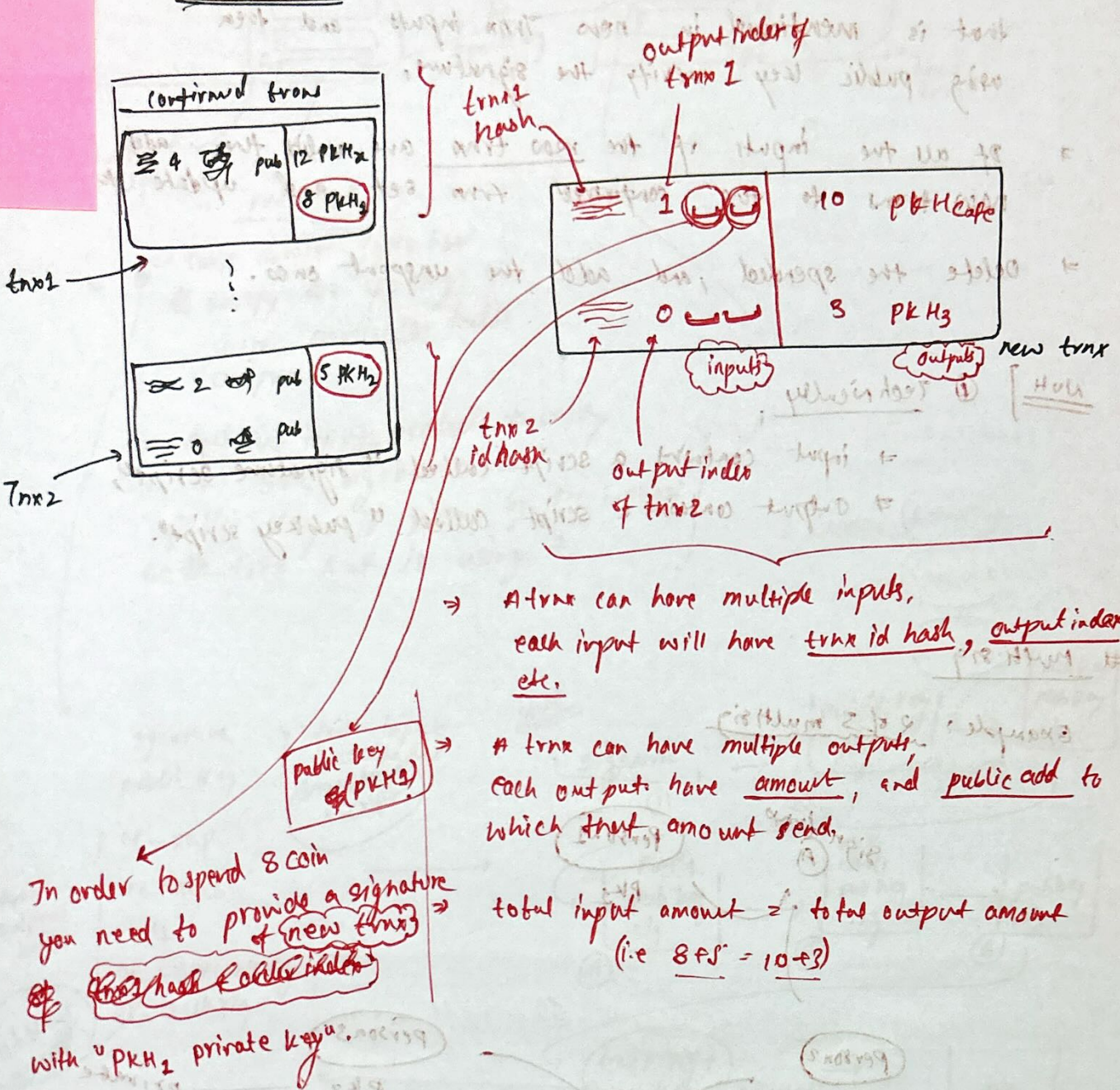
