CryptoCurrencies Project#1

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Section 1) Bitcoin Address Generator

Q1&2

In the AddressGenerator.py class, there is a class called *PublicAddressGenerator*, which can be used to create bitcoin Address. By putting **False** in the argument of the class constructor, an address will be generated, and it will be printed with the corresponding private and public key(the x & y points on the secp256k1 curve). By putting **True** in the argument of the class constructor, the program asks for a 3 character vanity string, and then the program tries to create the corresponding vanity Address.

Q1- Simple Address:

```
alireza@alireza:/media/alireza/COBEE86EBEE85F02/UT/Lessons/Term6/Crypto/Projects/P1$ python3 AddressGenerator1.py
private key: lddda3818859bbbf9c6d273665a08bf736b43ca6852315ea88049f7d8247f9f51
WTF Address: 41znTr4wkeWfcQatnKr714H7f052509724VH8Q5912704552V743T
public key(x , y): (57605217748980711082184506751514553415958811820405834077763146040340619445741, 78344610854722498518420633679590242264371415693973910019463670048845601097566)
Address: mg/WFr9fofx4zWdf5trUgrqqNlu86661939F8
alireza@alireza:/media/alireza/COBEE86EBEE85F02/UT/Lessons/Term6/Crypto/Projects/P1$
```

Q2- Vanity Address:

```
• direza@alireza:/media/alireza/COBEE86EBEE85F02/UT/Lessons/Term6/Crypto/Projects/P1$ python3 AddressGeneratorl.py
Enter your vanity string (3 char): zql
private key: 90dc50e80c3e910c3d3824779729da2707fd5dd183a40fa42ecf120724f9a3728
WIF Address: 4)5hp03DhtbhBuMkSPw456T1JFQ30KaFPhAqTomykcekaz0YPU1
public key(x, y): (3089927908060997310499779308909573101170017209608895988711635144476784149, 83580453543266980018482490919872697019834995474985656276112144869339029245768)
Address: mzqliEnr)Dtd5tRKEUDcRcrn61D1yvN2YP
- alireza@alireza:/media/alireza:/media/alireza/Sele86BEE85F02/UT/Lessons/Term6/Crypto/Projects/P15
```

Section 2) Creating Transaction

Q1-P1)

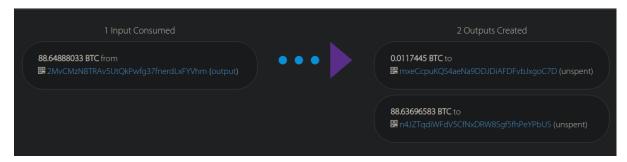
Our main address data:

```
private_key: 931cPqJ5igurei6mQSQYfte9buw3KGF6VERz9hDekukF5Dcwf23
address: mxeCcpuKQS4aeNa9DDJDiAFDFvbJxgoC7D
```

Our second address data:

```
private_key: 93S78wP3T666D8wLtccQ79bsys631vSR64TMLKVishP6wG9m8Yp
address: myonnzBhpPdX6q5JymPgd3jrkW2hbQmF4B
```

Now here we get some coins from coinfaucet.eu to the main user address:



Here is the <u>Link</u> to the transaction page. After receiving bitcoin from the faucet, we were asked to create a transaction with 2 outputs, an unspendable output, and an output which can be spent by everyone. We can create the first output by only putting OP_RETURN script in the public

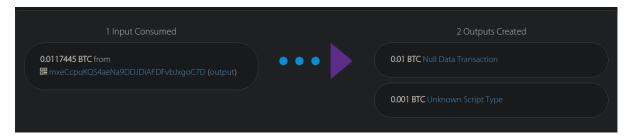
script of the first output, and we can create the second output by putting only OP_CHECKSIG script in the public script of the second output.

We can execute this transaction by running Q1P1.py:

```
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```

So here is the new transaction with the above features: (Link)

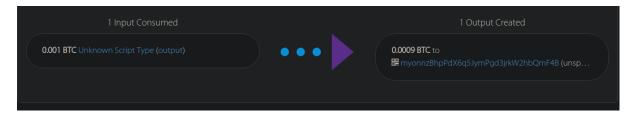
Transaction Hash: 717708b1bb42a25f349bdd98eaa1beda361bce4a900f1c97e6cf5158f5860fed



As described before, the second output of the latest transaction can be used by everyone. So we send it back to our another address (address 2) by creating another transaction. This is the output of the Q1P2.py file:

Here is the overview of the transaction above: (Link)

Transaction hash: 5e642fe24ba79f326aac43d9b49bdd172769db4483d048b90103d25e8317a401



Q1-P2)

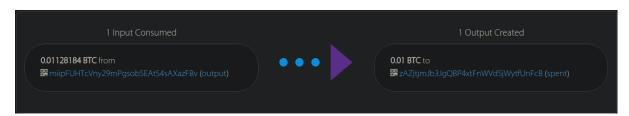
3 new generated addresses:

