Transactions, Blocks and Mining

- Transactions are the heart of the Ethereum Blockchain. Interacting with the Ethereum Blockchain means executing transactions that update blockchain state;
- The term "transaction" is used in Ethereum to refer to the signed data package that stores a message to be sent from an EOA to another account on the blockchain; Contracts have the ability to send "messages" to other contracts. An EOA produces a transaction and a contract produces a message;

Life cycle of an Ethereum Transaction

- Client constructs the raw transaction object;
- 2. Client signs the transaction and validates it locally;
- Transaction is broadcasted to the network by the Ethereum Client and a transaction ID (txid) is returned;
- 4. Miner node accepts the transaction. **Ethereum Network has a mix of miner nodes and non-miner nodes.** The transaction is added to the transaction pool and waits there to be validated by the miner. Transactions in the pool are sorted by gas price;

Transactions, Blocks and Mining (cont)

- **5.** Miner finds a valid block by solving the PoW puzzle and adds the new block to the existing blockchain. The number of transactions in the block depends on the block gas limit.
- 6. The miner node broadcasts the new block to all other nodes; All nodes execute the transactions from the new block, but only the miner gets paid. (block reward + transactions fee gas).
- Ethereum can process 15 transactions per second
- Ethereum Block time is 20 seconds
- A block is considered final and forever added to the blockchain after 12 confirmations.

Transactions, Blocks and Mining (cont)

Transaction fields:

```
from: ...,
to: ...,
value: ...,
gasLimit: ...,
gasPrice: ...,
data: ...,
nonce: ...
```

Transaction (Ex: contract deployment, token transfer)	Call (Ex: Get Balance)
- Modifies the blockchain	- Doesn't modify the blockchain
- Costs gas	- Free
- It must be mined, takes time	- Doesn't have to be mined, instant execution
- Return a txid	- Returns a value