Module 3: Bitcoin Mining

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Overview

- It is the mechanism to control and enable changes in blockchains
- In Bitcoin they use computing power to solve calculations
- Mining process
 - Grouping transactions
 - Validation
 - Spreading across network for validation by other nodes
 - If other nodes validate, they add in their ledgers
 - Once more than 50% verify blocks become permanent and irreversible
 - Miner who solved the puzzle receives reward/fee
- Validity depends on consensus

Transaction Confirmation

Transaction confirmation takes time (10 minutes in case of Bitcoin)

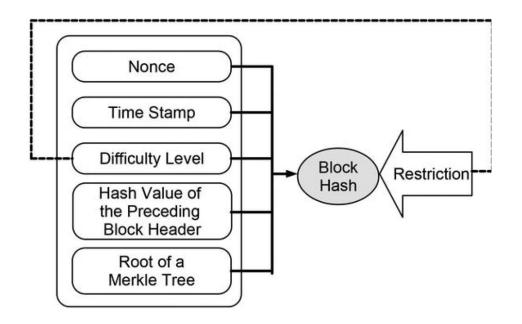
- 1. Transaction message is broadcasted
- Miner selects batch of unconfirmed transactions (10,000 in case of Bitcoin)
- 3. Miner confirms validity i.e. sender has enough bitcoins
- 4. Miner groups them as one block
- 5. Miner broadcasts block back to the network
- Other nodes add block to local database
- 7. Miners get rewarded i.e. in Bitcoin they get mining reward (pre-set number of new coins & transaction fees)

Validation Rules

- Transaction Data
 - Formal correctness: transaction contains all required data
 - Semantic correctness: transacation has meaning i.e. user has enough bitcoins
 - Authorization: signed by the owner
- Block Headers

Validation Rules

- Block Headers
 - Contain valid hash of previous block
 - Contain valid root of Merkle tree
 - Contain correct difficulty
 - Timestamp is after previous block
 - Contains a nonce
 - Hash value of all satisfy the difficulty level



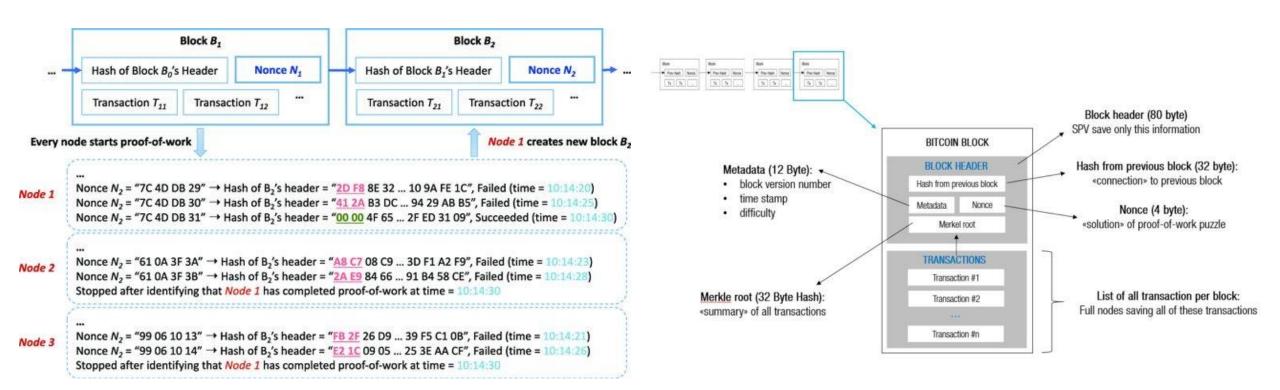
Mining Process

- Any node can be a miner
- Miners are the critical component that enforce the rules of the network
- Miners invest in computing capacity to perform validation
- Bitcoin uses Proof-of-Work (PoW) where they solve cryptographic challenges
- Difficulty of this puzzle changes proportional to the amount of computer power

