Transaction mechanism of Bitcoin

How Bitcoin works?

Content

We will define two (centralized) cryptocurrencies:

- Goofycoin (a bad one)
- Scroogecoin (a not so bad one, but still a bad one)

Participants

Goofy



Participants

Goofy



Alice



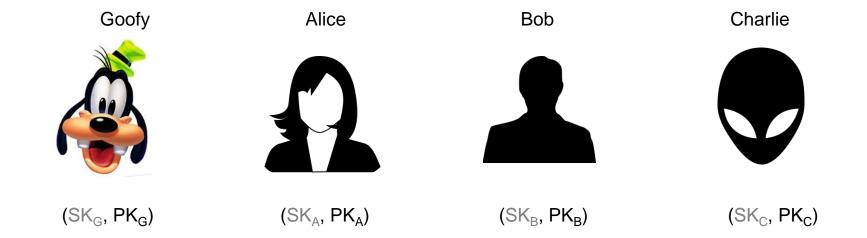
Bob



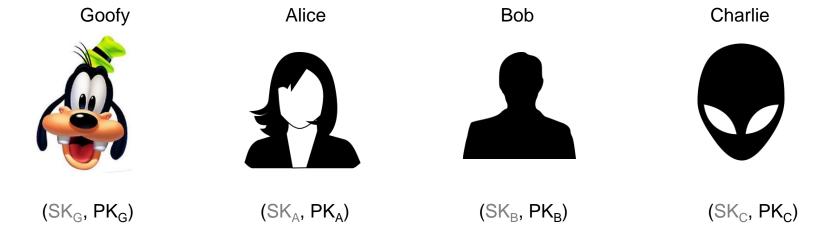
Charlie



Participants



Participants



No need to register

We only need to know PK_G

Three rules

- 1. Creating a goofycoin
- 2. Transfering a goofycoin
- 3. Verifying that a goofycoin is valid



 (SK_G, PK_G)

Creating a goofycoin



Creating a goofycoin

CreateCoin [UniqueCoinID]

Creating a goofycoin



 (SK_G, PK_G)

Signed SK_G

CreateCoin [UniqueCoinID]



Creating a goofycoin

Signed SK_G

CreateCoin [UniqueCoinID]

Goofy is the owner of every new goofycoin!!!



(SK_G, PK_G)

Creating a goofycoin

Creating a goofycoin



(SK_G, PK_G)

Signature of "CreateCoin CoinID(27)" with SK_G



Creating a goofycoin

Signature of "CreateCoin CoinID(27)" with SK_G

CreateCoin CoinID(27)

Goofy ows goofycoin CoinID(27)

Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)



(SK_G, PK_G)

Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)



(SK_G, PK_G)

Signed SK_G

Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)



(SK_G, PK_G)

Coin27

Signed SK_G

Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)

Pay to PK_A: Hp(Coin27)



 (SK_G, PK_G)

Coin27

Signed SK_G

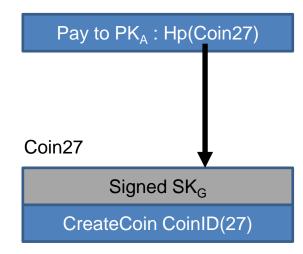
Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)



(SK_G, PK_G)



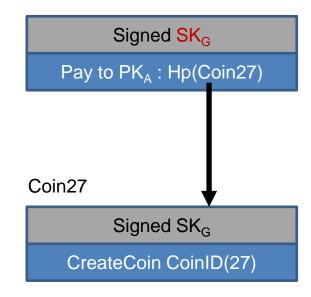
Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)



(SK_G, PK_G)



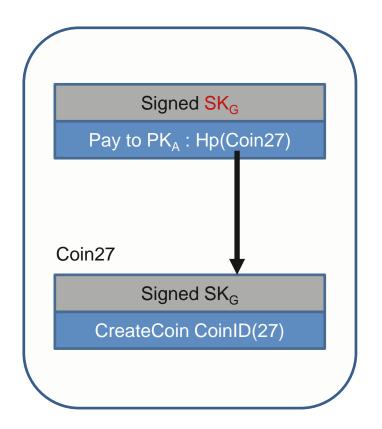
Transfers



 (SK_A, PK_A)



(SK_G, PK_G)



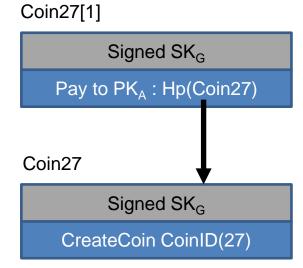
Alice is the owner of the goofycoin with ID 27

Transfers



Transfers





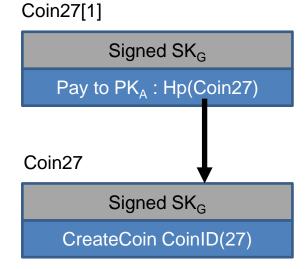


Transfers



 (SK_C, PK_C)







