

Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan's Sardar Patel Institute of Technology, Mumbai-400058 Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering

IT424:Blockchain Technology and Applications

Lab-6: Ethereum Blockchain Part-I Setup an Ethereum Private Blockchain

Objective: Setup an Ethereum Blockchain

Outcomes: After successful completion of lab students should be able to

- 1. Implement an Ethereum private blockchain
- 2. Create the genesis block
- 3. Start the Ethereum blockchain
- 4. Create an account on the blockchain
- 5. Transact Ethers on blockchain
- 6. Query the blockchain using Geth- Geth console, Geth attach, Geth JSON RPC
- 7. Use Eth and Web3 interface over RPC

System Requirements:

PC (C2D, 4GB RAM, 100GB HDD space and NIC), Ubuntu Linux 14.04/20.04 Internet connectivity, Python Cryptography and Pycrypto, REST API, Go Language Go Ethereum

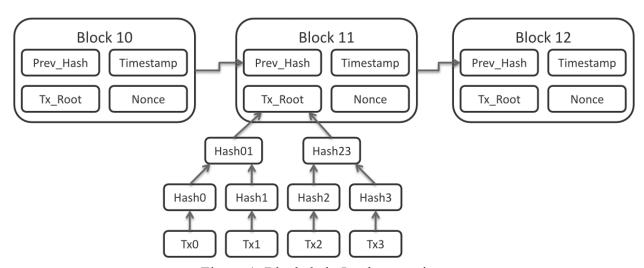


Figure-1: Blockchain Implementation

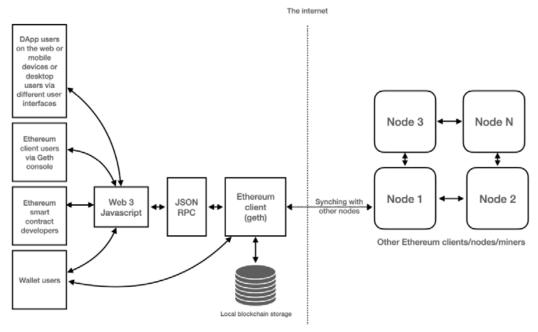


Figure-2: Ethereum high-level ecosystem

About Ethereum Blockchain: Ethereum is an open-source, public, blockchain-based distributed computing platform. It features smart contract (scripting) functionality, which facilitates online contractual agreements. The Ethereum elements include:

- · Blocks and blockchain
- Wallets and client software
- Nodes and miners
- APIs and tools
- Supporting protocols
- Programming languages

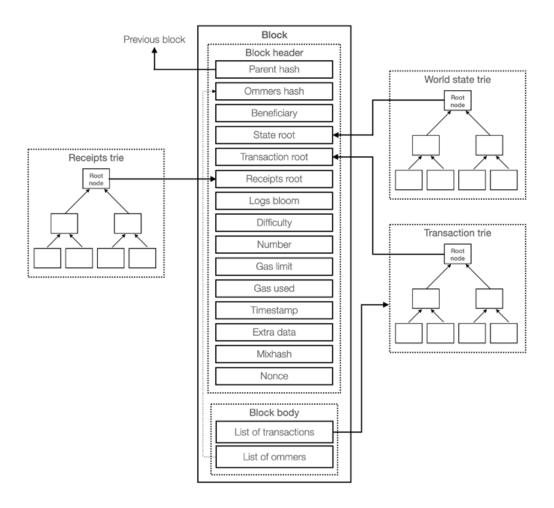


Figure-3: A detailed diagram of the block structure with a block header and relationship with tries

Blocks and blockchain

Blocks are the main building structure of a blockchain. Ethereum blocks consist of various elements, which are described as follows:

- The block header
- The transactions list
- The list of headers of ommers or uncles

The transaction list is simply a list of all transactions included in the block. Also, the list of headers of uncles is also included in the block.

Block header: Block headers are the most critical and detailed components of an Ethereum block. The header contains various elements, which are described in detail here:

- Parent hash: This is the Keccak 256-bit hash of the parent (previous) block's header.
- Ommers hash: This is the Keccak 256-bit hash of the list of ommers (or uncles) blocks included in the block.
- **The beneficiary:** The beneficiary field contains the 160-bit address of the recipient that will receive the mining reward once the block is successfully mined.
- **State root:** The state root field contains the Keccak 256-bit hash of the root node of the state trie. It is calculated once all transactions have been processed and finalized.
- **Transactions root:** The transaction root is the Keccak 256-bit hash of the root node of the transaction trie. The transaction trie represents the list of transactions included in the block.
- Receipts root: The receipts root is the Keccak 256-bit hash of the root node of the transaction receipt trie. This trie is composed of receipts of all transactions included in the block. Transaction receipts are generated after each transaction is processed and contain useful post-transaction information. More details on transaction receipts are provided in the next section.
- Logs bloom: The logs bloom is a bloom filter that is composed of the logger address and log topics from the log entry of each transaction receipt of the included transaction list in the block. Logging is explained in detail in the next section.
- **Difficulty:** The difficulty level of the current block.
- Number: The total number of all previous blocks; the genesis block is block zero.
- Gas limit: This field contains the value that represents the limit set on the gas consumption per block.
- Gas used: This field contains the total gas consumed by the transactions included in the block.
- **Timestamp:** The timestamp is the epoch Unix time of the time of block initialization.