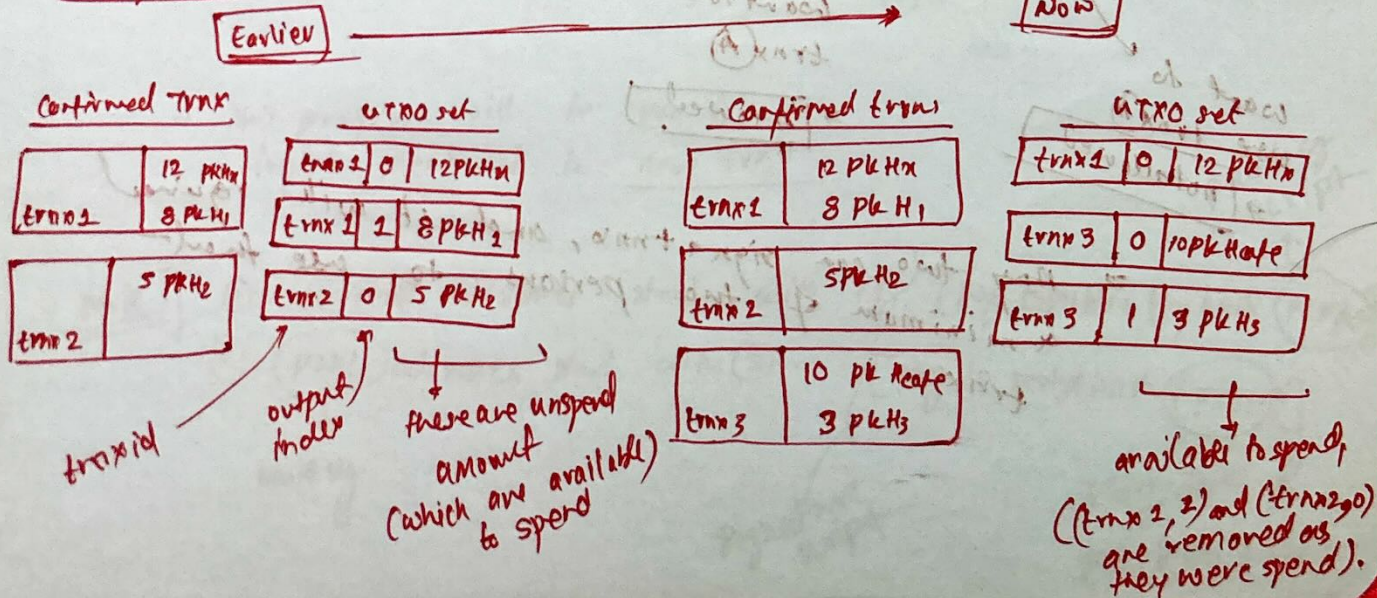