Transfers



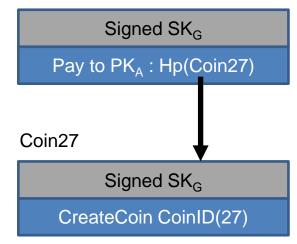
 (SK_C, PK_C)



Coin27[1]



 (SK_A, PK_A)

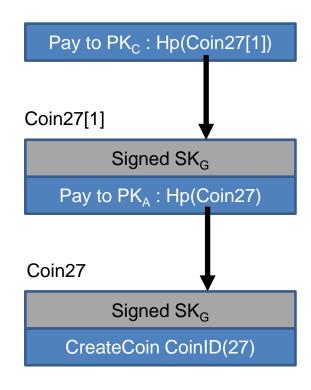


Transfers



 (SK_C, PK_C)



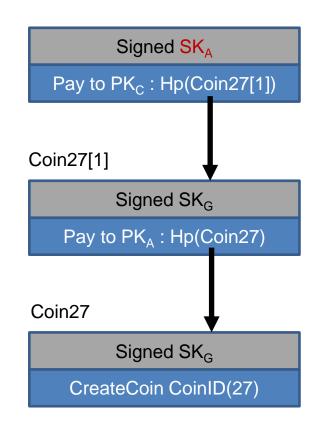


Transfers



 (SK_C, PK_C)



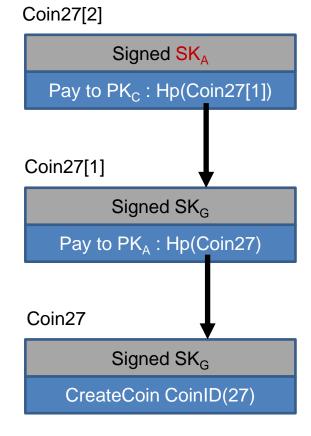


Transfers



(SK_C, PK_C)



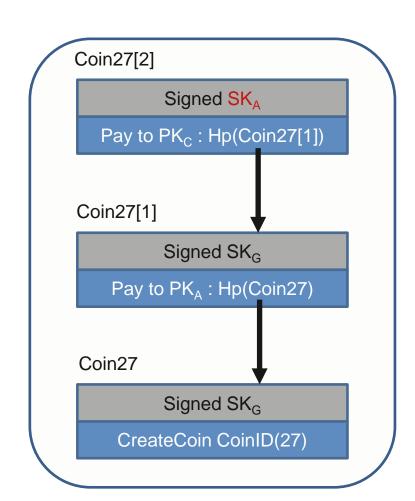




(SK_C, PK_C)



 (SK_A, PK_A)



Rule 2

Transfers

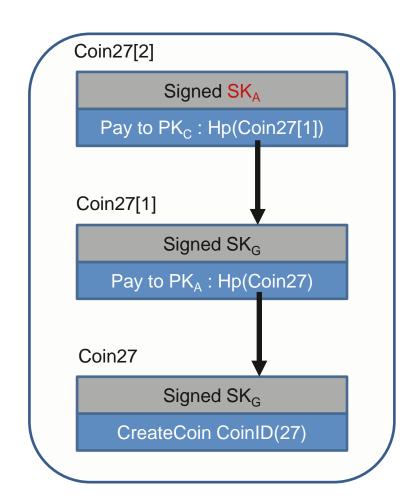
Verification



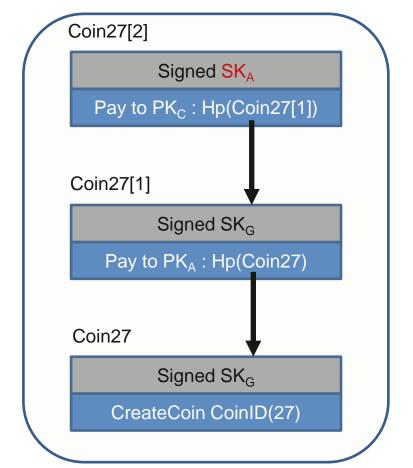
 (SK_C, PK_C)

Verification





Verification



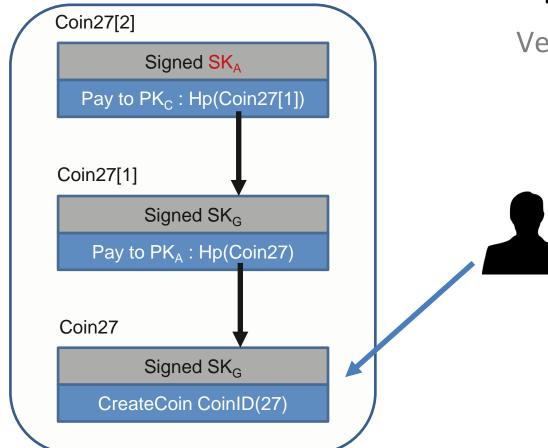


 $(\mathsf{SK}_\mathsf{C},\,\mathsf{PK}_\mathsf{C})$



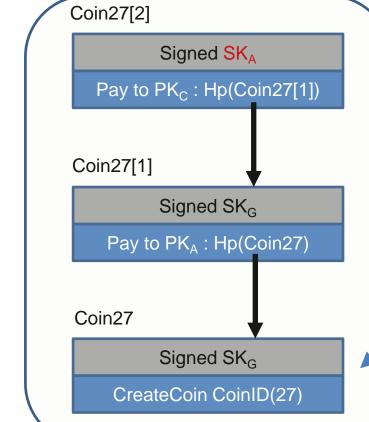
Verification





Verification

Created by Goofy (OK)