Extra data: The extra data field can be used to store arbitrary data related to the block. Only up to 32 bytes are allowed in this field.

- **Mixhash:** The mixhash field contains a 256-bit hash that, once combined with the nonce, is used to prove that adequate computational effort (Proof of Work, or PoW) has been spent in order to create this block.
- **Nonce:** Nonce is a 64-bit hash (a number) that is used to prove, in combination with the mixhash field, that adequate computational effort (PoW) has been spent in order to create this block.

Problem Statement:

- [1] Create autonomous private Blockchain with rules on spending money.
- [2] Make a cryptocurrency with a fixed market market supply and tokens to represent real world asset values.
- [3] Mine for new Ether by validating transactions.

Ethereum Blockchain Flow Diagram:

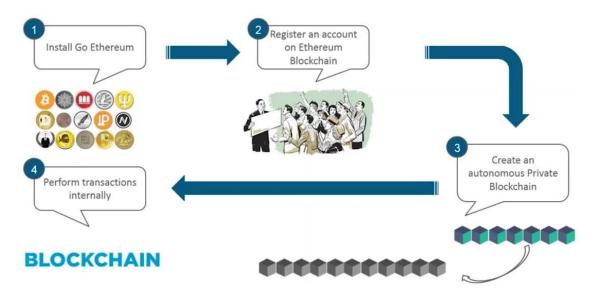


Figure-4: Ethereum Blockchain Flow

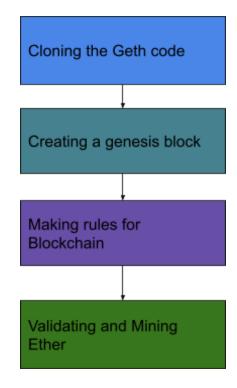


Figure-5: Ethereum Blockchain setup

Procedure:

[1] Install Ethereum Blockchain

Clone it from git and compile it.

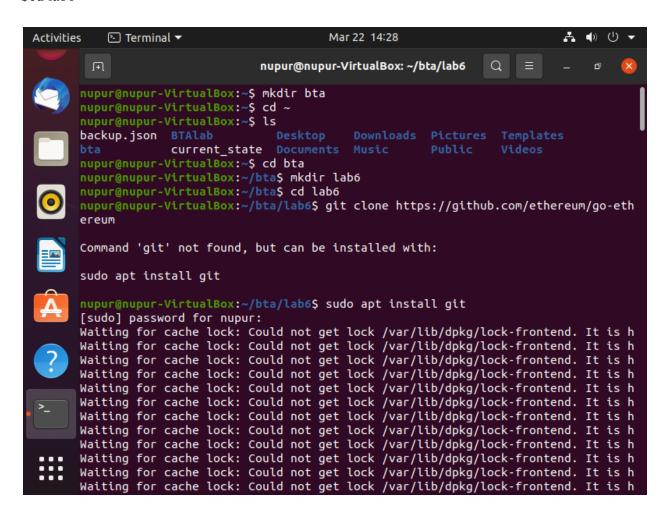
\$cd ~

\$mkdir BTA

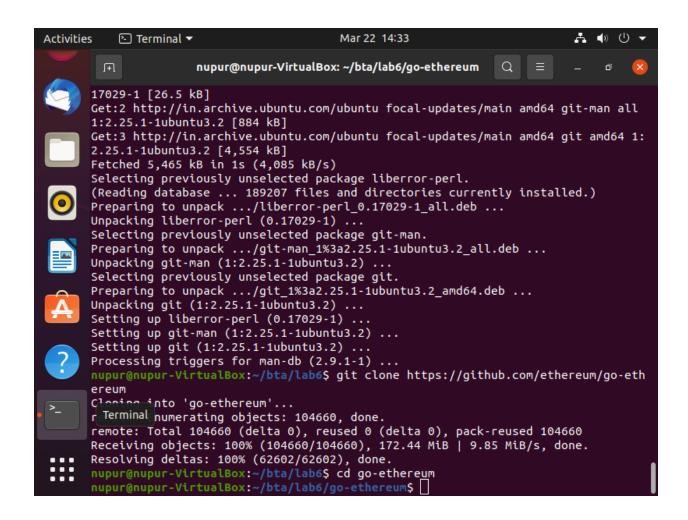
\$cd BTA

\$mkdir lab6

\$cd lab6



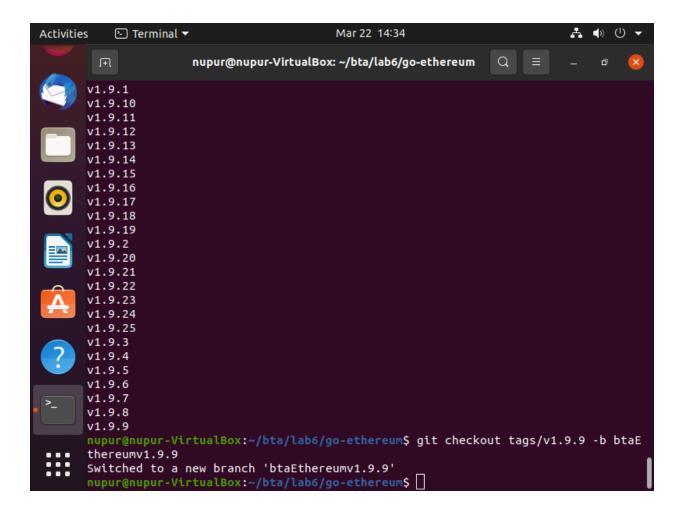
\$ git clone https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum



