BITCOIN SCRIPTING

Team Members:

- PARAM SAXENA (230001060)
- JAGRIT (230051005)
- SAUMYA VAIDYA (230008035)

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

Transaction from A to B

- **TXID**:1debec1503fd9923aaa2eda825d9062a7d439b285a20d6aa63ae18ab393e3b96
- This transaction represents a transfer from Address A to Address B. The output (UTXO) from this transaction is what Address B spends in the next transaction. From the provided data, we see this UTXO listed with an amount of 1 BTC, confirmed once, and tied to Address B (mmZLETCXugXivJk4B8ZMCEoX9FUFwHhfQz). The scriptPubKey (locking script) for this UTXO is:

76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac

• This UTXO becomes the input for the subsequent transaction from B to C.

Transaction from B to C

- TXID: d327950aeff12dd6f40b186318e317c8c43eb778b6f2471096c67ae5bfb99021
- This transaction spends the UTXO from the A-to-B transaction. It takes the 1 BTC input and splits it into two outputs:
 - 0.5 BTC to Address C (mhz17c1z5RQU3k3dn4TBixyEhpoo7oV2qQ)
 - 0.4999 BTC back to Address B (change).
- The input references the previous transaction's TXID (1debec1503fd9923...) and output index (vout: 0), unlocking it with a scriptSig.

DECODED SCRIPTS

Transaction A to B (Input for B to C)

- ScriptPubKey (Challenge Script)
 - o Hex: 76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac
 - ASM: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa
 OP EQUALVERIFY OP CHECKSIG

This is a standard Pay-to-PubKeyHash (P2PKH) locking script. It locks the 1
 BTC to Address B, requiring a signature and public key to unlock it.

(BELOW IS THE SCREENSHOT OF DECODED TX A to B)

```
ecoded transaction:
"size": 225,
"vsize": 225,
"weight": 900,
 "locktime": 0.
     "txid": "35f00d379598ba8e08b0155e4bc858eb33d35506c7754009fa51193e0010bad2",
      "scriptSig":
        "asm": "3044022016d51234fab89591b5f5aa7cdb098551489149e415b71d52c96ef8da18905f97022065493dca13ced8fd6f4074f2bb1a9b1e55e836e2aa63ff1413111e918899ee9e[ALL] 03df02386aaa7
       71daff35d3e8c4a96f6b1297a2e8fc35f55c622b49c689e31c616",
       "hex": "473044022016d51234fab89591b5f5aa7cdb098551489149e415b71d52c96ef8da18905f97022065493dca13ced8fd6f4074f2bb1a9b1e55e836e2aa63ff1413111e918899ee9e012103df02386aaa771daff35d3e8c4a96f6b1297a2e8fc35f55c622b49c689e31c616"
      sequence": 4294967293
 "vout": [
     "value": "1.00000000",
     "scriptPubKey": {
    "asm": "OP_DUP OP_HASH160 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG",
       "desc": "addr(mmZLETCXugXivJk4B8ZMCEoX9FUFwHhfQz)#frft054q",
"hex": "76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac",
       "address": "mmZLETCXugXivJk4B8ZMCEoX9FUFwHhfQz", "type": "pubkeyhash"
     "value": "24.00000000",
       "asm": "OP_DUP OP_HASH160 d3dd2b69030ae0426ed6eba1710f06d456d4332b OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG",
"desc": "addr(mzqBpfKMHNNMTsqhctEozjHpKUfWcgPd1L)#6qxzmytk",
       "hex": "76a914d3dd2b69030ae0426ed6eba1710f06d456d4332b88ac"
"address": "mzqBpfKMHNNMTsqhctEozjHpKUfWcgPd1L",
        "type": "pubkeyhash"
```

Transaction B to C

- ScriptSig (Response Script)
 - ASM:304402206b5dac1ff943445b10f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8ab a6b3f8c5f49022071426e5413896a190bc86f3be0821316f1006da7c4eccfb655 acb03d38a2d58e[ALL] 03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb 86
 - Hex:47304402206b5dac1ff943445b10f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8 aba6b3f8c5f49022071426e5413896a190bc86f3be0821316f1006da7c4eccfb6 55acb03d38a2d58e012103cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc 671f210d30af18478f9bb86

- Breakdown:
 - 30440220...d58e: A 71-byte DER-encoded signature (with SIGHASH_ALL).
 - 03cc8e58...bb86: A 33-byte compressed public key.

(BELOW IS THE SCREENSHOT OF DECODED TX B to C)

```
Decoded transaction:

{
    "txid": "d327980eff12d8f64b18G318e317c8c43eb778b6f2471096c67ae5b1609021",
    "hash": "d327980eff12d8f64b18G318e317c8c43eb778b6f2471096c67ae5b1609021",
    "wersion": 2,
    "size": 225,
    "wisze": 225,
    "wisze": 225,
    "wisze": 225,
    "wisze": 225,
    "wisze": 226,
    "weight": 968,
    "locktime": 8,
    "Locktime": 8,
    "wist": 4,
    "seminated and a seminated and a
```

ScriptPubKey (Outputs)

- Output 0 (to Address C):
 - Hex: 76a9141b0dd61f6e9a1929cff7c91333afc03e17f308da88ac
 - ASM: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 1b0dd61f6e9a1929cff7c91333afc03e17f308da OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
- Output 1 (change to Address B):
 - Hex: 76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac

ASM: OP_DUP OP_HASH160
 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa OP_EQUALVERIFY
 OP_CHECKSIG

SCRIPT STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION MECHANISM

Challenge Script (scriptPubKey from A to B)

- Structure: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
 - o OP_DUP: Duplicates the top stack item (public key).
 - o OP_HASH160: Hashes the public key to a 20-byte hash.
 - <pubKeyHash>: The hash of Address B's public key (4243e643...cefa).
 - OP_EQUALVERIFY: Checks if the provided public key hash matches the one in the script.
 - o OP_CHECKSIG: Verifies the signature matches the public key.
- **Purpose**: Locks the funds to Address B, requiring the owner to provide a valid signature and public key.

Response Script (scriptSig from B to C)

- **Structure**: <signature> <public key>
 - <signature>: Proves ownership by signing the transaction with Address B's private key.
 - <public key>: The key corresponding to Address B, which must hash to the pubKeyHash in the scriptPubKey.
- **Purpose**: Unlocks the UTXO by satisfying the challenge script's conditions.

How They Work Together

1. Execution:

- The scriptSig (<sig> <pubkey>) is concatenated with the scriptPubKey
 (OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG).
- Stack execution:
 - 1. <sig> and <pubkey> are pushed onto the stack.
 - 2. OP_DUP duplicates <pubkey>.

- 3. OP_HASH160 hashes the <pubkey> to a 20-byte hash.
- 4. <pubKeyHash> is pushed and compared with OP_EQUALVERIFY.
- 5. OP_CHECKSIG verifies <sig> against <pubkey> and the transaction data.
- If all checks pass, the UTXO is spendable.

2. Validation:

- The public key 03cc8e58...bb86 hashes to 4243e643...cefa, matching the scriptPubKey's pubKeyHash.
- The signature is valid for the transaction, as confirmed by its successful broadcast.

VALIDATION USING BITCOIN DEBUGGER

To validate using a Bitcoin script debugger (e.g., libbitcoin or an online tool like script_verify):

1. Inputs:

- o scriptSig: 473044...9bb86
- o scriptPubKey: 76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac
- Transaction context: The signed transaction data (02000000...00000000).

2. Execution:

- Step through the opcodes, ensuring:
 - The public key hashes correctly.
 - The signature verifies against the transaction hash and public key.
- 3. **Result**: The script evaluates to TRUE, confirming correctness. (The real-world broadcast success also implies this.)

(BELOW SCREEN SHOTS ARE FOR DEBUGGER)

6b5dac1ff943445b10f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8aba6b3f8c5f490226 983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86fdffffff02806f6 7C5cbee93414ca6f22f6c6b52b6cefa88ac08000000txin=208008001d2ba16 b89591b5f5aa7cdb098551489149e415b71d52c96ef8da18905f97022065493dca12	0001063b3c30ab18ac63aad62055a209b437d2a06d925a8cd42aa2399f40315accb1d00 701426c54133936a190bc86f3be0821316f1006da7c4eccfb655acb03d38a2d58e012103 000001976a9141b0dd61f6e9a1929cff7c91333afc93c17f308da88ac79c9fa6200000 00001976a9141b0dd61f6e9a1929cff7c91333afc93c17f308da88ac79c9fa6200000 00001951fa09407bc70655d333cb58c84b5e15b0088cba9895370df033000000066af4 000019516a0940742bb1a9b1e55e83662a363ff141311119218809ee90e102103df02386aa 0144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac00180d8f000000001976a914 0000196266467666676676676767676767676767676767	cc8e58e4ae5018021b 0001976a9144243e643 /3044022016d51234fa 1771daff35d3e8c4a96
btcdeb> step	16b3f8c5f49022071426e5413896a190bc86f3be0821316f1006da7c4eccfb655acb03d 26e99cbfca68c571359cd8aba6b3f8c5f49022071426e5413896a190bc86f3be0821316 stack	
03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 <<< scriptPubKey >> 0P_DUP 0P_HASH160 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa 0P_EQUALVERIFY 0P_CHECKSIG #0801 03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f5 btcdeb> step		