```
private_key 0 : 93R6C1uspBV9RFtNXjc1oEFZXA494HMjZBNUpKueZhPx2iFVAWG address: miipFUHTcVny29mPgsobSEAtS4sAXazFBv private_key 1 : 92h8FzaffymGV8JZgYtTwNmeK2QNVXvKEms7yVtDUoyRtHpG2YN address: mjLRVq15q6Qwpn4fQyzSLsjzYCq6aLRmjs private_key 2 : 91rEuvZai6xBjbSAX4qdL4tWBj8ANktypVhKkjwQciUfB71noZx address: mhPavQtru2CbGb3acy14ArLC8w95MRBSvw
```

First we should send some coins to an address, so we receive 0.11 from a faucet to the "miipFUHTcVny29mPgsobSEAtS4sAXazFBv" address. Now we have to create a 2-of-3 P2MS transaction. We can do it by executing the Q2P1.py file:

Link of the transaction below: Link

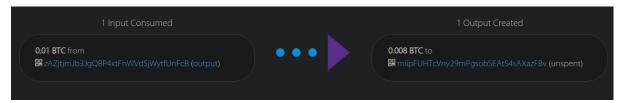
Transaction Hash: 4ad64a8fc862f43495af8bd713f689eb18450d77e6b23fcd5188cc99b02dbea9



Now we have to spend that money using 2 of 3 users whose public keys were put in the transaction above. We can do this by running Q2P2.py file as it shown below:

Here is the link of the transaction above, As it shown below:

Transaction hash: 23b1a612d5ab9a4c4f229aee0c4dd559f9bd92345b330d049a94dae12d241032



Q1-P3)

Private key: 92h8FzaffymGV8JZgYtTwNmeK2QNVXvKEms7yVtDUoyRtHpG2YN

Prime number 1: 89

Prime number 2: 13

The locking script to achieve what the question wants is as follows:

```
def customized_locking_script(sum_nums:bytes, sub_nums:bytes):
    return [OP_2DUP, OP_ADD, OP_HASH160, Hash160(sum_nums), OP_EQUALVERIFY, OP_SUB, OP_HASH160, Hash160(sub_nums), OP_EQUAL]
    # return [OP_2DUP, OP_ADD, sum_nums, OP_EQUALVERIFY, OP_SUB, sub_nums, OP_EQUAL]

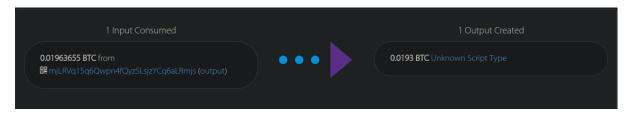
def customized_unlocking_script(prime_num1:bytes, prime_num2:bytes):
    return [prime_num1, prime_num2]
```

We can run the questioned script by running the file Q3P1.py, and the output is as follows:

```
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```

Here is the link of the transaction Above, As it shown below:

Transaction hash: b5029f1b5b52233bccf357ce69a66ed15ea0a64e296e8a1eb2a93a74e289266c



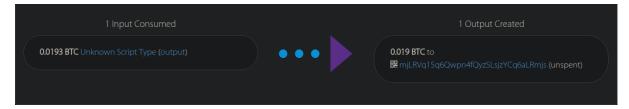
Now we have to spend this transaction by using those 2 prime numbers which was defined before, By running Q3P2.py file we have this transaction with hash:

d1116083573093ec2acbe7566b4be90529e6843b7b7b4cf3cf1bd06db5551976

```
alirezaealireza:/media/alireza/GBEEBGEBEESF02/UT/Lessons/Termb/Crypto/Projects/P1$ python3 G3P2.py
ajiANg3566pari6ytys:sisj?rcdesiAsja
ajiANg3566pari6ytys:sisj?rcdesiAsja
ajiAng3569f4512dc22e4b222e4b222e4b222e4b22e4b23e976cfcdabs69f5873eb013ab2
20] Created

*tx: {
    *Thock height": -1,
    *Thock height": -1,
    *Thock height": -1,
    *Thock index: -1,
    *Thock inde
```

Here is the schematic of the corresponding transaction:



Section 3) Mining a block

Step1) Find my block information:

My block num: 9334

My block hash:

00000000261b4765edf334510ef4e167cbaf58406af6281891b4d57595c10fc9

Step2) create coinbase transaction:

Transaction_input = 32 bytes 0

Transaction_input_index = 0xFFFFFFFF

Coinbase Data = 810199334AlirezaArbabi (ASCII to hex)

Output script = Our address to receive block reward

Step3) Calculate Merkle Root. As we have only 1 transaction, the merkle root will be the SHA256 hash of the coinbase transaction.

Step4) Mine desired block. Now we have to put prev_block_hash, merkle_root, and nonce into the block header. We have to find the nonce in a way that the hash of the block header becomes lower than $2^{(256-16)}$.

By running the BlockMiner.py code, we have: