

INSIDE BITCOIN'S BLOCKCHAIN



www.bitsonblocks.net

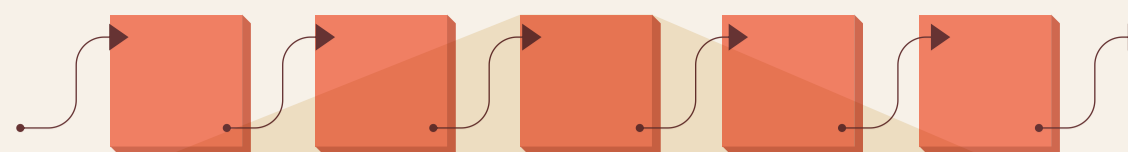


Designed by www.fractalphia.com

HEADER

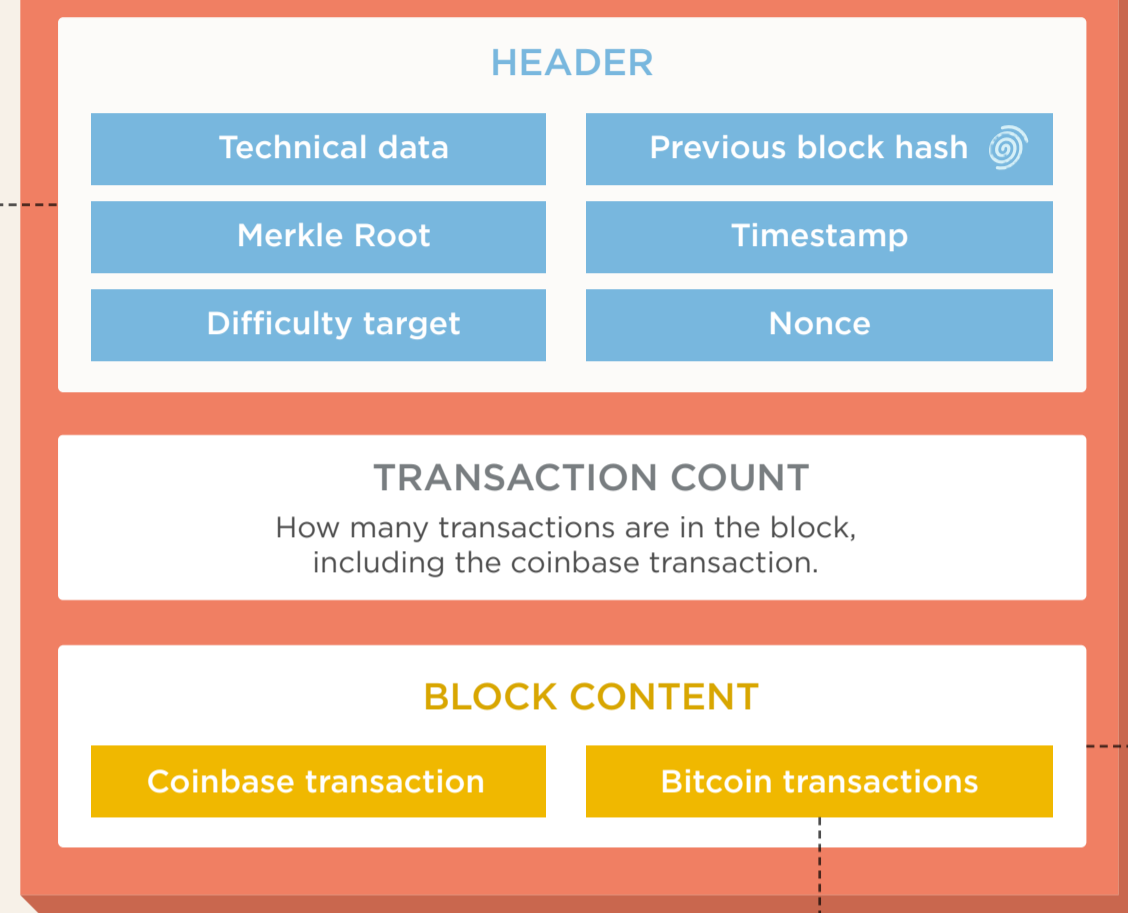
The block header is hashed twice to create the fingerprint which is referred to in the next block.

Technical data Includes a Magic ID, a version number (to specify which set of protocol rules this block conforms to), the size of this block.	Previous block hash 2x SHA256 hash of previous block header (excluding magic ID & block size). This is the link that creates the chain of blocks.
Merkle Root Distills all the transactions in the block into a single hash.	Timestamp Approximate timestamp of when the block was created. Used to figure out mining difficulty re-targets i.e if the network is making blocks too quickly or too slowly.
Difficulty target Related to mining and how hard it is to successfully mine the block	Nonce A random number. One of the things you can change when mining to create different hashes, while searching for a suitable hash.



BLOCK

Blocks are the units of the blockchain, like pages of transactions in a ledger.