<pre><> PUSH stack 03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23 script</pre>	oc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 stack
<pre><< scriptPubKey >>> OP_DUP OP_ALSH 0P_ALSH 0P_ALS</pre>	03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 304402206b5dac1ff943445b10f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8aba6 stack
OP_DUP OP_HASH160 4/243e6437C5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #0003 OP_DUP btcdeb> step <> PUSH stack 03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23	03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 304402206b5dac1ff943445b10f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8aba6 oc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86
OP_HASH160 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #80004 OP_HASH160 btcdeb> step	03cc8e58e4ae5618021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 304402206b5dac1ff943445b10f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8aba6
PUSH stack 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0c	
script	stack
42413-64137C5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG #80805 4243-66437C5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa btcdeb> step	4243e64377c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa 03cc8e58e4ae5018021b983c8b4dcb3ae7c23bc6adc671f210d30af18478f9bb86 384482286b5dac1ff943445b18f11c6b6755126e99cbfca68c571359cd8aba6
<pre><> PUSH stack 4243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0c script</pre>	efa I stack
script	

```
| Script | Span | Stack | 42436043765656989146646727656852056646 | Stack | Sta
```

```
(SerializeScriptCode)

<pr
```

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

- Matching: The scriptSig correctly responds to the scriptPubKey from A to B. The
 public key hashes to the expected value, and the signature is valid.
- **Locking/Unlocking**: The P2PKH mechanism ensures only the private key holder for Address B can spend the funds, which they did successfully.
- **Workflow**: The TXID 1debec15...3b96 (A to B) provided the UTXO spent in TXID d32795...9021 (B to C), linking the transactions in the blockchain.

Part 2: P2SH-SegWit Address Transactions

WORKFLOW

1. Transaction from A to B

- TXID:720eebbf036bb6c2f3f70b8acd4a55a2259560d6d8eb99dc5c842f228738
 9a98
- This transaction transfers funds from Address A to Address B. The output (UTXO) at index vout: 0 locks 0.5 BTC to Address B
 (2N9nd54wvWEiuDyosvYNYbQBxcrgAA4Kp9k), using a Pay-to-Script-Hash
 (P2SH) script. This UTXO becomes the input for the next transaction (B to C).
- The input for this transaction comes from a previous TXID (c9b56811...c503, vout: 1), which Address A spends.

2. Transaction from B to C

- TXID:8803109cf10d9f636450da71cae8407a96e773448e4050c8d8ff50e71b2f d216
- This transaction spends the UTXO from A to B (720eebbf...9a98, vout: 0). It takes the 0.5 BTC input and splits it into two outputs:
 - 0.3 BTC to Address C (2N5SkezZKS9KtPWUZiUNrDJCGU7r2QKBki4).
 - 0.1999 BTC back to Address B as change
 (2N9nd54wvWEiuDyosvYNYbQBxcrgAA4Kp9k).
- The unlocking is done via a scriptSig and witness data, typical of P2SH with a P2WPKH (Pay-to-Witness-PubKey-Hash) redeem script.

DECODED SCRIPTS

Transaction A to B (720eebbf...9a98)

- Input (vin[0]):
 - ScriptSig:
 - Hex: 160014fdc41673aff4662df73601bc370dce2fc08e1732
 - ASM: 0014fdc41673aff4662df73601bc370dce2fc08e1732
 - This is a P2WPKH scriptSig, pushing a 20-byte witness program (fdc41673...1732).
 - Witness:
 - **•** [0]:
 - 3044022004b6ccc330ce1ba3ba403870023316b5a7d383cd6558f9c0f1 a117a3e5920c2b0220050bfb788ea37a138088feffde43dfa487d6d4bf1 fff4c8d3000ec7a76f2687801 (signature)
 - [1]:028846581121856e933c3f2efa733ebd55c3d47e55389444a56fec87168f353052 (public key)
 - o **Implied Redeem Script** (from previous output, not shown):
 - Hex: 0014fdc41673aff4662df73601bc370dce2fc08e1732

- ASM: OP_0 OP_PUSHBYTES_20 fdc41673aff4662df73601bc370dce2fc08e1732 (P2WPKH).
- Output (vout[0]) Address B:
 - ScriptPubKey (Challenge Script):
 - Hex: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187
 - ASM: OP_HASH160 b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e81
 OP EQUAL
 - Type: P2SH, locking 0.5 BTC to a script hash (b5722cf7...3e81).
- Output (vout[1]) Change:
 - ScriptPubKey:
 - Hex: a91455661cb1cf494d3f12c05d10d21433b26f80d21487
 - ASM: OP_HASH160 55661cb1cf494d3f12c05d10d21433b26f80d214
 OP_EQUAL

Transaction B to C (8803109c...d216)

- Input (vin[0]):
 - ScriptSig:
 - Hex: 1600146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231

- ASM: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231
- This pushes a 20-byte witness program (6d97c3dd...2231).

o Witness:

• [0]:

304402203cb307fe32920d4b6cc09af301a9c0ee64bb7bfdc6493fd065a 850c7a47655ff02202d9f789a3ea9bd65f18d90388a0f37d30ea34c4d81 f067c734499970f7e73ce301 (signature)

[1]:

02daf6c519d010cfbc1e3b0a8ffe4e57b6f44729de2723abec296172f9fff eb1da (public key)

- Redeem Script (derived from scriptPubKey of A-to-B vout[0]):
 - Hex: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231
 - ASM: OP_0 OP_PUSHBYTES_20
 6d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 (P2WPKH).
- Output (vout[0]) Address C:
 - ScriptPubKey:
 - Hex: a91485cfaf51ca35d2e9889915c67c0ecb6a32921d8b87
 - ASM: OP_HASH160 85cfaf51ca35d2e9889915c67c0ecb6a32921d8b
 OP EQUAL
- Output (vout[1]) Change to Address B:
 - o ScriptPubKey:
 - Hex: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187
 - ASM: OP_HASH160 b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e81
 OP_EQUAL

SCRIPT STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION MECHANISM

Transaction A to B

- Challenge Script (scriptPubKey, vout[0]):
 - o OP_HASH160 b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e81 OP_EQUAL
 - **Structure**: P2SH, locking funds to a script hash. The redeeming script must hash to b5722cf7...3e81.
 - Purpose: Requires the spender (Address B) to provide a script that matches this hash and satisfies its conditions.
- Response (for input, not this tx's unlocking):
 - This output becomes the challenge for B to C, so its unlocking is analyzed there.

Transaction B to C

- Challenge Script (from A-to-B vout[0]):
 - o OP HASH160 b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e81 OP EQUAL
 - Redeem Script: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231
 - Hashes to b5722cf7...3e81 (via RIPEMD160(SHA256(redeem_script))).
 - This is a P2WPKH script: OP 0 <pubKeyHash>.
- Response Script (scriptSig + witness):
 - ScriptSig: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 (redeem script).
 - Witness: <signature> <public key>
 - o Structure:
 - The redeem script is provided in scriptSig and hashed to match the P2SH challenge.
 - The witness provides the signature and public key for the P2WPKH inner script.

• Execution:

- P2SH validation:
 - Hash the scriptSig (00146d97...2231) and compare with b5722cf7...3e81. It matches.

- Execute the redeem script: OP_0 6d97c3dd...2231.
- P2WPKH validation:
 - Push <puble> Push <puble> Push <puble> Push <puble> Push from witness, hash it (HASH160), and compare with 6d97c3dd...2231.
 - Verify <signature> with <pubkey> and transaction data using OP_CHECKSIG.
- If both pass, the input is valid.

VALIDATION USING BITCOIN DEBUGGER

Using a Bitcoin script debugger (e.g., libbitcoin-explorer or an online tool):

1. A to B Input:

- ScriptSig: 160014fdc41673aff4662df73601bc370dce2fc08e1732
- Witness: <sig> <pubkey>
- Previous scriptPubKey (assumed P2SH): Hash the redeem script and validate P2WPKH.
- Result: Stack evaluates to TRUE if signature is valid.

2. **B to C Input**:

- ScriptSig: 1600146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231
- Witness: <sig> <pubkey>
- ScriptPubKey: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187
- Steps:
 - Hash redeem script → matches P2SH hash.
 - Execute P2WPKH → pubkey hash matches, signature verifies.
- Result: TRUE if all checks pass.

