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CoralChain – A Visual Gadget Collection for Exploring Blockchain Fundamentals

INTRODUCTION CoralChain is a lightweight, web-based blockchain simulation framework built with Ruby and Sinatra. It brings together a collection of visual, interactive gadgets designed to illustrate key concepts such as blockchain structure, multi-node synchronization, and consensus mechanism comparison. This project offers an approachable and hands-on way to explore the fundamental behaviors of blockchain systems in simplified, illustrative scenarios.

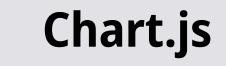












METHODS

Blockchain Structure

- Each block contains: index, timestamp, data, previous_hash, nonce, and SHA-256 hash
- hash is computed as: SHA256(index + timestamp + data + previous_hash + nonce)
- Chain validity requires contiguous hash linkage and deterministic rehash verification
- Block acceptance depends on consensus-specific hash constraints (e.g., prefix match)

Multi-Node Architecture

- Each node runs an isolated chain instance with independent state
- Inter-node synchronization is resolved via Longest Valid Chain policy
- Chain divergence is detected through indexed block comparison
- Byzantine node introduces tampered chains to simulate adversarial propagation and fork injection

Consensus Mechanism Simulation

- Proof of Work (PoW): Iteratively increment nonce to find a hash matching N-bit zero prefix (e.g., "00000...")
- Proof of Authority (PoA): Emulates validator role via fixed-round randomized hash computations
- Proof of Stake (PoS): Generates stake-weighted nonce values to influence hash output over multiple iterations

