1 Wallet
2 Segregated Witness Wallet
3 Wallet from passphrase with accounts and multiple currencies
4 Multi Signature Wallets
5 Command Line Tool
6 Service providers
7 Other Databases
8 More examples
8.1 Install, Update and Tweak BitcoinLib
8.1.1 Installation
8.1.1.1 Install with pip
8.1.1.2 Install from source
8.1.1.3 Package dependencies
8.1.1.4 Other requirements Linux
8.1.1.5 Development environment
8.1.1.6 Other requirements Windows
8.1.2 Update Bitcoinlib
8.1.3 Troubleshooting
8.1.4 Using library in other software
8.1.5 Tweak BitcoinLib
8.2 Command Line Wallet
8.2.1 Create wallet
8.2.2 Generate / show receive addresses
8.2.3 Send funds / create transaction
8.2.4 Restore wallet with passphrase
8.2.5 Options Overview
8.3 Add a new Service Provider
8.3.1 Steps to add a new provider
8.4 How to connect bitcoinlib to a bitcoin node
8.4.1 Bitcoin node settings
8.4.2 Connect using config files
8.4.3 Connect using provider settings
8.4.4 Connect using base_url argument
8.4.5 Please note: Using a remote bitcoind server
8.5 Using MySQL or PostgreSQL databases .............................................. 26
8.5.1 Using MySQL database ............................................................. 26
8.5.2 Using PostgreSQL database ....................................................... 27

8.6 Caching ................................................................. 27
8.6.1 What is cached? ........................................................................ 27
8.6.2 Using other databases ............................................................. 27
8.6.3 Disable caching ....................................................................... 28
8.6.4 Troubleshooting ..................................................................... 28
  8.6.4.1 Nothing is cached, what is the problem? ............................. 28
  8.6.4.2 I get incomplete or incorrect results! ................................. 28

8.7 bitcoinlib.keys module ................................................................. 28
8.8 bitcoinlib.transactions module .................................................... 44
8.9 bitcoinlib.wallets module ............................................................ 53
8.10 bitcoinlib.mnemonic module ....................................................... 76
8.11 bitcoinlib.networks module ........................................................ 78
8.12 bitcoinlib.blocks module ............................................................ 81
8.13 bitcoinlib.values module ............................................................. 84
8.14 bitcoinlib.services.services module ............................................... 87
8.15 bitcoinlib.services package ........................................................ 94
  8.15.1 Submodules ................................................................. 94
    8.15.1.1 bitcoinlib.services.authproxy module ............................... 94
    8.15.1.2 bitcoinlib.services.baseclient module ......................... 95
    8.15.1.3 bitcoinlib.services.bcoin module .................................. 95
    8.15.1.4 bitcoinlib.services.bitaps module ................................. 95
    8.15.1.5 bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind module ............................. 96
    8.15.1.6 bitcoinlib.services.bitcoindtest module ....................... 97
    8.15.1.7 bitcoinlib.services.bitgo module .................................. 98
    8.15.1.8 bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo module ................. 98
    8.15.1.9 bitcoinlib.services.blockchair module ......................... 98
    8.15.1.10 bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher module ....................... 99
    8.15.1.11 bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer module ..................... 99
    8.15.1.12 bitcoinlib.services.blockstream module ..................... 100
    8.15.1.13 bitcoinlib.services.chainso module ........................... 100
    8.15.1.14 bitcoinlib.services.coinfees module ........................... 101
    8.15.1.15 bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid module ......................... 101
    8.15.1.16 bitcoinlib.services.dashd module ................................... 101
    8.15.1.17 bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind module ....................... 102
    8.15.1.18 bitcoinlib.services.insightdash module ....................... 103
    8.15.1.19 bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer module ....... 104
    8.15.1.20 bitcoinlib.services.litecoin module ........................... 104
    8.15.1.21 bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio module ......................... 105
    8.15.1.22 bitcoinlib.services.smartbit module .......................... 106
  8.15.2 Module contents ............................................................... 106
8.16 bitcoinlib.config package .......................................................... 106
  8.16.1 Submodules ................................................................. 106
    8.16.1.1 bitcoinlib.config.config module .................................. 106
    8.16.1.2 bitcoinlib.config.opcodes module .............................. 106
    8.16.1.3 bitcoinlib.config.secp256k1 module ......................... 107
  8.16.2 Module contents ............................................................... 107
8.17 bitcoinlib.db module ............................................................... 107
8.18 bitcoinlib.db_cache module ........................................................ 114
8.19 Classes Overview ................................................................. 117
8.20 bitcoinlib ................................................................. 120
  8.20.1 bitcoinlib package ........................................................... 120
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.20.1.1</td>
<td>Subpackages</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.20.1.2</td>
<td>Submodules</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.20.1.3</td>
<td>Module contents</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>Script types</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.21.1</td>
<td>Locking scripts</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.21.2</td>
<td>Unlocking scripts</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.21.3</td>
<td>Bitcoinlib script support</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Disclaimer</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Schematic overview</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indices and tables</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Python Module Index</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bitcoin and other Crypto Currency Library for Python.

Includes a fully functional wallet, with multi signature, multi currency and multiple accounts. Use this library to create and manage transactions, addresses/keys, wallets, mnemonic password phrases and blocks with simple and straightforward Python code.

You can use this library at a high level and create and manage wallets on the command line or at a low level and create your own custom made transactions, scripts, keys or wallets.

The BitcoinLib connects to various service providers automatically to update wallets, transactions and blockchain information.
CHAPTER ONE

WALLET

This Bitcoin Library contains a wallet implementation using SQLAlchemy and SQLite3, MySQL or PostgreSQL to import, create and manage keys in a Hierarchical Deterministic way.

Example: Create wallet and generate new address (key) to receive bitcoins

```python
>>> from bitcoinlib.wallets import Wallet
>>> w = Wallet.create('Wallet1')
>>> key1 = w.get_key()
>>> key1.address
'1Fo7STj6LdRhUuD1AIesHpH65pXzraGJ9j'
```

Now send a small transaction to your wallet and use the scan() method to update transactions and UTXO’s

```python
>>> w.scan()
>>> w.info()  # Shows wallet information, keys, transactions and UTXO's
```

When your wallet received a payment and has unspent transaction outputs, you can send bitcoins easily. If successful a transaction ID is returned

```python
>>> t = w.send_to('1PWXhWvUh3bcDwn6Fdq3xhMRPfxRXTjA1l', '0.001 BTC')
'b7feea5e7c79d4f6f343b5ca28fa2a1fcacfe9a2b7f44f3d2fd86c2d82c4078'
>>> t.info  # Shows transaction information and send results
```
Easily create and manage Segwit wallets. Both native Segwit with base32/bech32 addresses and P2SH nested Segwit wallets with traditional addresses are available.

Create a native single key P2WPKH wallet:

```python
>>> from bitcoinlib.wallets import Wallet
>>> w = Wallet.create('segwit_p2wpkh', witness_type='segwit')
>>> w.get_key().address
bc1q84y2quplejutvu0h4gw9hy59fppu3thg0u2xz3
```

Or create a P2SH nested single key P2SH_P2WPKH wallet:

```python
>>> from bitcoinlib.wallets import Wallet
>>> w = Wallet.create('segwit_p2sh_p2wpkh', witness_type='p2sh-segwit')
>>> w.get_key().address
36ESSWgR46wXJSc4ysDSJvecY6FJkhUb
```
CHAPTER
THREE

WALLET FROM PASSPHRASE WITH ACCOUNTS AND MULTIPLE CURRENCIES

The following code creates a wallet with two bitcoin and one litecoin account from a Mnemonic passphrase. The complete wallet can be recovered from the passphrase which is the masterkey.

```python
from bitcoinlib.wALLEts import Wallet, wallet_delete
from bitcoinlib.mnemonic import Mnemonic

passphrase = Mnemonic().generate()
print(passphrase)
w = Wallet.create("Wallet2", keys=passphrase, network='bitcoin')
account_btc2 = w.new_account('Account BTC 2')
account_ltc1 = w.new_account('Account LTC', network='litecoin')
w.get_key()
w.get_key(account_btc2.account_id)
w.get_key(account_ltc1.account_id)
w.info()
```
Create a Multisig wallet with 2 cosigners which both need to sign a transaction.

```python
from bitcoinlib.wallets import Wallet
from bitcoinlib.keys import HDKey

NETWORK = 'testnet'
k1 = HDKey('tprv8ZgxMBicQKsPd1Q44tfdI2C98iYouKRCC2Czjt3HGT1yYw2zuX2awTotzGAZQEAU9bi2M5MCj8iedP99R8PjUgpDEBwBGISG2', network=NETWORK)
k2 = HDKey('tprv8ZgxMBicQKsPeUbMS6kswJc1lzgVEXUnUZuGo3bF6bBrAg1ieFfUdPc9UHqbD5HcXizThrcKikelc4z6XHrz6MWGwy8L6YH', network=NETWORK)
w1 = Wallet.create('multisig_2of2_cosigner1', sigs_required=2, keys=[k1, k2.public_master(multisig=True)], network=NETWORK)
w2 = Wallet.create('multisig_2of2_cosigner2', sigs_required=2, keys=[k1.public_master(multisig=True), k2], network=NETWORK)
print("Deposit testnet bitcoin to this address to create transaction: ", w1.get_key().address)

Create a transaction in the first wallet