Both transactions use SegWit (P2WPKH nested in P2SH), reducing fees via vsize (166 vs. 247 bytes size).

(BELOW SCREENSHOTS ARE FOR DEBUGGER)

	<> POP stack <> PUSH stack 6d97c3dd2e2	-4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231
script		stack
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	obf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e92302	
script	<> PUSH stack 6d97c3dd2e2	4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 stack
		Stack
OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG		6d97c3dd12e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 6d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231 62daf6c519d010cfbc1a3b0a8ffeue57b6f4u4729de2723abec296172f9fffeb1da 304402203cb307fe32920d4b6cc09af301a90e9e64bb7b7fdc64b374f0b65a85bc
#0003 OP_EQUALVE	ERIFY	
	<> POP stack <> POP stack <> PUSH stack 01 <> POP stack	
script	SP FOF SCACK	stack
OP_CHECKSIG		02daf6c519d010cfbc1e3b0a8ffe4e57b6f44729de2723abec296172f9fffeb1da 304402203cb307fe32920d4b6cc09af301a9c0ee64bb7bfdc6493fd065a850c
#0004 OP_CHECKSI ptcdeb> step EvalChecksig() s Eval Checksig Pr GenericTransacti sig =	sigversion=1 re-Tapscript ionSignatureChecker::Check!	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
script code = hash type = SignatureHash(nl - sigversion == sighash = pubkey.VerifyE	76a9146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf67 01 (SIGHASH_ALL) In=0, nHashType=01, amount: SIGVERSION_WITNESS_V0 b30cec8a77015c48b46f57440 ECDSASignature(sig=3044022f	

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

- Locking/Unlocking:
 - A to B locks funds in a P2SH script, redeemed by a P2WPKH script in B to C.
 - B to C unlocks using a matching redeem script and witness data, proving ownership.
- **Validation**: Scripts align with Bitcoin's P2SH/P2WPKH rules, and their successful structure suggests correctness (real-world broadcast would confirm).
- **Workflow**: TXID 720eebbf...9a98 (A to B) feeds into 8803109c...d216 (B to C), chaining the transactions seamlessly.

Part 3: Analysis and Comparison

SIZE COMPARISON

Part 1: P2PKH Transaction (B to C)

• Transaction:

d327950aeff12dd6f40b186318e317c8c43eb778b6f2471096c67ae5bfb99021

- Size: 225 bytes
 - This is the total serialized size, including inputs, outputs, and overhead.
- **Vsize**: 225 vbytes (virtual size)
 - For non-SegWit transactions, vsize = size because there's no witness data to discount.
- **Weight**: 900 weight units (WU)
 - Calculated as size × 4 (since each byte contributes 4 WU in legacy transactions).
- Breakdown:
 - Input: 1 vin (148 bytes)
 - txid (32) + vout (4) + scriptSig (71-byte sig + 33-byte pubkey + overhead \approx 107) + sequence (4).
 - Output: 2 vout (34 bytes each = 68 bytes)

- value (8) + scriptPubKey (25 for P2PKH: 76a914<20-byte-hash>88ac).
- Overhead: version (4) + vin count (1) + vout count (1) + locktime (4) = 10 bytes.
- \circ Total: 148 + 68 + 10 = 226 bytes (close to 225, likely a compact varint adjustment).

Part 2: P2SH-P2WPKH Transaction (B to C)

• Transaction:

8803109cf10d9f636450da71cae8407a96e773448e4050c8d8ff50e71b2fd216

- Size: 247 bytes
 - Total serialized size, including witness data.
- **Vsize**: 166 vbytes
 - SegWit discounts witness data: (non-witness bytes × 4 + witness bytes × 1) / 4.
 - Non-witness: ~104 bytes (inputs/outputs/overhead); Witness: ~81 bytes (sig + pubkey).
 - Weight: 661 WU \rightarrow (661 / 4) \approx 165.25, rounded to 166 vbytes.
- Weight: 661 WU
 - Reflects the discounted witness contribution.
- Breakdown:
 - **Input**: 1 vin (41 bytes in base tx + 81 bytes witness)
 - txid (32) + vout (4) + scriptSig (22: 160014<20-byte-hash>) + sequence(4) = 62 bytes.
 - Witness: 71-byte sig + 33-byte pubkey + overhead \approx 81 bytes (moved out of base tx).
 - Output: 2 vout (31 bytes each = 62 bytes)
 - value (8) + scriptPubKey (23 for P2SH: a914<20-byte-hash>87).
 - Overhead: 10 bytes + SegWit flag (2) = 12 bytes.
 - Total size: 62 + 62 + 12 + 81 (witness) = 247 bytes.

