

# Blockchain Fundamentals Course Materials

In Bitcoin, mining is the term commonly used for creating blocks and minting new coins. Mining is a main part of the innovation of Bitcoin because it creates a balanced financial incentive for users to support, rather than attack, the network. It also provides a mechanism whereby participants in the network can all agree on the current state of the coin supply.

Miners work on new blocks and submit their solutions to the network for validation. In order to create a new block, and claim the reward, the miner must submit a block that meets the following criteria (among others):

- The block hash must be less than or equal to the current difficulty target
- Timestamp must be valid
  - must be greater than the median time of the last 11 blocks
  - cannot be greater than 2 hours in the future
- Transactions must be valid
  - no double spends
  - spends are all authorized, i.e. `scriptSigs` (plus any witness data) satisfy the `scriptPubKeys`
  - the first tx is a valid coinbase transaction

For a list of other rules see [Protocol Rules](#)

This step is the process commonly referred to as mining. This is where the most work is done, and provides the basis for a secure network. Let's start by looking at the genesis block again:

[illegible]

Block Header:

[illegible]

Block Hash: 0f9188f13cb7b2c71f2a335e3a4fc328bf5beb436012afca590b1a11466e2206

The block hash is created by taking the block header, and providing it as an input to the SHA256 hashing algorithm. The nonce is continually changed until a valid solution is found. Miners are, quite literally, optimized guessing machines hoping the next random nonce will result in a valid hash.

Hash functions are **one-way functions**, meaning they can only be computed in one direction. You can easily hash an input, but you cannot calculate an input that will result in a specific output. In order to do so, you have to keep providing a new random input until the solution is found. In Bitcoin, this is also known as work, the number of guesses, on average, that a miner must make in order to calculate a valid hash.

To validate the hash, use the provided script `hash256`:

[illegible]

**Mining Example** Now say we want to hit a lower target (higher difficulty). The current target can be calculated by converting the `nBits` field from the block header:

```
$ reverse_endian ffff7f20  
207fffff  
$ bits 207fffff  
7ffffff00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

[illegible]

```
$ reverse_endian 2000ffff
ffff0020
```

Now the header becomes:

[illegible]

Now, lets use `cpp_miner` to mine the block, we'll turn on verbose mode to see what's happening under the hood:

[illegible]

nonce: 02000021  
nonce: 02000022  
nonce: 02000023  
nonce: 02000024  
nonce: 02000025  
nonce: 02000026  
nonce: 02000027  
nonce: 02000028  
nonce: 02000029  
nonce: 0200002a  
nonce: 0200002b  
nonce: 0200002c  
nonce: 0200002d  
nonce: 0200002e  
nonce: 0200002f  
nonce: 02000030  
nonce: 02000031  
nonce: 02000032  
nonce: 02000033  
nonce: 02000034  
nonce: 02000035  
nonce: 02000036  
nonce: 02000037  
nonce: 02000038  
nonce: 02000039  
nonce: 0200003a  
nonce: 0200003b  
nonce: 0200003c  
nonce: 0200003d  
nonce: 0200003e  
nonce: 0200003f  
nonce: 02000040  
nonce: 02000041  
nonce: 02000042  
nonce: 02000043  
nonce: 02000044  
nonce: 02000045  
nonce: 02000046  
nonce: 02000047  
nonce: 02000048  
nonce: 02000049  
nonce: 0200004a  
nonce: 0200004b  
nonce: 0200004c  
nonce: 0200004d  
nonce: 0200004e  
nonce: 0200004f  
nonce: 02000050  
nonce: 02000051  
nonce: 02000052  
nonce: 02000053  
nonce: 02000054  
nonce: 02000055  
nonce: 02000056  
nonce: 02000057  
nonce: 02000058  
nonce: 02000059  
nonce: 0200005a  
nonce: 0200005b  
nonce: 0200005c  
nonce: 0200005d  
nonce: 0200005e  
nonce: 0200005f  
nonce: 02000060  
nonce: 02000061  
nonce: 02000062  
nonce: 02000063  
nonce: 02000064  
nonce: 02000065  
nonce: 02000066  
nonce: 02000067  
nonce: 02000068  
nonce: 02000069

nonce: 0200006a  
nonce: 0200006b  
nonce: 0200006c  
nonce: 0200006d  
nonce: 0200006e  
nonce: 0200006f  
nonce: 02000070  
nonce: 02000071  
nonce: 02000072  
nonce: 02000073  
nonce: 02000074  
nonce: 02000075  
nonce: 02000076  
nonce: 02000077  
nonce: 02000078  
nonce: 02000079  
nonce: 0200007a  
nonce: 0200007b  
nonce: 0200007c  
nonce: 0200007d  
nonce: 0200007e  
nonce: 0200007f  
nonce: 02000080  
nonce: 02000081  
nonce: 02000082  
nonce: 02000083  
nonce: 02000084  
nonce: 02000085  
nonce: 02000086  
nonce: 02000087  
nonce: 02000088  
nonce: 02000089  
nonce: 0200008a  
nonce: 0200008b  
nonce: 0200008c  
nonce: 0200008d  
nonce: 0200008e  
nonce: 0200008f  
nonce: 02000090  
nonce: 02000091  
nonce: 02000092  
nonce: 02000093  
nonce: 02000094  
nonce: 02000095  
nonce: 02000096  
nonce: 02000097  
nonce: 02000098  
nonce: 02000099  
nonce: 0200009a  
nonce: 0200009b  
nonce: 0200009c  
nonce: 0200009d  
nonce: 0200009e  
nonce: 0200009f  
nonce: 020000a0  
nonce: 020000a1  
nonce: 020000a2  
nonce: 020000a3  
nonce: 020000a4  
nonce: 020000a5  
nonce: 020000a6  
nonce: 020000a7  
nonce: 020000a8  
nonce: 020000a9  
nonce: 020000aa  
nonce: 020000ab  
nonce: 020000ac  
nonce: 020000ad  
nonce: 020000ae  
nonce: 020000af  
nonce: 020000b0  
nonce: 020000b1  
nonce: 020000b2

[illegible]

And we finally found a valid block hash!

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