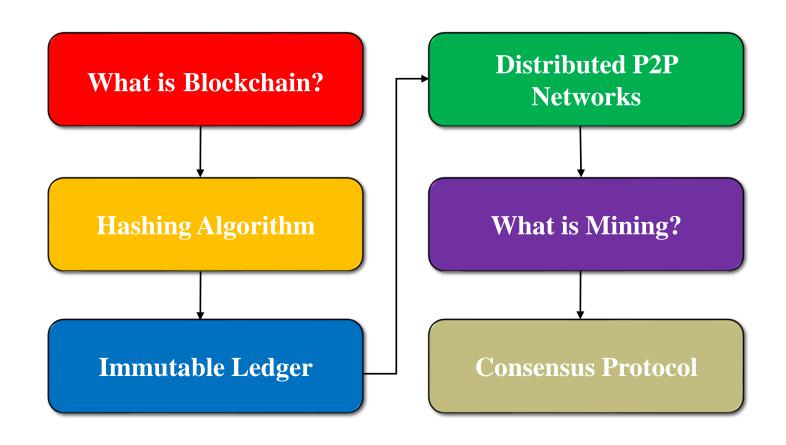
Blockchain

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Contents – Module A

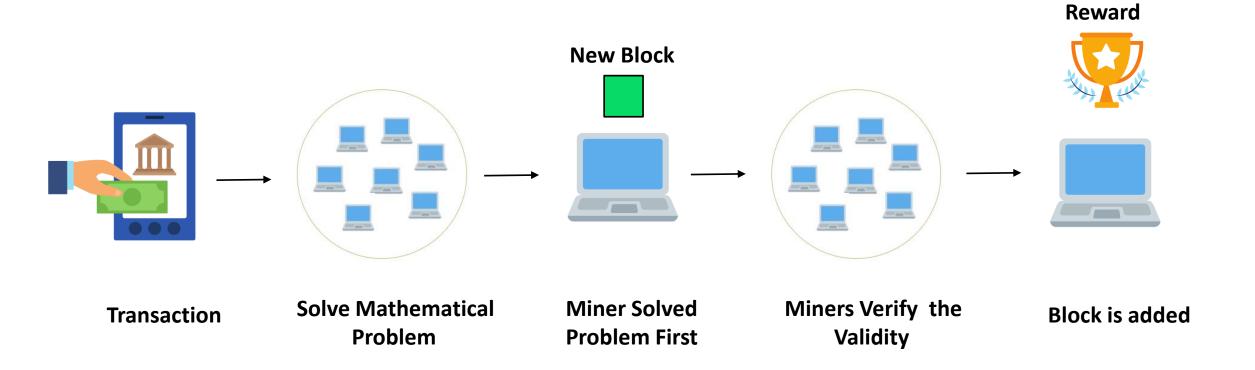




 This process of blockchain mining is performed by miners operating specialized hardware and running a dedicated blockchain mining software.

- Transactions occur in a blockchain when a user initiates an action that involves transferring digital assets (cryptocurrency, tokens, or other digital items) from one account or address to another.
- These transactions are saved in a Mempool
- Miners pick these transactions from a Mempool and add them to a block
- Miners solve a mathematical problem.
- A block is created for those miners, which solves the problem quickly

- The Miner communicates across the network that a block is created
- Other Miners verify if the block is valid or not.
- If the block is valid then it will be added to a Blockchain
- The miners will be rewarded for mining the new block. (This will be covered in detail in the coming lectures)

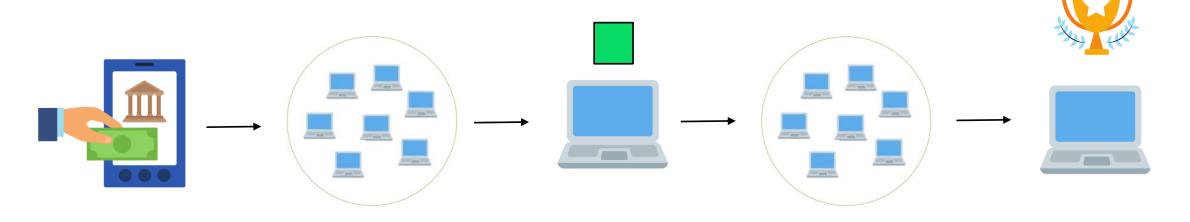


Why Mining is important?

