

# Aula 012 - Bitcoin

## Pagamentos

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Programa de Pós Graduação em Ciência da Computação

**Mestrado em Ciência da Computação**

PPGCC17 - Tópicos em Redes de Computadores e Cibersegurança



# Agenda i

1. Introdução
2. Bitcoin
3. Rede Bitcoin
4. Wallets
5. Próximas Aulas
6. Referências

# Introdução

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- Apresentação de uma Visão Geral sobre rede **Bitcoin** e pagamentos.

# Bitcoin

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## Bloco Genesis

O Bloco Genesis ou bloco #0 foi *hardcoded* (codificado) por suas características especiais: ele é o único que não aponta para nenhum bloco anterior. No seu *hash* foi encriptado o bloco junto com a mensagem “*The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks*”, manchete do jornal naquele dia. Além de servir como prova datada, a manchete escolhida representa justamente uma crítica ao sistema bancário.

Schedule January 3, 2009 [simonstirling.co.uk](http://simonstirling.co.uk) No. 65123

10

\$11.50

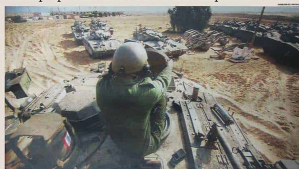


## Eat Out from £5

More than 900 great restaurants, including four **Gordon Ramsay** favourites from £15

Start collecting tokens today. [Pullback inside](#)

## Israel prepares to send tanks and troops into Gaza



Israel allowed foreigners to flee the Gaza Strip as it prepared for a ground offensive. At least 430 Palestinians were killed in a week of airstrikes. *News*, page 2.

# Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks

## Billions may be needed as lending squeeze tightens

Francis Elliott, Deputy Political Editor  
Gary Duncan, Economics Editor

The Chancellor will decide within weeks whether to pump billions more into the economy as evidence mounts that the £2-billion port modernization last year has failed to keep credit flowing. Options include cash injections offering banks cheaper state guarantees to raise money privately or buying up "toxic assets," *The Times* has learnt.

day that, despite income pressure, the banks' continued lending is the final quarter of last year and plans even tighter restraints in the coming months. Its findings will alarm the Treasury.

The Bank is expected to take yet more aggressive action this week by cutting the base rate from its historic level of 4 per cent. Doing so would reduce the cost of borrowing but has little effect on the availability of loans. Whitehall's concern was that ministers planned to 'keep the hands on the till' but accepted that they need more help to restore lending levels. Eventually, the Treasury plans to force

Under one option, a "bad bank" would be created to dispose of bad

**99p**  
Puke chain cuts the price of a pint from £1.40 to £0.99 levels  
Business, page 47

debts. The Treasury would take bad loans off the hands of troubled banks, perhaps swapping them for government bonds. The toxic assets, blamed for poisoning the financial system, would be parked in a state

The idea would mirror the initial proposal by Henry Paulson, the US Treasury Secretary, to underwrite the American banking system by buying

**Michael Sheen  
Frost, Nixon  
and me**



**Working mums**  
So that's how  
she does it

**Detox in style**  
The best spas  
on the planet



### Salmon Rushdie I Won't Marry Again

Pages 20, 21

### Giant Killing? Guide to the FA Cup Third Round

Spot 

The idea would mirror the initial proposal by Henry Paulson, the US Treasury Secretary, to underwrite the American banking system by buying

[illegible]

**Fonte:** <https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin/blob/master/src/chainparams.cpp>

# Bloco Genesis iii

```
/**
```

```
 * Build the genesis block. Note that the output of its generation
 * transaction cannot be spent since it did not originally exist in the
 * database.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * CBlock(hash=000000000019d6, ver=1, hashPrevBlock=00000000000000, hashMerkleRoot=4a5e1e, nTime=1231006505, n
```

```
 * CTransaction(hash=4a5e1e, ver=1, vin.size=1, vout.size=1, nLockTime=0)
```

```
 * CTxIn(COutPoint(000000, -1), coinbase 04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f3230303920436861
```

```
 * CTxOut(nValue=50.00000000, scriptPubKey=0x5F1DF16B2B704C8A578D0B)
```

```
 * vMerkleTree: 4a5e1e
```

```
 */
```

```
static CBlock CreateGenesisBlock(uint32_t nTime, uint32_t nNonce, uint32_t nBits, int32_t nVersion,
const CAmount& genesisReward)
```

```
{
```

```
    const char* pszTimestamp = "The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks";
```

```
    const CScript genesisOutputScript = CScript() << ParseHex("04678afdb0fe5548271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e03909a6
```

```
    return CreateGenesisBlock(pszTimestamp, genesisOutputScript, nTime, nNonce, nBits, nVersion, genesisReward);
```

```
}
```