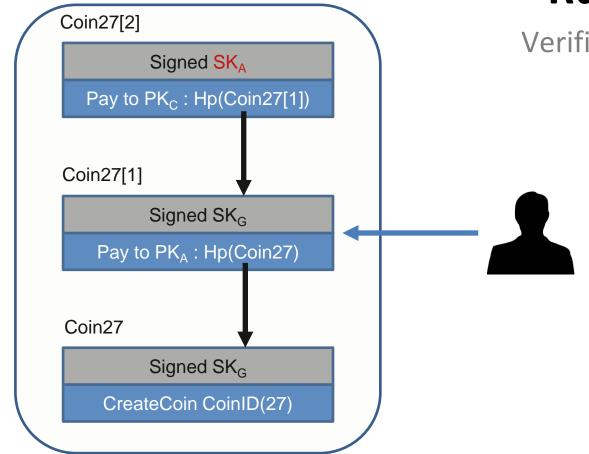


(SK_C, PK_C)

Verification



 (SK_C, PK_C)

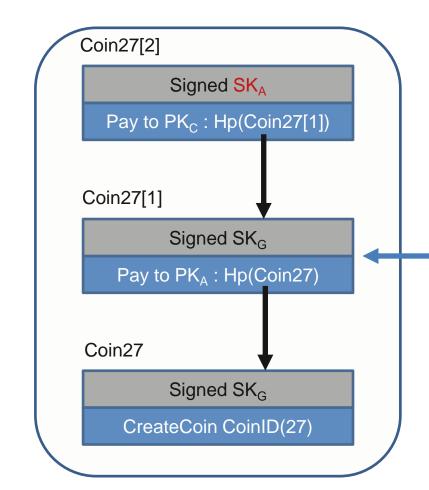


Verification

Signed by Goofy, hash pointer OK



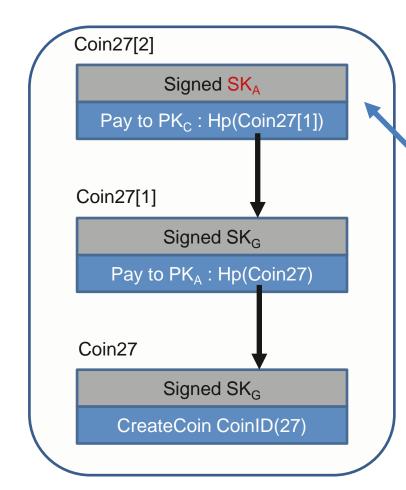
(SK_C, PK_C)



Rule 3

Verification





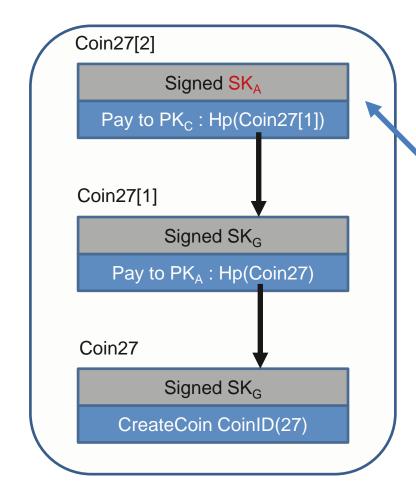
Rule 3

Verification

Signed by Alice, Hp OK



(SK_C, PK_C)



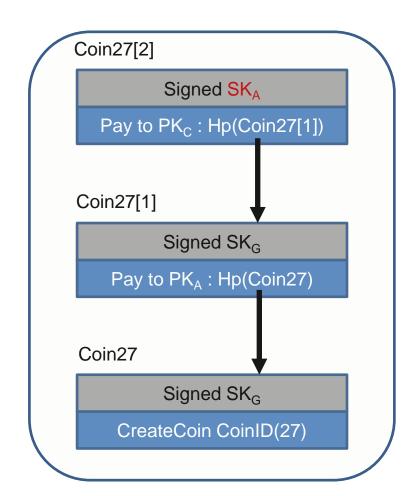
Rule 3

Verification









Goofycoin

Three rules

- 1. Goofy creates all goofycoins
- 2. Transfering goofycoins
- 3. Verifying that a goofycoin is valid

Double spending attack

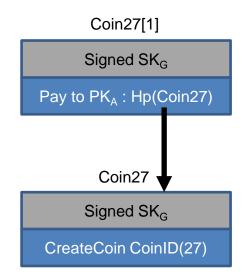


 (SK_A, PK_A)

Double spending attack



 (SK_A, PK_A)