\$cd go-ethereum

\$git tag

\$git checkout tags/v1.9.9 -b btaEthereumv1.9.9



#checking the branch

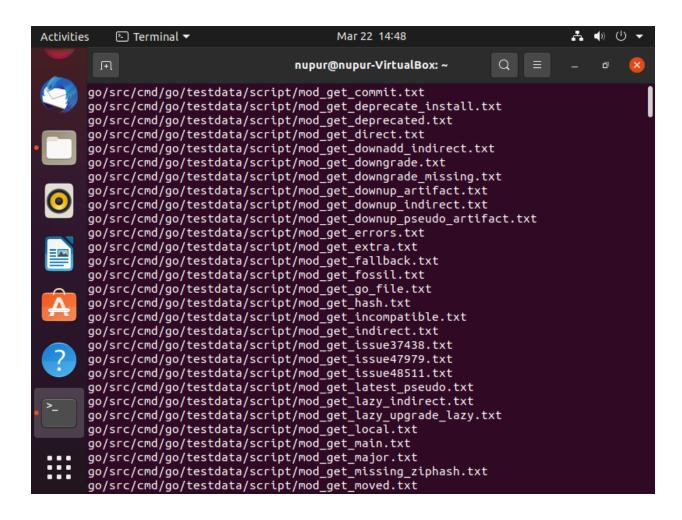
\$git branch

#Install golang

Download the golang from the official website of the x86-64 tarball image source.

go1.18.linux-amd64.tar.gz

\$tar -xzvf go1.18.linux-amd64.tar.gz



\$sudo mv go /usr/local

Append these lines your .bashrc file and save it.

