100002 Accounting-and-State +

Book-keeping --> accounting --> balance --> state

Bookkeeping is the recording of financial transactions, and is part of the process of accounting in business.[1] Transactions include purchases, sales, receipts and payments by an individual person or an organization/corporation. There are several standard methods of bookkeeping, including the single-entry and double-entry bookkeeping systems.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bookkeeping>
https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-image-d-life-cycle-accounting-process-illustration-circular-flow-chart-image30625511

Authorized capital
Credit
Fixed Assets
Costs
Incomes

Op.No.	Input	Output	RemainingAmount
1	123	0	123
2	5	11	117

Compare with UOTX system
https://medium.com/@olxc/ethereum-and-smart-contracts-basics-e5c84838b19

State 1

Authorized Capital	Credit	Fixed Assets	Electricity Cost	Mining	Percent for Credit	Balance

State 2

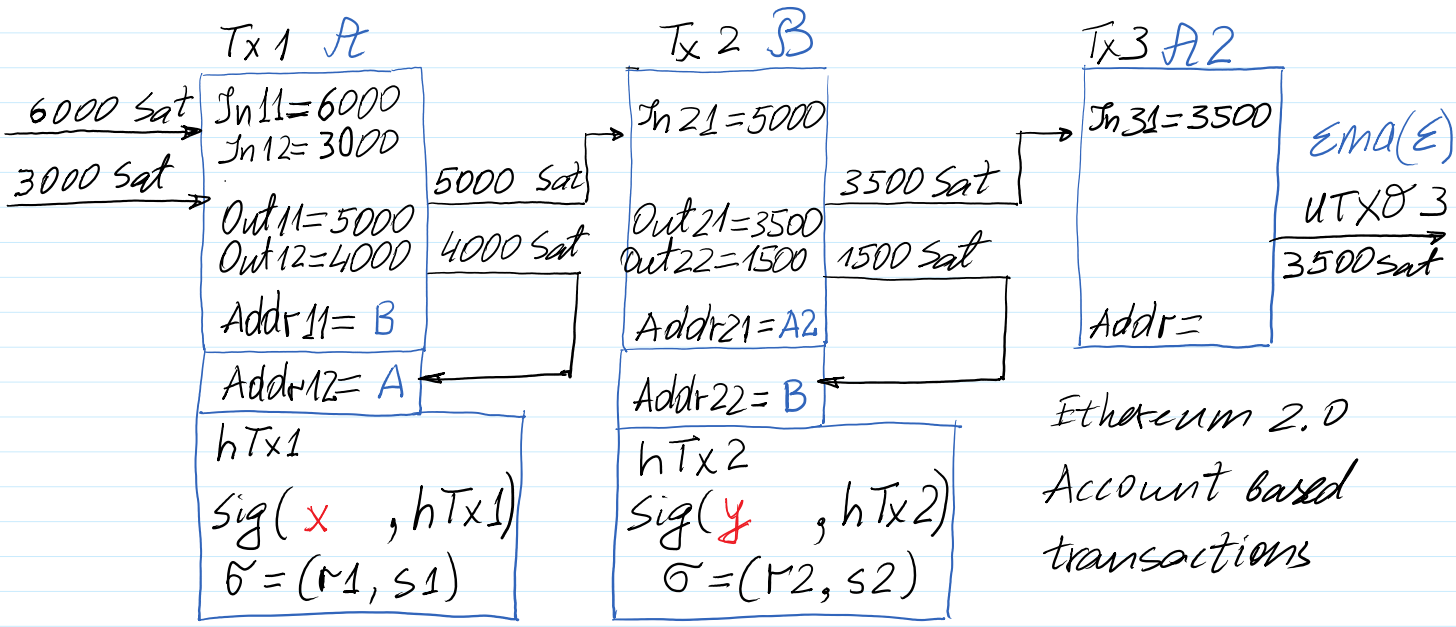
Authorized Capital	Credit	Fixed Assets	Electricity Cost	Mining	Percent for Credit	Balance

State 3

Authorized Capital	Credit	Fixed Assets	Electricity Cost	Mining	Percent for Credit	Balance

Book-keeping --> Accounting --> Balance --> State UTxO

Tx 1 A Tx 2 B Tx 3 A2



'Tx1 : In11 = 6000 || In12 = 3000 || Out11 = 5000 || Out12 = 4000 || Rec1 = B || Rec2 = A'

'Tx2 : In21 = 5000 || Out21 = 3500 || out22 = 1500 || Rec1 = A2 || Rec2 = B'

'Tx3 : In31 = 3500 || Out31 = 3500 || Rec = E'

Tx1 = '...' Tx2 = '...' Tx3 = '...'

