ECE 8930: Blockchain Technology and Web 3.0

Project 1

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Q How to run the code -

Make sure python is installed on the computer.

Then run the following command - python crypto.py

Q About the code and it's output

The following code creates a transaction object which has sender, recipient, amount and previous transaction's hash value.

```
def create_transaction(sender_name, recipient_name, amount):
    # Create a transaction object
    transaction = {
        'sender': sender_name,
        'recipient': recipient_name,
        'amount': amount,
        'prev': globalprevtranshash
    }
    return transaction
```

Below code signs and verifies the transaction we have just created.

```
def sign_transaction(transaction, private_key):
    # Convert the transaction to a string for hashing
    transaction_string = str(transaction)
    transaction_hash = hashlib.sha256(transaction_string.encode()).hexdigest()

# Sign the transaction hash with the private key
    signature = rsa.sign(transaction_hash.encode(), private_key, 'SHA-256')
    return signature

#We verify the transaction using the public key. i.e. implemented digital signat
def verify_transaction(transaction, signature, public_key):
    # Convert the transaction to a string for hashing
    transaction_string = str(transaction)
    transaction_hash = hashlib.sha256(transaction_string.encode()).hexdigest()

# Verify the signature using the public key
try:
    rsa.verify(transaction_hash.encode(), signature, public_key)
    return True
    except:
    return False
```

Defines the structure of a block. It has previous block's hash, it's hash and the merkle root of all it's transactions.

```
class Block:
    def __init__(self, previous_hash, transactions):
        self.previous_hash = previous_hash
        self.transactions = transactions
        self.merkle_root = self.calculate_merkle_root()
        self.curhash = str(hash(self.previous_hash + str(self.merkle_root)))
```

Calculates the merkle tree and returns the merkle root of all the transactions to be put in a block.

```
def calculate_merkle_root(self):
    def merkle_tree(tx_list):
        if len(tx_list) == 1:
            return tx_list[0]

        new_tx_list = []
        for i in range(0, len(tx_list)-1, 2):
            combined = tx_list[i] + tx_list[i+1]
            new_tx_list.append(hashlib.sha256(combined.encode()).hexdigest())

    if len(tx_list) % 2 == 1:
        new_tx_list.append(hashlib.sha256(tx_list[-1].encode()).hexdigest())

    return merkle_tree(new_tx_list)

tx_hashes = [hashlib.sha256(tx.encode()).hexdigest() for tx in self.transactions]
    return merkle_tree(tx_hashes)
```

Defines the blockchain itself and has functions to add a block object to it (it calls merkle tree function) and displays the complete blockchain which we'll see in the outputs section.

```
class Blockchain:
    def __init__(self):
        self.chain = [self.genesis_block()]

def genesis_block(self):
        return Block(previous_hash="0", transactions=["Genesis Transaction"])

def add_block(self, transactions):
    previous_block = self.chain[-1]
    new_block = Block(previous_hash=previous_block.curhash, transactions=transactions)
    self.chain.append(new_block)

def display_chain(self):
    for i, block in enumerate(self.chain):
        print(f"Block {i}")
        print(f"Previous Hash: {block.previous_hash}")
        print(f"Merkle Root: {block.merkle_root}")
        print(f"Current Hash: {block.curhash}\n")
```

All 12 transactions between 6 Users are defined in below code.

```
for i,[x,y,z] in enumerate([["1", "2", "80"], ["1","1","20"], ["2", "3", "75"], ["2","2","5"], ["3", "4", "70"], ["3","3","5"], ["4", "5", "65"], ["4", "4", "5"], ["5", "6", "60"], ["5", "5", "5" sender _ public_key recipient_name = y recipient_name = y recipient_name = x sender = rea.newkeys(512) # Generate a new recipient's key pair for each transaction amount = z
```

Creates transactions and verifies it after creating a unique public key and private key pair for the receiver.

```
transaction = create_transaction(sender_name, recipient_name, amount)
signature = sign_transaction(transaction, private_key)
is_valid = verify_transaction(transaction, signature, sender)
```

Every 4 transactions we are mining a new block and adding their merkle root to it. It is done in the below code

```
if len(globaltransactionlist)==4:
    blockchain.add_block(globaltransactionlist)
    globaltransactionlist = []
    blockchain.display_chain()
```

Running the code -

C:\Users\Necro>cd Desktop

C:\Users\Necro\Desktop>python crypto.py

The output of 4 (and their 4 complimentary) transactions -

After every 4 transactions, a block is mined, and its output is shown below.

Block 0 Previous Hash: 0 Merkle Root: 78242c0d0e007f3f2ec67699880fb78d12cbbec434bd839d5b5a1f93aa1abb42 Current Hash: -6437589006464395513 Block 1 Previous Hash: -6437589006464395513 Merkle Root: b5adfb0569f65428869249e181a1e55d3306c6a12f3eb7b29b93d3a20731b1c8 Current Hash: -3607724073803336985