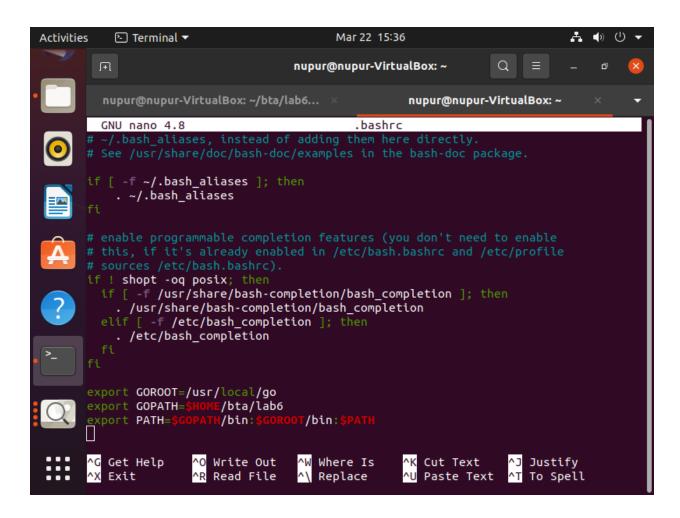
\$cd ∼

\$nano_bashrc

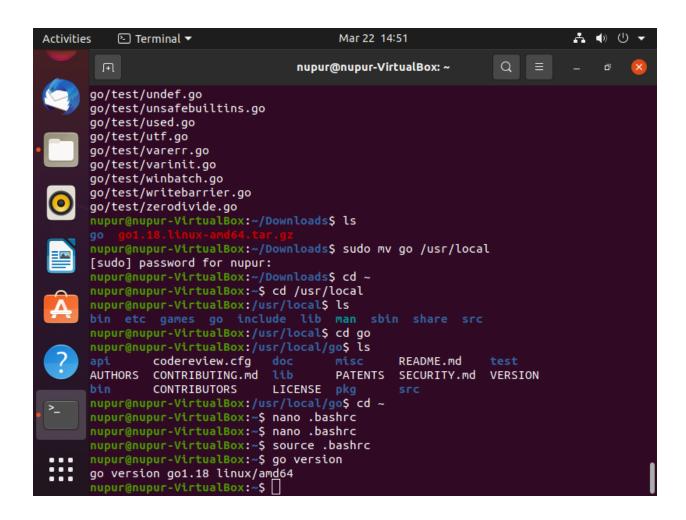
export GOROOT=/usr/local/go

export GOPATH=\$HOME/BTA/lab6A

export PATH=\$GOPATH/bin:\$GOROOT/bin:\$PATH



\$source .bashrc

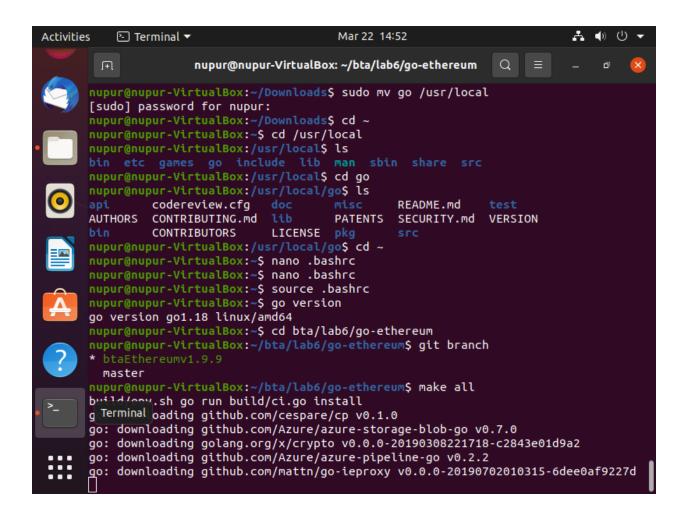


#Check the go version

\$go version

\$cd BTA/lab6/go-ethereum

\$make all



Creating Blockchain- Genesis Block

\$mkdir genesis

\$ cd genesis

#create the genesis block and add these lines

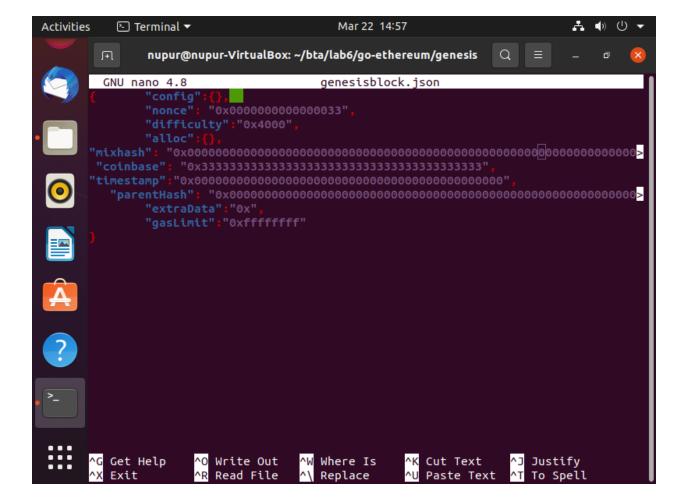
nano genesisblock.jsom

```
{ "config":{},

"nonce": "0x000000000000033",

"difficulty":"0x4000",

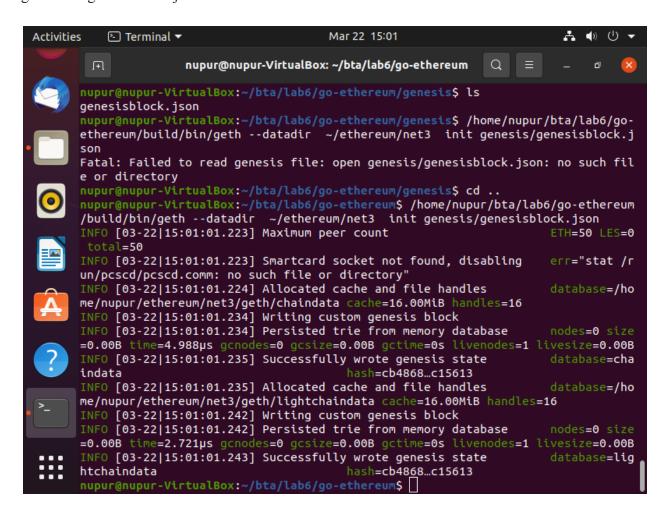
"alloc":{},
```



Starting the Blockchain

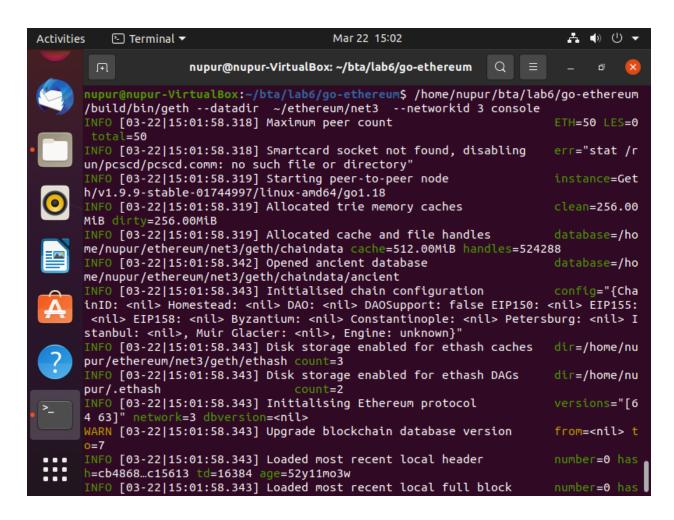
#Initializing the Blockchain

\$/home/adaya/BTA/lab6/go-ethereum/build/bin/geth --datadir ~/ethereum/net3 init genenesis/genesisblock.json



#Starting the geth console

\$ /home/adaya/BTA/lab6/go-ethereum/build/bin/geth --datadir ~/ethereum/net3 --networkid 3 console



