

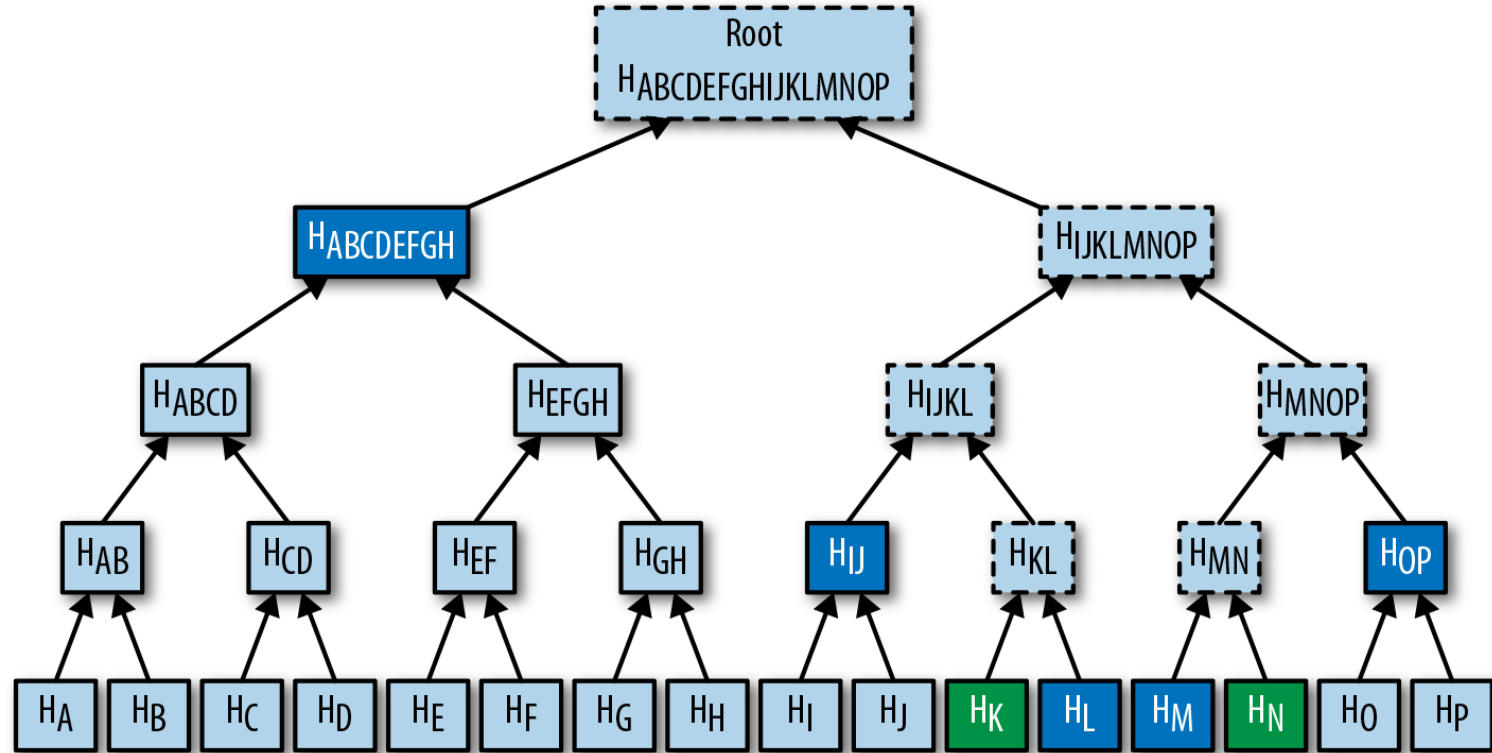
# Merkle trees

Flag Bits

# Use of Merkle trees

- Create and verify an inclusion proof
- I.e. I want a compact proof that one or more data belongs to a Merkle tree with a specific Merkle root
- Important: one can get proofs for multiple data points
- Recall: everything in a Merkle tree is a hash (modulo leaves; sort of)

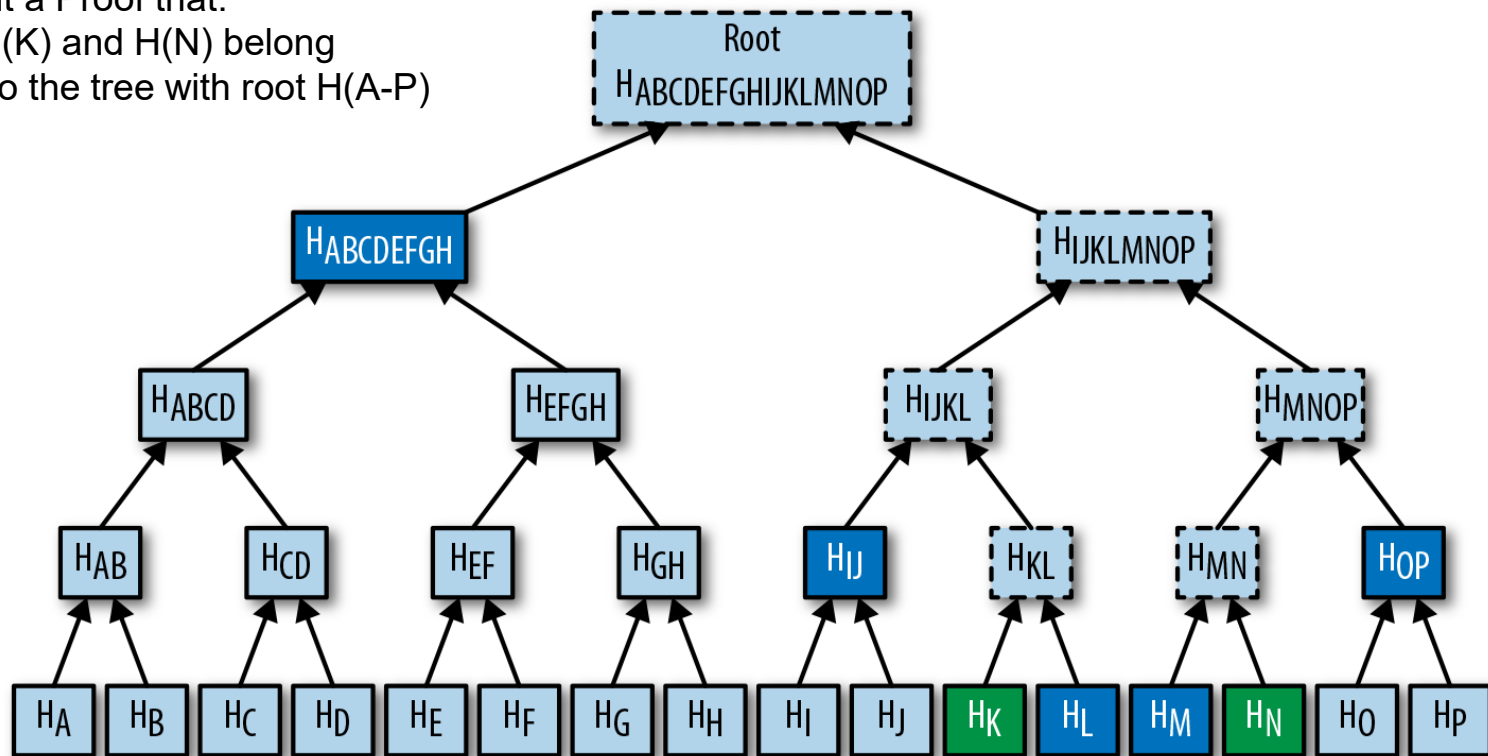
# What does a proof look like?



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I want a Proof that:

- $H(K)$  and  $H(N)$  belong
- To the tree with root  $H(A-P)$



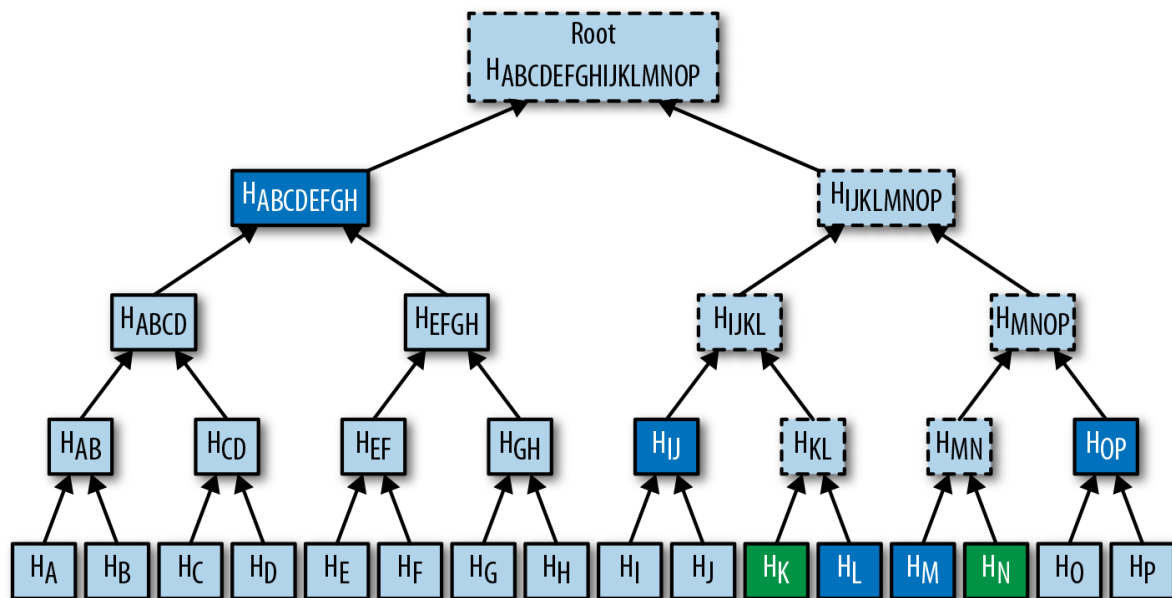
# What does a proof look like?

I want a Proof that:

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I need the blue hashes:

- $H(L)$  to compute  $H(KL)$
- $H(M)$  for  $H(MN)$
- $H(OP)$  for  $H(MNOP)$
- $H(IJ)$  for  $H(IJKL)$
- $H(A-H)$  for the root



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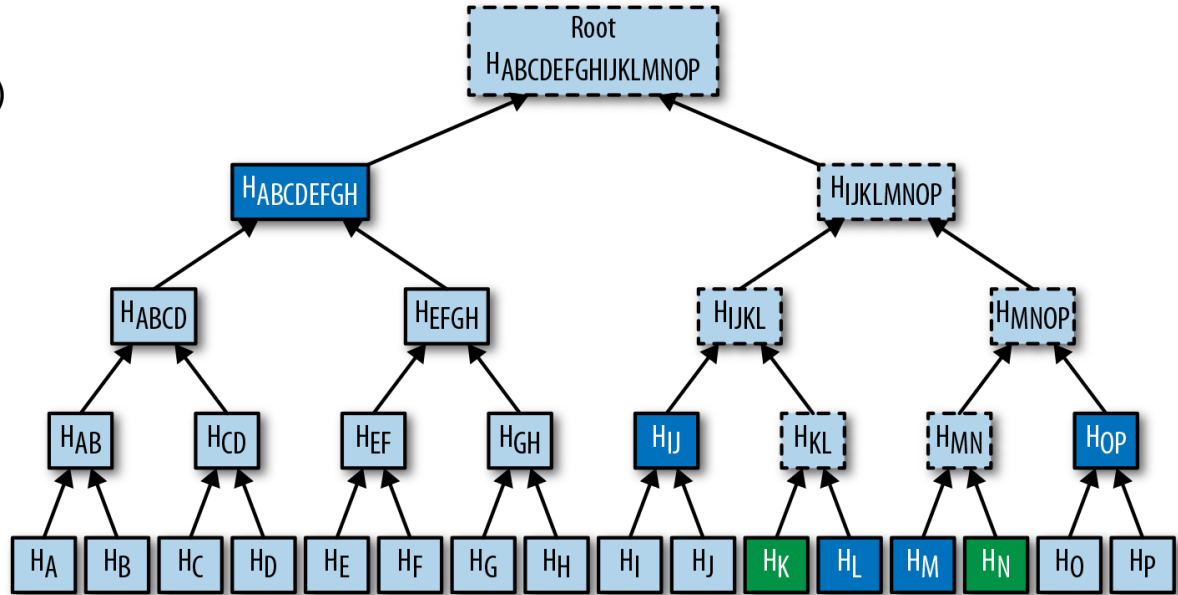
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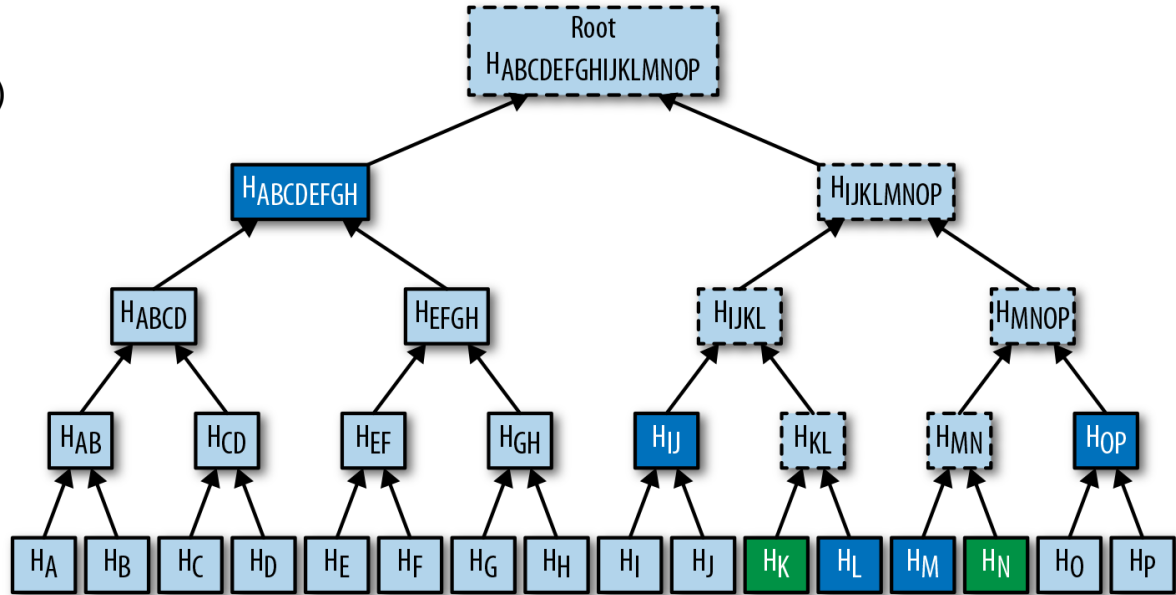
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**I also need: the position of all blue/green hashes in the tree!!!**

10

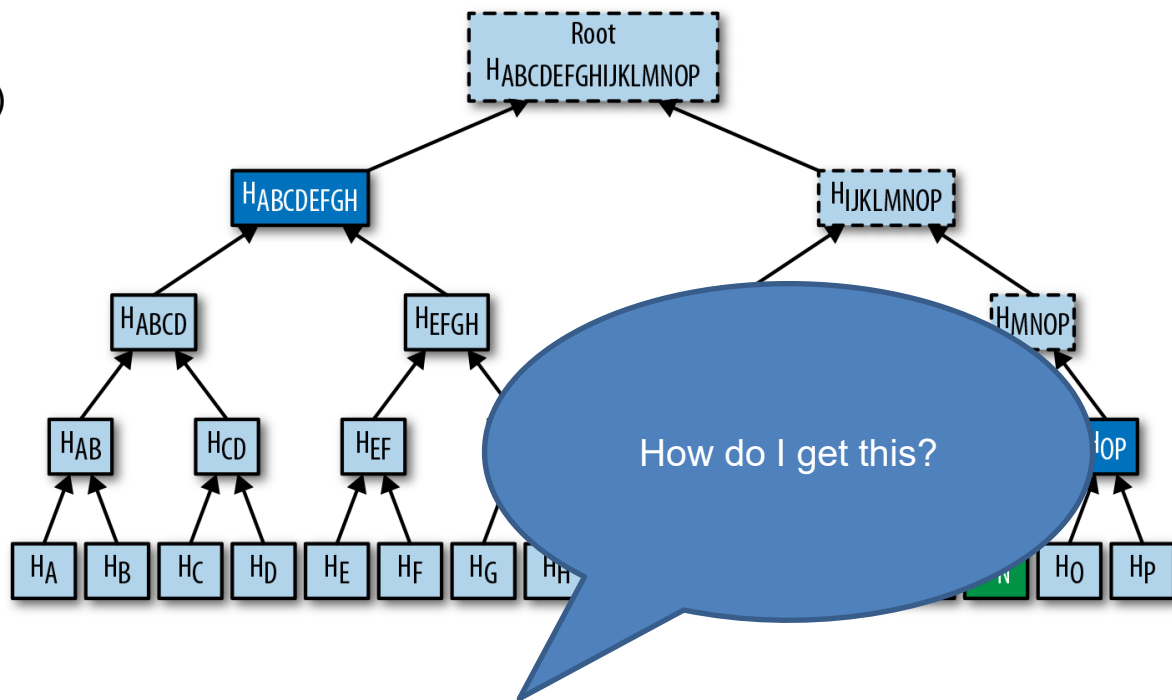
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## Is this enough?

