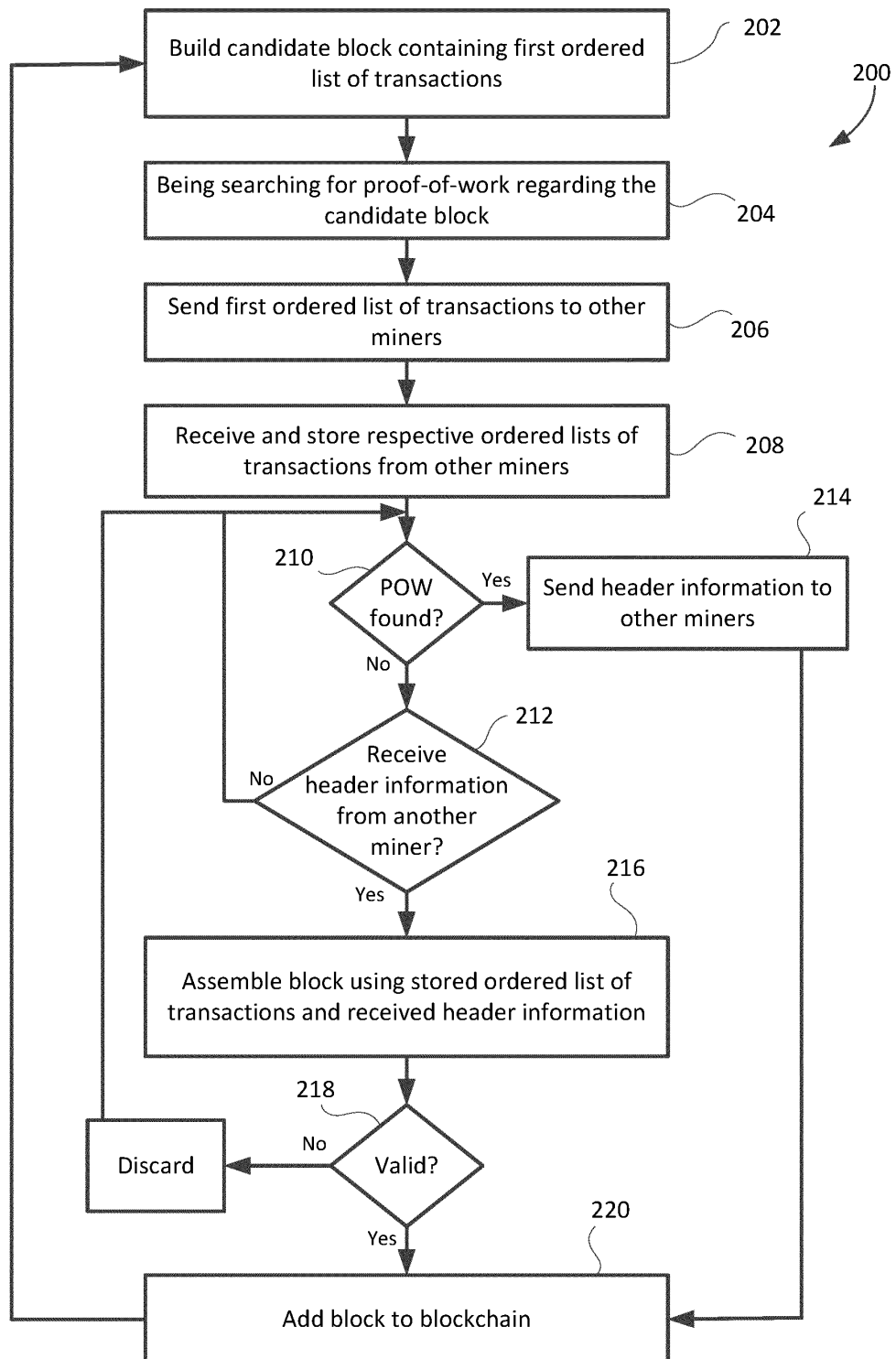


The diagram illustrates the structure of a block, represented as a table with four columns: Field size (Bytes), Name, Data type, and Description. The fields are grouped into sections indicated by brackets and labels on the left: 106 for the header fields (Version, prev_block, merkle_root, timestamp, bits, nonce), 108 for the previous block hash, 110 for the Merkle root, 102 for the timestamp, 112 for the difficulty target, 114 for the nonce, 116 for the transaction count, 104 for the transactions, 118 for the transaction count field, and 120 for the transactions field. The fields are: Version (4 bytes, int32_t), prev_block (32 bytes, char[32]), merkle_root (32 bytes, char[32]), timestamp (4 bytes, uint32_t), bits (4 bytes, uint32_t), nonce (4 bytes, uint32_t), txn_count (1+ bytes, varint), and txns (variable, tx[]).