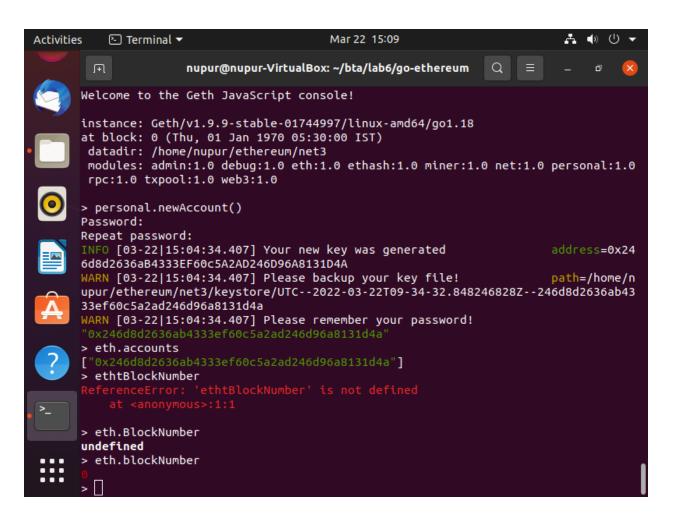
>

Starting Blockchain

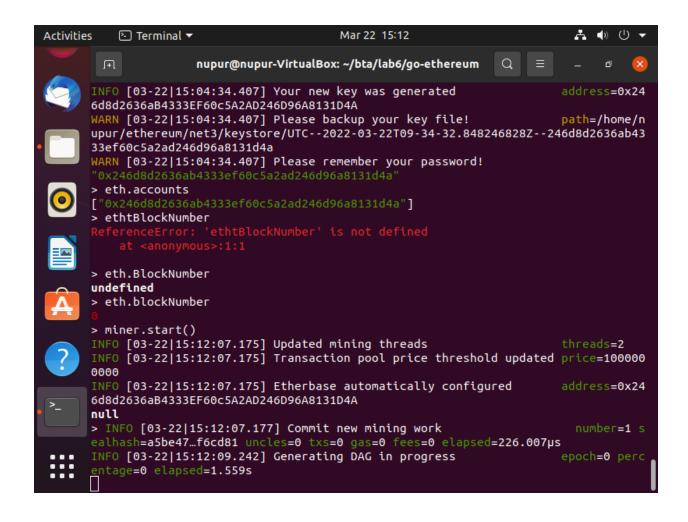
>personal.newAccount()

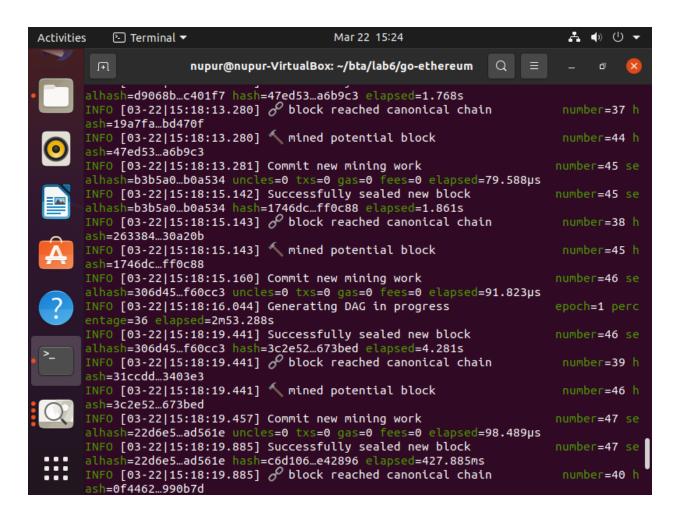
>eth.accounts

>eth.blockNumber

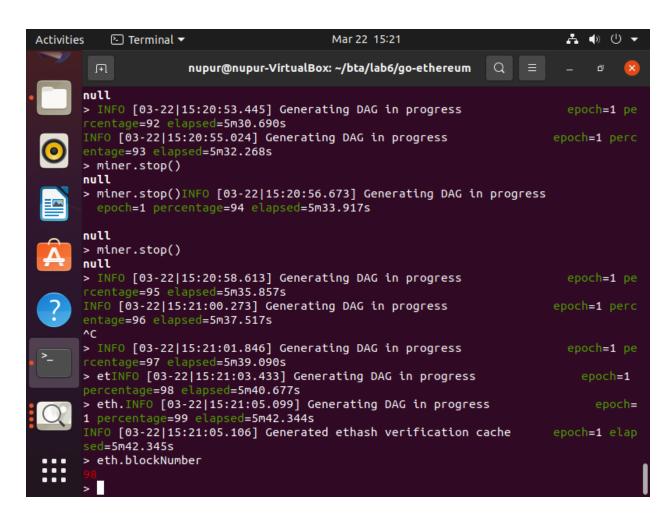


>miner.start()