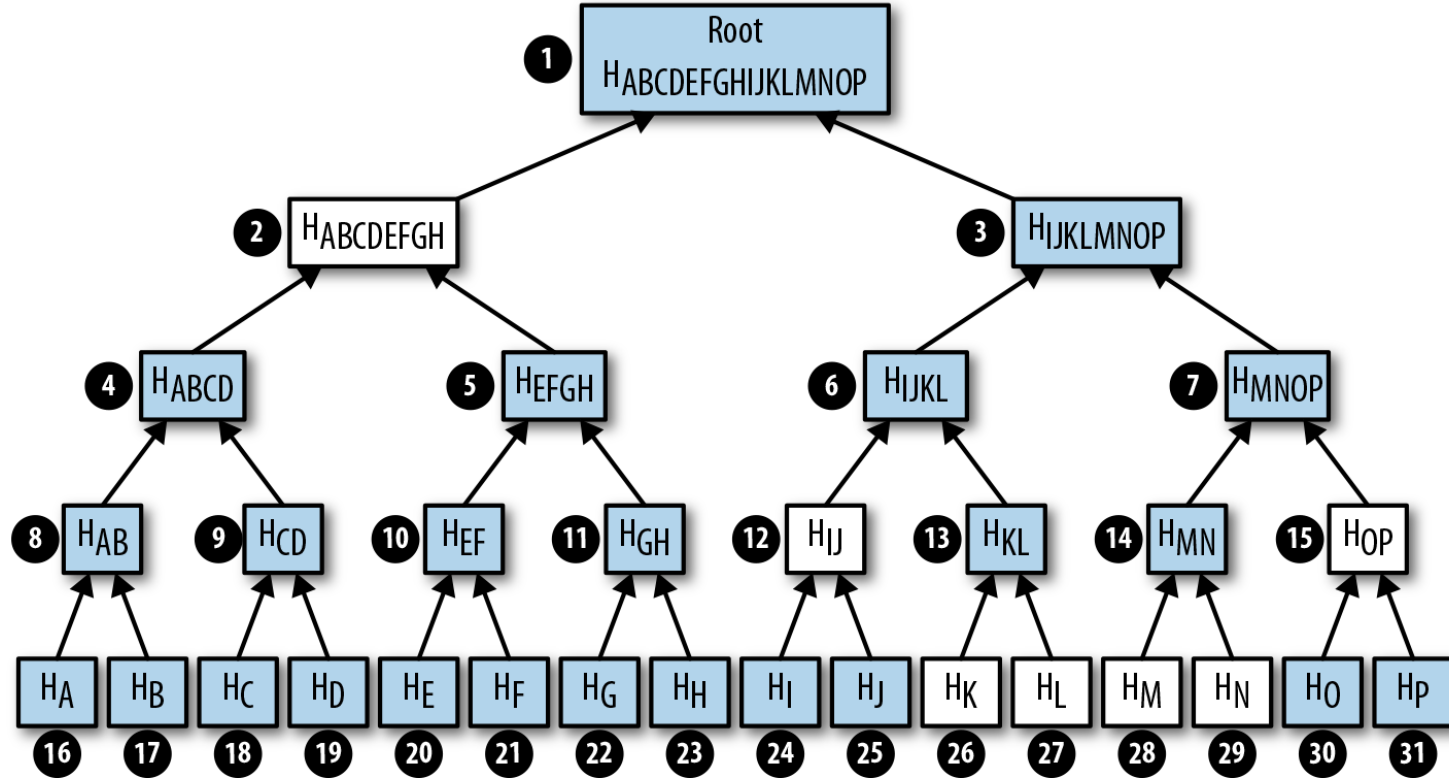


**I also need: the position of all blue/green hashes in the tree!!!**



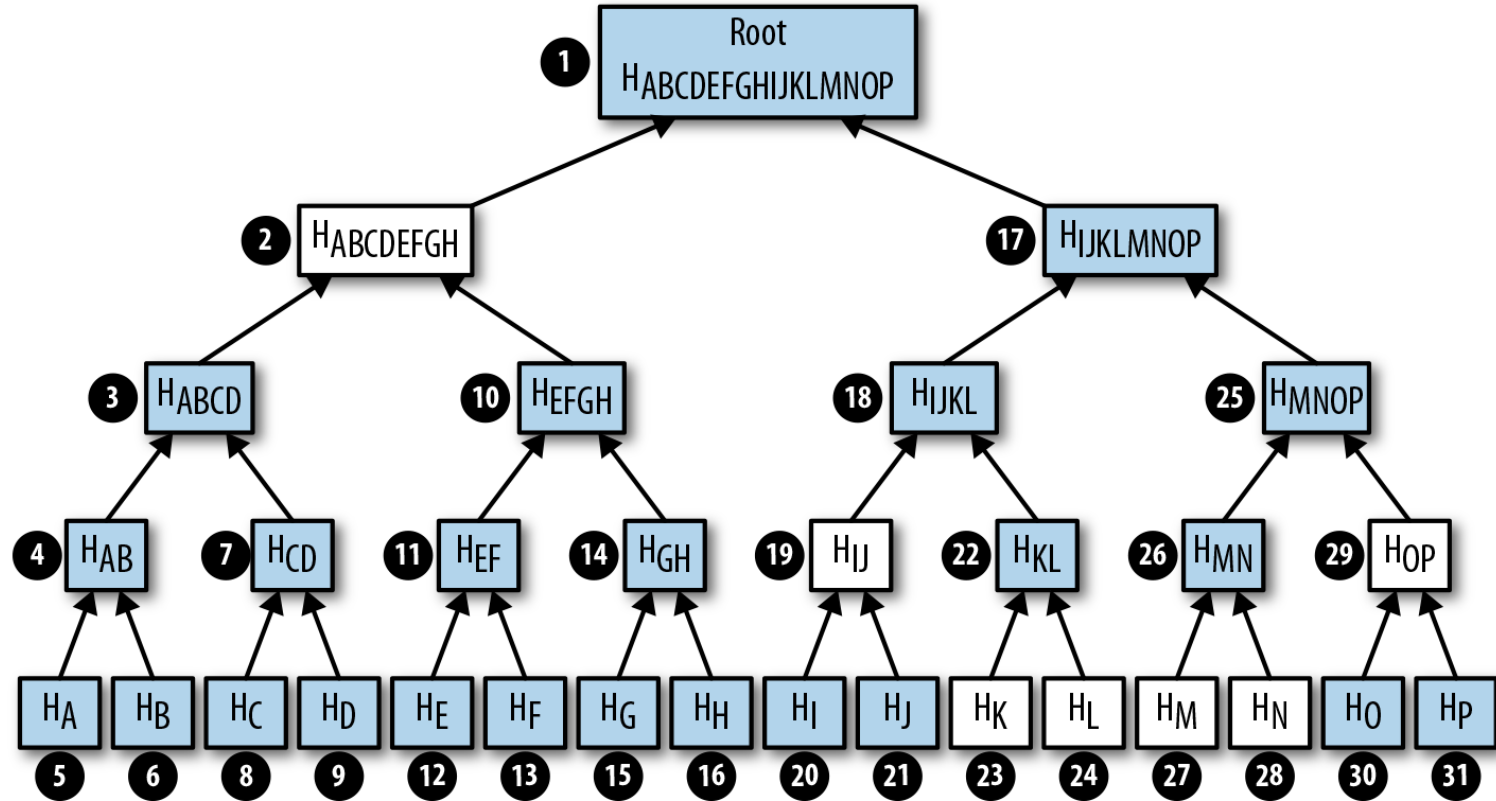
# Tree traversal algorithms

BFS



# Tree traversal algorithms

DFS



# What does a proof look like?

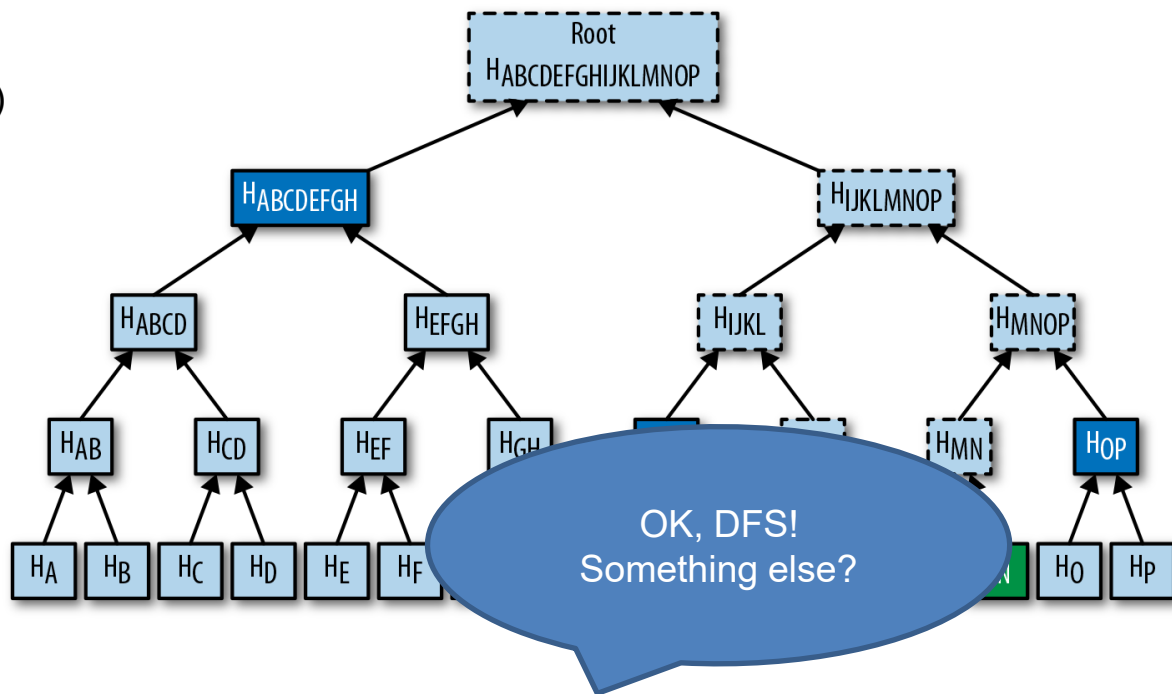
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- $H(A-H)$  for the root

Is this enough?



**I also need: the position of all blue/green hashes in the tree!!!**

**One last thing: the number of leaves!**

# What is done in Bitcoin?

- Proof that `hashesOfInterest` belong to Merkle tree with the root *Mroot*:
  - 1) Numer of leaves in the tree with root Mroot
  - 2) Hashes needed to reconstruct the root
  - 3) Position of these hashes in the tree (using DFS)

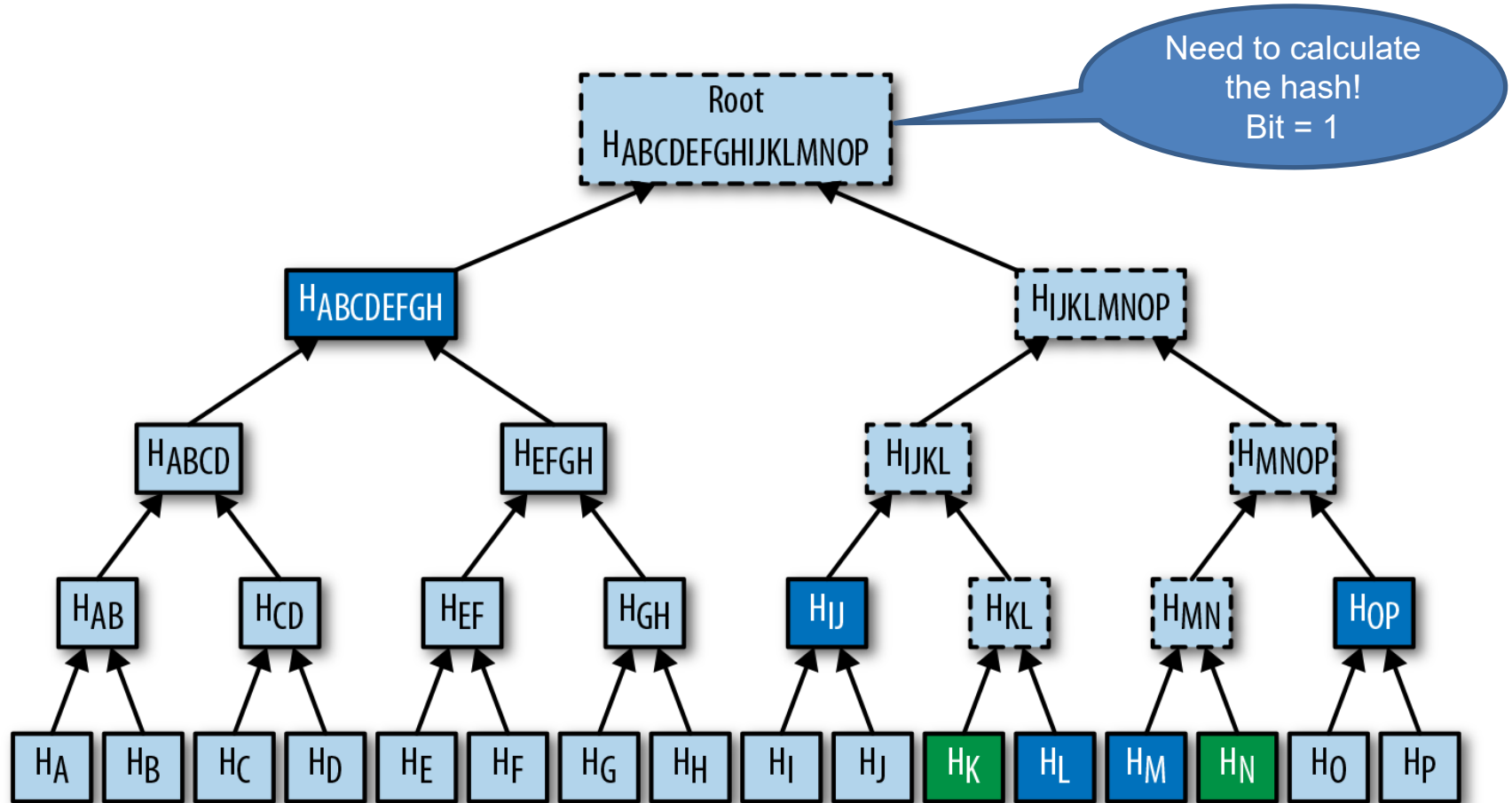
# What is done in Bitcoin?

- Proof that **hashesOfInterest** belong to Merkle tree with the root *Mroot*:
  - 1) Numer of leaves in the tree with root Mroot
  - 2) Hashes needed to reconstruct the root
  - 3) Position of these hashes in the tree (using DFS)
    - How to represent this information?
    - With a list of bits!!!
    - **Flag Bits**

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits) for hashesOfInterest

- Rules for flagBits:
  1. If the hash of the node we are processing appears in listOfHashes, the bit is equal to 0
  2. If the node is an internal node (not a leaf), and we need to compute its value, the bit equals 1
  3. If the node is a leaf that appears in hashesOfInterest, then the bit equals to 1, and the hash appears in the listOfHashes

# Rules for flagBits

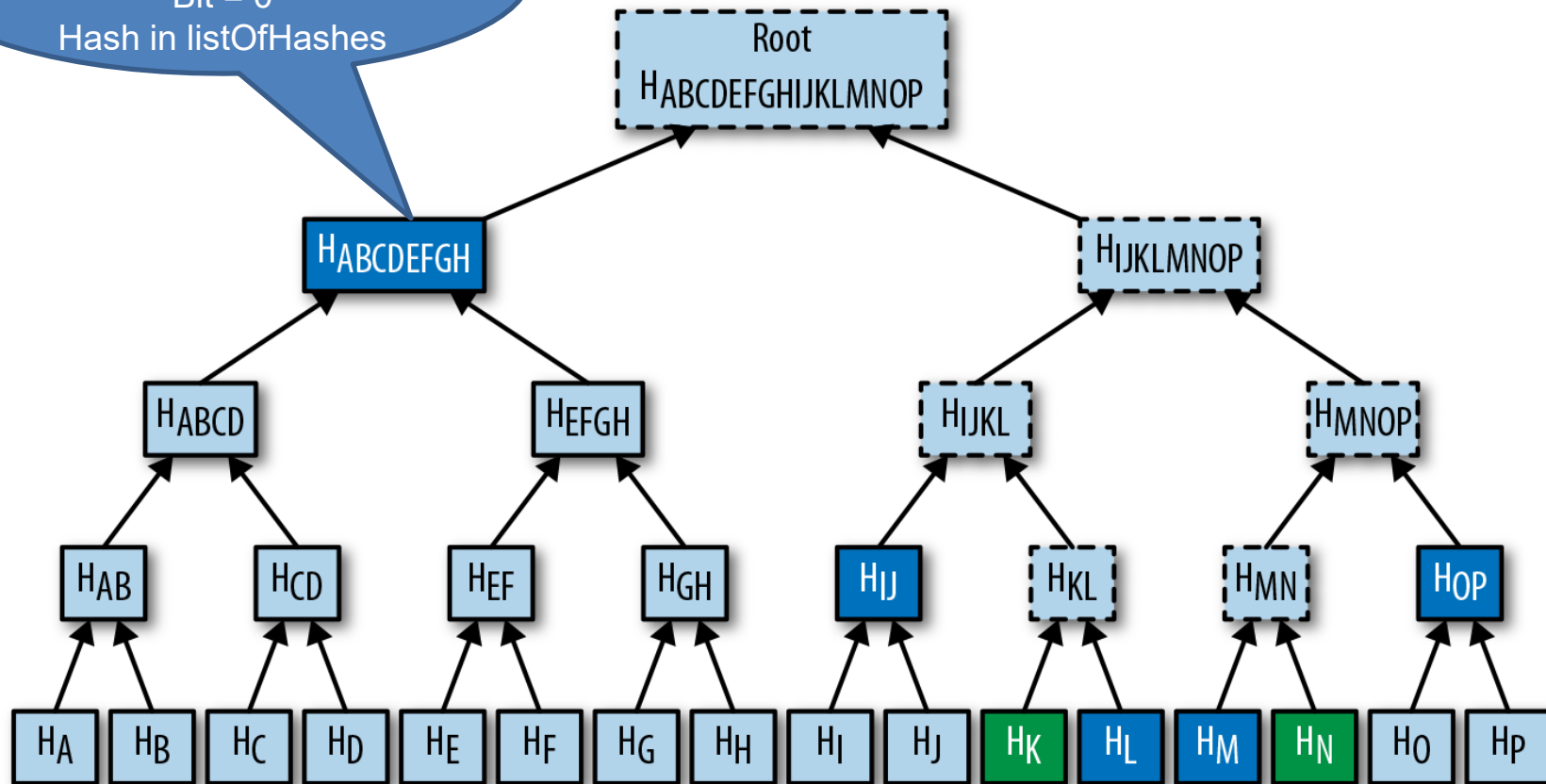


# Rules for flagBits

Need this hash  
for my proof!

