

Ethereum Header/Block 结构体解读

Header 结构体

// Header represents a block header in the Ethereum blockchain.

```
type Header struct {
    ParentHash common.Hash    `json:"parentHash"      gencodec:"required"`
    UncleHash   common.Hash    `json:"sha3Uncles"      gencodec:"required"`
    Coinbase    common.Address `json:"miner"           gencodec:"required"`
    Root        common.Hash    `json:"stateRoot"       gencodec:"required"`
    TxHash      common.Hash    `json:"transactionsRoot" gencodec:"required"`
    ReceiptHash common.Hash    `json:"receiptsRoot"    gencodec:"required"`
    Bloom       Bloom          `json:"logsBloom"       gencodec:"required"`
    Difficulty  *big.Int       `json:"difficulty"      gencodec:"required"`
    Number      *big.Int       `json:"number"          gencodec:"required"`
    GasLimit    uint64         `json:"gasLimit"        gencodec:"required"`
    GasUsed     uint64         `json:"gasUsed"         gencodec:"required"`
    Time        *big.Int       `json:"timestamp"       gencodec:"required"`
    Extra       []byte         `json:"extraData"       gencodec:"required"`
    MixDigest   common.Hash    `json:"mixHash"         gencodec:"required"`
    Nonce       BlockNonce     `json:"nonce"           gencodec:"required"`
}
```

- Header 的字段涉及共识机制，建议和 consensus/ethash/consensus.go 中 verifyHeader 对比起来学习

ParentHash

- 父区块的 Hash 值

UncleHash

- 叔区块的 Hash 值

```
b.header.UncleHash = CalcUncleHash(uncles)
```

```
func CalcUncleHash(uncles []*Header) common.Hash {
    return rlpHash(uncles)
}
```

Header/Block Hash 的计算方法

- 相同高度的 Header 和 Block 的 Hash 值是一样的
 - 因此本质上，HeaderChain 和 BlockChain 是等价的
- Hash 算法的输入是整个 Header 的 RLP Encode 结果

```
// Hash returns the keccak256 hash of b's header.
// The hash is computed on the first call and cached thereafter.
func (b *Block) Hash() common.Hash {
    if hash := b.hash.Load(); hash != nil {
        return hash.(common.Hash)
    }
    v := b.header.Hash()
    b.hash.Store(v)
    return v
}

// Hash returns the block hash of the header, which is simply the keccak256
// hash of its
// RLP encoding.
func (h *Header) Hash() common.Hash {
    return rlpHash(h)
}

func rlpHash(x interface{}) (h common.Hash) {
    hw := sha3.NewKeccak256()
    rlp.Encode(hw, x)
    hw.Sum(h[:0])
    return h
}
```

Coinbase

- 矿工地址

Root

- StateDB 的 Trie 的 Root Hash

TxHash

- 本 block 内所有 Transaction 构成的 Trie 的 Root Hash

```
b.header.TxHash = DeriveSha(Transactions(txs))
```

- 从 Transaction list 构建 Trie
 - i. 将 []*Transaction 转为 Transactions (实现了 DerivableList interface)
 - ii. 使用 DeriveSha 将 Transactions 构建成 Trie, 并计算 Root Hash
 - key 为在 list 里的索引值
 - value 为 Transaction 的 RLP Encode 结果

```
type DerivableList interface {  
    Len() int  
    GetRlp(i int) []byte  
}  
  
// Transactions is a Transaction slice type for basic sorting.  
type Transactions []*Transaction  
  
// Len returns the length of s.  
func (s Transactions) Len() int { return len(s) }  
  
// Swap swaps the i'th and the j'th element in s.  
func (s Transactions) Swap(i, j int) { s[i], s[j] = s[j], s[i] }  
  
// GetRlp implements Rlpable and returns the i'th element of s in rlp.  
func (s Transactions) GetRlp(i int) []byte {  
    enc, _ := rlp.EncodeToBytes(s[i])  
    return enc  
}
```

```
func DeriveSha(list DerivableList) common.Hash {  
    keybuf := new(bytes.Buffer)  
    trie := new(trie.Trie)  
    for i := 0; i < list.Len(); i++ {  
        keybuf.Reset()  
        rlp.Encode(keybuf, uint(i))  
        trie.Update(keybuf.Bytes(), list.GetRlp(i))  
    }  
    return trie.Hash()  
}
```

