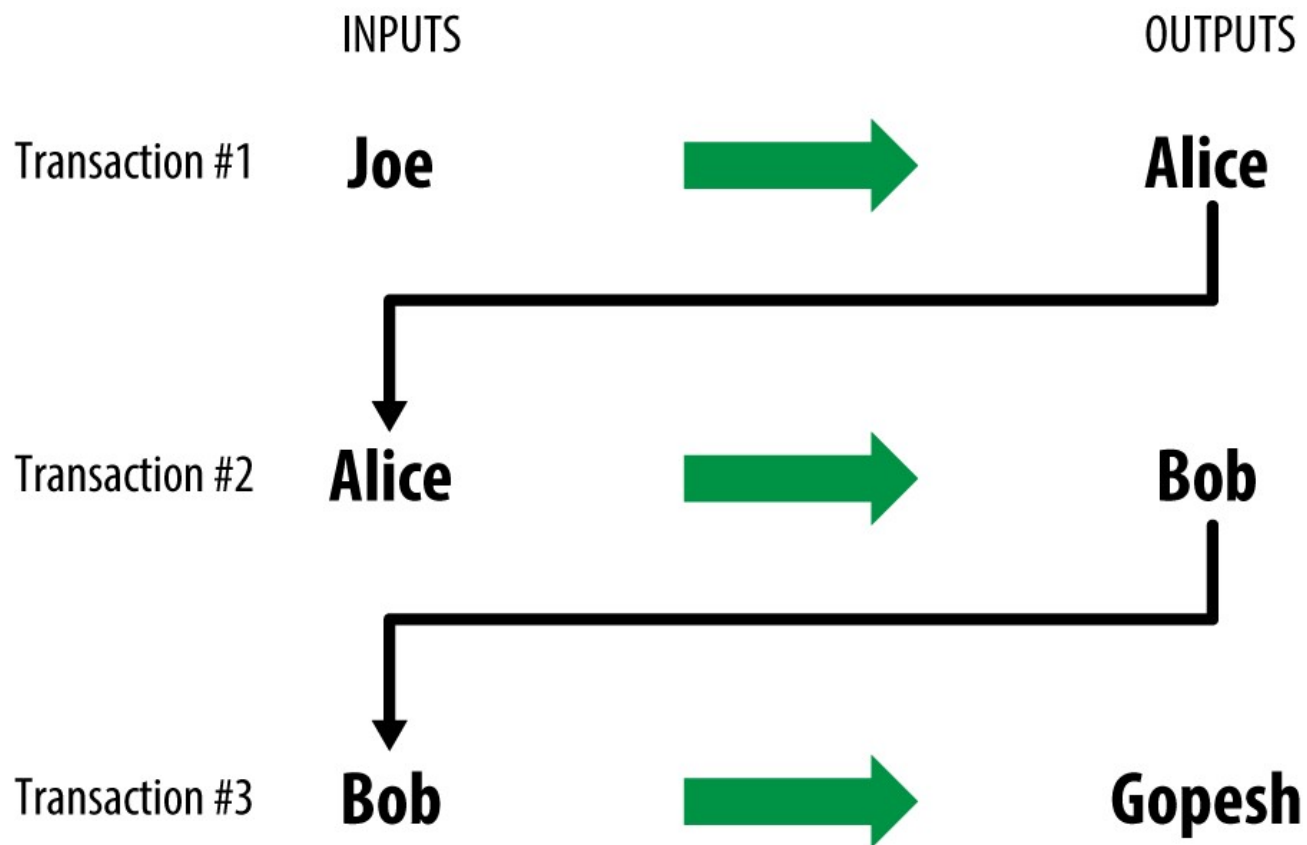


# Metaphor — Mixing buckets of water



*Images: West Roane County Fire Department*

# A sequence of transactions



# A chain of transactions: Joe to Alice to Bob to Gopesh

## Transaction 7957a35fe64f80d234d76d83a2a8f1a0d8149a41d81de548f0a65a8a999f6f18

INPUTS From		OUTPUTS To	
From (previous transactions Joe has received):		Output #0 Alice's Address	0.1000 BTC (spent)
Joe	0.1005 BTC	Transaction Fees:	0.0005 BTC

## Transaction 0627052b6f28912f2703066a912ea577f2ce4da4caa5a5fbd8a57286c345c2f2

INPUTS From		OUTPUTS To	
7957a35fe64f80d234d76d83a2a8f1a0d8149a41d81de548f0a65a8a999f6f18 : 0		Output #0 Bob's Address	0.0150 BTC (spent)
Alice	0.1000 BTC	Output #1 Alice's Address (change)	0.0845 BTC (unspent)
		Transaction Fees:	0.0005 BTC

## Transaction 2bbac8bb3a57a2363407ac8c16a67015ed2e88a4388af58cf90299e0744d3de4

INPUTS From		OUTPUTS To	
0627052b6f28912f2703066a912ea577f2ce4da4caa5a5fbd8a57286c345c2f2 : 0		Output #0 Gopesh's Address	0.0100 BTC (unspent)
Bob	0.0150 BTC	Output #1 Bob's Address (change)	0.0845 BTC (unspent)
		Transaction Fees:	0.0005 BTC

# Transactions — block explorer view

## Transaction View information about a bitcoin transaction

0627052b6f28912f2703066a912ea577f2ce4da4caa5a5fbd8a57286c345c2f2

1Cdid9KFAaatwczBwBttQcwXYCpvK8h7FK (0.1 BTC - Output)



1GdK9UzpHBzqzX2A9JFP3Di4weBwqgmoQA  
- (Unspent) 0.015 BTC  
1Cdid9KFAaatwczBwBttQcwXYCpvK8h7FK -  
(Unspent) 0.0845 BTC

97 Confirmations

0.0995 BTC

### Summary

Size 258 (bytes)

Received Time 2013-12-27 23:03:05

Included In [277316](#) (2013-12-27 23:11:54 +9  
Blocks minutes)

### Inputs and Outputs

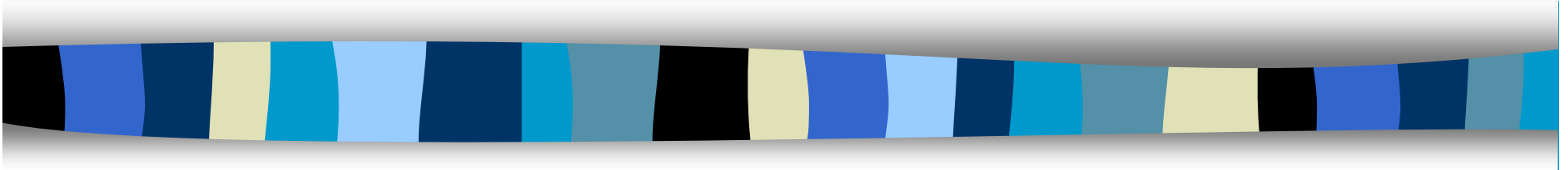
Total Input 0.1 BTC

Total Output 0.0995 BTC

Fees 0.0005 BTC

Estimated BTC Transacted 0.015 BTC

# Thank you!



[peter.mcburney@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:peter.mcburney@kcl.ac.uk)