

实验一

Sha256 的实现

个人感觉难点在于字节的处理，比如消息补全、分块、与 uint32 之间的转换。主要对于 go 语言不熟悉，特别是 go 对类型的限制非常强，切片和数组之间反复类型转换。

(代码较长，另附文件)

Merkle 树的构造

构造节点并不难，但要注意奇数情况的特殊处理，将 left 节点的内容复制一次，构造与 left 相同的 right 节点。

```
func NewMerkleNode(left, right *MerkleNode, data []byte) *MerkleNode {
    node := MerkleNode{}
    node.Left = left
    node.Right = right
    temp := [32]byte{}
    if left == nil {
        temp = mySha256(data)
    } else {
        if right == nil { //奇数情况
            right = &MerkleNode{nil, nil, left.Data}
        }
        temp = mySha256(bytes.Join([][]byte{left.Data, right.Data}, []byte{}))
    }
    node.Data = make([]byte, 32)
    copy(node.Data, temp[:])
    return &node
}
```

生成树时，增加了函数 dfs，向下深度优先，先构造出底层的节点，向上返回后，再构造底层节点的父节点。特别注意参数除了有 data，还有 depth 控制是否达到叶子节点，num 控制叶结点由哪个 data 生成，numLimit 控制是否使用完全部 data，向上返回的除了 MerkleNode 节点，还有 num 表明有多少 data 已被使用，对上层的 num 进行更新。

```

// NewMerkleTree creates a new Merkle tree from a sequence of data
// implement
func NewMerkleTree(data [][]byte) *MerkleTree {
    num := len(data)
    depth := math.Ceil(math.Log2(float64(num)))
    node, _ := dfs(data, int(depth), 0, num)
    var mTree = MerkleTree{node}

    return &mTree
}

func dfs(data [][]byte, depth, num, numLimit int) (*MerkleNode, int) {
    if depth == 0 {
        if num < numLimit {
            return NewMerkleNode(nil, nil, data[num]), num + 1
        }
        return nil, num
    }
    left, numLeft := dfs(data, depth-1, num, numLimit)
    right, numRight := dfs(data, depth-1, numLeft, numLimit)
    node, numTol := NewMerkleNode(left, right, nil), numRight
    return node, numTol
}

```

AddBlock 实现

比较简单，调用 NewBlock 生成新块，再模仿 NewBlockchain，将新块插入数据库，并更新 1 即可。

```

// AddBlock saves provided data as a block in the blockchain
// implement
func (bc *Blockchain) AddBlock(data []string) {
    nBlock := NewBlock(data, bc.tip)
    err := bc.db.Update(func(tx *bolt.Tx) error {
        b := tx.Bucket([]byte(blocksBucket))

        errIn := b.Put(nBlock.Hash, nBlock.Serialize())
        if errIn != nil {
            log.Panic(errIn)
        }

        errIn = b.Put([]byte("l"), nBlock.Hash)
        if errIn != nil {
            log.Panic(errIn)
        }
        bc.tip = nBlock.Hash

        return nil
    })
    if err != nil {
        log.Panic(err)
    }
}

```

运行结果

运行结果如图

```
> go test -v sha256_test.go sha256.go
```

```
=== RUN    TestSha256
```

```
--- PASS: TestSha256 (0.00s)
```

```
PASS
```

```
ok         command-line-arguments 0.003s
```

```
> go test -v merkle_tree_test.go merkle_tree.go sha256.go
```

```
=== RUN    TestNewMerkleNode
```

```
--- PASS: TestNewMerkleNode (0.00s)
```

```
=== RUN    TestNewMerkleTree
```

```
--- PASS: TestNewMerkleTree (0.00s)
```

```
PASS
```

```
ok         command-line-arguments 0.003s
```

```
> go run .
```

```
chaincode > p
```

```
Prev. hash: 002a544a0012b3793b27b85cc14834c69663af989ba4dabafe9a8967ea8a3a32
```

```
Data: [test 1 2 3]
```

```
Hash: 0022bda25c172339d0ef530118603badb6e7956f42f115512c6f356dfce36a96
```

```
PoW: true
```

```
Prev. hash:
```

```
Data: [Genesis Block]
```

```
Hash: 002a544a0012b3793b27b85cc14834c69663af989ba4dabafe9a8967ea8a3a32
```

```
PoW: true
```

```
chaincode > a wangzhen
```

```
add Success
```

```
chaincode > p
```

```
Prev. hash: 0022bda25c172339d0ef530118603badb6e7956f42f115512c6f356dfce36a96
```

```
Data: [wangzhen]
```

```
Hash: 0022bda25c172339d0ef530118603badb6e7956f42f115512c6f356dfce36a9631
```

```
PoW: true
```

```
Prev. hash: 002a544a0012b3793b27b85cc14834c69663af989ba4dabafe9a8967ea8a3a32
```

```
Data: [test 1 2 3]
```

```
Hash: 0022bda25c172339d0ef530118603badb6e7956f42f115512c6f356dfce36a96
```

```
PoW: true
```

```
Prev. hash:
```

```
Data: [Genesis Block]
```

```
Hash: 002a544a0012b3793b27b85cc14834c69663af989ba4dabafe9a8967ea8a3a32
```

```
PoW: true
```

```
chaincode > q
```

```
close.
```