Bit = 0

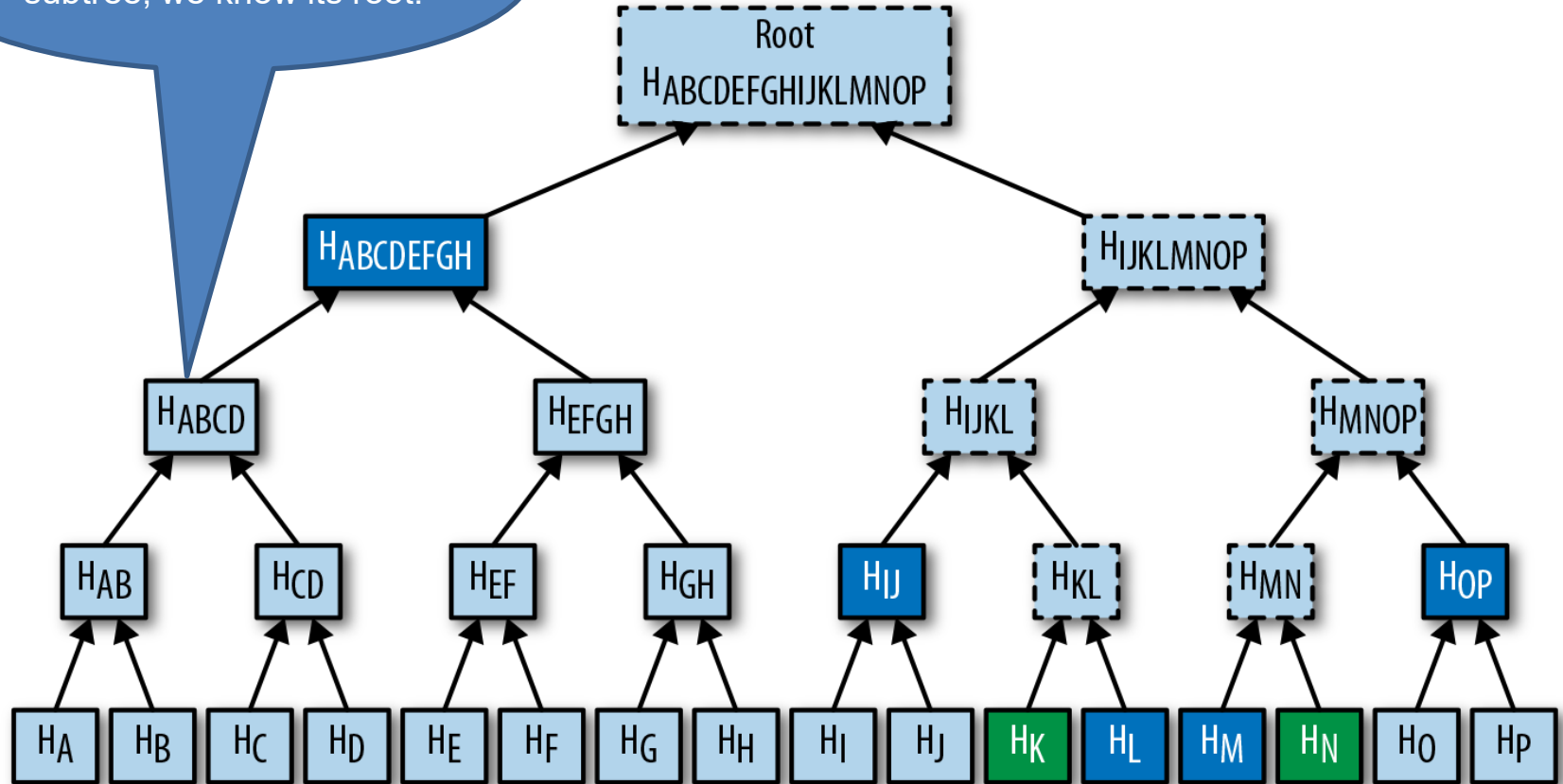
Hash in listOfHashes



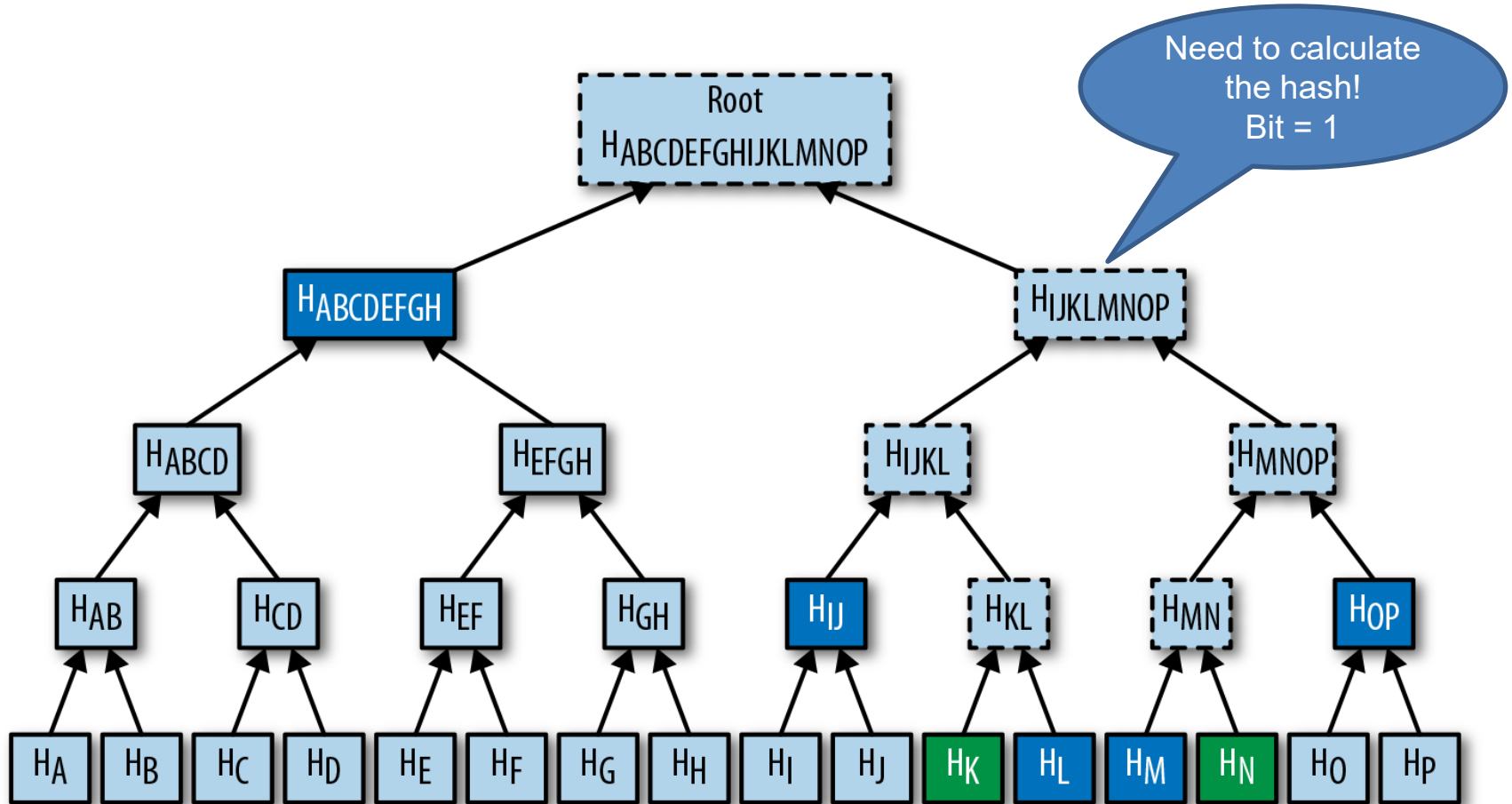


# Rules for flagBits

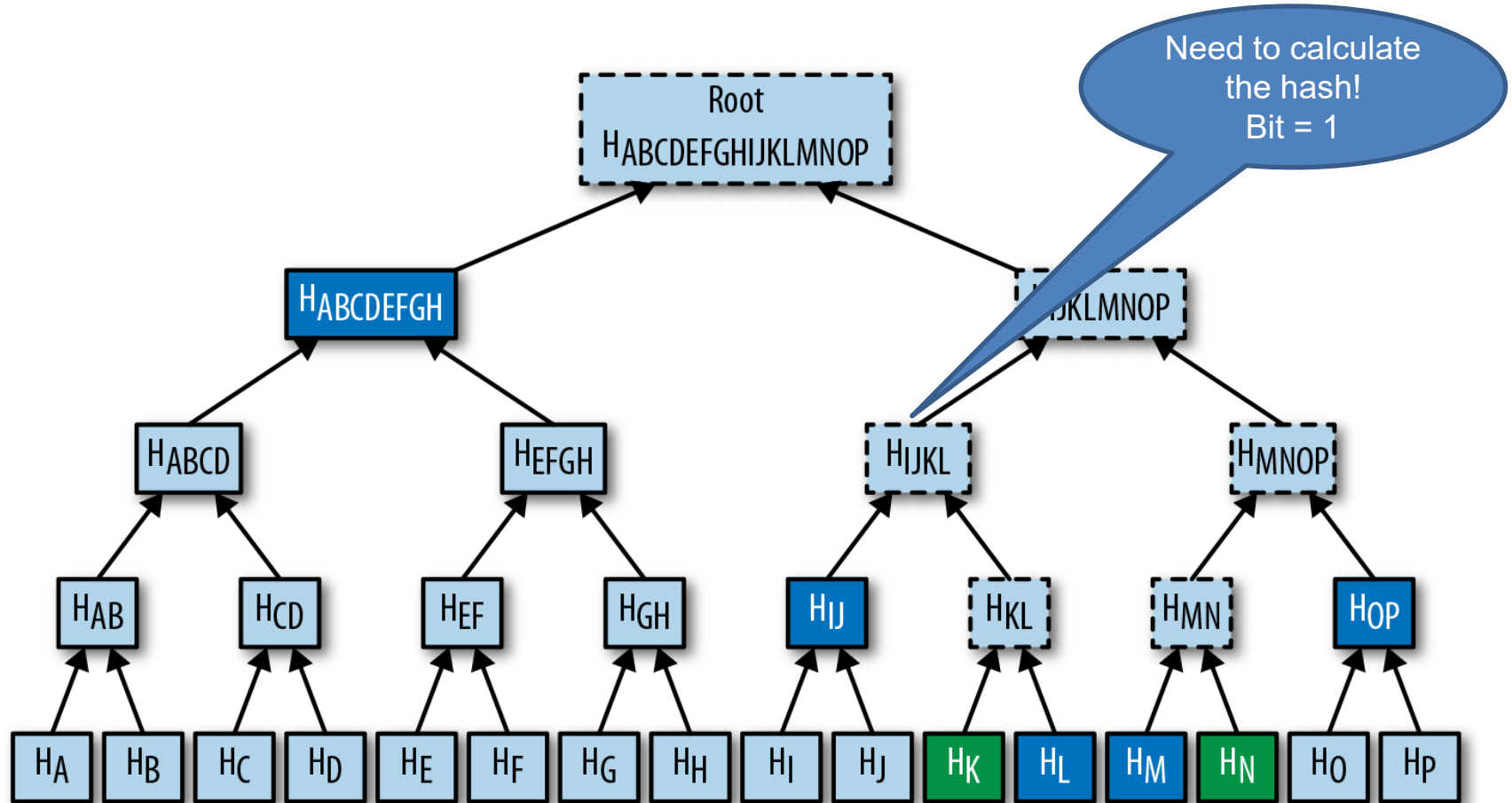
No need to consider this subtree; we know its root!



# Rules for flagBits



# Rules for flagBits



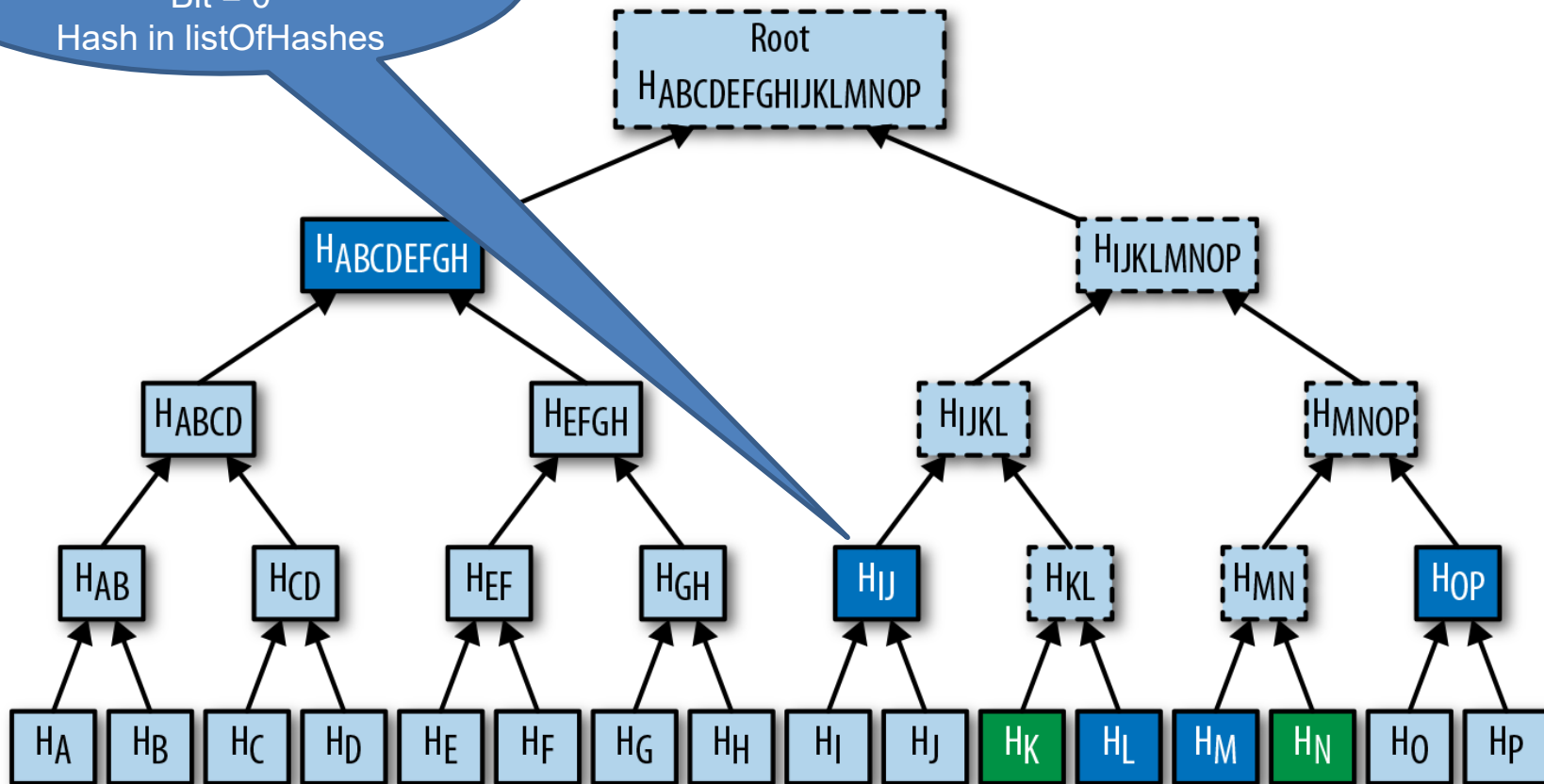
10

Need this hash  
for my Proof!  
Bit = 0  
Hash in listOfHashes

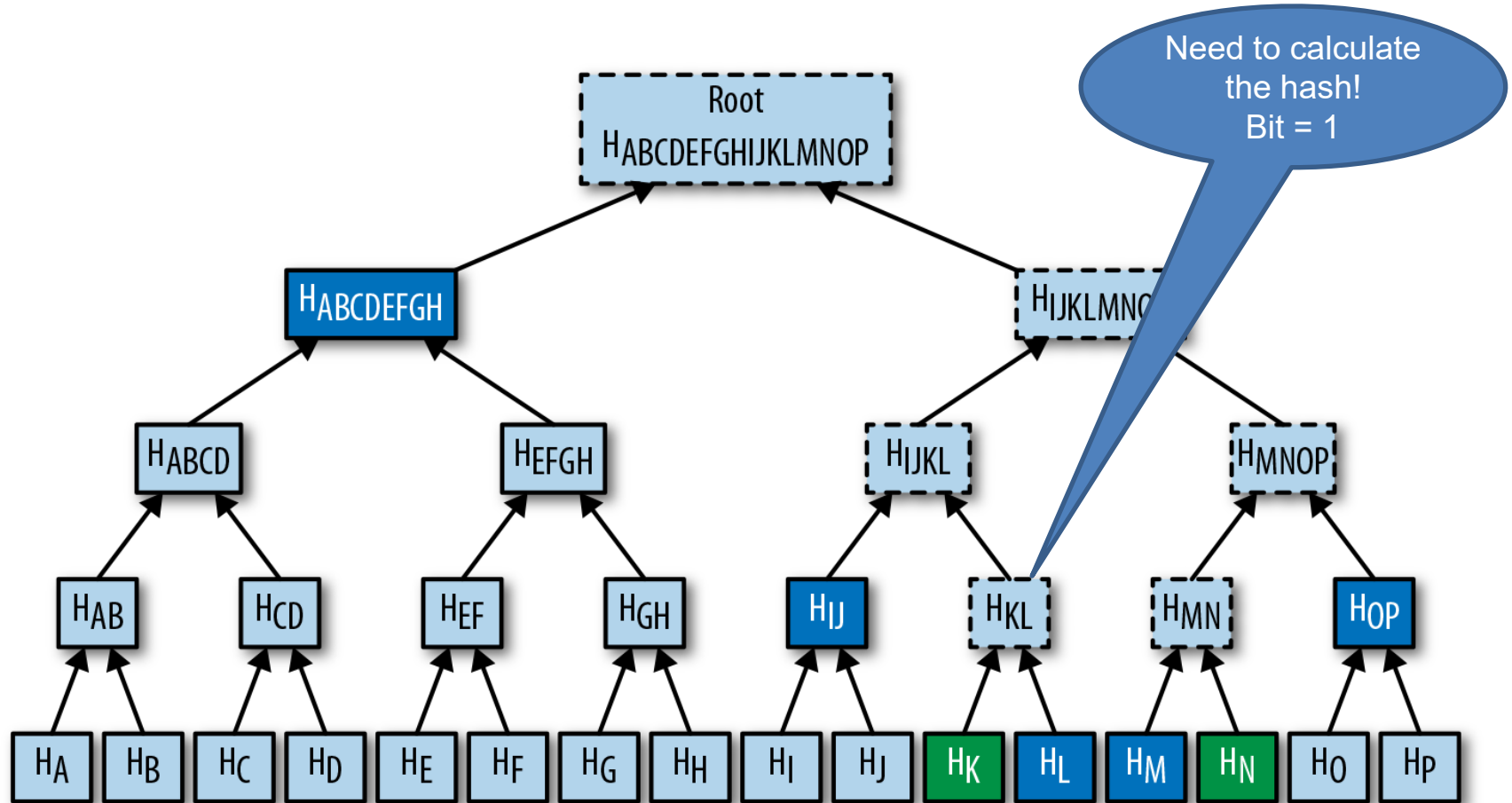
H<sub>ABCDEFGH</sub>

H<sub>ABCD</sub>

The diagram illustrates a Merkle tree structure. At the top is a blue callout bubble containing the text: "Need this hash for my Proof!", "Bit = 0", and "Hash in listOfHashes". Below the bubble is a tree of nodes. The root node is a blue box labeled "H<sub>ABCDEFGH</sub>". It has two children: a light blue box labeled "H<sub>ABCD</sub>" on the left and an unlabeled light blue box on the right. The "H<sub>ABCD</sub>" node has two children of its own, represented by arrows pointing to it from below. The entire tree is set against a background of a blue sky with white clouds.

