### **Bitcoin Scripting Assignment Report**

CS 216: Introduction to Blockchain
Team Name: - symmetrical octo sniffle

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### Introduction

This report documents our implementation and analysis of Bitcoin transactions using both Legacy (P2PKH) and SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) address formats. We interacted with the Bitcoin Core daemon (bitcoind) in regtest mode to create and analyze transactions, focusing on understanding the scripting mechanisms that powers Bitcoin's transaction validation process.

### **Environment Setup**

We used the following environment for this assignment:

- Bitcoin Core v25.0 in regtest mode
- Python 3.9 with the bitcoinrpc library for interacting with the Bitcoin daemon
- Configuration parameters:
- paytxfee=0.0001fallbackfee=0.0002mintxfee=0.00001txconfirmtarget=1

# Part 1: Legacy P2PKH Transactions

### Workflow

We created three legacy addresses (A, B, and C) and executed transactions between them. The workflow was as follows:

- 1. Generated three legacy addresses:
  - Address A: muu5GhFLjCoHNPm4YQCJMGua19dsEwbjGY
  - Address B: miSTYsMpYn92XHmcz52wMALq5DkwbuFnGX

Address C: mhfVq5BCy8RcDk6EKY3EubtTeYfn5ii8rd

- 2. Mined 105 blocks to make coins spendable (first 100 blocks need to mature).
- 3. Funded Address A with 10 BTC:
  - Transaction ID:
     16b19d058d46750c02088c71d4e9743ffd9699bb2b45a4a274e3399fdfad
     42dd
- 4. Created and executed Transaction A→B:
  - o Sent 1.0 BTC from Address A to Address B
  - Transaction ID:
     f0c473628feed0ae20bc9904af7296791058898472d1ba17236c9203bff43
     c6e
- 5. Created and executed Transaction B→C:
  - o Used the UTXO from the A→B transaction
  - o Sent 0.5 BTC from Address B to Address C
  - Transaction ID:
     683fd0b6290da9e44158415f72ff8f52ccae47bdd6647ce3a41df9ee56436
     5d2

### **Transaction Script Analysis (P2PKH)**

Transaction A→B (Legacy P2PKH)

### Input Script (ScriptSig):

3044022047cab2e660d9f8f3486b2cded4916c1a357cd598b6837a0a1a72c5980eb319f 00220011f790fe8d9338ac9f7a4bc2e448192e780e0e289c705f0756ac3a9cca101c6022 ea0dd4504cfd69d28b9a0fe9c3ab43abb35420056b42f22f85996b1522ecc0b

### Output Script (ScriptPubKey):

## OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160 68c6c9e0b1fb2e4747720482f451c8dabb85d600 OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG

### Transaction B→C (Legacy P2PKH)

### Input Script (ScriptSig):

3044022073cb6e3d0ad15a6c0c696e37e4ce7ffdd173b7fcd222a34ced578f512a4ae4e7 022026c23aa2b585767c5f9f2b8c714cd532c0e157b83b4dd8b77a0ea325651d838801 02f6898575834567fb8d088ceea5dd569019af92cc39ce772eb6d8c0f63f83c484

### Output Script (ScriptPubKey):

OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160 2d39ea3e1100fe1bf6d71f881b808fbd5451f0c5 OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG

```
Transaction B → C (Legacy P2PKH) 

Transaction ID: 0e8c30e92a47cb2db85e8d85dc2109d1b45fec8feefc14d3adcd919109f755c4

Input:

TXID: f0c473628feed0ae20bc9904af7296791058898472d1ba17236c9203bff43c6e

Vout: 0

ScriptSig:

3044022000095ae02b4c8daae1949ba595ec43467f4743492c7dd90d819ee11e29ae7d42d0220281221c8e6dfc3cc0bce679565a9b2c8889c89a4f3a7c5777d56720e42b00b0d[ALL]

83bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3cc40b9545124497378367261f8d0e

Outputs:

Amount: 0.500000000 BTC

ScriptPubKey:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 178de737a6ec4a4cde4f313ccbbe59cffe906086 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Amount: 0.49990000 BTC

ScriptPubKey:

OP_DUP OP_HASH160 200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG

Transaction vsize: 225 bytes

Transaction vsize: 225 bytes

Transaction Size Summary (Legacy) 

Legacy A→B size: 225 bytes, vsize: 225 vbytes

Legacy B→C size: 225 bytes, vsize: 225 vbytes
```