Bitcoin

Transactions



unspent Transaction output set (UTXO set)



To check a new trans inputs are valid or not

→ then find the trans id with output index, from UTXO set, that is mentioned in new Trans inputs and then using public key I verify the signature.

→ If all the inputs of the new trans are valid then add new trans to the confirmed trans set and update the UTXO set.

→ Delete the spendable, and add the unspent ones.

Not] ② Technically,

→ input contains a script called "signature script",
→ output contains a script called "pubkey script".

Multi sig

Example: 2 of 3 multi sig

sign trans A

Person 1

PK₁

Person 2

PK₂

Person 3

PK₃

private key

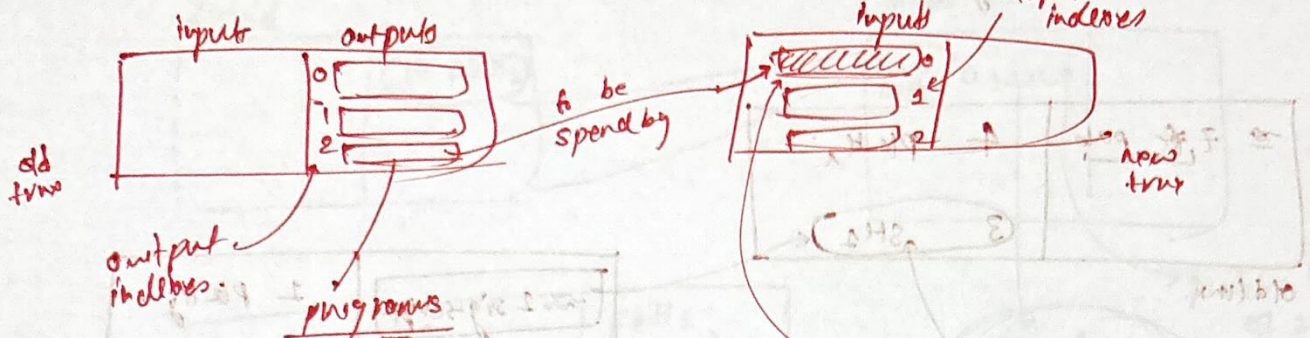
want to use trans A

Allowed

want to use trans A
→ not allowed

Any two can sign a trans, and it will be required a minimum of two persons to use that

script (for normal addresses)



code which tells how to verify the spendings of these particular index outputs

And the inputs needed to verify it like signature, and public key is given by the inputs of the tx that is using it

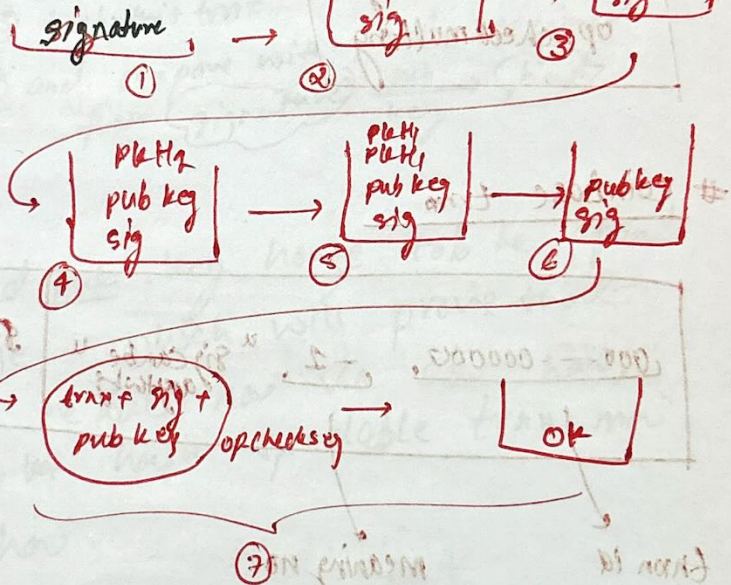
signature
public key } from inputs index

signature script

from outputs index
OR-DUP
OR-HASH160
PKH2
OR-EQUALVERIFY
OR-CHECKSIG

pub key script

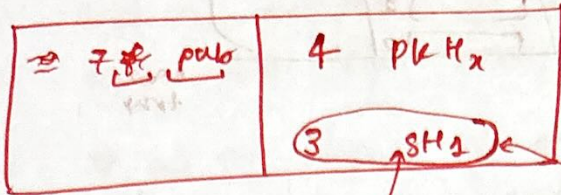
steps



⇒ This program will be run for all inputs mentioned in new tx.

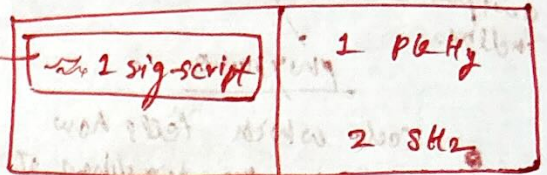
- note] ① Normal addresses start with ①, [pay to public key hash (P2PKH)]
- ② P2SH addresses start with ③. [pay to script hash (P2SH)]
- multi sig
- signature script
- pub key script
- redeem script & pub key script

script (for multising)



