# REPORT (bitcoin scripting assignment)

Team name: Hashers

Part 1: Legacy Address Transactions Report

#### **Program Overview**

This report details a Python script that uses Bitcoin Core's RPC interface to demonstrate legacy P2PKH transactions. The script performs the following:

- 1. Connects to a Bitcoin Core node via RPC in regtest mode.
- 2. Creates or loads a wallet named "legacywallet".
- 3. Generates three legacy P2PKH addresses: A, B, and C.
- 4. Executes and broadcasts two transactions:  $A \rightarrow B$  and  $B \rightarrow C$ .
- 5. Decodes and analyzes the resulting transaction scripts. The workflow showcases funding, transaction creation, signing, broadcasting, and script validation for legacy P2PKH addresses, which were the standard before SegWit.

### **Workflow and Transaction Details**

#### 1. RPC Connection and Wallet Setup

- RPC Connection: Established at http://hashers:xyz111@127.0.0.1:18443 (regtest mode).
- Wallet:
  - o Name: "legacywallet"
  - o Action: Created with createwallet if not present, otherwise loaded with loadwallet.
  - Output: Console confirms wallet creation/loading (e.g., "Wallet 'legacywallet' created successfully.").

### 2. Address Generation

- Generated three legacy P2PKH addresses:
  - o A: [addr\_A] (e.g., m... on regtest)
  - o B: [addr\_B]
  - o C: [addr C]
- These addresses use the P2PKH format, starting with "m" or "n" (regtest) or "1" (mainnet).

# 3. Transaction 1: A → B

- Funding A:
  - o Mined 101 blocks to A using generatetoaddress to mature coinbase outputs.
  - Sent 10 BTC to A via sendtoaddress.
  - Funding TXID: [txid fund].

#### Transaction Details:

- o Amount Sent: 4.9 BTC to B.
- o Fee: 0.0001 BTC.
- Change: ~5.0999 BTC returned to A.
- Raw Transaction Hex: [raw\_tx].
- Signed Transaction Hex: [signed\_tx['hex']].
- o Broadcast TXID: [txid\_broadcast].
- **Confirmation**: Mined 1 block to C to confirm the transaction.

### 4. Transaction 2: B → C

- Input: UTXO from Transaction 1 (TXID: [txid\_broadcast], vout: 0).
- Transaction Details:
  - o Amount Sent: 4.8 BTC to C.
  - o Fee: 0.0001 BTC.
  - Change: ~0.0999 BTC returned to B.
  - o Raw Transaction Hex: [raw\_tx\_B].
  - Signed Transaction Hex: [signed\_tx\_B['hex']].
  - Broadcast TXID: [txid\_broadcast\_B].
- **Linkage**: The A→B transaction output (UTXO) becomes the input for B→C, chaining the transactions via TXIDs.

# **Decoded Transaction Scripts**

# Transaction 1 (A $\rightarrow$ B)

- Decoded Raw Transaction:
  - TXID: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['txid']]
  - Version: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['version']] (e.g., 1)
  - o Locktime: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['locktime']] (e.g., 0)
  - Outputs: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['vout']] (e.g., 4.9 BTC to B, change to A)
- Locking Script (scriptPubKey) for B: [scriptPubKey\_B]
  - o Example: 76a914{20-byte-pubkey-hash}88ac

0

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```
PS C:\Users\komma\OneDrive\bitcoin_ass2> python legacy.py

Successfully connected to Bitcoin Core RPC
Chain: regtest, Blocks: 2786

Using wallet: legacy_wallet

Generated Legacy Addresses:

Address A: mupNFkVNway8QESxB7C3XidnMk6U2vvtqC

Address B: mikhEy9Kq6x3JtypSkrD8fxGnothlnC9ff

Address C: mzqAjbrXnvAkVuBPcmmu9cQlaZkVF7XH5i

Creating transaction from Address A → Address B...

Raw Transaction (A → B):
02000000014e02721a90afff9feb35aef18686cffbf74a8320e57551615c34c79c8d54cf270000000000fdffffff0280cc341d000000001976a9142381a292346c2f6
8e9cf1bb84c1893debd32da4d88ac70fcd00c01000000160014dea74730911e2e1486bf7779a5fe631644f24a5900000000

Signed Transaction (A → B):
02000000014e02721a90afff9feb35aef18686cffbf74a8320e57551615c34c79c8d54cf27000000006a47304402204447cc557c4fc281776139dff95508418ef2ebde7489a5dc5859e16184777566502202df54773af5e8e36ff9a08c42276b178c73ecd2c91fea7882a41127a9b18054a012102e5cf26c0e9fa7ba136d44e48857b609cd0
c8efd8f27/Hc3fbed31525b0bba9dbdfdfffffff0280cc341d000000001976a9142381a292346c2f68e9cf1bb84e1893debd32da4d88ac70fcd00c01000000160014dea
Transaction A → B broadcasted successfully! TX ID: d23b541a13f2a06e4b5cfe602e744ee47822fa23826a583512d0bba74aee4126
```

• **Description**: Decoded output of decoderawtransaction [raw\_tx] showing TXID, inputs, outputs, and B's scriptPubKey.

# Transaction 2 (B $\rightarrow$ C)

- Decoded Raw Transaction:
  - o TXID: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['txid']]
  - Version: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['version']]
  - Locktime: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['locktime']]
  - Outputs: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['vout']] (e.g., 4.8 BTC to C, change to B)
- Locking Script (scriptPubKey) for C: [scriptPubKey\_C]
- Unlocking Script for B:
  - scriptSig: [scriptSig\_B] (e.g., {signature} {public\_key})

```
Raw Transaction from Address B → Address C...

Raw Transaction (B → C):

02000000012958a1dccc0c3b93552689582c563d2a8327ad0e1c18755d530f947e33ed5290000000000fdffffff0200389c1c0000000001976a914d3dc4311e9a3886
837df20095f3705d361d9624888acf092690d01000000160014af78996eb355db350d67200c30621616b266ed17000000000

Signed Transaction (B → C):

0200000001b2958a1dccc0c3b93552689582c563d2a8327ad0e1c18755d530f947e33ed529000000006a47304402202e05e6dfc4cd29134b675ffa6fac765339ca96b
22ffd78ef3381455982434539022045fd45f1184ffd40b72ddb47e421d9353c2830222a3678c76bf96a87eec717840121034421841c83b168b352461c49153e4c2a82
79be772f1c9109378d813aaaa1d400fdfffffff9200339c1c00000001976a914d3dc4311e9a3886837df20095f3705d361d9624888acf092690d0100000160014af7
8996eb355db350d67200e30621616b266ed17700000000

▼ Transaction B → C broadcasted successfully! TX ID: 5f99a81f971a244d760c8a02d0ba50da0ab5d22a6681778f01db3b9f98bdf5f8

Decoded Transaction Details (B → C):

- Transaction ID: 5f99a81f971a244d760c8a02d0ba50da0ab5d22a6681778f01db3b9f98bdf5f8

- Version: 2

- Locktime: 0

© Locking Scripts (scriptPubKey):

- Output 0: 76a914d3dc4311e9a3886637df20095f3705d361d9624888ac

- Output 1: 0014af78996eb355db350d67200c30621616b266ed17

© Unlocking Script (scriptSig) for Input 0:

- ScriptSig: 47304402202e05e6dfc4cd29134b675ffa6fac765339ca96b22ffd78ef3381455982434539022045fd45f1184ffd40b72ddb47e421d9353c283022
2a3678c76bf96a87eec717840121034421841c83b168b352461c49153e4c2a8279be772f1c9109378d813aaaa1d400
```

• **Description**: Decoded output of decoderawtransaction [raw\_tx\_B] showing TXID, inputs (referencing [txid\_broadcast]), outputs, and scriptSig.

# **Script Analysis**

# **P2PKH Structure**

- 1. Locking Script (scriptPubKey):
  - Format: OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160 <20-byte pubkey hash> OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG
  - Hex Example: 76a914{20-byte-pubkey-hash}88ac
  - Purpose: Locks funds to a public key hash, requiring a signature from the corresponding private key.
- 2. Unlocking Script (scriptSig):
  - o Format: <signature> <public key>

- Example: {72-byte-signature} {33-byte-public-key}
- Purpose: Provides the signature and public key to unlock the UTXO.

### 3. Validation Mechanism:

 P2PKH: Verifies the public key matches the hash in the scriptPubKey and the signature is valid for the transaction.

#### **Transaction Validation**

- A → B: A's wallet signs the input, locking 4.9 BTC to B's P2PKH script.
- $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ : B unlocks its UTXO with a signature and public key, sending 4.8 BTC to C.

# **Bitcoin Debugger Analysis**

# Debugger Steps for $A \rightarrow B$ (Locking Script for B)

- Input: scriptPubKey [scriptPubKey\_B]
- Execution:
  - 1. OP\_DUP: Duplicates the public key.
  - 2. OP\_HASH160: Hashes the public key to a 20-byte hash.
  - 3. <20-byte-hash>: Pushed to stack.
  - 4. OP\_EQUALVERIFY: Verifies the hash matches.
  - 5. OP\_CHECKSIG: Verifies the signature.
- Result: TRUE (valid locking script)

**Description**: Bitcoin debugger output (e.g., btcdeb) showing step-by-step execution of [scriptPubKey\_B], ending with TRUE.

# Debugger Steps for B → C (Unlocking Script)

- Input: scriptSig [scriptSig\_B]
- Execution:

- 1. <signature>: Pushed to stack.
- 2. <public\_key>: Pushed to stack.
- 3. Combined with scriptPubKey: Verifies pubkey hash and signature.
- · Result: TRUE (valid unlocking)

**Description**: Debugger output showing stack operations for [scriptSig\_B] and [scriptPubKey\_B], confirming successful validation.

#### Conclusion

The script executed two P2PKH transactions:

- A → B: TXID [txid broadcast], funded B with 4.9 BTC.
- B → C: TXID [txid\_broadcast\_B], spent A→B output to send 4.8 BTC to C. P2PKH provides a simple, widely-used mechanism for Bitcoin transactions. The decoded scripts and debugger steps confirm proper locking (public key hash) and unlocking (signature + public key) mechanisms. Compared to P2SH-SegWit, P2PKH lacks SegWit's efficiency benefits (e.g., smaller transaction size, malleability fixes).

# Part 2: P2SH-SegWit Address Transactions Report

# **Program Overview**

This report details a Python script that uses Bitcoin Core's RPC interface to demonstrate P2SH-SegWit (Pay-to-Script-Hash Segregated Witness) transactions. The script performs the following:

- 1. Connects to a Bitcoin Core node via RPC
- 2. Creates or loads a wallet named "testwallet"
- 3. Generates three P2SH-SegWit addresses: A', B', and C'
- 4. Executes and broadcasts two transactions:  $A' \rightarrow B'$  and  $B' \rightarrow C'$
- 5. Decodes and analyzes the resulting transaction scripts

The workflow showcases funding, transaction creation, signing, broadcasting, and script validation, highlighting the benefits of SegWit and P2SH.

#### **Workflow and Transaction Details**

# 1. RPC Connection and Wallet Setup

- RPC Connection: Established at http://hashers:xyz111@127.0.0.1:18443
- Wallet:
  - Name: "testwallet"
  - o Action: Created with createwallet if not present, otherwise loaded with loadwallet
- Output: Console confirms wallet creation/loading (e.g., " Wallet 'testwallet' created successfully.")

### 2. Address Generation

- Generated three P2SH-SegWit addresses:
  - o A': [addr\_Ap] (e.g., 2N... on regtest)
  - o B': [addr\_Bp]
  - C': [addr\_Cp]
- These addresses use the P2SH-SegWit format, starting with "2" (regtest) or "tb" (testnet).

# 3. Transaction 1: A' $\rightarrow$ B'

- Funding A':
  - o Mined 101 blocks to A' using generatetoaddress to mature coinbase outputs
  - Sent 10 BTC to A' via sendtoaddress
  - Funding TXID: [txid fund]
- Transaction Details:
  - o Amount Sent: 4.9 BTC to B'
  - o Fee: 0.0001 BTC
  - o Change: ~5.0999 BTC returned to A'
  - o Raw Transaction Hex: [raw\_tx]
  - Signed Transaction Hex: [signed\_tx['hex']]
  - Broadcast TXID: [txid\_broadcast]
- Confirmation: Mined 1 block to C' to confirm the transaction

# 4. Transaction 2: B' → C'

- Input: UTXO from Transaction 1 (TXID: [txid\_broadcast], vout: 0)
- Transaction Details:
  - o Amount Sent: 4.8 BTC to C'

- Fee: 0.0001 BTC
- Change: ~0.0999 BTC returned to B'
- Raw Transaction Hex: [raw tx B]
- Signed Transaction Hex: [signed\_tx\_B['hex']]
- Broadcast TXID: [txid\_broadcast\_B]
- **Linkage**: The A' $\rightarrow$ B' transaction output becomes the input for B' $\rightarrow$ C', chaining the transactions via TXIDs.

# **Decoded Transaction Scripts**

# Transaction 1 (A' $\rightarrow$ B')

- Decoded Raw Transaction:
  - TXID: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['txid']]
    - Version: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['version']] (e.g., 1 or 2)
    - o Locktime: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['locktime']] (e.g., 0)
    - o Outputs: [decoded\_tx\_AtoB['vout']] (e.g., 4.9 BTC to B', change to A')
- Locking Script (scriptPubKey) for B': [scriptPubKey\_B]
  - o Example: a914{20-byte-script-hash}87

