# Fintech 2017 Homework

### **Bitcoin & Blockchain**

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- Using secp256k1

```
import numpy as np
from pycoin.ecdsa import generator_secp256k1 as g
```

# **Problem 1**

• Compute 4G

```
x, y = (4 * g).pair()
print("x =", hex(x), "\ny =", hex(y))
```

```
x = 0xe493dbf1c10d80f3581e4904930b1404cc6c13900ee0758474fa94abe8c4cd13
y = 0x51ed993ea0d455b75642e2098ea51448d967ae33bfbdfe40cfe97bdc47739922
```

#### **Problem 2**

• Compute 5G

```
x, y = (5 * g).pair()
print("x =", hex(x), "\ny =", hex(y))
```

```
x = 0x2f8bde4d1a07209355b4a7250a5c5128e88b84bddc619ab7cba8d569b240efe4
y = 0xd8ac222636e5e3d6d4dba9dda6c9c426f788271bab0d6840dca87d3aa6ac62d6
```

#### **Problem 3**

• Compute dG

```
x, y = (902089 * g).pair()
print("x =", hex(x), "\ny =", hex(y))
```

```
x = 0xa7209262b3a12654a736face446cdf0e4f1abd71aec71bc9fb8d129582164479
y = 0xa1d2f2ce0f3b301f54be8ef09a844066652a672dab090076071f20804375613f
```

#### **Problem 4**

• Double & Add Algorithm

```
def Evaluate(steps):
   value = 1
   for s in steps:
       if s is 'a': value += 1
       if s is 'd': value *= 2
       if s is 's': value -= 1
   return value
def DoubleAdd(bstring):
   print("binary:", bstring)
   steps = ['init']
   for b in bstring[1:]:
        steps += ['d']
        if b == '1': steps += ['a']
    print("add:", steps.count('a'), "\ndouble:", steps.count('d'),
"\ntotal:", len(steps)-1)
    print("steps:", steps)
    print("decimal:", Evaluate(steps))
DoubleAdd(bin(902089)[2:])
```

## **Problem 5**

- Double & Add Algorithm with Substraction
- If there is a continuous 1 sequence with length n > 2, using add  $\rightarrow$  double n times  $\rightarrow$  substract is faster.

```
def DoubleAddSub(bstring):
    def AddOnes(ones):
        if ones > 1:
            return ['a'] + ['d'] * ones + ['s']
        elif ones == 1:
```

```
return ['d', 'a']
    print("binary:", bstring)
    ones, steps = 0, ['init']
    for b in bstring[1:]:
        if b == '1':
           ones += 1
        else:
            if (ones):
                steps += AddOnes(ones)
                ones = 0
            steps += ['d']
    if (ones):
        steps += AddOnes(ones)
    print("add:", steps.count('a'), "\ndouble:", steps.count('d'),
          "\nsubstract:", steps.count('s'), "\ntotal:", len(steps)-1)
    print("steps:", steps)
    print("decimal:", Evaluate(steps))
DoubleAddSub(bin(902089)[2:])
```

### **Problem 6**

- ECDSA Signing
- nx + my = gcd(n, m) $\Rightarrow$  we want to find:  $x \cdot s \cdot t \cdot nx \equiv 1 \mod m$ , where m is prime.

```
def ExtendedEuclidean(n, m):
    if (m == 0):
        return 1, 0
    else:
        x, y = ExtendedEuclidean(m, n % m)
        x, y = y, (x - (n // m) * y)
        return x, y

def ModularInverse(k, n): # inverse of k
    return ExtendedEuclidean(k, n)[0]
```

```
d = 902089 # private key
QA = d * g

# z = "qhan1028" (SHA256)
z = 0x38316DC32F31B3BC25DC18A61E682E86837877689209A3EC1562CE59E47CE13B
k = 1028 # random k, ephemeral key
x1, y1 = (k * g).pair()

n = g.order() # mod n
K = ModularInverse(k, n) # k inverse
r = x1 % n
s = K * (z + r * d) % n
print("r = ", hex(r), "\ns = ", hex(s))
```

```
r = 0xedd95e9da4ba6509dc91cc47c3acb8fec508450fcfa88a09b30a884b6bef8dfa
s = 0xf32318f16d3b452a8ea2034271bbffeefa1caddcd9552543ddd14bed20bcbd49
```

# **Problem 7**

ECDSA Verifying

```
x, y = QA.pair()
p = curve.p()
if ((y ** 2) % p == (x ** 3 + 7) % p): print("QA valid")

# z = "qhan1028" (SHA256)
z = 0x38316DC32F31B3BC25DC18A61E682E86837877689209A3EC1562CE59E47CE13B
w = ModularInverse(s, n)
u1 = z * w % n
u2 = r * w % n
x1, y1 = (u1 * g + u2 * QA).pair()
if (r % n == x1): print("Verified")
```

```
QA valid
Verified
```