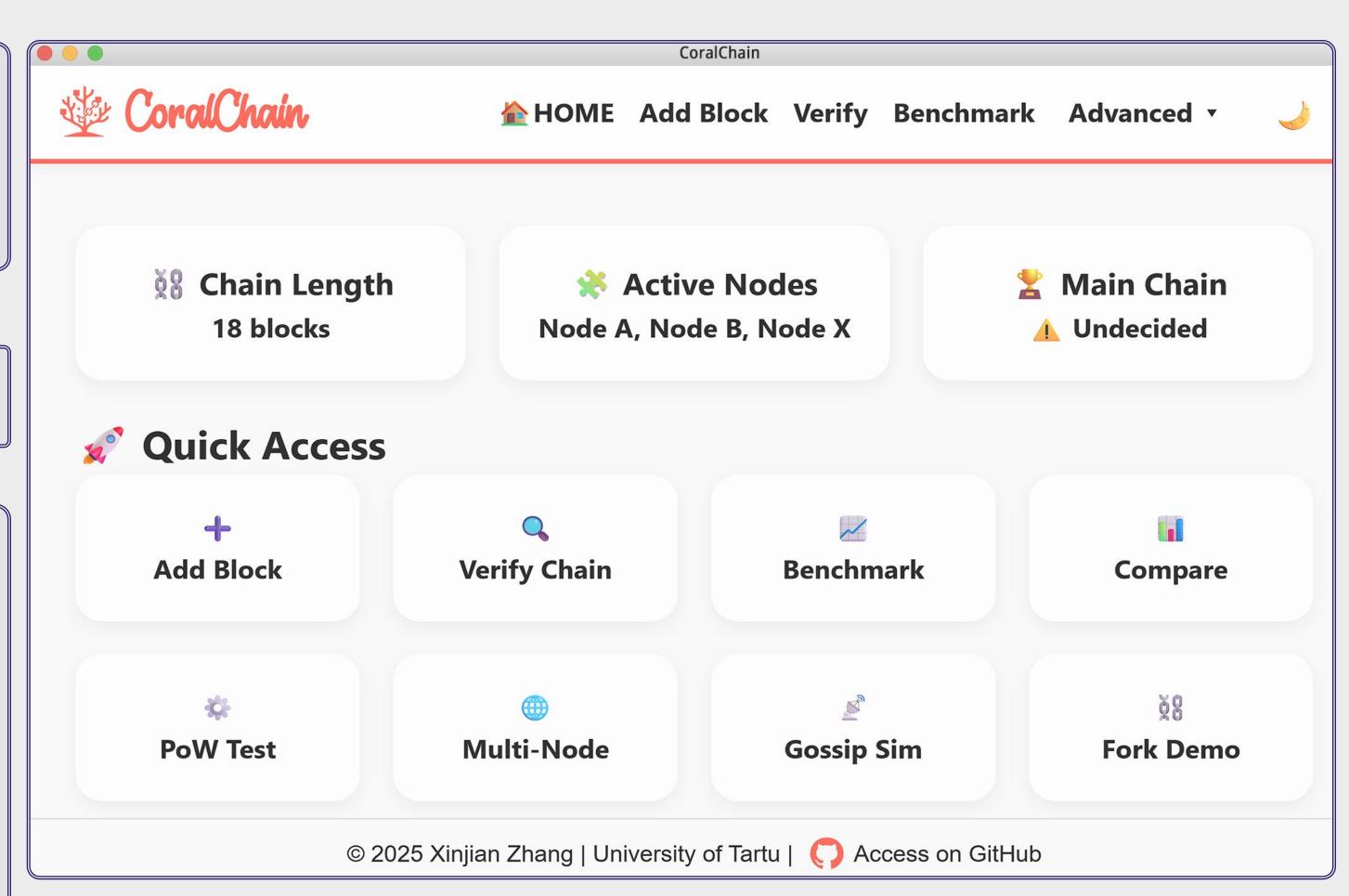


Fig 1. Main Interface of CoralChain







Block Operations & Verification

- Create blocks with input data and chosen consensus method
- Hash and verify chains using SHA-256 linkage
- Tamper blocks to trigger chain-wide invalidation
- o Show mismatched hashes and real-time verification results



