

Blockchains & Cryptocurrencies

Bitcoin Mechanics



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Johns Hopkins University - Spring 2023

*Many slides based on NBFMG

Last Time (Matt)

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- Proof of Work (PoW) puzzles

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- Consensus mechanism in Bitcoin using PoW

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- Proof of Work (PoW) puzzles
- Consensus mechanism in Bitcoin using PoW
- Difficulty Parameter Adjustability
- Longest Chain Rule

Today

Today

- Bitcoin Transaction Format

Today

- Bitcoin Transaction Format
- Simple Smart-Contracts in Bitcoin

But first: wrapping up last lecture

...What if there's a collision?

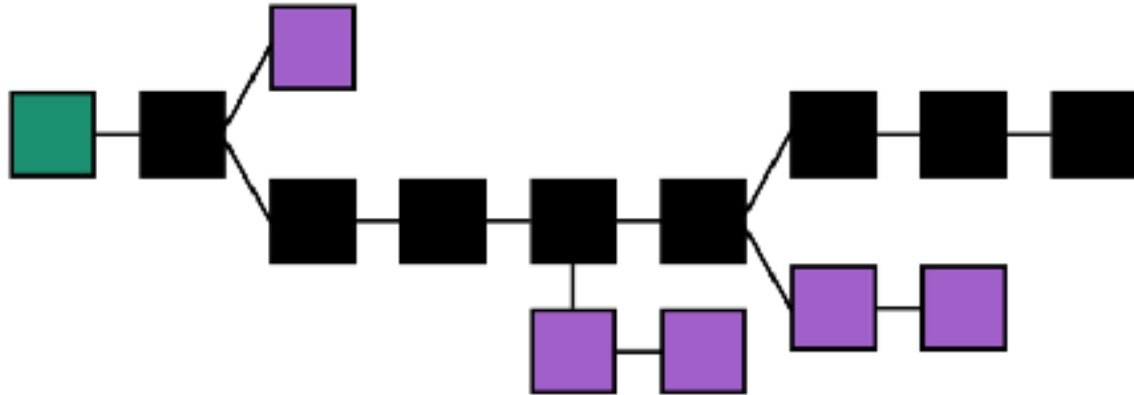


Image CC-BY-3 Theymos taken from the Bitcoin wiki

“Longest chain rule”

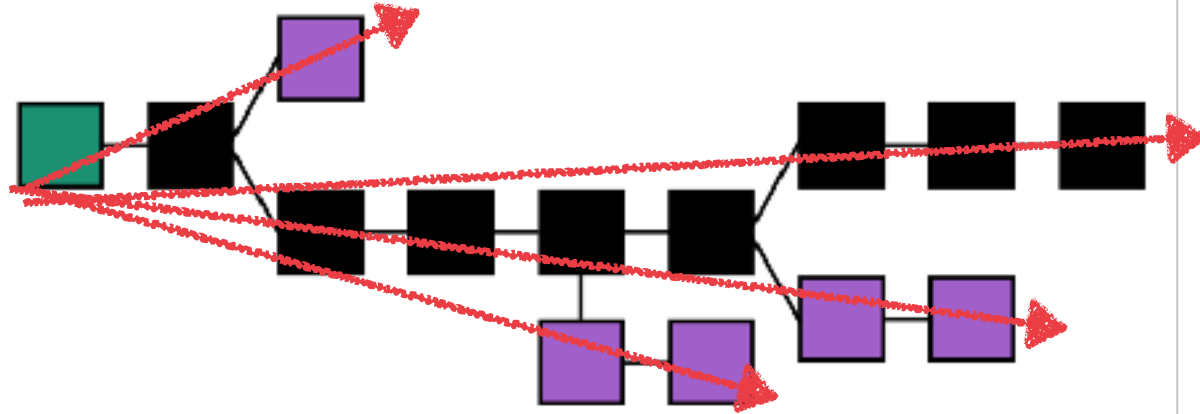


Image CC-BY-3 Theymos taken from the Bitcoin wiki

A: “Chain with most hashwork”

Bitcoin doesn't exactly use the longest chain rule

Instead, it employs a calculation that takes block difficulty into account

Each block has a difficulty. Convert to expected # of hashes to find block. Total these values. Chain with largest total is “longest”.

Most of the time, this is equivalent to longest chain

This is good and bad

Good: if we experience a “chain fork” and the network is connected (i.e., not totally partitioned), then eventually we will learn about both forks

Good: if the “hash power” behind the two chains is unequal, we will probably end up with one chain getting longer

Even if the hash power is equal, the inherent randomness of the puzzle (PoW) will likely cause an advantage

As one chain grows longer, other nodes will adopt it, and start adding to it

What's the bad?

When a chain becomes longer than the “current chain” a node thinks is the longest chain, they must abandon that older chain

Finality

“Finality is the assurance or guarantee that cryptocurrency transactions cannot be altered, reversed, or canceled after they are completed.”

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Bitcoin's finality is probabilistic (and computational)

Reorganizations become less probable (and more expensive) over time, but they never become impossible*

How many blocks can the adversary make?

Consider an adversary that controls a r -fraction of the hash power

How many blocks in expectation can they build in a t -block window?

What is the probability that they dominate that t -block window?

Look at papers (reading list) for detailed analysis

How do we incentivize mining?

How do we incentivize mining?

Two answers to this question in Bitcoin:

1. “Transaction fees” Each transaction has a “tip” that can be collected by the node who mines it into a block (incentivizes inclusion of transactions)
2. “Block reward” 50/25/12.5/6.3/... BTC made from scratch (in a special Coinbase transaction) and given to the miner

Bitcoin transactions

An account-based ledger (*not* Bitcoin)

time



Create 25 coins and credit to Alice ASSERTED BY MINERS

SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

An account-based ledger (*not* Bitcoin)

time



Create 25 coins and credit to Alice_{ASSERTED BY MINERS}

Transfer 17 coins from Alice to Bob_{SIGNED(Alice)}

SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

An account-based ledger (*not* Bitcoin)

time



Create 25 coins and credit to Alice_{ASSERTED BY MINERS}

Transfer 17 coins from Alice to Bob_{SIGNED(Alice)}

Transfer 8 coins from Bob to Carol_{SIGNED(Bob)}

Transfer 5 coins from Carol to Alice_{SIGNED(Carol)}

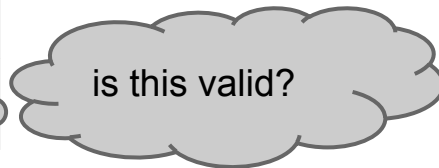
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An account-based ledger (*not* Bitcoin)

time



Create 25 coins and credit to Alice	ASSERTED BY MINERS
Transfer 17 coins from Alice to Bob	SIGNED(Alice)
Transfer 8 coins from Bob to Carol	SIGNED(Bob)
Transfer 5 coins from Carol to Alice	SIGNED(Carol)
Transfer 15 coins from Alice to David	SIGNED(Alice) ...



SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

An account-based ledger (*not* Bitcoin)