old trans

signed by
2 & 3 multising



new trans

Redeem script

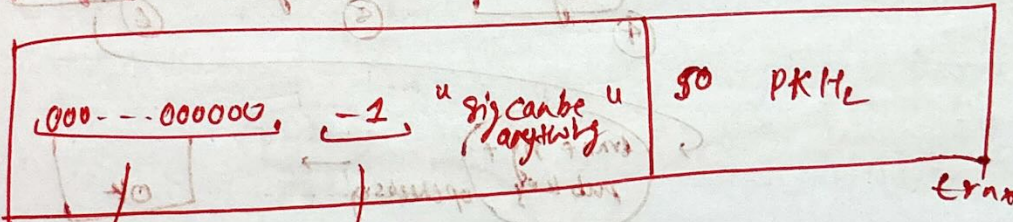
person1 pub1

person2 pub2

person3 pub3

2 & 3 multising
op=checkmultising

coinbase trans



trans id

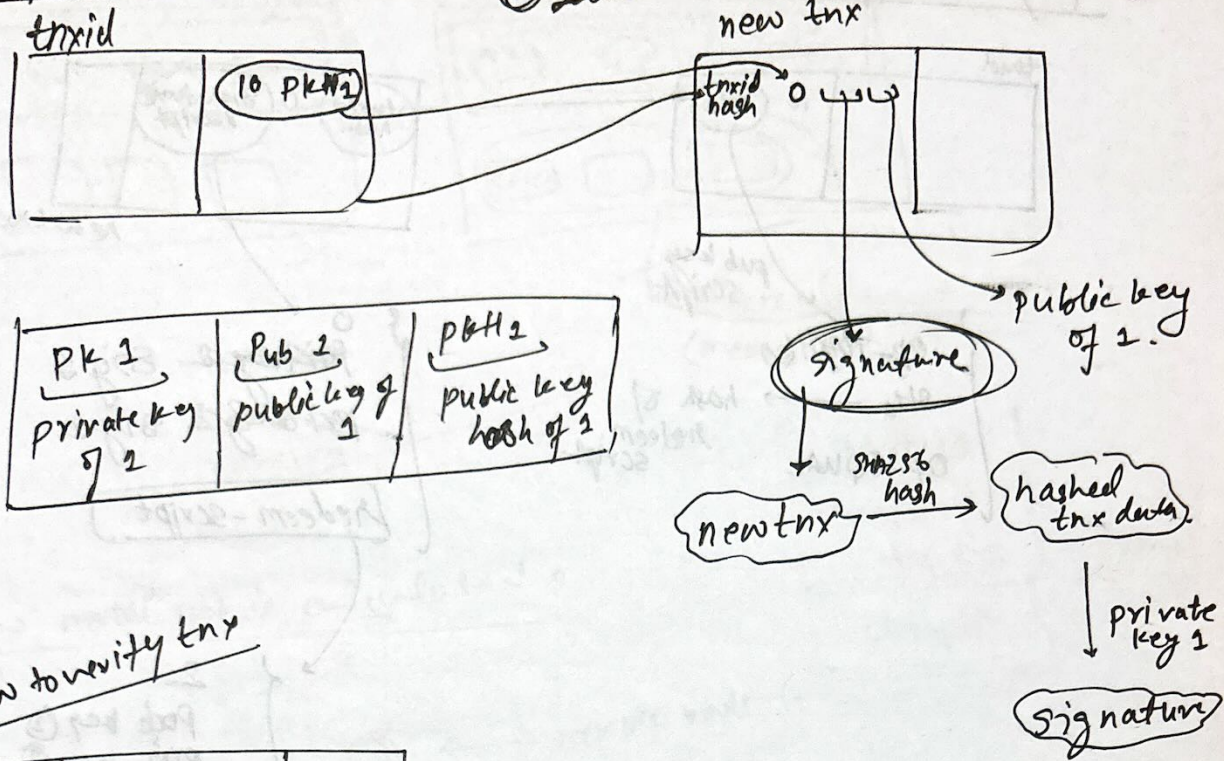
meaning no
index