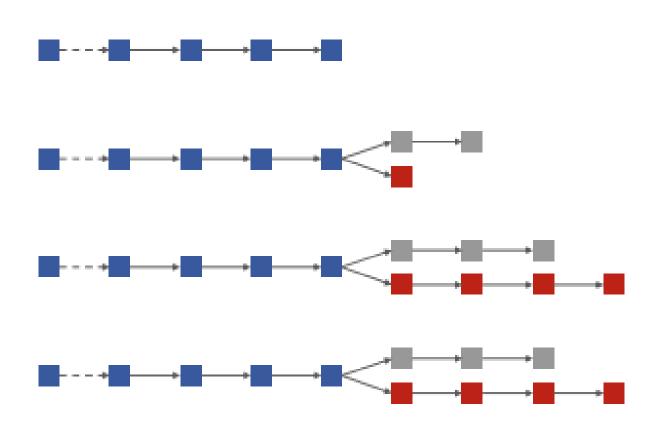
Hash Validation

	Block Content						
	Previous Block ID	Transaction Data	Guess (Nonce)	Hash Result	Validation Condition	Target Value	
f(#78A	Tx#839, tx#a76	3001	= 438	<	100	Х
f(#78A	tx#839, tx#a76	3002	= 988	<	100	Х
f(#78A	tx#839, tx#a76	3003	= 587	<	100	Х
f(#78A	txn839, tx#a76	3004	= 087	<	100	

The Nonce



51% Attack



- (a) Initial state of the blockchain in which all transactions are considered valid.
- (b) Honest nodes continue to extend the valid chain by adding grey blocks, while the attacker secretly starts mining a fraudulent branch.
- (c) The attacker succeeds in making the fraudulent branch longer than the honest one.
- (d) The branch of the attacker is published and is now considered the valid one.

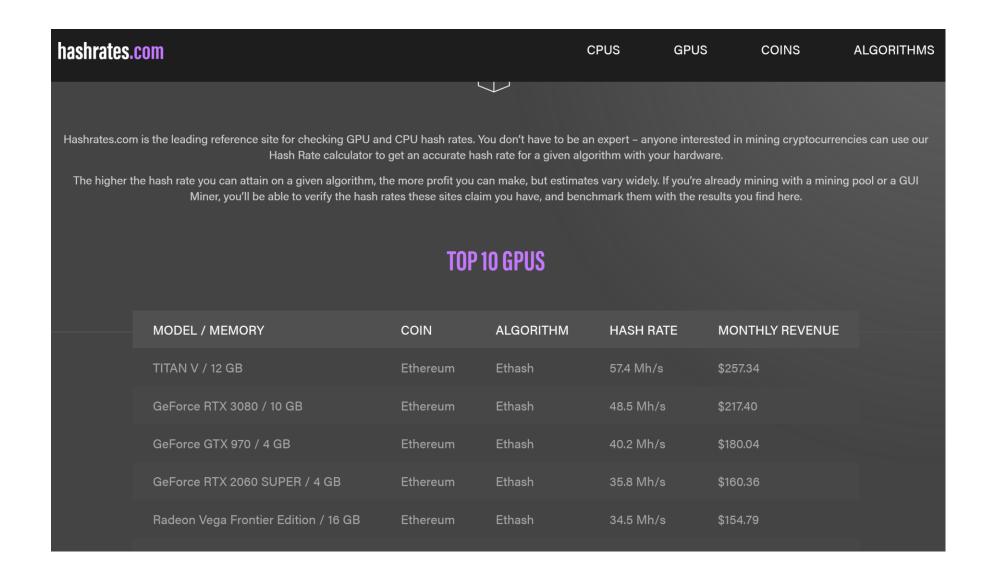
Mining Software

- Most are GPU and ASIC based
 - Ethminer https://github.com/ethereum-mining/ethminer
- There are few CPU based for selected coins
 - CPU Miner https://sourceforge.net/projects/cpuminer/
 - XMRig https://github.com/xmrig/xmrig

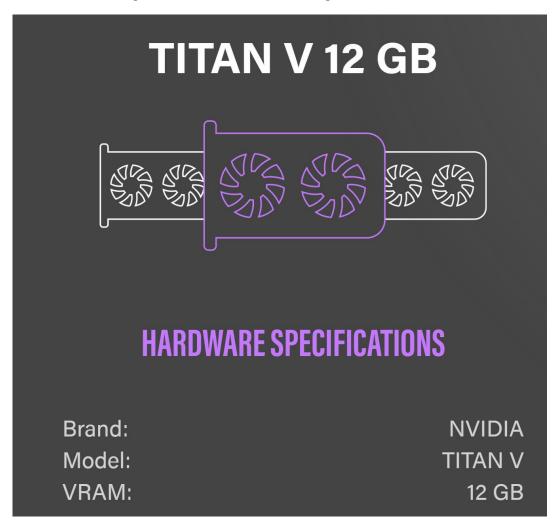
Mining Hardware

- Companies
 - Bitmain
 - MicroBT
 - Canaan
- Components
 - GPU/ASIC
 - Power supply
 - Cooling fans
 - Backup generator