ReceiptHash

- 本 block 内所有 Receipt 构成的 Trie 的 Root Hash (计算方法同 TxHash)

```
b.header.ReceiptHash = DeriveSha(Receipts(receipts))
```

Bloom

- 由 receipts 构建，将所有的 Log 信息压缩到 Bloom 里

```
b.header.Bloom = CreateBloom(receipts)
```

```
func CreateBloom(receipts Receipts) Bloom {  
    bin := new(big.Int)  
    for _, receipt := range receipts {  
        bin.Or(bin, LogsBloom(receipt.Logs))  
    }  
  
    return BytesToBloom(bin.Bytes())  
}  
  
func LogsBloom(logs []*Log) *big.Int {  
    bin := new(big.Int)  
    for _, log := range logs {  
        bin.Or(bin, bloom9(log.Address.Bytes()))  
        for _, b := range log.Topics {  
            bin.Or(bin, bloom9(b[:]))  
        }  
    }  
  
    return bin  
}  
  
func bloom9(b []byte) *big.Int {  
    b = crypto.Keccak256(b[:])  
  
    r := new(big.Int)  
  
    for i := 0; i < 6; i += 2 {  
        t := big.NewInt(1)  
        b := (uint(b[i+1]) + (uint(b[i]) << 8)) & 2047  
        r.Or(r, t.Lsh(t, b))  
    }  
  
    return r  
}
```

Difficulty

- 本 Block 的**目标难度值**，PoW 重要的一个参数
- 和 parent block 的 Difficulty 以及本 block 的 Time 有关
- 和 Number 有关
- 各个阶段的规则不完全一致
- 总体规则
 - 和 parent block 的 Difficulty 的差值不能过大
 - 和 parent block 的时间差越小，目标难度值越高
 - 随着时间差增大，目标难度值降低
 - 未来会随着 Number 的增大，呈指数增长（趋向于切换到 PoS 机制）

```
// Verify the block's difficulty based in it's timestamp and parent's difficulty
expected := ethash.CalcDifficulty(chain, header.Time.Uint64(), parent)

if expected.Cmp(header.Difficulty) != 0 {
    return fmt.Errorf("invalid difficulty: have %v, want %v", header.Difficulty, expected)
}

// CalcDifficulty is the difficulty adjustment algorithm. It returns
// the difficulty that a new block should have when created at time
// given the parent block's time and difficulty.
func CalcDifficulty(config *params.ChainConfig, time uint64, parent *types.Header) *big.Int {
    next := new(big.Int).Add(parent.Number, big1)
    switch {
    case config.IsByzantium(next):
        return calcDifficultyByzantium(time, parent)
    case config.IsHomestead(next):
        return calcDifficultyHomestead(time, parent)
    default:
        return calcDifficultyFrontier(time, parent)
    }
}
```

- **Byzantium 规则**
 - 目前主网上实际使用的规则（从 4370000 区块开始使用）

- H_d 表示 Header 的 Difficulty
- H_s 表示 Header 的 Time
- H_o 表示 Header 的 UncleHash
- H_i 表示 Header 的 Number
- $P(H)$ 表示 Parent Header

$$\zeta = \begin{cases} 2 - \frac{H_s - P(H)_{H_s}}{9}, & P(H)_{H_o} \neq nil \\ 1 - \frac{H_s - P(H)_{H_s}}{9}, & P(H)_{H_o} = nil \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon = 2^{\frac{\max(0, H_i - 3000000)}{100000} - 2}$$

$$H_d = P(H)_{H_d} + \frac{P(H)_{H_d}}{2048} * \max(\zeta, -99) + \varepsilon$$

1. ζ 用于控制区块的打包时间在一个相对稳定值（目前在 15s 左右）
 - i. H_s 越大, ζ 越小, 对应的 Difficulty 越低
 - ii. 对包含了 uncle 的 block, Difficulty 有一定提升, 原因在[这里](#)
 - iii. **TODO:** 如何推导出 15s 是最后稳定收敛的值?
2. ε 用于在未来能指数级别的提升 Difficulty, 使得网络从 PoW 切换到 PoS
 - i. 为了延迟 Difficulty 指数增长时期的到来, Byzantium 阶段使用了
fakeBlockNumber = $H_i - 3000000$