the set of all the transactions in the blockchain is called the ledger

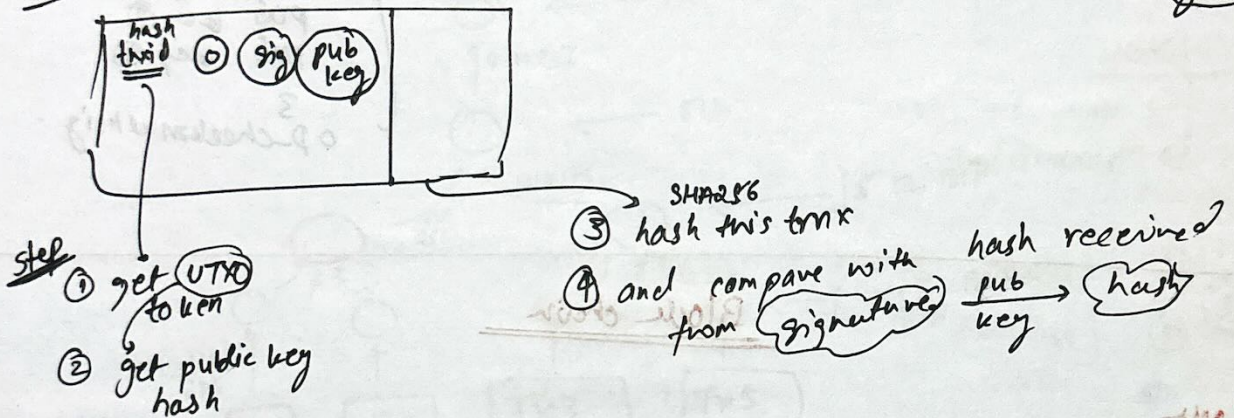
1. new block is added to the chain
2. the block is added to the chain
3. the block is added to the chain
4. the block is added to the chain
5. the block is added to the chain

