Earlier there were problems with double spending in some ways. The key thought is that Scrooge will distribute the historical backdrop of the considerable number of exchanges in a blockchain, that will be carefully marked by Scrooge. So, anybody can check the information blocks. Each block will have one exchange in it and a hash pointer to the past block in the history.

At that point Scrooge will take the hash pointer, which speaks to this whole structure, digitally sign it and distribute it. Presently anyone can check that Scrooge truly marked this hash pointer. And afterwards they can follow this chain right back and see the whole history of the considerable number of exchanges of ScroogeCoin, since the start.

Each exchange has a lot of information sources and a lot of outputs. A contribution to an exchange must utilize a hash pointer to allude to its relating outputs in the past exchange, and it must be marked with the private key of the proprietor on the grounds that the proprietor needs to demonstrate he/she consents to spend his/her coins.

Each output is connected to the public key of the beneficiary, which is his/her ScroogeCoin address. In the main exchange, we expect that Scrooge has created 10 coins and doled them out to himself, we don't question that on the grounds that the framework Scroogecoin has a structure which says that Scrooge has an option to make coins.

In the second exchange, Scrooge moved 3.9 coins to Alice and 5.9 coins to Bob. The whole of the two outputs is 0.2 not exactly the information on the grounds that the exchange expense was 0.2 coin.

In the third exchange, there were two sources of info and one output, Alice and Bob moved 9.7 coins to Mike, and the exchange expense was 0.1 coin.