

## Bitcoin Basics

Bitcoin Network and Storage 1. Explain the function of the memory pool in the Bitcoin network. 2. We have two investors, Alice and Bob. Alice is day trading Bitcoin as a hobby, and Bob has bought some Bitcoin as part of his children's college funds. For each, argue whether they should use a hot or cold wallet and suggest a specific wallet as an example. 3. Payment channels such as Lightning Network on Bitcoin are known as Layer-2 (L2) solutions. Briefly explain why these solutions are called L2, and list two potential drawbacks.

## Transaction-based Ledger

1.		ider the following transactions in a transactionalid. If valid, calculate the balance of each per	a-based ledger like Bitcoin. Check if the transactions	ns
		Txin: Ø Txout: 25.0 → Bob		
		Txin: 0[0] Txout: 12.0 $\rightarrow$ Bob, 5.0 $\rightarrow$ Carol, 8.0 $\rightarrow$ Alice signed by Bob		
		Txin: 1[2] Txout: $4.0 \rightarrow \text{Carol}$ , $4.0 \rightarrow \text{Alice}_{\text{signed by Alice}}$		
	(-)	Txin: 1[1] Txout: $2.0 \rightarrow \text{Carol}$ , $3.0 \rightarrow \text{Alice}_{\text{signed by Carol}}$		
	(a)	signed by Carol		
		0   Ixin: Ø		
		1 Txin: 0[0] Txout: 2.0 → Alice, 8.0 → Bob, 2.5 → Carol signed by Bob		
		Zixin: Ø Ixout: 12.5→ Alice		
	(b)	Txin: 2[0] Txout: 10.0 $\rightarrow$ Alice, 2.0 $\rightarrow$ Bob, 2.5 $\rightarrow$ Alice signed by Alice		
	( )			
		Txin: Ø		
		0 Txout: 25.0 → Alice 1 Txin: 0[0]		
		1 Txout: 24.0 → Bob signed by Alice 2 Txin: 1[0]		
		$ \begin{array}{c} \text{1.5} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.5} & \text{1.5} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.5} & \text{1.5} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.5} & \text{1.5} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.5} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} \\ \text{1.6} & \text{1.6} & 1.$		
		Txout: $2.0 \rightarrow Bob$ , $7.0 \rightarrow Carol$ , $3.0 \rightarrow Alice_{signed by Alice}$ Txin: 3[1]		
	(c)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Txout: } 4.0 \rightarrow \text{Carol, } 3.0 \rightarrow \text{Alice}_{\text{signed by Carol}} \end{array}$		
		I .		

	0	Txin: Ø  Txout: 25.0 → Carol
	1	Txin: 0[0] Txout: $6.0 \rightarrow Bob, 6.0 \rightarrow Alice, 13.0 \rightarrow Carol_{signed by Carol}$
	2	Txin: 1[1] Txout: 2.0 → Bob, 4.0 → Alice <sub>signed by Bob</sub>
(d)	3	Txin: 1[2] Txout: $3.0 \rightarrow Bob, 7.0 \rightarrow Carol, 3.0 \rightarrow Alice_{signed by Carol}$
(u) -		

2. Below is the representation of four transactions in the Bitcoin network where Alice receives Bitcoins from two different miners. Transaction fees are ignored.

Tx #0	
	12,5 → Miner 1
<u>TxIn</u>	TxOut

TxOut

<u> n</u>	<u>TxOut</u>	<u>Txln</u>	
Tx	#2	Tx	#:
	12,5 → Miner 2	#2[0]	

#0[0]

Tx #1

 $3,0 \rightarrow Bob$   $1,0 \rightarrow Carol$   $5,0 \rightarrow Alice$  $3,5 \rightarrow Miner 1$ 

TxOut

the necessary transactions for Alice using the notation of diagram above. TxIn TxOut TxIn TxOut TxIn TxOut TxIn TxOut

Alice now wants to make two payments. She wants to transfer Carol  $6.0~\mathrm{BTC}$  and Bob  $0.5~\mathrm{BTC}$ . Draw

3.	Bitcoin clients and exchanges provide "block explorers" that allow users to search transactions, blocks addresses, and other relevant blockchain network information. One of the well-known Bitcoin blockchair.com/bitcoin/.					
	Visit	the block explorer and find the following information for the Bitcoin blockchain:				
	(a)	What is the current hash rate?				
	(b)	What was the all time peak value of unconfirmed transactions and when has it occurred? might also take a look here: https://www.blockchain.com/explorer	You			
	(c)	There is no objectively correct number to the previous question. Explain why.				
	(d)	Find the transaction $a1075db55d416d3ca199f55b6084e2115b9345e16c5cf302fc80e9d5fbf5d48d$ , the following information:	Fil			
		i. Block of the transaction:				
		ii. Sender and the receiver:				