- **Homestead 规则**

- 在 1150000 到 4369999 区块使用
- 已经废弃

$$\zeta = 1 - \frac{H_s - P(H)_{H_s}}{10}$$

$$\varepsilon = 2^{\frac{H_i}{100000} - 2}$$

$$H_d = P(H)_{H_d} + \frac{P(H)_{H_d}}{2048} * \max(\zeta, -99) + \varepsilon$$

- **Frontier 规则**

Number

- Block 编号（高度），必须是 parent block 增 1

```
// Verify that the block number is parent's +1
if diff := new(big.Int).Sub(header.Number, parent.Number); diff.Cmp(big.
NewInt(1)) != 0 {
    return consensus.ErrInvalidNumber
}
```

GasLimit

- Block 的 Gas 最大值
- miner 有资格调整新区块的 GasLimit, 但是调整的范围被约束 (属于共识机制的一部分)
 - 和前一个区块的差值, 不能超过前一个区块 GasLimit 的 1/GasLimitBoundDivisor (主网中 GasLimitBoundDivisor = 1024)
 - 不能小于 MinGasLimit (主网中 MinGasLimit = 5000)
 - Verify 代码如下:

```
// Verify that the gas limit remains within allowed bounds
diff := new(big.Int).Set(parent.GasLimit)
diff = diff.Sub(diff, header.GasLimit)
diff.Abs(diff)

limit := new(big.Int).Set(parent.GasLimit)
limit = limit.Div(limit, params.GasLimitBoundDivisor)

if diff.Cmp(limit) >= 0 || header.GasLimit.Cmp(params.MinGasLimit) < 0 {
    return fmt.Errorf("invalid gas limit: have %v, want %v += %v", header.
GasLimit, parent.GasLimit, limit)
}
```

- miner 一种调整 GasLimit 的方式是 (注意: 本方法并不属于共识机制的一部分!)
 - 判断父区块的 GasUsed 是否超过了父区块 GasLimit 的 2/3
 - 如果超过了, 则增大 GasLimit
 - 否则, 减小 GasLimit
 - 如果 GasLimit < params.MinGasLimit, 则直接使用 params.MinGasLimit
 - 如果 GasLimit < params.TargetGasLimit, 则尽最大可能去逼近 params.TargetGasLimit
 - 注意: 不是直接赋值为 params.TargetGasLimit, 那样可能会和共识机制冲突!

```
// CalcGasLimit computes the gas limit of the next block after parent.
// This is miner strategy, not consensus protocol.
func CalcGasLimit(parent *types.Block) uint64 {
```

```

    // contrib = (parentGasUsed * 3 / 2) / 1024
    contrib := (parent.GasUsed() + parent.GasUsed()/2) / params.GasLimitBound
dDivisor

    // decay = parentGasLimit / 1024 -1
    decay := parent.GasLimit()/params.GasLimitBoundDivisor - 1

    /*
       strategy: gasLimit of block-to-mine is set based on parent's
       gasUsed value.  if parentGasUsed > parentGasLimit * (2/3) then we
       increase it, otherwise lower it (or leave it unchanged if it's right
       at that usage) the amount increased/decreased depends on how far awa
y
       from parentGasLimit * (2/3) parentGasUsed is.
    */
    limit := parent.GasLimit() - decay + contrib
    if limit < params.MinGasLimit {
        limit = params.MinGasLimit
    }
    // however, if we're now below the target (TargetGasLimit) we increase t
he
    // limit as much as we can (parentGasLimit / 1024 -1)
    if limit < params.TargetGasLimit {
        limit = parent.GasLimit() + decay
        if limit > params.TargetGasLimit {
            limit = params.TargetGasLimit
        }
    }
    return limit
}

