Some Important BIPs: BIP 32, BIP 39, BIP 44, BIP 45, BIP 70-74, BIP 65

Ryan X. Charles
Blockchain University
San Francisco, Oct. 26 – Oct. 30, 2015



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



Outline

BIP 16: P2SH

BIP 32: HD Keys

BIP 39: Mnemonics

BIP 44: HD Wallets

BIP 45: Multisig Wallets

BIP 70 – 74: Payment Protocol

BIP 65: OP_CHECKLOCKTIMEVERIFY



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



Overview

- BIP = Bitcoin Improvement Proposal
- "Official" BIPs located on GitHub here:
 - https://github.com/bitcoin/bips
- People invent standard, discuss on mailing list and IRC, ultimately culminates in a BIP
- Many BIPs are important bitcoin standards
- Some are obsolete and were never widely used (BIP 10, BIP 12)



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



Overview

- BIP 16: P2SH: Makes it easier to use advanced scripts
- BIP 32, 39, 44, 45: Standard ways to use deterministic keys and deterministic wallets
- BIP 70 74: Payment protocol makes it easier to send and receive payments
- BIP 65: CHECKLOCKTIMEVERIFY makes it possible to lock funds (in a practical way)



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Normally, can spend money to an address using normal output:
 - OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <address> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
- ...Since everything is always the same, except the address, this template lets a wallet spend directly to an address, which short and easy to copy+paste



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- However, paying to a complicated script, where you can't copy+paste an address, is cumbersome, such as multisig:
 - OP_2 <public
 oP_3 OP_CHECKMULTISIG
- Problems: Very long, cannot easily copy+paste, easy to make errors copying



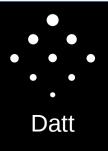
Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- One solution: Encode entire output in base58check
 - ...would work, but would lead to very long strings
- Another solution: Add "OP_EVAL":
 - Output: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <hash> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_EVAL
 - Input: <signature1> <signature2> ... <serialized script>
- Up: Can pay to "hash" just like normal address
- Down: Requires hard-fork of bitcoin protocol
- Abandoned BIP 12



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Better solution: Match output to template does not require hard fork – soft fork to script interpreter
- Another solution:
 - Output: OP_HASH160 < hash> OP_EQUALVERIFY
 - Input: <signature1> <signature2> ... <serialized script>
- Up: Can pay to "hash" just like normal address
- Down: None!
- Accepted and standardized BIP 16
- P2SH = Pay To Script Hash



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Example P2SH "redeemScript" (same as normal multisig output):
 - OP_2 <pubkey> <pubkey> <pubkey> OP_3 OP_CHECKMULTISIG
 - Or, with some pubkeys filled in,
 - OP_2 33 0x029cf97e1052008852da9d107411b2d47aad387612558fa864b723c484f8931176 33 0x02f23ab919b3a4795c75552b3985982f54c4164a26948b9fe87625705f694e7aa9 OP_2 OP_CHECKMULTISIG
- Corresponding address:
 - 3AhyGwmdvYZHnmBKx5pry5Zxv8VEVq1kGY
 - Hash redeemScript, prepend with 0x05 version byte, then base58check encode



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- How to pay to 3AhyGwmdvYZHnmBKx5pry5Zxv8VEVq1kG
- Base 58 check decode, and gather hash:
 - 62e7565d9fc50d1e5f6001d7f1f0a7467b9e6709
- Now place hash in output template:
 - OP_HASH160 < hash> OP_EQUALVERIFY
 - ...and get:
 - OP_HASH160 62e7565d9fc50d1e5f6001d7f1f0a7467b9e6709 OP_EQUALVERIFY
- Now place that script in your output, paying as much as you want



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- How to spend from 3AhyGwmdvYZHnmBKx5pry5Zxv8VEVq1kG
- Recover known redeemScript:
 - OP_2 33 0x029cf97e1052008852da9d107411b2d47aad387612558fa864b723c484f8931176 33 0x02f23ab919b3a4795c75552b3985982f54c4164a26948b9fe87625705f694e7aa9 OP_2 OP_CHECKMULTISIG
- ...convert to binary version to get serialized script:
 - 5221029cf97e1052008852da9d107411b2d47aad387612558fa864b723c484f89311762102f2 3ab919b3a4795c75552b3985982f54c4164a26948b9fe87625705f694e7aa952ae
- Now add signatures and serialized script to get input script:
 - OP_0 <signature1> <signature2> <serialized script>
- ...extra OP_0 is due to famous multisig bug
- Now you have the input script ... add other inputs and outputs



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- How to validate spend from 3AhyGwmdvYZHnmBKx5pry5Zxv8VEVq1kG
- Run input script (scriptSig) as normal
- Run output script (scriptPubkey) as normal
- *If output script matches P2SH template*, which it does in this case, then pop last item from the stack (the serialized script), deserialize it, and run it
- i.e., execute: scriptSig → scriptPubkey → redeemScript
- ...if at no point did the script return false and a true value is left on the top of the stack at the end, then this script does not invalidate the transaction