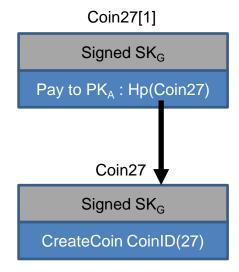


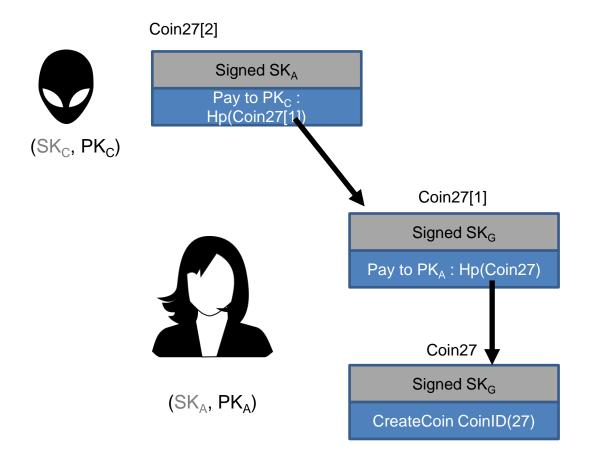




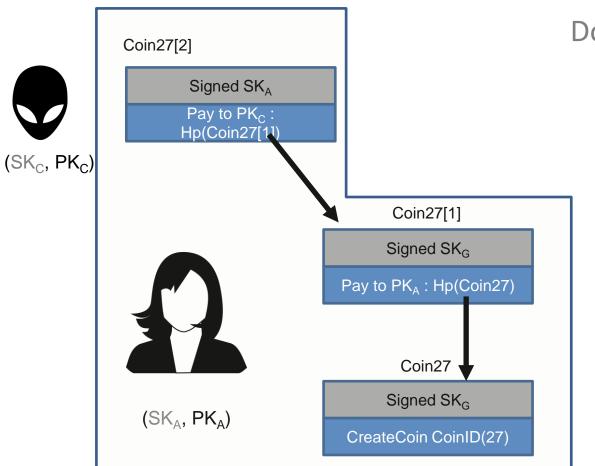




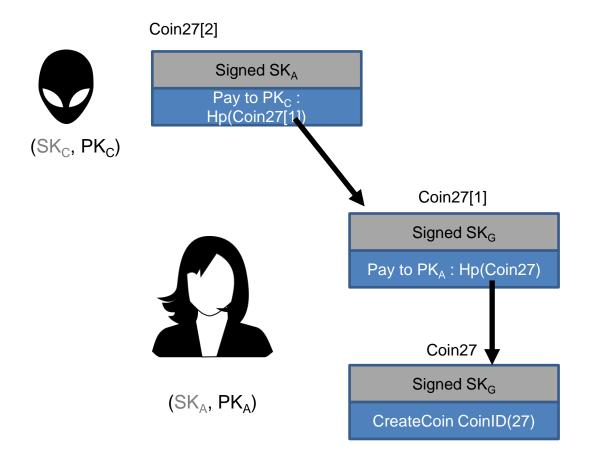




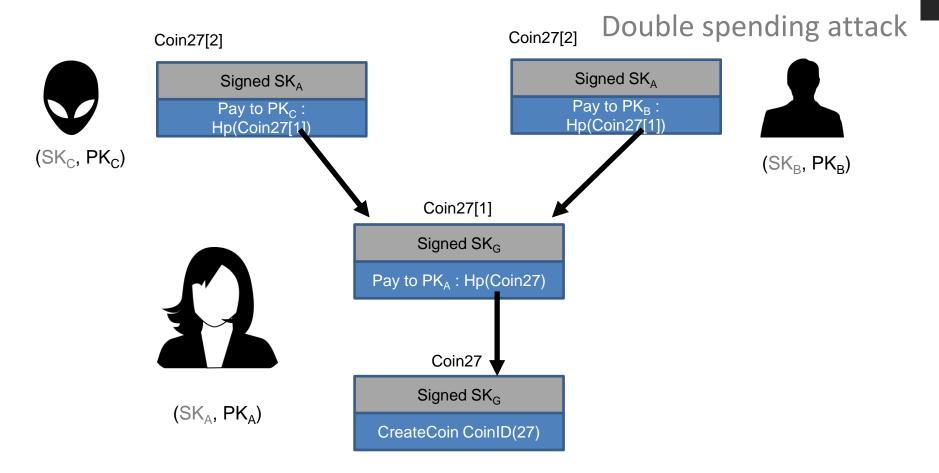


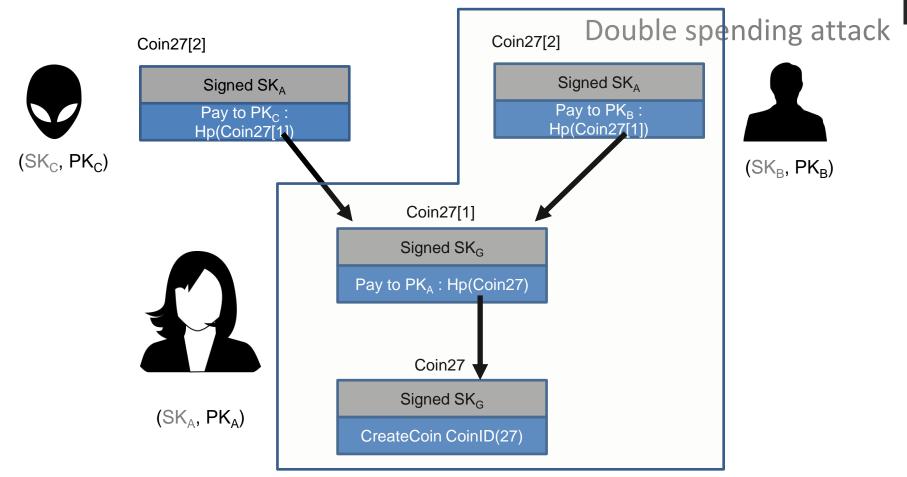


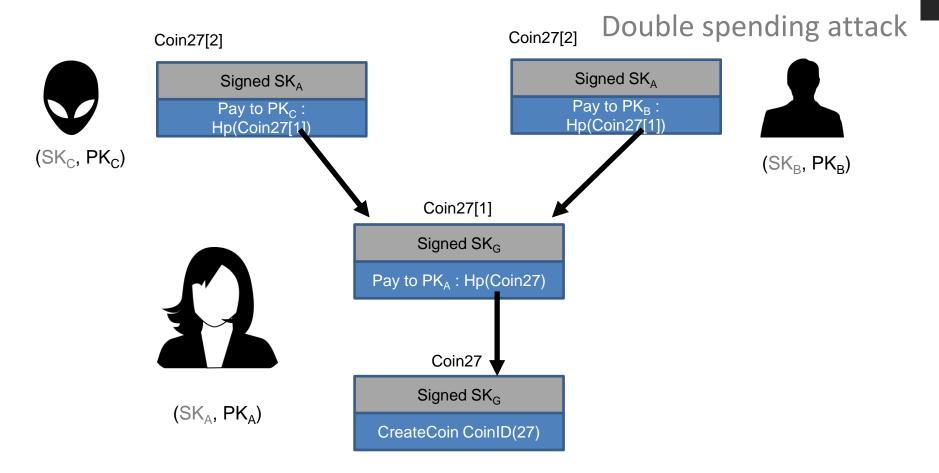


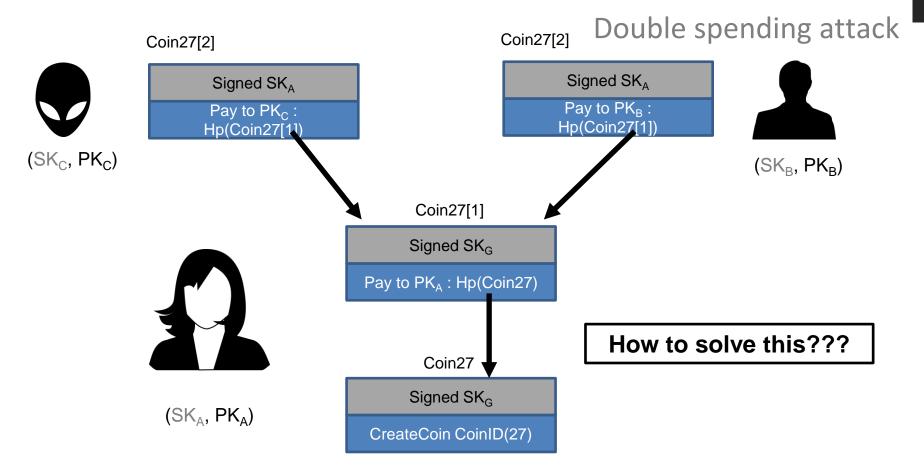












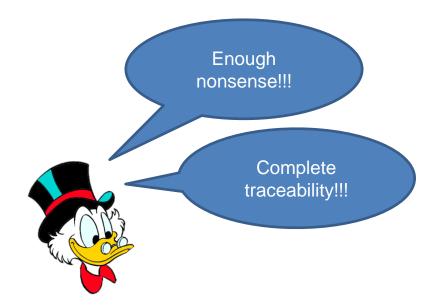
An interesting observation

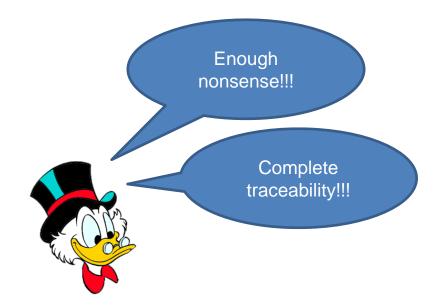
Bitcoin uses the same model of transactions as Goofycoin:

- List of hash pointers until the point the Bitcoin was created
- Obviously, we need to solve the double spending issue









Ledger

Scrooge creates \$70 for Alice

Scrooge creates \$50 for Bob

Alice pays Bob \$50

Alice pays Charlie \$20

Bob pays Charlie \$100

Charlie pays Alice \$120

.