pay 2 public hash

① How to craft txn

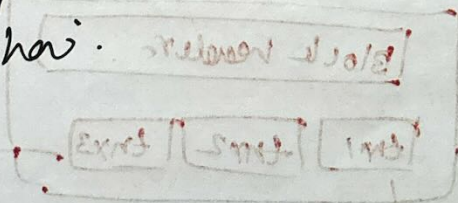


② How to verify txn

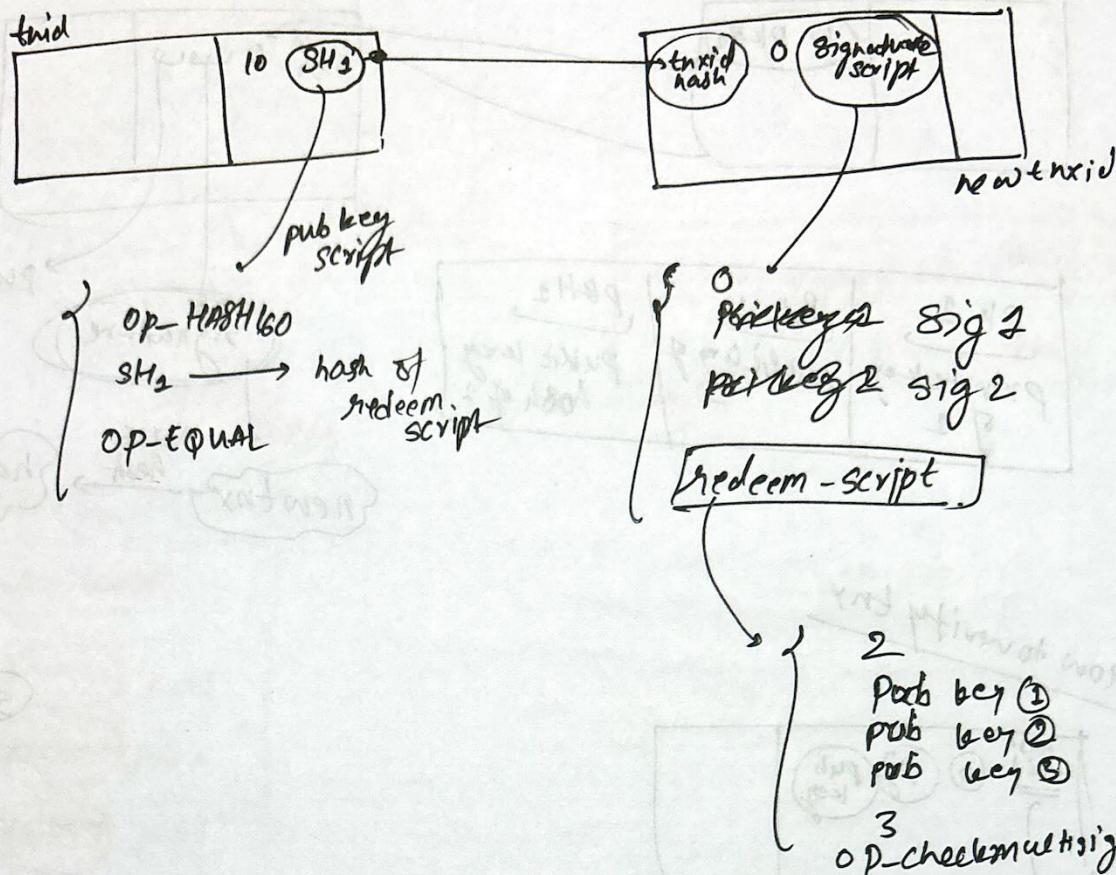


baise chala ye

⇒ Agar apne pass pri and pub key honge toh ke apni signature bana payenge, which will prove that, jo public key apni reduli hai vo shi hai, and nahi public key ka hash spendable txn mai hoga, so apna he hai.

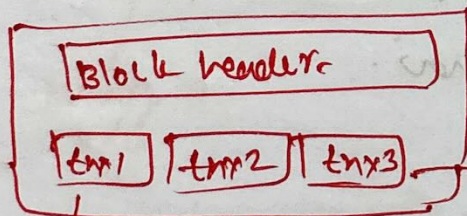
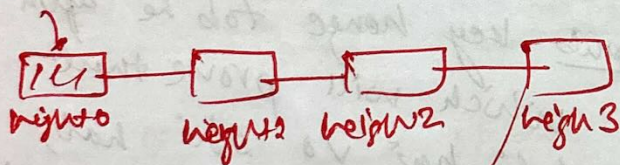


pay to script hash (p2sh)