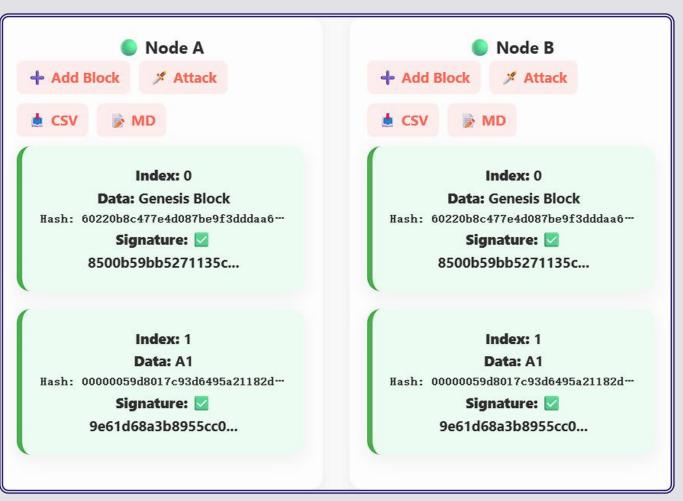
Fig 2. Block Creation



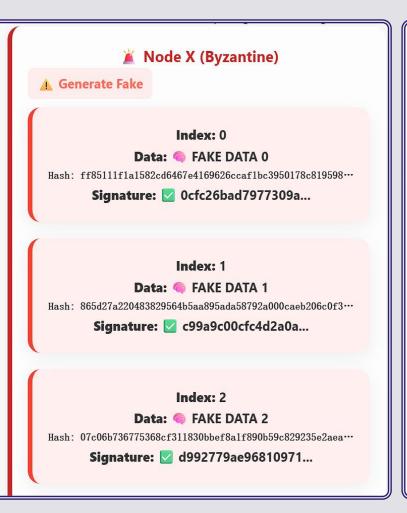
Fig 3. Blockchain Integrity Check

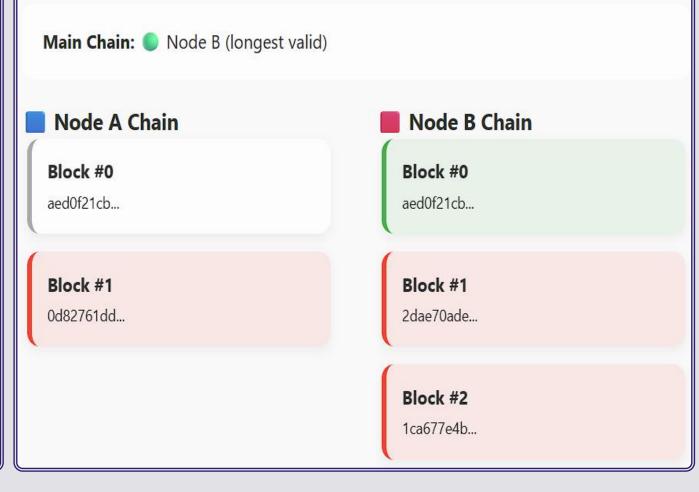


Multi-Node Interaction & Synchronization



Node B Index: 0 Data: 6 FAKE DATA 0 Index: 1 Data: 🧠 FAKE DATA 1 Index: 2 Data: 🧠 FAKE DATA 2 Signature: 🔽 d992779ae96810971.





Resolve forks using longest-valid-chain replacement

• Run nodes (A, B, X) with isolated chain states

- Compare chains block-by-block to detect divergence
- Simulate Byzantine nodes, conflict injection scenarios

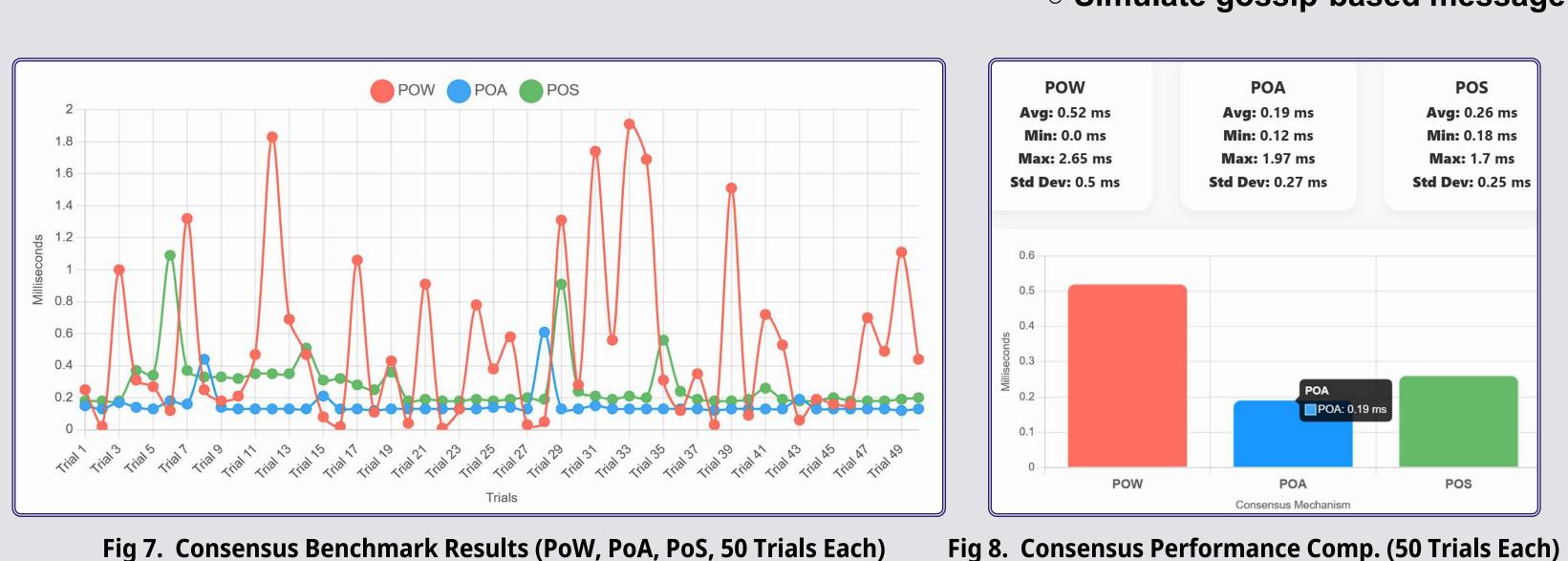
Fig 4. Chain Synchronization Between Nodes A & B