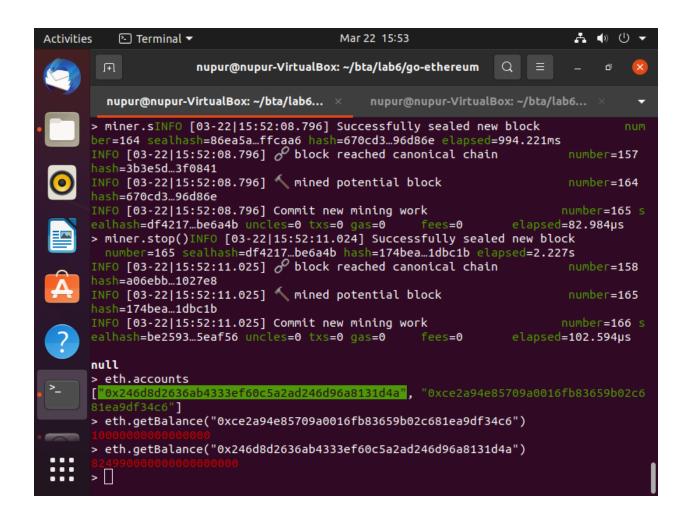




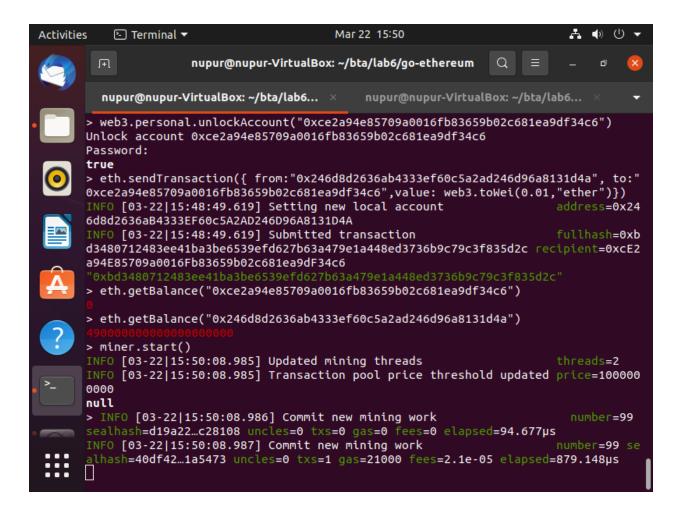
>miner.stop()



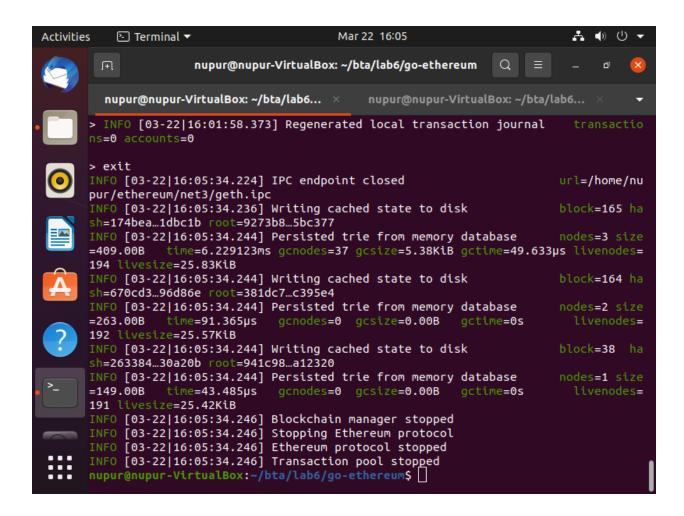
>eth.accounts



>eth.getBalance("EAO Address")