SCRIPT STRUCTURE COMPARISON

P2PKH (Legacy)

- Challenge Script (scriptPubKey):
 - Hex: 76a9144243e6437c5cbee99814cea6f22f6c6b52b0cefa88ac
 - ASM: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <20-byte-pubkeyhash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
 - Size: 25 bytes
 - 76 (1) + a9 (1) + 14 (1) + <20-byte-hash> (20) + 88ac (2).
- Response Script (scriptSig):
 - Hex: 47304402206b5dac1ff943...012103cc8e58e4ae5018021b...
 - ASM: <71-byte-sig> <33-byte-pubkey>
 - Size: 107 bytes (variable, depends on signature length)
 - 47 (1) + <70-byte-sig> (70) + 01 (1) + <33-byte-pubkey> (33) + overhead (2).
- **Total Script Size**: 132 bytes (25 + 107), all in the base transaction.

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit)

- Challenge Script (scriptPubKey):
 - Hex: a914b5722cf7bf9b9f1df54caa646ad3b7cf203f3e8187
 - ASM: OP HASH160 <20-byte-scripthash> OP EQUAL
 - o Size: 23 bytes
 - a9 (1) + 14 (1) + <20-byte-hash> (20) + 87 (1).
- Response Script:
 - ScriptSig:
 - Hex: 1600146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231
 - ASM: OP_PUSHBYTES_20 <20-byte-witness-program>
 - Size: 22 bytes
 - 16 (1) + 00 (1) + 14 (1) + <20-byte-hash> (20).
 - o Witness:
 - <71-byte-sig> <33-byte-pubkey>
 - Size: 81 bytes (variable)

■ Sig (71) + Pubkey (33) + overhead (e.g., length bytes).

Redeem Script (implied):

Hex: 00146d97c3dd2e2f4b8bbf62ffbd33d86e9230282231

■ ASM: OP_0 <20-byte-pubkeyhash>

■ Size: 22 bytes (hashed to match P2SH scriptPubKey).

• Total Script Size:

o Base: 45 bytes (23 + 22).

Witness: 81 bytes.

 \circ Weight: $(45 \times 4) + (81 \times 1) = 180 + 81 = 261$ WU.

WHY SEGWIT TRANSACTIONS ARE SMALLER (Vsize/Weight)

1. Witness Discount:

- SegWit moves signature data (witness) out of the base transaction and applies a 1:4 weight ratio (1 WU per witness byte vs. 4 WU per non-witness byte).
- In P2PKH, the 107-byte scriptSig contributes 428 WU. In P2SH-P2WPKH, the 81-byte witness contributes only 81 WU, while the base scriptSig shrinks to 22 bytes (88 WU).

2. Reduced Base Size:

- P2PKH embeds the full unlocking script (107 bytes) in the input, inflating the base transaction.
- P2SH-P2WPKH uses a smaller scriptSig (22 bytes) and offloads the bulky signature/pubkey to the witness, reducing the non-witness footprint.

3. Vsize Calculation:

- P2PKH: All 225 bytes are non-witness \rightarrow 225 vbytes.
- P2SH-P2WPKH: 166 vbytes reflects the discounted witness (81 bytes at 1/4 cost), despite a larger raw size (247 bytes).

BENEFITS OF SEGWIT TRANSACTIONS

1. Lower Fees:

Fees are based on vsize/weight, not raw size. P2SH-P2WPKH's 166 vbytes vs.
 P2PKH's 225 vbytes means lower costs per transaction (e.g., ~26% less in this case).

2. Block Space Efficiency:

 SegWit increases effective block capacity (up to 4 MB weight vs. 1 MB size in legacy), allowing more transactions per block without raising the size limit.

3. Malleability Fix:

 By segregating signatures, SegWit prevents transaction ID malleability, enabling safer layered protocols (e.g., Lightning Network).

4. Scalability:

 Smaller vsize/weight per transaction supports higher throughput, crucial for Bitcoin's long-term scaling.

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. 223-224 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.

References

- 1. Bitcoin Developer Documentation: https://developer.bitcoin.org/
- 2. Learning Bitcoin from the Command Line: https://github.com/BlockchainCommons/Learning-Bitcoin-from-the-Command-Line
- 3. Bitcoin Core GitHub Repository: https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin
- 4. BIP-141 (Segregated Witness): https://github.com/bitcoin/bips/blob/master/bip-0141.mediawiki