## Discrete modeling of transaction

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## Objectives

- create a design for a highly simplified Bitcoin client that can create, receive, and send messages representing Bitcoin transactions and that operates according to the algorithm from the Bitcoin Core Project implementation
- create a simulation model in OMNeT++ simulator
- simulate the Bitcoin network with a monitoring node that keeps track of the messages from Bitcoin clients and exports a CSV file with collected information
- analyze the message propagation and the behavior of the simulation
- identify any significant nodes in the Bitcoin network
- identify possible source nodes of transactions


## Topology of the simulation network



Figure 1: Topology of the simulation network. The bitcoinNode0 generates the transaction ( tx ). The monitoring node on the top of the topology is connected through outbound connections to all reachable nodes collecting the information about the generated tx from all nodes.

## Pseudocode of the Bitcoin client propagation algorithm

```
OUTBOUND_INTERVAL \leftarrow2 seconds
INBOUND_INTERVAL \leftarrow5 seconds
mempool.contains(receivedTx):
    nothing /* ignore the tx */
    e: /* tx is not in the mempool */
    mempool.add(receivedTx)
    for all outbound connections:
        delay \leftarrowGetExponentialRand(OUTBOUND_INTERVAL)
        sendToPeer(delay)
    delay \leftarrow GetExponentialRand(INBOUND_INTERVAL)
    for all inbound connections:
    sendToPeer(delay)
```


## CSV file structure

run, TXID, peer, timestamp

## Tx propagation process

## source node peer1 peer2



Sequence diagram of transaction propagation process, where source node generates the tx.