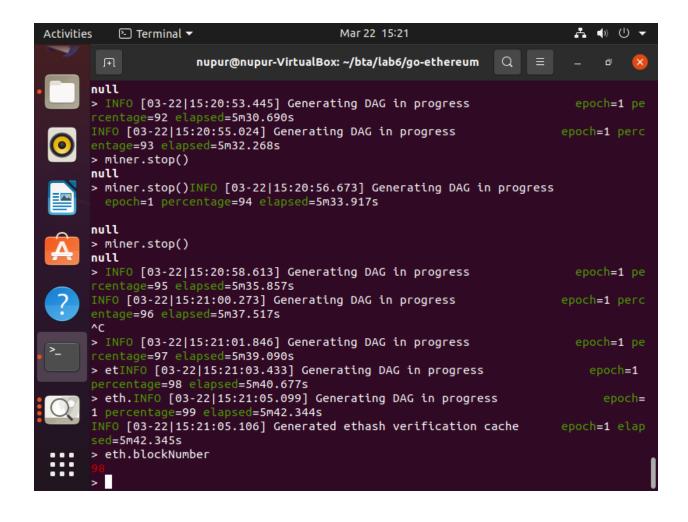


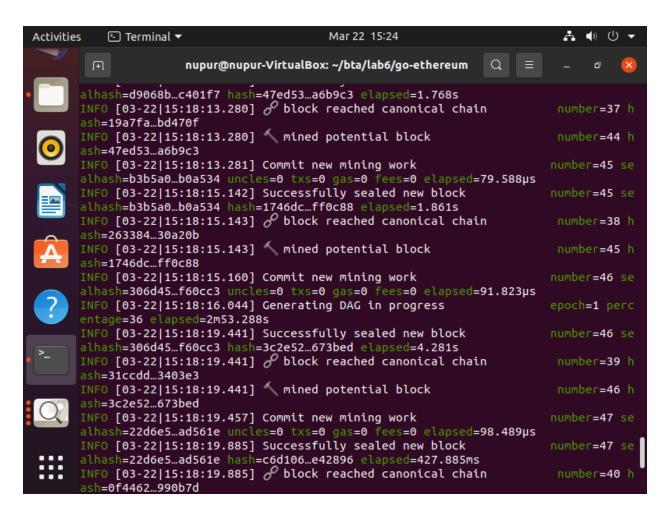
>exit



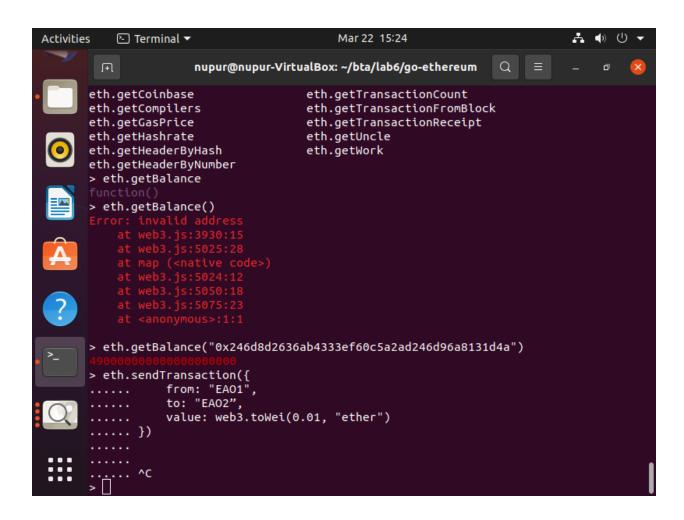
Tasks:

[1] Mine at least 50 blocks and check and verify it



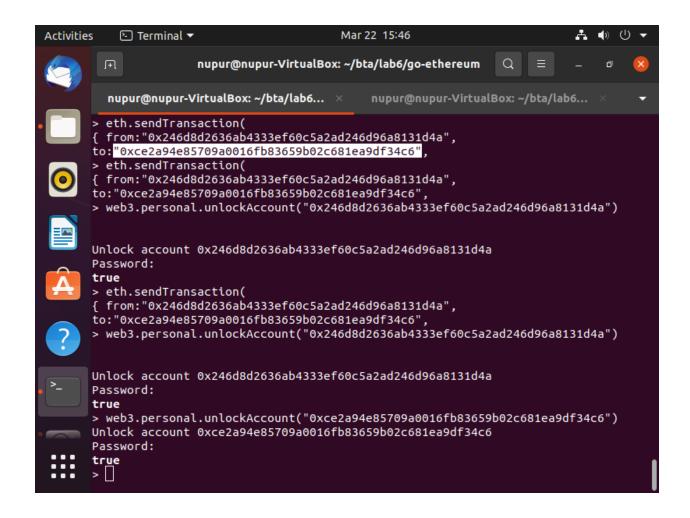


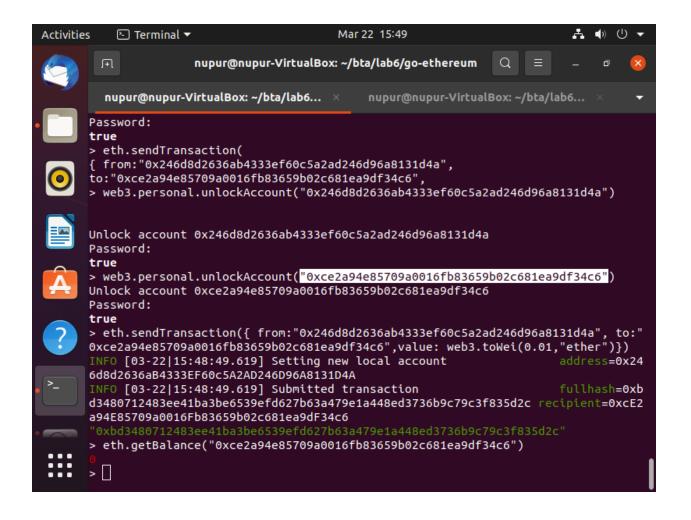
[2] Check the balances of each EAO accounts

