

Signatures and Transactions

Transactions

How can we create an application/cryptocurrency on a blockchain?

- What is in the blocks?
- How to build a meaningful application from it?
- Assume anyone can submit data to the blockchain.

Transactions

Digital Signatures

$$pk, sk \leftarrow \text{setup}(\kappa)$$

$$\sigma \leftarrow \text{sign}(sk, msg)$$

$$bool \leftarrow \text{verify}(\sigma, msg, pk)$$

Ideas:

- Use public key as identity.
- Put signed messages on the blockchain. $\langle msg \rangle_\sigma$
- Signed messages are called *transactions*.

Transactions

Accounts

Transactions are: $\langle pk_{from}, pk_{to}, value \rangle_\sigma$

State is: balance for each public-key

Checks:

- Is signature correct?
- Does pk_{from} have enough money?

Transactions

Accounts

Transactions are: $\langle pk_{from}, pk_{to}, value \rangle_{\sigma}$

Algorithm 1 Account transactions

```
1: balances := [pk]uint
2: for block in chain do
3:   for  $\langle pk_{from}, pk_{to}, value \rangle_{\sigma}$  in block.data do
4:     if !verify(pkto || value, pkfrom,  $\sigma$ ) then
5:       continue
6:     if balances[pkfrom] < value then
7:       continue
8:     balances[pkfrom] − = value
9:     balances[pkto] + = value
```

Transactions

Accounts

Transactions are: $\langle pk_{from}, pk_{to}, value \rangle_\sigma$

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Checks:

- Is signature correct?
- Does pk_{from} have enough money?

Problems:

- 1. How to deposit money?**
- 2. Replay attack!**

Transactions

Accounts

Transactions are: $\langle pk_{from}, pk_{to}, value \rangle_\sigma$

Deposit:

- Give out some money
- Deposit with someone who has money

Replay attack:

- A signed transaction can be submitted multiple times.
- Sequence numbers!

Transactions

Accounts

Algorithm 2 Account transactions

```
1: balances := [pk]uint
2: sqNrs := [pk]uint
3: for block in chain do
4:   for  $\langle pk_{from}, pk_{to}, value, sqNr \rangle_{\sigma}$  in block.data do
5:     if !verify(pkto || value || sqNr, pkfrom,  $\sigma$ ) then
6:       continue
7:     if balances[pkfrom] < value then
8:       continue
9:     if sqNrs[pkfrom] = sqNr then
10:      balances[pkfrom] − = value
11:      balances[pkto] + = value
12:      sqNrs[pkfrom] ++
```

Idea: do checks when adding transaction to chain.

Transactions

UTXO

UTXO: Unspent transaction output

Idea: *No balances but coins*

- For each coin store *pk* of owner and unique *id*
- Transaction spends some coins and creates new ones.

Transactions

UTXO

Transactions:

$$tx = \langle \underbrace{[(id_1, \sigma_1), (id_2, \sigma_2)]}_{\text{Inputs}}, \underbrace{[(pk_a, value_a), (pk_b, value_b)]}_{\text{Outputs}} \rangle$$

State is unspent outputs $map[id](pk, value)$

Transactions

UTXO

Transactions:

$$tx = \langle \underbrace{[(id_1, \sigma_1), (id_2, \sigma_2)]}_{\text{Inputs}}, \underbrace{[(pk_a, value_a), (pk_b, value_b)]}_{\text{Outputs}} \rangle$$

Valid if:

- Inputs refer to unspent outputs.
- Signatures are correct (with outputs public key)
- Value of all inputs larger or equal than all output values.

Transactions

UTXO

Algorithm 3 Transaction validation and maintenance of UTXO

$UTXO := \text{map}[id] \rightarrow (value, pk)$

for $tx = (inputs, outputs)$ **do**

for $(id, \sigma) \in inputs$ **do**

if $UTXO[id]$ does not exist **then**

abort

▷ invalid transaction

if $\text{verify}(tx, \sigma, UTXO[id].pk) == \text{false}$ **then**

abort

▷ invalid transaction

if sum of values of inputs < sum of values of new outputs **then**

abort

▷ invalid transaction

for $((id), \sigma) \in inputs$ **do**

$\text{remove}(UTXO[id])$

▷ output spent

for $(pk, value) \in outputs$ **do**

$UTXO[newid] = (pk, value)$

▷ add new output

Transactions

UTXO

Transactions:

$$tx = \langle \underbrace{[(id_1, \sigma_1), (id_2, \sigma_2)]}_{\text{Inputs}}, \underbrace{[(pk_a, value_a), (pk_b, value_b)]}_{\text{Outputs}} \rangle$$

- No replay attack
- What to sign: $\langle [id_1, id_2], [(pk_a, value_a), (pk_b, value_b)] \rangle$

Transactions

Accounts vs. UTXO

Assuming only valid transactions on chain,
how to verify that a pk has money.

Accounts: Check all received and sent transactions.

UTXO: Check received output and that it is unspent.

Transactions

Accounts vs. UTXO

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how to verify that a pk has money.

Accounts: Check all received and sent transactions.

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Does UTXO provide anonymity/prevent tracing?

Transactions

Accounts vs. UTXO

Assuming only valid transactions on chain,
how to verify that a pk has money.

Accounts: Check all received and sent transactions.

UTXO: Check received output and that it is unspent.

Does UTXO provide anonymity/prevent tracing?

- Also in UTXO transactions from one sender can be traced.
- But most untracable solutions build on UTXO

Take away

A blockchain is an append only log
secured against changed.

Transactions/state changes are recorded in the blockchain.

Application state can be recreated by applying all transactions.

UTXO scripts

Spending conditions

Transactions:

$$tx = \langle \underbrace{[(id_1, rd_1), (id_2, rd_2)]}_{\text{Inputs}}, \underbrace{[(s_a, value_a), (s_b, value_b)]}_{\text{Outputs}} \rangle$$

- s_a a **spending condition**: output can be used if a value is supplied, that evaluates s_a to `true`
- rd_1 a **redeeming argument**:
should ensure the script s_{id_1} returns `true`

UTXO scripts

Examples

Name	Spending condition	Redeeming argument	
P2Pk Pay to public key	Public key	Signature	
P2PkH Pay to public key hash	Hash of Public key	Public key and signature	
Multisig	m public keys and parameter k	k signatures	