## **Debugger Terminal Screen Shots:-**

guest@dr-HP-Z2-Tower-G9-Workstation-Desktop-PC:~\$ btcdeb				
tx 92080900016-3.cf4bf03926c2317bad17284895818799672af0499bc28aed0ee8f6273c4f0009008086a47304402200905ae02b4c8daae1949ba595ec4346714743492c7dd908819ee11e29ae7d42d0220281221c8eddfc3cc0bce679565a9t				
btcdeb 5.0.24 — type btcdeb -h for start up options				
	LOG: signing segwit taproot			
notice: btcdeb has gotten quieter; useverbose if necessary (this message is temporary) input tx index = 0; tx input vout = 0; value = 1000000000				
got witness stack of size 0				
8 op script loaded. type help for usage information				
script	stack			
384482288895ae82b4c8daae1949ba595ec43467f4743492c7dd98d819ee11e				
03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261f8d0e				
<pre></pre> <pre></pre> <pre><pre>Company</pre> <pre></pre> <pre>&lt;</pre></pre>				
0P_BUP 0P_HASH160				
200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2				
OP_EQUALVERIFY				
OP_CHECKSIG #8000 38/482388885=202044284184805E55243/475/7/3/822744884818281	  1e29ae7d42d8228281221c8e6dfc3cc8bce679565a9b2c8889c89a4f3a7c5777d56728e42b89b8d81			
btcdeb> step	102706/0420221212120200120200200/3038/02000/304/04/304/25///030/204/200000002			
	:7dd99d819ee11e29ae7d42d9229281221c8e6dfc3cc9bce679565a9b2c8889c89a4f3a7c5777d56720e42b90b9d01			
script	stack			
	+			
<pre></pre> <pre>&lt;</pre> <pre></pre>				
OP_DUP				
<pre>OP_HASH160 200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2</pre>				
OP_EQUALVERIFY				
OP_CHECKSIG				
#9081 83bbc8e64f8eb58e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261 btcdeb> step	1f8d9e			
otcoep> step  PUSH stack 03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124	1497378367261f8d9e			
	stack			
<pre></pre> <pre></pre> <pre><pre>OP DUP</pre></pre>	83bbc8e64f8eb5e1261b8a6c3fd29b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261f8d0e   304482208095ae02b4c8daae1949ba595ac43467f4743492c7dd99d819ee11e			
OP_HASH160	JOHNOZZODOTJABOZZUHLOUGABEITHTUBATTAGUHAHO/IH/HAHTZE/JUUTDUGITEBEITE			
289eb7ffd08e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2				
OP_EQUALVERIFY				
OP_CHECKSIG				
#8001 03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261 btcdeb> step	f8d9e			
<ul> <li>PUSH stack 03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124</li> </ul>	497378367261f8d0e			
	stack			
<pre></pre> <pre></pre> <pre></pre>	+			
OP_DUP	3304/02/0809/5a0204c804aa013/04/ba59scc346/747/34972/04/998819eelle			
0P_HASH160				
200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2				
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG				
<pre></pre> <pre>&lt;</pre>				
btcdeb> step				
script	stack			
OP_DUP	03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261f8d9e			
OP_HASH160	384482208995ae82b4c8daae1949ba595ec43467f4743492c7dd98d819ee11e			
280eb7ffd08e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2				
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG				
#8003 OP_DUP				
btcdeb> step				
<ul> <li>PUSH stack 03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124 script</li> </ul>	497378367261f8d0e			
script	+			
OP_HASH160	03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261f8d0e			
	03bbc8e64f8eb59e1261b8a6c3fd29b3dfa9e3c40b9545124497378367261f8d9e			
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	384482298995ae92b4c8daae1949ba595ec43467f4743492c7dd98d819ee11e			
#8004 OP_HASH160				
btcdeb> step				
◇ POP stack				
PIISH stack 200eb7ffd80e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2				
<ul> <li>PUSH stack 200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2 script</li> </ul>	stack			
script				
script 	288eb7ffd08e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2			
script				
script  208eb7ffd86e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2  OP_EQUALVERIFY  0P_CHECKSIG #8085 280eb7ffd80e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2	200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fcc6e8e2   03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9645124497378367261f8d0e			
script 200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fce6e8e2 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CMECKSIG	200eb7ffd00e1849f4ad66f8571a9637fcc6e8e2   03bbc8e64f8eb50e1261b8a6c3fd20b3dfa9e3c40b9645124497378367261f8d0e			

### **Script Execution Flow**

P2PKH (Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash) transactions follow this validation sequence:

- The ScriptSig (unlocking script) and ScriptPubKey (locking script) are concatenated.
- 2. The combined script is executed by the Bitcoin Script interpreter.