$h_1 = H(Tx1) = h28(Tx1)$

$h_2 = H(Tx2) = h28(Tx2)$

$h_3 = H(Tx3) = h28(Tx3)$

Transaction template:
Tx_N = 'TxN:In11=...||In12=...||Out11=...||Out12=...||Rec1=...||Rec2=...'

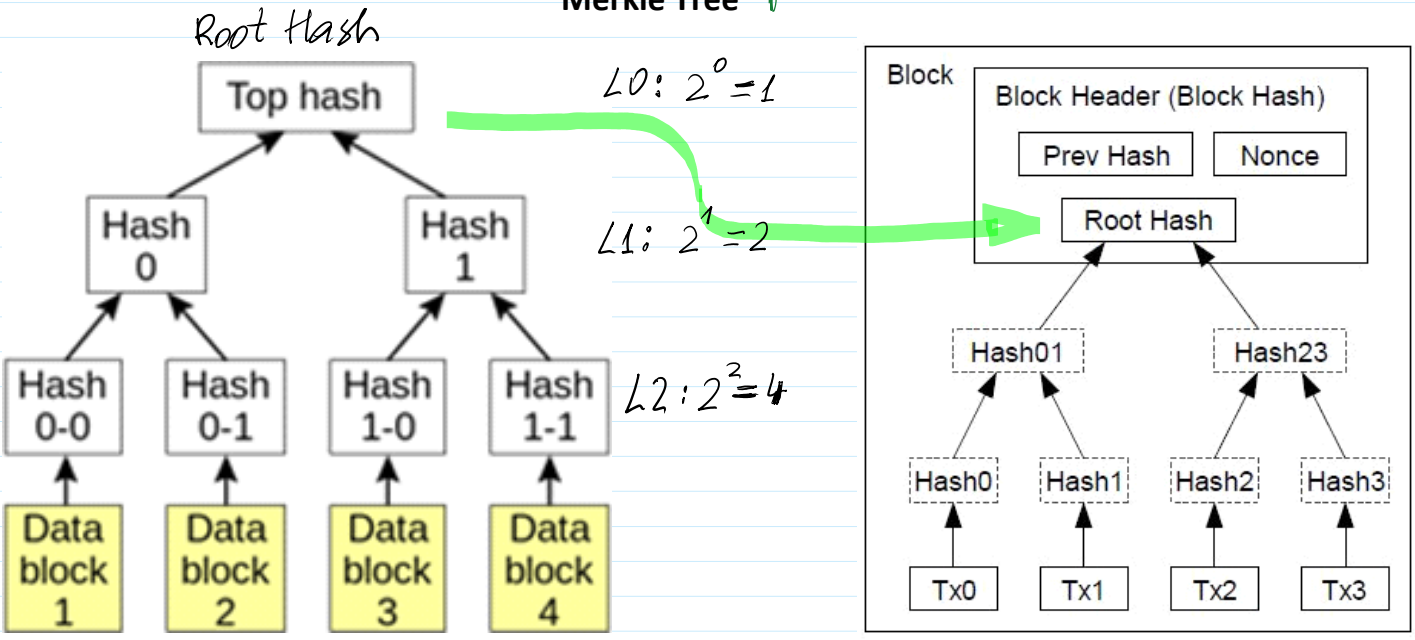
Transactions:
Tx_1 = 'Tx1:In11=6000||In12=3000||Out11=5000||Out12=4000||Rec1=B||Rec2=A'
Tx_2='Tx2:In21=5000||Out21=3500||Out22=1500||Rec1=A2||Rec2=B'
Tx_3='Tx3:In31=3500||Out31=3500||Out32=0||Rec1=E||Rec2=A2'

