

The diagram shows a block structure with the following fields and sizes:

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 until the hash of the block header
1+	txn_count	varint	Number of transaction entries
?	txns	tx[]	Block transactions, in format of 'tx' command

Labels and groupings in the diagram:

- 106: Points to the 'Field size (Bytes)' column header.
- 108: Groups the 'prev_block' and 'merkle_root' rows.
- 110: Points to the 'merkle_root' row.
- 102: Groups the 'timestamp' and 'bits' rows.
- 112: Points to the 'bits' row.
- 114: Points to the 'nonce' row.
- 116: Groups the 'nonce' and 'txn_count' rows.
- 104: Groups the 'txn_count' and 'txns' rows.
- 118: Points to the 'txns' row.
- 120: Points to the 'txns' row.

FIG. 1

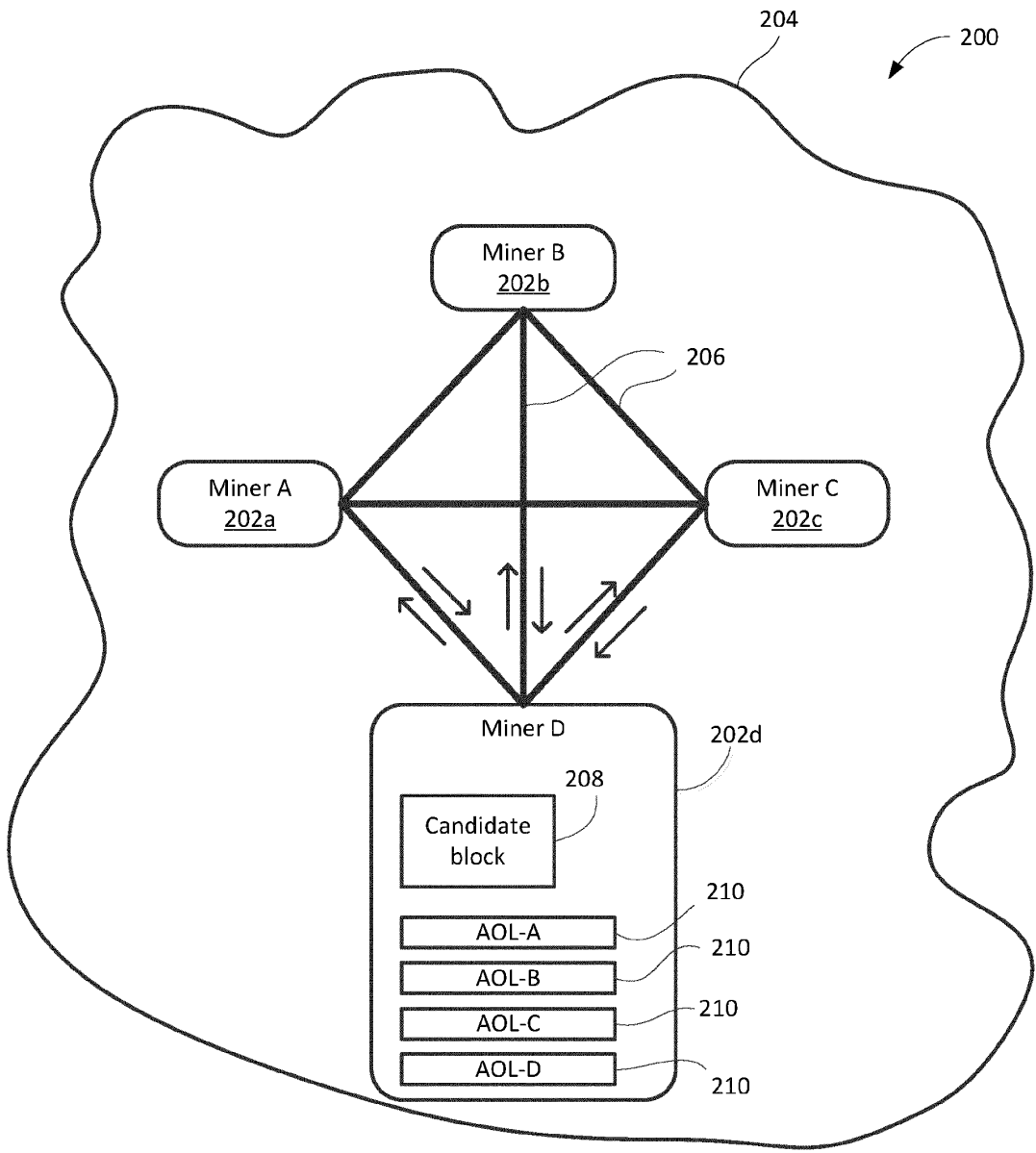
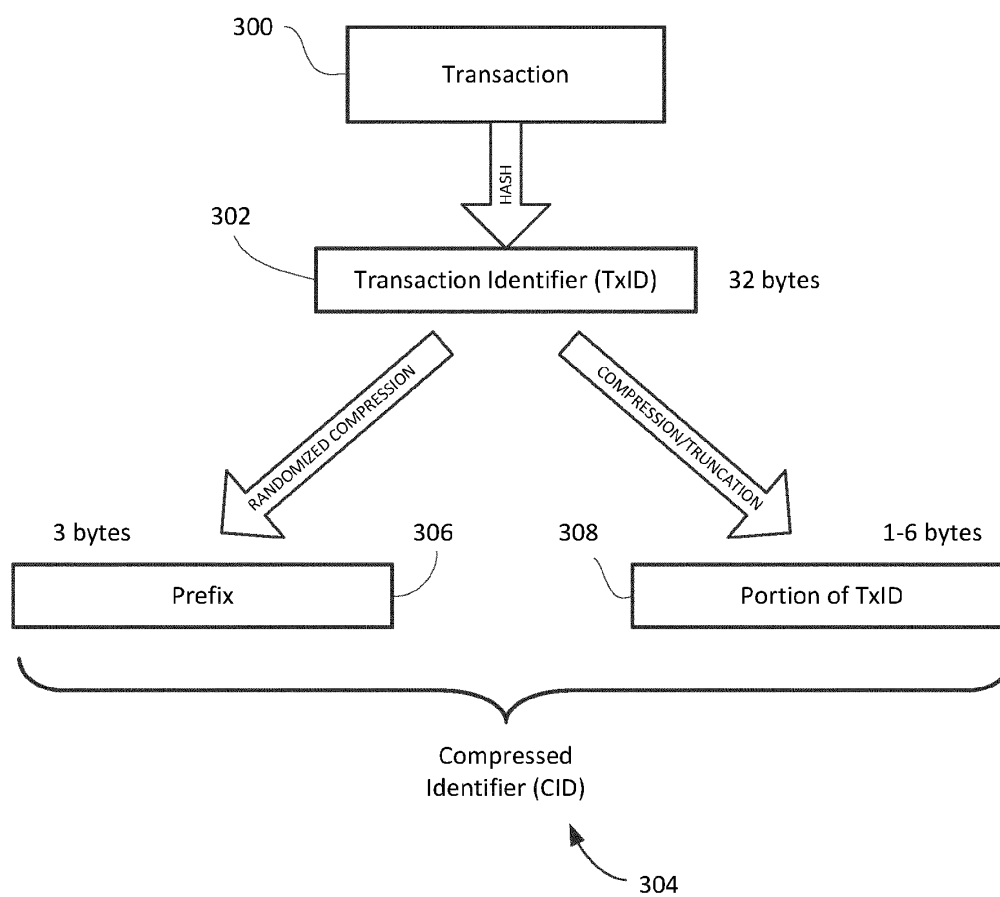