# A carteira de Satoshi i

- Carteira: 1A1zP1eP5QGeFi2DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfNa

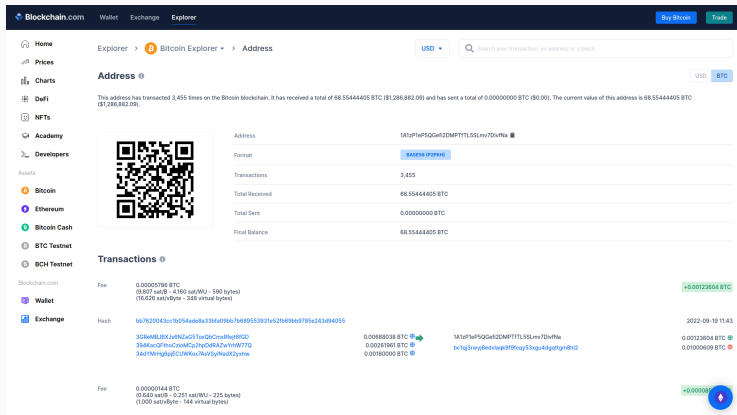


Figura 1: 1A1zP1eP5QGeFi2DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfNa

# A carteira de Satoshi ii

- Essa primeira transação foi incluída no **bloco #0**, sob o *hash* 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b.

The screenshot shows the Blockchain.com Explorer interface for a specific Bitcoin transaction. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Prices, Charts, Defi, NFTs, Academy, and Developers. The main content area is titled 'Transaction' and shows the following details:

- Summary:** Fee: 0.00000000 BTC (0.000 sat/B - 0.000 sat/WU - 204 bytes). Hash: 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b. Date: 2009-01-03 16:15. Status: CONFIRMED (Newly Generated Coins).
- Details:** Hash: 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b. Status: Confirmed. Received Time: 2009-01-03 16:15. Size: 204 bytes. Weight: 816. Included in Block: 0. Confirmations: 754,977. Total Input: 0.00000000 BTC. Total Output: 50.00000000 BTC.

Figura 2: 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b

# A carteira de Satoshi iii

The screenshot shows the WhatsOnChain website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'APIs', 'About', and 'Classic View' links. The main header features the 'WhatsOnChain' logo and a search bar. Below the header, the address '1A1zP1eP5QGeF12DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfNa' is displayed. A 'Statement' button is visible. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing a QR code, balance, and transaction history. The balance is 67.97456184 BSV, confirmed. The transaction history shows 1,162 transactions, with the first transaction being a creation of the address.

Address: 1A1zP1eP5QGeF12DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfNa

Details

QR CODE

Balance: 67.97456184 BSV (CONFIRMED)

First Seen: 2009-01-03 18:15:05

Transaction: 1,162

ScriptHash: 8b01df4e368ea28f8dc0423bcf7a4923e3a12d307c875e47a0cfbf98b5c39161

Script Public Key: 76a91462e907b15cbf27d5425399ebf6f0fb50ebb88f1888ac

1,162 Transactions

Index	Transaction ID	Tag
#1	3387418aaddb4927209c5032f515aa442a6587d6e54677f08a03b8fa7789e688 2011-05-13 21:04:05	+ 0.01 BSV
#0	4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b	

Figura 3: 1A1zP1eP5QGeF12DMPTfTL5SLmv7DivfNa

- Detalhes da Transação:

The screenshot shows the 'Transaction' details page on the WhatsOnChain website. The transaction ID is 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b. The page is divided into several sections:

- Block #0**: 00000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f
- Timestamp (utc)**: 2009-01-03 18:15:05
- Fees Collected**: 0 BSV
- Version**: 1
- Confirmations**: 757,989
- Size**: 204 B

Below the block information, there are two sections:

- Hex**: 04ffff001d010455468652054696d6573203032f74a616e2f32303039204368616e636556c6c6f72206f6e206272696e65b206f662073653636f6e4206261696c6f757420666f722062616e6b73
- Decoded**: yyEThe Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks

At the bottom, there are two summary boxes:

- 1 Input**: Total Input: 50 BSV. The input is a newly minted coin (ColoBase) with value 50 BSV.
- 1 Output**: Total Output: 50 BSV. The output is 1A1zP1eP5QGef12DPfTTL5SLav7D1vFNa with value 50 BSV.

