

Hashcash Proof-of-Work Experiment

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Objective

To experimentally analyze the effect of increasing leading zero-bit difficulty in the Hashcash Proof-of-Work system and measure the time required for generation and validation.

Theory

Hashcash is a Proof-of-Work (PoW) mechanism where a sender must find a value such that the SHA-1 hash of a message begins with a specified number of leading zero bits.

If the difficulty is b bits, the probability of success is:

$$P = \frac{1}{2^b}$$

Thus, the expected number of trials is 2^b , implying exponential growth in computation time as b increases. However, verification requires only one hash computation and therefore runs in constant time.

Commands Used

Minting:

```
time ./hashcash -m -b <bits> test@example.com
```

Validation:

```
time ./hashcash -c "<generated-stamp>"
```

SHA-1 Checksum:

```
shasum stamp.txt
```

Experimental Results

Zero Bits (b)	Real Time
20	0.074 s
22	0.955 s
24	3.158 s
26	7.512 s
28	12.994 s
30	2m 20.398 s
31	5m 28.175 s
32	~75 min (interrupted)

Validation Time: ~0.003 seconds

SHA-1 Checksum:

8fecb29dada6aedd061e332a23e24a193ac6dac7

Machine Specification

Architecture: x86_64 (64-bit)

Processor: AMD Ryzen 5 5500U with Radeon Graphics

CPU Cores: 6

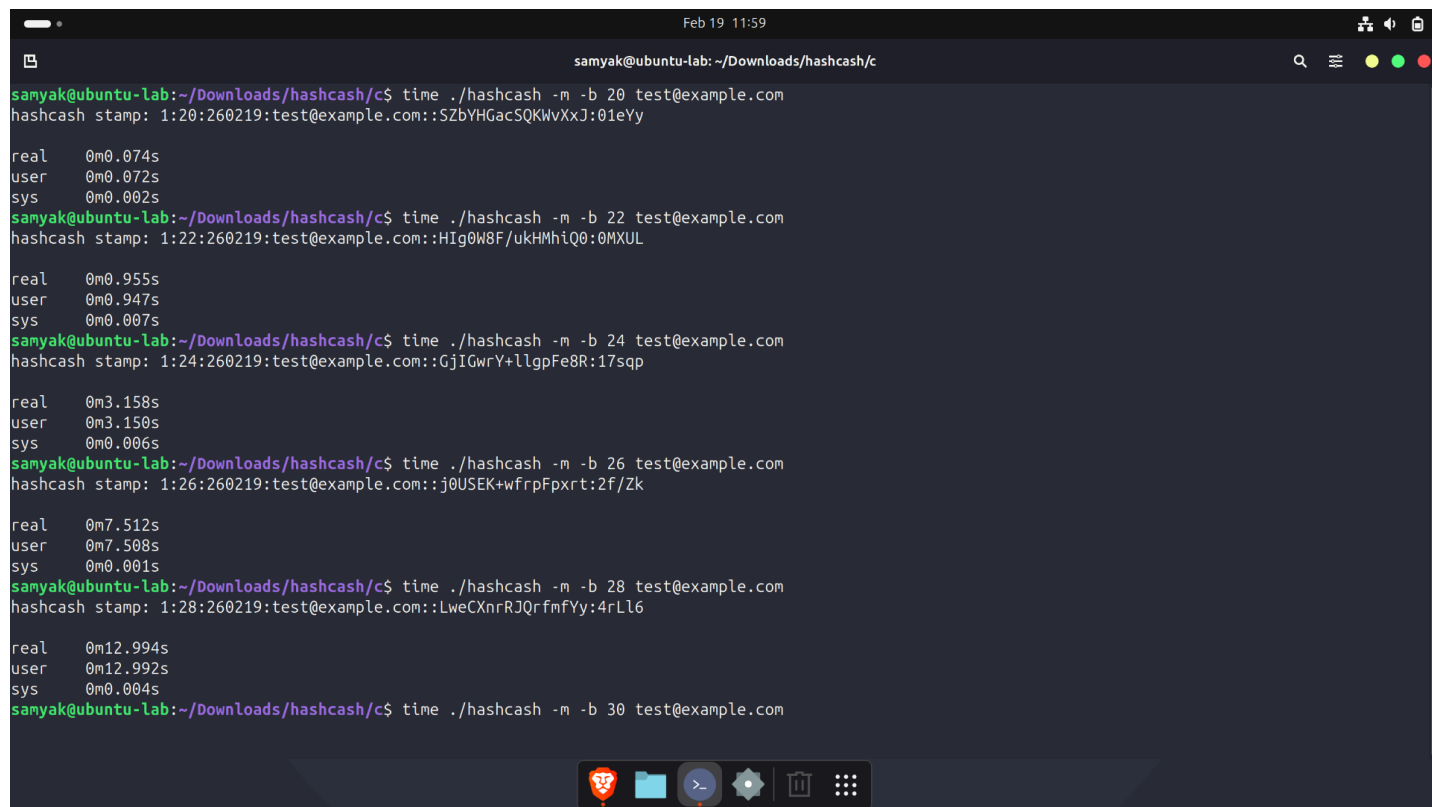
Virtualization: KVM (Full Virtualization)