Protection against double spending

Scrooge publishes all the thansaction in a public Ledger:

- Once realized, the transaction remains in the Ledger forever (with an ID)
- To protect the Ledger against future changes, we use a blockchain

With Blockchain:

One can verify if the money had been spent in the past



The general structure



Isee

Scroogecoin

The general structure



transID: 73



prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73



prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73

transaction data

Scroogecoin

The general structure



ID73

prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73



The general structure

ID73

prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73

transaction data

transID: 74



The general structure

ID73

prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73

transaction data

prevTrans: Hp(ID73)

transID: 74



The general structure

ID73

prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73

transaction data

prevTrans: Hp(ID73)

transID: 74

I see everything!!!

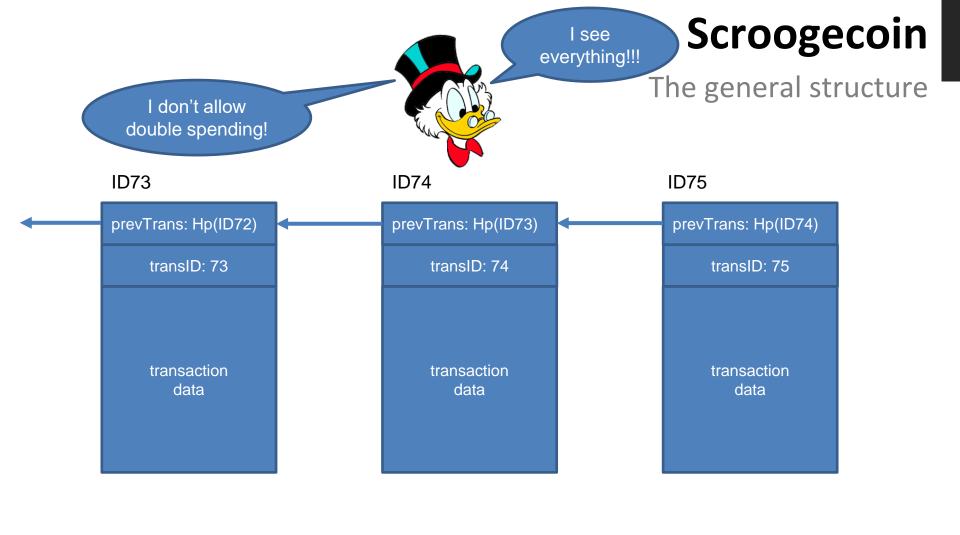
Scroogecoin

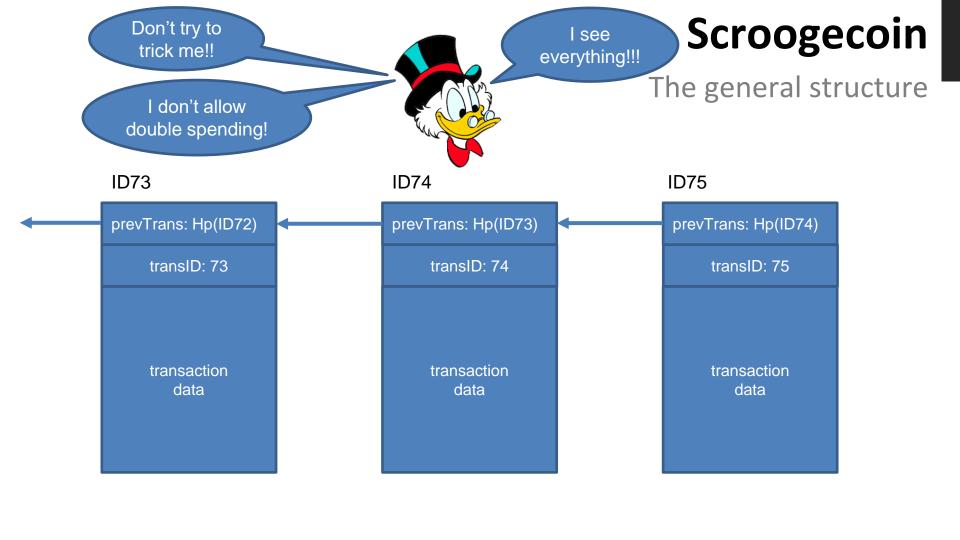
The general structure

ID73 ID74 prevTrans: Hp(ID72) prevTrans: Hp(ID73) transID: 73 transID: 74 transaction transaction data data



prevTrans: Hp(ID72) prevTrans: Hp(ID73) prevTrans: Hp(ID74) transID: 73 transID: 74 transID: 75 transaction transaction transaction data data data







Important

Scrooge signs the blocks



Scrooge signs the blocks



ID73

prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73



Important

Scrooge signs the blocks

ID73

prevTrans: Hp(ID72)

transID: 73

transaction data

Hp(ID73)

Sign SK_{Scrooge}

Rules:

- A transaction is valid only if it appears in the Blockchain block signed by Scrooge
- Scrooge will not include transactions that attempt to double spend
- Anyone can verify that a transaction is valid using the Blockchain

Why do we need the Blockchain?

Is it enough if Scrooge just signs the transactions?