Figura 4: 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b

# A carteira de Satoshi v

- Scripts

The screenshot displays the 'Scripts' tab of a transaction on the WhatsOnChain website. The transaction ID is 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b. The 'Input Scripts' section shows a single script with a hex string and a label 'OP\_CHECKSIG'. The 'Output Scripts' section shows a single script with a hex string and a label 'OP\_CHECKSIG'.

Transaction: 4a5e1e4baab89f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b

Details Scripts JSON

**Input Scripts**

#0
04ffff001d0104455468652054696d65732030332f4a616e2f32303039204368616e636556c6c6f72206f6e206272696e6b206f66207385636f6e64206261696c6f7574206666722062616e6b73

**Output Scripts**

#0
04678afb0fe5540271967f1a67130b7105cd6a828e03999a67962e0ea1f61deb649f6bc3f4cef38c4f35504e51ec112de5c38d77ba9b8d578a4c702b6bf11d5f OP_CHECKSIG

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# A carteira de Satoshi vi

- JSON



The screenshot shows the WhatsOnChain website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'APIs', 'About', 'Classic View', 'English', 'Mnemonic', 'BSV', and 'New Block'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search block height/hash, txid, address'. The main content area displays a transaction ID: `4a5e14b4baab89f3a32518a8bc31bc87f618f76673a2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b6`. Below the transaction ID, there are tabs for 'Details', 'Scripts', and 'JSON'. The 'JSON' tab is selected, showing the transaction data in JSON format. The JSON data includes fields like 'txid', 'hash', 'size', 'weight', 'locktime', 'vint', 'n', 'coinbase', 'sequence', 'vout', 'scriptPubKey', 'hex', 'rawdata', 'addresses', 'isTruncated', 'scriptasm', 'blockhash', 'confirmations', 'time', 'blocktime', 'blockheight', 'voutcount', 'voutvalue', and 'vintvalue'.

```
{
  "txid": "4a5e14b4baab89f3a32518a8bc31bc87f618f76673a2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b6",
  "hash": "4a5e14b4baab89f3a32518a8bc31bc87f618f76673a2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b6",
  "size": 204,
  "weight": 3,
  "locktime": 0,
  "vint": [
    {
      "n": 0,
      "coinbase": "04ffff001d010445a4680295400000132030327fa616a2f3230930204368816a63056c6c672206f0w20027206w0b306f040207306c00f0a6c02043616000f7304320400f7220626160010",
      "sequence": 4294967295
    }
  ],
  "vout": [
    {
      "value": 50,
      "n": 0,
      "scriptPubKey": {
        "asm": "4a5e14b4baab89f3a32518a8bc31bc87f618f76673a2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b6c306f040207306c00f0a6c02043616000f7304320400f7220626160010 OP_CHECKSIG",
        "hex": "4a5e14b4baab89f3a32518a8bc31bc87f618f76673a2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b6c306f040207306c00f0a6c02043616000f7304320400f7220626160010",
        "type": "pubkey",
        "addresses": [
          "3J98t1WpEZ7bnHuVtL5LW78uUv"
        ],
        "isTruncated": false
      },
      "scriptasm": "4a5e14b4baab89f3a32518a8bc31bc87f618f76673a2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b6c306f040207306c00f0a6c02043616000f7304320400f7220626160010"
    }
  ],
  "blockhash": "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000",
  "confirmations": 717689,
  "time": 1231000000,
  "blocktime": 1231000000,
  "blockheight": 0,
  "voutcount": 0,
  "voutvalue": 50,
  "vintvalue": 50,
  "vintvalue": 50
}
```

# Transferência Inaugural i

A transferência inaugural de Bitcoin foi feita em 12 de Janeiro de 2009 para *Hal Finney*, primeiro a fazer *download* do software e minerar o bloco 170 com 50 BTCs de Satoshi. Finney foi escolhido em homenagem ao seu importante trabalho de criptografia *proof-of-work*.