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Summary: P2SH adds "serialized script", or redeemScript, to end of scriptSig
- If the output script matches the P2SH template, then the redeemScript is popped and executed after the other scripts are executed
- The P2SH output template is:
 - OP_HASH160 < hash> OP_EQUALVERIFY
- P2SH inputs look like this:
 - <push1> <push2> ... <serialized script>



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- For privacy, you should always use a new bitcoin address for new payments
- This is difficult to manage must always backup wallet after every new key is generated
- What if we could deterministically generate new keys?
- Enter: Deterministic Keys



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Simplest deterministic key scheme:
- Master seed is a random 256 bit buffer, such as:
- 69ee755ffa5a5f7a9692ca0495108c6a7502ef221607b1ead4158badd37314d1
- Then, append a number to the end:
- 1st: 69ee755ffa5a5f7a9692ca0495108c6a7502ef221607b1ead4158badd37314d100000001
- 2nd: 69ee755ffa5a5f7a9692ca0495108c6a7502ef221607b1ead4158badd37314d100000002
- ...
- Then, hash to produce valid private key buffer:
- 1st: 263b61338ce5b8e167fcf6d178a07346e4915397d174378ddca2739809a59527
- 2nd: 5fc4923126816ce3e710f9314914be80fa290781221926b3591d2373b94d0904
- ...



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Now can produce privkey/pubkey from privkey buffers:
- Then, append a number to the end:
- Privkey 1: KxW2d8rp989g1nR36mU7R8nWjCvhSmVe7WzFv7Yc2PGEmnnWTYZE
- Pubkey 1: 03cdc1fe2afc3a59ce4d17d908aa3a37b6993a3f72b7183d592d0fd0def483b6e2
- Addr 1: 1M3w58u3pkMs46AnuSFqjV1LUyeCgakjRW
- Privkey 2: KzRsUZW5gJ7hVERuQt8EHDWjrg1aKXJmn5FTfm5PbYTi7TT1qjCJ
- Pubkey 2: 02db9d3ae6254e5b403423e0f2b4ef94176c2fdfe631f44fd7051fd20e1d960cd7
- Addr 2: 18gVXQ1voex5brB33zR6LZnj2ibHSjghnG
- ...
- Only need to backup master seed. All keys can be derived.



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Problems with simple approach:
- Would like a standard that everyone agrees to.
- Would like to be able to share public keys and let people derive new public keys to which you have privkey.
- Would like to be able to partition groups of keys into "accounts"
- ...all with one master key that needs to be backed up once.
- **BIP 32** solves all of these.



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Neat elliptic curve math trick:
- Keypair: P = pG
- Another keypair: A = aG
- Can add: (P + A) = (p + a)G
- Can multiply: (P + 2A) = (p + 2a)G
- Thus, can share public key P and "derivation value" A, and anybody can derive new public keys (P + nA) to which only you have the private key (p + na)
- ... this mathematical fact is used by BIP 32 to make it possible for others, or even yourself, to derive new public keys without knowing the private keys



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



• BIP32:

- 1) Start with some entropy of at least 128 bits
- 2) sha512 hash to get "Master Extended Private Key" first 256 bits are "private key", and second 256 bits are "chain code"
- 3) Chain code used for "derivation value" so other people can derive new public keys without knowing the private key
- 4) Is hierarchical by allowing "derivation of derivation" can find a "path" such as "m/0/3/4/3/5/5000"
- 5) Allows "hardened" keys, where private key is used in derivation so that knowledge of privkey is necessary for those, such as "m/6h/4" or "m/6'/4" that requires knowledge of "m/6" privkey to derive "/4"



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



BIP32:

- 6) To encode, use special version bits so that every "extended private key" starts with letters "xprv" in base58, and every "extended public key" starts with "xpub" in base58.
- Example Master Entropy: 000102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f
- Master extended private key: xprv9s21ZrQH143K3QTDL4LXw2F7HEK3wJUD2nW2nRk4stbPy6cq3jPPqjiChkVvvNK mPGJxWUtg6LnF5kejMRNNU3TGtRBeJgk33yuGBxrMPHi
- Master extended public key: xpub68Gmy5EdvgibQVfPdqkBBCHxA5htiqg55crXYuXoQRKfDBFA1WEjWgP6LHhwB ZeNK1VTsfTFUHCdrfp1bgwQ9xv5ski8PX9rL2dZXvgGDnw



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- m/0h xpriv:
 - xprv9uHRZZhk6KAJC1avXpDAp4MDc3sQKNxDiPvvkX8Br5ngLNv1TxvUxt4cV1rGL5hj6KCesnDYUhd7oWgT11eZG7XnxHrnYeSvkzY7d2bhkJ7
- m/0h xpub: xpub68Gmy5EdvgibQVfPdqkBBCHxA5htiqg55crXYuXoQRKfDBFA1WEjWgP6LHhwB ZeNK1VTsfTFUHCdrfp1bgwQ9xv5ski8PX9rL2dZXvgGDnw
- m/0h/1 xpriv: xprv9wTYmMFdV23N2TdNG573QoEsfRrWKQgWeibmLntzniatZvR9BmLnvSxqu53K w1UmYPxLgboyZQaXwTCg8MSY3H2EU4pWcQDnRnrVA1xe8fs
- **m/0h/1** xpub: xpub6ASuArnXKPbfEwhqN6e3mwBcDTgzisQN1wXN9BJcM47sSikHjJf3UFHKkNAWb WMiGj7Wf5uMash7SyYq527Hqck2AxYysAA7xmALppuCkwQ



