# **Bitcoin Scripting Assignment Report CS 216:**

# Introduction to Blockchain Assignment 2: Bitcoin Scripting

**Team Name: BlockForge** 

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#### Introduction

The objective of this assignment is to understand the process of creating and validating Bitcoin transactions using both Legacy (P2PKH) and SegWit (P2SH-P2WPKH) address formats. This report outlines the implementation details, transaction analysis, and comparison of transaction sizes between these formats.

# **Legacy Address Transactions (P2PKH)**

- Workflow
  - Wallet Setup: Connected to bitcoind via RPC and created a new wallet.
  - o Address Generation: Generated three legacy addresses (A, B, C).
  - Funding Address A: Sent Bitcoin to address A using sendtoaddress.
  - Transaction A → B:
    - Created a raw transaction from A to B.
    - Decoded the transaction and extracted ScriptPubKey for B.
    - Signed the transaction and broadcasted it.
- Transaction B → C:
  - Used listunspent to obtain the txid from A to B.
  - Created and broadcasted a transaction from B to C.

#### ○ Transaction B → C:

- Used listunspent to obtain the txid from A to B.
- Created and broadcasted a transaction from B to C.

```
Legacy Address A: mnzwk3dxqisznVtSeUSChMTUGCnAuGiwuu
Legacy Address B: mmizulZyTKM6cLTPMmpCktL7eBBj.twtZA4
Legacy Address B: mmizulZyTKM6cLTPMmpCktL7eBBj.twtZA4
Legacy Address C: myG75yyVIFyAAZBecelmmsCJTVW77KqV9M
Funding transaction ID for Legacy: 98f40254c3ac22eccbc3f1c4eded75fef199d91e1377a82a8f74ad31lc99cf22

Raw Transaction (A to B) created.
Raw hex (A-B): 02000000012/c1991c31ad748f2aa87713lcd999f1fe75ededc4f1c3cbec22acc3$402f49800000006a473044022064f620a99eeea755767a69340d4f76a41f3db5c5f08
bd5bcc3185d35c9f3f3f2e202080bcddef1ff664c3abpf7bb2968d3def6ccd6cc2acc1a3ab5f7fb6f3c7ad4b32012103cffef69e9437895d6633166569b83f13b56b0c4758896c2d27b9e5289
8164a6dfdffffff010643993b00000001976a91400b6leeaeBlacb22dc58cf00369dc39e739aba1880ac00000000
Transaction A to B stigned successfully.
Transaction (B to C) created.
Raw hex (B-C): 0200000001045cc90aaada9fc4527e9bceabfb1bfb31bf0d0ab2fe833501552955a15e5cb11000000006a4730440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f
85fd715adf8c3fbb2f9c20201b5130622d372d5bb8359b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b012103b2dac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4dec86dc70e214af08
55870lcfdfffffffloBoc973b000000001976a91dc2a352d394448846c1b599c9ae93a9be232f41d688ac00000000
Transaction B to C signed successfully.
Transaction from A to B:
Size: 191 bytes
Virtual Size: 191 Vbytes
Weight: 764 weight units
ScriptNgs; 3044d220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e3fb7b2f9c02201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b[
ALL] 03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a1333be10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
Legacy transaction from B to C
Size: 191 bytes
Weight: 764 weight units
ScriptNgs; 3044d220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e3fb7b2f9c02201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b[
ALL] 03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a1333be10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
Legacy transactions logged successfully.
```

# • Challenge and Response Script Analysis:

Each transaction uses P2PKH scripts, which involve a challenge (locking script) and a response (unlocking script).

- Locking Script (Challenge): Ensures only the recipient can spend the output.
- Unlocking Script (Response): Provides a valid signature and public key.
- Validation Process:
  - Bitcoin nodes execute the unlocking script first, pushing the provided signature and public key onto the stack.
  - Then, the locking script is executed to verify ownership by checking that the provided public key hash matches and that the signature is valid.

#### Debugger Script(Legacy Transaction A->B and B->C)

```
30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e...
33b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af00558701c
<< scriptPubKey >>>
Pp_OUP
PUSH stack 30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e3fb7b2f9c02201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01 stack
```

```
<<< scriptPubKey >>>
DP_DUP
                                                                                                            03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e...
scriptPubKey >>>
deb- print
#8808 38448228138354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35887d68389f85fd715adf8e3fb7b2f9c02201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6885ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
#80801 83b2d3ac79bbB7212a0a13839e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
<<< scriptPubKey >>>
#80803 0P_UUP
#80804 0P_UASH160
#80805 00b61eeae81ack202dc8cf00369dc39e739aba18
#80804 0P_UASH160
#80805 0P_UAULVERTFY
#80807 0P_UECKSIG
 DP_DUP
DP_HASH160
90b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00369dc39e739aba18
DP_EQUALVERIFY
                                                                                                           03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e...
    script
                                                                                                           03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af68558701c
03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af68558701c
30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e...
 OP_HASH160
00b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00369dc39e739aba18
OP_EQUALVERIFY
```

```
<> PUSH stack 00b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00369dc39e739aba18
   script
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        00b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00359dc39c739aba18
00b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00359dc39c739aba18
03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a34dec86dc70e214af08539702
30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1cefyc35087d60389f85fd715adf9e...
  OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG
 #8006 OP_EQUALVERIFY
btcdeb> print
#8006 OP_EQUALVERIFY
#8006 OP_
     cript
   OP CHECKSIG
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
| 30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e...
   #0007 OP_CHECKSIG
         007 OP_CHECKSIC
ddeb> print
#8000 30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e3fb7b2f9c02201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805cc07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
#8000 30342d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af00558701c

<<< ccriptPubKey >>>
#8003 OP_DUP
#8004 OP_HASH160
#8004 OP_HASH160
#8004 OP_HASH160
#8004 OP_HASH160
#8006 OP_EQUALVERIFY
> #8007 OP_CHECKSIG
    Cdeb> print
#0000 30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e3fb7b2f9c02201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
#0001 0312d3ac79bbb7212a0a13839e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c

<
                                                    | 08b61eeae81acb22dc58cf08369dc39e739aba18
| 03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae943cefdf6a3d4ec86dc70e214af08558701c
| 30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf8e_...
   DF_EQUALVERIY | 0.3620336/90806/2124983.38300138944.Cerd766304628067.082143708538791C
PC_HECKS1 | 304.02366/90806/2124983.38300138944.Cerd766308976856715304786...
#8080 30861eeae81acb22dc58cf08369dc39e739aba18
#8080 304.02201330354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf88e3fb7b2f9c62201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
#8080 304.02201330354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf88e3fb7b2f9c62201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
#8080 304.02201330354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf88e3fb7b2f9c62201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
#8080 304.02201330354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f85fd715adf88e3fb7b2f9c62201b5130622d372d5bb8539b1b70b6805ec07debdf966ef7e6fe1162a5fedc8c3b01
           00b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00369dc39e739aba18
00b61eeae81acb22dc58cf00369dc39e739aba18
03b2d3ac79b8b7212a0a13830e10ae942scf0fas34dec68dc70e214af08558701c
30440220130354be117d6154172b11e4d1ce19c35087d60389f085fd715adf8e...
   OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG
#0006 OP_EQUALVERIFY
```

```
| Section | Sect
```