RAM: 3.8 GiB

Operating System: Ubuntu 24.04.1

Kernel: Linux 6.17.0-14-generic

Screenshots

A terminal window titled 'samyak@ubuntu-lab: ~/Downloads/hashcash/c' showing the execution of the hashcash program with increasing difficulty levels. The terminal output includes the command 'time ./hashcash -m -b test@example.com', the resulting 'hashcash stamp', and timing statistics for 'real', 'user', and 'sys' time. The difficulty levels increase from 20 to 30 in increments of 2. The terminal window has a dark background and standard Ubuntu window controls at the top. The system clock at the top indicates 'Feb 19 11:59'.

```
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 20 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:20:260219:test@example.com::SZbYHGacSQKwVxXJ:01eYy

real    0m0.074s
user    0m0.072s
sys     0m0.002s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 22 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:22:260219:test@example.com::Hig0W8F/ukHMHtQ0:0MXUL

real    0m0.955s
user    0m0.947s
sys     0m0.007s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 24 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:24:260219:test@example.com::GjIGwRY+llgpFe8R:17sqp

real    0m3.158s
user    0m3.150s
sys     0m0.006s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 26 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:26:260219:test@example.com::j0USEK+wfrpFpxrt:2f/Zk

real    0m7.512s
user    0m7.508s
sys     0m0.001s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 28 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:28:260219:test@example.com::LweCXnrRJQrfmFYy:4rLl6

real    0m12.994s
user    0m12.992s
sys     0m0.004s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 30 test@example.com
```

Figure 1: Minting with increasing zero-bit difficulty

```
samyak@ubuntu-lab: ~/Downloads/hashcash/c
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 26 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:26:260219:test@example.com::j0USEK+wfrpFpxrt:2f/Zk

real    0m7.512s
user    0m7.508s
sys     0m0.001s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 28 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:28:260219:test@example.com::LweCXnrRJQrfmFYy:4rLL6

real    0m12.994s
user    0m12.992s
sys     0m0.004s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 30 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:30:260219:test@example.com::+EuXMOZXKH5efDI+:KZ+cW

real    2m20.398s
user    2m20.327s
sys     0m0.069s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 32 test@example.com
^C
real    75m10.650s
user    75m12.064s
sys     0m0.328s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 31 test@example.com
hashcash stamp: 1:31:260219:test@example.com::QUQt3gUGA57F4sjr:oWdGV

real    5m28.175s
user    5m28.045s
sys     0m0.094s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -m -b 32 test@example.com
```

Figure 2: Extended execution showing exponential increase in computation time

```
samyak@ubuntu-lab: ~/Downloads/hashcash/c
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ time ./hashcash -c "1:30:260219:test@example.com::+EuXMOZXKH5efDI+:KZ+cW"
matched stamp: 1:30:260219:test@example.com::+EuXMOZXKH5efDI+:KZ+cW
check: ok but not fully checked as bits, resource, database not specified

real    0m0.003s
user    0m0.000s
sys     0m0.003s
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ echo "1:30:260219:test@example.com::+EuXMOZXKH5efDI+:KZ+cW" > stamp.txt
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$ sha1sum stamp.txt
8fecb29dada6aedd061e332a23e24a193ac6dac7 stamp.txt
samyak@ubuntu-lab:~/Downloads/hashcash/c$
```

Figure 3: Validation and SHA-1 checksum

Conclusion

The experiment demonstrates that Hashcash minting time increases exponentially with the number of leading zero bits, consistent with the expected complexity of $O(2^b)$.

In contrast, validation requires only a single SHA-1 computation and therefore operates in constant time $O(1)$.

This asymmetry between computation and verification forms the core principle of Proof-of-Work systems used in blockchain networks.