Field size (Bytes)	Name	Data type	Description
4	Version	int32_t	Block version information (note, this is signed)
32	prev_block	char[32]	The hash value of the previous block this particular block references
32	merkle_root	char[32]	The reference to a Merkle tree collection which is a hash of all transactions related to this block
4	timestamp	uint32_t	A Unix timestamp recording when this block was created (Currently limited to dates before the year 2106)
4	bits	uint32_t	The calculated difficulty target being used for this block
4	nonce	uint32_t	The nonce used to generate this block. This variable is iterated while hashing the block header
1+	txn_count	varint	Number of transaction entries
?	txns	tx[]	Block transactions, in format of 'tx' command

FIG. 1

**FIG. 2**

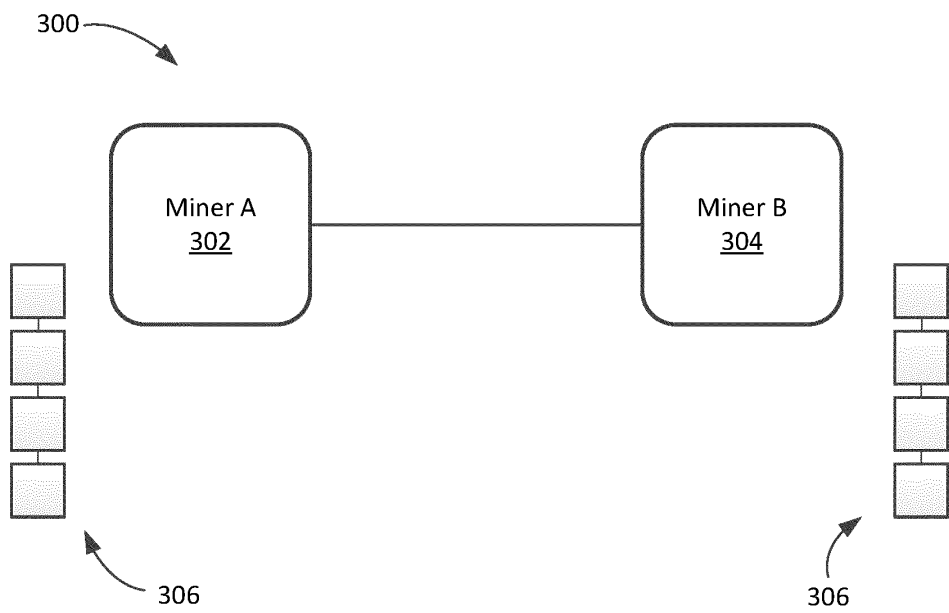


FIG. 3A

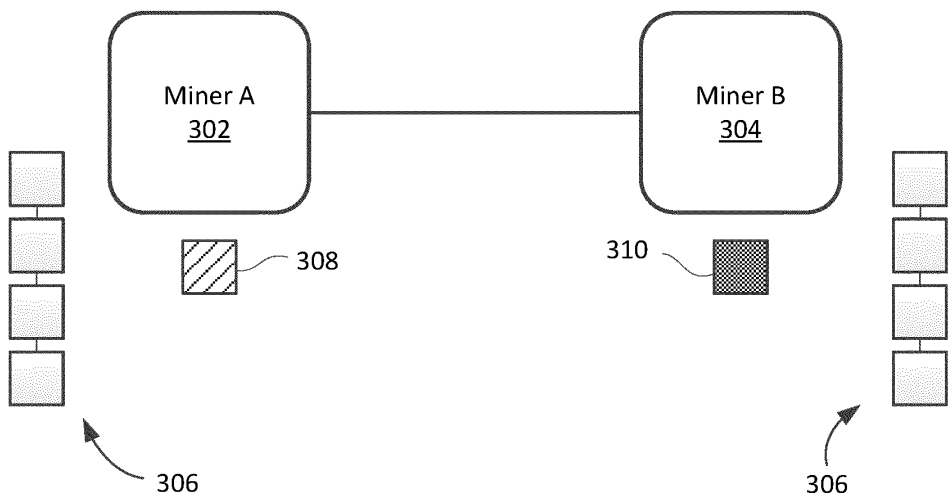


FIG. 3B

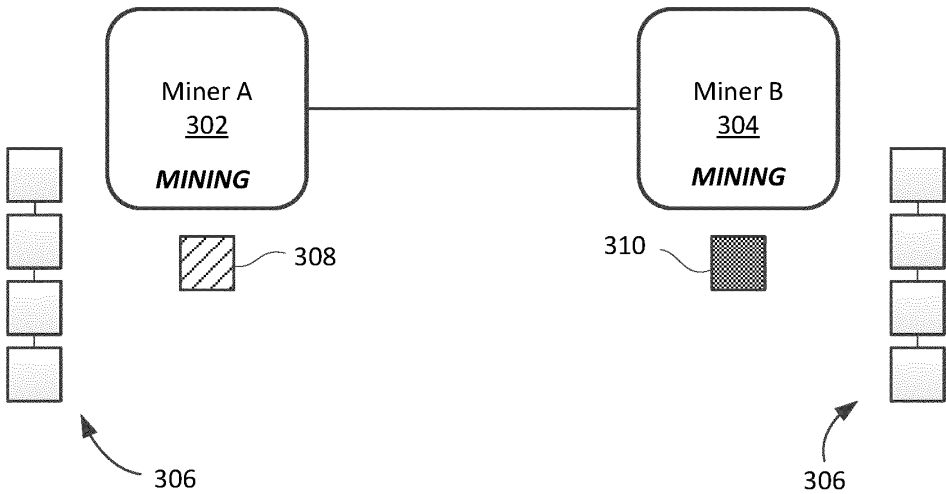


FIG. 3C