time



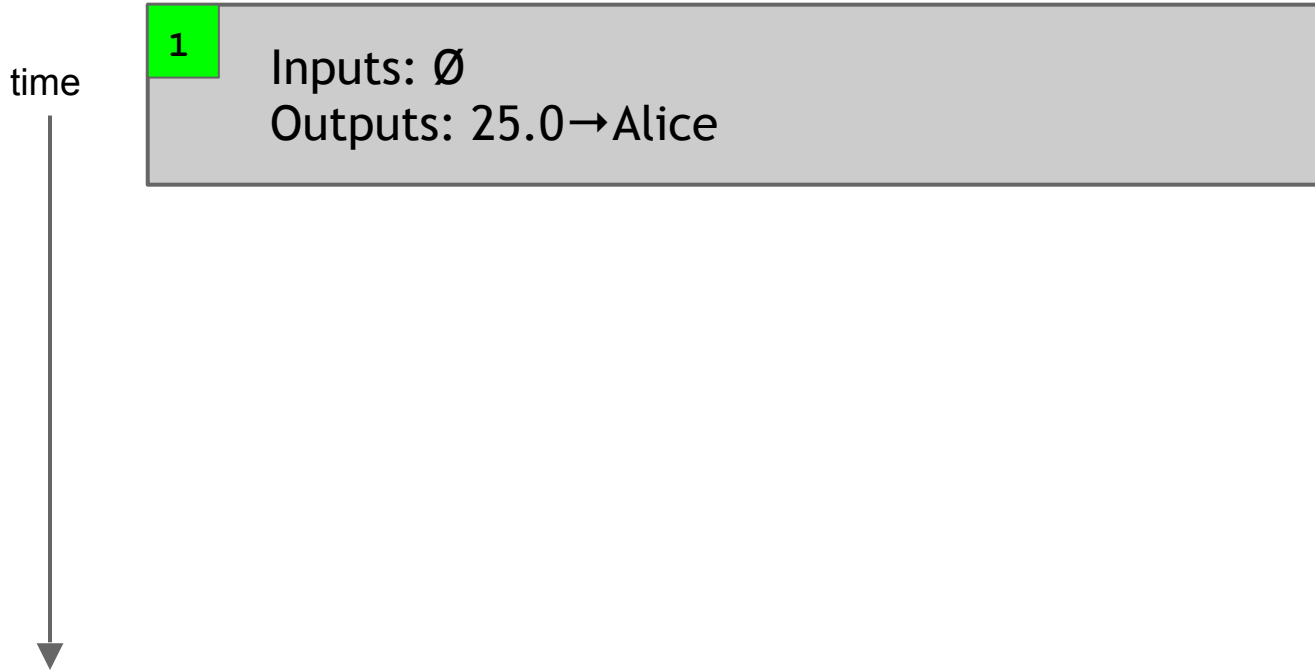
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Transfer 17 coins from Alice to Bob	SIGNED(Alice)
Transfer 8 coins from Bob to Carol	SIGNED(Bob)
Transfer 5 coins from Carol to Alice	SIGNED(Carol)
Transfer 15 coins from Alice to David	SIGNED(Alice) ...

might need to
scan backwards
until genesis!

is this valid?

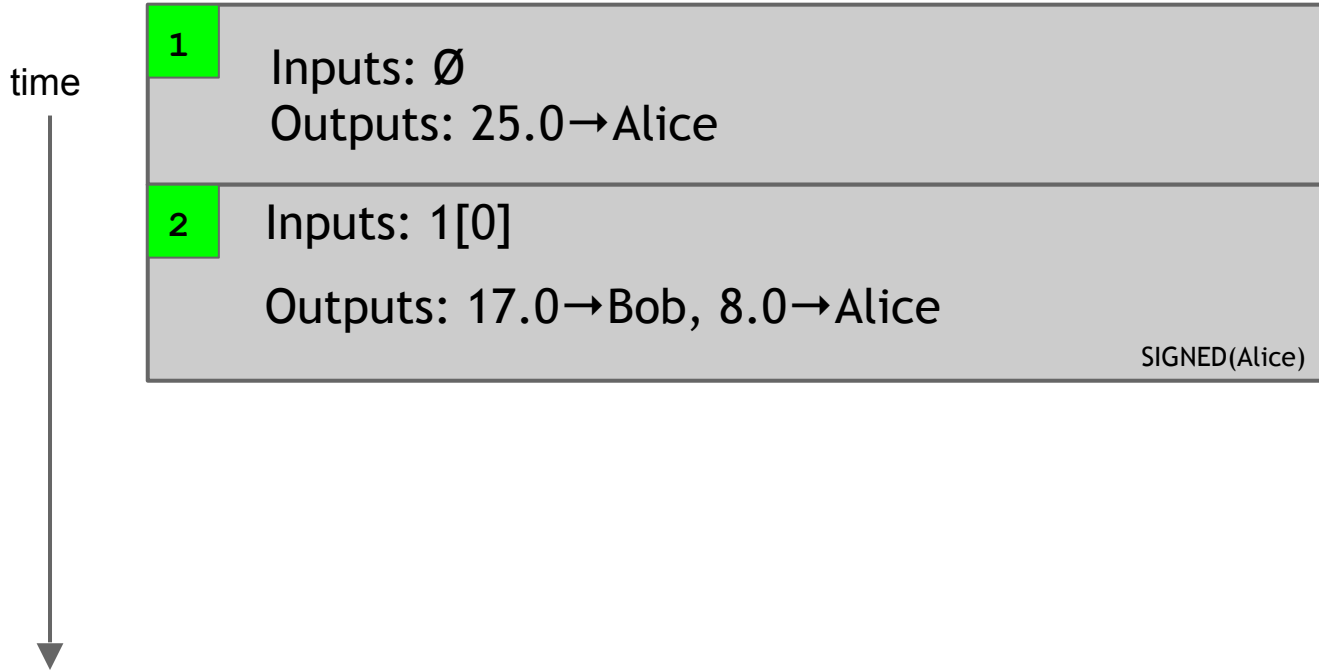
SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

A transaction-based ledger (Bitcoin)



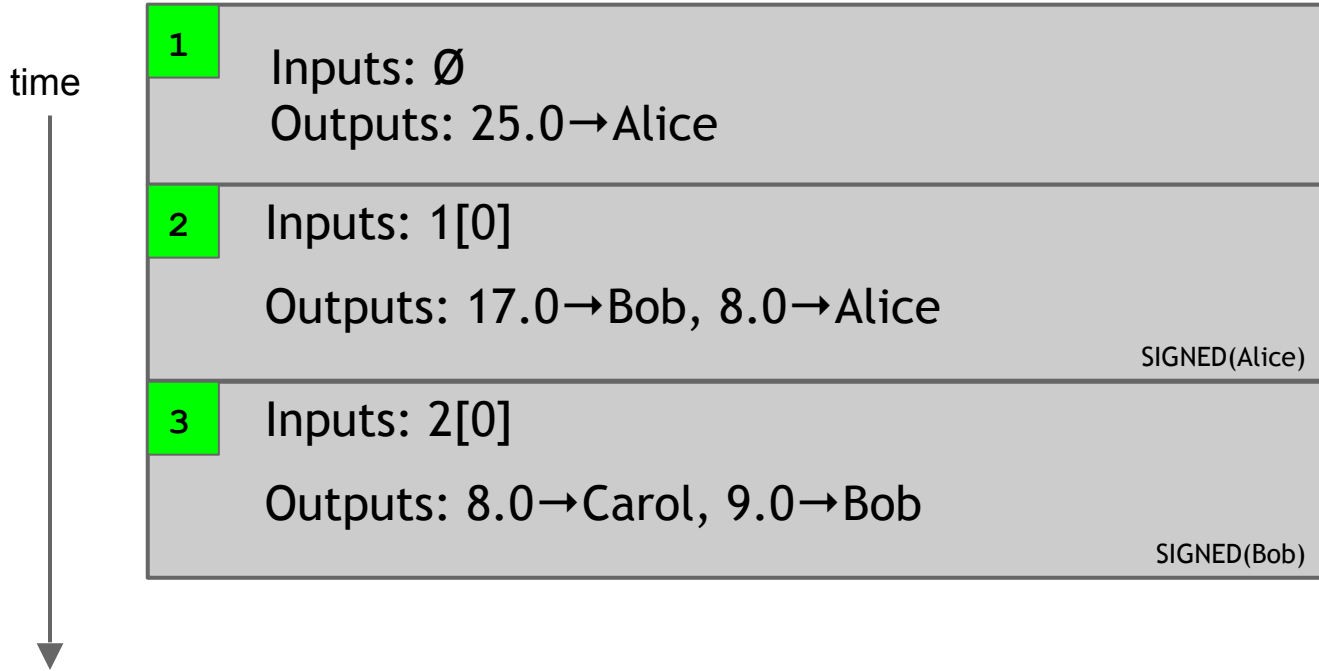
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A transaction-based ledger (Bitcoin)



