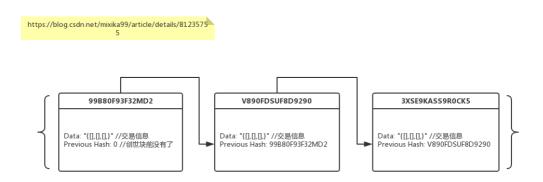
Java实现简单区块链 1

读完了 <区块链 领导干部读本>,以及看了一部分<区块链原理,设计与应用>,通过对区块链的一些了解跟随网络博客完成demo

创建区块链

区块链就是一串或者是一系列区块的集合,类似于链表的概念,每个区块都指向于后面一个区块,然后顺序的连接在一起.那么每个区块中内容是?区块链中的每一个区块都存放了很多有价值的信息,只要包括3个部分:自己的数字签名,上一个区块的数字签名,还有一切需要加密的数据(这些数据在比特币中就相当于是交易的信息,它是加密货币的本质).每个数字签名不但证明了自己是特有的一个区块,而且指向了前一个区块的来源,让所有的区块在链条中可以串起来,而数据就是一些特定的信息,你可以按照业务逻辑来保存业务数据.



这里的hash指的就是数字签名

所以每一个区块不仅包含前一个区块的hash值,同时包含自身的一个hash值,自身的hash值是通过之前的hash值和数据data通过hash计算出来的. 如果前一个区块的数据一旦被篡改了, 那么前一个区块的hash值也会同样发生变化 (因为数据也被计算在内),这样也就导致了所有后续的区块中的hash值,所以计算和对比hash值会让我们检查到当前的区块链是否是有效的, 也就避免了数据被恶意篡改的可能性, 因为篡改数据就会改变hash值并破坏整个区块链.

定义区块链的类Block:

```
package com.sha256.sha256.bean;

import lombok.AllArgsConstructor;
import lombok.Data;
import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;

import java.util.Date;

Data
NoArgsConstructor
@AllArgsConstructor
public class Block {
```

```
private String hash; // our signature
private String previousHash; // the hash of previous block
private String data; //our data will be a simple message.
private long timeStamp; //as number of milliseconds since 1/1/1970.

//Block Constructor
public Block(String data,String previousHash){
    this.data = data;
    this.previousHash = previousHash;
    this.timeStamp = new Date().getTime();
}
```

String hash是我们的数字签名, 变量previousHash保存前一个区块的hash值, String data是保存我们区块的数据(比如交易转账信息).

创建数字签名

熟悉加密算法的朋友,Java方式可以实现的加密方式很多,例如BASE, MD, RSA, SHA 等等,我在这里选用了SHA256这种加密方式,SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm)安全散列算法,这种算法的特点是数据的少量更改会在Hash值中产生不可预知的大量更改,hash值用作表示大量数据的固定大小的唯一值,而SHA256算法的hash值大小为256位.之所以选用SHA256是因为它的大小正合适,一方面产生重复hash值的可能性很小,另一方面在区块链实际应用过程中,有可能会产生大量的区块,而使得信息量很大,那么256位的大小就比较恰当了.

○ file:///C:/Users/ukyo/Desktop/区块链原理、设计与应用%20(区块链技术丛书)%20当当正版图书ISE ☆ 🎏 👢

第5章 密码学与安全技术

工程领域从来没有黑科技;密码学不仅是工程。

密码学相关的安全技术在整个信息技术领域的重要地位无需多言。如果 没有现代密码学和信息安全的研究成果,人类社会根本无法进入信息时代。 区块链技术大量依赖了密码学和安全技术的研究成果。

实际上,密码学和安全领域所涉及的知识体系十分繁杂,本章将介绍密码学领域中跟区块链相关的一些基础知识,包括Hash算法与数字摘要、加密算法、数字签名、数字证书、PKI体系、Merkle树、布隆过滤器、同态加密等。读者通过阅读本章可以了解如何使用这些技术保护信息的机密性、完整性、认证性和不可抵赖性。

节选<区块链原理,设计与应用>

测试SHA256加密:

```
import com.sha256.sha256.utils.SHA256Util;
public class TestSHA256 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String message0 = "我是要被加密的信息";
       String message1 = "我是要被加密的信息";
       String message2 = "我是要被加密的信息.";
       String encryptionMessage0 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message0);
       String encryptionMessage1 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message1);
       String encryptionMessage2 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message2);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage0);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage1);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage2);
>>>>输出:
2d7641299aba44f11e8b567dc55f9a45c5218e20bdb65d1306020bfb09fe2f31
2d7641299aba44f11e8b567dc55f9a45c5218e20bdb65d1306020bfb09fe2f31
2a6588b9fd3b412176b4cf499c23f1aa06b35843e6082ca0ab2227f4129bc805
```

Hash算法与数字摘要:

Hash定义:

Hash(哈希或散列)算法是非常基础也非常重要的计算机算法,它能将任意长度的二进制明文串映射为较短的(通常是固定长度的)二进制串(Hash值),并且不同的明文很难映射为相同的Hash值.