# Transferência Inaugural ii

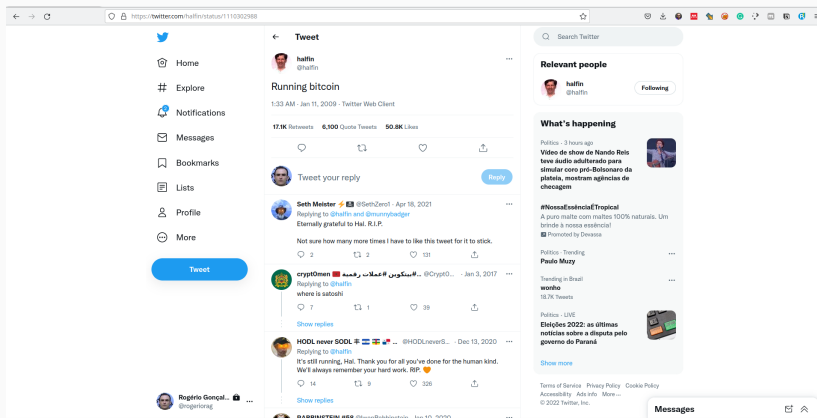


Figura 5: Tuíte de Hal Finney comunicando o início de suas atividades com Bitcoin



- Eles ficaram minerando sozinhos até 2010, quando foi divulgado em um grupo de nerds de tecnologia.
- Dentro deste grupo, *Laszlo Hanyecz* fez a primeira oferta pública para trocar 10.000 BTCs por duas pizzas da Domino's. A oferta ficou no ar por 4 dias, quando finalmente foi aceita por *Jercos* (Jeremy Sturdivant), um garoto de 18 anos na época.
- Então, o dia 22 de maio de 2010, a encomenda foi feita e a transação, realizado. *Laszlo* publicou no fórum a mensagem: “*Só para avisar que acabei de comprar uma pizza com 10.000 Bitcoins. Obrigado, Jercos!*”. Esse dia ficou conhecido e comemorado até hoje como **Pizza Day** (Dia da Pizza).

- A partir desse momento, *Bitcoin* passou a ser aceito como meio de pagamento por parte dos membros da comunidade em seus estágios iniciais. Desde então, lojas *on line* e físicas começaram a cogitar a possibilidade da criptografia operar fora de suas fronteiras, tornando-se, efetivamente, dinheiro.

## Rede Bitcoin

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- Tipos de Nós
  - Nós completos (Full nodes): quatro funções (wallet, mineração, armazenamento blockchain e nó de roteamento de rede).
  - SPV (Simple Payment Verification): clientes mais leves, funcionam como *wallets* e tem funções de roteamento de rede.
- Pool protocols
  - *Stratum*

- Uma rede Bitcoin é identificada por um número mágico. Esses números mágicos são usados para indicar a rede de origem da mensagem.

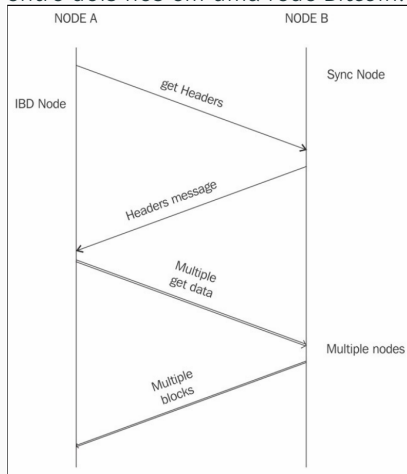
Network	Magic value (in hex)
<i>main</i>	0xD9B4BEF9
<i>testnet</i>	0xDAB5BFFA
<i>testnet3</i>	0x0709110B

# Protocolo de mensagens i

- São **27** tipos de mensagens de protocolo. As mais comuns:

- Version
- Verack
- Inv
- Getdata
- Getblocks
- Getheaders
- Tx
- Block
- Headers
- Getaddr
- Addr
- Ping
- Pong

Processo de sincronização de blocos entre dois nós em uma rede *Bitcoin*.