```
Decoded A' → B' Transaction:
- Transaction ID: 8aa12e4e5123aad0b01f42bd986774fbd2b8b37c936ee35e925af05513140d94
- Version: 2
- Locktime: 0
- Outputs: [{'value': Decimal('4.90000000'), 'n': 0, 'scriptPubKey': {'asm': 'OP_HASH160 df79484cfdf803633346095c5c4b8d7627d4e6c9 OP_EQUAL', 'desc': 'addr(2NDcqxutiy3ALt8mWFYsNcnFqjUyG5sr2tz)#v57n40kn', 'hex': 'a914df79484cfdf803633346095c5c4b8d7627d4e6c987', 'address': '2NDcqxutiy3ALt8mWFYsNcnFqjUyG5sr2tz', 'type': 'scripthash'}}, {'value': Decimal('5.09990000'), 'n': 1, 'scriptPubKey': {'asm': 'OP_HASH160 f2f6c2a8dd9072fcbbc72bd1030c95000f452267 OP_EQUAL', 'desc': 'addr(2NFPu7vGsyztMwW8cUBfUnqptoynyhjJu8R)#935jjywt', 'hex': 'a914f2f6c2a8dd9072fcbbc72bd1030c95000f45226787', 'address': '2NFPu7vGsyztMwW8cUBfUnqptoynyhjJu8R', 'type': 'scripthash'}}]
```

 Description: Decoded output of decoderawtransaction [raw\_tx] showing TXID, inputs, outputs, and B"s scriptPubKey.

# Transaction 2 (B' $\rightarrow$ C')

- Decoded Raw Transaction:
  - TXID: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['txid']]
  - Version: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['version']]
  - Locktime: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['locktime']]
  - Outputs: [decoded\_tx\_BtoC['vout']] (e.g., 4.8 BTC to C', change to B')
- Locking Script (scriptPubKey) for C': [scriptPubKey\_C]
- Unlocking Script for B':
  - scriptSig: [scriptSig\_B] (e.g., 160014{20-byte-pubkey-hash})
  - Witness: [scriptWitness\_B] (e.g., [signature, public\_key])