```python
w1.utxos_update()
t = w1.sweep('mWcTceJvYV27KXbc3NJZys6CjsgsoeHmf', min_confirms=0)
t.info()
```

And then import the transaction in the second wallet, sign it and push it to the network

```python
w2.get_key()
t2 = w2.transaction_import(t)
t2.sign()
t2.send()
t2.info()
```
CHAPTER FIVE

COMMAND LINE TOOL

With the command line tool you can create and manage wallet without any Python programming.

To create a new Bitcoin wallet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ clw newwallet</td>
<td>Command Line Wallet for BitcoinLib</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wallet newwallet does not exist, create new wallet [yN]? y

CREATE wallet 'newwallet' (bitcoin network)

Your mnemonic private key sentence is: force humble chair kiss season ready elbow,

→ cool awake divorce famous tunnel

Please write down on paper and backup. With this key you can restore your wallet and:

→ all keys

You can use the command line wallet ‘clw’ to create simple or multisig wallets for various networks, manage public and private keys and managing transactions.

For the full command line wallet documentation please read

Communicates with pools of bitcoin service providers to retrieve transaction, address, blockchain information. To push a transaction to the network. To determine optimal service fee for a transaction. Or to update your wallet’s balance.

Example: Get estimated transaction fee in Sathosis per Kb for confirmation within 5 blocks

```python
>>> from bitcoinlib.services.services import Service
>>> Service().estimatefee(5)
138964
```
CHAPTER
SEVEN

OTHER DATABASES

Bitcoinlib uses the SQLite database by default but other databases are supported as well. See http://bitcoinlib.readthedocs.io/en/latest/_static/manuals.databases.html for instructions on how to use MySQL or PostgreSQL.
8.1 Install, Update and Tweak BitcoinLib

8.1.1 Installation

8.1.1.1 Install with pip

$ pip install bitcoinlib

Package can be found at https://pypi.org/project/bitcoinlib/

8.1.1.2 Install from source

Required packages:
sudo apt install -y postgresql postgresql-contrib mysql-server libpq-dev libmysqlclient-dev

Create a virtual environment for instance on linux with virtualenv:

$ virtualenv -p python3 venv/bitcoinlib
$ source venv/bitcoinlib/bin/activate

Then clone the repository and install dependencies:

$ git clone https://github.com/1200wd/bitcoinlib.git
$ cd bitcoinlib
$ pip install -r requirements-dev.txt
8.1.1.3 Package dependencies

Required Python Packages, are automatically installed upon installing bitcoinlib:

- fastecdsa
- pyaes
- scrypt (or much slower pyscript)
- sqlalchemy
- requests
- enum34 (for older Python installations)
- pathlib2 (for Python 2)
- six

8.1.1.4 Other requirements Linux

On Debian, Ubuntu or their derivatives:

```
sudo apt install build-essential python-dev python3-dev libgmp3-dev
```

On Fedora, CentOS or RHEL:

```
sudo dnf install python3-devel gmp-devel
```

To install OpenSSL development package on Debian, Ubuntu or their derivatives

```
sudo apt install libssl-dev
```

To install OpenSSL development package on Fedora, CentOS or RHEL

```
sudo yum install gcc openssl-devel
```

8.1.1.5 Development environment

Install database packages for MySQL and PostgreSQL

```
sudo apt install mysql-server postgresql postgresql-contrib libmysqlclient-dev
```

Check for the latest version of the PostgreSQL dev server:

```
sudo apt install postgresql-server-dev-<version>
```

From library root directory install the Python requirements

```
pip install -r requirements-dev.txt
```

Then run the unittests to see if everything works

```
python setup.py test
```
### 8.1.1.6 Other requirements Windows

This library requires a Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler. For python version 3.5+ you will need Visual C++ 14.0. Install Microsoft Visual Studio and include the “Microsoft Visual C++ Build Tools” which can be downloaded from [https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads](https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads). Also see [https://wiki.python.org/moin/WindowsCompilers](https://wiki.python.org/moin/WindowsCompilers)

The fastecdsa library is not enabled at this moment in the windows install, the slower ecdsa library is installed. Installation of fastecdsa on Windows is possible but not easy, read [https://github.com/AntonKueltz/fastecdsa/issues/11](https://github.com/AntonKueltz/fastecdsa/issues/11) for step you could take to install this library.

If you have problems with installing this library on Windows you could try to use the pyscrypt library instead of scrypt. The pyscrypt library is pure Python so it doesn’t need any C compilers installed. But this will run slower.

### 8.1.2 Update Bitcoinlib

Before you update make sure to backup your database! Also backup your settings files in `.bitcoinlib/config` if you have made any changes.

If you installed the library with pip upgrade with

```
$ pip install bitcoinlib --upgrade
```

Otherwise pull the git repository.

After an update it might be necessary to update the config files. The config files will be overwritten with new versions if you delete the `.bitcoinlib/install.log` file.

```
$ rm .bitcoinlib/install.log
```

If the new release contains database updates you have to migrate the database with the updatedb.py command. This program extracts keys and some wallet information from the old database and then creates a new database. The updatedb.py command is just a helper tool and not guaranteed to work, it might fail if there are a lot of database changes. So backup database / private keys first and use at your own risk!

```
$ python updatedb.py
Wallet and Key data will be copied to new database. Transaction data will NOT be copied.
Updating database file: /home/guest/.bitcoinlib/database/bitcoinlib.sqlite
Old database will be backed up to /home/guest/.bitcoinlib/database/bitcoinlib.sqlite.backup-20180711-01:46
Type 'y' or 'Y' to continue or any other key to cancel: y
```

### 8.1.3 Troubleshooting

When you experience issues with the scrypt package when installing you can try to solve this by installing scrypt separately:

```
$ pip uninstall scrypt
$ pip install scrypt
```

Please make sure you also have the Python development and SSL development packages installed, see ‘Other requirements’ above.

You can also use pyscrypt instead of scrypt. Pyscrypt is a pure Python scrypt password-based key derivation library. It works but it is slow when using BIP38 password protected keys.
$ pip install pyscrypt

If you run into issues do not hesitate to contact us or file an issue at https://github.com/1200wd/bitcoinlib/issues

8.1.4 Using library in other software

If you use the library in other software and want to change file locations and other settings you can specify a location for a config file in the BCL_CONFIG_FILE:

```python
os.environ['BCL_CONFIG_FILE'] = '/var/www/blocksmurfer/bitcoinlib.ini'
```

8.1.5 Tweak BitcoinLib

You can Add another service Provider to this library by updating settings and write a new service provider class.

If you use this library in a production environment it is advised to run your own Bcoin, Bitcoin, Litecoin or Dash node, both for privacy and reliability reasons. More setup information: Setup connection to bitcoin node

Some service providers require an API key to function or allow additional requests. You can add this key to the provider settings file in .bitcoinlib/providers.json

8.2 Command Line Wallet

Manage wallets from commandline. Allows you to

- Show wallets and wallet info
- Create single and multi signature wallets
- Delete wallets
- Generate receive addresses
- Create transactions
- Import and export transactions
- Sign transactions with available private keys
- Broadcast transaction to the network

The Command Line wallet Script can be found in the tools directory. If you call the script without arguments it will show all available wallets.

Specify a wallet name or wallet ID to show more information about a wallet. If you specify a wallet which doesn’t exist the script will ask you if you want to create a new wallet.
8.2.1 Create wallet

To create a wallet just specify an unused wallet name:

```bash
$ clw mywallet
Command Line Wallet for BitcoinLib

Wallet mywallet does not exist, create new wallet [yN]? y
CREATE wallet 'mywallet' (bitcoin network)

Your mnemonic private key sentence is: mutual run dynamic armed brown meadow height
  → elbow citizen put industry work

Please write down on paper and backup. With this key you can restore your wallet and
  → all keys

Type 'yes' if you understood and wrote down your key: yes
Updating wallet
```

8.2.2 Generate / show receive addresses

To show an unused address to receive funds use the -r or –receive option. If you want to show QR codes on the
commandline install the pyqrcode module.

```bash
$ clw mywallet -r
Command Line Wallet for BitcoinLib

Receive address is 1JMKBiiDMdjTx6rfqGumALvcRMX6DQNeG1
```

8.2.3 Send funds / create transaction

To send funds use the -t option followed by the address and amount. You can also repeat this to send to multiple addresses.

A manual fee can be entered with the -f / –fee option.

The default behavior is to just show the transaction info and raw transaction. You can push this to the network with a 3rd party. Use the -p / –push option to push the transaction to the network.