For P2PKH, the execution follows:

[Signature] [Public Key] OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160 [Public Key Hash] OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG

### This execution:

- 1. Pushes the signature and public key onto the stack
- 2. Duplicates the public key (OP\_DUP)
- 3. Hashes the public key (OP\_HASH160)
- 4. Compares the hash with the expected public key hash (OP\_EQUALVERIFY)
- 5. Verifies the signature against the public key (OP\_CHECKSIG)

If all operations succeed, the transaction is valid.

### **Example Script Execution**

#### For Transaction A→B:

#### 1. Stack:

[3045022100f2a3e245ab5af1c76bdad8c0231bb38c3e32fb61c6f8ce073ef86e4f0644cb 2c02203c8fe9e88e5266b7e64ba6fcc8b7c6da68dcb47cfcb1c59de4a07a8162cd5f5101 ] [03a72f82143f639e0147275c3e92e6d643df73e6f44b15fce04e067e7d3a53a210]

### 2. OP\_DUP: Stack:

[3045022100f2a3e245ab5af1c76bdad8c0231bb38c3e32fb61c6f8ce073ef86e4f0644cb 2c02203c8fe9e88e5266b7e64ba6fcc8b7c6da68dcb47cfcb1c59de4a07a8162cd5f5101 ] [03a72f82143f639e0147275c3e92e6d643df73e6f44b15fce04e067e7d3a53a210] [03a72f82143f639e0147275c3e92e6d643df73e6f44b15fce04e067e7d3a53a210]

### 3. OP\_HASH160: Stack:

[3045022100f2a3e245ab5af1c76bdad8c0231bb38c3e32fb61c6f8ce073ef86e4f0644cb 2c02203c8fe9e88e5266b7e64ba6fcc8b7c6da68dcb47cfcb1c59de4a07a8162cd5f5101 ][03a72f82143f639e0147275c3e92e6d643df73e6f44b15fce04e067e7d3a53a210] [68c6c9e0b1fb2e4747720482f451c8dabb85d600]

4. Push [68c6c9e0b1fb2e4747720482f451c8dabb85d600]: Stack: [3045022100f2a3e245ab5af1c76bdad8c0231bb38c3e32fb61c6f8ce073ef86e4f0644cb 2c02203c8fe9e88e5266b7e64ba6fcc8b7c6da68dcb47cfcb1c59de4a07a8162cd5f5101 ] [03a72f82143f639e0147275c3e92e6d643df73e6f44b15fce04e067e7d3a53a210] [68c6c9e0b1fb2e4747720482f451c8dabb85d600]

[68c6c9e0b1fb2e4747720482f451c8dabb85d600]

### 5. OP\_EQUALVERIFY: Stack:

[3045022100f2a3e245ab5af1c76bdad8c0231bb38c3e32fb61c6f8ce073ef86e4f0644cb 2c02203c8fe9e88e5266b7e64ba6fcc8b7c6da68dcb47cfcb1c59de4a07a8162cd5f5101 ][03a72f82143f639e0147275c3e92e6d643df73e6f44b15fce04e067e7d3a53a210]

6. OP\_CHECKSIG: Stack: [TRUE]

### Part 2: P2SH-SegWit Address Transactions

### Workflow

We created three P2SH-SegWit addresses (A', B', and C') and executed transactions between them:

1. Generated three P2SH-SegWit addresses:

- Address A': 2MtkxV9k58aJmRLixw3tKo4jeMXcHuoh5HF
- Address B': 2N8PFN2dJMrRB1Vxpi5HDsdjomGSRpdpEzm
- Address C': 2NGGebs8r4VJZ3jCV26NNtRr1f2XmTVkrMq

### 2. Funded Address A' with 10 BTC:

- Transaction ID:
   f4afa83fd3d3ec309a839c8fc297636a080ee8fd04ca799101888d981ac2f
   b81
- 3. Created and executed Transaction A'→B':
  - Sent 1.0 BTC from Address A' to Address B'
  - Transaction ID:
     f45ce4634f1d923bb7cddc9869d296bc8b5e8e271d5b3e308ca5e768e2e
     215a7
- 4. Created and executed Transaction B'→C':
  - Used the UTXO from the A'→B' transaction
  - Sent 0.5 BTC from Address B' to Address C'
  - Transaction ID:
     7df5cce7e90b9607c6f15f25c6e1dd9fd95bfd839d9a6f3c89d85e03dc21e
     47c

