# Shayan Hamidi Dehshali

Part1-Question1) Generating p2pkh Address:

Step1: generating a 32 byte private key using secret library

Step2: In order to, transform private key to WIF format first extend "0xef" to the left of the private key

SID: 810197493

Step3: if you want your public key compressed extend "0x01" to the right of the step2 outcome

Step4: find checksum of step3 by getting sha256 twice and then get four first bytes of it.Now extend it to the left of the step3

Step5: Encode to Base58 format the result of Step4, Now you have WIF format.

Step6: In order to find Public key, get the result of Step1 and multiply it in the Spec256k1 generating point

Attention: I have implemented the whole Elliptical Curve functions myself,it is located in ElypticalCurve.py and + and \* operators have been overloaded.

Step7: If you want your public key compressed, call the function

.to\_bytes\_compressed().Now take a Sha256 and then a RipeMD160 hash from the public key.

Step8: Difference: On the Mainnet, Now we extend "0x80" to the left of the hashed public key but on the Testnet, we extend "0x6f" to the left of the hashed public key.

Step9: Extend the checksum of the Step8 result to itself just like Step4.

Step10: Now The Base58 format of the result of Step9 is our Address.

```
poonbaki@Shayunak:/media/poonbaki/work/Documents/University-Courses/Bitcoin/CA/C
A1/Source$ python3 generateAddress.py
92MzDa86NUBbusFLPHrVR8MUtFr2YNC9Z8URHNWGH4qNziZ31gm
mzUY9o7PqaHdwjTWPu6zZ2RDvia7VQL7Kx
poonbaki@Shayunak:/media/poonbaki/work/Documents/University-Courses/Bitcoin/CA/C
```

## Part1-Question2) Generating Vanity Address:

Our algorithm is brute force based. Using the code from the last question, we keep producing addresses and compare the bytes, that they are in the positions 2..4, to the bytes given in the input. Keep producing addresses till we reach our goal.

```
poonbakl@Shayunak:/media/poonbaki/work/Documents/University-Courses/Bitcoin/CA/CA1/Source$ python3 generateVanityAddress.py
mB
91tZx3TSJ7jJciQGoipECgbMAonc5teo4XdTpo9L29dRoZPALJY
mmBGW9QNE9F9qqMrTzsVDpsCFHMZcRqUeh
poonbaki@Shayunak:/media/poonbaki/work/Documents/University-Courses/Bitcoin/CA/CA1/Source$
```

Part1-Question3) Generating Segwit Address:

Step1: According to Question1 get your private key WIF format in compressed form.

Step2: Also get your public key in compressed form(just U<sub>x</sub> and an odd/even indicator)(33 bytes)

Step3: Again get a Sha256 and RipeMD160 hash consecutively on the public key

Step4: Using <u>bitcoin.bech32.encode()</u> function, encode your public key hash into bech32 format with "tb" as human readable part(used in Testnet) and witness version 0.Now you have your Segwit address.

Attention: Segwit Addresses separate our signature identity from our block scripts. So we can have:

- 1) Bigger blocks and storage efficiency
- 2) Script versioning
- 3) Offline Signing improvement
- 4) Signature verification optimization
- 5) Scalability
- 6) Transaction Malleability

## (Test)Address produced:

tb1qm83uu3xg7h8s4f026f9n9c8pc0vkpq3hktn9xj

## Private key WIF Format:

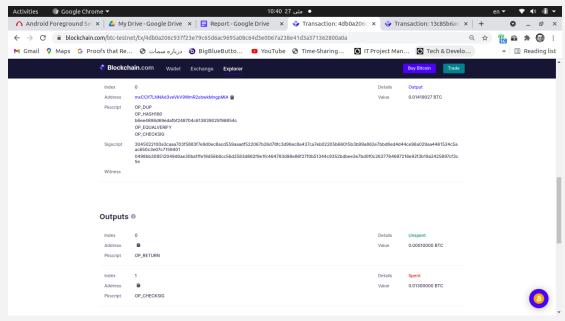
cSWzxfnTLKAPs5rnVVzTS7fCe68c3kjASg3Ab3T37hf9qbhnY2jx

Part2) For each Question we use different forms of transaction.py. We also use utils.py, but some extra functions have been added for each new transaction the main difference is their input/output scripts and also the method to sign the transaction. Part2-Question1)