FIG. 2

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**FIG. 3**

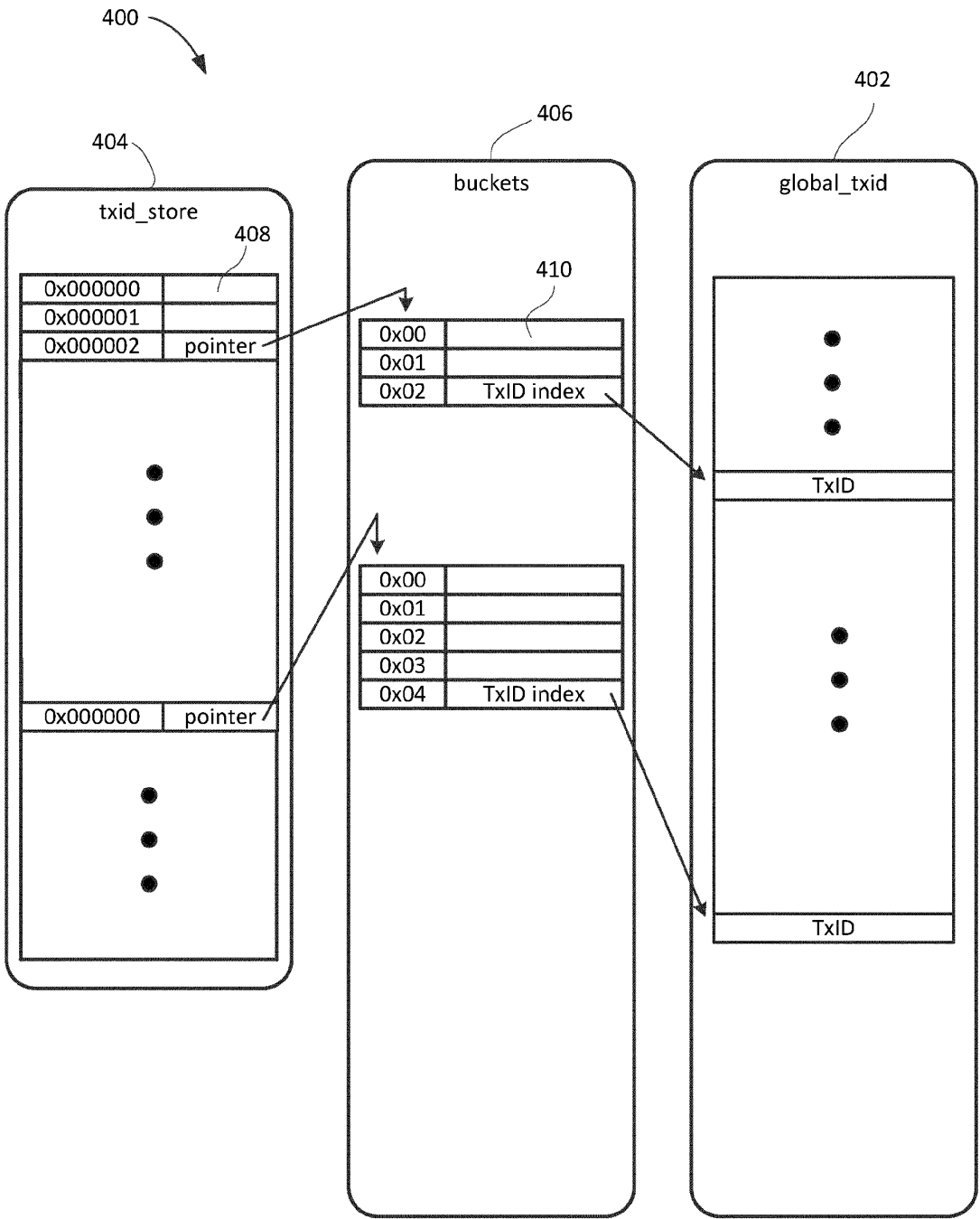
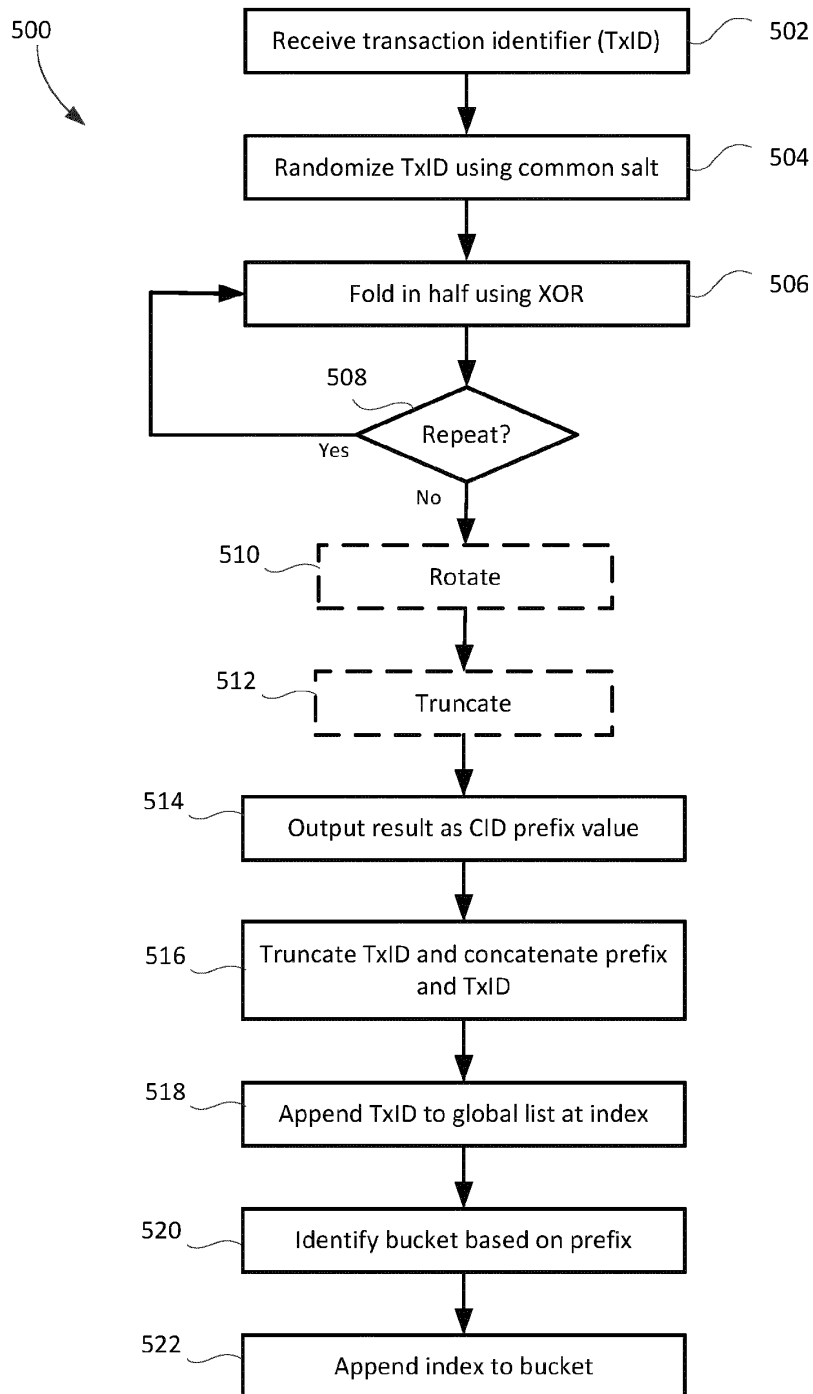
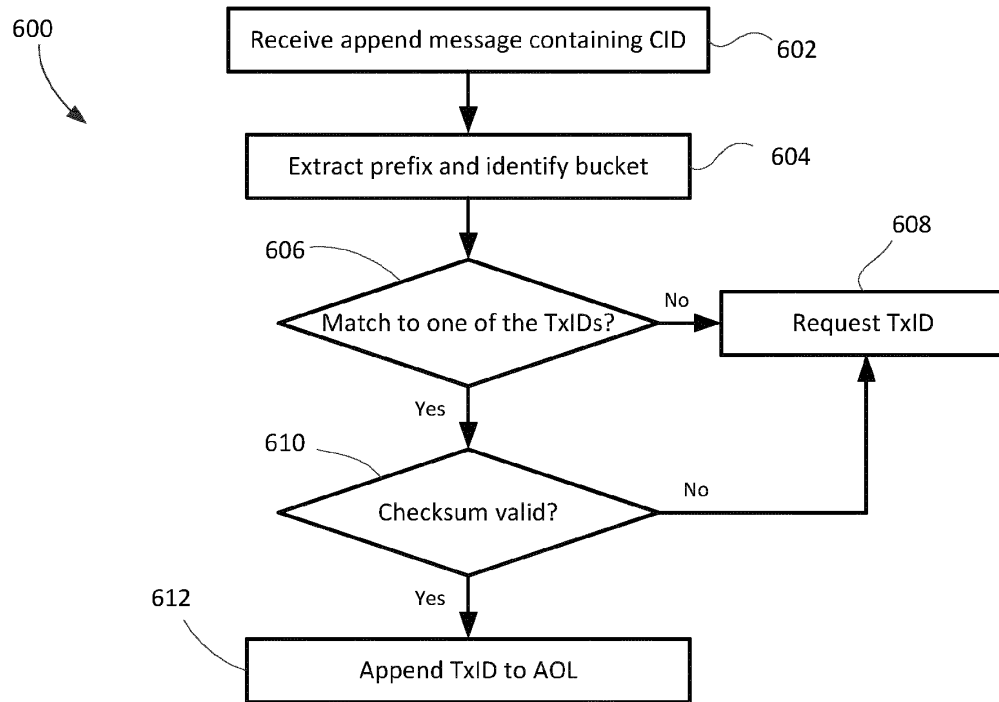