### Transaction Script Analysis (P2SH-P2WPKH)

Transaction A'→B' (P2SH-P2WPKH)

Input Script (ScriptSig):

16001456a673ba4e4110e14f90b10aa648f34a58f265d9

Witness Data:

3045022100eee2b37cb35715cd41e0e454b37e51a3350a51562aeade768a032ae98414 7cbe02204b69c8cc5ef2bdd2a831333a33edc8be08a81e9a329c08f75cd3538765fd088 301 03c0259f12efd9347c960592c75ca583f42f034c48196c080291b6a0a44a3968e1

### **Output Script (ScriptPubKey):**

OP\_HASH160 e6cf5e9a6b114680e9fcfbc5b42f06b5a2bd5a7c OP\_EQUAL

### Transaction B'→C' (P2SH-P2WPKH)

### Input Script (ScriptSig):

16001469f01650696e8fcd2b5a11183f5d6c7431defb5c

#### Witness Data:

3045022100c65c9e77702bf9bb7b76fda11c3a5cf58c180b45a1b0e6153fce1d5839957 b86022070db46f4ffaa37e53cf7936e4fe7ff9973f5d3b84bd075bc04cc126313e11b9d01 02fe87318d5f1b7a03ebd99513c004a3c5a9020fd712ec9ef5f63e884dcc952c9f

### **Output Script (ScriptPubKey):**

```
Transaction B' → C' (P2SH-P2WPKH) ≡

Transaction ID: 972c195f4ac1d6bfc8f39aaf7ac08bf9f6c63296db2f1d5c8211441c1c4e8231

Input:

TxID: f45ce4634f1d923bb7cddc9869d296bc8b5e8e271d5b3e388ca5e768e2e215a7

Vout: 8

ScriptSig:

8014d29b6907248ddfd66dfcc8af703720ae8e3e2355

Outputs:

Amount: 0.508080808 BTC

ScriptPubKey:

0P_HASH160 fc8fdaf38d4b7481bdd747c6644eb245a434511b2 0P_EQUAL

Amount: 0.49990808 BTC

ScriptPubKey:

0P_HASH160 a60e5cb727a34dfdf9278998fbd4fec40b499efc 0P_EQUAL

Transaction size: 247 bytes

Transaction vsize: 166 vbytes

■ Transaction Size Summary (P2SH-P2WPKH) ≡

SegWit A'→B' size: 247 bytes, vsize: 166 vbytes

SegWit B'→C' size: 247 bytes, vsize: 166 vbytes
```

### **Debugger Terminal Screen Shots:-**

```
btcdeb 5.0.24 — type btcdeb -h for start up options
106: signing segmit taproot
notice: btcdeb has gotten quieter; use —verbose if necessary (this message is tempor
input tx index = 0; tx input vout = 0; value = 1888888888
got witness stack of size 2
script sig non-empty; embedded PZSH (extracting payload)
hash source = 8814d7966987248ddfd66dfcc8ef783728ee8e3e2355
                         ucipi
rating prevout hash from 1 ins
tPoint(#45ce4634f, 8)
there is a for-clarity preamble (use --verbose for details)
ript loaded. type help for usage information
                       PUSH stack 024d2e94aa114a6c0c33f73c1ed29fefe67d72c39e69f8ecf62924e4e63cc5036e
                                                                                                                | 8244294ea114ec6c35f73c1ed29fefe67d72c39e69f8ecf63924e4e35cc683

88e3e2355 | 024d2e94ea114e6c8c33f73c1ed29fefe67d72c39e69f8ecf62924e4e65cc583

| 38448228489817f58f814ec9426c61a113e4568e2288f6be843c8994189e83a |

| |
          901 OP_HASH160
btcdeb> step

> PDP stack

PUSH stack d29b6987248ddfd66dfcc8af783728ae8e3e2355
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 stack
          0003 OP_EQUALVERIFY
| 024d2e94aa114a6c0c33f73c1ed29fefe67d72c39e69f8ecf62924e4e63cc5836e
| 38440220405017f58f814ac9426c61a113a4560e2200f6be843c8994189a83a...
  UB CHECKSTE
                      icTransactionSignatureChecker::CheckECDSASignature(71 len sig, 33 len pubkey, sigversion=1)
= 38448228495017f58f814ac9426c61a113a4569e2280f6ba843c8994189a83a7cc5dd973022848b58098119a99ea31170d9784c83c73814a231e607a2caa84689fd54c830e
            pub key = 024d2e94aa114a6c8c33f73c1ed29fefe67d72c39e69f8ecf62924e4e63cc5036e
script code = 76a914d29b6907248ddfd66dfcc8af703720ae8e3e235588ac
        script code = 76a914d29b6997248d87d6curcom reserved
hash type = 81 (SIGMASM_ALL)
jquatureMask(mln=0, mlashType=01, amount=1808080808)
sigversion = SIGVERSION_WITNESS_V0
sigversion = SIGVERSION_WITNESS_V0
sigversion = 6ee622hd6696e5cb14c56d8199e82fca8c273531cb3c8fbc6866cf9ffaacd179d
publicy_VerifyECOSASignature(sig=38440220405017f58f814ac9426c61a113a4560e2200f6be843c8994189a83a7cc5dd973022048b58098119a99ea31170d9784c83c73814a231e607a2caa04689fd54c030ef9, sighash=6ee42bb
```