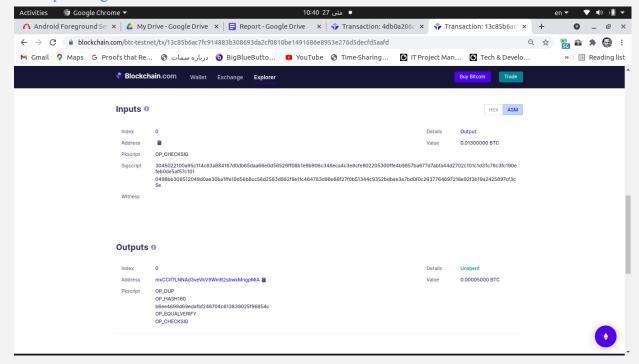
- 1. My Address: mxCCif7LNNAd3veVkV9WmR2sbwkMngpMiA
- 2. My Private Key(WIF): 91csCMJdVymT5i1YuiPrWkqH9AqZdi2d22bU9oK5ircKYR9saPK
- 3. Hash Transaction: 4db0a206c937f23e79c65d6ac9695a08c64d3e0067a238e41d3a371362800a0a
- 4. Hash Spending Transaction:

13c85b6ac7fc914883b308693da2cf0810be1491686e8953e276d5decfd5aafd

## Our Transaction:



## Our Spending Transaction:



## Part2-Question2)

My Address: mxCCif7LNNAd3veVkV9WmR2sbwkMngpMiA

My Private Key(wif): 91csCMJdVymT5i1YuiPrWkqH9AqZdi2d22bU9oK5ircKYR9saPK

First Private Key(wif): 923qXJ3XEP6Zp2CfDzxAug8rTVrt95Qyv8WKRNPsty7jhuhPNQr

Second Private Key(wif): 935Z9GS9MZGKcd2v6URnPivkW5F9XCt4CYsxe3jui9DYqyexoza

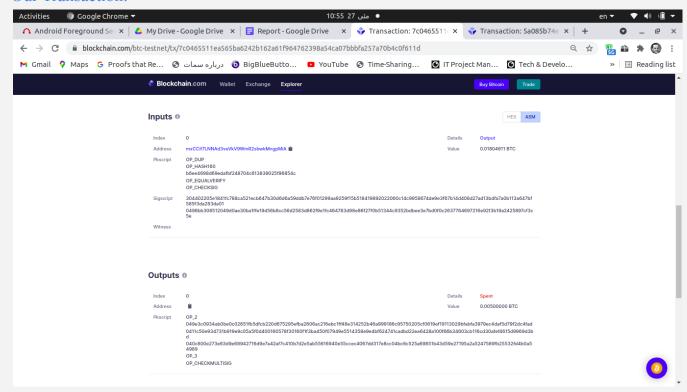
Third Private Key(wif): 92dhsHTLrWC7H8SmctgquXQRrW3c8zVAQAF3V3151GjSwaySDS6

Hash Transaction:

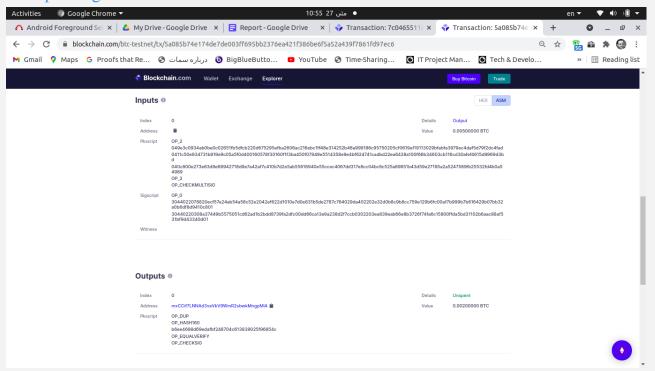
7c0465511ea565ba6242b162a61f964762398a54ca07bbbfa257a70b4c0f611d Hash Spending Transaction:

5a085b74e174de7de003ff695bb2376ea421f386be6f5a52a439f7861fd97ec6

#### Our Transaction:



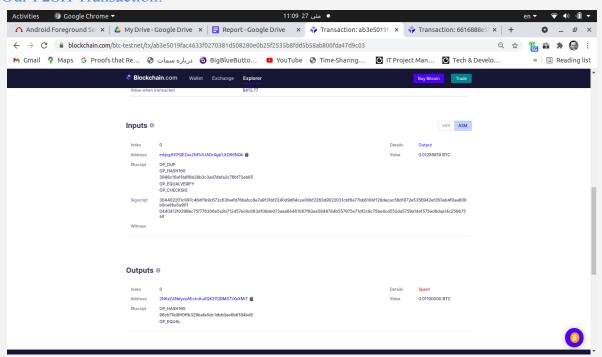
## Our Spending Transaction:



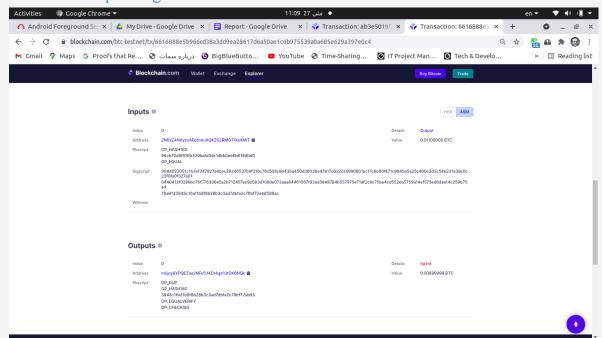
## Part2-Question3)

- 1. My Address: mkjqy8YPQEZas2NFk5JADr4qb1JtDK6NQk
- 2. My Private Key(wif): 93QEpDA2c9i3Zkk1q3cuAxTvsH1kbzijY63ky5VWGJtrkaXerMS
- 3. P2SH Address: 2N6zZ4NdyzoAEctnAuXQKZG2RMGTiXeXMiT
- 4. Hash Transaction: ab3e5019fac4633f0270381d508280e0b25f2535b8fdd5b58ab800fda47d9c03
- 5. Hash Spending Transaction: 6616888e5b966cd38a3dd9ea28617d6a50ae1c6b975539a0a685e629a397e0c4

#### Our P2SH Transaction:



## Our P2PKH Spending Transaction:



## Part2-Question4)

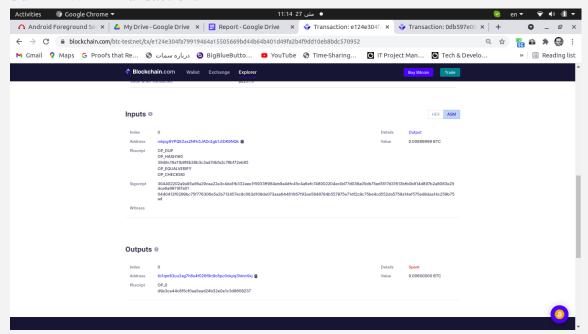
- 6. My Address: mkjqy8YPQEZas2NFk5JADr4gb1JtDK6NQk
- 7. My Private Key(wif): 93QEpDA2c9i3Zkk1q3cuAxTvsH1kbzijY63ky5VWGJtrkaXerMS
- 8. Segwit Address: tb1qm83uu3xg7h8s4f026f9n9c8pc0vkpq3hktn9xj
- 9. Segwit Private Key(wif): cswzxfnTLKAPs5rnVVzTS7fCe68c3kjASg3Ab3T37hf9qbhnY2jx
- 10. Hash Transaction:

e124e304fa79919464a15505669bd44b64b401d49fa2b4f9dd10eb8bdc570952

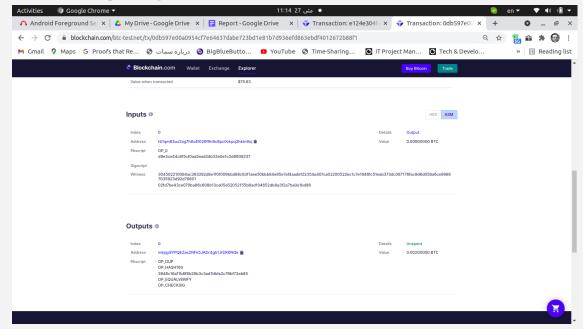
11. Hash Spending Transaction:

0db597e00a0954cf7e64637dabe723bd1e81b7d936efd863ebdf4012672b88f1

#### Our P2PWKH Transaction:



## Our P2PKH Spending Transaction:



## Part3)Mining:

Step 1: First we get block n height and it's hash from the input

My block height: 7493

My block hash: 000000000e07b8b1072caa57878b8943dc27fa398cbb57e7d45f4084d4773ca1

Step2: Then we need to make the Coinbase transaction with this information:

- 2. Txid to spend index: 0xFFFFFFFF
- 3. scriptSig input: 810197493ShayanHamidiDehshali (to hex string)
- 4. Output Script: A P2PKH output script to our address sending 6.25 BTC

Step3: Now we should calculate merkle root. In order to do that, we need to use .serialize() function to get stream format because merkle root equals to the coinbase when we have one transaction.

Step4: In order to mine we need to calculate the target. The target is calculated nBits that need to be set according to the number of zeros as difficulty. For four zeros we use "0x1f010000" as bits.

Step5: Then we need to build the block header partially, because most of the header remains intact except nounce.so we make it partially and in mining process we attach nounce to the header and hash it.

Step6: Now we start mining.From nounce 0 to Max,which is a 4 byte integer,we attach the nounce to the partial\_header, calculate sha256 twice on the header and see if it is less than the target.If yes,we have successfully mined a block.