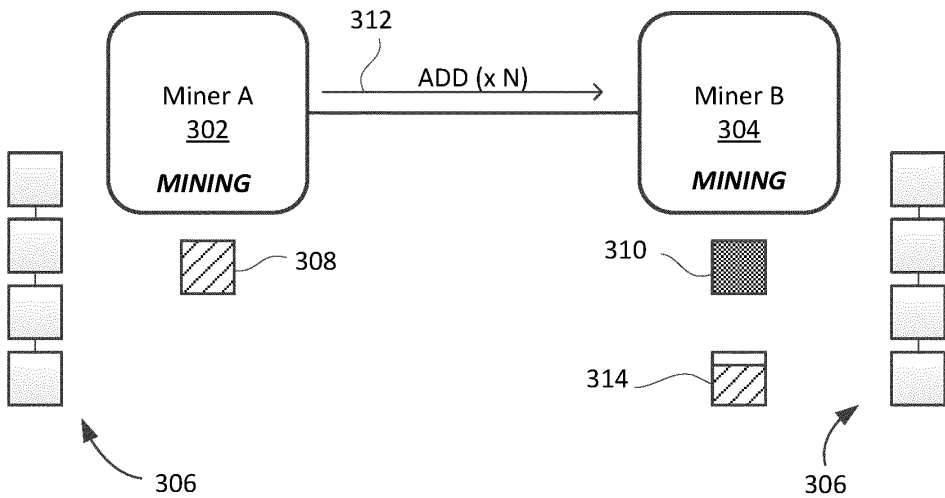


FIG. 3D

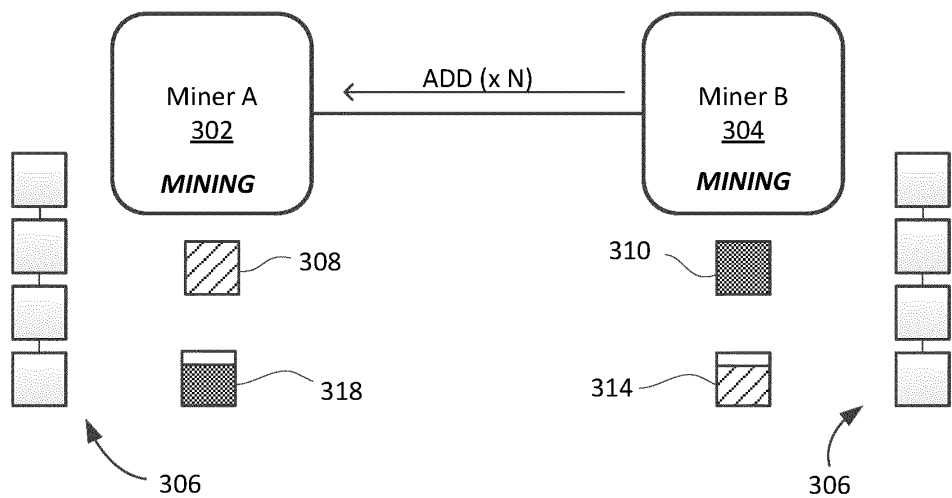


FIG. 3E

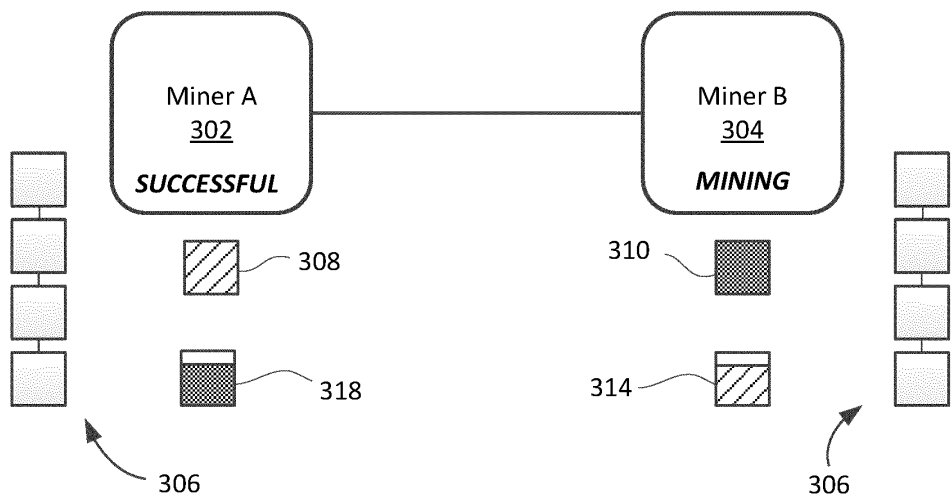


FIG. 3F

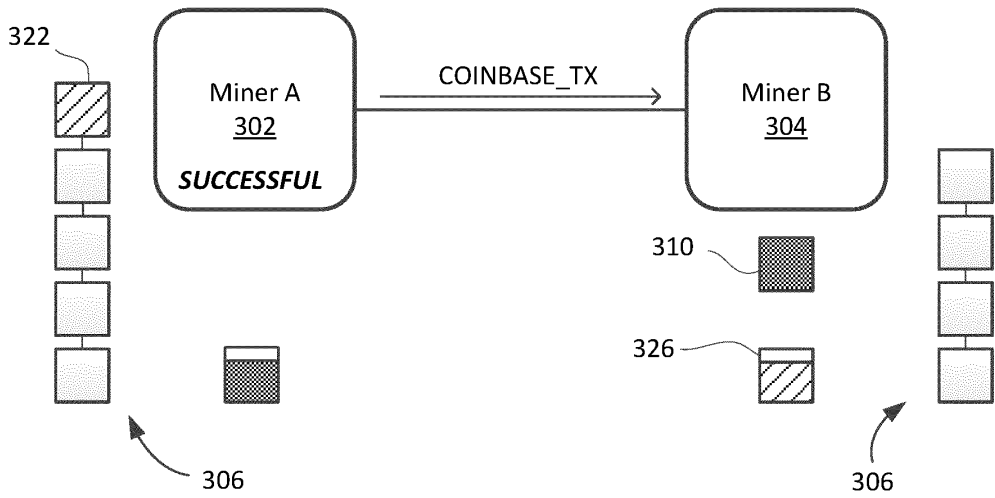


FIG. 3G

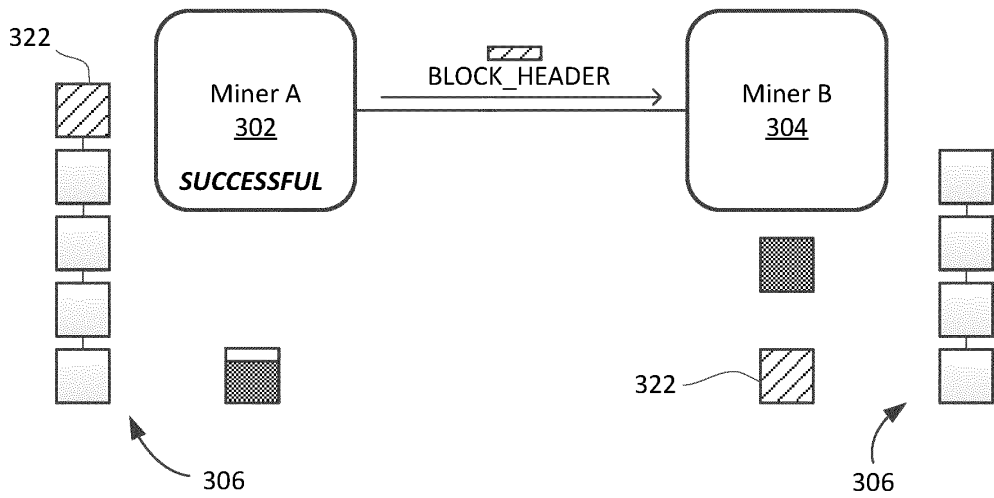


