

Appendix

<https://github.com/projectblink>

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Algorithm 1: ZK IHR Circuit

```
/* Public signals */
signal input: node_ihr
signal input: ihr_hash
/* Private signals */
signal input: salt
signal input: required_ihr
/* Output signal */
signal output: if_pass
/* Range proof check */
signal buffer
signal range_check
if node_ihr > required_ihr - buffer && node_ihr < required_ihr +
  buffer then
  | range_check = true
end
/* Verify hash */
signal hash
signal hash_check
/* RIPEMD160 to calculate the hash */
hash = RIPEMD160 (salt, required_ihr)
if hash == ihr_hash then
  | hash_check = true
end
if range_check && hash_check then
  | if_pass = true
else
  | if_pass = false
end
/* Bandwidth circuit  $\equiv$  IHR circuit */
```

Algorithm 5: main()

```
initialized: chain is a object of class MerkleChain and string data
begin
  while true do
    Output “enter data (q to quit)” Get data
    if data = q then
      Break
    else
      | addnode(data)
    end
  end
end
```

Algorithm 6: Node Weights

Algo

Algorithm 7: Snip Construction

Algo

Algorithm 8: Hash Proofing

Algo

Tokens should be traded for bitcoins inorder for nodes to fix its market price which will assist in facilitating its transactions, per block stake requirement, non-accepted token producer commission, etc as every procedure follows up with denominations in bitcoin. For regulators they can select a specific any token id, can also possibly be their fiat currency as a L1 token on bitcoin for taxing oppurtunities on profits (capital gains).

Merkle Chain

Algorithm 2: class MerkleChain

```
pre: the snip is added to the data
post: the data is added to the chain
begin
  add_node(snip)
  d  $\leftarrow$  snip
  if head = null then
    | head,tail  $\leftarrow$  add_data(d)
  else
    | tail  $\leftarrow$  add_data(d)
  end
end
```

Algorithm 3: class add_data(d)

```
pre: the value is added to the vector
post: the vector is generated to a merkle tree and added to the chain
begin
  New Vector data
  data  $\leftarrow$  d
  if size(data) == max_block_size then
    | generate_root(data)
  end
end
```

Algorithm 4: generate_root()

```
pre: the vector data is added as the leaves
post: merkel tree and its root is generated
begin
  New Vector temp_data
  temp_data  $\leftarrow$  data
  while temp_data > 1 do
    for i = 0 i < size(temp_data) i+2 do
      Left  $\leftarrow$  temp_data[i]
      Right  $\leftarrow$  (i+1 == size(temp_data)) ? temp_data[i] :
        temp_data[i+1]
      combined = Left + Right
      new_temp_data  $\leftarrow$  hash(combined)
    end
    temp_data  $\leftarrow$  new_temp_data
  end
  node_root  $\leftarrow$  temp_data[0]
end
```