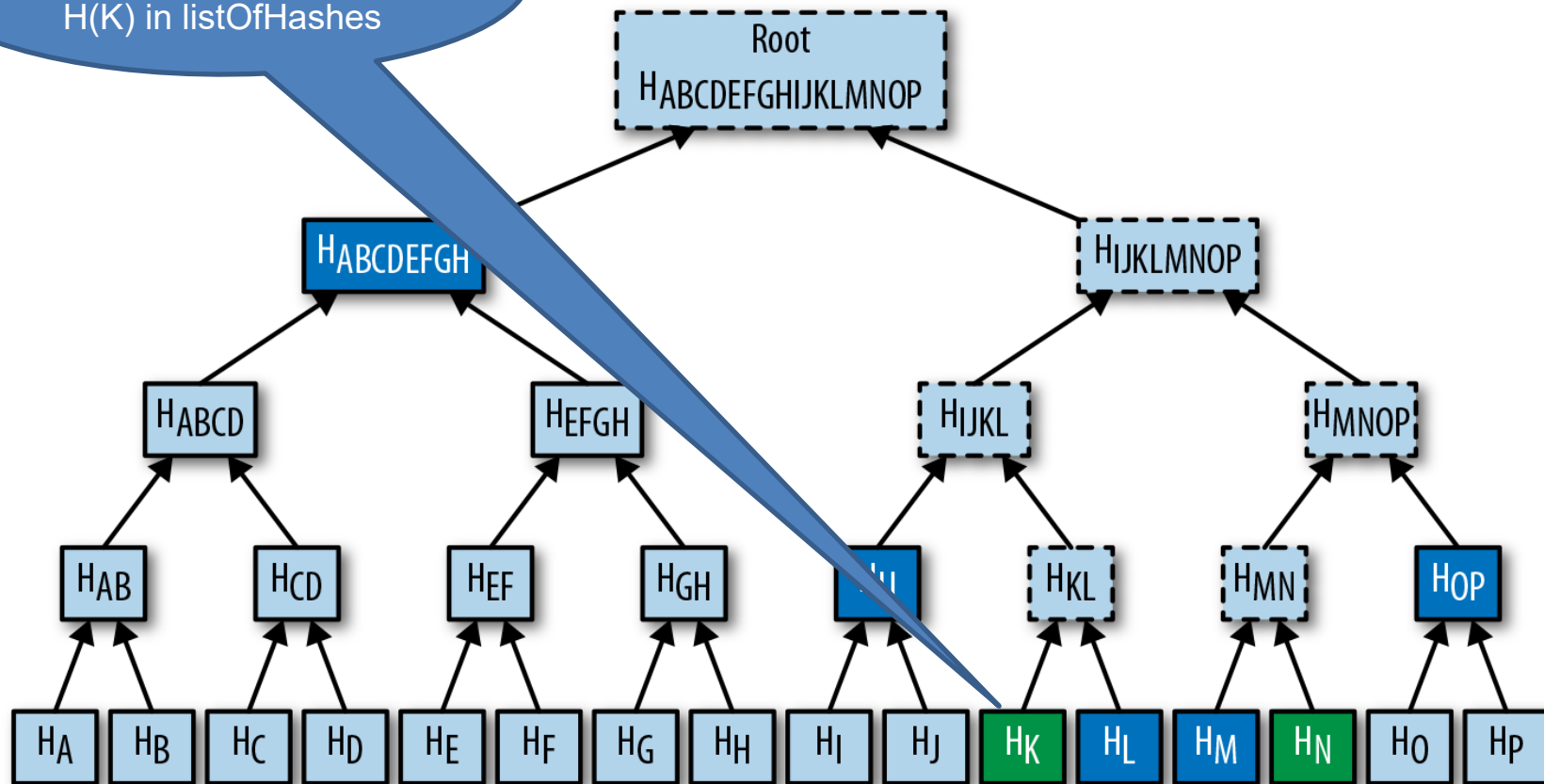


# Rules for flagBits



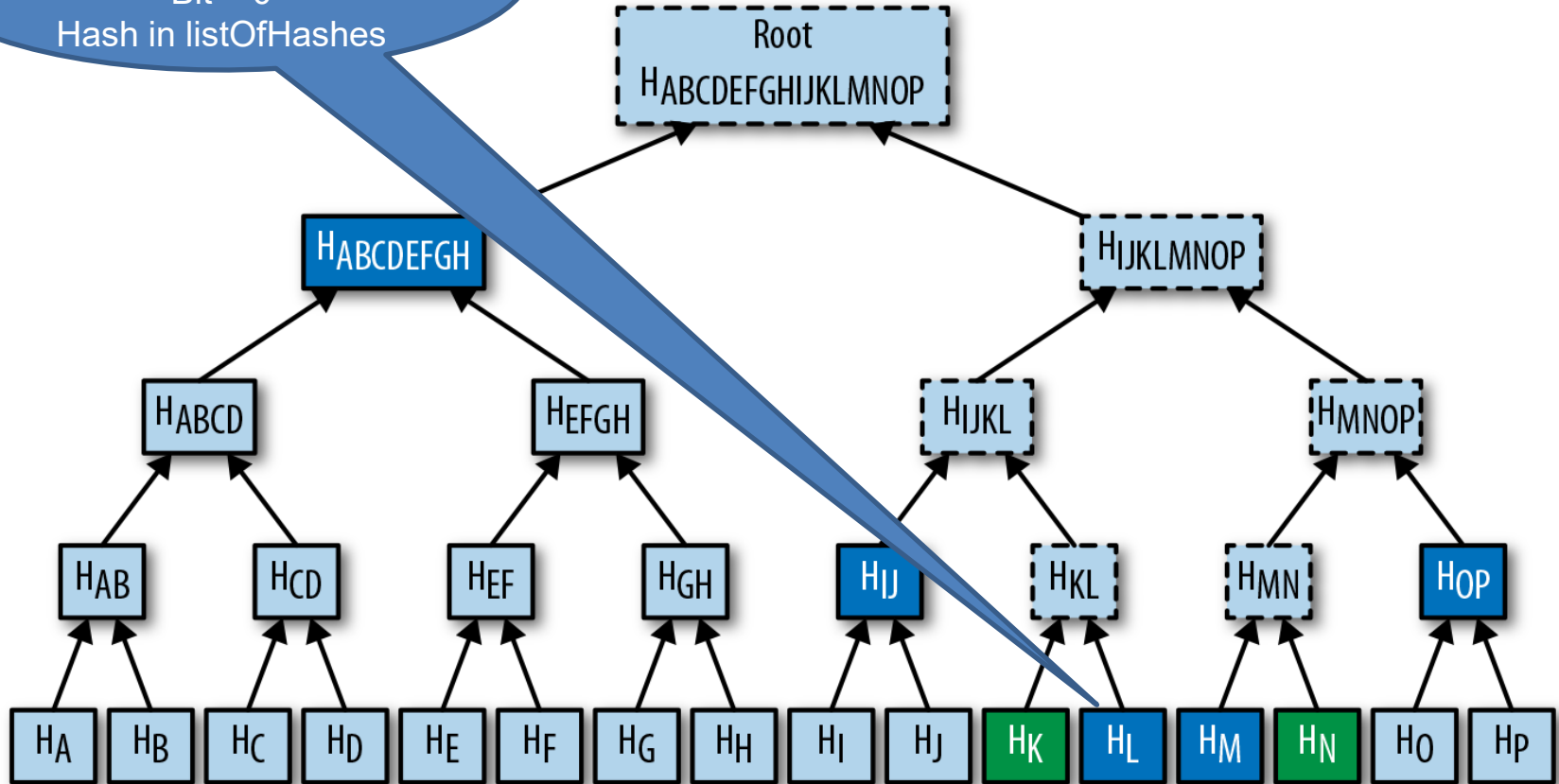
# Rules for flagBits

$H(K)$  – I'm interested  
Bit = 1  
 $H(K)$  in listOfHashes

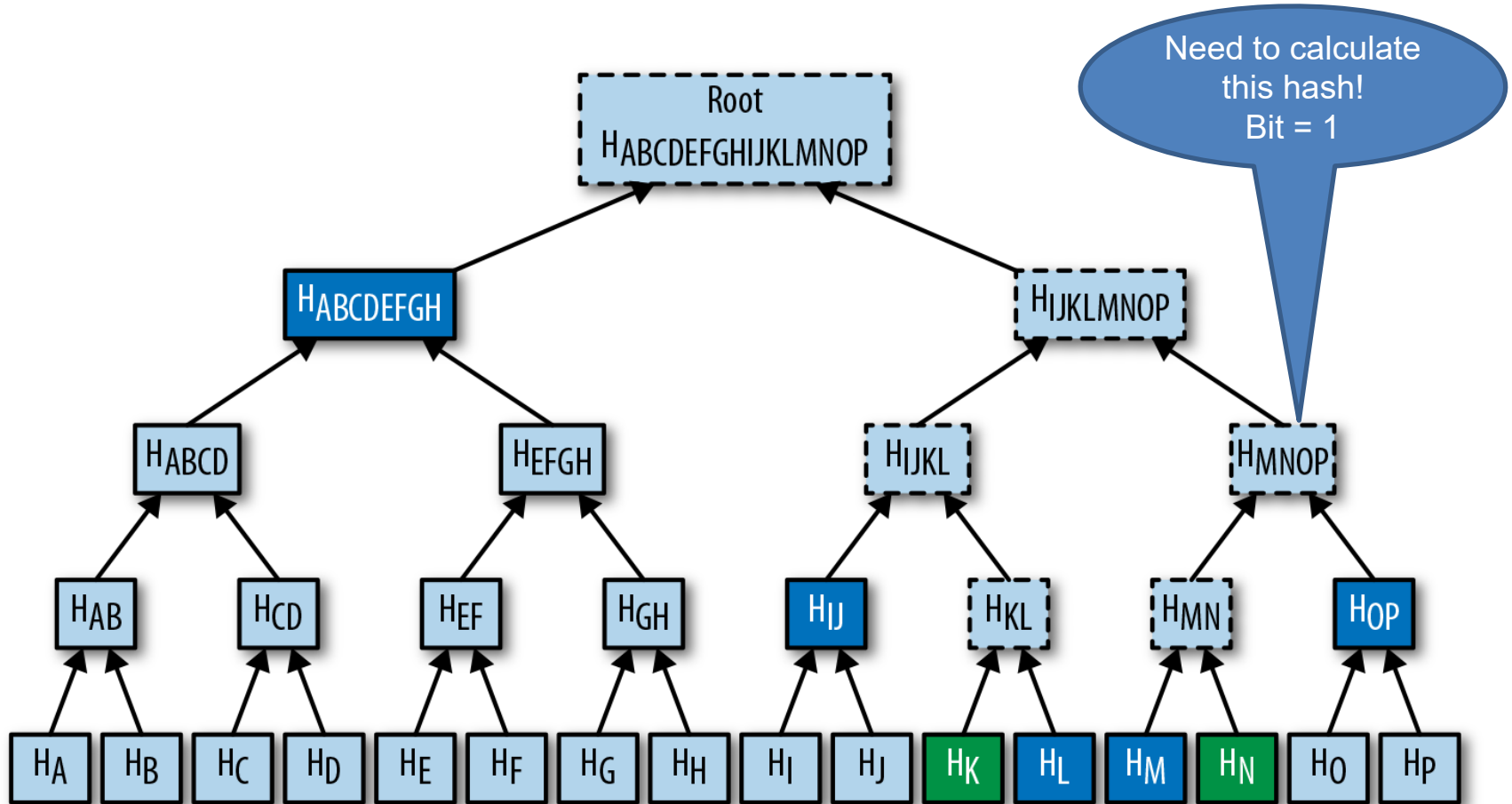


# Rules for flagBits

Need this hash  
for my Proof!  
Bit = 0  
Hash in listOfHashes



# Rules for flagBits

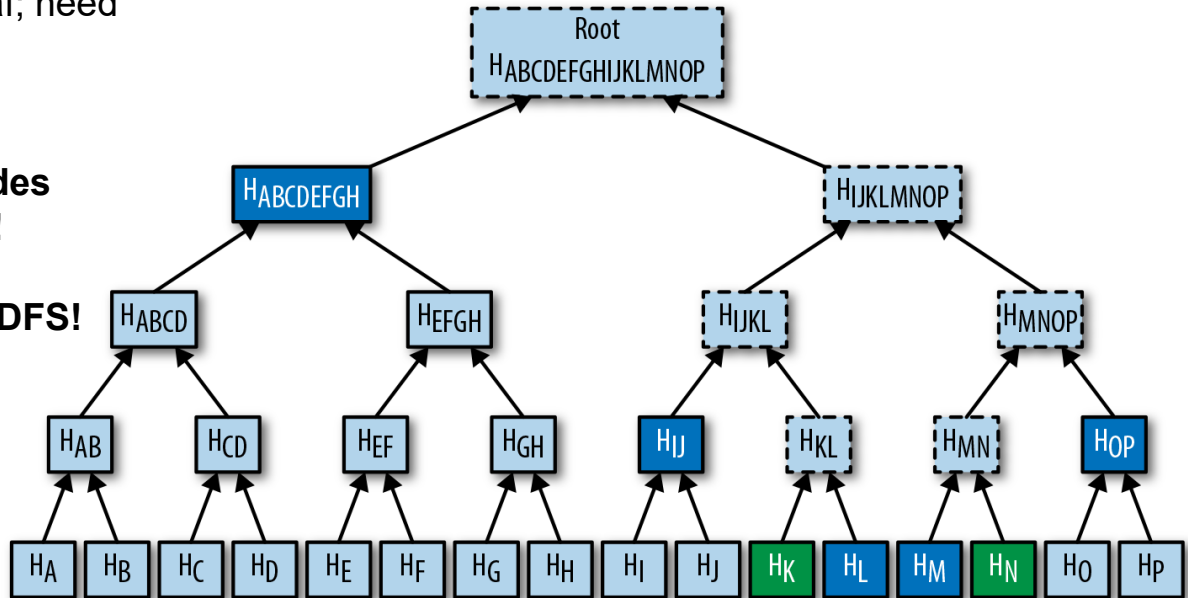




# Rules for flagBits

flagBits tell me:

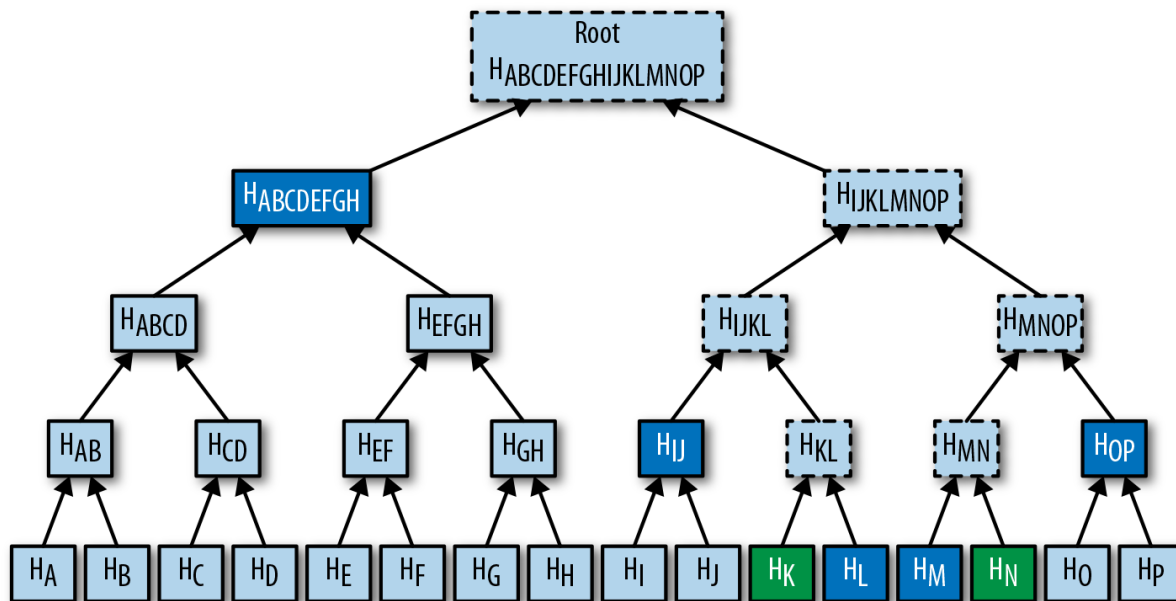
- Using DFS (node, left, right)
- If value is 0 no need to go down this subtree
- If value is 1 and  $lp0pm$  not a leaf; need to parse the subtree
- If  $l0m$  a leaf I need the hash
- **flagBits consider only the nodes needed to generate the Proof!**
- **And the rest is processed by DFS!**



# Rules for flagBits

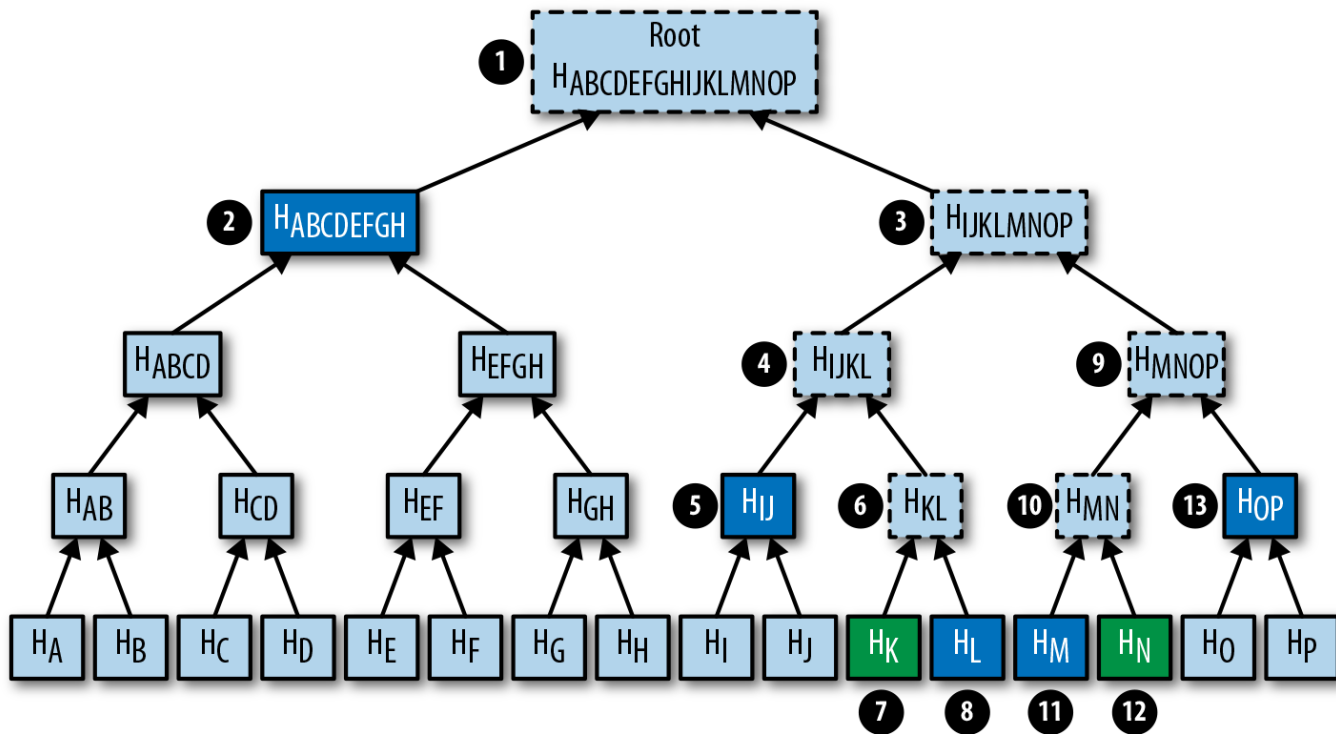
flagBits for this tree:

- 1 – root
- 0 – H(ABCDEFGH)
- 1 – H(IJKLMNOP)
- 1 – H(IJKL)
- 0 – H(IJ)
- 1 – H(KL)
- 1 – H(K)
- 0 – H(L)
- 1 – H(MNOP)
- 1 – H(MN)
- 0 – H(M)
- 1 – H(N)
- 0 – H(OP)



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

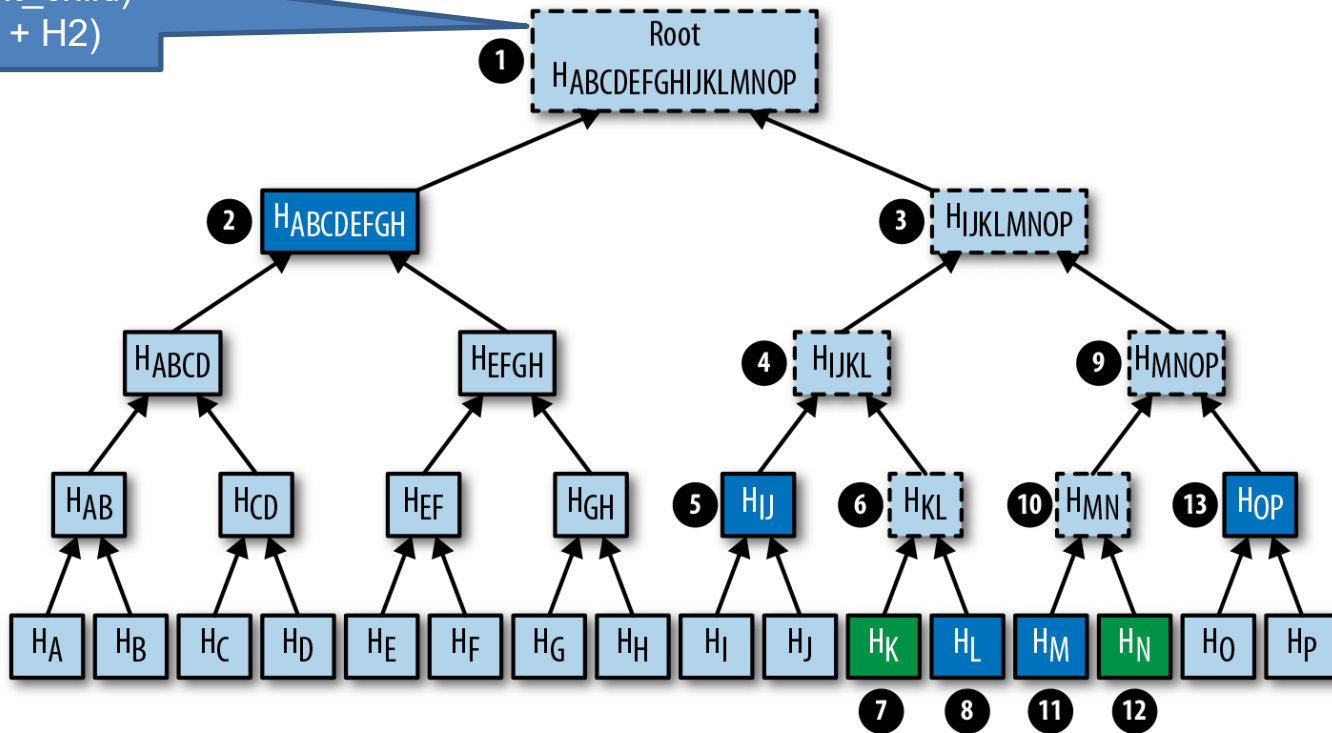
## How to do DFS using flagBits?

```

    Bit = 1
    H1 = DFS(left_child)
    H2 = DFS(right_child)
    return H(H1 + H2)

```

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

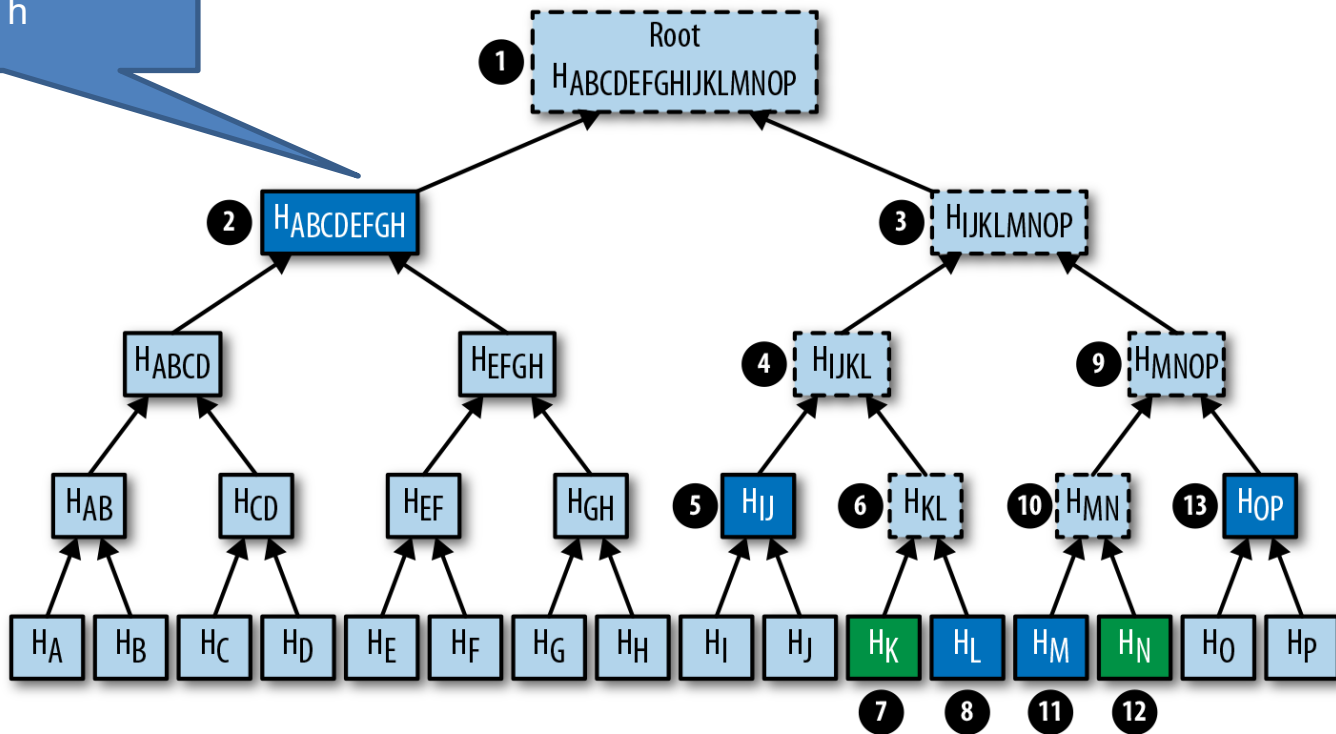


```
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]
```

# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

Bit = 0  
h = listOfHashes.pop(0)  
return h



flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

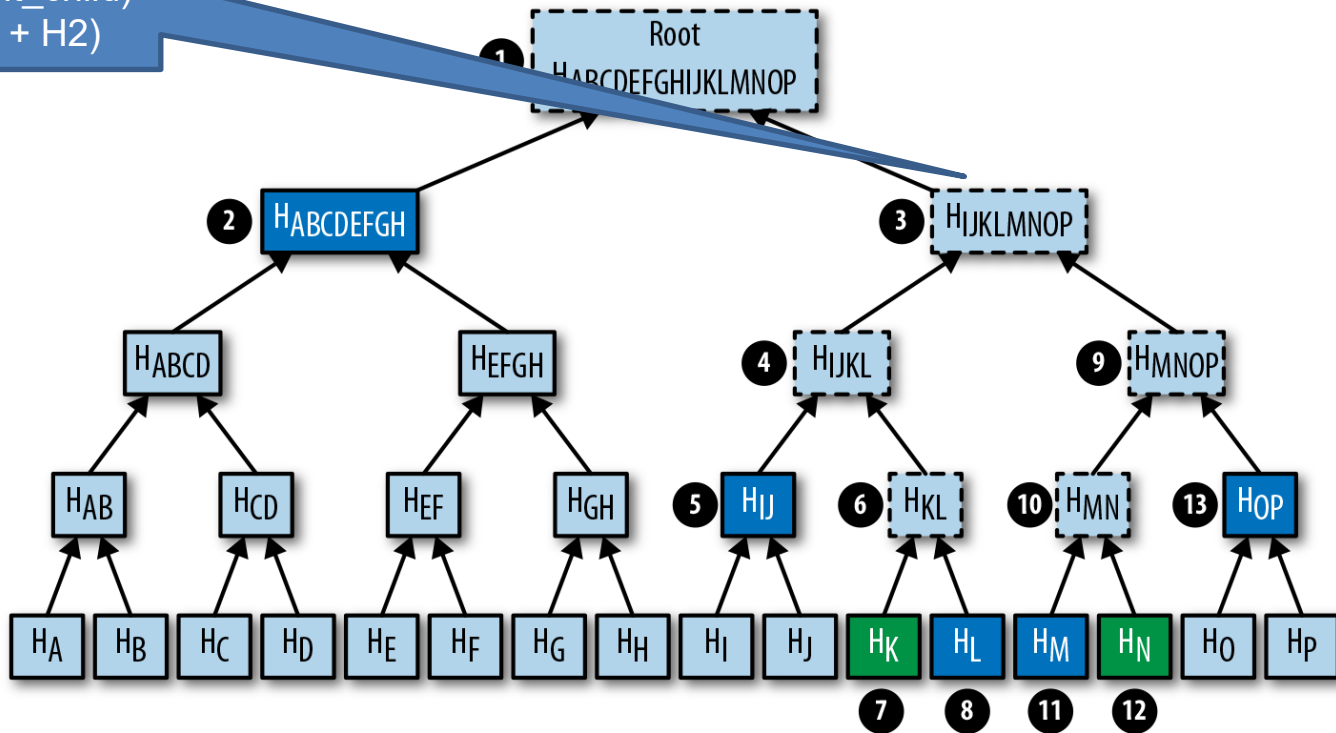
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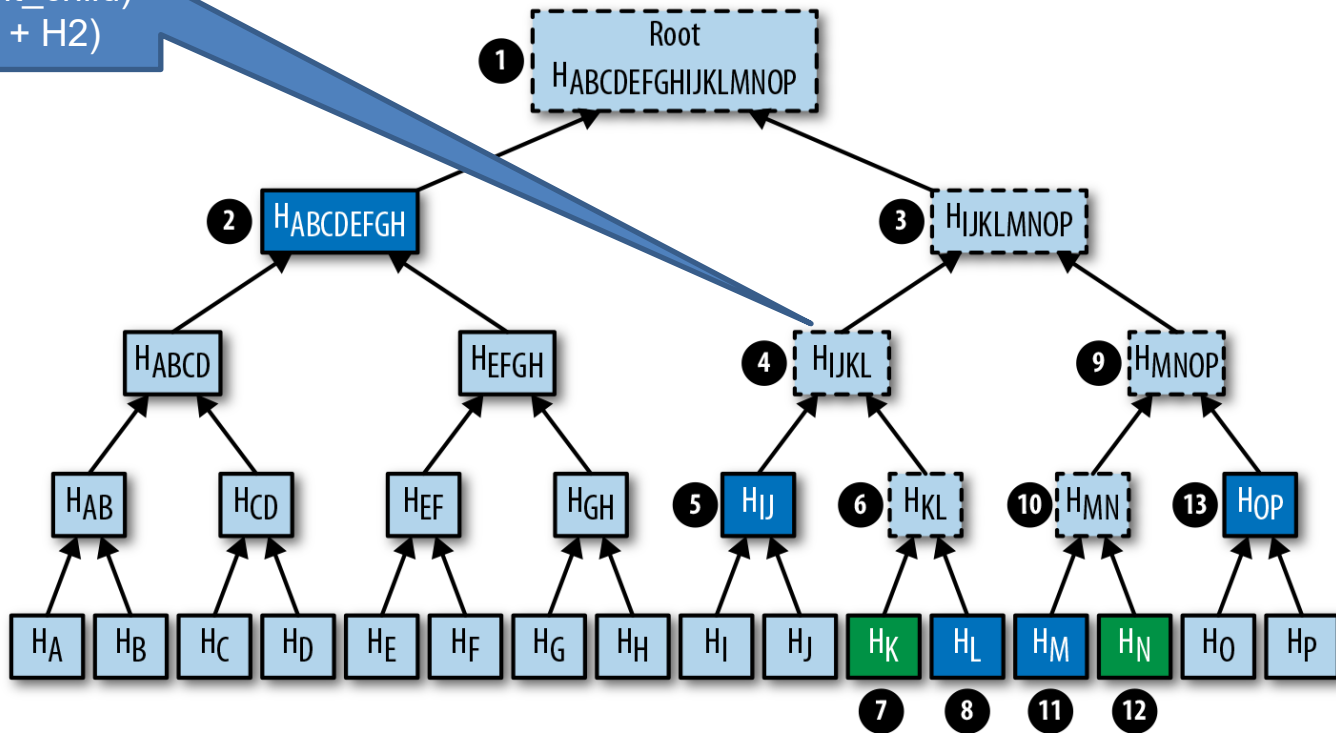


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flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]
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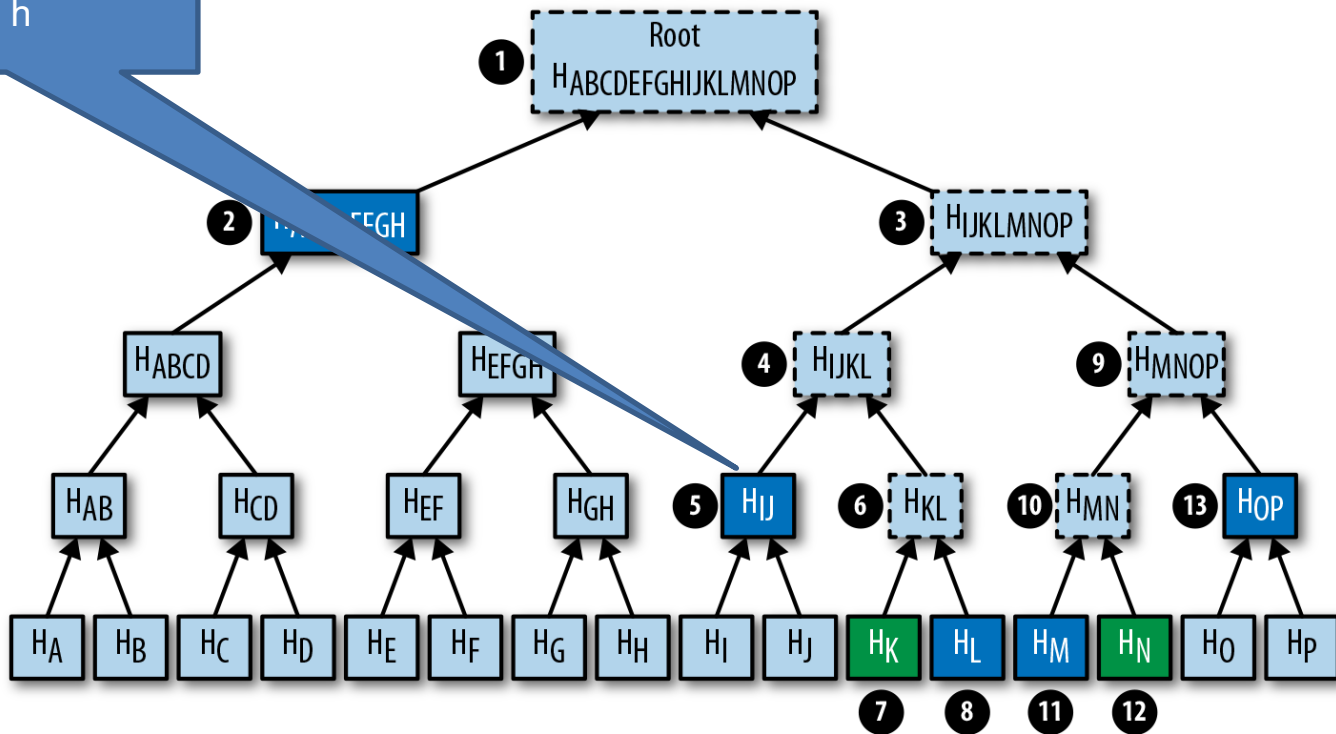
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# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Bit = 0  
h = listOfHashes.pop(0)  
return h

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

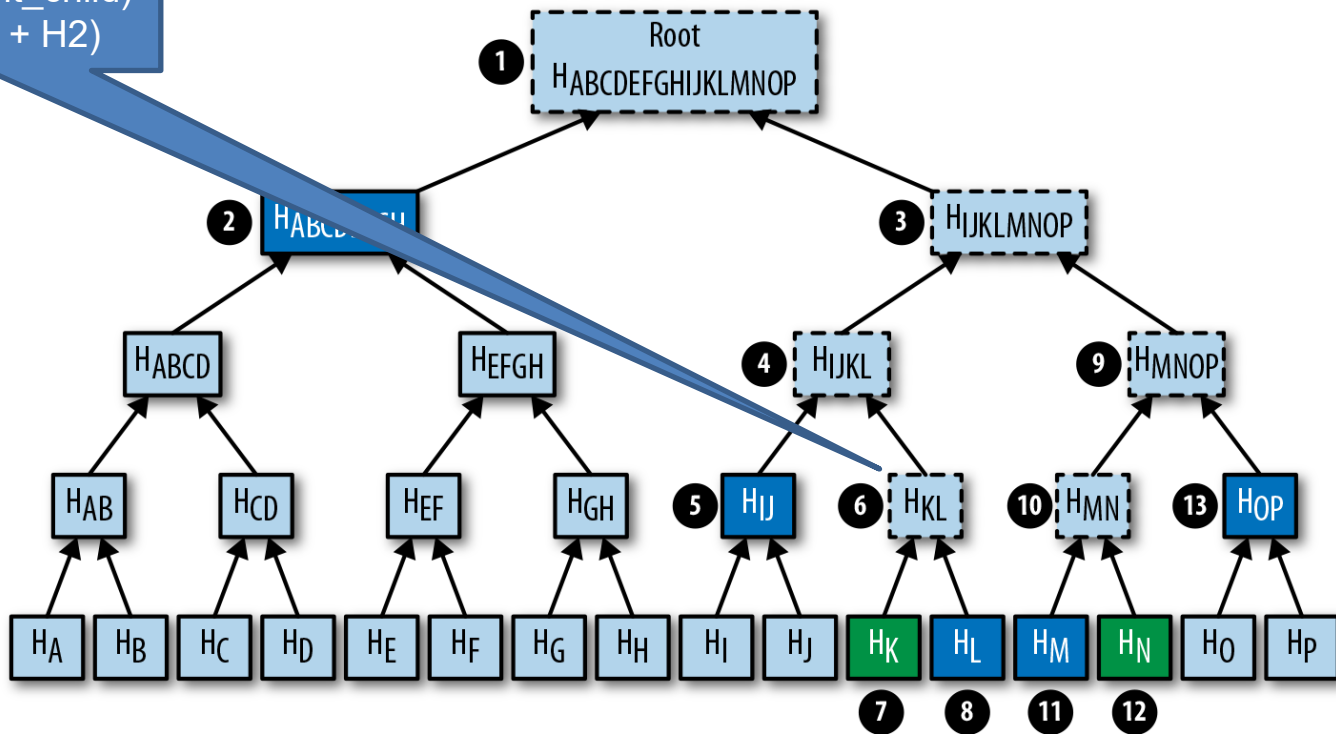




# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Bit = 1  
H1 = DFS(left\_child)  
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return H(H1 + H2)