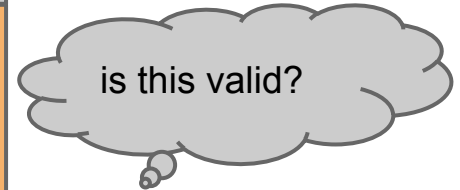
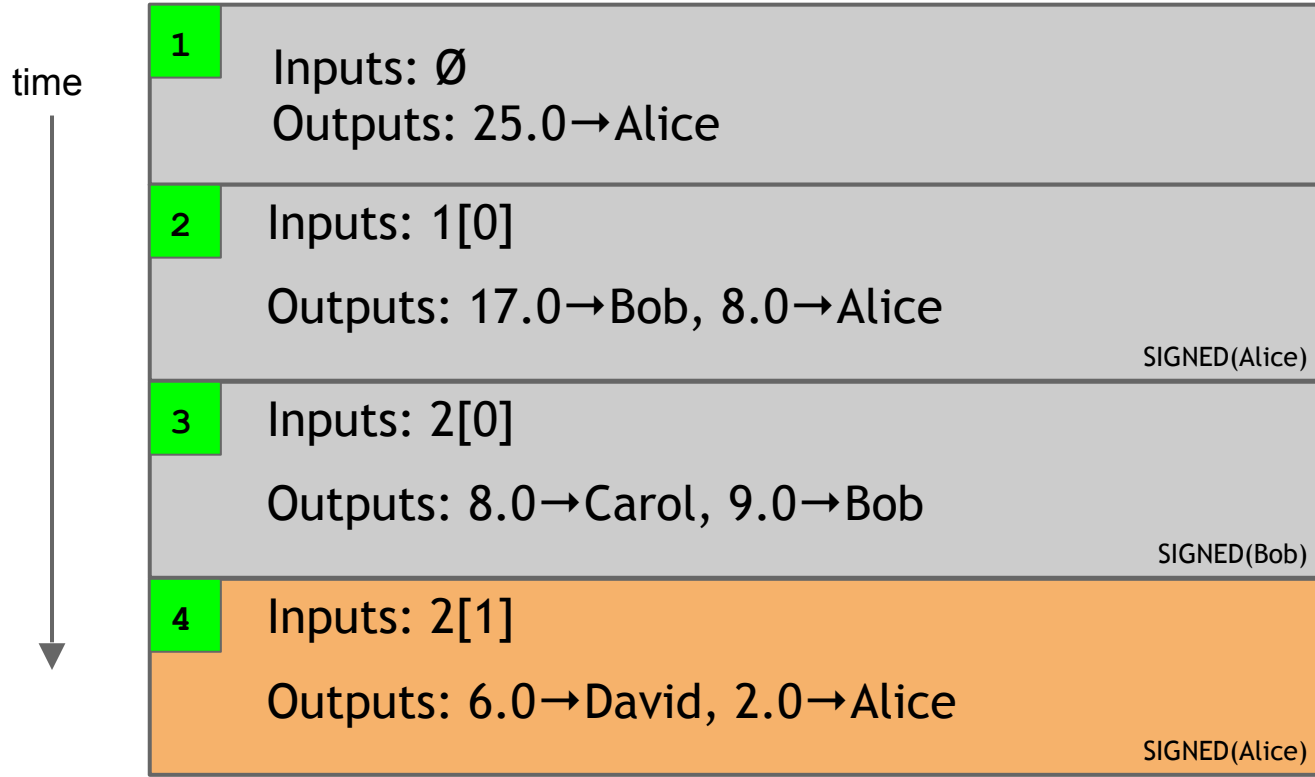
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A transaction-based ledger (Bitcoin)



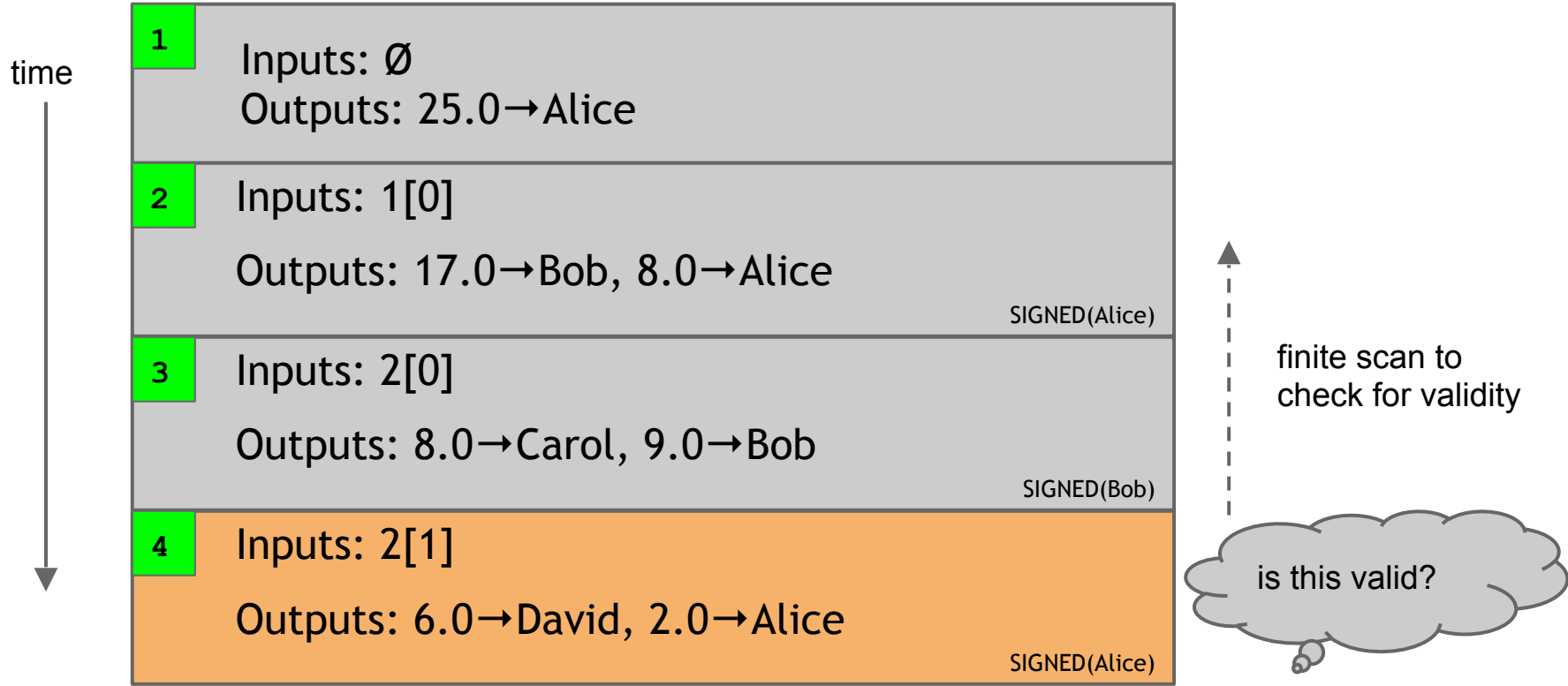
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A transaction-based ledger (Bitcoin)



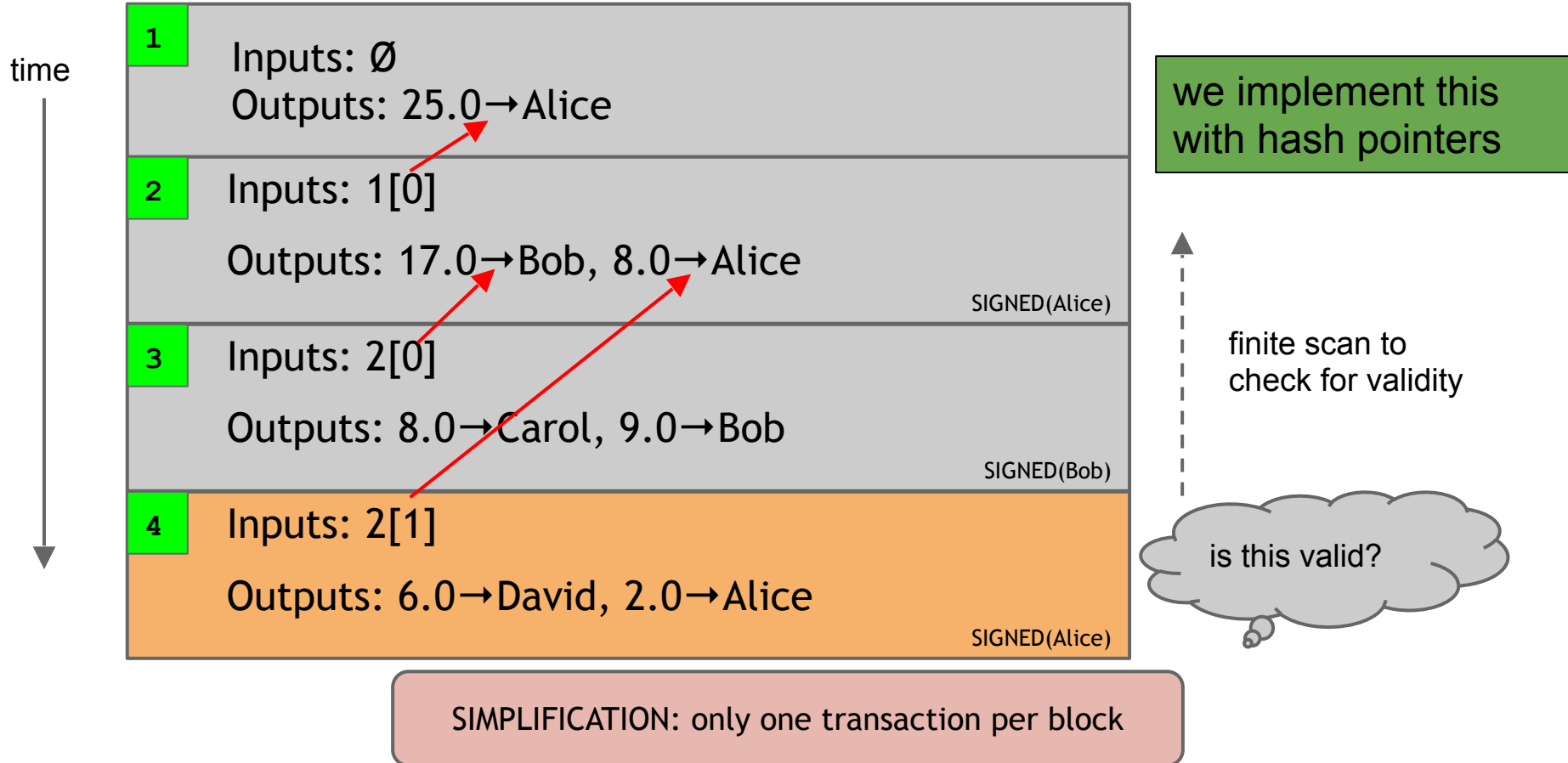
SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