FIG. 4

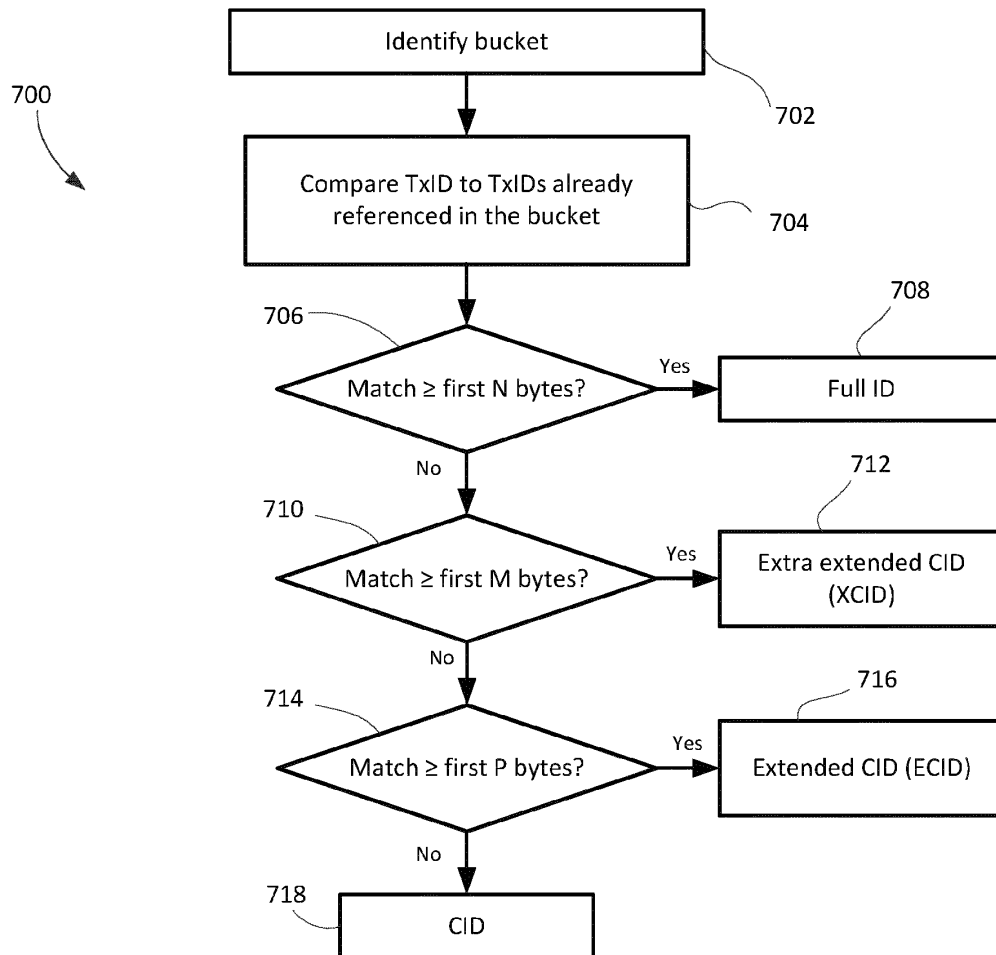
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**FIG. 5**