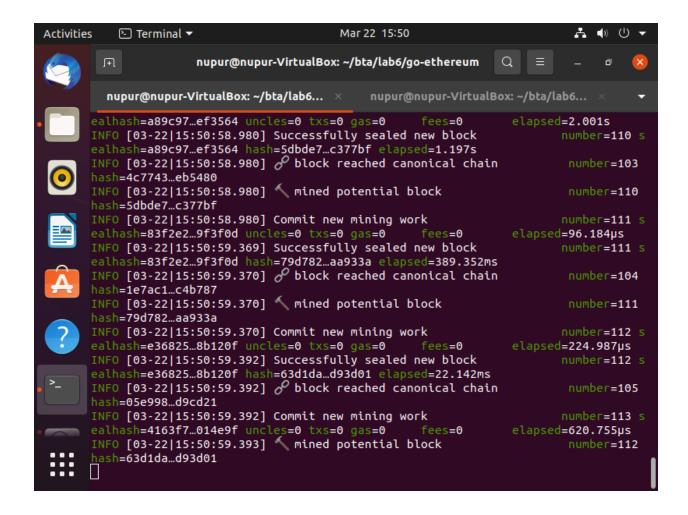


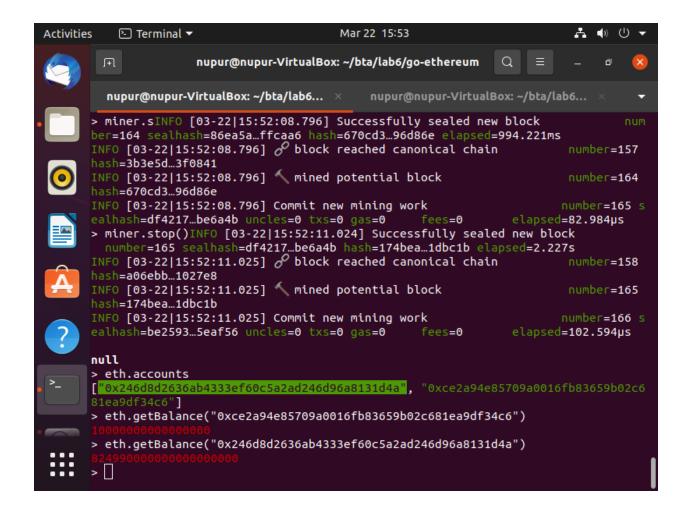
[3] Send Ethers and verify

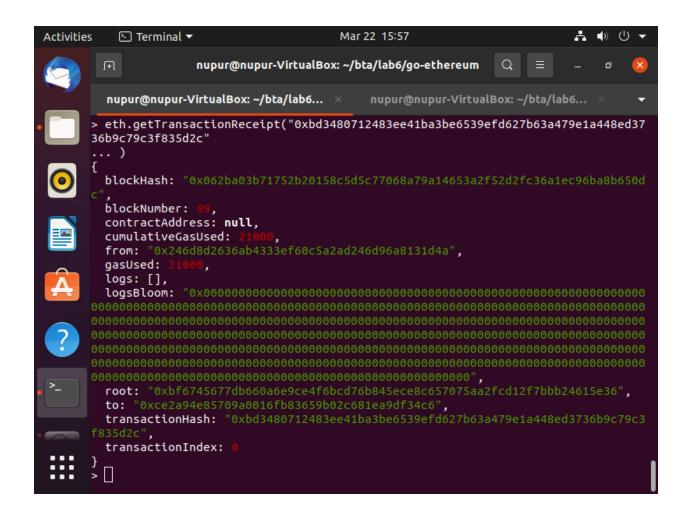
```
eth.sendTransaction({
   from: "EAO1",
   to: "EAO2",
   value: web3.toWei(0.01, "ether")
})
```





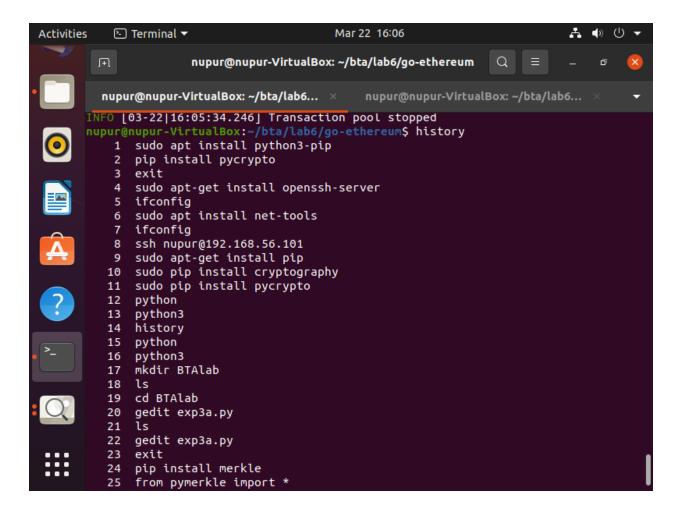


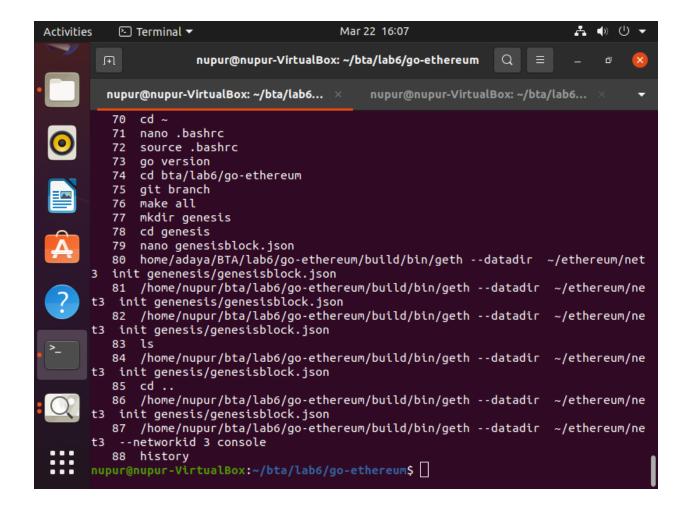




[4]

History





Conclusion:

In this experiment, created a private ethereum blockchain. Installed go ethereum and created a genesis block. Created an account and then mined for ethers, which is a crypto currency. Performed transactions to transfer ethers from one account to another. After that, again mined for ethers so that the new transaction gets added to the blockchain as a new block and ethers get successfully transferred.

References:

[1] Go Language Installation

https://go.dev/dl/go1.18.linux-amd64.tar.gz

[2] Download or clone and compile ethereum code

https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum

[3] Official Ethereum website

Go Ethereum

[4] Mastering Blockchain Technology by Imran Bashir 3rd Edition Chapter 11,12 and 13,Packt Publications