A transaction-based ledger (Bitcoin)



SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

A transaction-based ledger (Bitcoin)



Referencing Transactions

- Hash pointers for transactions
- Within a transaction, refer to a particular output via serial numbers

Merging value

time

1

Inputs: ...

Outputs: 17.0→Bob, 8.0→Alice

SIGNED(Alice)

...

2

Inputs: 1[1]

Outputs: 6.0→Carol, 2.0→Bob

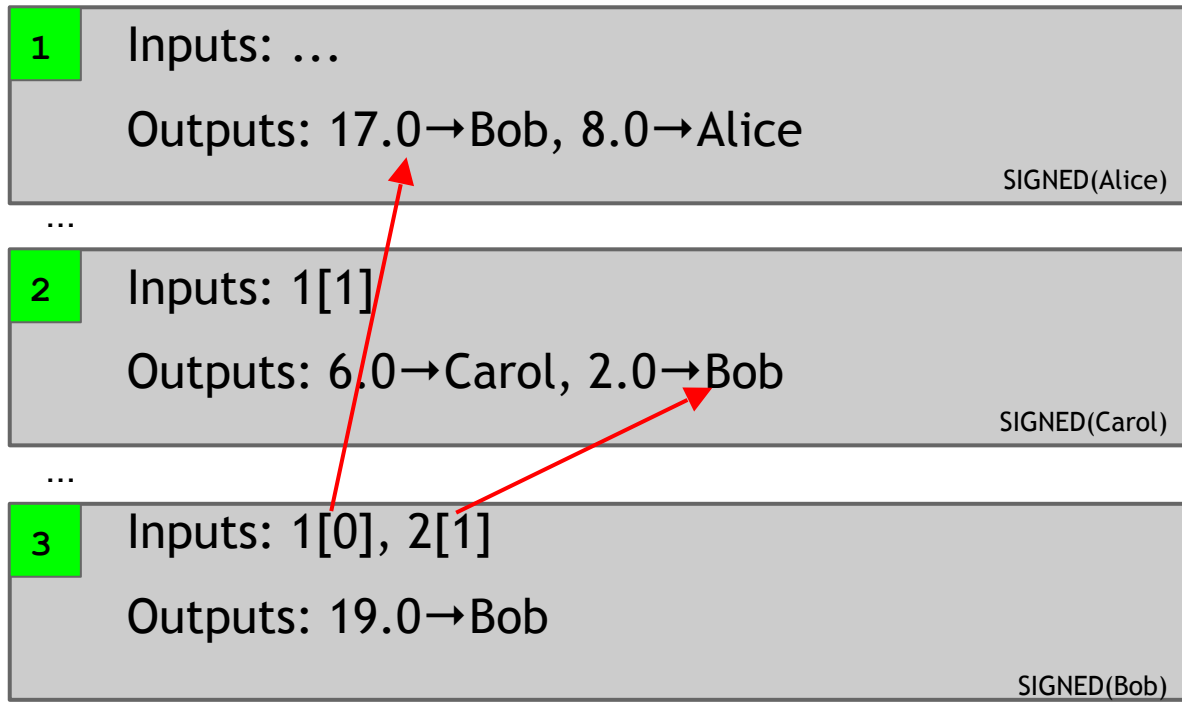
SIGNED(Carol)

...

SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

Merging value

time



SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

Joint payments

time



1

Inputs: ...

Outputs: 17.0→Bob, 8.0→Alice

SIGNED(Alice)

...

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Inputs: 1[1]

Outputs: 6.0→Carol, 2.0→Bob

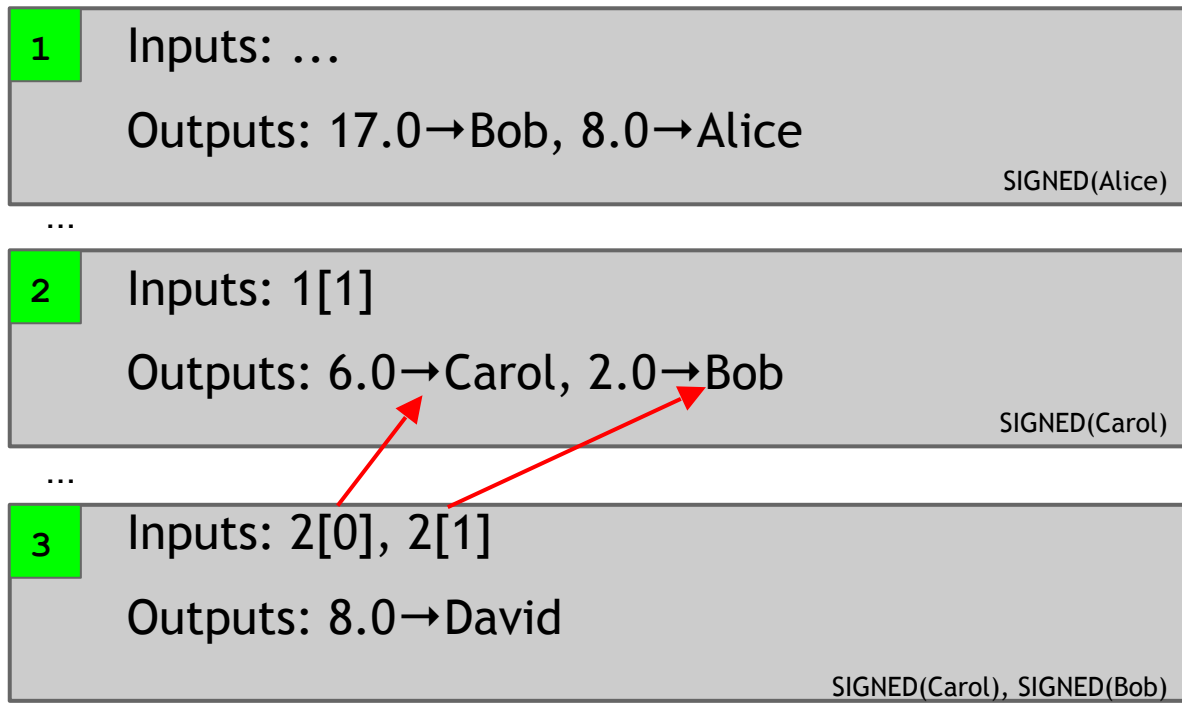
SIGNED(Carol)

...

SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

Joint payments

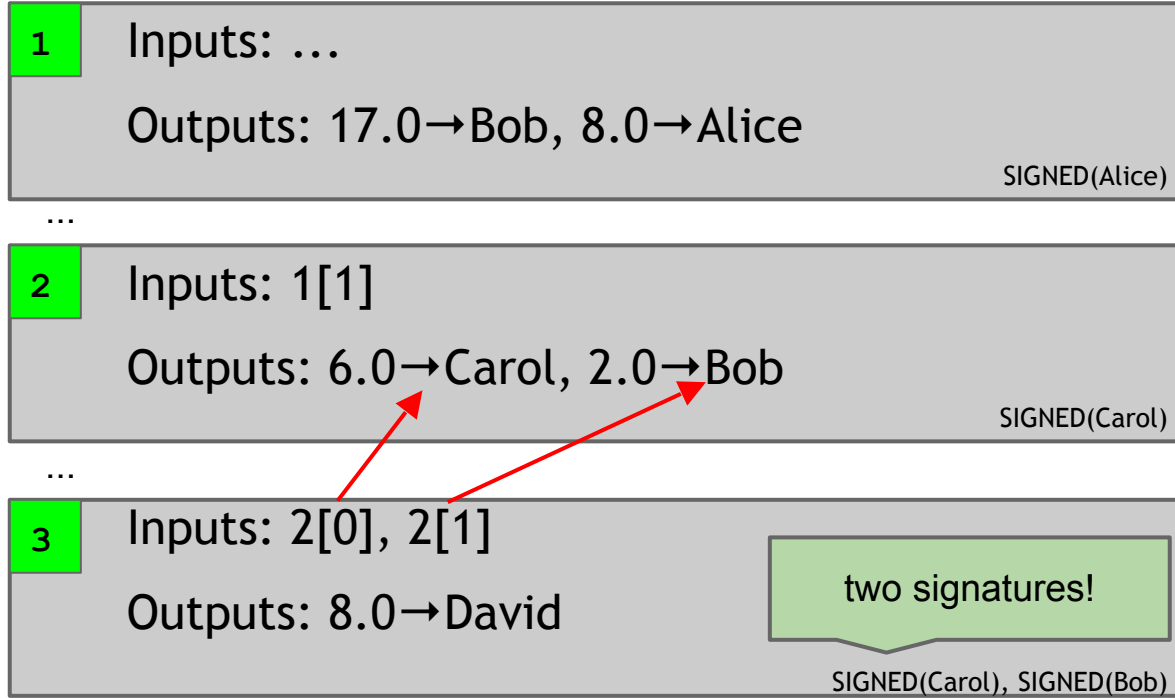
time



SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

Joint payments

time



SIMPLIFICATION: only one transaction per block

The real deal: a classical Bitcoin transaction

```
{
  "hash": "5a42590fbe0a90ee8e8747244d6c84f0db1a3a24e8f1b95b10c9e050990b8b6b",
  "ver": 1,
  "vin_sz": 2,
  "vout_sz": 1,
  "lock_time": 0,
  "size": 404,
  "in": [
    {
      "prev_out": {
        "hash": "3be4ac9728a0823cf5e2deb2e86fc0bd2aa503a91d307b42ba76117d79280260",
        "n": 0
      },
      "scriptSig": "30440..."
    },
    {
      "prev_out": {
        "hash": "7508e6ab259b4df0fd5147bab0c949d81473db4518f81afc5c3f52f91ff6b34e",
        "n": 0
      },
      "scriptSig": "3f3a4ce81...."
    }
  ],
  "out": [
    {
      "value": "10.12287097",
      "scriptPubKey": "OP_DUP OP_HASH160 69e02e18b5705a05dd6b28ed517716c894b3d42e OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG"
    }
  ]
}
```

The real deal: a classical Bitcoin transaction



The real deal: transaction metadata

```
{  
  "hash":"5a42590...b8b6b",  
  "ver":1,  
  "vin_sz":2,  
  "vout_sz":1,  
  "lock_time":0,  
  "size":404,  
  
  ...  
}
```

The real deal: transaction metadata

```
{  
  "hash": "5a42590...b8b6b",  
  "ver": 1,  
  "vin_sz": 2,  
  "vout_sz": 1,  
  "lock_time": 0,  
  "size": 404,  
  ...  
}
```

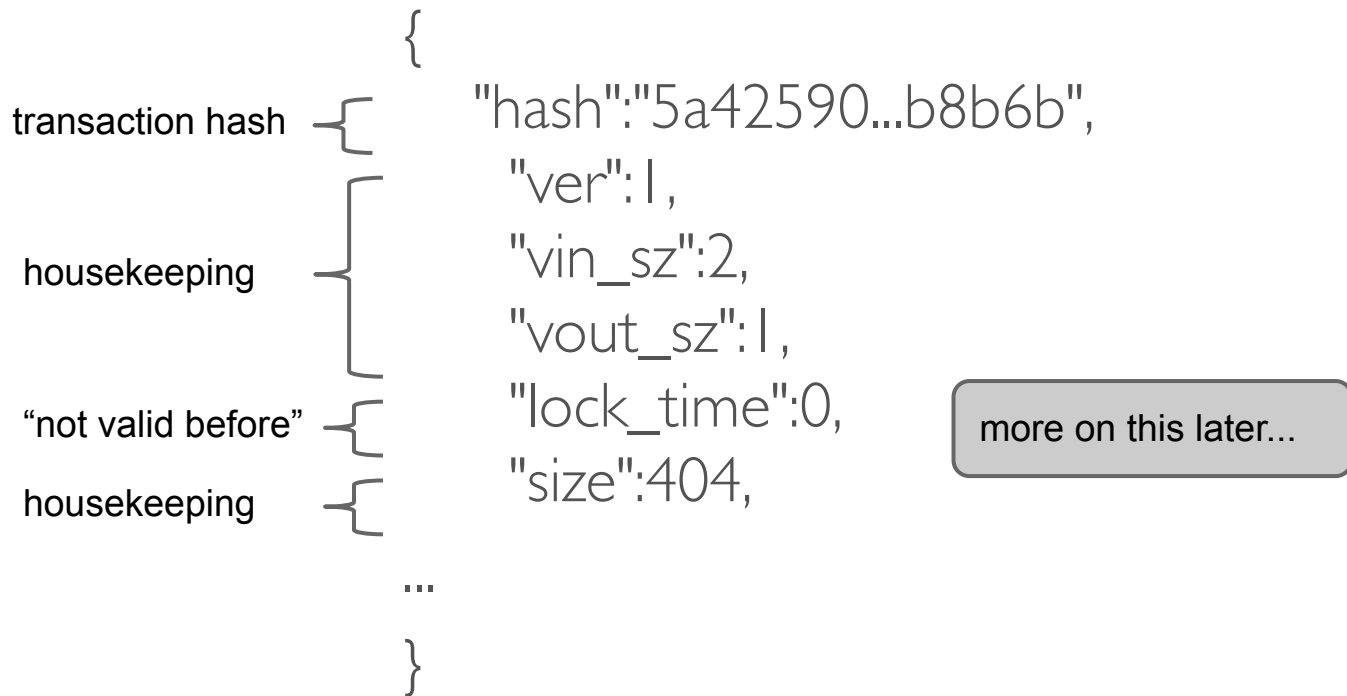
housekeeping {

housekeeping {

The real deal: transaction metadata

```
{  
  transaction hash { "hash": "5a42590...b8b6b",  
    housekeeping { "ver": 1,  
      "vin_sz": 2,  
      "vout_sz": 1,  
      "lock_time": 0,  
      housekeeping { "size": 404,  
        ...  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

The real deal: transaction metadata



The real deal: transaction inputs

```
"in":[
  {
    "prev_out":{
      "hash":"3be4...80260",
      "n":0
    },
    "scriptSig":"30440....3f3a4ce8|"
  },
  ...
],
```

The real deal: transaction inputs

previous transaction	{	"in":[{ "prev_out":{ "hash":"3be4...80260", "n":0 }, }, {
signature	{	"scriptSig":"30440....3f3a4ce8 " }, {
(more inputs)	{	...], {

The real deal: transaction outputs

```
"out":[
  {
    "value":"10.12287097",
    "scriptPubKey":"OP_DUP OP_HASH160 69e...3d42e
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG"
  },
  ...
]
```

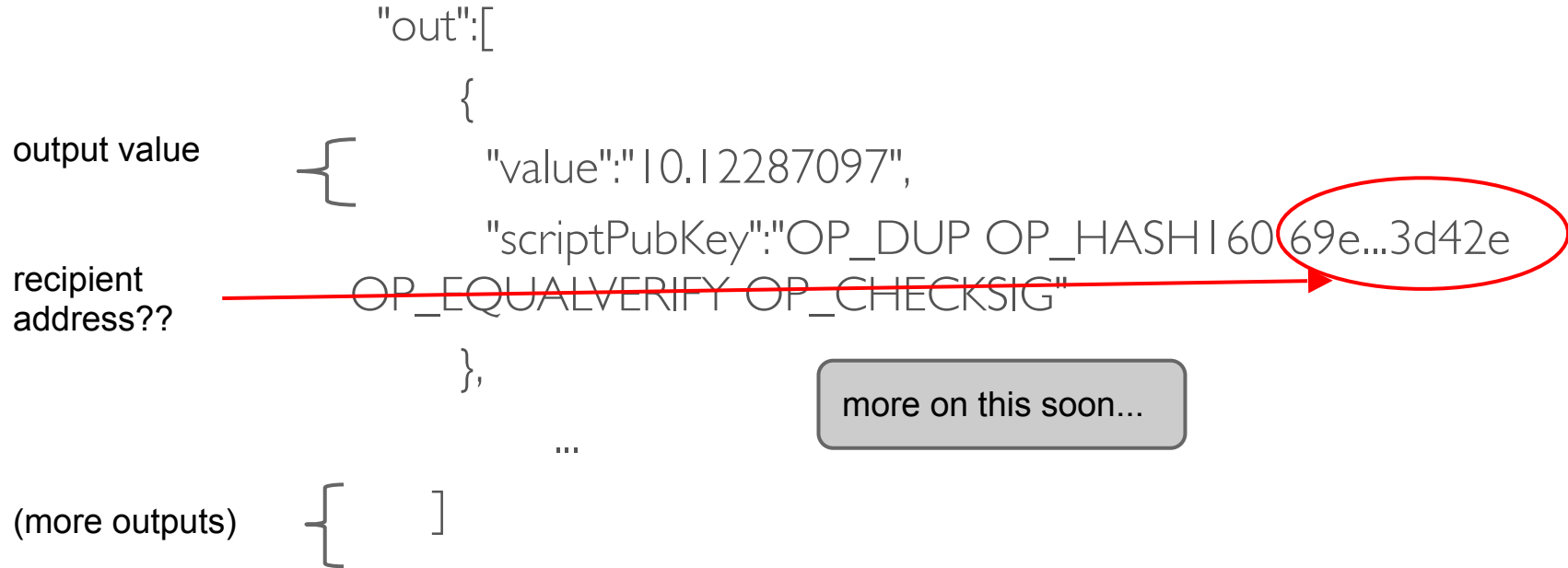
The real deal: transaction outputs

```
    "out":[  
      {  
        "value":"10.12287097",  
        "scriptPubKey":"OP_DUP OP_HASH160 69e...3d42e  
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG"  
      },  
      ...  
    ]  
  ]
```

output value {

(more outputs) {]

The real deal: transaction outputs



Bitcoin scripts

Output “addresses” are really *scripts*

OP_DUP

OP_HASH160

69e02e18...

OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Input “addresses” are *also* scripts

30440220...
0467d2c9...

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
69e02e18...
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Input “addresses” are *also* scripts

scriptSig

30440220...
0467d2c9...

scriptPubKey

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
69e02e18...
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Input “addresses” are *also* scripts

scriptSig

30440220...
0467d2c9...

scriptPubKey

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
69e02e18...
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

TO VERIFY: Concatenated script must execute completely with no errors

Bitcoin scripting language (“Script”)

Design goals

- Built for Bitcoin
- Simple, compact
- Support for cryptography
- Stack-based
- Limits on time/memory
- No looping

Bitcoin script execution example

```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```


Bitcoin script execution example



```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example

`<sig>`



`<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG`

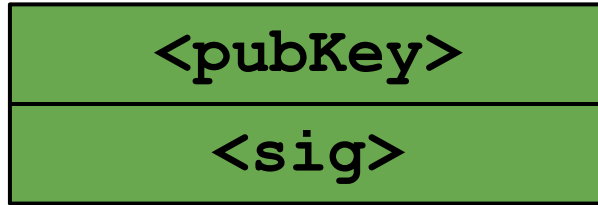
Bitcoin script execution example

<sig>



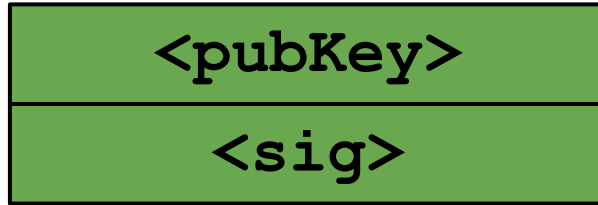
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Bitcoin script execution example



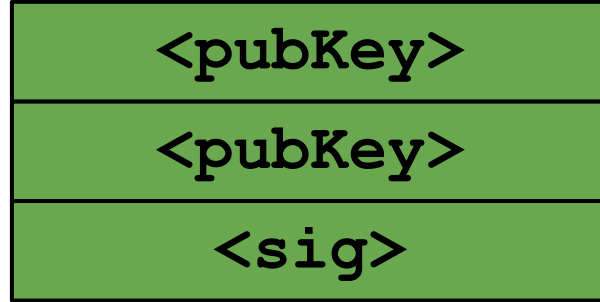
```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example



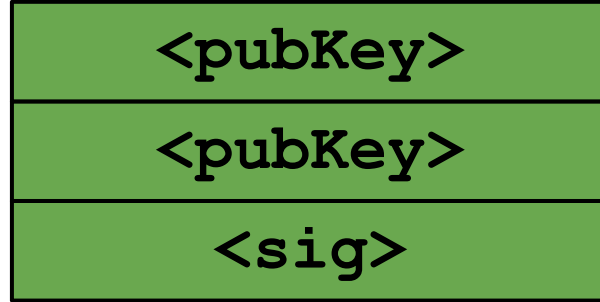
```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example



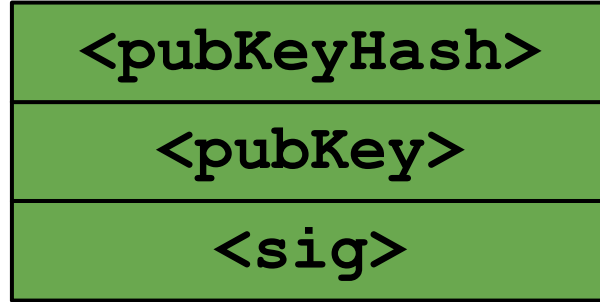
```
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```

Bitcoin script execution example



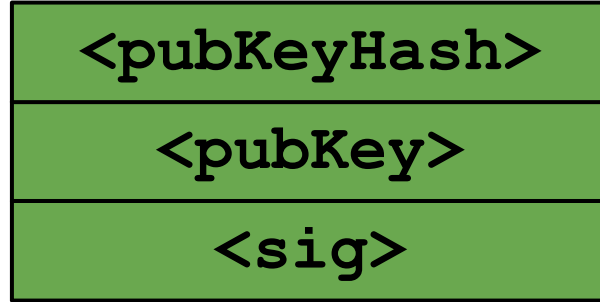
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Bitcoin script execution example



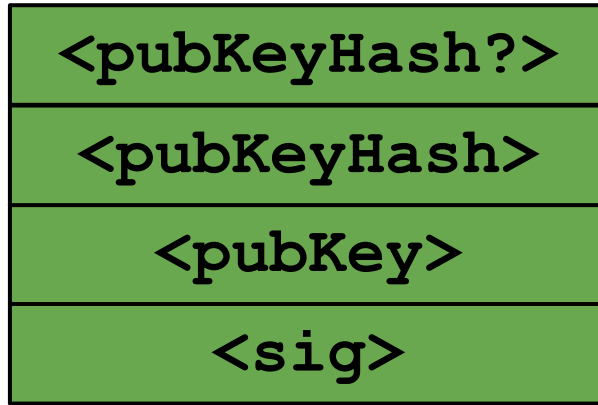
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Bitcoin script execution example



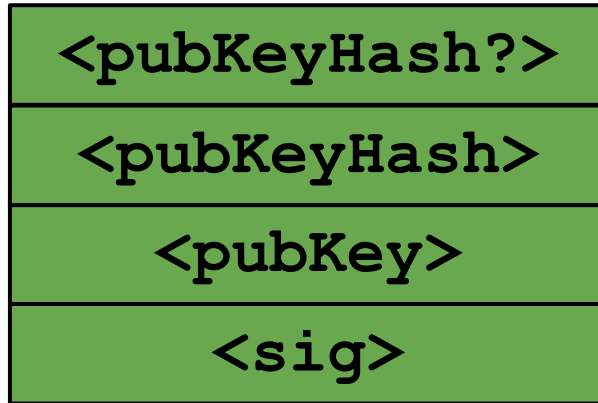
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Bitcoin script execution example



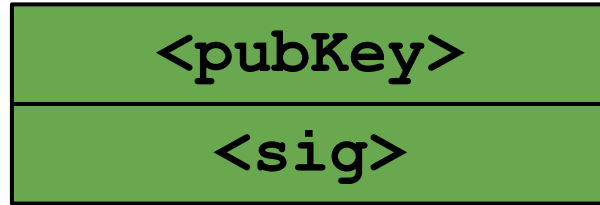
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Bitcoin script execution example



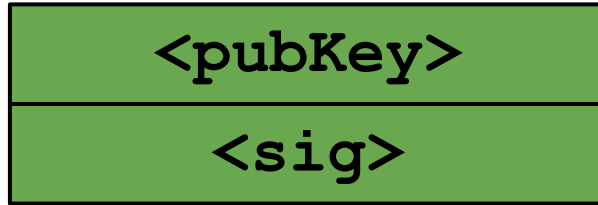
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<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example



```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example



```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example

true



```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example

true

```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```

Bitcoin script execution example



true

```
<sig> <pubKey> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash?> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
```


Bitcoin script instructions

256 opcodes total (15 disabled, 75 reserved)

- Arithmetic
- If/then
- Logic/data handling
- Crypto!
 - Hashes
 - Signature verification
 - Multi-signature verification

OP_CHECKMULTISIG

- Built-in support for joint signatures
- Specify ***n*** public keys
- Specify ***t***
- Verification requires ***t*** signatures

Bitcoin scripts in practice (“original”)

- Most nodes whitelist known scripts
- 99.9% are simple signature checks
- ~0.01% are MULTISIG
- ~0.01% are [Pay-to-Script-Hash](#)
- Remainder are errors, proof-of-burn

* numbers from NBFMG and slightly out of date

Bitcoin scripts in practice (“original”)

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More on this soon

* numbers from NBFMG and slightly out of date

Proof-of-burn

OP_RETURN
<arbitrary data>

Proof-of-burn

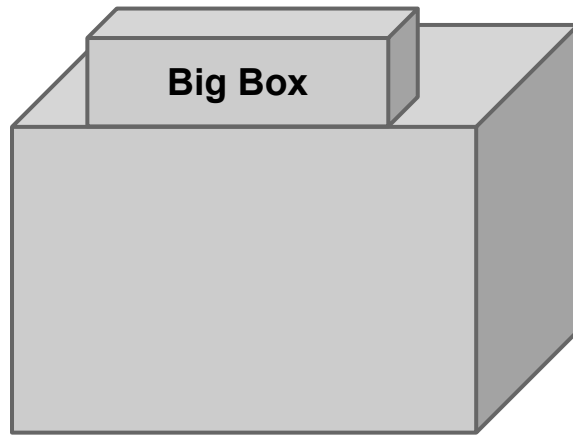
nothing's going to redeem that 😞

OP_RETURN
<arbitrary data>

Proof-of-burn: Applications

- Can be used to publish arbitrary data on the blockchain (e.g., timestamping a document)
- Bootstrap Altcoins by requiring people to destroy bitcoins in order to get new altcoins

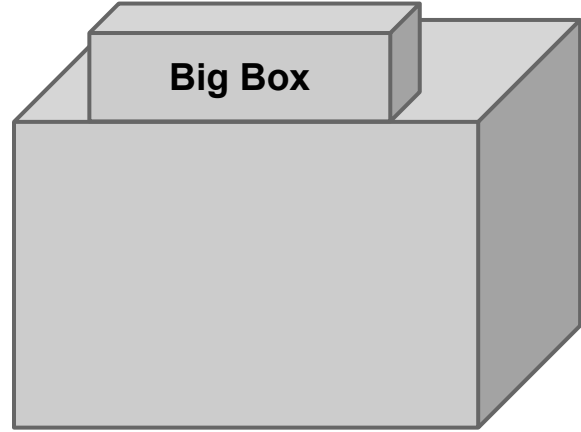
Should senders specify scripts?



Should senders specify scripts?



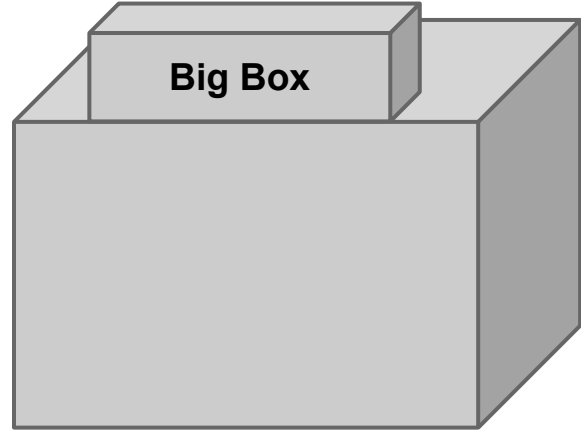
I'm ready to pay for my purchases!



Should senders specify scripts?

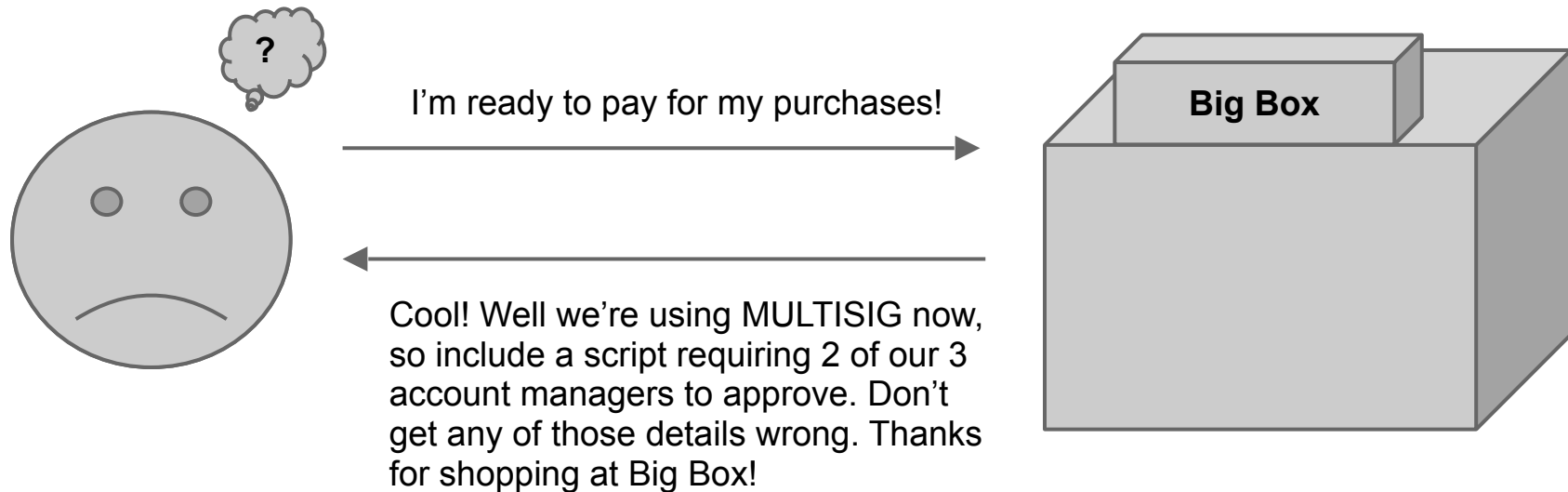


I'm ready to pay for my purchases!



Cool! Well we're using MULTISIG now, so include a script requiring 2 of our 3 account managers to approve. Don't get any of those details wrong. Thanks for shopping at Big Box!

Should senders specify scripts?



