# lab2 report

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### Merkle树部分

func NewMerkleTree(data [][]byte) \*MerkleTree //生成Merkle树

```
// NewMerkleTree creates a new Merkle tree from a sequence of data
func NewMerkleTree(data [][]byte) *MerkleTree {
   var nodes []MerkleNode
   if len(data)%2 != 0 {
        data = append(data, data[len(data)-1])
   }
    for _, datum := range data {
        node := NewMerkleNode(nil, nil, datum)
        nodes = append(nodes, *node)
    }
   height := int(math.Ceil(math.Log2(float64(len(data)))))
    for i := 0; i < height ; i++ {
       var newLevel []MerkleNode
        for j := 0; j < len(nodes); j += 2 {
            node := NewMerkleNode(&nodes[j], &nodes[j+1], nil)
            newLevel = append(newLevel, *node)
        if len(newLevel)%2 != 0 {
           newLevel = append(newLevel, newLevel[len(newLevel)-1])
        nodes = newLevel
   }
   return &MerkleTree{RootNode: &nodes[0], Leaf: data}
}
```

- 1. 创建叶子节点,每个节点包含一个数据的哈希值。
- 2. 计算Merkle树的高度。
- 3. 使用循环构建树的层级结构,将相邻的节点组合成父节点。
- 4. 返回根节点指针和叶子节点的数据。

func NewMerkleNode(left, right \*MerkleNode, data []byte) \*MerkleNode // 生成Merkle树节点

```
func NewMerkleNode(left, right *MerkleNode, data []byte) *MerkleNode {
  node := new(MerkleNode)

if left == nil && right == nil {
    hash := sha256.Sum256(data)
    node.Data = hash[:]
} else {
    prevHashes := append(left.Data, right.Data...)
    hash := sha256.Sum256(prevHashes)
    node.Data = hash[:]
```

```
}
node.Left = left
node.Right = right

return node
}
```

创建Merkle树的节点,根据给定的数据和子节点,计算节点的哈希值,并返回一个新的节点指针。

func (t \*MerkleTree) SPVproof(index int) ([][]byte, error) //提供SPV path

```
func (t *MerkleTree) SPVproof(index int) ([][]byte, error) {
    leafCount := len(t.Leaf)
   if index >= leafCount {
        return nil, fmt.Errorf("no such leaf")
   }
   h := 0
   cnt := leafCount
    for cnt > 1 {
        cnt = cnt/2 + cnt%2
        h++
   var path [][]byte
    node := t.RootNode
    for i := h; i > 0; i-- {
        signal := 1 << (i - 1)
        if index&signal == 0 {
            path = append(path, node.Right.Data)
            node = node.Left
        } else {
            path = append(path, node.Left.Data)
            node = node.Right
    }
   return path, nil
}
```

这个方法根据叶子节点的索引生成SPV证明,返回一个证明路径。证明路径是一个二维字节切片,包含了从叶子节点到根节点的路径上的所有节点的哈希值。

func (t \*MerkleTree) VerifyProof(index int, path [][]byte) (bool, error) //验证SPV路径

```
func (t *MerkleTree) VerifyProof(index int, path [][]byte) (bool, error) {
   if index >= len(t.Leaf) {
      return false, fmt.Errorf("no Such Leaf")
   }
   data := sha256.Sum256(t.Leaf[index])
   signal := 1

for i := len(path) - 1; i >= 0; i-- {
    if index&signal != 0 {
      tmp := append(path[i], data[:]...)
      data = sha256.Sum256(tmp)
```

```
} else {
    tmp := append(data[:], path[i]...)
    data = sha256.Sum256(tmp)
}
signal = signal << 1
}
return bytes.Equal(data[:], t.RootNode.Data), nil
}</pre>
```

## Transaction部分

func (t \*Transaction) IsCoinBase() bool //coinbase交易判断

```
func (t *Transaction) IsCoinBase() bool {
   return len(t.Vin[0].Txid) == 0 && t.Vin[0].Vout == -1 && len(t.Vin) == 1
}
```

### Wallet部分

func (w \*Wallet) GetAddress() []byte //获取公钥对应的地址

```
func checksum(payload []byte) []byte {
   inter := sha256.Sum256(payload)
   res := sha256.Sum256(inter[:])
   return res[:checkSumlen]
}
func (w *Wallet) GetAddress() []byte {
   pubKeyHash := HashPublicKey(w.PublicKey)
   // 添加版本字节 (0x00 for mainnet, 0x6f for testnet)
   versionedPayload := append([]byte{version}, pubKeyHash...)
   // 计算校验和 (双 SHA-256 哈希的前四个字节)
   checksum := checksum(versionedPayload)
   // 拼接版本字节、公钥哈希和校验和
   fullPayload := append(versionedPayload, checksum...)
   // 进行 Base58 编码
   address := base58.Encode(fullPayload)
   return []byte(address)
}
```

## TXOutput部分

func (out \*TXOutput) Lock(address []byte) //设置锁定脚本PubkeyHash部分

```
func (out *TXOutput) Lock(address []byte) {
   pubkeyHash := base58.Decode(string(address))
   pubkeyHash = pubkeyHash[1 : len(pubkeyHash)-4]
   out.PubKeyHash = pubkeyHash
}
```