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**FIG. 6**

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**FIG. 7**

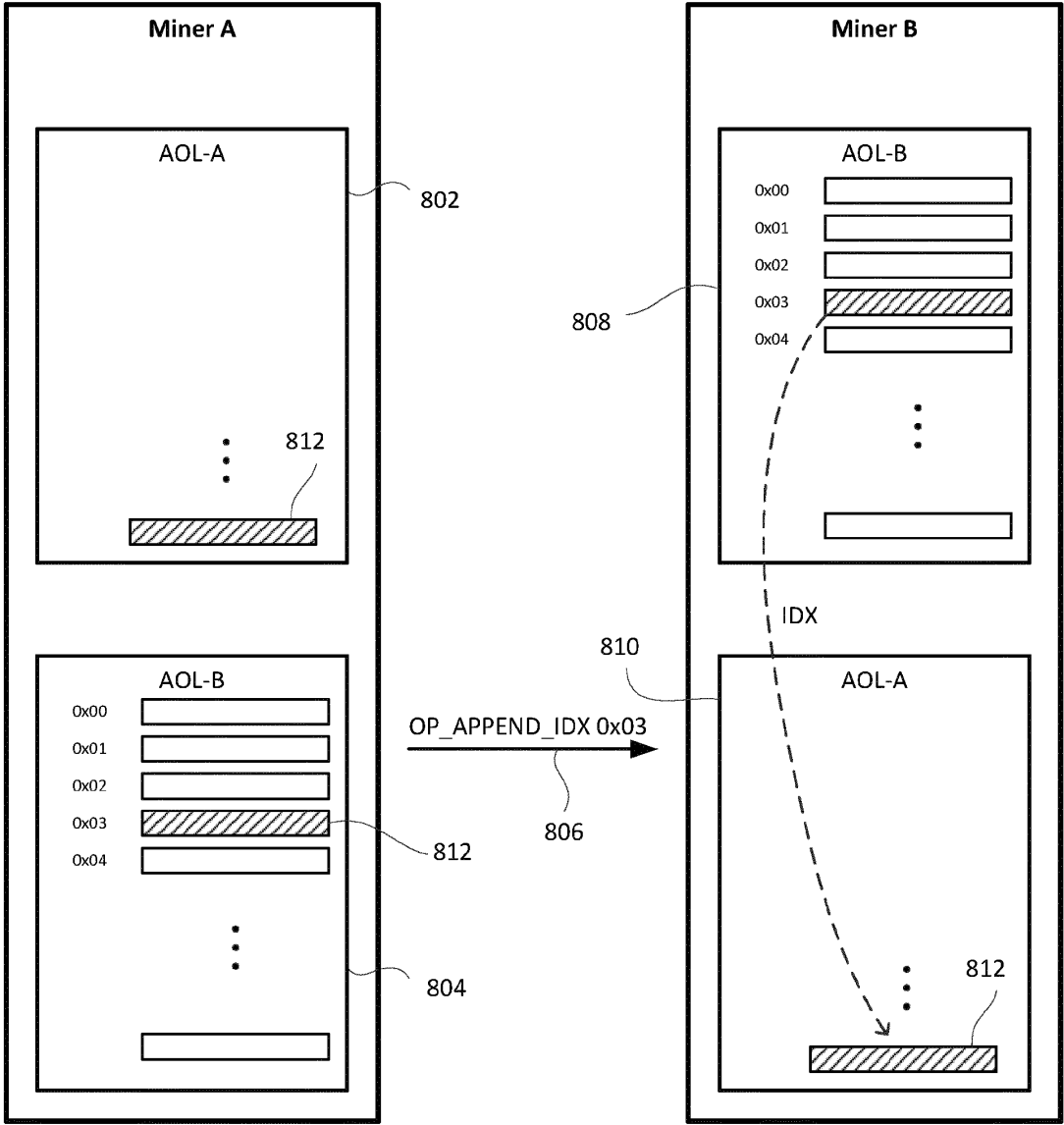


FIG. 8

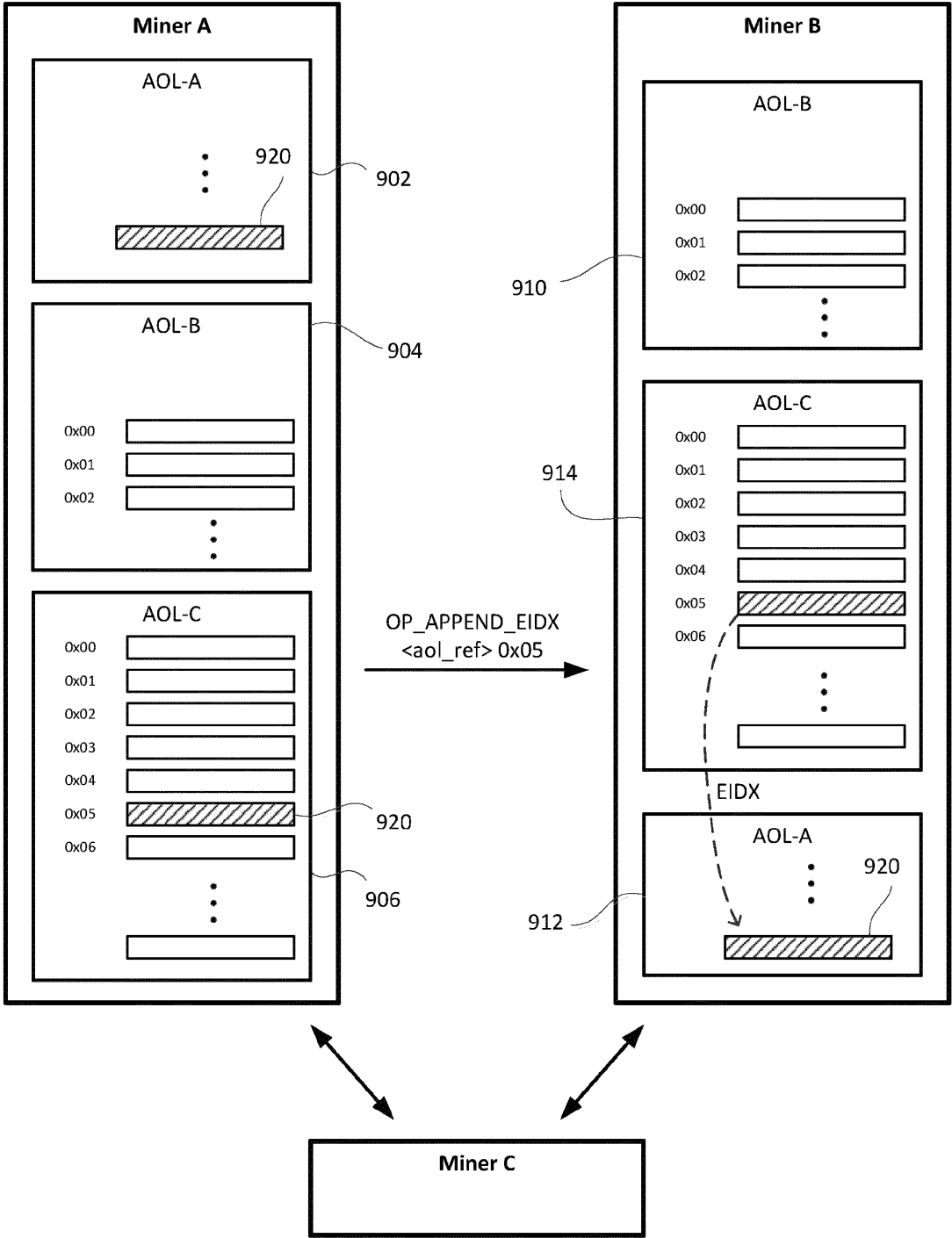