FIG. 3H

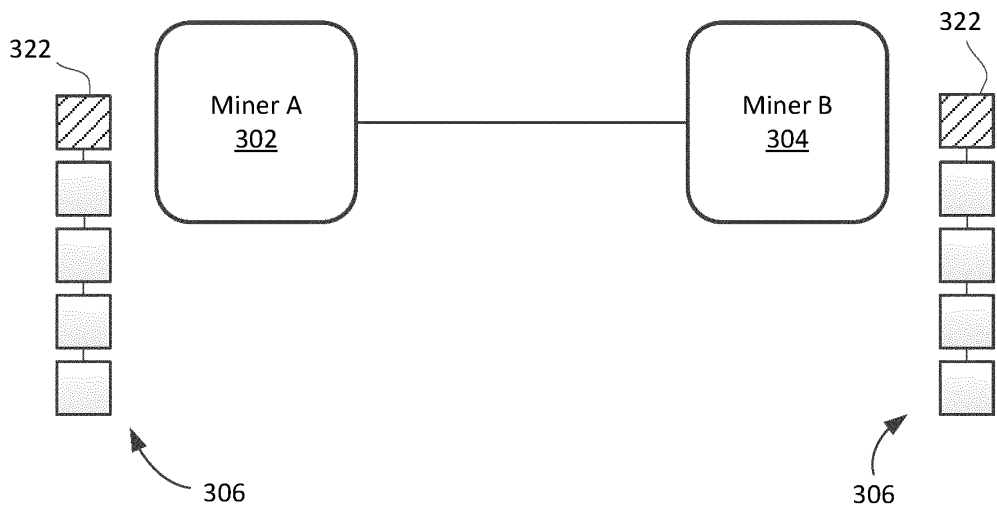
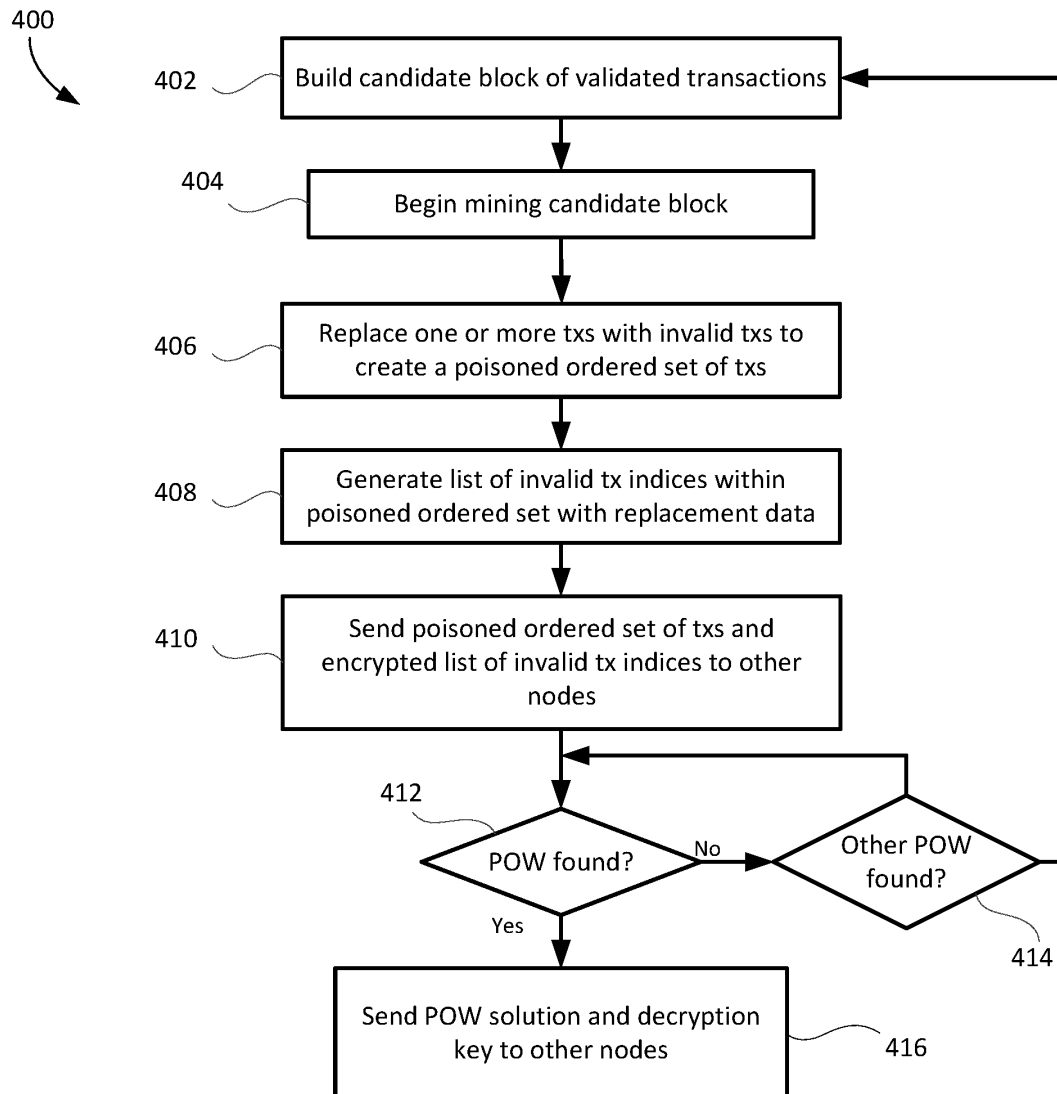
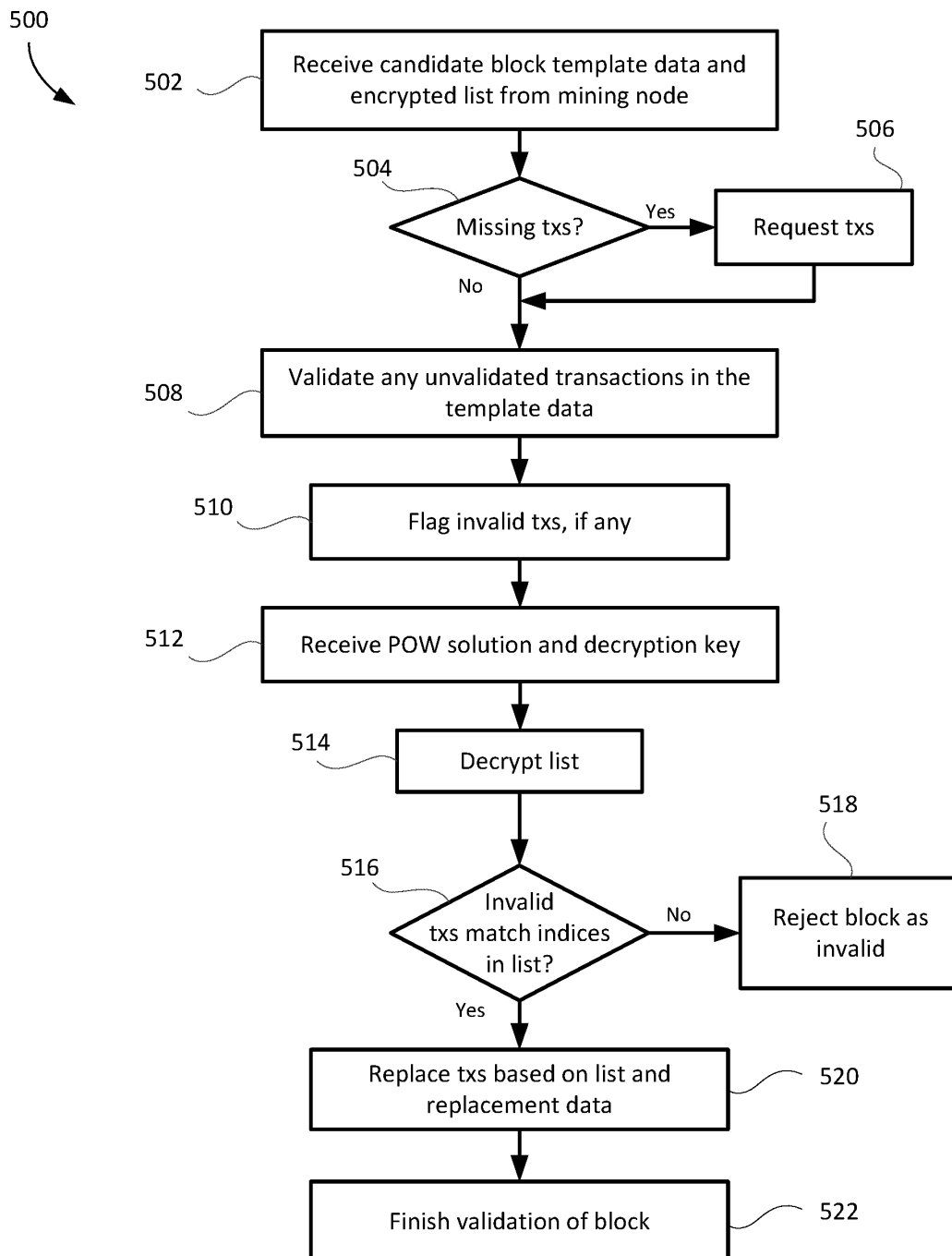
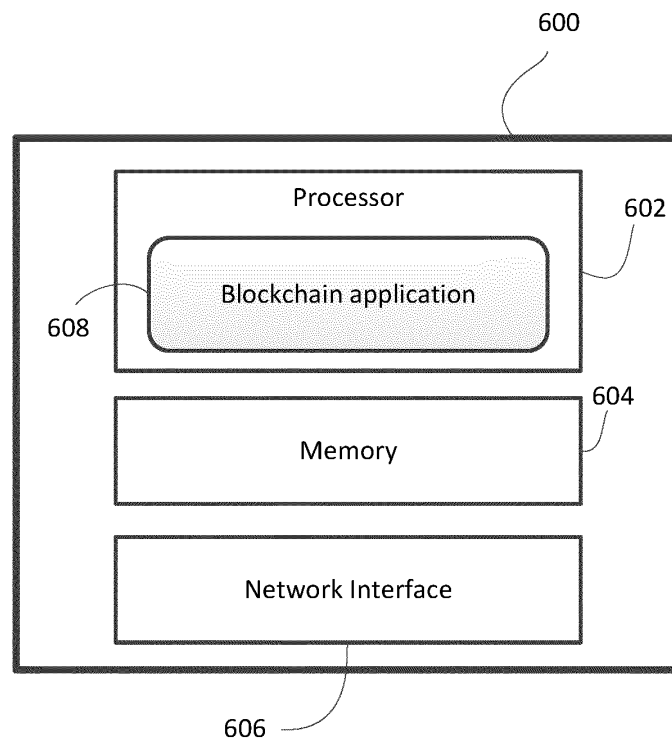


FIG. 3I

**FIG. 4**

**FIG. 5**

**FIG. 6**