BLOCK CONTENT

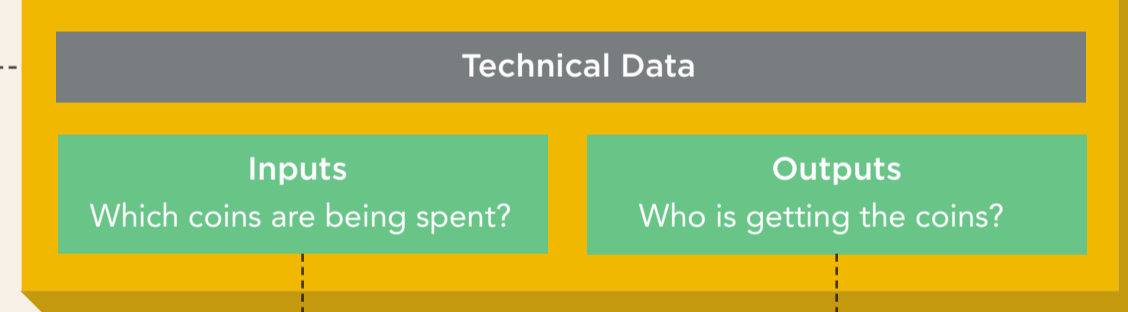
Coinbase transaction The bit where you get to pay yourself the mining reward (currently 25 BTC) plus the fees from the transactions included in the block. It's a special transaction where there are no 'inputs' or 'from' addresses.	Bitcoin transactions This is the main payload of the block. Contains bitcoin payments. Transaction Transaction Transaction Transaction
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TECHNICAL DATA

Version number Can be used for specifying which set of protocol rules this transaction confirms to.	Transaction lock time Something which may be used in future for "future dating" a transaction, like writing a post-dated cheque.
Input count How many inputs are in this transaction.	Output count How many outputs does this transaction create.

TRANSACTION

Each transaction is a bitcoin payment



FOLLOWING THE MONEY

Bank accounts vs cryptocurrencies

Bank accounts mix money up. When you pay someone, you don't specify "use those pounds which I earned from my salary" or "use those pounds which I received for my birthday". Money is treated equally once it hits your account, and is untraceable.

On the other hand, with cryptocurrencies, you need to specify exactly which incoming deposits you are spending. This makes every transaction traceable, right back to the creation of the coins.

Inputs and Outputs

Every bitcoin transaction references some incoming deposits as inputs, and spends them entirely as new outputs, with change returned to one of your addresses.

This is like paying £43.50 by taking three £20 banknotes from your wallet and creating two new banknotes: £43.50 and £16.50. You hand over the £43.50 banknote and keep the £16.50 banknote. You can then spend the £16.50 later in one go. The other person can spend the £43.50 later in one go.

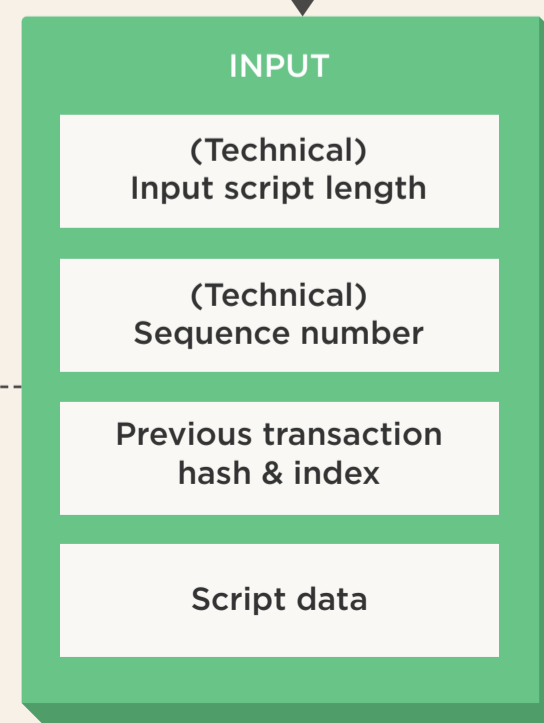
Inputs: 3 x £20

Outputs: £43.50 (payment), £16.50 (change)

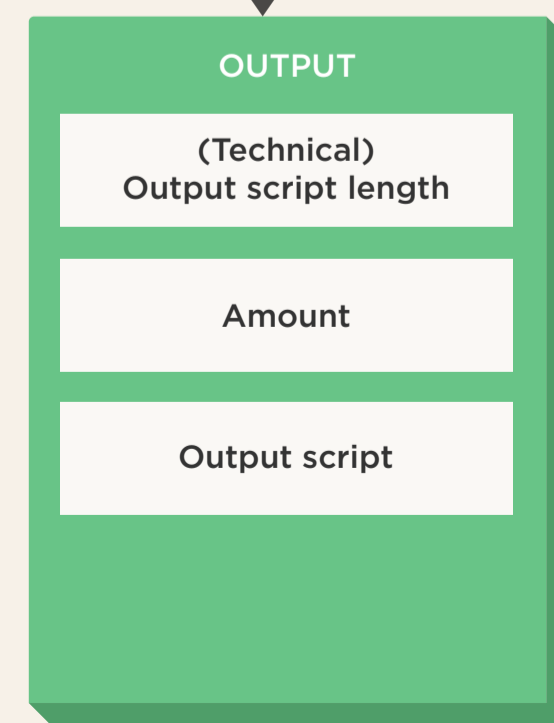
INPUT

(Technical) Input script length How much data is in the input.	(Technical) Sequence number Not really used.
Previous transaction hash & index This identifies where the coins are coming from, by specifying an output from a previous transaction.	Script data This is where you "prove" you own the coins and you are allowed to spend it, by signing with the private key of the address that the bitcoins are in.

INPUT



OUTPUT



OUTPUT

(Technical) Output script length How much data is in this output	Amount How many bitcoins (actually, Satoshis) are being sent.
Output script Who (which address/es) are the bitcoins being sent to? Which signatures are needed to re-spend these coins?	