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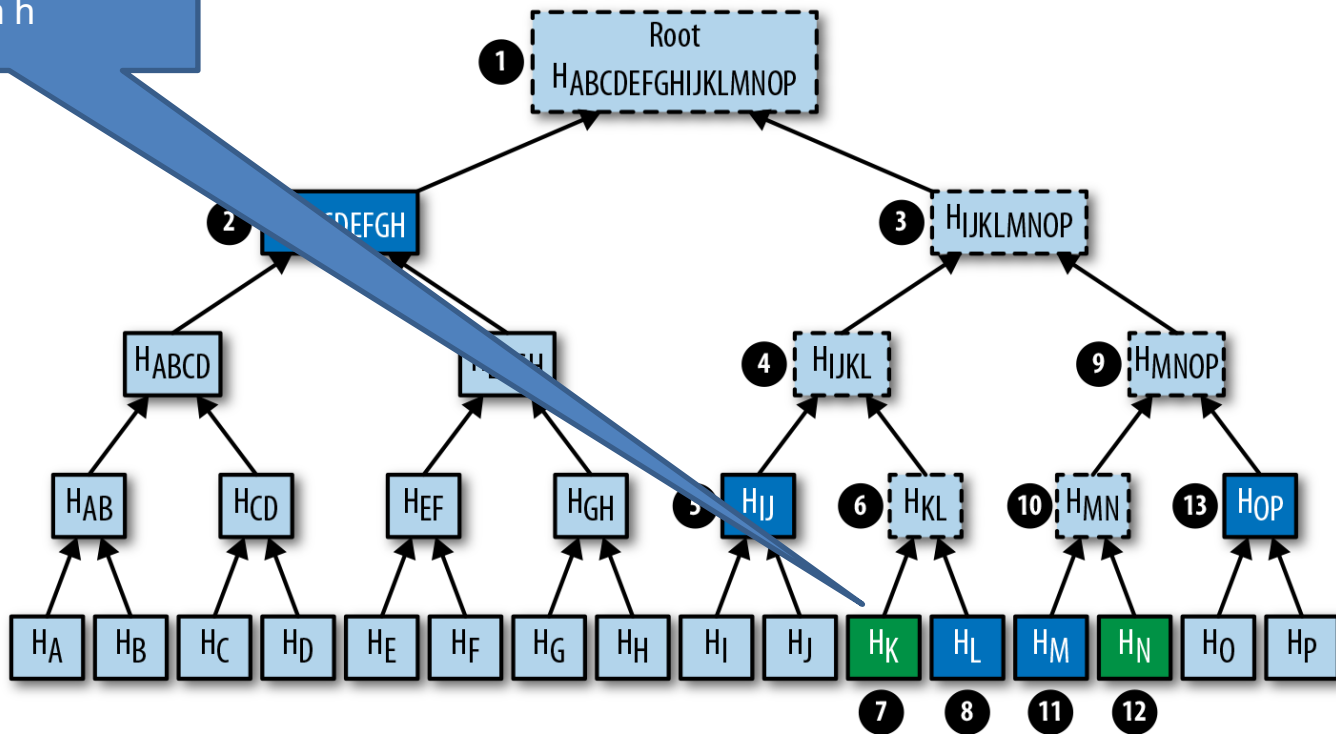


flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Bit = 1 and is a leaf  
h = listOfHashes.pop0()  
return h

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



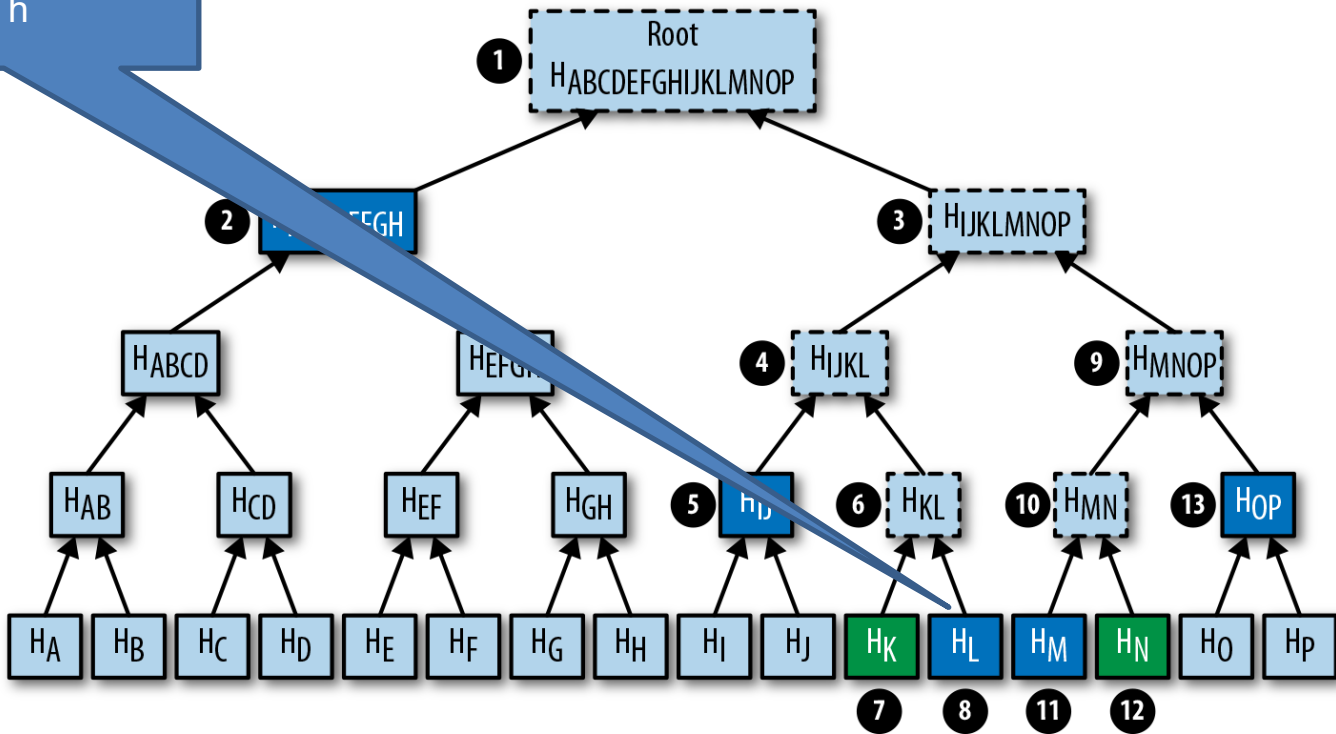
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]



1000000

```
Bit = 0
h = listOfHashes.pop(0)
return h
```

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

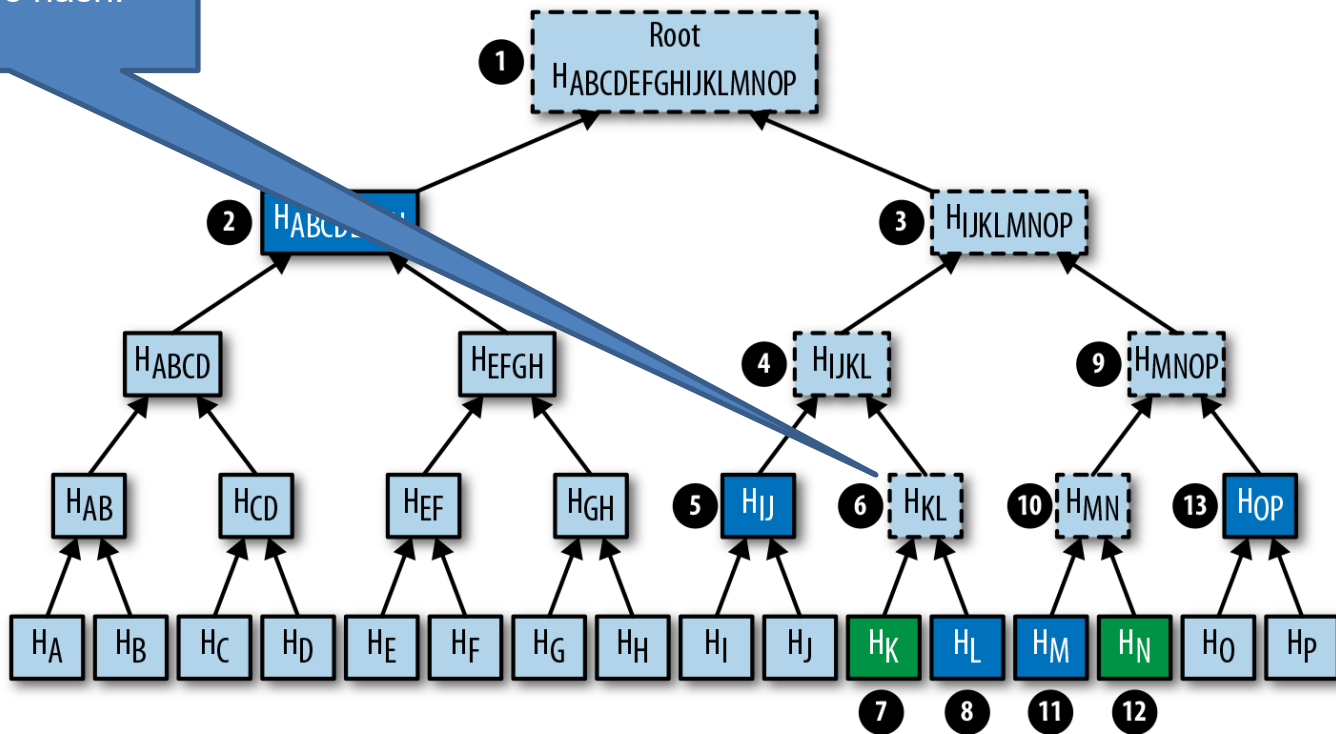


```
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]
```

# How to do DFS using flagBits?

The node can now compute the hash!

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

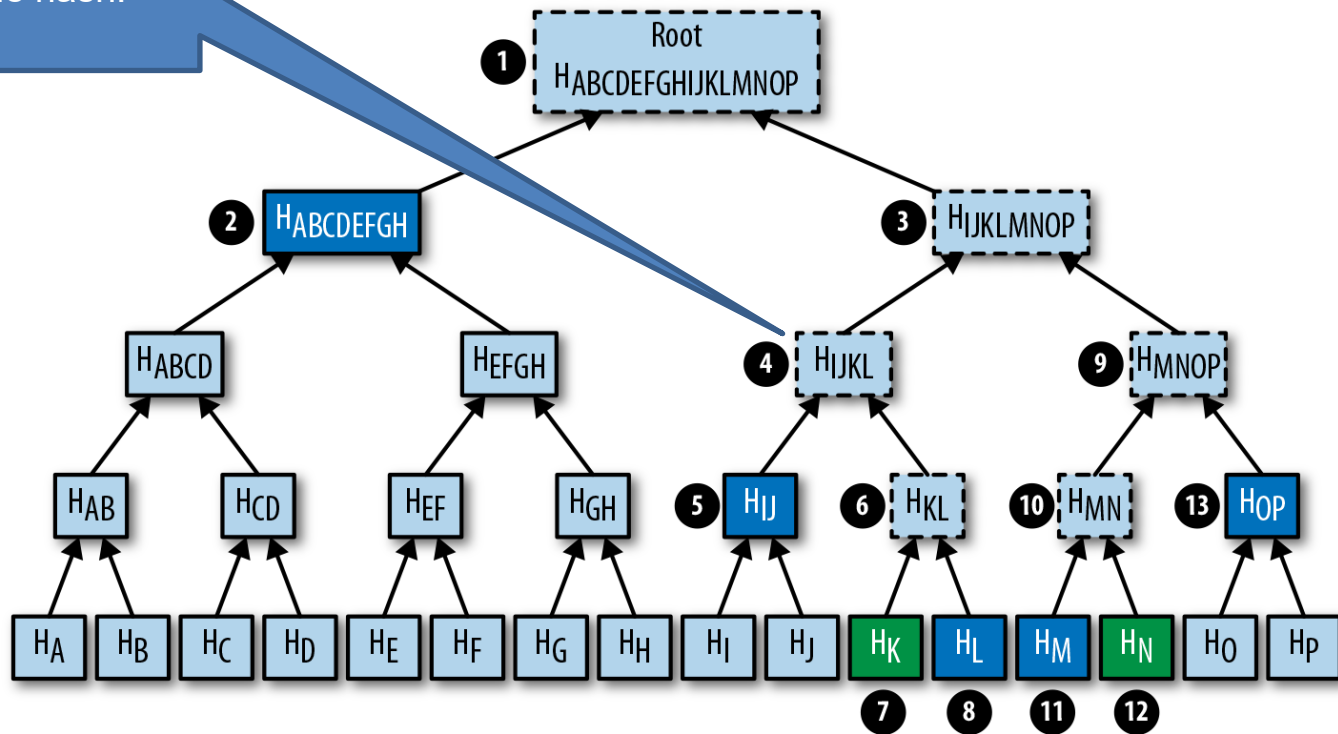


flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

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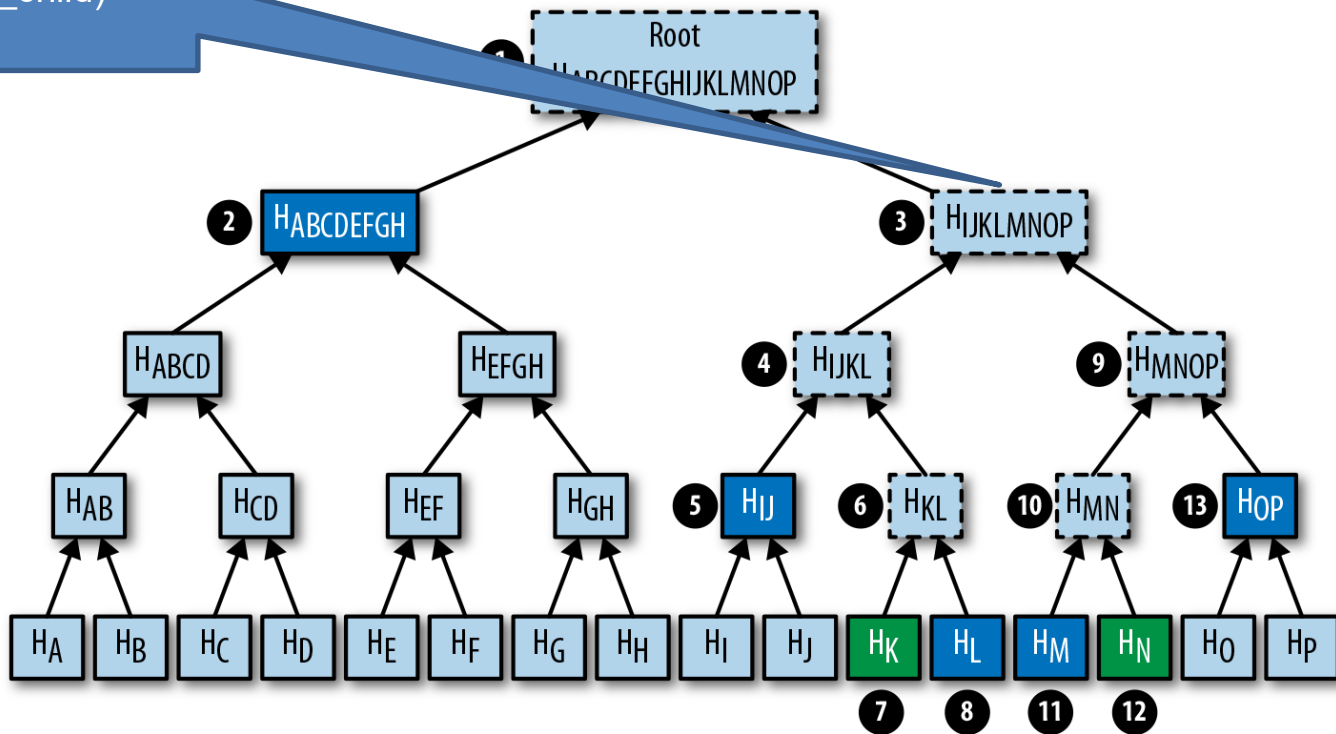
Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Still processing  
DFS(right\_child)