Rules:

- A transaction is valid only if it appears in the Blockchain block signed by Scrooge
- Scrooge will not include transactions that attempt to double spend
- Anyone can verify that a transaction is valid using the Blockchain

Why do we need the Blockchain?

Is it enough if Scrooge just signs the transactions?

 With the Blockchain, we can check if Scrooge ever tries to change a transaction in the future (if we have any block with his signature)

Almost identical to Goofycoin

Two types of transactions:

- CreateCoins (only Scrooge)
- PayCoins (anyone)
- Each transaction has an unique ID (its position in the Ledger)

Scrooge publishes the Ledger of the entire economy:

- Scrooge will not add a transaction that attempts to double spend
- We will use a Blockchain to make sure Scroog does not modify the transactions



CreateCoins transaction

transID: 73

type:CreateCoins



CreateCoins transaction

transID: 73 type:CreateCoins coins created





transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Si	gnature by SK_{Scro}	oge

CreateCoins transaction



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Si	gnature by SK_{Scro}	oge

Creating multiple scroogecoins!!!

CreateCoins transaction



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Si	gnature by SK_{Scro}	oge

For diferent recipients!!!

CreateCoins transaction



transID: 73	ty	pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Się	gnature by SK_{Scro}	oge

With different values!!!

CreateCoins transaction



transID: 73	ty	rpe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
S	ignature by SK_{Scro}	oge

Signing the transaction



transID: 73	t	ype:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Si	gnature by SK_{scro}	ooge



transID: 73	ty	/pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Si	gnature by SK_{Scro}	oge



transID: 73	ty	/pe:CreateCoins
	coins created	
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Si	gnature by SK_{Scro}	ooge

CreateCoins transaction

- Valid if signed by Scrooge
- Scrooge can create any amount of Scroogecoins in this transaction
- Scrooge can create more than one Scroogecoin at the same time
- Every Scroogecoin created can have a different recipient (different from Scrooge)

transID: 74 type: PayCoins

Scroogecoin

transID: 74 type: PayCoins coins consumed

Scroogecoin

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
	coins consumed	
num	consumed coinID	

transID: 74	type: PayCoins
	coins consumed
num	consumed coinID
0	coinID 73(1)
1	coinID 73(2)

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
	coins consumed	
num	consumed coinID	
0	coinID 73(1)	
1	1 coinID 73(2)	
coins created		

transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
	coins consumed		
num	consumed coinID		
0	coinID 73(1)		
1	coinID 73(2)		
coins created			
num	value	recipient	

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
	coins consumed	
num	consume	ed coinID
0	coinID	73(1)
1	coinID 73(2)	
coins created		
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55

PayCoins transaction

Owned by Alice

J	

transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
coins consumed			
num	consume	consumed coinID	
0	coinID	73(1)	
1	coinID 73(2)		
coins created			
num	value	recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4	
1	1.7	0xa1	
2	4.6	0x55	

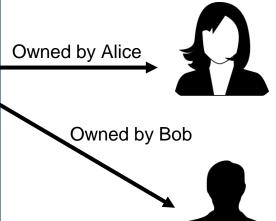
PayCoins transaction

Owned by Alice



transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
coins consumed		
num	consume	ed coinID
0	coinID	73(1)
1	coinID 73(2)	
coins created		
num	value recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7 0xa1	
2	4.6	0x55
Signature by SK_{Alice}		

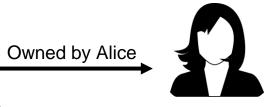
PayCoins transaction



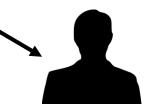
transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
coins consumed			
num	consume	consumed coinID	
0	coinID	coinID 73(1)	
1	coinID 73(2)		
coins created			
num	value	recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4	
1	1.7	0xa1	
2	4.6	0x55	

Signature by **SK**_{Alice}

PayCoins transaction



Owned by Bob



transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
coins consumed			
num	consume	ed coinID	
0	coinID	73(1)	
1	coinID 73(2)		
	coins created		
num	value	recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4	
1	1.7	0xa1	
2	4.6	0x55	
Signature by SK _{Alice}			

Signature by SK_{Bob}

PayCoins transaction

PayCoins transaction:

- Consumes valid Scroogecoins (created previously in some transaction output)
- Consumes Scroogecoins that were not previously spend (doble spending)
- The total value of consumed coins is equal to the value of created coins
- All coin owners signed the entire transaction

If these conditions are met:

- Scrooge will accept the transaction PayCoins
- And publish it in the Blockchain (signing the hash pointer)

Transactions

The two types of transactions in Scroogecoin:

- Both create new Scroogecoins
- Consume zero or more Scroogecoins
- Only valid if published in the Blockchain signed by Scrooge

One Scroogecoin(of any value) is immutable:

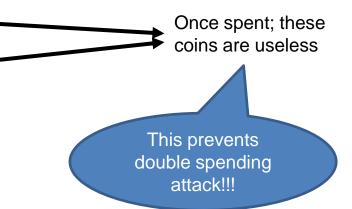
- It is created precisely once
- It is consumed (spent, destroyed) only once
- After that it exists only as a proof of validity of other Scroogecoins

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
coins consumed		
num	consume	ed coinID
0	coinID	73(1)
1	coinID	73(2)
coins created		
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Signature by SK _{Alice}		
Signature by SK _{Bob}		

PayCoins transaction

Once spent; these coins are useless

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
coins consumed		
num	consume	ed coinID
0	coinID	73(1)
1	coinID 73(2)	
coins created		
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
1	1.7	0xa1
2	4.6	0x55
Signature by SK_{Alice}		
Signature by SK_{Bob}		



How to divide a Scroogecoin?