```bash
$ clw -d dbtest mywallet -t 1FpBBJ2E9w9nqxHUAtQME8X4wGeAKBsKwZ 10000
```

8.2.4 Restore wallet with passphrase

To restore or create a wallet with a passphrase use new wallet name and the –passphrase option. If it’s an old wallet you can recreate and scan it with the -s option. This will create new addresses and update unspent outputs.

```bash
$ clw mywallet --passphrase "mutual run dynamic armed brown meadow height elbow
  → citizen put industry work"
$ clw mywallet -s
```
8.2.5 Options Overview

Command Line Wallet for BitcoinLib

usage: clw.py [-h] [--wallet-remove] [--list-wallets] [--wallet-info]
[--update-utxos] [--update-transactions]
[--wallet-recreate] [--receive [NUMBER_OF_ADDRESSES]]
[--generate-key] [--export-private]
[--passphrase [PASSPHRASE [PASSPHRASE ...]]]
[--passphrase-strength PASSPHRASE_STRENGTH]
[--network NETWORK] [--database DATABASE]
[--create-from-key KEY]
[--create-multisig [NUMBER_OF_SIGNATURES_REQUIRED [KEYS ...]]]
[--create-transaction [ADDRESS_1 [AMOUNT_1 ...]]]
[--sweep ADDRESS] [--fee FEE] [--fee-per-kb FEE_PER_KB]
[--push] [--import-tx TRANSACTION]
[--import-tx-file FILENAME_TRANSACTION]
[wallet_name]

BitcoinLib CLI

positional arguments:
wallet_name Name of wallet to create or open. Used to store your all your wallet keys and will be printed on each paper wallet

optional arguments:
-h, --help show this help message and exit

Wallet Actions:
--wallet-remove Name or ID of wallet to remove, all keys and transactions will be deleted
--list-wallets, -l List all known wallets in BitcoinLib database
--wallet-info, -w Show wallet information
--update-utxos, -x Update unspent transaction outputs (UTXO’s) for this wallet
--update-transactions, -u Update all transactions and UTXO’s for this wallet
--wallet-recreate, -z Delete all keys and transactions and recreate wallet, except for the masterkey(s). Use when updating fails or other errors occur. Please backup your database and masterkeys first.
--receive [COSIGNER_ID], -r [COSIGNER_ID]
Show unused address to receive funds. Generate new payment and change addresses if no unused addresses are available.
--generate-key, -k Generate a new masterkey, and show passphrase, WIF and public account key. Use to create multisig wallet
--export-private, -e Export private key for this wallet and exit

Wallet Setup:
--passphrase [PASSPHRASE [PASSPHRASE ...]]
Passphrase to recover or create a wallet. Usually 12 or 24 words
--passphrase-strength PASSPHRASE_STRENGTH
Number of bits for passphrase key. Default is 128, lower is not advised but can be used for testing. Set
(continued from previous page)

```
to 256 bits for more future proof passphrases

--network NETWORK, -n NETWORK
   Specify 'bitcoin', 'litecoin', 'testnet' or other
   supported network

--database DATABASE, -d DATABASE
   Name of specific database file to use

--create-from-key KEY, -c KEY
   Create a new wallet from specified key

--create-multisig [NUMBER_OF_SIGNATURES_REQUIRED [KEYS ...]], -m [NUMBER_OF_...
   Specify number of signatures required followed by a
   list of signatures. Example: -m 2 tprv82gxMBicQKsPd1Q4
   4tfDiZeC98iYouKRC2CzjT3HGt1yYw2zuX2awTctzGAZQEAU9bi2M5M
   Cj8iodP9MREPjUgD8BwB8gI2C8eK5zNYeiX8 tprv82gxMBicQKsP
   eUbMS6kswJc11kzgVEXunUZuGo3bF6bBrAg1ieFfUdpFuc9UhbD5HcXi
   zThrCkikelc4z6xHrz6MwGwy8L6yKVBgJMeQHdNDp

Transactions:

--create-transaction [ADDRESS_1 [AMOUNT_1 ...]], -t [ADDRESS_1 [AMOUNT_1 ...]]
   Create transaction. Specify address followed by
   amount. Repeat for multiple outputs

--sweep ADDRESS
   Sweep wallet, transfer all funds to specified address

--fee FEE, -f FEE
   Transaction fee

--fee-per-kb FEE_PER_KB
   Transaction fee in sathosis (or smallest denominator)
   per kilobyte

--push, -p
   Push created transaction to the network

--import-tx TRANSACTION, -i TRANSACTION
   Import raw transaction hash or transaction dictionary
   in wallet and sign it with available key(s)

--import-tx-file FILENAME_TRANSACTION, -a FILENAME_TRANSACTION
   Import transaction dictionary or raw transaction
   string from specified filename and sign it with
   available key(s)
```

8.3 Add a new Service Provider

The Service class connects to providers such as Blockchain.info or Blockchair.com to retrieve transaction, network, block, address information, etc.

The Service class automatically selects a provider which has requested method available and selects another provider if method fails.

8.3.1 Steps to add a new provider

- The preferred way is to create a github clone and update code there (and do a pull request...)
- Add the provider settings in the providers.json file in the configuration directory.

Example:

```json
{
    "bitgo": {
        "provider": "bitgo",
        ...
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
"network": "bitcoin",
"client_class": "BitGo",
"provider_coin_id": "",
"url": "https://www.bitgo.com/api/v1/",
"api_key": "",
"priority": 10,
"denominator": 1,
"network_overrides": null
}
]

• Create a new Service class in bitcoinlib.services. Create a method for available API calls and rewrite output if needed.

Example:

```python
from bitcoinlib.services.baseclient import BaseClient

PROVIDERNAME = 'bitgo'

class BitGoClient(BaseClient):
    def __init__(self, network, base_url, denominator, api_key=''):  
        super(self.__class__, self). __init__(network, PROVIDERNAME, base_url, denominator, api_key)

    def compose_request(self, category, data, cmd='', variables=None, method='get'):  
        if data:  
            data = '/' + data
        url_path = category + data
        if cmd:  
            url_path += '/' + cmd
        return self.request(url_path, variables, method=method)

    def estimatefee(self, blocks):
        res = self.compose_request('tx', 'fee', variables={'numBlocks': blocks})
        return res['feePerKb']
```

• Add this service class to __init__.py

```python
import bitcoinlib.services.bitgo
```

• Remove install.log file in bitcoinlib’s log directory, this will copy all provider settings next time you run the bitcoin library. See ‘initialize_lib’ method in main.py

• Specify new provider and create service class object to test your new class and it’s method

```python
from bitcoinlib import services

srv = Service(providers=['blockchair'])
print(srv.estimatefee(5))
```
8.4 How to connect bitcoinlib to a bitcoin node

This manual explains how to connect to a bitcoind server on your localhost or an a remote server.

Running your own bitcoin node allows you to create a large number of requests, faster response times, and more control, privacy and independence. However you need to install and maintain it and it used a lot of resources.

8.4.1 Bitcoin node settings

This manual assumes you have a full bitcoin node up and running. For more information on how to install a full node read https://bitcoin.org/en/full-node

Please make sure you have server and txindex option set to 1.

So your bitcoin.conf file for testnet should look something like this. For mainnet use port 8332, and remove the ‘testnet=1’ line.

```
[rpc]
rpcuser=bitcoinrpc
rpcpassword=some_long_secure_password
server=1
port=18332
txindex=1
testnet=1
```

8.4.2 Connect using config files

Bitcoinlib looks for bitcoind config files on localhost. So if you running a full bitcoin node from your local PC as the same user everything should work out of the box.

Config files are read from the following files in this order: * [USER_HOME_DIR]/.bitcoinlib/bitcoin.conf * [USER_HOME_DIR]/.bitcoin/bitcoin.conf

If your config files are at another location, you can specify this when you create a BitcoindClient instance.

```
from bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind import BitcoindClient

bdc = BitcoindClient.from_config('/usr/local/src/.bitcoinlib/bitcoin.conf')
txid = 'e0cee8955f516d5ed333d081a4e2f55b999debfff91a49e8123d20f7ed647ac5'
rt = bdc.getrawtransaction(txid)
print("Raw: %s" % rt)
```

8.4.3 Connect using provider settings

Connection settings can also be added to the service provider settings file in .bitcoinlib/config/providers.json

Example:

```
{
    "bitcoind.testnet": {
        "provider": "bitcoind",
        "network": "testnet",
        "client_class": "BitcoindClient",
        "url": "http://user:password@server_url:18332",
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
8.4.4 Connect using base_url argument

Another option is to pass the `base_url` argument to the BitcoindClient object directly. This provides more flexibility but also the responsibility to store user and password information in a secure way.

```python
from bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind import BitcoindClient

base_url = 'http://user:password@server_url:18332'
bdc = BitcoindClient(base_url=base_url)
txid = 'e0cee8955f516d5ed333d081a4e2f55b999debfff91a49e8123d20f7ed647ac5'
rt = bdc.getrawtransaction(txid)
print("Raw: \$s" % rt)
```

8.4.5 Please note: Using a remote bitcoind server

Using RPC over a public network is unsafe, so since bitcoind version 0.18 remote RPC for all network interfaces is disabled. The `rpcallowip` option cannot be used to listen on all network interfaces and `rpcbind` has to be used to define specific IP addresses to listen on. See [https://bitcoin.org/en/release/v0.18.0#configuration-option-changes](https://bitcoin.org/en/release/v0.18.0#configuration-option-changes)

You could setup an openvpn or ssh tunnel to connect to a remote server to avoid this issues.

8.5 Using MySQL or PostgreSQL databases

Bitcoinlib uses the SQLite database by default, because it easy to use and requires no installation. But you can also use other databases. At this moment Bitcoinlib is tested with MySQL and PostgreSQL.

8.5.1 Using MySQL database

We assume you have a MySQL server at localhost. Unlike with the SQLite database MySQL databases are not created automatically, so create one from the `mysql` command prompt:

```
mysql> create database bitcoinlib;
```

Now create a user for your application and grant this user access. And of course replace the password ‘secret’ with a better password.

```
mysql> create user bitcoinlib@localhost identified by 'secret';
mysql> grant all on bitcoinlib.* to bitcoinlib@localhost with grant option;
```

In your application you can create a database link. The database tables are created when you first run the application.
db_uri = 'mysql://bitcoinlib:secret@localhost:3306/bitcoinlib'
w = wallet_create_or_open('wallet_mysql', db_uri=db_uri)
w.info()

8.5.2 Using PostgreSQL database

First create a user and the database from a shell. We assume you have a PostgreSQL server running at your Linux machine.

```bash
$ su - postgres
postgres@localhost:~$ createuser --interactive --pwprompt
Enter name of role to add: bitcoinlib
Enter password for new role:
Enter it again:
Shall the new role be a superuser? (y/n) n
Shall the new role be allowed to create databases? (y/n) n
Shall the new role be allowed to create more new roles? (y/n) n
$ createdb bitcoinlib
```

And assume you unwisely have chosen the password 'secret' you can use the database as follows:

```python
db_uri = 'postgresql://bitcoinlib:secret@localhost:5432/'
w = wallet_create_or_open('wallet_mysql', db_uri=db_uri)
w.info()
```

8.6 Caching

Results from queries to service providers are store in a cache database. Once transactions are confirmed and stored on the blockchain they are immutable, so they can be stored in a local cache for an indefinite time.

8.6.1 What is cached?

The cache stores transactions, but also address information and transactions-address relations. This speeds up the gettransactions(), getutxos() and getbalance() method since all old transactions can be read from cache, and we only have to check if new transactions are available for a certain address.

The latest block - block number of the last block on the network - is stored in cache for 60 seconds. So the Service object only checks for a new block every minute.

The fee estimation for a specific network is stored for 10 minutes.

8.6.2 Using other databases

By default the cache is stored in a SQLite database in the database folder: ~/.bitcoin-lib/databases/bitcoinlib_cache.sqlite The location and type of database can be changed in the config.ini with the default_databasefile_cache variable.

Other type of databases can be used as well, check http://bitcoinlib.readthedocs.io/en/latest/_static/manuals.databases.html for more information.
8.6.3 Disable caching

Caching is enabled by default. To disable caching set the environment variable SERVICE_CACHING_ENABLED to False or set this variable (service_caching_enabled) in the config.ini file placed in your .bitcoinlib/ directory.

8.6.4 Troubleshooting

8.6.4.1 Nothing is cached, what is the problem?

- If the min_providers parameter is set to 2 or more caching will be disabled.
- If a service providers returns an incomplete result no cache will be stored.
- If the after_txid parameter is used in gettransactions() or getutxos() no cache will be stored if this the ‘after_txid’ transaction is not found in the cache. Because the transaction cache has to start from the first transaction for a certain address and no gaps can occur.

8.6.4.2 I get incomplete or incorrect results!

- Please post an issues in the Github issue-tracker so we can take a look.
- You can delete the database in ~/.bitcoinlib/databases/bitcoinlib_cache.sqlite for an easy fix, or disable caching if that really doesn’t work out.

8.7 bitcoinlib.keys module

```python
class bitcoinlib.keys.Address(data='', hashed_data='', prefix=None, script_type=None, compressed=None, encoding=None, witness_type=None, depth=None, change=None, address_index=None, network='bitcoin', network_overrides=None)

Bases: object

Class to store, convert and analyse various address types as representation of public keys or scripts hashes
```

Initialize an Address object. Specify a public key, redeemscript or a hash.

```python
>>> addr = Address('03715219f51a2681b7642d1e0e35f61e5288ff59b87d275be9eaf1a5f481dceb6', encoding='bech32', script_type='p2wsh')
>>> addr.address
'bc1qaehsuffn0stxmugx3z69z9hm6gnjd9qzeq1f92cphf5adw63x4tsf17vw1'
```

Parameters

- `data (str, bytes)` – Public key, redeem script or other type of script.
- `hashed_data (str, bytes)` – Hash of a public key or script. Will be generated if ‘data’ parameter is provided
- `prefix (str, bytes)` – Address prefix. Use default network / script_type prefix if not provided
- `script_type (str)` – Type of script, i.e. p2sh or p2pkh.
- `encoding (str)` – Address encoding. Default is base58 encoding, for native segwit addresses specify bech32 encoding
• **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify ‘legacy’, ‘segwit’ or ‘p2sh-segwit’. Legacy for old-style bitcoin addresses, segwit for native segwit addresses and p2sh-segwit for segwit embedded in a p2sh script. Leave empty to derive automatically from script type if possible

• **network** *(str, Network)* – Bitcoin, testnet, litecoin or other network

• **network_overrides** *(dict)* – Override network settings for specific prefixes, i.e.: {“prefix_address_p2sh”: “32”}. Used by settings in providers.json

```python
as_dict()
Get current Address class as dictionary. Byte values are represented by hexadecimal strings

Return dict

as_json()
Get current key as json formatted string

Return str
```

```python
property data
```

```python
property hashed_data
```

```python
classmethod import_address
(address, compressed=None, encoding=None, depth=None, change=None, address_index=None, network=None, network_overrides=None)
```

Import an address to the Address class. Specify network if available, otherwise it will be derived form the address.

```python
>>> addr = Address.import_address('bc1qyftqrh3hm2yapnhh0ukaht83d02a7pda815uhkkk9ftqsmyu7pst6rke3')
>>> addr.as_dict()
{'network': 'bitcoin', '_data': None, 'script_type': 'p2wsh', 'encoding': 'bech32', 'compressed': None, 'witness_type': 'segwit', 'depth': None, 'change': None, 'address_index': None, 'prefix': 'bc', 'redeemscript': '', '_hashed_data': None, 'address': 'bc1qyftqrh3hm2yapnhh0ukaht83d02a7pda815uhkkk9ftqsmyu7pst6rke3', 'address_orig': 'bc1qyftqrh3hm2yapnhh0ukaht83d02a7pda815uhkkk9ftqsmyu7pst6rke3'}
```

**Parameters**

• **address** *(str)* – Address to import

• **compressed** *(bool)* – Is key compressed or not, default is None

• **encoding** *(str)* – Address encoding. Default is base58 encoding, for native segwit addresses specify bech32 encoding. Leave empty to derive from address

• **depth** *(int)* – Level of depth in BIP32 key path

• **change** *(int)* – Use 0 for normal address/key, and 1 for change address (for returned/change payments)

• **address_index** *(int)* – Index of address. Used in BIP32 key paths

• **network** *(str)* – Specify network filter, i.e.: bitcoin, testnet, litecoin, etc. Will trigger check if address is valid for this network

• **network_overrides** *(dict)* – Override network settings for specific prefixes, i.e.: {“prefix_address_p2sh”: “32”}. Used by settings in providers.json

Return Address
**with_prefix** *(prefix)*
Convert address using another prefix

**Parameters**

prefix *(str, bytes)* – Address prefix

**Return**
str Converted address

**exception**

bitcoinlib.keys.BKeyError *(msg="")

**Bases:**
Exception

Handle Key class Exceptions

**class**
bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey *(import_key=None, key=None, chain=None, depth=0, parent_fingerprint=b'\x00\x00\x00\x00', child_index=0, is_private=True, network=None, key_type='bip32', passphrase='', compressed=True, encoding=None, witness_type=None, multisig=False)*

**Bases:**
bitcoinlib.keys.Key

Class for Hierarchical Deterministic keys as defined in BIP0032

Besides a private or public key a HD Key has a chain code, allowing to create a structure of related keys.

The structure and key-path are defined in BIP0043 and BIP0044.

Hierarchical Deterministic Key class init function.

If no import_key is specified a key will be generated with systems cryptographically random function. Import key can be any format normal or HD key (extended key) accepted by get_key_format. If a normal key with no chain part is provided, an chain with only 32 0-bytes will be used.