```
    Decoded B' → C' Transaction:
    Transaction ID: a9704ec981e272be3d144b7c9cece3ba83ee327a34d31bf19edcee5594801783

    Version: 2
    Locktime: 0
    Outputs: [{'value': Decimal('4.80000000'), 'n': 0, 'scriptPubKey': {'asm': 'OP_HASH160 9dd7a287fa4135379237dac131d6efbd1f34bcfc OP_EQUAL', 'desc': 'addr(2W7dpPyZPstf4HAojJxHHyPwRBzGTZQyiZY)#gsa46a4g', 'hex': 'a9149dd7a287fa4135379237dac131d6efbd1f34bcfc87', 'address': '2W7dpPyZPstf4HAojJxHHyPwRBzGTZQyiZY)#gsa46a4g', 'hex': 'a9149dd7a287fa4135379237dac131d6efbd1f34bcfc87', 'address': 'YoP_HASH160 df79484cfdf803633346095c5c4b8d7627d4e6c9 OP_EQUAL', 'desc': 'addr(2NDcqxutiy3ALt8mWFYsNcnFqjUyG5sr2tz)#v57n40kn', 'hex': 'a914df79484cfdf803633346095c5c4b8d7627d4e6c987', 'address': '2NDcqxutiy3ALt8mWFYsNcnFqjUyG5sr2tz', 'type': 'scripthash'}}]
```

• Description: Decoded output of decoderawtransaction [raw\_tx\_B] showing TXID, inputs (referencing [txid\_broadcast]), outputs, scriptSig, and witness data.

### **Script Analysis**

### **P2SH-SegWit Structure**

- Locking Script (scriptPubKey):
  - o Format: OP\_HASH160 <20-byte script hash> OP\_EQUAL
  - Hex Example: a914{script-hash}87
  - Purpose: Locks funds to a script hash, requiring the redeem script to match.

### 2. Unlocking Script:

- o **scriptSig**: Pushes the redeem script (e.g., 0014{public-key-hash} for P2WPKH)
- Witness: Contains signature and public key, separated for SegWit efficiency
- Example:
  - scriptSig: 16 00 14 {20-byte-hash}
  - Witness: [72-byte-signature, 33-byte-public-key]

#### 3. Validation Mechanism:

P2SH: Verifies the redeem script's hash matches the scriptPubKey.

- SegWit: Validates the witness data against the redeem script (e.g., signature matches public key).
- o Execution: Combines hash verification and signature checking.

#### **Transaction Validation**

- A' → B': A"s wallet signs the input, locking 4.9 BTC to B"s P2SH-SegWit script.
- B' → C': B' unlocks its UTXO with redeem script and witness, sending 4.8 BTC to C'.

### **Bitcoin Debugger Analysis**

# Debugger Steps for A' → B' (Locking Script for B')

- Input: scriptPubKey [scriptPubKey\_B]
- Execution:
  - Step 1: OP\_HASH160 computes hash of redeem script
  - Step 2: <20-byte-hash> pushed to stack
  - o Step 3: OP EQUAL verifies match
- Result: TRUE (valid locking script)

*Description*: Bitcoin debugger output (e.g., btcdeb or bitcoin-tx) showing step-by-step execution of [scriptPubKey\_B], ending with TRUE.

# Debugger Steps for B' → C' (Unlocking Script)

- Input: scriptSig [scriptSig\_B] + Witness [scriptWitness\_B]
- Execution:
  - Step 1: scriptSig pushes 0014{public-key-hash}
  - o Step 2: Hash of redeem script verified against previous scriptPubKey
  - o Step 3: Witness signature validated against public key
- Result: TRUE (valid unlocking)

*Description*: Debugger output showing stack operations for [scriptSig\_B] and [scriptWitness B], confirming successful validation.

#### Conclusion

The script executed two P2SH-SegWit transactions:

- A' → B': TXID [txid broadcast], funded B' with 4.9 BTC
- B' → C': TXID [txid\_broadcast\_B], spent A'→B' output to send 4.8 BTC to C' P2SH-SegWit combines script flexibility with SegWit's efficiency (reduced size, malleability protection).
   The decoded scripts and debugger steps confirm proper locking and unlocking mechanisms.

# Part 3: Analysis and Explanation

#### 1. Introduction

This section provides a comparative analysis of Bitcoin transactions using Legacy (P2PKH) and SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) address formats. We examine transaction sizes, script structures, and the benefits of SegWit over traditional legacy transactions.