Hashrate and revenue calculation



Example of top GPU



NVIDIA TITAN V VOLTA 12GB HBM2 VIDEO CARD

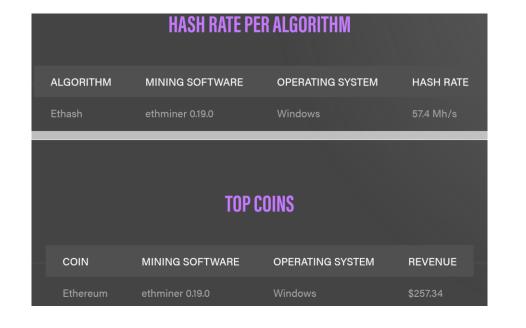
Visit the NVIDIA Store

★★★☆ Y 17 ratings | 35 answered questions

\$4,800.00

+ \$19.46 shipping

Arrives: Tuesday, Oct 12

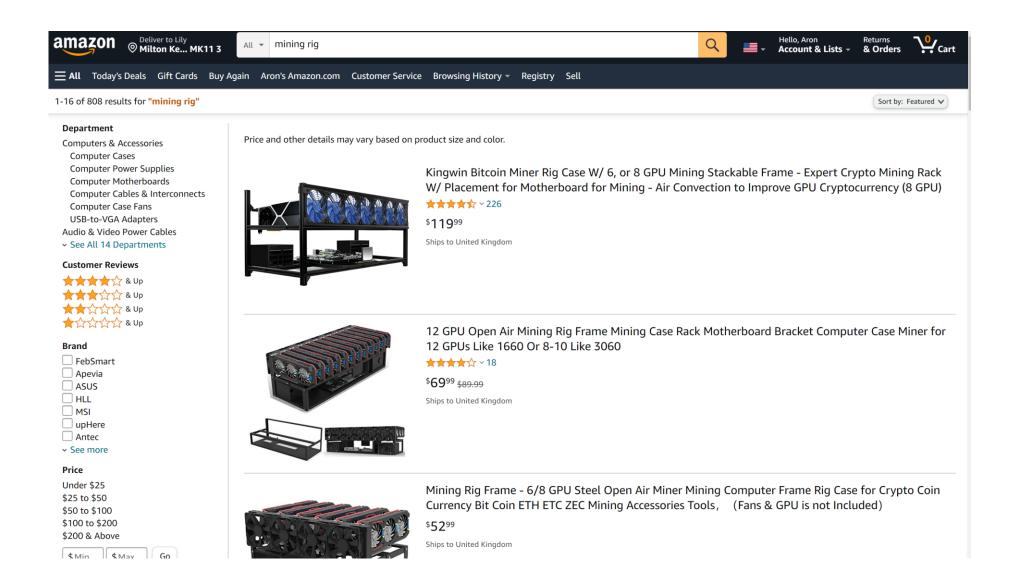


Mining Rigs

- Ethereum has proven to be the most profitable crypto to mine per wattage.
 - 8 AMD RX580's generate \$20 per day before electricity.
- Typical Rig uses 1000 watts



Mining rigs online



Profitability

- Market price of the coin
 - High volatile
- Cost of electricity
 - Higher hashrate more electricity usage

Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) Miner

- Designed for the sole purpose of mining bitcoins or other cryptocurrencies
 - Powerful
 - Efficient



Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) Miner

Considerations

• Hash rate: Hashes per sec

• Efficiency: watts

• Price

	Miner	Hash Power	Price*
	Antminer S19	95.0 TH/s	\$6k-8.5k
	Antminer S19 Pro	110.0 TH/s	\$8k-10k
Witness .	WhatsMiner M30S+	100.0 TH/s	\$2,550
V	WhatsMiner M30S++	112.0 TH/s	\$2,850
	AvalonMiner 1246	90.0 TH/s	\$5,500

Large Scale Mining

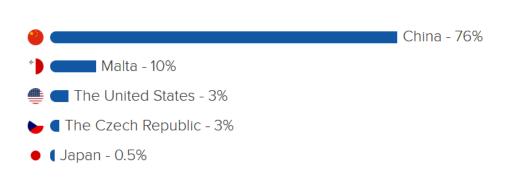
- √ Bitcoin can be efficiently mined with: ASIC (SHA-256 algorithm)
- X Bitcoin cannot be efficiently mined with (unsupported): GPU, CPU, mobile phone