Create a transaction that pays me two Scroogecoins of desired value

Scroogecoin

What does Scroogecoin achieve?

- Avoids double spending
- The transactions are immutable (once done they stay forever in the blockchain)
- It is not necessary to register in the system (digital signatures)
- No one can falsify a transaction (unless they have our private key)
- No one can steal our Scroogecoins (without our private key)
- No one can spend the money they don't have

One problem with Scroogecoin

Scrooge:

A completely centralized system

Scrooge has a lot of power:

- He can not falsify transactions (blockchain)
- He can create any amount of money for himself
- He can prohibit certain people he dislikes to participate in the system
- He can demand each transaction to pay some money to him
- He can get bored and stop publishing new transactions

What is Bitcoin?

Bitcoin = Scroogecoin without Scrooge

What is Bitcoin?

Our next task:

- Remove Scrooge
- Decentralization

What is Bitcoin?

Our next task:

- Remove Scrooge
- Decentralization

But before this: we need to understand Scroogecoin well

The transaction mechanism of Bitcoin is almost identical to Scroogecoin

UTXO

Unspent transaction output

I can spend a Scroogecoin in PayCoins when:

- The Scroogecoin is valid
- The Scroogecoin was not yet spent

To verify that a Scroogecoin is valid:

- Scrooge maintains a pool of UTXOs
- When a new transaction arrives, Scrooge checks if the inputs are in the UTXO pool

UTXO

Unspent transaction output

In reality (Bitcoin):

- Each block contains more than one transaction
- Scrooge receives many transactions to include in the next block
- Makes it crucial to maintain a pool of UTXOs
- To check if the inputs are valid

If there are many transactions in a block:

- One can refer to the other (if correctly ordered) and spend its outputs
- Two transactions can try and spend the same Scroogecoin
- Which one will we include?

UTXO pool

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
num	consumed coinID	
0	coinID 73(1)	
coins created		
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
Signature by SK _{Alice}		

UTXO pool

transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
num	consumed coinID		
0	coinID 73(1)		
coins created			
num	value	recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4	
Signature by SK_{Alice}			

Review the entire blockchain to check that the coin exists and was not yet spent

UTXO pool

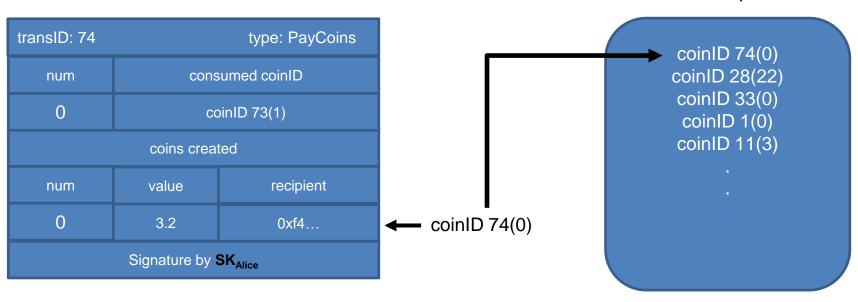
transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
num	consumed coinID		
0	coinID 73(1)		
coins created			
num	value	recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4	
Signature by SK_{Alice}			

← coinID 74(0)

UTXO

UTXO pool

UTXO pool



Practice time!!!

Implementing Scroogecoin

An UTXO pool:

coinID 74(0) coinID 28(22) coinID 33(0) coinID 1(0) coinID 11(3)

transID: 74	type: PayCoins		
num	consumed coinID		
0	coinID 74(0)		
coins created			
num	value	recipient	
0	3.2	0xf4	
Signature by SK_{Alice}			

Practice time!!!

Implementing Scroogecoin

An UTXO pool:

coinID 74(0) coinID 28(22) coinID 33(0) coinID 1(0) coinID 11(3)

type: PayCoins transID: 74 consumed coinID num 0 coinID 74(0) coins created recipient value num 0 3.2 0xf4... Signature by SK_{Alice}

Check in the UTXO pool

Practice time!!!

Check in the

UTXO pool

If OK, check the rest

Implementing Scroogecoin

An UTXO pool:

coinID 74(0) coinID 28(22) coinID 33(0) coinID 1(0) coinID 11(3)

٠

transID: 74	type: PayCoins	
num	consumed coinID	
0	coinID 74(0)	
coins created		
num	value	recipient
0	3.2	0xf4
Signature by SK_{Alice}		

References

Narayanan et. al., chapter 1.5