- The main importance of mining is to secure the network
- There is not central authority, so this way transaction is verified
- Miners are rewarded for adding blocks to existing Blockchain
- So, through mining trust and security is created across the network
 - Trust
 - Security



How Mining works: The Nonce

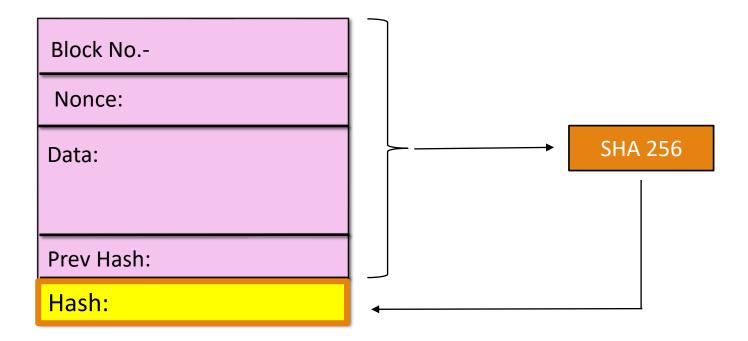


Transaction

Solve Mathematical Problem

Miner Solved Problem First Miners Verify the Validity

Block is added



Block No.- 6

Nonce: 23

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 00001ba1

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 50

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000fb12

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 3

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000acc12

Block No.- 6

Nonce: 1001

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000ef23

Nonce

Target

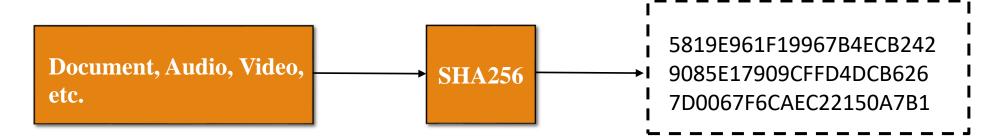
Nonce:

• The nonce is the number that Blockchain miners are solving for.

Target

- Target is a number used in mining.
- It is a number that a block hash must be below for the block to be added to the Blockchain.
- The target is adjusted to try and ensure that blocks are mined on average in a specified period.
- Generally, the target is adjusted by the algorithm or protocol automatically

Hashing Algorithm



This has 64 hexadecimal characters.

Each character is of 4 bits.

So in total it has 64* 4 bits i.e. 256 bits.

Hexadecimal Numbers

Decimal	Hexadecimal
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	Α

Decimal	Hexadecimal
11	В
12	С
13	D
14	E
15	F

Hashing Algorithm

- d2fd3930d274b202fe8e7cb431e38a8b64ec396e15f5717e60493234b0de210a
- 52d095795c1dc87ff2f6b4d9b005a1fe2cfed01103763c9443f6d4496df8e800
- 0000005432d9f64f6e05c019f9302162100163b6cdba06bd72eee35cd19aebf

Smallest- 0000000......0

Largest- ffffffffff.....f

Block No.-6

Nonce:

Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:

All Possible Hashes

Block No.-6

Nonce:

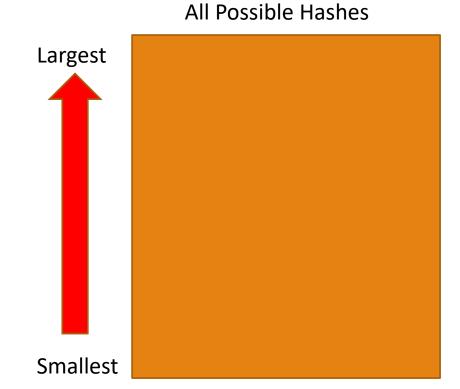
Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:



Block No.-6

Nonce:

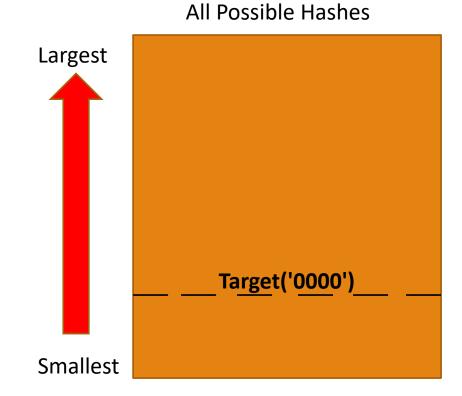
Data:

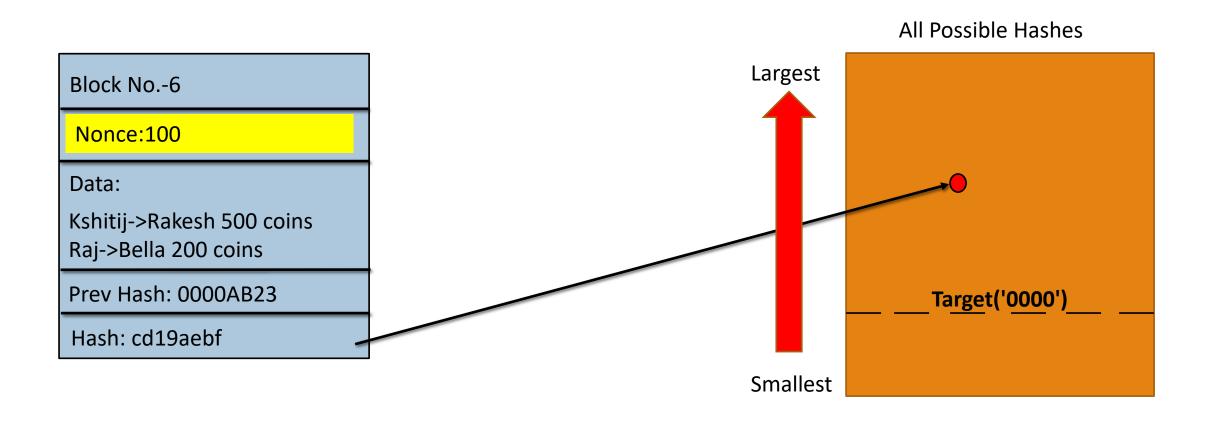
Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