```python
>>> private_hex = '221ff330268a9bb5549a02c801764cffbc79d5c26f4041b26293a425fd5b557c'
>>> k = HDKey(private_hex)
>>> k
<HDKey(public_hex=0363c152144ddc5253c1216b733fdd6eb8a94a2bd0c5a8ead5e59af456ff99927, wif=False)
public=xpub661MyMwArbcEY58w7XL5VeEsBxy79vSzH1J8vCdxAZningWLdN3zgtU6SmypHz92cYrewGKwJqRxS6EAW77gd7CHFoXNpBd3LN8xjAyCW, network=bitcoin)>
```

**Parameters**

- **import_key**(str, bytes, int) – HD Key to import in WIF format or as byte with key (32 bytes) and chain (32 bytes)
- **key**(bytes) – Private or public key (length 32)
- **chain**(bytes) – A chain code (length 32)
- **depth**(int) – Level of depth in BIP32 key path
- **parent_fingerprint**(bytes) – 4-byte fingerprint of parent
- **child_index**(int) – Index number of child as integer
- **is_private**(bool) – True for private, False for public key. Default is True
- **network**(str, Network) – Network name. Derived from import_key if possible
- **key_type**(str) – HD BIP32 or normal Private Key. Default is ‘bip32’
- **passphrase**(str) – Optional passphrase if imported key is password protected
- **compressed**(bool) – Is key compressed or not, default is True
• **encoding** (*str*) – Encoding used for address, i.e.: base58 or bech32. Default is base58 or derive from witness type

• **witness_type** (*str*) – Witness type used when creating scripts: legacy, p2sh-segwit or segwit.

• **multisig** (*bool*) – Specify if key is part of multisig wallet, used when creating key representations such as WIF and addresses

Return HDKey

**address**(compressed=None, prefix=None, script_type=None, encoding=None)

Get address derived from public key

```
>>> wif = 'xpub661MyMwAqRbcFcx13aM3fVdd42FGD8dufhrr5tdobiPjMrPuykFMTdaFER7yoylxxelfDY8km2K4h9N77Mf6r...
>>> k = HDKey(wif)
>>> k.address()
'15CacK61qnzJKpSpx9PFiC8X1ajeQxhq8a'
```

Parameters

• **compressed** (*bool*) – Always return compressed address

• **prefix** (*str, bytes*) – Specify versionbyte prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings

• **script_type** (*str*) – Type of script, i.e. p2sh or p2pkh.

• **encoding** (*str*) – Address encoding. Default is base58 encoding, for segwit you can specify bech32 encoding

Return str Base58 encoded address

**as_dict** *(include_private=False)*

Get current HDKey class as dictionary. Byte values are represented by hexadecimal strings.

**Parameters** **include_private** (*bool*) – Include private key information in dictionary

Return collections.OrderedDict

**as_json** *(include_private=False)*

Get current key as json formatted string

**Parameters** **include_private** (*bool*) – Include private key information in dictionary

Return str

**bip38_encrypt** *(passphrase)*

BIP0038 non-ec-multiply encryption. Returns BIP0038 encrypted private key Based on code from [https://github.com/nomorecoin/python-bip38-testing](https://github.com/nomorecoin/python-bip38-testing)

```
>>> k = HDKey(  
'zprvAWgYBBk7JR8GjAHFvJgGLKFGUJNCnPtkNryWfstePYJc4SVFYbaFk3Fpqn9dSmtPLKrPWB7KzsgzZzFiB1Qnh...
')
>>> k.bip38_encrypt('my-secret-password')  
'6PYUAKyDyo7Q6sJS32Yo4EFeWFTMKUES2mdVsMNBSbN5QyXPmeogxfumFW'
```

Parameters **passphrase** (*str*) – Required passphrase for encryption

Return str BIP38 passphrase encrypted private key

8.7. `bitcoinlib.keys` module 31
child_private \(\text{index}=0, \text{hardened}=False, \text{network}=None\)

Use Child Key Derivation (CDK) to derive child private key of current HD Key object.

Used by `subkey_for_path()` to create key paths for instance to use in HD wallets. You can use this method to create your own key structures.

This method create private child keys, use `child_public()` to create public child keys.

```python
>>> private_hex =
    'd02220828cad5e0f0f25057071f4dae9bf38720913e46a5966fd7eb8f83ad045d'
>>> k = HDKey(private_hex)
>>> ck = k.child_private(10)
>>> ck.address()
'1FgHK5JUa87ASxz5m3ypeaUV23z9yW654'
>>> ck.depth
1
>>> ck.child_index
10
```

**Parameters**

- `index` (int) – Key index number
- `hardened` (bool) – Specify if key must be hardened (True) or normal (False)
- `network` (str) – Network name.

**Return** HDKey HD Key class object

child_public \(\text{index}=0, \text{network}=None\)

Use Child Key Derivation to derive child public key of current HD Key object.

Used by `subkey_for_path()` to create key paths for instance to use in HD wallets. You can use this method to create your own key structures.

This method create public child keys, use `child_private()` to create private child keys.

```python
>>> private_hex =
    'd02220828cad5e0f0f25057071f4dae9bf38720913e46a5966fd7eb8f83ad045d'
>>> k = HDKey(private_hex)
>>> ck = k.child_public(15)
>>> ck.address()
'1PfLJJgKs8nUbMPpaQUucbGmr8qyNSMGeK'
>>> ck.depth
1
>>> ck.child_index
15
```

**Parameters**

- `index` (int) – Key index number
- `network` (str) – Network name.

**Return** HDKey HD Key class object

**property fingerprint**

Get key fingerprint: the last for bytes of the hash160 of this key.

**Return** bytes
static from_passphrase(passphrase, password='', network='bitcoin', key_type='bip32', compressed=True, encoding=None, witness_type='legacy', multisig=False)

Create key from Mnemonic passphrase

Parameters

- **passphrase** (str) – Mnemonic passphrase, list of words as string separated with a space character
- **password** (str) – Password to protect passphrase
- **network** (str, Network) – Network to use
- **key_type** (str) – HD BIP32 or normal Private Key. Default is ‘bip32’
- **compressed** (bool) – Is key compressed or not, default is True
- **encoding** (str) – Encoding used for address, i.e.: base58 or bech32. Default is base58 or derive from witness type
- **witness_type** (str) – Witness type used when creating scripts: legacy, p2sh-segwit or segwit.
- **multisig** (bool) – Specify if key is part of multisig wallet, used when creating key representations such as WIF and addresses

Return HDKey

static from_seed(import_seed, key_type='bip32', network='bitcoin', compressed=True, encoding=None, witness_type='legacy', multisig=False)

Used by class init function, import key from seed

Parameters

- **import_seed** (str, bytes) – Private key seed as bytes or hexstring
- **key_type** (str) – Specify type of key, default is BIP32
- **network** (str, Network) – Network to use
- **compressed** (bool) – Is key compressed or not, default is True
- **encoding** (str) – Encoding used for address, i.e.: base58 or bech32. Default is base58 or derive from witness type
- **witness_type** (str) – Witness type used when creating scripts: legacy, p2sh-segwit or segwit.
- **multisig** (bool) – Specify if key is part of multisig wallet, used when creating key representations such as WIF and addresses

Return HDKey

info()

Prints key information to standard output

network_change(new_network)

Change network for current key

Parameters **new_network** (str) – Name of new network

Return bool True

public()

Public version of current private key. Strips all private information from HDKey object, returns deepcopy version of current object
Return HDKey

**public_master** (account_id=0, purpose=None, multisig=None, witness_type=None, as_private=False)

Derives a public master key for current HDKey. A public master key can be shared with other software administration tools to create readonly wallets or can be used to create multisignature wallets.

```python
>>> private_hex =
˓→'b66ed9778029d32ebede042c79f448da8f7ab9efba19c63b7d3cdf6925203b71'
>>> k = HDKey(private_hex)
>>> pm = k.public_master()
>>> pm.wif()
˓→'xpub6CjFexgdDZeThdW7V4Lt8wS9rtG3ml87pM9qhtpO2dVfHsv3tW9swOnQntFN1TCKhQAQGKZ1UC2Vih7vb7vJ
˓→'
```

**Parameters**

- **account_id** *(int)* – Account ID. Leave empty for account 0
- **purpose** *(int)* – BIP standard used, i.e. 44 for default, 45 for multisig, 84 for segwit. Derived from witness_type and multisig arguments if not provided
- **multisig** *(bool)* – Key is part of a multisignature wallet?
- **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify witness type, default is legacy. Use ‘segwit’ or ‘p2sh-segwit’ for segregated witness.
- **as_private** – Return private key if available. Default is to return public key

Return HDKey

**public_master_multisig** (account_id=0, purpose=None, witness_type=None, as_private=False)

Derives a public master key for current HDKey for use with multi signature wallets. Wrapper for the `public_master()` method.

**Parameters**

- **account_id** *(int)* – Account ID. Leave empty for account 0
- **purpose** *(int)* – BIP standard used, i.e. 44 for default, 45 for multisig, 84 for segwit.
- **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify witness type, default is legacy. Use ‘segwit’ or ‘p2sh-segwit’ for segregated witness.
- **as_private** – Return private key if available. Default is to return public key

Return HDKey

**subkey_for_path** *(path, network=None)*

Determine subkey for HD Key for given path. Path format: m / purpose’ / coin_type’ / account’ / change / address_index

See BIP0044 bitcoin proposal for more explanation.