这意味着对于某个文件,无需查看其内容,只要其SHA-256 Hash计算后结果同样为: 2d7641299aba44f11e8b567dc55f9a45c5218e20bdb65d1306020bfb09fe2f31, 则说明文件内容极大概率上就是 -> 我是要被加密的信息 几个字.

Hash值在应用中又常被称为指纹(fingerprint)或摘要(digest). Hash算法的核心思想也经常被应用到基于内容的编址或命名算法中.

一个优秀的Hash算法将能实现如下功能:

- 正向快速:给定明文和Hash算法,在有限时间和有限资源内能计算得到Hash值.
- 逆向困难:给定(若干)Hash值,在有限时间内很难(基本不可能)逆推出明文;
- 输入敏感: 原始输入信息发生任何改变,新产生的Hahs值都应该出现很大不同;(见上面的三个字符串的比较)
- 冲突避免: 很难找到两端内容不同的明文,使得它们的Hash值一致(发生碰撞).

冲突避免有时候又称为"抗碰撞性",分为"弱抗碰撞性"和"强抗碰撞性".如果给定明文前提下,无法找到与之碰撞的其他明文,则算法具有"弱抗碰撞性",如果无法找到任意两个发生Hash碰撞的明文,则称算法具有"强抗碰撞性".

很多场景下,也往往要求算法对于任意长的输入内容,可以输入定长的Hash值结果.

常见算法

目前常见的Hash算法包括MD5和SHA系列算法。

MD4 (RFC 1320) 是MIT的Ronald L.Rivest在1990年设计的, MD是 Message Digest的缩写。其输出为128位。MD4已被证明不够安全。

MD5 (RFC 1321) 是Rivest于1991年对MD4的改进版本。它对输入仍以512位进行分组,其输出是128位。MD5比MD4更加安全,但过程更加复杂,计算速度要慢一点。MD5已被证明不具备"强抗碰撞性"。

SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) 并非一个算法,而是一个Hash函数族。NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) 于1993年发布其首个实现。目前知名的SHA-1算法在1995年面世,它的输出为长度160位的Hash值,抗穷举性更好。SHA-1设计时模仿了MD4算法,采用了类似原理。SHA-1已被证明不具备"强抗碰撞性"。

为了提高安全性, NIST还设计出了SHA-224、SHA-256、SHA-384和 SHA-512算法(统称为SHA-2), 跟SHA-1算法原理类似。SHA-3相关算法 也已被提出。

目前,MD5和SHA1已经被破解,一般推荐至少使用SHA2-256或更安全的算法。

提示: MD5是一个经典的Hash算法,和SHA-1算法一起都被认为安全性已不足应用于商业场景. 调用工具类的SHA256算法:

```
return hexString.toString();
} catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    return null;
} catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    return null;
}
}
}
```

强化Block实体类: 对hash值进行赋值:

```
package com.sha256.sha256.bean;
import com.sha256.sha256.utils.SHA256Util;
import lombok.AllArgsConstructor;
import lombok.Data;
import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;
import java.util.Date;
public class Block {
   private String hash; // our signature
   private String previousHash; // the hash of previous block
   private String data; //our data will be a simple message.
    private long timeStamp; //as number of milliseconds since 1/1/1970.
    public Block(String data,String previousHash){
        this.data = data;
        this.previousHash = previousHash;
        this.timeStamp = new Date().getTime();
        this.hash = SHA256Util.calculateHash(this); //Making sure we do t
```

同时在工具类中:

加入新的方法 calculateHash:

```
package com.sha256.sha256.utils;
import com.sha256.sha256.bean.Block;
import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
public class SHA256Util {
   public static String applySha256(String input){
            MessageDigest digest = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
            byte[] hash = digest.digest(input.getBytes("UTF-8"));
            StringBuffer hexString = new StringBuffer();
            for(int i=0;i<hash.length;i++){</pre>
                String hex = Integer.toHexString(0xff & hash[i]);
                if(hex.length()==1){
                    hexString.append('0');
                hexString.append(hex);
            return hexString.toString();
        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
   public static String calculateHash(Block block){
        String calculateHash = SHA256Util.applySha256(block.getPreviousHa
sh() + Long.toString(block.getTimeStamp()) + block.getData());
       return calculateHash;
```

测试:

```
package com.sha256.sha256.test;
import com.sha256.sha256.bean.Block;
```

```
import com.sha256.sha256.utils.SHA256Util;
public class TestSHA256 {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String message0 = "我是要被加密的信息";
       String message1 = "我是要被加密的信息";
       String message2 = "我是要被加密的信息.";
       String encryptionMessage0 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message0);
       String encryptionMessage1 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message1);
       String encryptionMessage2 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message2);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage0);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage1);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage2);
       Block genesisBlock = new Block("这是第一个区块中的要被加密的信息和交易信
息","0");
       String hash1 = genesisBlock.getHash();
       System.out.println("Hash for block 1 : "+hash1);
       Block secondBlock = new Block("这是第二个区块,以及其中信息!!!它的前区块
头部hash我们拿上一个的来使用",hash1);
       String hash2 = secondBlock.getHash(); //
       System.out.println("Hash for block 2 : "+hash2);
       Block thirdBlock = new Block("这是第三个区块,它的hash应该已经被前两个的
信息纳入进来了,它的hash如果对不上,那么说明前面的信息被改动过了",hash2);
       String hash3 = thirdBlock.getHash();
       System.out.println("Hash for block 3 : "+hash3);
```

运行结果:

- * 由于在{@link SHA256Util#calculateHash(Block)}
- * 中对同时产生的new Date().getTime() (timestamp)
- * 也加入进行了hash加密,所以固有的message (data)及
- * previoushash之和进行了加密.

```
2d7641299aba44f11e8b567dc55f9a45c5218e20bdb65d1306020bfb09fe2f31
2d7641299aba44f11e8b567dc55f9a45c5218e20bdb65d1306020bfb09fe2f31
2a6588b9fd3b412176b4cf499c23f1aa06b35843e6082ca0ab2227f4129bc805
Hash for block 1 : cdb1bb85e8f2394f3cee57d82800f5413848fa6c981fefa0fd2044
97f853c8b4
Hash for block 2 : fad4bc33a9b9f5fc5053fe3583b6bf366be9ea518936ce37d58b91
6e2c4699be
Hash for block 3 : 558ff9aac60aea20da1936a78a863195cbe23748f08fa34219bb3a
bc66078b65
```

注意: 每次 Hash for block * 的产生的值是不同的,因为每次对timestamp进行了计算

每一个区块都必须要有自己的数据签名即hash值,这个hash值依赖于自身的信息(data)和上一个区块的数字签名(previousHash),但这个还不是区块链,下面让我们存储区块到数组中,这里我会引入gson包,目的是可以用json方式查看整个一条区块链结构. 看test3

```
package com.sha256.sha256.test;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONArray;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONObject;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.sha256.sha256.bean.Block;
import com.sha256.sha256.utils.SHA256Util;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class TestSHA256 {
    public static ArrayList<Block> blockChain = new ArrayList<>();
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String message0 = "我是要被加密的信息";
       String message1 = "我是要被加密的信息";
       String message2 = "我是要被加密的信息.";
       String encryptionMessage0 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message0);
       String encryptionMessage1 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message1);
       String encryptionMessage2 = SHA256Util.applySha256(message2);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage0);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage1);
       System.out.println(encryptionMessage2);
```

```
Block genesisBlock = new Block("这是第一个区块中的要被加密的信息和交易信
息","0");
       String hash1 = genesisBlock.getHash();
       System.out.println("Hash for block 1 : "+hash1);
       Block secondBlock = new Block("这是第二个区块,以及其中信息!!!它的前区块
头部hash我们拿上一个的来使用",hash1);
       String hash2 = secondBlock.getHash(); //
       System.out.println("Hash for block 2 : "+hash2);
       Block thirdBlock = new Block("这是第三个区块,它的hash应该已经被前两个的
信息纳入进来了,它的hash如果对不上,那么说明前面的信息被改动过了",hash2);
       String hash3 = thirdBlock.getHash();
       System.out.println("Hash for block 3 : "+hash3);
       blockChain.add(new Block("区块链上第一小节","0"));
       blockChain.add(new Block("区块链第二小节",blockChain.get(blockChain.
size()-1).getHash()));
       blockChain.add(new Block("区块链第三小节",blockChain.get(blockChain.
size()-1).getHash()));
       String blockChainJson = new GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().cre
ate().toJson(blockChain);
       System.out.println(blockChainJson);
```