Block chain

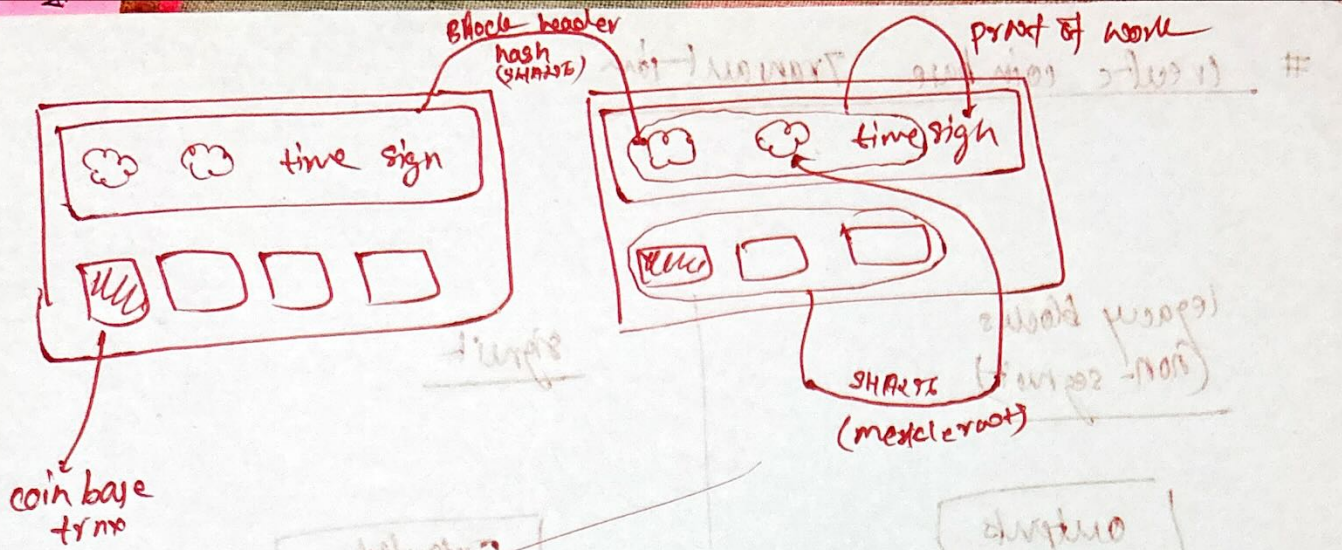
Block



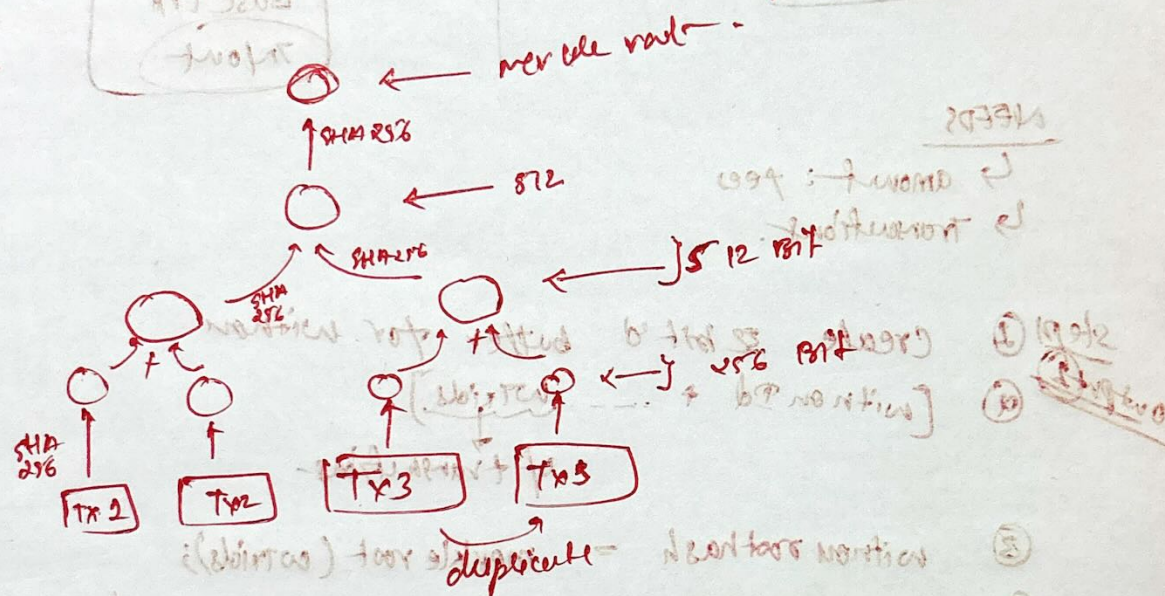
transactions

coinbase
tx.

(Always)



How merkle root is calculated?