Idea: use the hash of redemption script

OP_HASH160

<hash of redemption script>

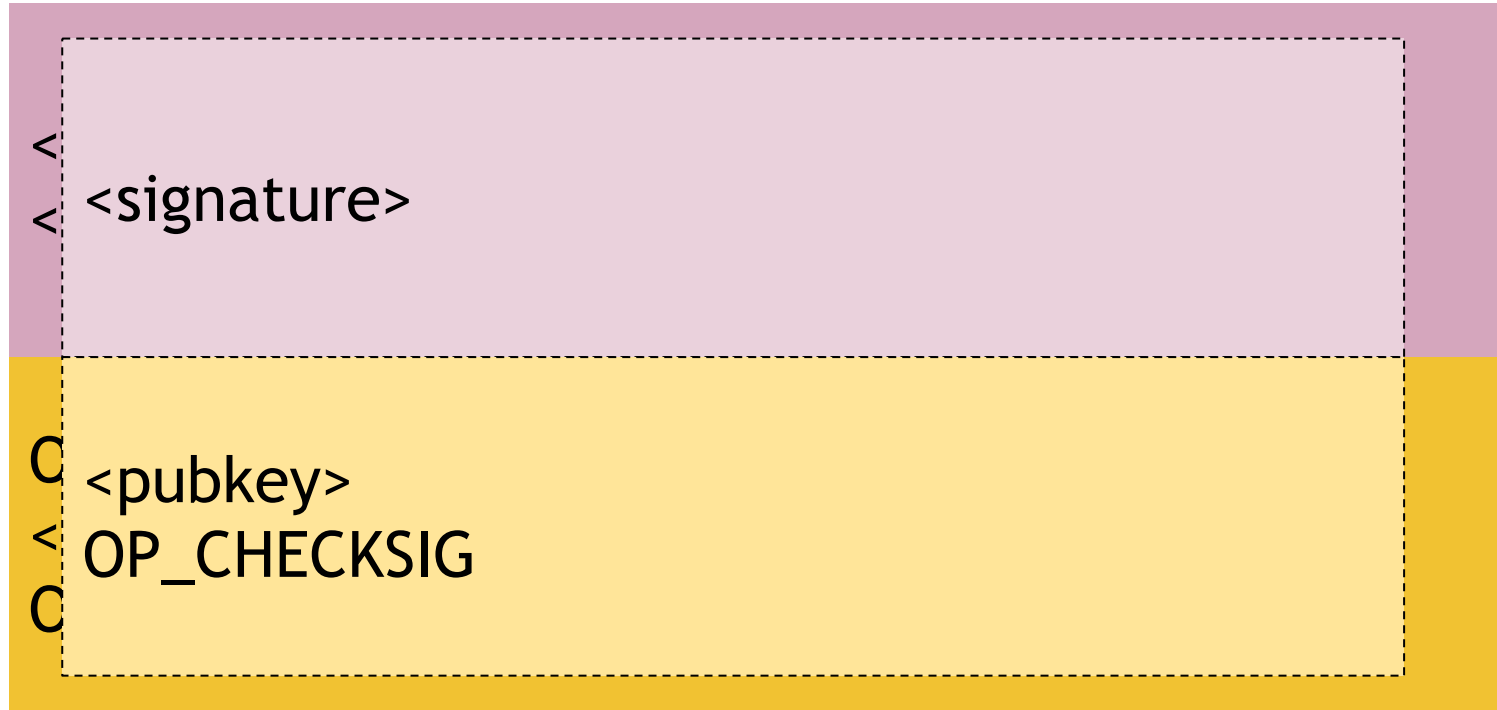
OP_EQUAL

Idea: use the hash of redemption script

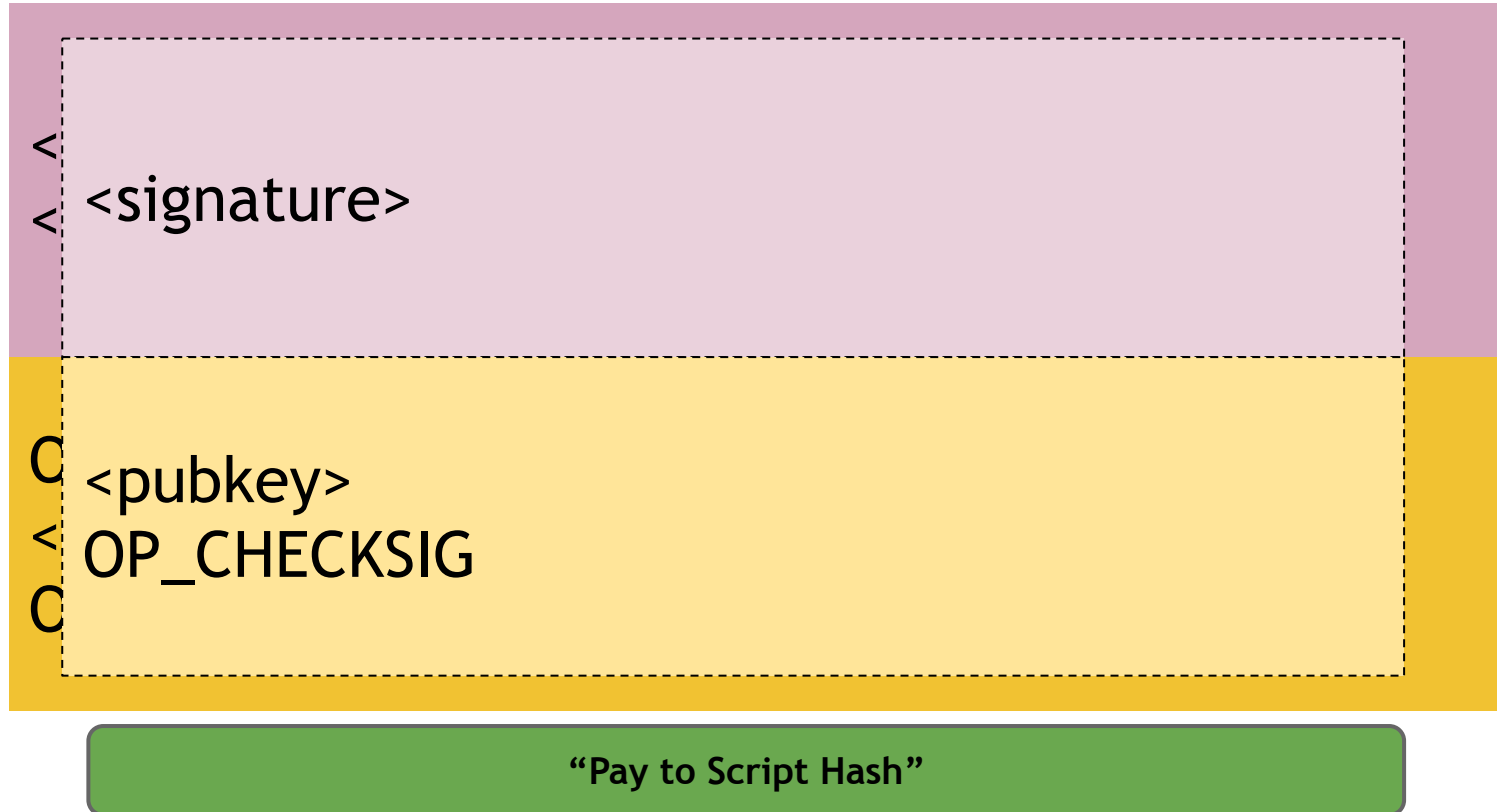
<signature>
<<pubkey> OP_CHECKSIG>

OP_HASH160
<hash of redemption script>
OP_EQUAL

Idea: use the hash of redemption script



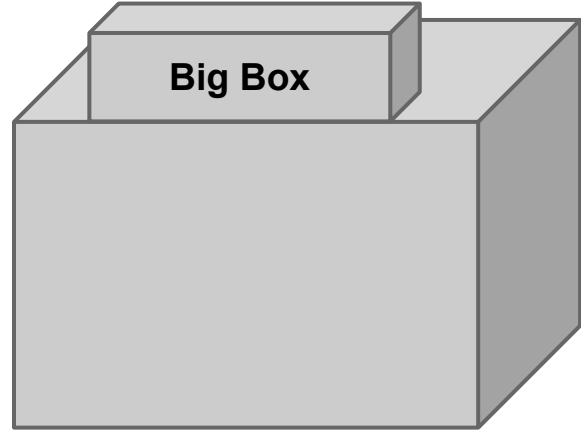
Idea: use the hash of redemption script



Pay to script hash



I'm ready to pay for my purchases!



Pay to script hash



I'm ready to pay for my purchases!



Great! Here's our address: 0x3454