Fig 5. Byzantine Fake Chain Injection (Node X -> B)

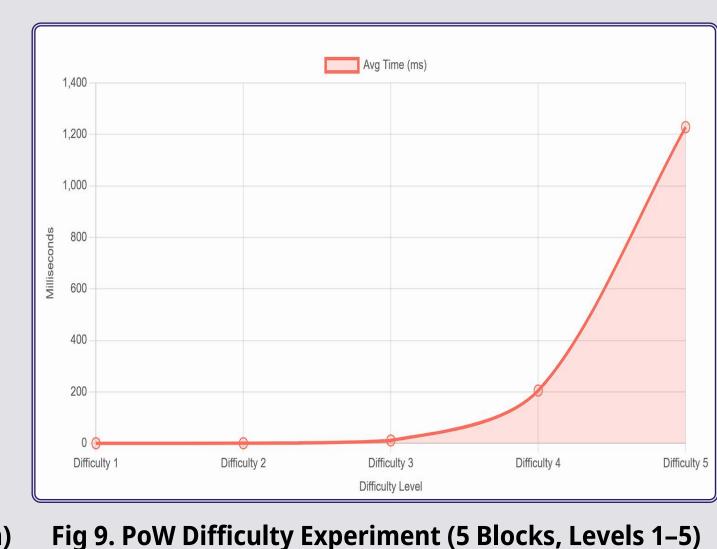
Fig 6. Chain Fork Between Nodes A & B

Consensus & Network Simulation

- Switch between PoW, PoS, and PoA during runtime
- Track block time and performance across algorithms
- Simulate gossip-based message spread with delay and faults
- Export chain data and results as CSV



POA **POW** POS Avg: 0.52 ms Avg: 0.19 ms Avg: 0.26 ms Min: 0.12 ms Min: 0.0 ms Min: 0.18 ms Max: 1.7 ms Max: 2.65 ms Max: 1.97 ms Std Dev: 0.5 ms Std Dev: 0.27 ms Std Dev: 0.25 ms 0.3



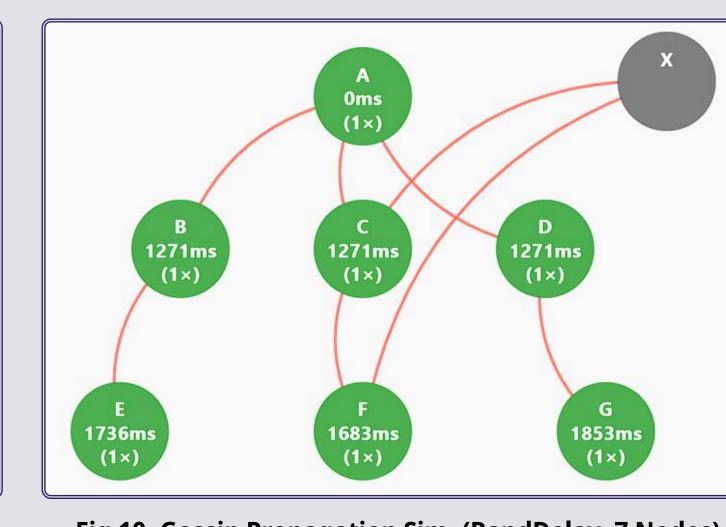


Fig 10. Gossip Propagation Sim. (RandDelay, 7 Nodes)



This project originated from an accidental spontaneous idea, without any specific goal in mind. While its current functionality is limited, I hope it might offer a small spark of interest for anyone curious about blockchain.

https://chess-eu.cs.ut.ee/

Visit the Website for More Details





Available in English 💥 and Estonian 🔙