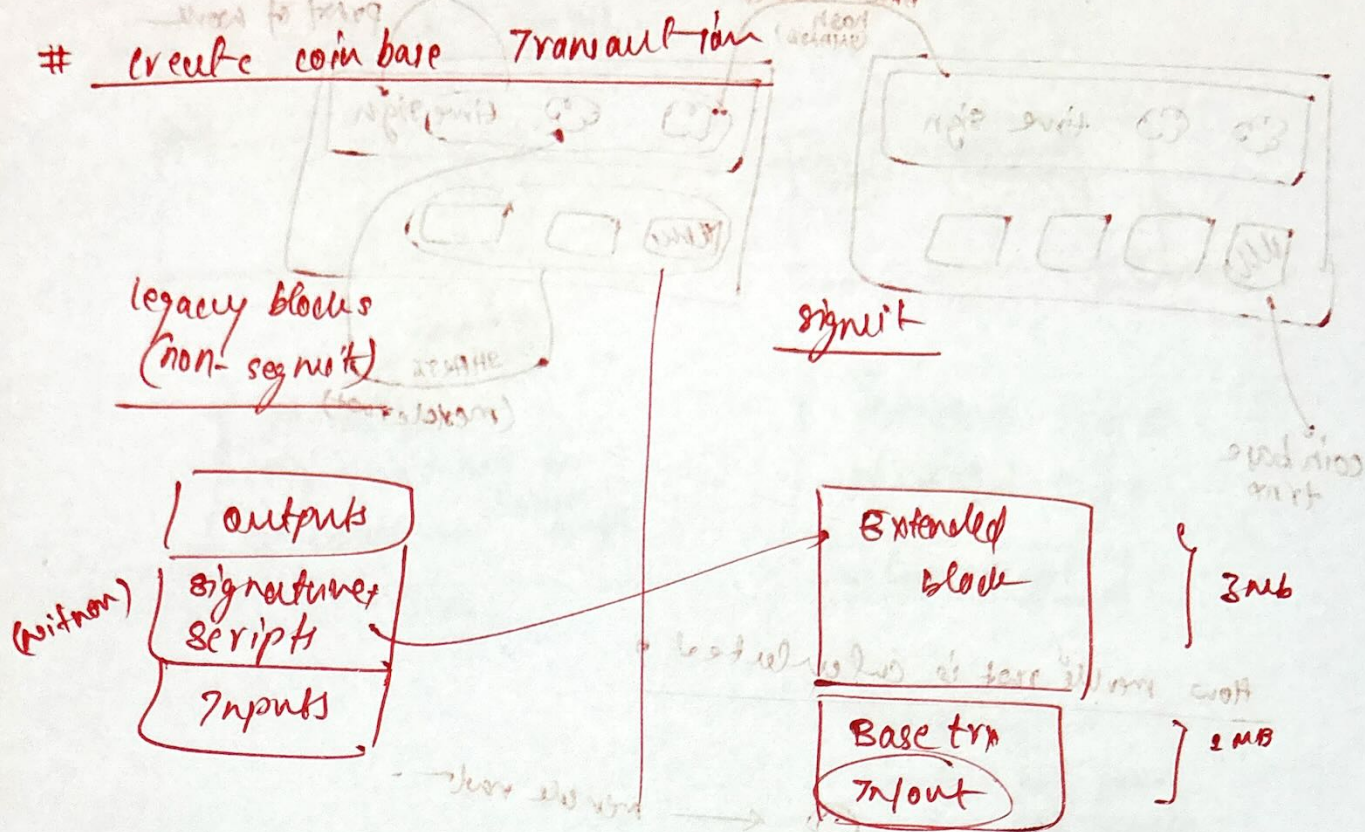
$$(\text{transaction 1} + \text{transaction 2}) \rightarrow \text{SHA-256}$$

$$(\text{transaction 3} + \text{transaction 4}) \rightarrow \text{SHA-256}$$

$$(\text{SHA-256 result 1} + \text{SHA-256 result 2}) \rightarrow \text{SHA-256} = \text{merkle root}$$

amount = value
 amount = value
 amount = value

create coin base Transaction



NEEDS

- ↳ amount: fees
- ↳ transactions

- step 1 Create 32 bit buffer for witness
- output 1 ① [witness Id + ...] ② of transactions
- ③ witness root hash = merkle root (witness)
- ④ Double SHA 256 of (witness root hash) + (control of coinbase)
- ⑤ Script pubkey = (Gazuaa21 agreed) + (step 4 result)
- data op-return for money
- ⑥ amount = 0

- output 2 step 2
- ③ amount = fees
- ② address = miner address