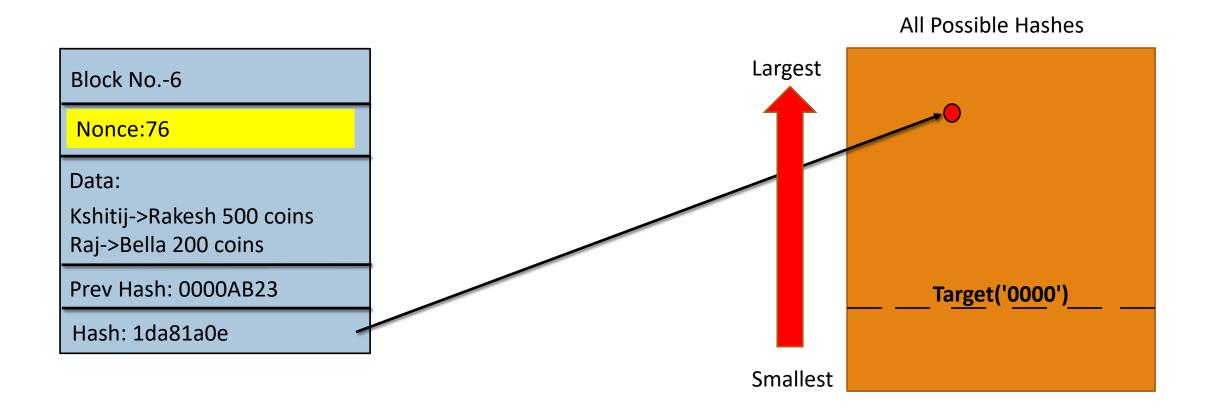
Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash:







Block No.-6

Nonce: 201

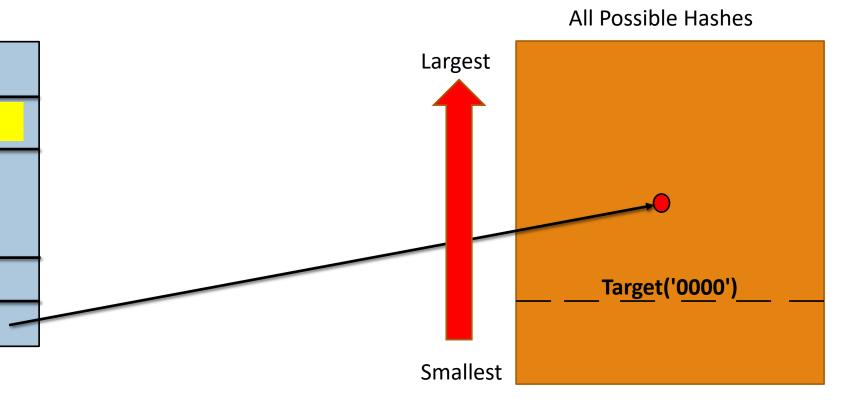
Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: b474e220



Block No.-7

Nonce:512

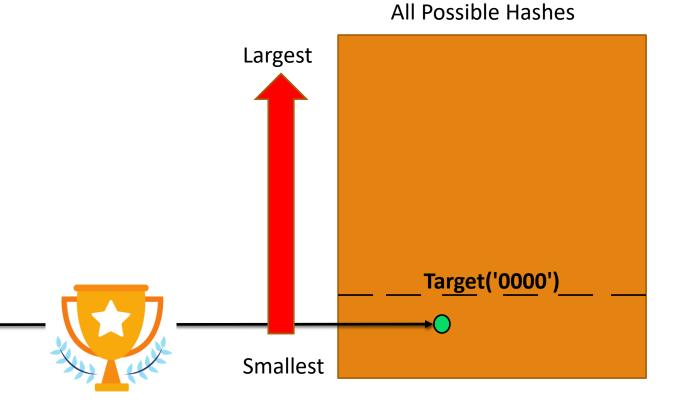
Data:

Kshitij->Rakesh 500 coins

Raj->Bella 200 coins

Prev Hash: 0000AB23

Hash: 0000b6aa





Is Mining that easy?

Challenges faced by Miners

Time Taking

Mathematical problem-solving skill

Electricity Bills



Start All Over Again Attitude

Fast Computers

Hashing Algorithm Demo

Online demonstration (Nonse)

https://andersbrownworth.com/blockchain/

Running your Node Server

https://github.com/anders94/blockchain-demo/