```python
>>> wif =
˓→'xprv9s21zrQH143K4LvcS93AHEzh7gBiYN6zdMoRi2QGL5wqbpCU2KJDY87Txxv9dduk9hAcsL7GF8b5JKzDREF8E'
>>> k = HDKey(wif)
>>> k.subkey_for_path("m/44'/0'/0'/0/2")
<HDKey(public_ 
hex=3004331ca7f0dcd925abc4d0800a0d4a0562a02c257fa39185c55abdf4c7ebf8e, wif= 
˓→public=xpub6GyQoEbnUNwu1LnbiCSd8wLrcjyRCEQA8tNsFOCH4p1vCbuWSZkSB6LUNe89YscByglNcs7vHJBjMvw 
˓→network=bitcoin)>
```
Parameters

- **path** *(str, list)* – BIP0044 key path
- **network** *(str)* – Network name.

Return **HDKey** HD Key class object of subkey

**wif** *(is_private=None, child_index=None, prefix=None, witness_type=None, multisig=None)*

Get Extended WIF of current key

```python
>>> private_hex = '221ff330268a9bb5549a02c801764cfffbc79d5c26f4041b26293a425fd5b557c'

>>> k = HDKey(private_hex)

>>> k.wif()
'xpub661MyMwAqRbcEYS8w7XLSVeEsBXY79zSzHlJ8vCdxA2ningWLdN3zgtU6SmypHzG2cYrwpGxWJqRxS6EAW77S
...
```

Parameters

- **is_private** *(bool)* – Return public or private key
- **child_index** *(int)* – Change child index of output WIF key
- **prefix** *(str, bytes)* – Specify version prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings
- **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify witness type, default is legacy. Use ‘segwit’ for segregated witness.
- **multisig** *(bool)* – Key is part of a multisignature wallet?

Return **str** Base58 encoded WIF key

**wif_key** *(prefix=None)*

Get WIF of Key object. Call to parent object Key.wif()

Parameters **prefix** *(str, bytes)* – Specify versionbyte prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings

Return **str** Base58Check encoded Private Key WIF

**wif_private** *(prefix=None, witness_type=None, multisig=None)*

Get Extended WIF private key. Wrapper for the **wif()** method

Parameters

- **prefix** *(str, bytes)* – Specify version prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings
- **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify witness type, default is legacy. Use ‘segwit’ for segregated witness.
- **multisig** *(bool)* – Key is part of a multi signature wallet?

Return **str** Base58 encoded WIF key

**wif_public** *(prefix=None, witness_type=None, multisig=None)*

Get Extended WIF public key. Wrapper for the **wif()** method
Parameters

- `prefix(str, bytes)` – Specify version prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings
- `witness_type(str)` – Specify witness type, default is legacy. Use ‘segwit’ for segregated witness.
- `multisig(bool)` – Key is part of a multisignature wallet?

Return `str` Base58 encoded WIF key

```python
class bitcoinlib.keys.Key(import_key=None, network=None, compressed=True, passphrase='', is_private=None)
```

Class to generate, import and convert public cryptographic key pairs used for bitcoin.

If no key is specified when creating class a cryptographically secure Private Key is generated using the `os.urandom()` function.

Initialize a Key object. Import key can be in WIF, bytes, hexstring, etc. If import_key is empty a new private key will be generated.

If a private key is imported a public key will be derived. If a public is imported the private key data will be empty.

Both compressed and uncompressed key version is available, the compressed boolean attribute tells if the original imported key was compressed or not.

```python
>>> k = Key('cNUpWjBClhVJtXYv4bVAnb4uJ7FPPhr82geo1vnoA29XwKei1CQn')
>>> k.secret
1212722708610754620337553985245292396444216111803695028419544944213442390363
```

Can also be used to import BIP-38 password protected keys

```python
>>> k2 = Key('6PYM8wAnmnAK5mHYoF7zqj88y5HtK7eIPeQDu4WNyEFkYKEe0MEFVfuDg', passphrase='test', network='testnet')
>>> k2.secret
1212722708610754620337553985245292396444216111803695028419544944213442390363
```

Parameters

- `import_key(str, int, bytes)` – If specified import given private or public key. If not specified a new private key is generated.
- `network(str, Network)` – Bitcoin, testnet, litecoin or other network
- `compressed(bool)` – Is key compressed or not, default is True
- `passphrase(str)` – Optional passphrase if imported key is password protected
- `is_private(bool)` – Specify if imported key is private or public. Default is None: derive from provided key

Returns Key object

```python
address(compressed=None, prefix=None, script_type=None, encoding=None)
```

Get address derived from public key

Parameters

- `compressed(bool)` – Always return compressed address
• **prefix** (*str, bytes*) – Specify versionbyte prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings

• **script_type** (*str*) – Type of script, i.e. p2sh or p2pkh.

• **encoding** (*str*) – Address encoding. Default is base58 encoding, for segwit you can specify bech32 encoding

  **Return str** Base58 encoded address

**property address_obj**
Get address object property. Create standard address object if not defined already.

  **Return Address**

**address_uncompressed** (*prefix=None, script_type=None, encoding=None*)
Get uncompressed address from public key

  **Parameters**

  • **prefix** (*str, bytes*) – Specify versionbyte prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings

  • **script_type** (*str*) – Type of script, i.e. p2sh or p2pkh.

  • **encoding** (*str*) – Address encoding. Default is base58 encoding, for segwit you can specify bech32 encoding

  **Return str** Base58 encoded address

**as_dict** (*include_private=False*)
Get current Key class as dictionary. Byte values are represented by hexadecimal strings.

  **Parameters** **include_private** (*bool*) – Include private key information in dictionary

  **Return** collections.OrderedDict

**as_json** (*include_private=False*)
Get current key as json formatted string

  **Parameters** **include_private** (*bool*) – Include private key information in dictionary

  **Return** str

**bip38_encrypt** (*passphrase*)
BIP0038 non-ec-multiply encryption. Returns BIP0038 encrypted private key Based on code from https://github.com/nomorecoin/python-bip38-testing

```python
>>> k = Key('cNUpWJbClhVJtyxyV4bVAnb4uJ7FPPhr82geolvnoA29XWkeiiCQn')
>>> k.bip38_encrypt('test')
'6PYM8wAnnmAK5mHYoF7zqj88y5HtK7eiPeqPdu4WnYEFkYoE0MFEVfuDg'
```

  **Parameters** **passphrase** (*str*) – Required passphrase for encryption

  **Return str** BIP38 passphrase encrypted private key

**property hash160**
Get public key in RIPEMD-160 + SHA256 format

  **Return bytes**

**info**()
Prints key information to standard output
**public()**
Get public version of current key. Removes all private information from current key

**Return Key** Public key

**public_point()**
Get public key point on Elliptic curve

**Return tuple** (x, y) point

**wif**(prefix=None)
Get private Key in Wallet Import Format, steps: # Convert to Binary and add 0x80 hex # Calculate Double SHA256 and add as checksum to end of key

**Parameters** **prefix**(str, bytes) – Specify versionbyte prefix in hexstring or bytes. Normally doesn’t need to be specified, method uses default prefix from network settings

**Return str** Base58Check encoded Private Key WIF

**property x**
**property y**

**class** **bitcoinlib.keys.Signature**(r, s, txid=None, secret=None, signature=None, der_signature=None, public_key=None, k=None, hash_type=1)

**Bases:** object

Signature class for transactions. Used to create signatures to sign transaction and verification

Sign a transaction hash with a private key and show DER encoded signature:

```python
>>> sk = HDKey('f2620684cef2b677dc2f043be8f0873b61e79b274c7e7feeb434477c082e0dc2')
>>> txid = 'c77545c8084b6178366d4e9a06cf99a28d7b5ff94ba8bd76bcbce66ba8cdef70'
>>> signature = sign(txid, sk)
>>> signature.as_der_encoded().hex()
'3044022015f9d39d8b53c68c7549d5dc4cbdafe1c71bae3656b93a02d2209e413d9bbc00220615cf626da0a8145'
```

Initialize Signature object with provided r and r value

```python
>>> r =
'3297922554004354014567119226605205368045291320761932897351211084104582813493'
>>> s =
'12990793585889366415639760433191506380846016310271470330687369836458989268'
>>> sig = Signature(r, s)
>>> sig.hex()
'48e994862e2c4fb372149bad9d9894cf3a5562b4565035943ef0acc502769d351cb88752b5fe870d85f3541046df6f'
```

**Parameters**

- **r**(int) – r value of signature
- **s**(int) – s value of signature
- **txid**(bytes, hexstring) – Transaction hash z to sign if known
- **secret**(int) – Private key secret number
- **signature**(str, bytes) – r and s value of signature as string
• **der_signature** *(str, bytes)* – DER encoded signature

• **public_key** *(HDKey, Key, str, hexstring, bytes)* – Provide public key P if known

• **k** *(int)* – k value used for signature

**as_der_encoded**( *as_hex=False*)

Get DER encoded signature

Parameters **as_hex** *(bool)* – Output as hexstring

Return bytes

**bytes()**

Signature r and s value as single bytes string

Return bytes

**static create**( *txid, private, use_rfc6979=True, k=None*)

Sign a transaction hash and create a signature with provided private key.