改善,加入区块链的index下标,用来记录第几个区块.

```
package com.sha256.sha256.bean;

import com.sha256.sha256.utils.SHA256Util;
import lombok.AllArgsConstructor;
import lombok.Data;
import lombok.NoArgsConstructor;

import java.util.Date;

@Data
@NoArgsConstructor
```

```
@AllArgsConstructor
public class Block {

    private long index;
    private String hash; // our signature
    private String previousHash; // the hash of previous block
    private String data; //our data will be a simple message.
    private long timeStamp; //as number of milliseconds since 1/1/1970.

    //Block Constructor
    public Block(long index,String data,String previousHash){
        this.index = index;
        this.data = data;
        this.previousHash = previousHash;
        this.timeStamp = new Date().getTime();
        this.hash = SHA256Util.calculateHash(this); //Making sure we do t
his after we set the other values.
    }
}
```

改善: 测试循环加入的区块链,最大下标24

```
package com.sha256.sha256.test;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONArray;
import com.alibaba.fastjson.JSONObject;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.sha256.sha256.bean.Block;
import com.sha256.sha256.utils.SHA256Util;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Random;
public class TestSHA256 {
   public static ArrayList<Block> blockChain = new ArrayList<>();
   public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
int chainNumber = 24;
       int index = 0;
       while (chainNumber > 0) {
            System.out.println("blockChain.size():" + blockChain.size());
            if (blockChain.size() == 0) {
               blockChain.add(new Block(0, "创世块", "0"));
            index++;
            blockChain.add(new Block(index, "区块内容" + blockChainMessage
(index), blockChain.get(blockChain.size() - 1).getHash()));
            chainNumber--;
       String blockChainJson = new GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().cre
ate().toJson(blockChain);
       System.out.println(blockChainJson);
```

```
}

//模拟一些交易信息
private static String blockChainMessage(int getNumber) {
    Random random = new Random(getNumber);
    long l = random.nextLong();
    System.out.println("blockChainMessage:" + l);
    return String.valueOf(l);
}
```

