CSCI-GA.3033-019: Cryptocurrencies and Decentralized Ledgers

Fall 2017

Project 1

due: 2017-09-28 22:00 EDT via classes.nyu.edu

Introduction

In this assignment you'll create several transactions and post them to the Bitcoin blockchain. You must build your transactions programmatically by specifying the Scripts in the specific subclasses. You will not receive credit if you create the transactions using a manual tool.

Submitting your code

For all exercises, submit the source code as well as the transaction hashes. Your transaction hashes should be in a file called "README" and listed one per line in the same order as the exercises. Please create a single .tar or .zip file for all three exercises and upload it through classes.nyu.edu.

Note that the assignment requires posting **real** Bitcoin transactions (we will provide you a small amount of bitcoin to achieve this). Keep in mind that sometimes Bitcoin blocks aren't mined for an hour or more at a time, so be careful with the deadline and leave enough time to ensure your transactions post!

Exercises

- 1. Generate an address whose standard Base58Check representation starts with 1 and then at least the first four letters of your surname in lowercase. If your surname is shorter than four letters, please append as many 'X' characters as necessary. If it contains an 'l' please use 'L' instead as the 'l' is dropped in Base58Check to avoid confusion with '1'. You may generate this address either using bitcoinj or using an external generator. Send some real bitcoins to this address (on mainnet) using a standard Pay2PubKeyHash transaction and then redeem them.
- 2. Generate a transaction that can be redeemed by the solution (x,y) to the following system of two linear equations:
 - x+y = (first half of your N number) and x-y = (second half or your N number) [to ensure that an integer solution exists, you may change the last digit of one of the two numbers on the right hand side so the numbers are both even or both odd] Create and redeem the transaction, using either test coins or real coins. The redemption script should be as small as possible. That is, a valid script sig should consist of simply pushing two integers x and y to the stack. Make sure you use OP_ADD and OP_SUB in your script.
- 3. Generate a multi-sig transaction involving four parties such that the transaction can be redeemed by the first party (bank) combined with any one of the 3 others (customers) but not by only the customers or only the bank. Create and redeem the transaction, using either test coins or real coins. Make the script is as small as possible. You can use any legal combination of signatures to redeem the transaction but make sure that all combinations would have worked.

Getting started with bitcoinj

We will provide starter code for this using bitcoinj, a free and popular Java library for interacting with Bitcoin. You are free to complete the assignment using a different programming language and Bitcoin library if you want, but we will only provide starter code and support for Java and bitcoinj. If you use another library and/or language, you still must submit your code.

- 1. Download the <u>starter code</u> from the <u>course website</u> and and import it into your favorite IDE. You can use maven to download the required dependencies.
- 2. Familiarize yourself with Bitcoin's scripting system.
- 3. Peruse the bitcoinj API and the starter code. You should check out the ScriptTransaction class and the example in PayToPubKey.
- 4. Test your code by posting transactions to the Bitcoin test network ("testnet") (as well unit tests). You can obtain testnet coins for free from https://testnet.manu.backend.hamburg/faucet. It is courteous to send the testnet coins back to the faucet after you are done using them.
- 5. Email the TA (kattis@cs) to receive some real bitcoin that you can play around with. In your email, please provide a single Bitcoin address that you own. You can generate this address by running the printAddress unit test. In particular, don't ask the TA to send bitcoin directly to your vanity address to complete part 1.
- 6. You can use the transaction hashes to track your transactions on a block explorer tool such as https://test-insight.bitpay.com/ (testnet) or https://insight.bitpay.com/ (mainnet).
- 7. **Important**: The transaction for exercise 1 must be done on the **mainnet**. The transactions for exercises 2 and 3 may be done on the **testnet** (you can do them on **mainnet** if you want, but you will need to submit them directly to a mining pool which allows non-standard transactions).

Notes

- 1. The starter code has the tests in ScriptTests.java commented out. Once you have implemented a transaction type, uncomment the corresponding test and run it.
- 2. When running the tests, be careful that you set useMainNet to the appropriate value depending on whether you want to put your transaction on mainnet or testnet.
- 3. There may be times when your code will hit an error but the process will not terminate. This will prevent you from re-running your code because the old process will have a lock on your wallet. To fix this you need to manually kill the process. On most UNIX platforms, the following command should kill all of your java processes that contain the string "Project1" in their arguments:

```
ps -xo 'pid,command' | grep -E '^[0-9]+ [^ ]*/java
.*\bProject1\b' | cut -d ' ' -f 1 | xargs kill -9
```

4. It sometimes happens that the transactions generated by the unit tests don't make it out onto the Bitcoin network (or onto testnet). After running a test, look up the transaction hash in a blockchain explorer to verify whether the transaction was picked up by the network. If it was, you should see it on a site like insight.bitpay.com within a few minutes. If you think your transaction didn't make it onto the network, you can post the transaction data manually using the "broadcast transaction" feature at the bottom of the page. Make sure that all your transactions have been posted successfully before submitting their hashes.