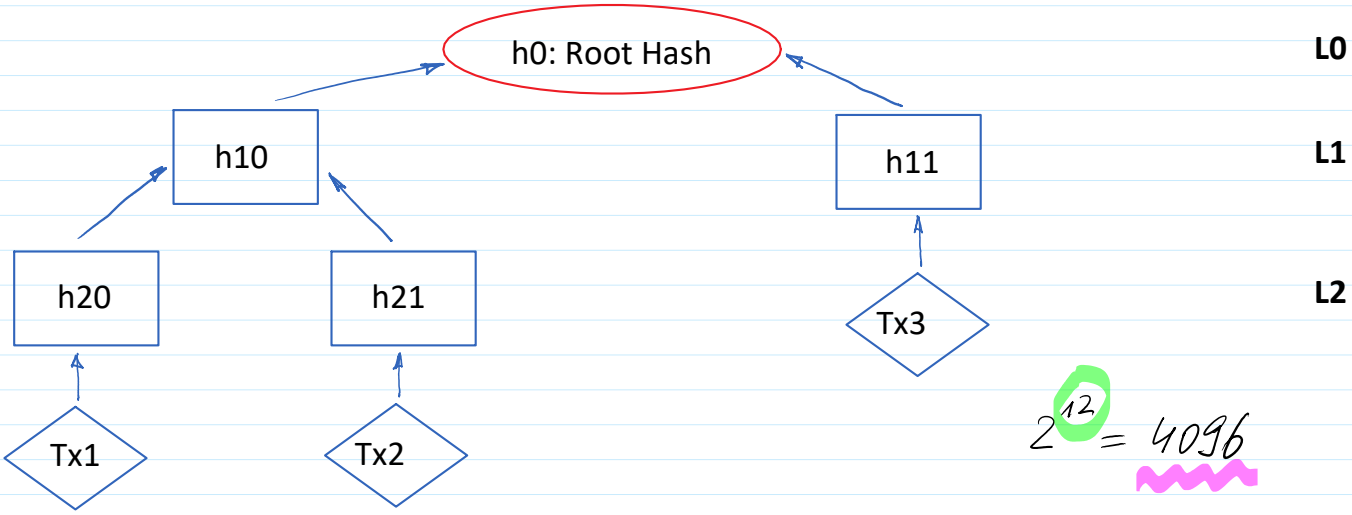
>> hTx_1=h28('Tx1:In11=6000||In12=3000||Out11=5000||Out12=4000||Rec1=B||Rec2=A')
hTx_1 = 5B5412B
>> hTx_1=h28(Tx_1)
hTx_1 = 5B5412B

```
>>  hTx_2=h28('Tx2:In21=5000||Out21=3500||Out22=1500||Rec1=A2||Rec2=B')
>> hTx_2=h28(Tx_2)
hTx_2 = D5C895A

>>  hTx_3=h28('Tx3:In31=3500||Out31=3500||Out32=0||Rec1=E||Rec2=A2')
>> hTx_3=h28(Tx_3)
hTx_3 = FEC59B7
```

Merkle Tree






```
>> h20=h28(hTx_1)
h20 = 5B5412B
>> h21=h28(hTx_2)
h21 = D5C895A
```

```
>> h10=h28('5B5412B||D5C895A')
h10 = B6BD3A4
```