输出:

```
"index": 0,
    "hash": "cdfb9b95804568519f7b77783d3ace883c5310ca9aa25e1f30be1394e306
8065",
    "previousHash": "0",
    "data": "创世块",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820934
 },
    "index": 1,
    "hash": "40e456dbce2531668337c72454300a5401dbabe6aa1fa5e791fe5f32c8e0
a180",
    "previousHash": "cdfb9b95804568519f7b77783d3ace883c5310ca9aa25e1f30be
    "data": "区块内容-4964420948893066024",
    "timeStamp": 1564793820946
 },
    "index": 2,
    "hash": "3b7174358b7458ab3c545bbde5e21e634b0fec9a440d790e2c76b0f828a0
2bc3",
    "previousHash": "40e456dbce2531668337c72454300a5401dbabe6aa1fa5e791fe
5f32c8e0a180",
    "data": "区块内容-4959463499243013640",
    "timeStamp": 1564793820946
 },
    "index": 3,
    "hash": "76bd7513fd9a03a8977d9e0b7f08cbd4a22436e9f1164b1732917af37ab7
dfef",
    "previousHash": "3b7174358b7458ab3c545bbde5e21e634b0fec9a440d790e2c76
b0f828a02bc3",
    "data": "区块内容-4961115986754665064",
    "timeStamp": 1564793820947
```

```
"index": 4,
   "hash": "9b2bb99b8f67b8f3e50bb0083481a63ca3cd922b0c12b8d900aff0f13820
f252",
    "previousHash": "76bd7513fd9a03a8977d9e0b7f08cbd4a22436e9f1164b173291
7af37ab7dfef",
    "data": "区块内容-4969378402838085704",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820947
    "index": 5,
   "hash": "5b5c6759585f513a4f8c0cbb6932d4ed0d720de6c65789f8b3d5d4832dbe
779d",
    "previousHash": "9b2bb99b8f67b8f3e50bb0083481a63ca3cd922b0c12b8d900af
f0f13820f252",
    "data": "区块内容-4971030886054769832",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820947
 },
    "index": 6,
   "hash": "7aa770343259bf62951d94a834dc8a3dbb470b638b85375d395118b7fa2e
d428",
    "previousHash": "5b5c6759585f513a4f8c0cbb6932d4ed0d720de6c65789f8b3d5
d4832dbe779d",
    "data": "区块内容-4966073432109750152",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820947
 },
    "index": 7,
   "hash": "0a5b5e9ca3fa4dca4a0d85dd3e1123693b5d4d2a1b1c14a53f3aec8c443e
812b",
    "previousHash": "7aa770343259bf62951d94a834dc8a3dbb470b638b85375d3951
18b7fa2ed428",
    "data": "区块内容-4967725919621401576",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820947
    "index": 8,
   "hash": "04b44886cfa92848abd979eb922fd5bfe8ee8eef15d4e6e44f6173921183
d590".
    "previousHash": "0a5b5e9ca3fa4dca4a0d85dd3e1123693b5d4d2a1b1c14a53f3a
ec8c443e812b",
    "data": "区块内容-4975988339999789512",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820947
 },
    "index": 9,
   "hash": "8e6dba359895255b0d19b1427ab684e5727608d98117e93442670a2641b1
6ca2",
    "previousHash": "04b44886cfa92848abd979eb922fd5bfe8ee8eef15d4e6e44f61
73921183d590",
    "data": "区块内容-4977640823216473640",
```

```
"timeStamp": 1564793820947
 },
    "index": 10,
    "hash": "a634302bad568a7d3f7361b8bdb258e6f67eef0b177102b28ea3cdca37b2
    "previousHash": "8e6dba359895255b0d19b1427ab684e5727608d98117e9344267
0a2641b16ca2",
Disconnected from the target VM, address: '127.0.0.1:51122', transport:
    "data": "区块内容-4972683369271453960",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820947
 },
    "index": 11,
    "hash": "4aae9efccbe1fae9e8cc36727ba61d9666531b5ba3fdae8ec094fb89ba01
3c27",
    "previousHash": "a634302bad568a7d3f7361b8bdb258e6f67eef0b177102b28ea3
cdca37b2d044",
    "data": "区块内容-4974335856783105384",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820948
 },
    "index": 12,
    "hash": "1543f183edcf1b6b8e7be35a64f354f9dcd92b8287d9f29c3365ed504186
876c",
    "previousHash": "4aae9efccbe1fae9e8cc36727ba61d9666531b5ba3fdae8ec094
fb89ba013c27",
    "data": "区块内容-4982598272866526024",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820948
 },
    "index": 13,
    "hash": "6c45067b6dd2cde2c2d6d61b7d47871a5d1d5ba2e41290b30d520678f981
b4e1",
    "previousHash": "1543f183edcf1b6b8e7be35a64f354f9dcd92b8287d9f29c3365
ed504186876c",
    "data": "区块内容-4984250756083210152",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820948
    "index": 14,
    "hash": "9826c226a0c1278315a0a01f4ffdb9ee6a40419e3e49a73024830e5c0d39
4ba0",
    "previousHash": "6c45067b6dd2cde2c2d6d61b7d47871a5d1d5ba2e41290b30d52
0678f981b4e1",
    "data": "区块内容-4979293306433157768",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820948
 },
    "index": 15,
```

```
"hash": "f4ed82e810da2e2f09aca7af2c1f21485d6a787d5007090c162595d19b5d
2a76",
    "previousHash": "9826c226a0c1278315a0a01f4ffdb9ee6a40419e3e49a7302483
0e5c0d394ba0",
    "data": "区块内容-4980945789649841896",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820948
 },
    "index": 16,
    "hash": "dbd73819fcec84f9e7ee7fefb92d7d695f2db15546d50ec9bb99085b74a8
f560",
    "previousHash": "f4ed82e810da2e2f09aca7af2c1f21485d6a787d5007090c1625
95d19b5d2a76",
    "data": "区块内容-4936328725619501255",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820951
 },
    "index": 17,
    "hash": "31c79ce44fbc3eb8a18935455e6bd1612ea66e140a1e965bd6925071f18f
bd49",
    "previousHash": "dbd73819fcec84f9e7ee7fefb92d7d695f2db15546d50ec9bb99
085b74a8f560",
    "data": "区块内容-4937981208836185383",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820951
  },
    "index": 18,
    "hash": "565786f85d117792a2de85199c54a0c6c7c7a484fcceda03575613220371
aec6",
    "previousHash": "31c79ce44fbc3eb8a18935455e6bd1612ea66e140a1e965bd692
5071f18fbd49",
    "data": "区块内容-4933023754891165703",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820951
 },
    "index": 19,
    "hash": "8d60646b234897b980e1438a7d3f0913df8117b4c503fa63363b1ef74057
2371",
    "previousHash": "565786f85d117792a2de85199c54a0c6c7c7a484fcceda035756
    "data": "区块内容-4934676238107849831",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820951
    "index": 20,
    "hash": "166364c27c5959f36e602b55da52abe89b5005bcf957f7957fd967c37b9a
3fac",
    "previousHash": "8d60646b234897b980e1438a7d3f0913df8117b4c503fa63363b
    "data": "区块内容-4942938662781205063",
    "timeStamp": 1564793820951
  },
```

```
"index": 21,
    "hash": "06b8c4cf94f2fe4942d6b1f4ddbc91554c9cbc90b73b6dcabaac1da6b8e5
c99e",
    "previousHash": "166364c27c5959f36e602b55da52abe89b5005bcf957f7957fd9
67c37b9a3fac",
    "data": "区块内容-4944591145997889191",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820952
    "index": 22,
   "hash": "827b21529d8cd5d533f7b08681a63f54481b11915289057ebd5ab87b3788
bf96",
    "previousHash": "06b8c4cf94f2fe4942d6b1f4ddbc91554c9cbc90b73b6dcabaac
1da6b8e5c99e",
    "data": "区块内容-4939633692052869511",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820952
 },
    "index": 23,
   "hash": "409c8728599af789190d4b7d191b28d7965258d15b2fbf3faa47c74c7d00
b60d",
    "previousHash": "827b21529d8cd5d533f7b08681a63f54481b11915289057ebd5a
b87b3788bf96",
    "data": "区块内容-4941286175269553639",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820952
 },
    "index": 24,
   "hash": "bd51148ae6e686c16136b89f2b1846fd1836de419183e32733201577a6a4
c367",
    "previousHash": "409c8728599af789190d4b7d191b28d7965258d15b2fbf3faa47
c74c7d00b60d",
    "data": "区块内容-4949548595647941576",
   "timeStamp": 1564793820952
```