FIG. 9

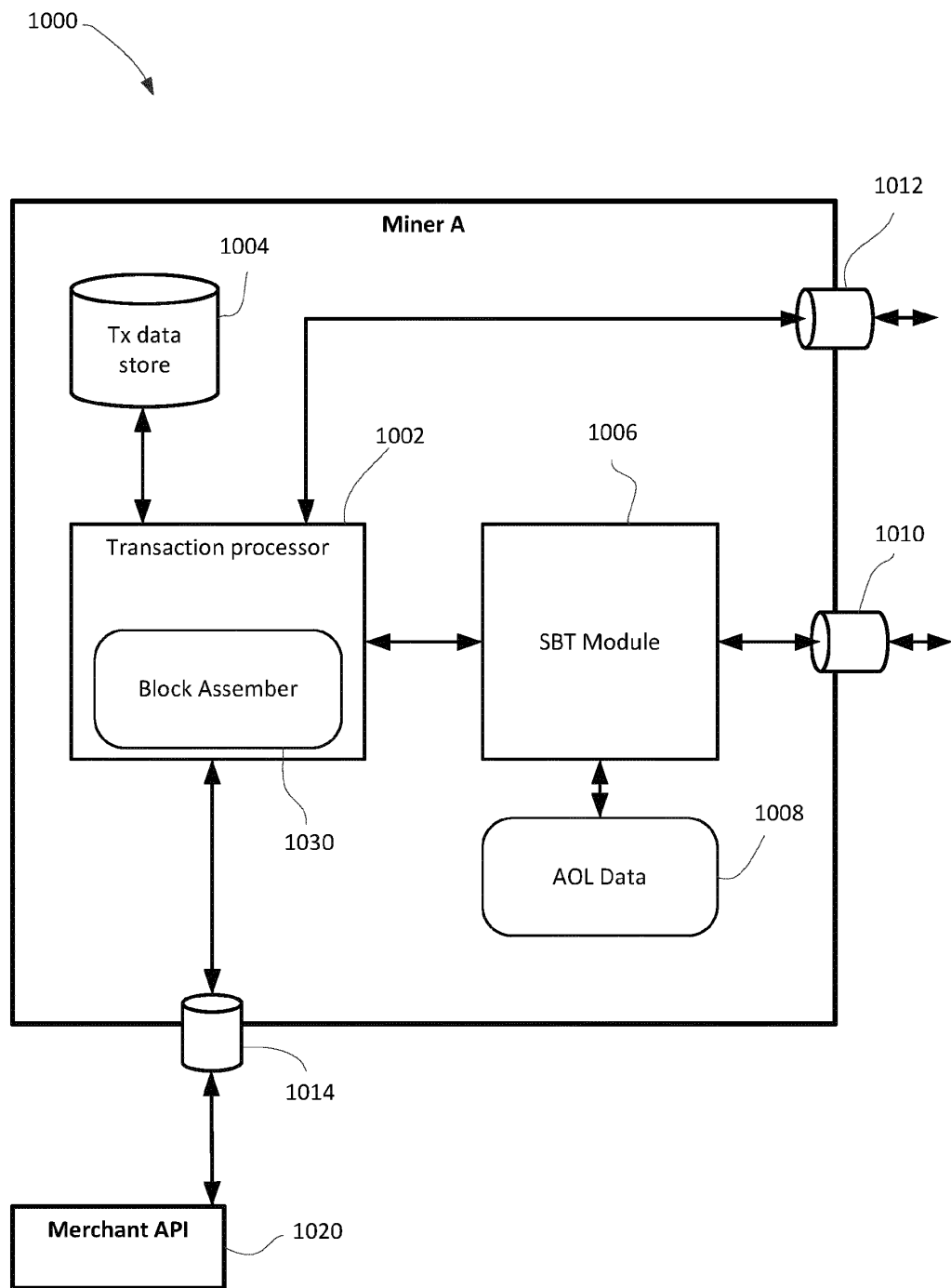


FIG. 10

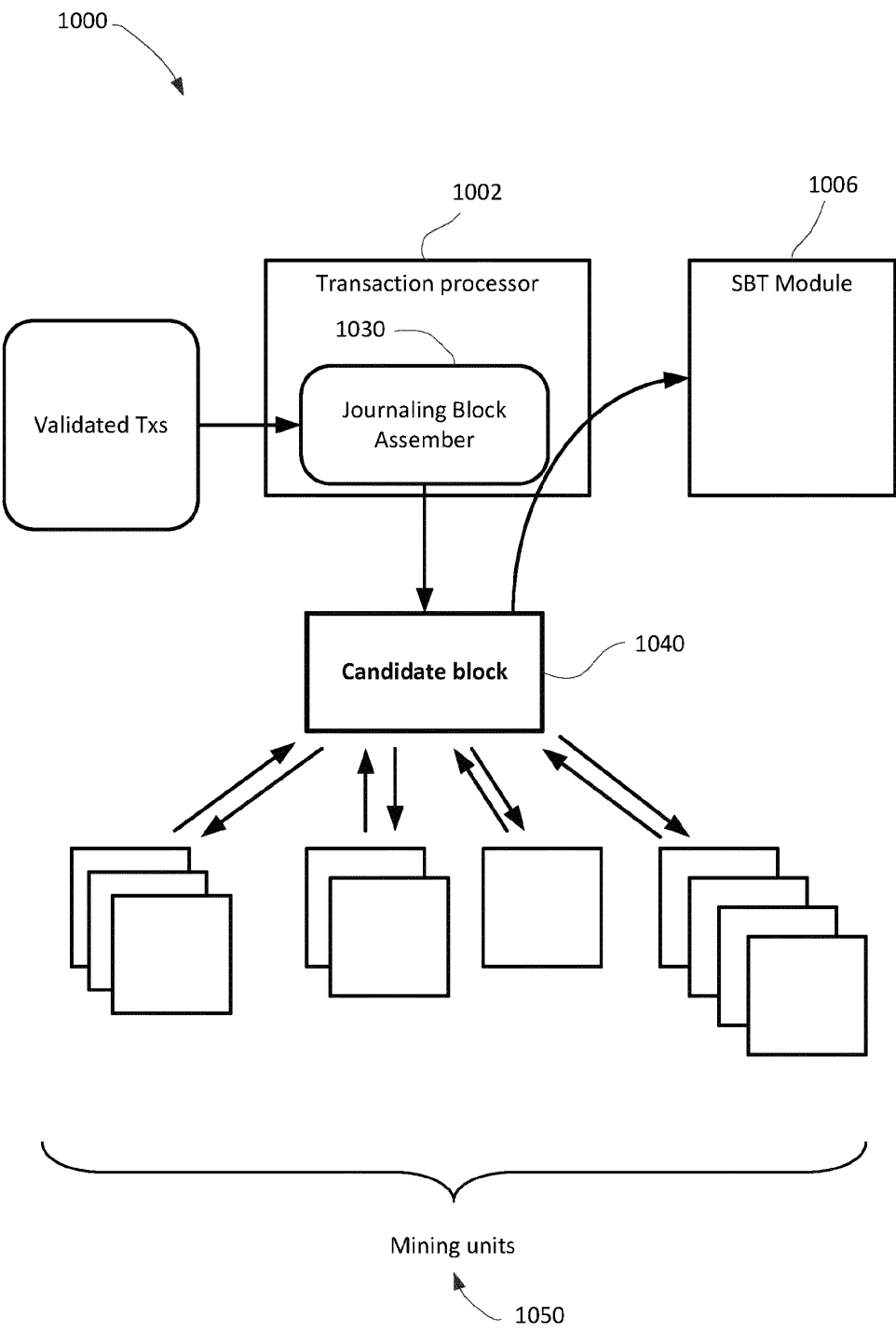