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 32 Summary:
- Can backup one Master Private Key
- Can derive in paths for public or private keys: m/5/6/5/5/2
- Can derive **hardened** that require private key for that path: m/5h
- Can derive public key from public key: m/5/6/7 = m/5/6 → m/7
- Can derive private key from private key: m/5/6/7 = m/5/6 → m/7



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 32 is awesome, but it has one problem: It's difficult and error-prone to backup the master extended private key
- We want:
 - To be able to easily write down master key
 - To be able to easily memorize master key
 - To be reasonably sure that we did not have errors when writing it



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 39 is a standard way to convert entropy into a "mnemonic" with a built-in checksum
- Properties:
 - Easy to write down list of words
 - Easy to memorize list of words
 - Included checksum makes errors less likely



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 39:
- 1) Start with random entropy
- 2) Hash the entropy for the checksum
- 3) Convert checksum and seed into words using a standard wordlist (wordlist should be common words with no easily-confused duplicates)
- 4) Hash words to get master seed to be used by BIP 32 to get master xprv



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 39:
- Entropy: f76c442bf7847df1a6c1a859043eb02e
- Mnemonic: "wash giraffe april upper elephant web only crush flip capable project front"
- Seed:

c134ba00badd038b9f7bc8506c5a6245c0762e1d2fb65e73606f353298c3014b1c748baa9b9e6d0cedcf6d11fa192cf707d6e85370180d5d95274ba09e72e279

Master xprv:

xprv9s21ZrQH143K4GKGLy7cuGD7dqsXC8Sy82FQkeABdzaZ7otVpbrMZyK6CmSjZcRiaYRnNrGa9GxRUqz6mzasQiq3QmdHwNcqgsFbBoNba7G



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 39 Summary:
- Mnemonic is easier to memorize than a "seed"
- Multiple wordlists standardized: English, Japanese,
 French, Spanish
- Mnemonic includes checksum, so that you can know you've made an error – cannot simply get one character wrong



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 32 is awesome, but it doesn't specify how to derive the accounts
 - e.g., "m/4/6/1000"? Or "m/9/9/9/9/4000"? Or what?
- Want a standard way to derive accounts that every bitcoin wallet can support, so you can port a key from one wallet to another
- BIP 44: A standard bitcoin wallet account structure



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- BIP 44: m / purpose' / coin_type' / account' / change / address_index
- purpose' = 44, in our case
- coin_type' = 0 (for bitcoin)account' = 0, 1, 2, 3 ... for your accounts
- change = 0 (not change) or 1 (change)
- address_index = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ... for your actual addresses



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



- Properties:
- Given a **master account pubkey**, m/44'/0'/0', anyone can derive new public keys of yours (but they can't if they only have the derived pubkeys)
- Always derive new addresses in order, 0, 1, 2, 3, and you can scan out the index to see if you've been paid – saving the requirement of remembering what index you last used



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



Example:

- mnemonic: actual aunt rural miss lumber anger extend inquiry theme creek jar boring
- master xprv: xprv9s21ZrQH143K3x4uq1VayJp8owEFR2bU9iVDrqyuApveA3zGFV5wH6FMWU2viZWJD5mM2 aMrjAAndfxXUzBatse2PfAeStNxx6wqm2fL2o1
- account 0, address 0: 1JwbGXAAFoxT5SGPLWjhZoB5nK5h212qQx
- account 0, change address 0: 1EzrZJnLmkx4qCJciBiFmkHHiQbQsXg3Y1
- account 0, address 1: 1AEYnTMBWTHLE1b4M7kTgANjMApw2UvMu4
- account 0, change address 1: 17nuXdATjNq4obqcYueRtaSDn1RVB7YLem
- account 1, address 0: 14r8v1YM3qwobZnnuwmFT2oqwrdfamRMh9
- account 1, change address 0: 19JEJMzfixRABsZVxqNdxSwXuHWgmx3g7
- account 1, address 1: 1FoiJytRCNkTBNJZbgEwhW2t41nYRQCcqY
- account 1, change address 1: 1M3ALRiMrV8ut1kbqyyPyn7NyPn3ty9zYj



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



BIP 32, BIP 39, BIP 44

- Summary:
- Derive master mnemonic using BIP 39
- Derive xprvs and xpubs using BIP 32
- Derive actual addresses for each "account" using BIP 44
- ...standard bitcoin wallet format used by many (but not all) single-sig bitcoin wallet software



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles



BIP 45

- BIP 44 has one problem only designed for single-sig
- Multisig requires knowing other parties' public keys in order to create redeemScripts and p2sh addresses
- Need a standard for how to combine pubkeys into p2sh multisig addresses



Ryan X. Charles
Founder of Datt (datt.co)
twitter.com/ryanxcharles
github.com/ryanxcharles

