# **POW Project Report**

## How to Run:

- 1. Run the file "pow m12804663/src/ ProofOfWork.py"
  - a. This will run through the TargetGen, SolutionGenereation, Verify, and PerformanceCheck functions with default values and should output a combination of the pictures below
- 2. If you would like to pass inputs, there are four options:
  - a. TargetGen
    - i. ProofOfWork.py TargetGen
    - ii. ProofOfWork.py TargetGen 20 ../data/target.txt
  - b. SolutionGenereation
    - i. ProofOfWork.py SolutionGenereation
    - ii. ProofOfWork.py SolutionGenereation ../data/target.txt ../data/input.txt ../data/solution.txt
  - c. Verify
    - i. ProofOfWork.py Verify
    - ii. ProofOfWork.py Verify ../data/target.txt ../data/input.txt ../data/solution.txt
  - d. PerformanceCheck
    - i. ProofOfWork.py PerformanceCheck
    - ii. ProofOfWork.py PerformanceCheck ../data/input.txt

## **Description:**

For this project, I decided to write the proof of work (POW) code in the latest version of Python within Visual Studio 2022 and worked in Windows OS. I used the latest hashlib library to implement the SHA-256 hash encryption.

## TargetGen:

This function generates a target based on the POW difficulty that is passed in as a parameter along with the target file to write the target to.

I programmed this by creating a string of 0's of d bits length and a string of 1's of 256 – d bits length. Then I concatenated the two strings which produces the target.

Figure 1: Difficulty = 20

#### SolutionGeneration:

This function generates a binary solution by iterating through every possible nonce value until a solution is found.

I first retrieved the input and target values from the two associated files. Then I iterated through all possible nonce values until a solution was found. To do this, I converted the nonce integer to binary and concatenated the input message string with the string version of the binary nonce value. Then I computed the hash value of the encoded combined string and retrieved the digest (or raw byte value) of the hash. Next, I converted the byte value to bits and then compared the target value with the retrieved bit value from the hash. If the bit value was less than or equal to the target, then it was a solution. Finally, I wrote the solution to a specified file and printed it.

```
Solution: 569155
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Figure 2: Solution of Figure 1 target given message = my UC ID

### Verify:

This function verifies if a given solution is valid or not within the context of the target.

To accomplish this, I began by obtaining the input, target, and solution values from the three files respectively. Next, I converted the solution integer to binary and computed the concatenated hash value of the input message and the binary value. Then I converted the raw byte value of the hash to binary and checked if the binary value was less than or equal to the target value. If it was, then the function would print a 1, otherwise it would print a 0.

```
1
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Figure 3: Verification of solution from Figure 2

#### PerformanceCheck:

This function iterates through difficulty levels 16 through 24 and produces a different solution for each level.

I started by looping through each difficulty level and calling the TargetGen function mentioned previously. Then I called SolutionGeneration, which returns the solution, and incremented this solution by a value of 1. This was so that each level would have a different solution. For example, the first difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0. Then the next difficulty level would start at 0 and end at solution 0 and



Figure 4: Difficulty levels 16 - 24 with time values