blockChain.get(blockChain.size() - 1).getHash() 这个是获取上一个区块的hash值.

而本块的hash计算是通过: (在Block块实体中的SHA256Util.calculateHash(this))来进行的加密:

```
//Block Constructor
public Block(long index,String data,String previousHash){
    this.index = index;
    this.data = data;
    this.previousHash = previousHash;
    this.timeStamp = new Date().getTime();
    this.hash = SHA256Util.calculateHash(this); //Making sure we do this after we set the other values.
```

}

这时的this已经是赋值好的index,data,previousHash,timeStamp等一系列数据(大概和比特币类似) 再看一下SHA256Util下的加密方法:

```
package com.sha256.sha256.utils;
import com.sha256.sha256.bean.Block;
import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
public class SHA256Util {
    public static String applySha256(String input){
            MessageDigest digest = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
            byte[] hash = digest.digest(input.getBytes("UTF-8"));
            StringBuffer hexString = new StringBuffer();
            for(int i=0;i<hash.length;i++){</pre>
                String hex = Integer.toHexString(0xff & hash[i]);
                if(hex.length()==1){
                    hexString.append('0');
                hexString.append(hex);
            return hexString.toString();
        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
    public static String calculateHash(Block block){
        String calculateHash = SHA256Util.applySha256(block.getPreviousHa
sh() + Long.toString(block.getTimeStamp()) + block.getData());
        return calculateHash;
```

第一个是applySha256加密方法,是用来对信息进行sha256加密.返回加密值.

第二个calculateHash是对区块本身的一些数据进行加密,其中的返回值calculateHash也是

String calculateHash = SHA256Util.applySha256(block.getPreviousHash() + L
ong.toString(block.getTimeStamp()) + block.getData());

调用了applySha256加密方法,将区块的 previousHash + 区块的时间戳 + 区块的数据 进行字符串相加, 进行sha256加密后得出最后的加密结果. 作为返回值,并作为了当前区块的 hash 头部值.

2019-8-3