

**Blockchain**  
Simple Cryptography

# Data Types



- **Cryptographic Hash Functions**
- Merkle Trees
- Elliptic Curve Signature Algorithm (ECDSA)



# Data Types

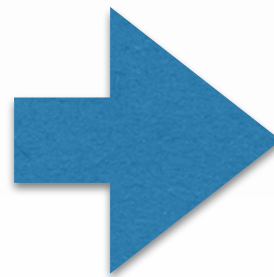


- **Cryptographic Hash Functions**

- SHA256
- RIPEMD160

- I
- E

Arbitrarily long  
data



Fixed sized  
hash/digest



# Cryptographic Hash Function



- Cryptographic Hash Functions
  - Takes any byte sequence as input
  - Fixed size output
  - Efficiently computable
- Security Properties:
  - Collision-resistance
  - Second pre-image resistance
  - Pre-image resistance
  - Hiding
  - Puzzle-friendly

Example: <https://www.pelock.com/products/hash-calculator>



## Pre-image Resistance

- For any given  $h$  in the output space of the hash function, it is hard to find  $x$ , s.t.  $H(x)=h$

## Second Pre-image Resistance

- For a given message  $x$ , it is hard to find  $y$  s.t.  $x \neq y$  and  $H(x) = H(y)$

## Collision Resistance

- It is hard to find a pair of values,  $x \neq y$  and  $H(x) = H(y)$



## Hiding

- A hash function  $H$  is hiding when a secret value  $r$  is chosen from a high min-entropy probability distribution, then given  $H(r \parallel x)$ , it is hard to find  $x$ .

## Puzzle-friendly

- A hash function  $H$  is puzzle friendly if for every possible  $n$ -bit output value  $h$ , if  $k$  is chosen from a distribution with high min-entropy, then it is infeasible to find  $x$  such that  $H(k \parallel x) = h$  in time significantly less than  $2^n$ .



## Search puzzle

- A hash function  $H$
- A value,  $id$ , chosen from a high min-entropy distribution
- A target set  $Y$

A solution to the puzzle is a value  $x$ , s.t.