# 2. Comparison of P2PKH and P2SH-P2WPKH Transactions

# **Transaction Size Comparison**

# Legacy (P2PKH) Transactions:

- Requires a locking script (ScriptPubKey) that checks the ECDSA signature and public key.
- The entire script is included in the transaction, making it larger.
- Signature data is stored in the input section, increasing the overall size.
- Average size: 250-300 bytes.

# SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) Transactions:

- Stores witness data separately, reducing transaction size.
- Unlocking script is moved to the Segregated Witness (witness field), which is not counted in the base transaction size.
- Average size: 150-200 bytes.

**Comparison Table: Transaction Size** 

Transaction Type Size (bytes) Weight Units (WU) Virtual Bytes (vBytes)

**P2PKH (Legacy)** ~250-300 ~1000 WU ~250 vBytes

**P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit)** ~150-200 ~600-700 WU ~150 vBytes

### 3. Script Structure Comparison

# P2PKH (Legacy) Script

# Locking Script (ScriptPubKey):

OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160 < PublicKeyHash > OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG

- **OP\_DUP**: Duplicates the public key.
- **OP\_HASH160**: Hashes the public key.
- **OP\_EQUALVERIFY**: Ensures the hash matches.
- **OP\_CHECKSIG**: Verifies the signature.

# **Unlocking Script (ScriptSig):**

<Signature> < Public Key>

# P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Script

# Locking Script (ScriptPubKey):

OP\_HASH160 < RedeemScriptHash > OP\_EQUAL

# Witness Data (Segregated Witness Field):

<Signature> < Public Key>

# **Comparison Table: Script Structure**

Feature	P2PKH (Legacy)	P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit)
Unlocking Mechanism	Signature & Public Key in ScriptSig	Signature & Public Key in Witness Field
Locking Script	OP_DUP OP_HASH160 OP_CHECKSIG	OP_HASH160 OP_EQUAL
Storage Location	ScriptSig (Counts towards size)	Segregated Witness (Does not count towards base size)

# 4. Why SegWit Transactions Are Smaller and More Efficient

# Witness Data Exclusion

- Witness data is stored separately and does not count towards the base transaction size.
- Legacy transactions store the unlocking script in the input field, increasing size.

# Weight Scaling in Bitcoin

Bitcoin assigns a weight value to transactions based on this formula:

Weight = (Non-witness bytes \* 3) + Witness bytes

• SegWit transactions benefit from a lower vByte count, reducing fees.

# **Malleability Fix**

- Legacy transactions suffer from transaction malleability (modifying the signature changes the transaction ID).
- SegWit prevents TXID alterations by moving signatures to the witness field.

#### **Lower Fees**

• SegWit transactions have a lower effective weight, leading to cheaper fees.

# 5. Practical Impact on the Bitcoin Network

Benefit	Explanation
More Transactions Per Block	Smaller transactions allow more transactions within Bitcoin's 1MB block limit.
Lower Transaction Fees	Reduced vBytes result in lower fees.
Lightning Network Compatibility	SegWit enables off-chain scaling solutions.
Prevention of Malleability Attacks	Moving signatures to witness data prevents TXID alterations.

#### 6. Conclusion

- P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) transactions are 30-40% smaller than Legacy P2PKH transactions.
- ScriptSig in SegWit transactions is moved to the witness field, reducing base transaction size.
- Weight-based scaling in Bitcoin enables lower fees for SegWit transactions.
- Fixing transaction malleability improves security and enables Lightning Network adoption.

This analysis demonstrates how **SegWit significantly improves Bitcoin's scalability, efficiency, and transaction costs.**