### **Script Execution Flow**

P2SH-P2WPKH (Pay-to-Script-Hash wrapping Pay-to-Witness-Public-Key-Hash) transactions follow a two-step validation:

- 1. First, the P2SH validation:
- 2. [Redeemscript] OP\_HASH160 [Redeemscript Hash] OP\_EQUAL

This verifies that the provided redeemscript hashes to the expected value.

3. Then, the witness program validation: The redeemscript (0014[20-byte-key-hash]) is interpreted as a witness program. The witness data (signature and public key) is used to validate against the 20-byte-key-hash.

## Part 3: Analysis and Comparison

### **Transaction Size Comparison**

Based on the execution of our code, we obtained the following transaction sizes:

Transaction Type	Size (bytes)	Virtual Size (vbytes)
Legacy P2PKH (A→B)	225	225
Legacy P2PKH (B→C)	225	225
P2SH-P2WPKH (A'→B')	247	166
P2SH-P2WPKH (B'→C')	247	166

#### **Structural Differences**

### 1. Script Structure:

- P2PKH: The input script (ScriptSig) contains both the signature and public key. The output script (ScriptPubKey) contains the challenge script.
- P2SH-P2WPKH: The input script only contains the redeemscript. The signature and public key are moved to the witness data, which is segregated from the transaction itself.

### 2. Transaction Weight:

- P2SH-P2WPKH transactions have smaller virtual sizes (166 vbytes)
   compared to P2PKH transactions (224-225 vbytes), approximately 25-26% smaller.
- The physical size of P2SH-P2WPKH transactions (247-248 bytes) is actually larger than P2PKH transactions (224-225 bytes), but the witness data is discounted in the fee calculation using virtual size.

### **Benefits of SegWit Transactions**

#### 1. Reduced Transaction Size:

- By moving the signature and public key to the witness data, the transaction's virtual size is effectively reduced by about 25%, leading to lower fees.
- Our analysis shows that P2SH-P2WPKH transactions are approximately 166 vbytes compared to 224-225 vbytes for P2PKH.

### 2. Transaction Malleability Fix:

- SegWit addresses the transaction malleability issue by segregating the witness data from the transaction hash calculation. This makes the transaction ID immune to signature manipulations.
- Since the witness data (containing signatures) is not part of the txid calculation, third parties cannot modify these signatures to create a transaction with the same inputs and outputs but a different txid.

### 3. Increased Block Capacity:

- The witness discount allows more transactions to fit in a block without increasing the block size limit.
- With the discount factor of 0.25 for witness data, a 1MB block can effectively contain transactions equivalent to what would be about 4MB of legacy transactions.

### 4. Script Versioning:

- SegWit introduces a version field, enabling future script upgrades without requiring hard forks.
- This has already enabled further improvements like Taproot (P2TR), which became active in 2021.

### 5. Linear Scaling of Signature Operations:

- SegWit changes how signature operations are counted, preventing potential DoS attacks.
- In legacy transactions, signature operations were counted by transaction size, which could be abused. In SegWit, the weight-based counting ensures linear scaling with actual resource usage.

### Conclusion

This assignment provided a practical demonstration of Bitcoin's transaction mechanics and the improvements brought by SegWit. We observed firsthand how SegWit transactions are more efficient in terms of virtual size (166 vbytes vs. 224-225 vbytes) and witnessed the structural changes that enable these efficiencies.

The P2SH-P2WPKH structure adds complexity by requiring a two-phase validation, but this complexity brings significant benefits in terms of fee savings, transaction malleability protection, and blockchain scalability. The implementation of SegWit represents a significant advancement in Bitcoin's architecture, addressing key issues such as transaction malleability while providing a path for future protocol upgrades.