```

GasUsed

- Block 实际消耗的 Gas 值

Time

- 区块生成时间
- 共识
 - Block 的 Time 应该大于所有的 uncle block 和 parent block 的 Time
 - 不能比本地的时间超前超过 allowedFutureBlockTime （主网为 15 s）

```

// Verify the header's timestamp
if uncle {

```



```

        if header.Time.Cmp(math.MaxBig256) > 0 {
            return errLargeBlockTime
        }
    } else {
        if header.Time.Cmp(big.NewInt(time.Now().Add(allowedFutureBlockTime)
.Unix())) > 0 {
            return consensus.ErrFutureBlock
        }
    }
    if header.Time.Cmp(parent.Time) <= 0 {
        return errZeroBlockTime
    }
}

```

Extra

- Block 的额外数据，不得大于 32 字节！

MixDigest

- 256 bit
- PoW 计算的输出之一

Nonce

- 64 bit
- PoW 计算的输入之一

PoW 相关

$$(m, n) = \text{PoW}(H^o, H_n, \mathbf{d})$$

- 输入
 - H^o 表示除了 Nonce 和 MixDigest 外的 Header
 - 改变 Extra 可以改变 PoW 的输出结果
 - H_n 是 Nonce
 - 改变 Nonce 可以改变 PoW 的输出结果
 - \mathbf{d} 表示当前的 DAG
- 输出
 - m 保存在 MixDigest 中，即 H_m

- n 需要满足 $n \leq \frac{2^{256}}{H_d}$ (即为 PoW 过程)

- Source

- hashimotoLight 即是 PoW 的实现

```
digest, result := hashimotoLight(size, cache.cache, header.HashNoNonce().Bytes(), header.Nonce.Uint64())
```

```
cache := ethash.cache(number)
size := datasetSize(number)
```

```
// HashNoNonce returns the hash which is used as input for the proof-of-work search.
```

```
func (h *Header) HashNoNonce() common.Hash {
    return rlpHash([]interface{}{
        h.ParentHash,
        h.UncleHash,
        h.Coinbase,
        h.Root,
        h.TxHash,
        h.ReceiptHash,
        h.Bloom,
        h.Difficulty,
        h.Number,
        h.GasLimit,
        h.GasUsed,
        h.Time,
        h.Extra,
    })
}
```

```
// hashimotoLight aggregates data from the full dataset (using only a small
// in-memory cache) in order to produce our final value for a particular header
```

```
// hash and nonce.
```

```
func hashimotoLight(size uint64, cache []uint32, hash []byte, nonce uint64)
([]byte, []byte) {
```

```
    keccak512 := makeHasher(sha3.NewKeccak512())
```

```
    lookup := func(index uint32) []uint32 {
        rawData := generateDatasetItem(cache, index, keccak512)
```

```
        data := make([]uint32, len(rawData)/4)
        for i := 0; i < len(data); i++ {
            data[i] = binary.LittleEndian.Uint32(rawData[i*4:])
        }
    }
```

```

        return data
    }
    return hashimoto(hash, nonce, size, lookup)
}

```

- Verify

```

if !bytes.Equal(header.MixDigest[:], digest) {
    return errInvalidMixDigest
}

target := new(big.Int).Div(maxUint256, header.Difficulty)
if new(big.Int).SetBytes(result).Cmp(target) > 0 {
    return errInvalidPoW
}

```

Block 结构体

```

// Block represents an entire block in the Ethereum blockchain.
type Block struct {
    header      *Header
    uncles      []*Header
    transactions Transactions

    // caches
    hash atomic.Value
    size atomic.Value

    // Td is used by package core to store the total difficulty
    // of the chain up to and including the block.
    td *big.Int

    // These fields are used by package eth to track
    // inter-peer block relay.
    ReceivedAt  time.Time
    ReceivedFrom interface{}
}

```

- 本质上就是 Header 加上 Transaction 的具体信息