Root Hash: h0

>> h21=h28(hTx_2)
h21 = D5C895A
>> h11=h28(hTx_3)
h11 = FEC59B7

>> h10=h28('5B5412B||D5C895A')
h10 = B6BD3A4

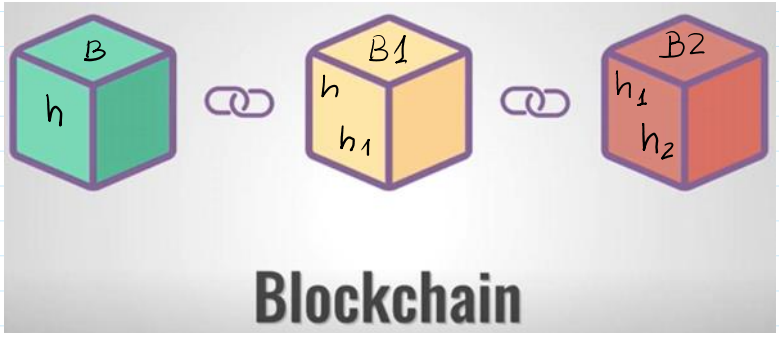
Root Hash: h0

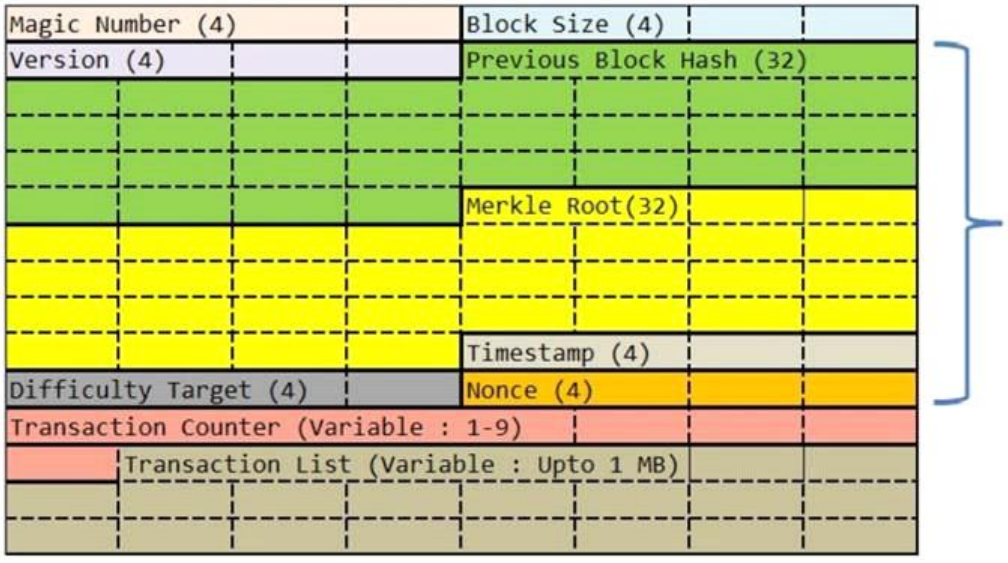
>> h0=h28('B6BD3A4||FEC59B7')
h0 = **60BA3B5**

Python : sha256

h20: 5B5412B
h21: D5C895A
h11: FEC59B7

h10: 625A41F
h0: **60BA3B5**





Block size = 4 Bytes
4 Bytes x 8 bits = 32 bits
Block have
$2^{32} - 1$ = 4294967295
In ASCII encoding
8 bits represents
1 symbol a, b, c, ... #
Block represents
536 870 912 symbols

Difficulty Target (DT): defines the complexity of block mining. In our simulation DT we will choose to find h-value of mining (mined block) having only 1 leading hexadecimal digit equal to 0_h.

h28('RootHash PrevHash 737327631') =

```
>> sha256('RootHash PrevHash 737327631')
ans = F4AE534CD226FAF799 8C8424B348E020BA80639A687E93A0B8C5130ED C51E6DE
```

C51E6DE

```
>> sha256('RootHash PrevHash 737327632')
ans = B856211DF2EE15E30AB770C1A43CE014ECFE573182AFD885B28D96854DBC5F21
>> sha256('RootHash PrevHash 737327633')
ans = 9C18C764E347A58E57AC3F7A3C2874D5889A0E802699FEA47EEFF8C03BFEDA69
```

DT: to mine a block it is needed to find h-value having leading zero in hexadecimal format: C51E6DE 0XXXXXX

$6 \times 4 = 24$ bits

h-value is computed sw >> h28( ) → 7 hex numbers

What probability to mine a block?

The number of possible h-values of 28 bits length >> 2^28 ans = 268 435 456

The number of adequate h-values: 2^{24}

$$Pr\{\text{to Mine}\} = \frac{2^{24}}{2^{28}} = \frac{1}{2^4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

DT: two leading hex number = 00 00XXXXX

The number of adequate h-values: 2^{20} $5 \times 4 = 20$

$$Pr\{\text{to Mine}\} = \frac{2^{20}}{2^{28}} = \frac{1}{2^8} = \frac{1}{256}$$

$$Pr\{\text{to Mine}\} = \frac{2^{12}}{2^{28}} = \frac{1}{2^{16}} = \frac{1}{65536}$$ >> 2^16 ans = 65536

$$Pr\{\text{to Mine}\} = \frac{1}{2^{28}} = \frac{1}{268\,435\,456}$$ >> 2^28 ans = 268 435 456

The probability to mine a block, e.g. in Bitcoin when DT: is to find SHA256 value having 18 leading zeroes

```
>> sha256('RootHash PrevHash 737327631')
ans = F4AE534CD226FAF799 8C8424B348E020BA80639A687E93A0B8C5130EDC51E6DE
      000000000000000000 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

The number of possible h-values having 256 bits is 2^{256}.

The numbe of adequate h-values of SHA256 is

$256 - 18 \cdot 4 = 256 - 72 = 184$ bits, that are represented 46 hex. num.

The number of adequate values is 2^{184}.

$$Prob\{to\ mine\} = \frac{2^{184}}{2^{256}} = 2^{184-256} = 2^{-72}$$

$2^{72} \sim 4\,GT = 4 \cdot 2^{30} \cdot 2^{40} = 2^2 \cdot 2^{30} \cdot 2^{40} = 2^{72}$.

$1\,K = 2^{10} = 1024$

$1\,M = 2^{20} = \ldots$

$1\,G = 2^{30} = \ldots$

$1\,T = 2^{40} = \ldots$