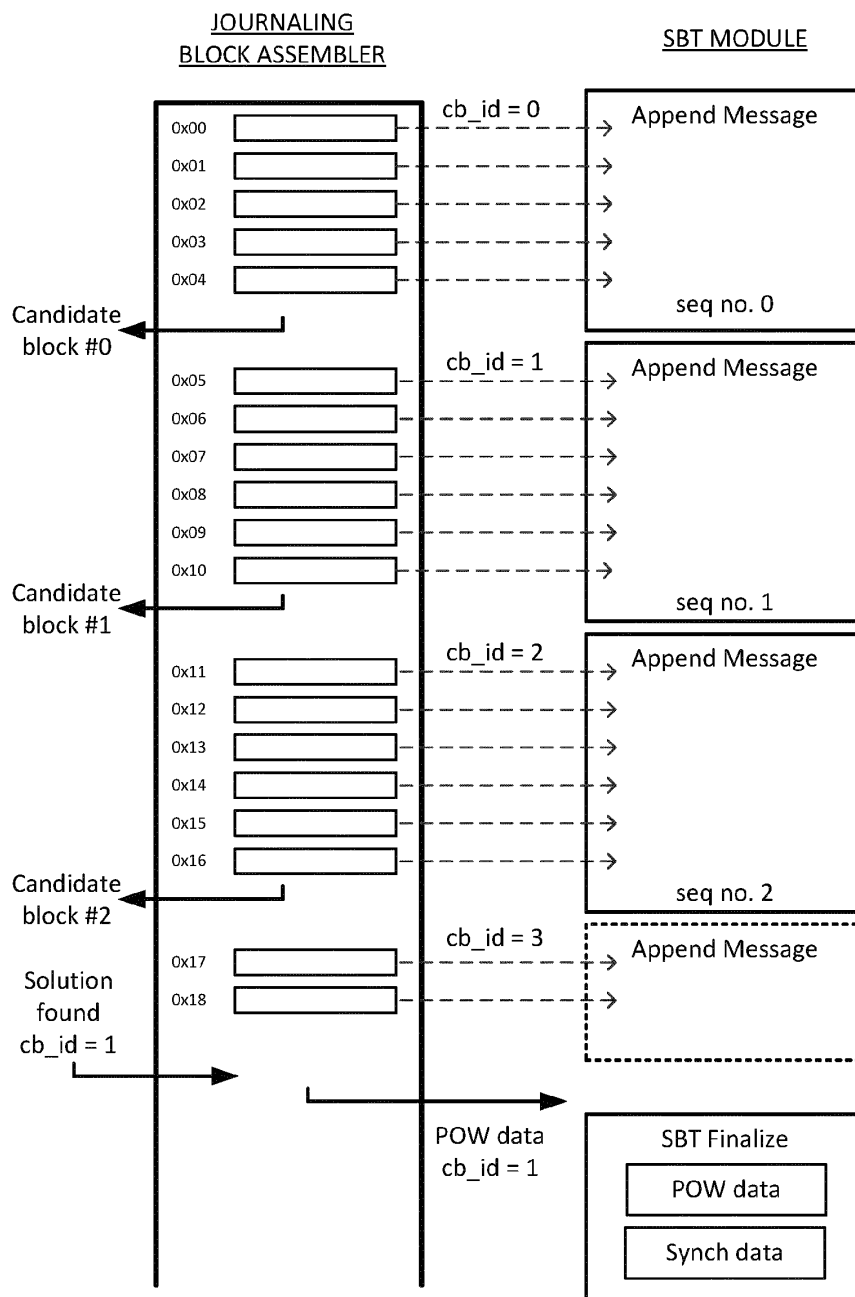
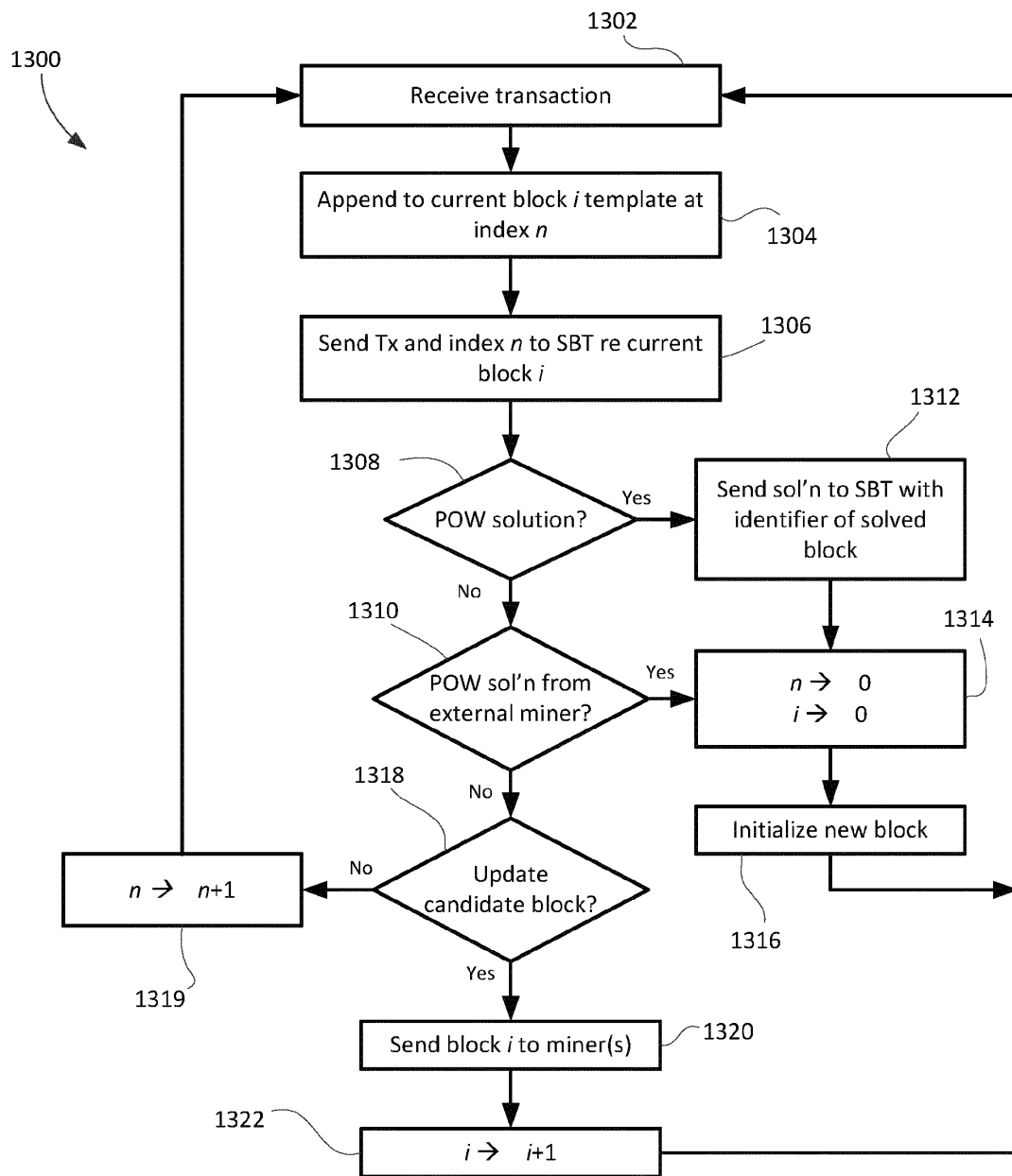