```python
>>> k = 'b2da575054fb5daba0efde613b0b8e37159b8110e4be50f73cbe6479f6038f5b'
>>> txid = '0d12fdc4aac9eaaab9730999e0ce84c3bd5bb38dfd1f4c90c613ee177987429c'
>>> sig = Signature.create(txid, k)
>>> sig.hex()
'48e994862e2cdb372149bad9d9894cf3a5562b4565035943efe0acc502769d351cb88752b5f8d70d85f3541046df617f8459e991d06a7c0db13b5d4531cd6d4'
```

Parameters

• **txid** *(bytes, str)* – Transaction signature or transaction hash. If unhashed transaction or message is provided the double_sha256 hash of message will be calculated.

• **private** *(HDKey, Key, str, hexstring, bytes)* – Private key as HDKey or Key object, or any other string accepted by HDKey object

• **use_rfc6979** *(bool)* – Use deterministic value for k nonce to derive k from txid/message according to RFC6979 standard. Default is True, set to False to use random k

• **k** *(int)* – Provide own k. Only use for testing or if you known what you are doing. Providing wrong value for k can result in leaking your private key!

Return Signature

**static from_str**( *signature, public_key=None* )

Create a signature from signature string with r and s part. Signature length must be 64 bytes or 128 character hexstring

```python
>>> sig.r
329792255400435401456711922666052053680452913207619328973512110841045982813493
>>> sig.s
1299079358589366641563976043319195006380846016310271470330687369836458989268
```

Parameters

• **txid** *(bytes, str)* – Transaction signature or transaction hash. If unhashed transaction or message is provided the double_sha256 hash of message will be calculated.

• **private** *(HDKey, Key, str, hexstring, bytes)* – Private key as HDKey or Key object, or any other string accepted by HDKey object

• **use_rfc6979** *(bool)* – Use deterministic value for k nonce to derive k from txid/message according to RFC6979 standard. Default is True, set to False to use random k

• **k** *(int)* – Provide own k. Only use for testing or if you known what you are doing. Providing wrong value for k can result in leaking your private key!

Return Signature
hex()

Signature r and s value as single hexadecimal string

Return hexstring

property public_key

Return public key as HDKey object

Return HDKey

property txid

verify(txid=None, public_key=None)

Verify this signature. Provide txid or public_key if not already known

>>> k = 'b2da575054fb5daba0efde613b0b8e37159b8110e4be50f73cbe6479f6038f5b'
>>> pub_key = HDKey(k).public()
>>> txid = '0d12fdc4aac9eaaab9730999e0ce84c3bd5bb38dfdf4c90c613ee177987429c'
>>> sig = →48e994862e2cdcb372149bad9d894cf3a5562b4565035943efe0acc502769d351cb88752b5fe8d70d85f35410f
→,
>>> sig = Signature.from_str(sig)
>>> sig.verify(txid, pub_key)
True

Parameters

• txid(bytes, hexstring) – Transaction hash
• public_key(HDKey, Key, str, hexstring, bytes) – Public key P

Return bool

bitcoinlib.keys.addr_convert(addr, prefix, encoding=None, to_encoding=None)

Convert address to another encoding and/or address with another prefix

>>> addr_convert('1GMDUKLom6bJuY37RuFNC6PHV1rv2Hziuo', prefix='bc', to_encoding= →'bech32')
'bc1q4pwfmstnw8q80nxtxud2h42lev9xzcjwxywq7t'

Parameters

• addr(str) – Base58 address
• prefix(str, bytes) – New address prefix
• encoding(str) – Encoding of original address: base58 or bech32. Leave empty to extract from address
• to_encoding(str) – Encoding of converted address: base58 or bech32. Leave empty use same encoding as original address

Return str New converted address

bitcoinlib.keys.check_network_and_key(key, network=None, kf_networks=None, de- fault_network='bitcoin')

Check if given key corresponds with given network and return network if it does. If no network is specified this method tries to extract the network from the key. If no network can be extracted from the key the default network will be returned.
A BKeyError will be raised if key does not correspond with network or if multiple network are found.

Parameters

• **key** *(str, int, bytes)* – Key in any format recognized by get_key_format function

• **network** *(str)* – Optional network. Method raises BKeyError if keys belongs to another network

• **kf_networks** *(list)* – Optional list of networks which is returned by get_key_format. If left empty the get_key_format function will be called.

• **default_network** *(str)* – Specify different default network, leave empty for default (bitcoin)

Return **str** Network name

bitcoinlib.keys.deserialize_address(*address, encoding=None, network=None*)

Deserialize address. Calculate public key hash and try to determine script type and network.

The ‘network’ dictionary item with contains the network with highest priority if multiple networks are found. Same applies for the script type.

Specify the network argument if network is known to avoid unexpected results.

If more networks and or script types are found you can find these in the ‘networks’ field.

Parameters

• **address** *(str)* – A base58 or bech32 encoded address

• **encoding** *(str)* – Encoding scheme used for address encoding. Attempts to guess encoding if not specified.

• **network** *(str)* – Specify network filter, i.e.: bitcoin, testnet, litecoin, etc. Wil trigger check if address is valid for this network

Return **dict** with information about this address

bitcoinlib.keys.ec_point(*m*)

Method for elliptic curve multiplication on the secp256k1 curve. Multiply Generator point G with m

Parameters **m** *(int)* – A point on the elliptic curve

Return **Point** Point multiplied by generator G

bitcoinlib.keys.get_key_format(*key, is_private=None*)

Determines the type (private or public), format and network key.

This method does not validate if a key is valid.
Parameters

- **key** *(str, int, bytes)* – Any private or public key
- **is_private** *(bool)* – Is key private or not?

Return dict Dictionary with format, network and is_private

bitcoinlib.keys.mod_sqrt(*a*)

Compute the square root of 'a' using the secp256k1 ‘bitcoin’ curve

Used to calculate y-coordinate if only x-coordinate from public key point is known. Formula: $y^2 = x^3 + 7$

Parameters

- **a** *(int)* – Number to calculate square root

Return int

bitcoinlib.keys.path_expand(*path, path_template=None, level_offset=None, account_id=0, cosigner_id=0, purpose=44, address_index=0, change=0, witness_type='legacy', multisig=False, network='bitcoin'*)

Create key path. Specify part of key path and path settings

Parameters

- **path** *(list, str)* – Part of path, for example [0, 2] for change=0 and address_index=2
- **path_template** *(list)* – Template for path to create, default is BIP 44: [“m”, “purpose”, “coin_type”, “account”, “change”, “address_index”]
- **level_offset** *(int)* – Just create part of path. For example -2 means create path with the last 2 items (change, address_index) or 1 will return the master key ‘m’
- **account_id** *(int)* – Account ID
- **cosigner_id** *(int)* – ID of cosigner
- **purpose** *(int)* – Purpose value
- **address_index** *(int)* – Index of key, normally provided to ‘path’ argument
- **change** *(int)* – Change key = 1 or normal = 0, normally provided to ‘path’ argument
• **witness_type** *(str)* – Witness type for paths with a script ID, specify ‘p2sh-segwit’ or ‘segwit’

• **multisig** *(bool)* – Is path for multisig keys?

• **network** *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network

**Return list**

```
bitcoinlib.keys.sign(txid, private, use_rfc6979=True, k=None)
```

Sign transaction hash or message with secret private key. Creates a signature object.

Sign a transaction hash with a private key and show DER encoded signature

```
>>> sk = HDKey('728af86a98a0b60cc81faadaa2c12bc17d5da61b8deaf1c08fc07caf424d493')
>>> txid = 'c77545c8084b6178366d4e9a06cf99a28d7b5ff94ba8bd76bbce66ba8cdef70'
>>> signature = sign(txid, sk)
>>> signature.as_der_encoded().hex()
'30440220792f04c5ba654e27eb636ce7804c5590051dd77da8b0244f1fa8dfbff369b302204ba03b039c808a040bc2577e'
```

**Parameters**

• **txid** *(bytes, str)* – Transaction signature or transaction hash. If unhashed transaction or message is provided the double_sha256 hash of message will be calculated.

• **private** *(HDKey, Key, str, hexstring, bytes)* – Private key as HDKey or Key object, or any other string accepted by HDKey object

• **use_rfc6979** *(bool)* – Use deterministic value for k nonce to derive k from txid/message according to RFC6979 standard. Default is True, set to False to use random k

• **k** *(int)* – Provide own k. Only use for testing or if you known what you are doing. Providing wrong value for k can result in leaking your private key!

**Return Signature**

```
bitcoinlib.keys.verify(txid, signature, public_key=None)
```

Verify provided signature with txid message. If provided signature is no Signature object a new object will be created for verification.