# Protocolo de mensagens ii

- Captura das mensagens com Wireshark:

Filter: `ip.dst == 52.1.165.219 and bitcoin` Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
131	98.598526000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	192	version
150	99.180294000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	90	verack
151	99.180421000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	122	getaddr, ping
152	99.180715000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	1288	addr, getheaders[Malformed Packet]
486	112.053746000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	127	inv
818	143.630367000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	127	inv
1004	178.729768000	192.168.0.13	52.1.165.219	Bitcoin	127	inv

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52864 (52864), Dst Port: 18333 (18333), Seq: 207, Ack: 1291, Len: 1222

Bitcoin protocol

- Packet magic: 0x0b110907
- Command name: addr
- Payload Length: 31
- Payload checksum: 0xa03fc07d
- Address message
  - Count: 1
  - Address: afbd025800ffff...
  - Node services: 0x0000000000000000
    - ..... = Network node: Not set
  - Node address: ::ffff:86.15.44.209 (::ffff:86.15.44.209)
  - Node port: 18333
  - Address timestamp: Oct 16, 2016 00:37:19.00000000 BST

Bitcoin protocol

- Packet magic: 0x0b110907
- Command name: getheaders
- Payload Length: 1029
- Payload checksum: 0x4e54961d
- Getheaders message
  - Count: 126
  - Starting hash: 1101001f152142abccc039503abc56b149bd56c2b3925b65...
  - Starting hash: 000000001980703bd53b0c7bf0ac995bccfeeffd5cddc780...
  - Starting hash: 000000007ad1fed813d20301b1762895a2e5b08c8a58b3ea...
  - Starting hash: 000000003624c451f726a3e983d02279d9c7cf672d36f1d5...

# Protocolo de mensagens iii

Time	192.168.0.13	136.243.139.96	Comment
97.734135000	(57868)	version → (18333)	Bitcoin: version
98.025045000	(57868)	verack → (18333)	Bitcoin: verack
98.025177000	(57868)	getaddr, ping, addr → (18333)	Bitcoin: getaddr, ping, addr
98.025468000	(57868)	getheaders → (18333)	Bitcoin: getheaders, [unknown command], [unknown command], [unknown command], headers
98.160419000	(57868)	[TCP Retran → (18333)	Bitcoin: [TCP Retransmission] , getheaders, [unknown command], [unknown command], [unknown command]
98.598399000	(57868)	getdata → (18333)	Bitcoin: getdata
144.343544000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
176.152240000	(57868)	getdata → (18333)	Bitcoin: getdata
179.493755000	(57868)	getdata → (18333)	Bitcoin: getdata
218.101646000	(57868)	ping → (18333)	Bitcoin: ping
218.192004000	(57868)	[unknown co → (18333)	Bitcoin: [unknown command]
218.444431000	(57868)	[TCP Retran → (18333)	Bitcoin: [TCP Retransmission] , [unknown command]
336.234936000	(57868)	getdata → (18333)	Bitcoin: getdata
337.843423000	(57868)	[unknown co → (18333)	Bitcoin: [unknown command]
338.143885000	(57868)	ping → (18333)	Bitcoin: ping
448.764093000	(57868)	getdata → (18333)	Bitcoin: getdata
457.894823000	(57868)	[unknown co → (18333)	Bitcoin: [unknown command]
458.195265000	(57868)	ping → (18333)	Bitcoin: ping
578.011774000	(57868)	[unknown co → (18333)	Bitcoin: [unknown command]
578.212044000	(57868)	ping → (18333)	Bitcoin: ping
585.587671000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
647.169633000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
671.962545000	(57868)	getdata → (18333)	Bitcoin: getdata
698.037067000	(57868)	[unknown co → (18333)	Bitcoin: [unknown command]
698.237350000	(57868)	ping → (18333)	Bitcoin: ping
701.563581000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
701.986269000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
705.022173000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
812.115878000	(57868)	inv → (18333)	Bitcoin: inv
818.198570000	(57868)	[unknown co → (18333)	Bitcoin: [unknown command]
818.298733000	(57868)	ping → (18333)	Bitcoin: ping



- Quando um nó *Bitcoin core* inicia, primeiro, ele descobre todos os seus pares da rede. Isto é alcançado consultando os *DNS seeds* que estão *hardcoded* no código do cliente *Bitcoin core* e que são mantidos pela comunidade *Bitcoin*.
- O protocolo **Bitcoin** funciona sobre o **TCP** porta **8333** por padrão na rede principal e **18333** para a **testnet**.