FIG. 11

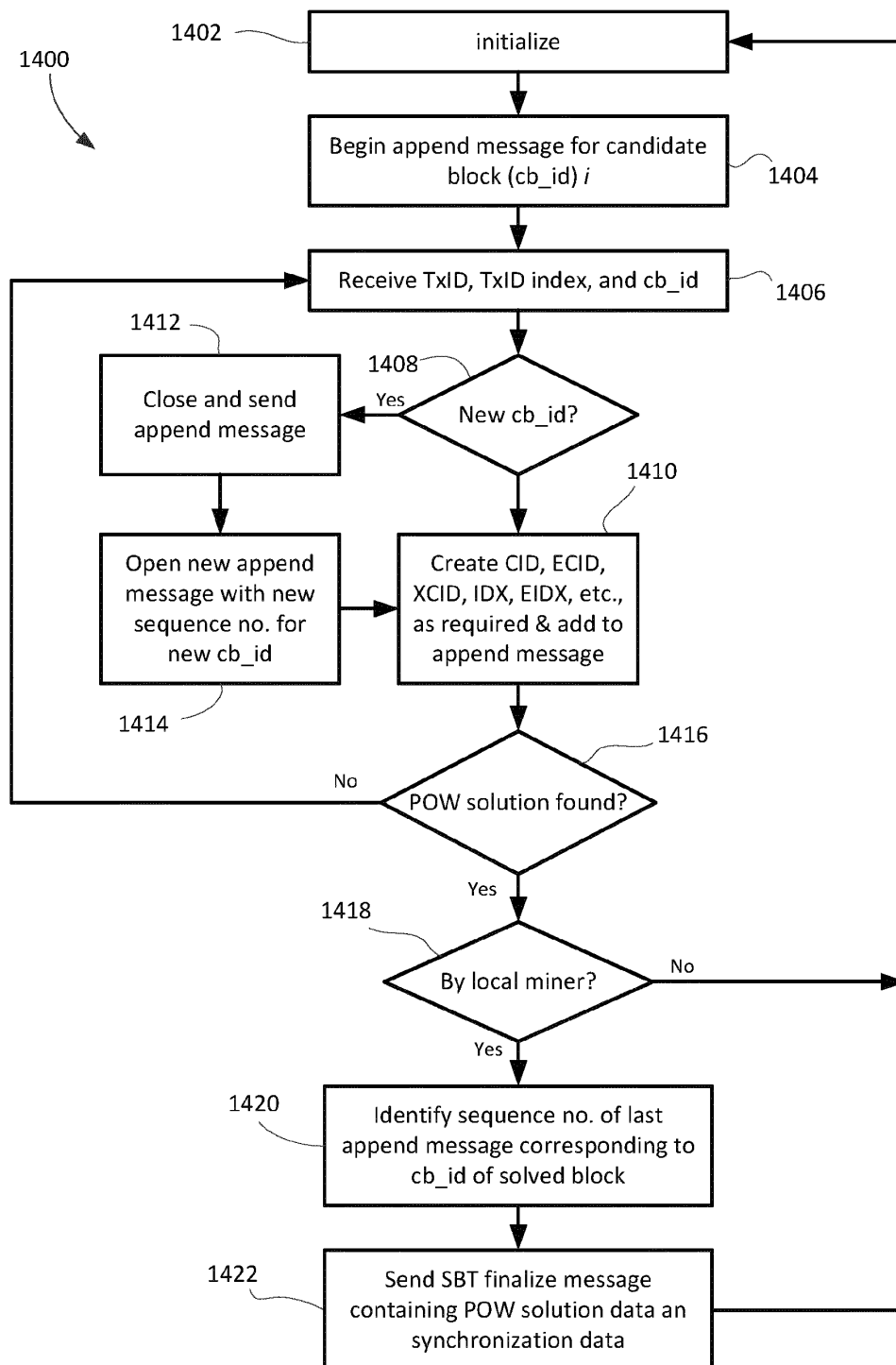
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**FIG. 12**

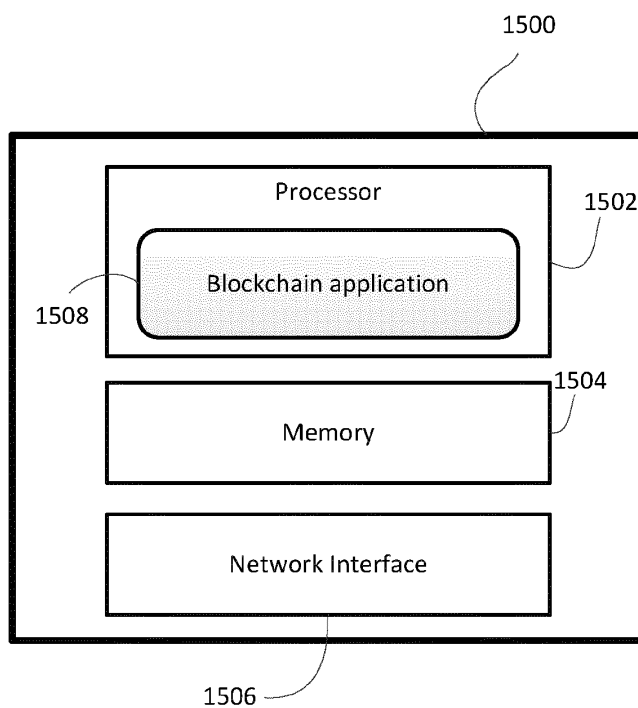
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**FIG. 13**

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**FIG. 14**

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**FIG. 15**