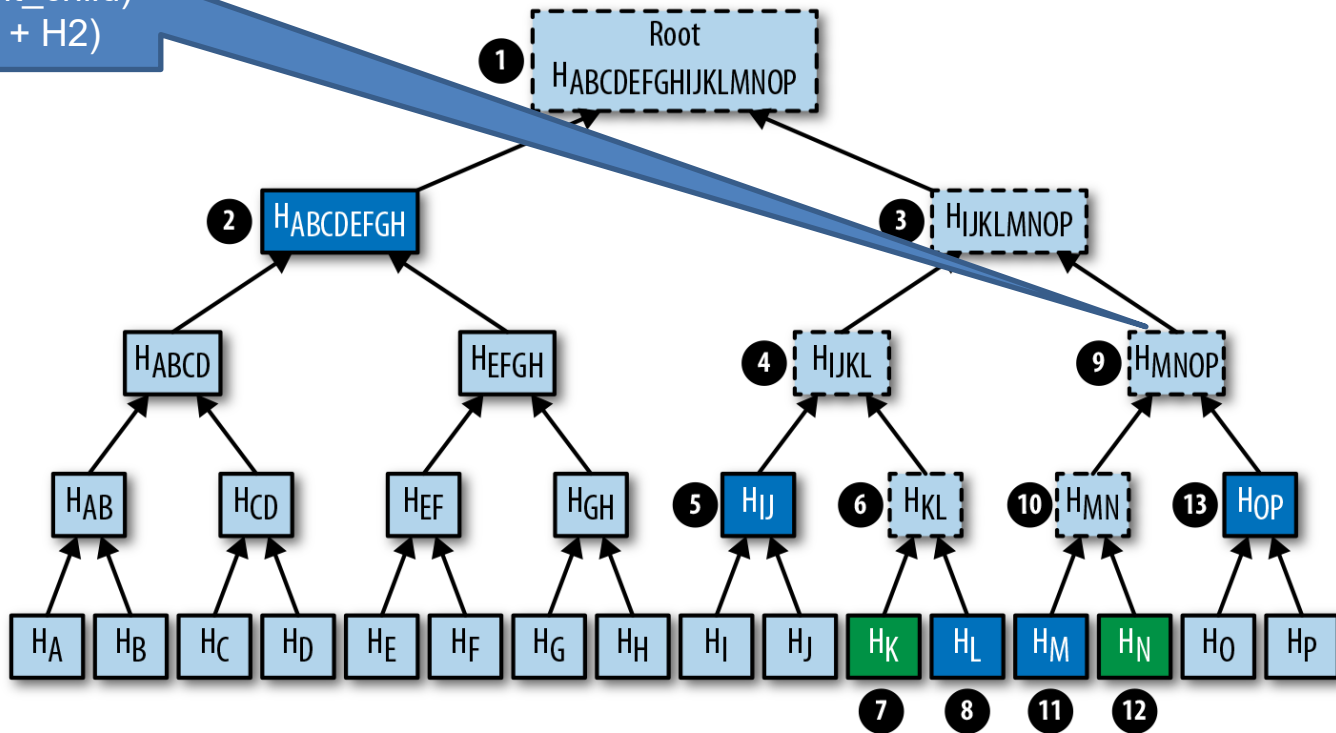
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# How to do DFS using flagBits?

```
Bit = 1  
H1 = DFS(left_child)  
H2 = DFS(right_child)  
return H(H1 + H2)
```

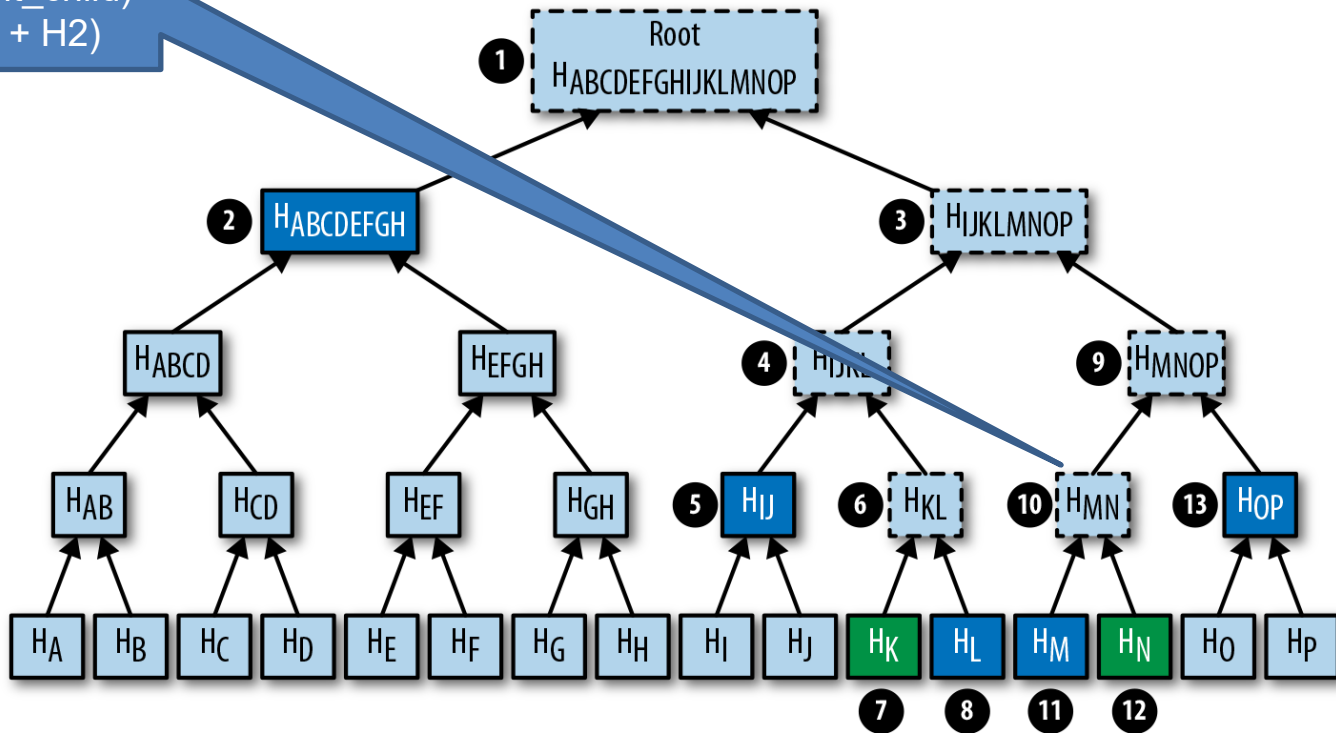
Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



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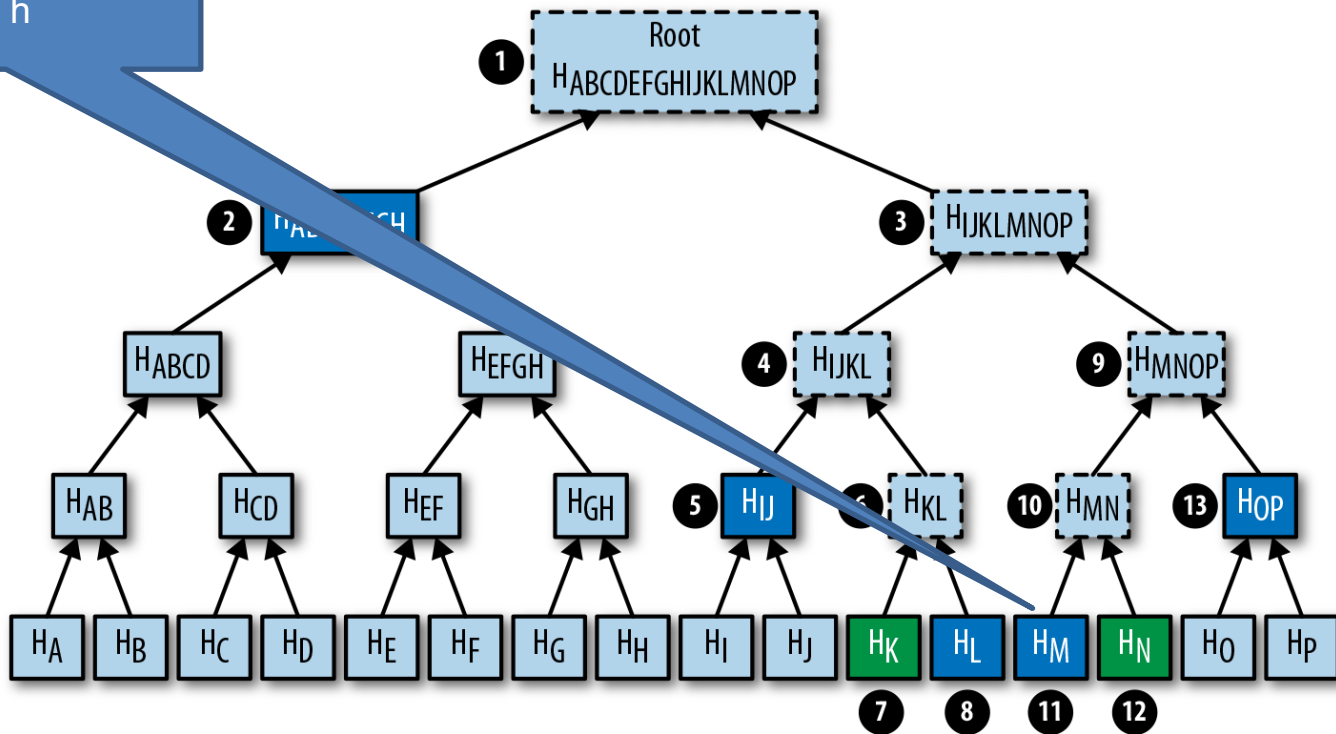
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Bit = 0  
h = listOfHashes.pop(0)  
return h

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

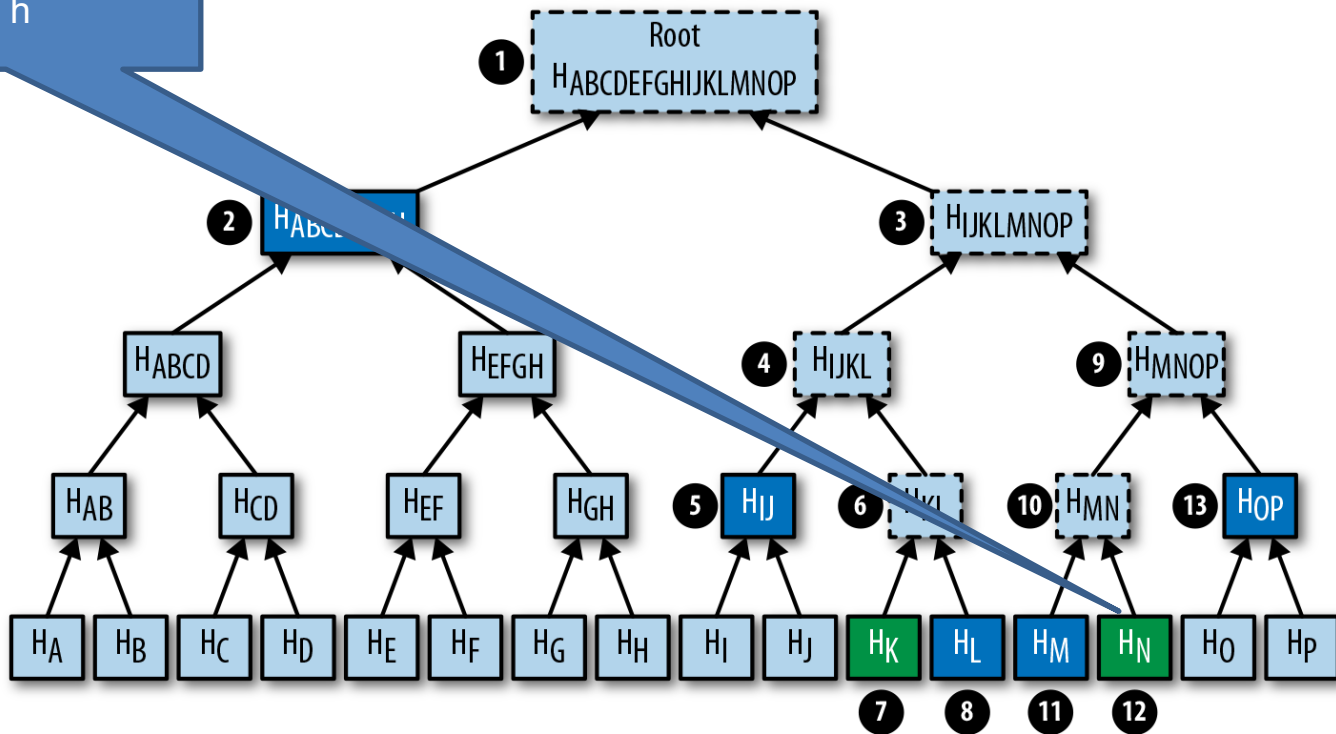


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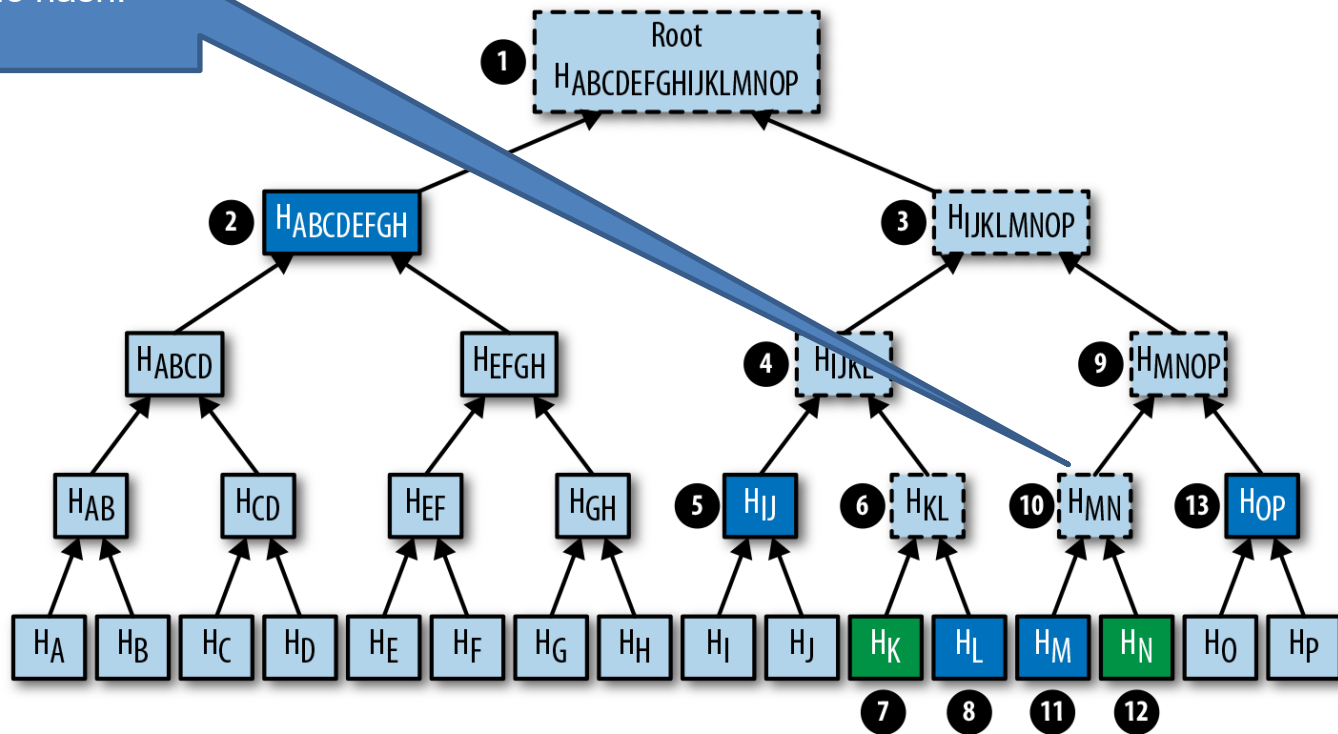
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

The node can now compute the hash!

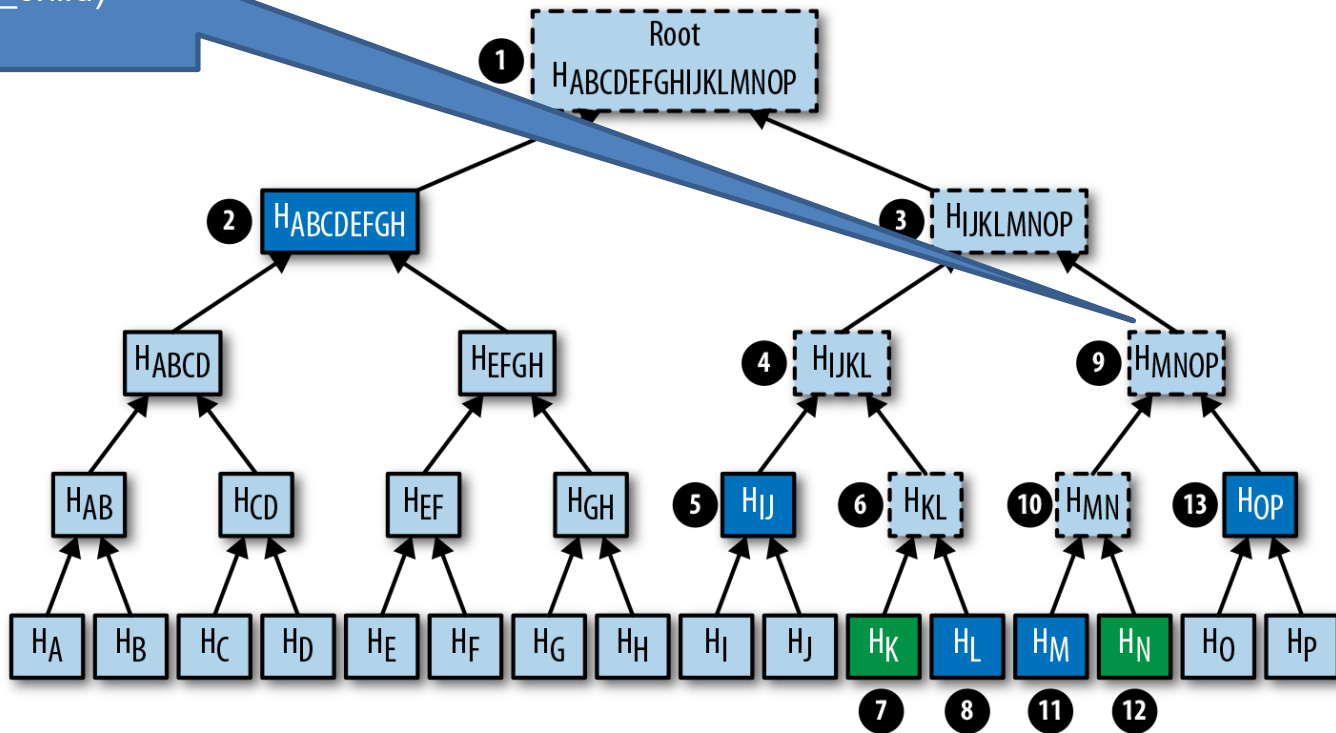
Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

Still processing  
DFS(right\_child)