# **SegWit Address Transactions (P2SH-P2WPKH)**

#### Workflow

- Wallet Setup: Created a new wallet and generated three SegWit addresses (A', B', C').
- o Funding Address A': Sent Bitcoin to A' using sendtoaddress.
- Transaction  $A' \rightarrow B'$ :
  - Created a raw transaction and extracted the ScriptPubKey.
  - Signed and broadcasted the transaction.
- Transaction B' → C':
  - Used listunspent to obtain the txid from A' to B'.
  - Created and broadcasted a transaction from B' to C'.

#### **Analysis of Challenge and Response Scripts:**

#### **Bitcoin Script Execution**

Bitcoin transactions use a challenge-response mechanism through scripting.

- 1. Locking Script (scriptPubKey): This script defines the conditions required to unlock the UTXO. A typical Pay-to-Public-Key-Hash (P2PKH) script follows the structure:
  - OP\_DUP: Duplicates the public key on the stack.
  - OP\_HASH160: Computes the hash of the public key.
  - OP\_EQUALVERIFY: Verifies that the provided public key hash matches the expected hash.
  - OP\_CHECKSIG: Validates the signature against the public key.
- **2. Unlocking Script (scriptSig):** This script provides the necessary proof to meet the locking script conditions:
  - The digital signature is generated using the sender's private key and proves ownership of the UTXO.

#### **Transaction Validation Process:**

- **3.** The unlocking script (scriptSig) executes first, placing the signature and public key onto the stack.
- **4.** The locking script (scriptPubKey) runs, verifying the public key's hash and the authenticity of the digital signature.
- **5.** If all conditions hold, the transaction is deemed valid and accepted into the blockchain.

Debugger Script(Legacy Transaction A->B and B->C)

```
| Step |
```

# **Analysis and Comparison**

# Comparison of P2PKH (Legacy) and P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Transactions

# **Size Comparison**

The transaction data shows significant size differences between the two transaction types:

• P2PKH (Legacy) Transactions:

Virtual Size: 191 vBytesWeight: 764 weight units

P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Transactions:

Virtual Size: 134 vBytesWeight: 533 weight units

This represents a reduction of 57 vBytes in virtual size (30% smaller) and 231 weight units (30% smaller) when using P2SH-P2WPKH compared to legacy P2PKH transactions.

# **Script Structure Comparison**

#### P2PKH (Legacy) Structure

- ScriptPubKey (Challenge): OP\_DUP OP\_HASH160 OP\_EQUALVERIFY OP\_CHECKSIG
- ScriptSig (Response): (Contains the signature and public key)

The entire signature and public key data must be included in the transaction itself, contributing to the larger size.

#### P2SH-P2WPKH (SegWit) Structure

- ScriptPubKey (Challenge): OP\_HASH160 OP\_EQUAL
- ScriptSig (Response): (Typically 0014{20-byte-key-hash})
- Witness Data (separate from ScriptSig):
  - Witness: (Signature)Witness: (Public Key)

The key difference is that signature and public key data are moved to the witness data structure, which is counted differently for fee calculations.

# **Benefits of SegWit Transactions**

- 1. **Reduced Transaction Size**: SegWit transactions are approximately 30% smaller in virtual size, resulting in lower transaction fees.
- 2. **Transaction Malleability Fix**: By moving signature data (witness data) outside the transaction hash calculation, SegWit solves the transaction malleability problem that previously affected Bitcoin.
- Increased Block Capacity: While maintaining the 1MB block size limit for backward compatibility, SegWit effectively increases the block capacity by giving witness data a "discount" in the weight calculation.
- 4. **Scalability Improvements**: The smaller transaction size allows more transactions to fit in each block, effectively increasing Bitcoin's throughput without changing the base block size.
- 5. **Fee Efficiency**: The reduced virtual size directly translates to lower fees for the same transaction, making Bitcoin more economical to use, especially during periods of network congestion.

The primary reason SegWit transactions are smaller is the separation of witness data (signatures) from the transaction data used to calculate the transaction ID, and the different accounting method used for this witness data in the block weight calculation.