- Os endereços de DNS no arquivo `chainparams.cpp`:

```
// Pieter Wuille, only supports x1, x5, x9, and xd
vSeeds.emplace_back("seed.bitcoin.sipa.be");
// Matt Corallo, only supports x9
vSeeds.emplace_back("dnsseed.bluematt.me");
// Luke Dashjr
vSeeds.emplace_back("dnsseed.bitcoin.dashjr.org");
// Christian Decker, supports x1 - xf
vSeeds.emplace_back("seed.bitcoinstats.com");
// Jonas Schnelli, only supports x1, x5, x9, and xd
vSeeds.emplace_back("seed.bitcoin.jonasschnelli.ch");
// Peter Todd, only supports x1, x5, x9, and xd
vSeeds.emplace_back("seed.btc.petertodd.org");
```

Bloom filters são usados para filtrar as transações relevantes para clientes *Bitcoin*.

- `fnv`, `murmur` e `Jenkins` são funções *hash* comumente usadas em *bloom filters*.
- Usados em clientes *Bitcoin SPV*.
- *Bitcoin Improvement Proposal 37*, implementada no *Bitcoin* como *BIP37*, introduziu três novos tipos de mensagem: `filterload`, `filteradd` e `filterclear`.

## Wallets

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- *Non-deterministic wallets*
- *Deterministic wallets*
- *Hierarchical deterministic wallets*
- *Brain wallets*
- *Paper wallets*
- *Hardware wallets*
- *Online wallets*
- *Mobile wallets*

# Pagamentos com Bitcoin i

- Bitcoin pode ser aceito como pagamento usando várias técnicas.
- O Bitcoin não é reconhecido como moeda legal em muitas jurisdições, mas está sendo cada vez mais aceito como método de pagamento por muitos comerciantes online e sites de comércio eletrônico.



Indicação de aceitação de pagamentos em Bitcoin.

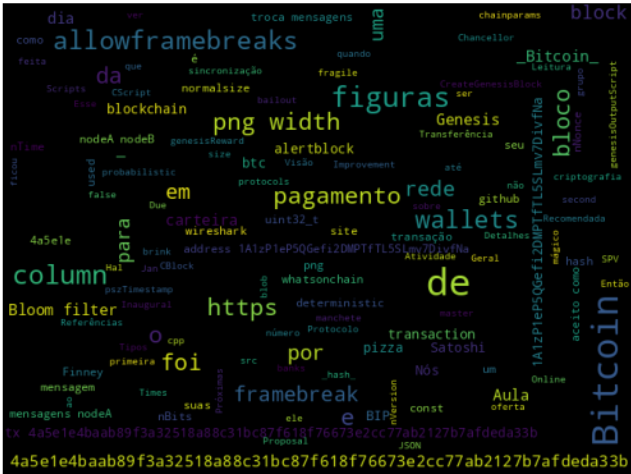


- Bitcoin Improvement Proposals (BIPs)
  - Standard BIP
  - Process BIP
  - Informational BIP
- Advanced protocols
  - SegWit
  - Bitcoin Cash
  - Bitcoin Unlimited
  - Bitcoin Gold

- Instalar o *Bitcoin client* e executar experimentos nele.



## Word Cloud



## Leitura Recomendada

### Capítulo 6: Bitcoin Network and Payments

**Livro:** IMRAN BASHIR. Mastering Blockchain : Distributed Ledger Technology, Decentralization, and Smart Contracts Explained, 2nd Edition.

## Próximas Aulas

---

- Pagamentos com *Bitcoin*.

## Referências

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Imran, Bashir. 2018. *Mastering Blockchain : Distributed Ledger Technology, Decentralization, and Smart Contracts Explained, 2nd Edition*. Packt Publishing. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=e000xww&AN=1789486&lang=pt-br&site=eds-live&scope=site>.