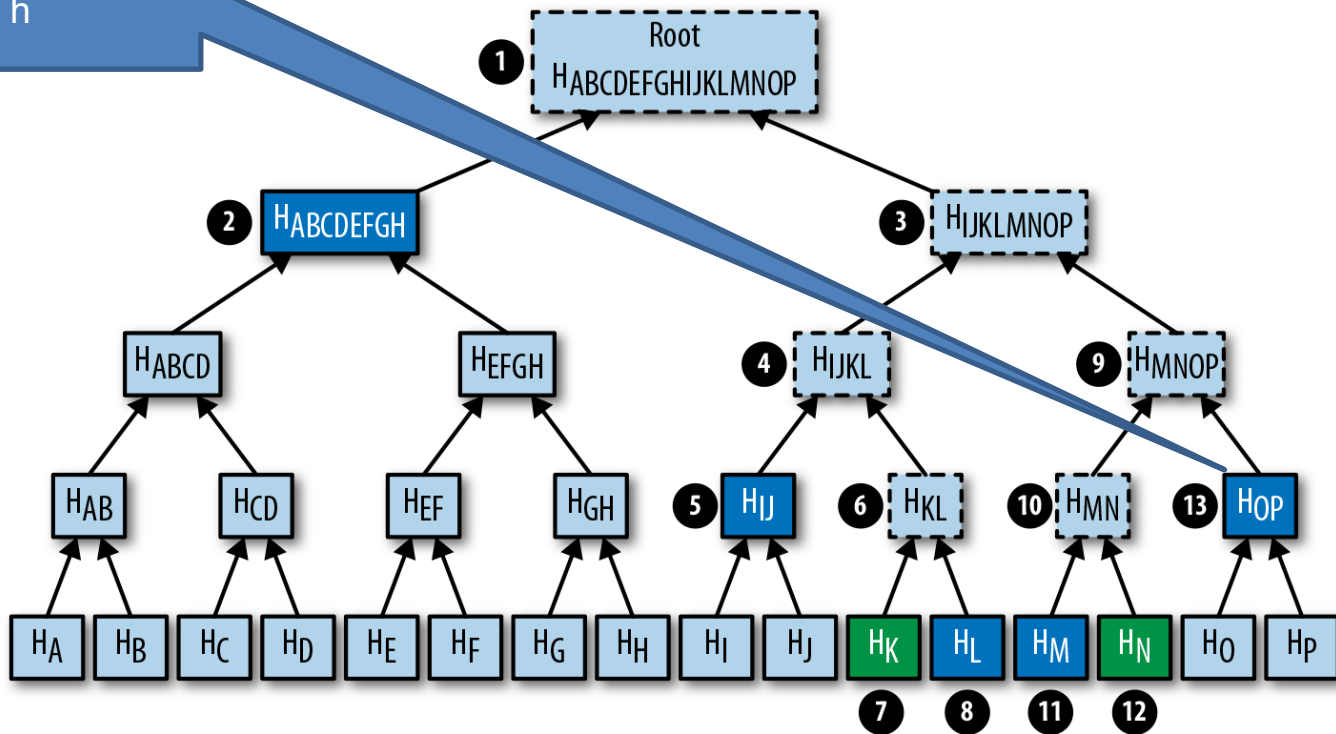
Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

```
Bit = 1  
h = listOfHashes.pop(0)  
return h
```

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

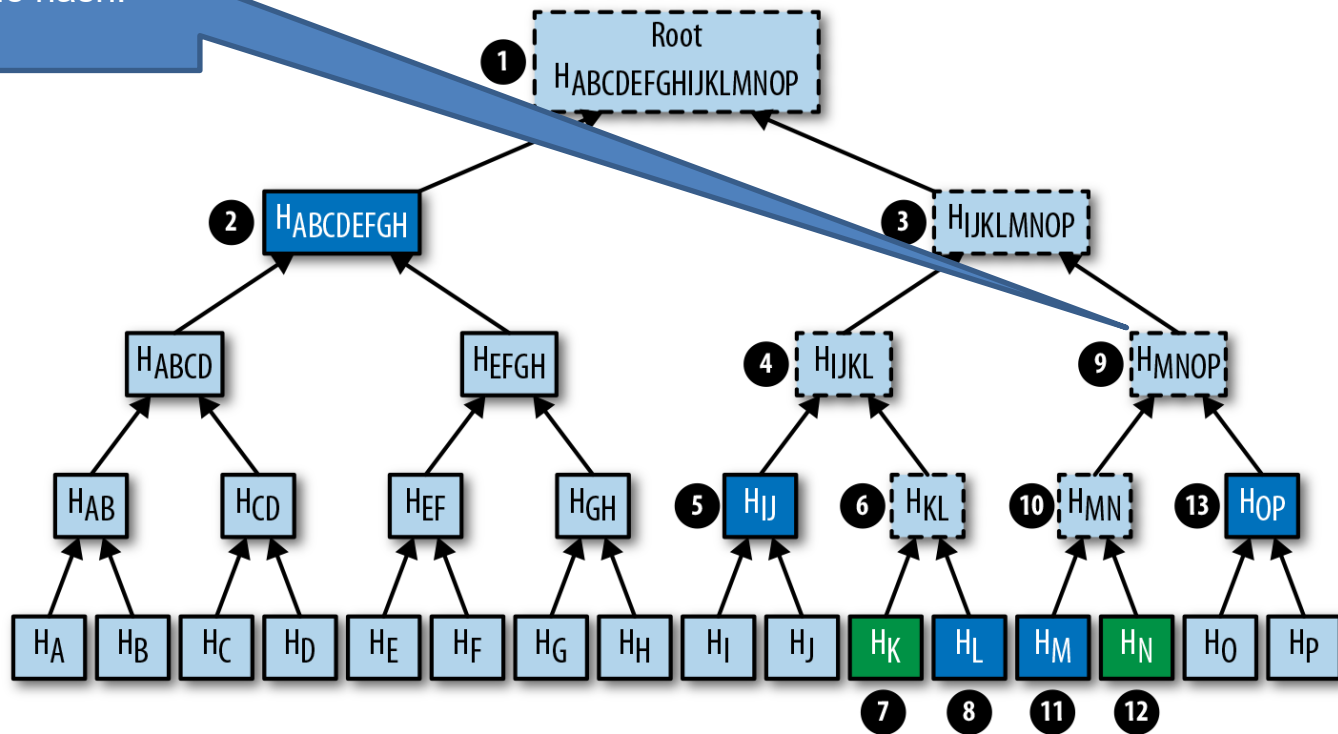


flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

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The node can now compute the hash!

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

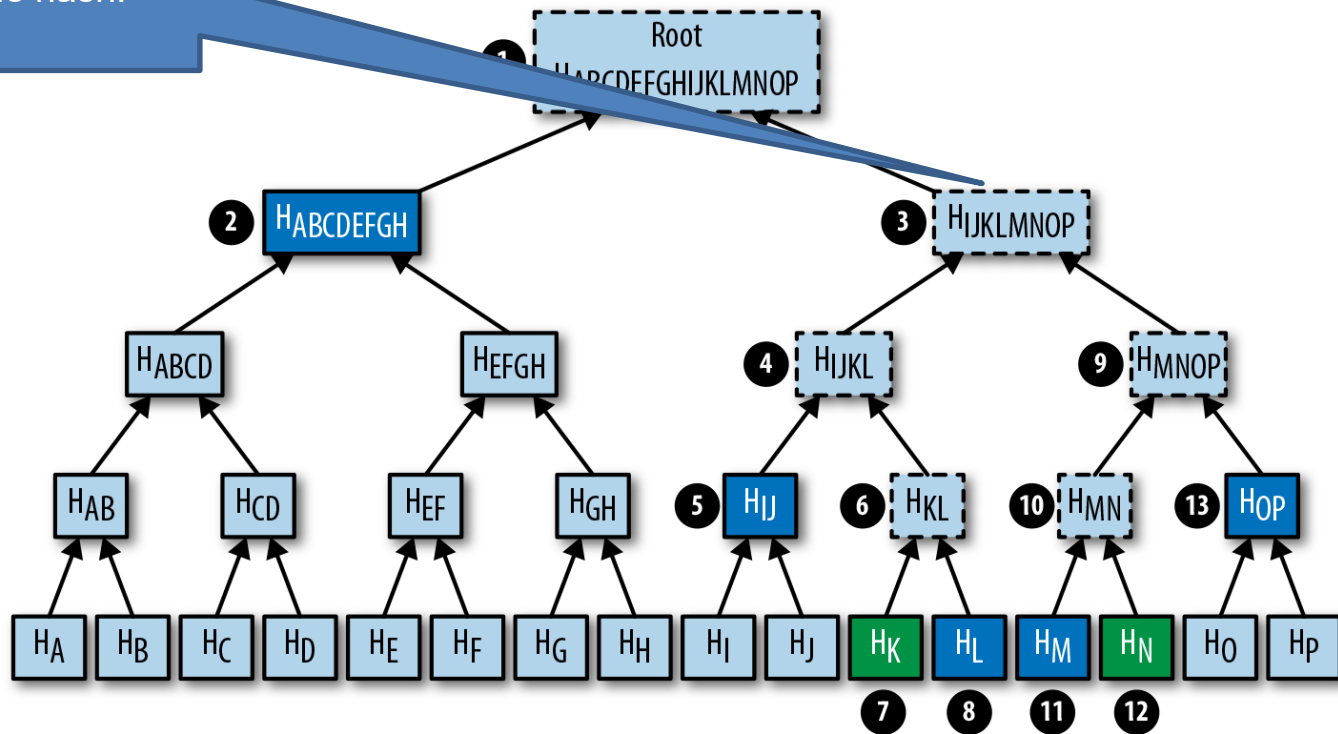


flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

# How to do DFS using flagBits?

The node can now compute the hash!

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

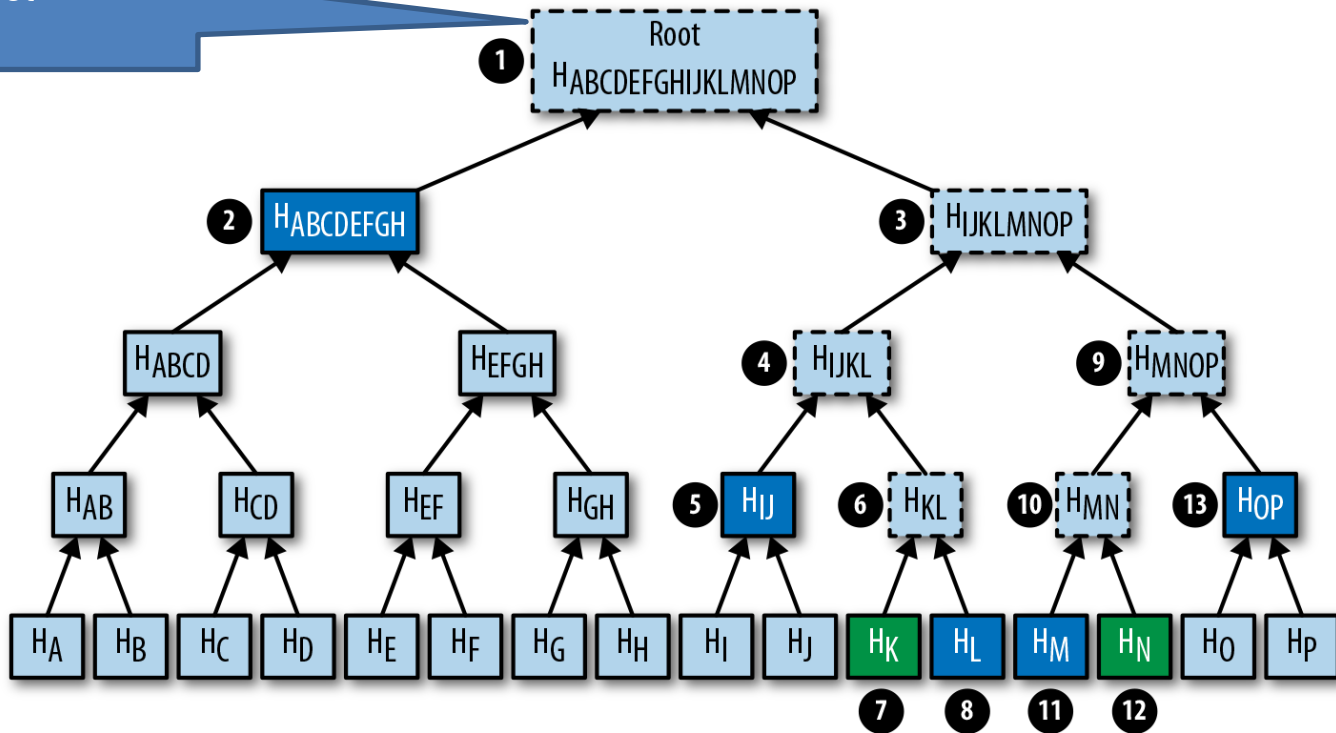


flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

# How to do DFS using flagBits?

We can compute the root

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



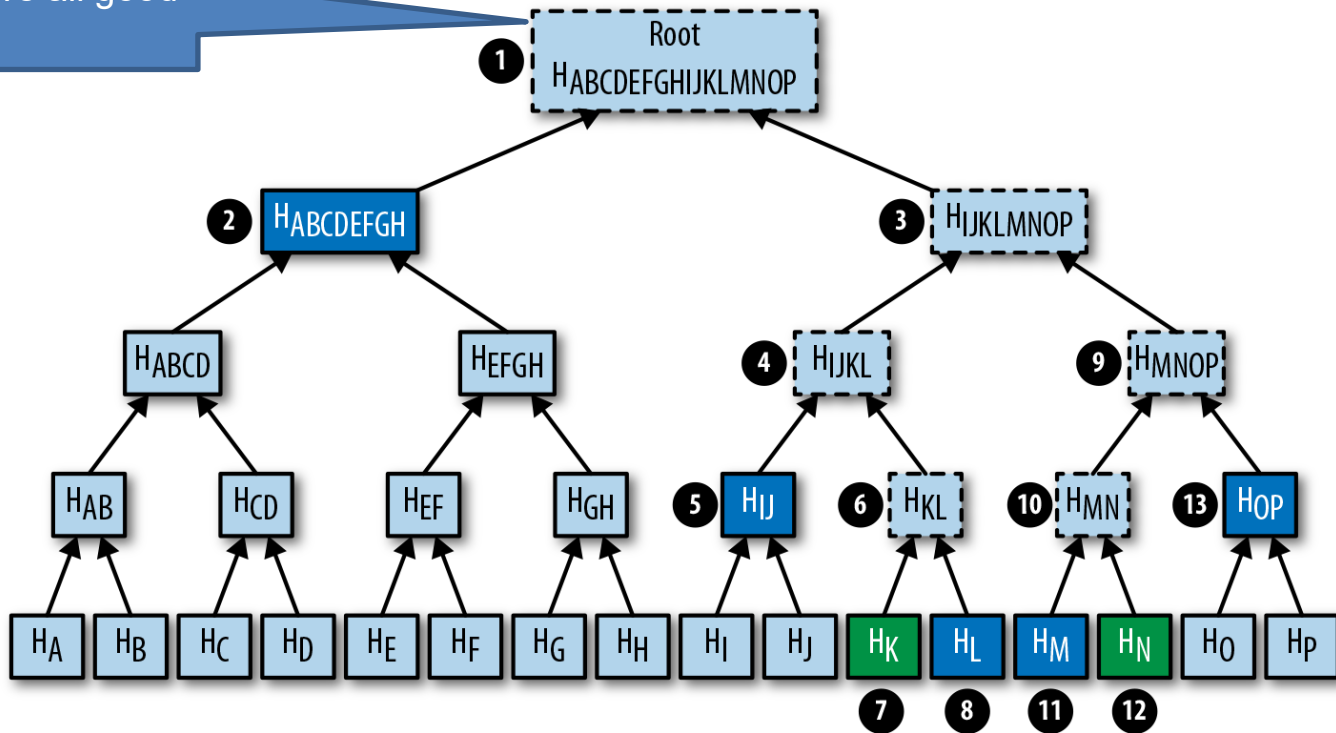
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]



# How to do DFS using flagBits?

If the hash is equal to the one we have all good

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)



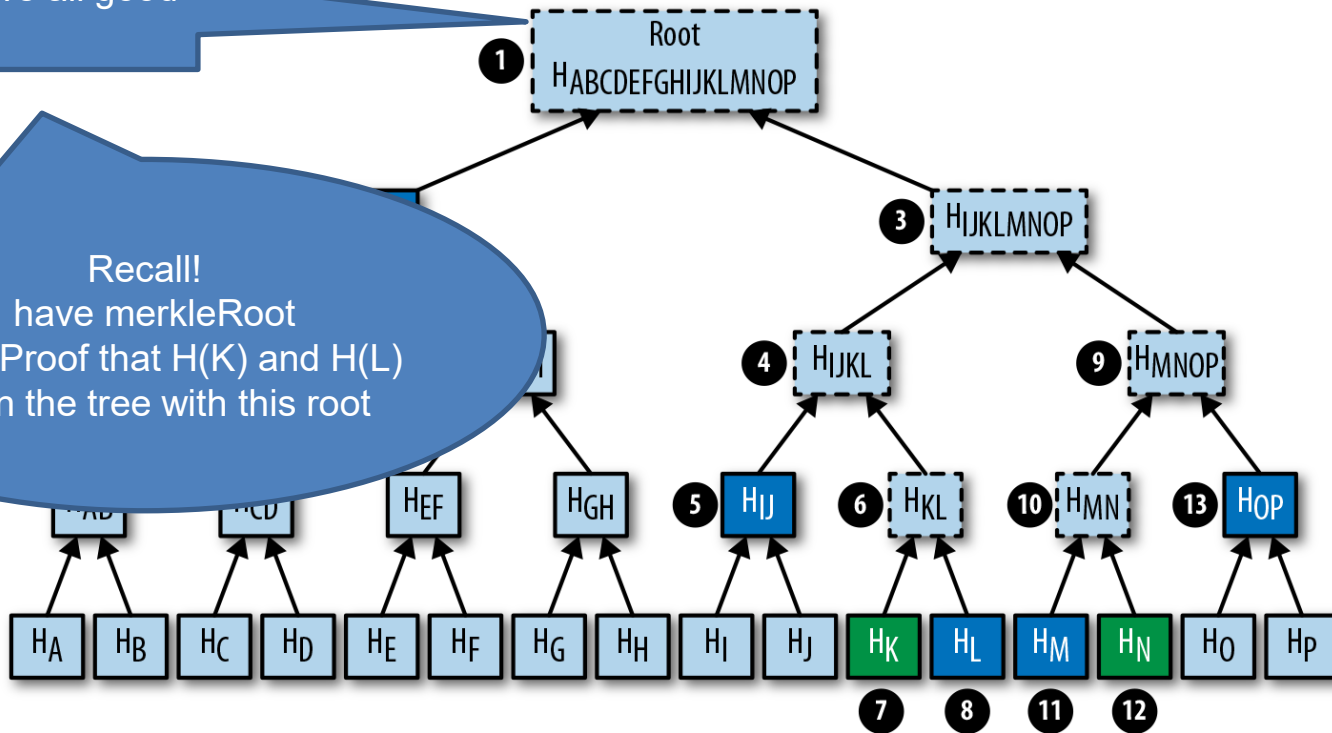
flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

# How to do DFS using flagBits?

If the hash is equal to the one we have all good

Proof = (nrLeaves, listOfHashes, flagBits)

Recall!  
I have merkleRoot  
I need Proof that H(K) and H(L)  
Are in the tree with this root



flagBits = [1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0]

# Practice time!

- Now we need to implement all this!

# References

- Jimmy Song, Programming Bitcoin, chapter 11