

(not exhaustive)

**Credits** 

## Unlocking Script / scriptSig / Witness

Locking Script / scriptPubKey / Witness Program

written by the payee (payment destination) of a previous transaction when it becomes the payer (payment source) of a new transaction in which the UTXO has to be spent

written by the payer (payment source) of a transaction to commit BTCs to the payee (payment destination)'s UTXO

Legacy	Р2РКН	<signature> <pubkey></pubkey></signature>	DUP HASH160 <pubkeyhash> EQUALVERIFY CHECKSIG  where:  PubKeyHash = HASH160(PubKey)  \$\$  generates 1* address via Base58Check encoding with 0x00 prefix————————————————————————————————————</pubkeyhash>
	P2SH	RedeemingData <redeemscript>  ↓  Data compliant BIP16's two stages for P2SH: with BIP16 1) POP the top stack prescriptions data and verify it against and satisfying the locking script; RedeemScript 2) if previous check is (e.g., enough successful, deserialize stack-PUSHed the POPped data and use signatures in it as new locking script for multisignature the remaining part of the contract) unlocking script</redeemscript>	HASH160 <redeemscripthash> EQUAL  where:  RedeemScriptHash = HASH160( RedeemScript )  \$\$ generates 3* address via Base58Check encoding with 0x05 prefix —  by checking if address begin with "1" or "3", the payer can build the right locking script for payee's address</redeemscripthash>
Segwit Native	Р2WРКН	empty scriptSig field ("spendable by everyone")  Signature> <compressedpubkey> as P2PKH, but everything in "segregated" structure</compressedpubkey>	O <pubkeyhash>  ↓ uncompressed keys are ok in legacy Segwit where: cases, but nonstandard in Segwit version (Q3 2019) PubKeyHash = HASH160( CompressedPubKey ) ↓ they generate bc1* address via Bech32 encoding</pubkeyhash>
	P2WSH	empty scriptSig field ("spendable by everyone")  RedeemingData <redeemscript> as P2SH, but everything in "segregated" structure</redeemscript>	O <redeemscripthash>  ↓ different sizes (for "bc1" addresses Segwit where: too), but same locking scripts form version (Q3 2019) RedeemScriptHash = SHA256( RedeemScript ) ↓ ↓ they generate bc1* address via Bech32 encoding</redeemscripthash>
Segwit Compatibility	P2WPKH inside P2SH	<pre>&lt;0 <pubkeyhash>&gt; BIP16 2nd stage is P2WPKH \$  <signature> <compressedpubkey> in "segregated" structure</compressedpubkey></signature></pubkeyhash></pre>	HASH160 <redeemscripthash> EQUAL  where:  RedeemScriptHash = HASH160( RedeemScript )  RedeemScript = 0 <pubkeyhash> PubKeyHash = HASH160( CompressedPubKey )  P2WPKH</pubkeyhash></redeemscripthash>
	P2WSH inside P2SH	<pre>&lt;0 <actualredeemscripthash>&gt; BIP16 2<sup>nd</sup> stage is P2WSH  \$\precept\$  RedeemingData <actualredeemscript> in "segregated" structure</actualredeemscript></actualredeemscripthash></pre>	HASH160 <redeemscripthash> EQUAL  where:  RedeemScriptHash = HASH160( RedeemScript )  RedeemScript = 0 <actualredeemscripthash> ActualRedeemScriptHash = SHA256( ActualRedeemScript )</actualredeemscripthash></redeemscripthash>
Notes		HASH160(x) = RIPEMD160( SHA256(x) ) generates 20 by <x> transaction script operator that PUSHes in the state of the public sta</x>	ytes hash  SHA256(x) generates 32 bytes hash  ck the x data by means of an opcode declaring x's size in bytes

Andreas M. Antonopoulos's <u>Masterina Bitcoin 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.</u> – O'Reilly (especially chapters 4, 6, 7, appendixes B and D)

**Greg Walker**'s <u>P2SH page</u> on his <u>learnmeabitcoin.com</u> website

 $\textbf{yaoshiang's} \ \underline{\textit{bitcoin-script-disassembler}} \ \text{on GitHub}$ 

**Jimmy Song'**s <u>Understanding Segwit Block Size</u> on Medium