$$H(id||x) \in Y$$

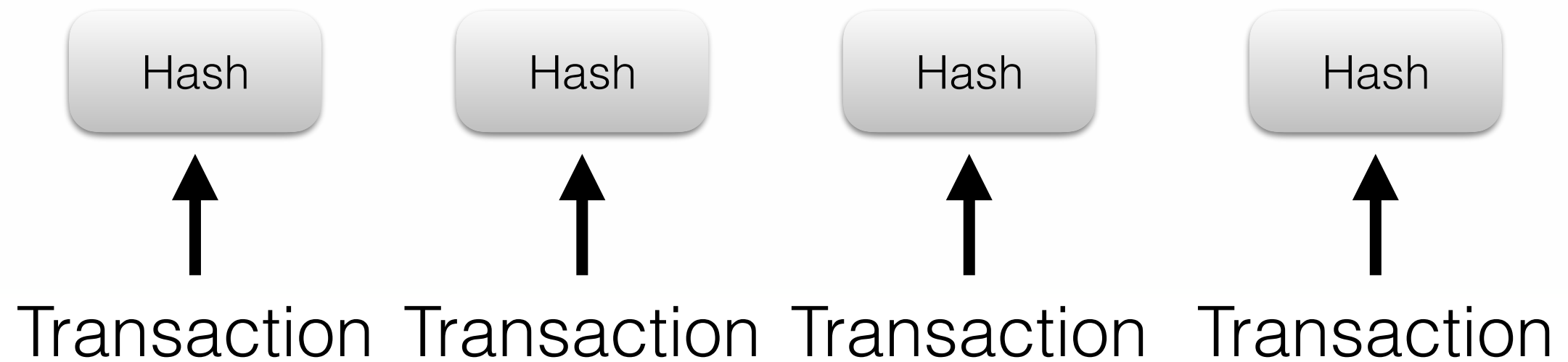
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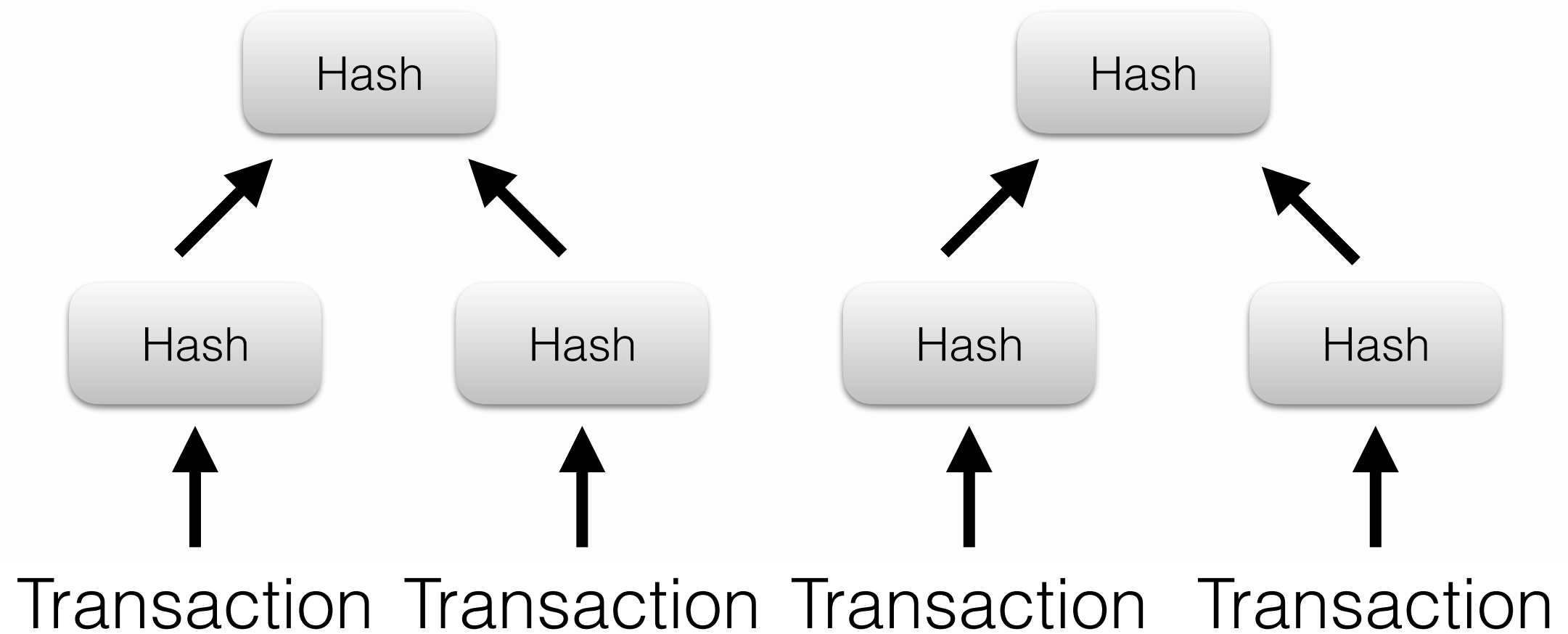
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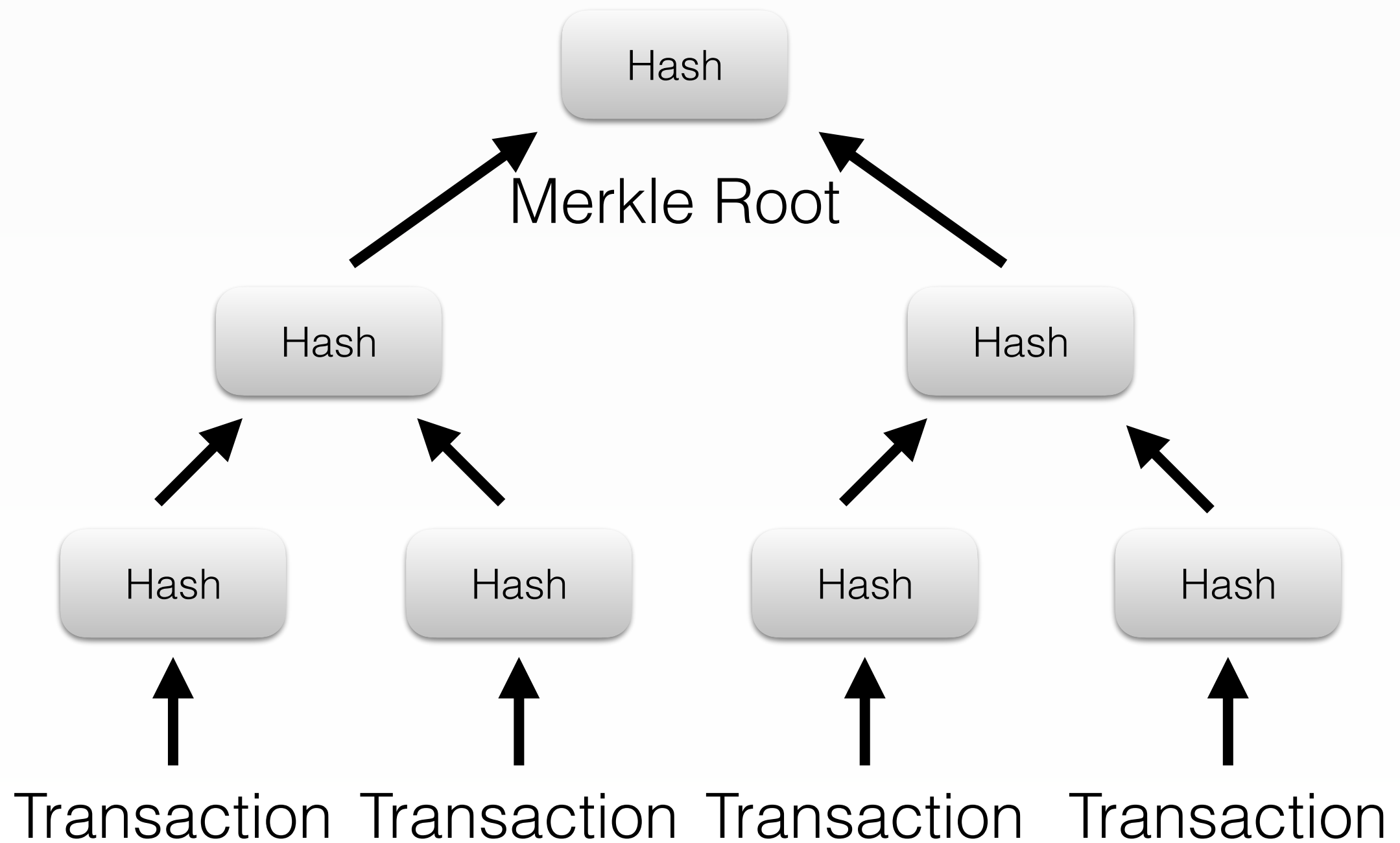
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- Cryptographic Hash Functions
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## Data Types



- ECDSA (secp256k1 curve) is used to
  - Sign transactions
  - Verify the signature of transactions
- Nothing in Bitcoin is encrypted



- **Elliptic Curve Signature Algorithm (ECDSA)**