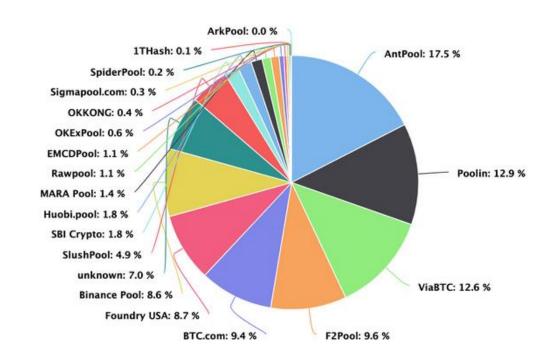




Mining Pools

- Group of miners who consolidate computing resources to increase of success
- Profits are distributed evenly to all members

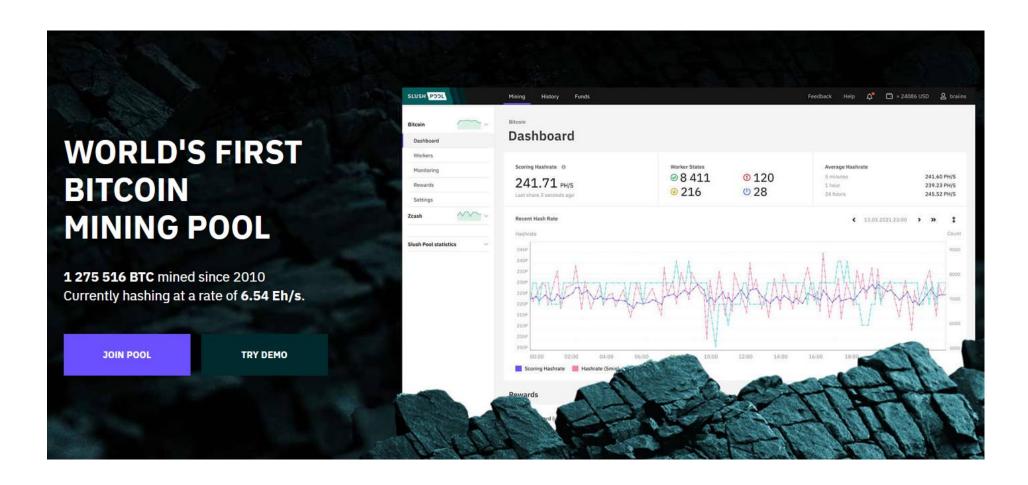




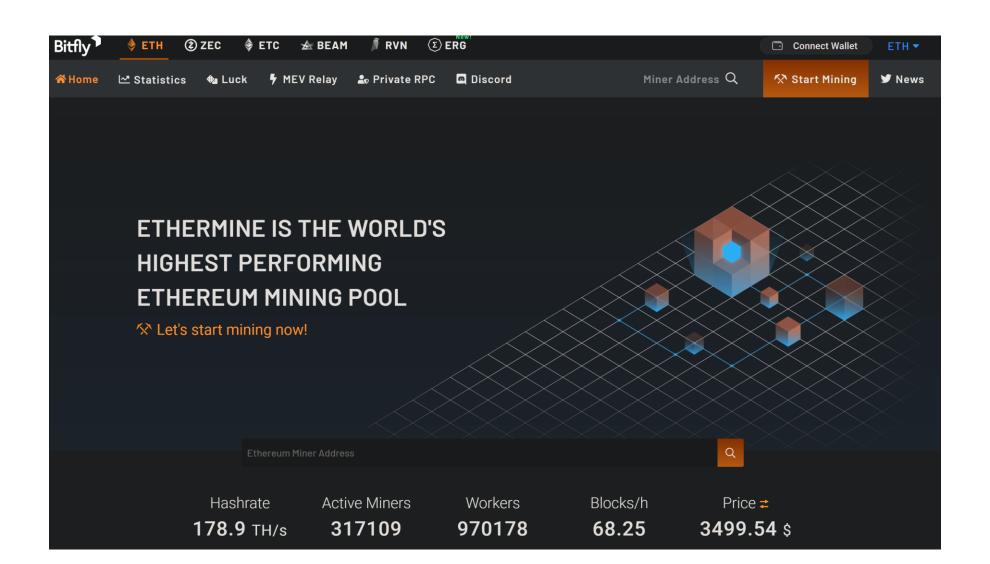
Mining Pool Functions

- Managing the pool members' hashes
- Looking for rewards through pooled efforts of available processing power
- Recording work performed by each pool member
- Assigning reward shares to each pool member in proportion to the work performed after suitable verification.

www.slushpool.com



ethermine.org



Local Mining Pool

- Master Server
 - geth --http --http.addr "IP ADDRESS" --http.port PORT
- Clients/Miners
 - ethminer.exe -P http://[IP ADDRESS:PORT]