```
>>> k = 'b2da575054fb5daba0efde613b0b8e37159b8110e4be50f73cbe6479f6038f5b'
>>> pub_key = HDKey(k).public()
>>> txid = '0d12fdc4aac9eaab9730999e0ce84c3b5bb38dfdf1f4c90c613ee177987429c'
>>> sig =
'48e994862e2c2db372149bad99894cf3a5562b4565035943efe0acc502769d351cb88752b5fe8d70d85f3541046df1c7'
>>> verify(txid, sig, pub_key)
True
```

**Parameters**

• **txid** *(bytes, hexstring)* – Transaction hash

• **signature** *(str, bytes)* – signature as hexstring or bytes

• **public_key** *(HDKey, Key, str, hexstring, bytes)* – Public key P. If not provided it will be derived from provided Signature object or raise an error if not available

**Return bool**
8.8 bitcoinlib.transactions module

```python
class bitcoinlib.transactions.Input(prev_txid, output_n, keys=None, signatures=None, public_hash=b'', unlocking_script=b'', unlocking_script_unsigned=None, script_type=None, address='', sequence=4294967295, compressed=None, sigs_required=None, sort=False, index_n=0, value=0, double_spend=False, locktime_cltv=None, locktime_csv=None, key_path='', witness_type=None, witnesses=None, encoding=None, network='bitcoin')
```

Bases: object

Transaction Input class, used by Transaction class

An Input contains a reference to an UTXO or Unspent Transaction Output (prev_txid + output_n). To spent the UTXO an unlocking script can be included to prove ownership.

Inputs are verified by the Transaction class.

Create a new transaction input

Parameters

- **prev_txid (bytes, str)** – Transaction hash of the UTXO (previous output) which will be spent.
- **output_n (bytes, int)** – Output number in previous transaction.
- **keys (list (bytes, str, Key))** – A list of Key objects or public / private key string in various formats. If no list is provided but a bytes or string variable, a list with one item will be created. Optional
- **signatures (list (bytes, str, Signature))** – Specify optional signatures
- **public_hash (bytes)** – Public key hash or script hash. Specify if key is not available
- **unlocking_script (bytes, hexstring)** – Unlocking script (scriptSig) to prove ownership. Optional
- **unlocking_script_unsigned (bytes, hexstring)** – Unlocking script for signing transaction
- **script_type (str)** – Type of unlocking script used, i.e. p2pkh or p2sh_multisig. Default is p2pkh
- **address (str, Address)** – Address string or object for input
- **sequence (bytes, int)** – Sequence part of input, you normally do not have to touch this
- **compressed (bool)** – Use compressed or uncompressed public keys. Default is compressed
- **sigs_required (int)** – Number of signatures required for a p2sh_multisig unlocking script
- **sort (boolean)** – Sort public keys according to BIP0045 standard. Default is False to avoid unexpected change of key order.
- **index_n (int)** – Index of input in transaction. Used by Transaction class.
- **value (int, Value, str)** – Value of input in smallest denominator integers (Satoshi’s) or as Value object or string
• **double_spend**(bool) – Is this input also spend in another transaction
• **locktime_cltv**(int) – Check Lock Time Verify value. Script level absolute time lock for this input
• **locktime_csv**(int) – Check Sequence Verify value.
• **key_path**(str, list) – Key path of input key as BIP32 string or list
• **witness_type**(str) – Specify witness/signature position: ‘segwit’ or ‘legacy’. Determine from script, address or encoding if not specified.
• **witnesses**(list of bytes) – List of witnesses for inputs, used for segwit transactions for instance.
• **encoding**(str) – Address encoding used. For example bech32/base32 or base58. Leave empty for default
• **network**(str, Network) – Network, leave empty for default

**as_dict()**
Get transaction input information in json format

**Return dict** Json with output_n, prev_txid, output_n, type, address, public_key, public_hash, unlocking_script and sequence

**update_scripts**(hash_type=1)
Method to update Input scripts.

Creates or updates unlocking script, witness script for segwit inputs, multisig redeemscripts and locktime scripts. This method is called when initializing a Input class or when signing an input.

**Parameters** **hash_type**(int) – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL

**Return bool** Always returns True when method is completed

**class bitcoinlib.transactions.Output**(value, address='', public_hash=b'', public_key=b'', lock_script=b'', spent=False, output_n=0, script_type=None, encoding=None, spending_txid='', spending_index_n=None, network='bitcoin')

**Bases:** object

Transaction Output class, normally part of Transaction class.

Contains the amount and destination of a transaction.

Create a new transaction output

An transaction outputs locks the specified amount to a public key. Anyone with the private key can unlock this output.

The transaction output class contains an amount and the destination which can be provided either as address, public key, public key hash or a locking script. Only one needs to be provided as the they all can be derived from each other, but you can provide as much attributes as you know to improve speed.

**Parameters**

• **value**(int, Value, str) – Amount of output in smallest denominator integers (Satoshi's) or as Value object or string

• **address**(str, Address, HDKey) – Destination address of output. Leave empty to derive from other attributes you provide. An instance of an Address or HDKey class is allowed as argument.

• **public_hash**(bytes, str) – Hash of public key or script
• **public_key**(bytes, str) – Destination public key

• **lock_script**(bytes, str) – Locking script of output. If not provided a default unlocking script will be provided with a public key hash.

• **spent**(bool) – Is output already spent? Default is False

• **output_n**(int) – Output index number, default is 0. Index number has to be unique per transaction and 0 for first output, 1 for second, etc

• **script_type**(str) – Script type of output (p2pkh, p2sh, segwit p2wpkh, etc). Extracted from lock_script if provided.

• **encoding**(str) – Address encoding used. For example bech32/base32 or base58. Leave empty to derive from address or default base58 encoding

• **spending_txid**(str) – Transaction hash of input spending this transaction output

• **spending_index_n**(int) – Index number of input spending this transaction output

• **network**(str, Network) – Network, leave empty for default

```
[97x42]46 Chapter 8. More examples
```

```
• **inputs**(list (Input)) – Array of Input objects. Leave empty to add later

• **outputs**(list (Output)) – Array of Output object. Leave empty to add later

• **locktime**(int) – Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime

Bases: object

Transaction Class

Contains 1 or more Input class object with UTXO’s to spent and 1 or more Output class objects with destinations. Besides the transaction class contains a locktime and version.

Inputs and outputs can be included when creating the transaction, or can be add later with add_input and add_output respectively.

A verify method is available to check if the transaction Inputs have valid unlocking scripts.

Each input in the transaction can be signed with the sign method provided a valid private key.

Create a new transaction class with provided inputs and outputs.

You can also create a empty transaction and add input and outputs later.

To verify and sign transactions all inputs and outputs need to be included in transaction. Any modification after signing makes the transaction invalid.

**Parameters**

• **inputs**(list (Input)) – Array of Input objects. Leave empty to add later

• **outputs**(list (Output)) – Array of Output object. Leave empty to add later

• **locktime**(int) – Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime
• version(bytes, int) – Version rules. Defaults to 1 in bytes
• network(str, Network) – Network, leave empty for default network
• fee(int) – Fee in smallest denominator (ie Satoshi) for complete transaction
• fee_per_kb(int) – Fee in smallest denominator per kilobyte. Specify when exact transaction size is not known.
• size(int) – Transaction size in bytes
• txid(str) – The transaction id (same for legacy/segwit) based on [nVersion][txins][txouts][nLockTime] as hexadecimal string
• txhash(str) – The transaction hash (differs from txid for witness transactions), based on [nVersion][marker][flag][txins][txouts][witness][nLockTime] in Segwit (as hexadecimal string). Unused at the moment
• date(datetime) – Confirmation date of transaction
• confirmations(int) – Number of confirmations
• block_height(int) – Block number which includes transaction
• block_hash(str) – Hash of block for this transaction
• input_total(int) – Total value of inputs
• output_total(int) – Total value of outputs
• rawtx(bytes) – Bytes representation of complete transaction
• status(str) – Transaction status, for example: ‘new’, ‘unconfirmed’, ‘confirmed’
• coinbase(bool) – Coinbase transaction or not?
• verified(bool) – Is transaction successfully verified? Updated when verified() method is called
• witness_type(str) – Specify witness/signature position: ‘segwit’ or ‘legacy’. Determine from script, address or encoding if not specified.
• flag(bytes, str) – Transaction flag to indicate version, for example for SegWit

add_input(prev_txid, output_n, keys=None, signatures=None, public_hash=b'', unlocking_script=b'', unlocking_script_unsigned=None, script_type=None, address='', sequence=4294967295, compressed=True, sigs_required=None, sort=False, index_n=None, value=None, double_spend=False, locktime_cltv=None, locktime_csv=None, key_path='', witness_type=None, witnesses=None, encoding=None)
Add input to this transaction

Wrapper for append method of Input class.

Parameters
• prev_txid(bytes, hexstring) – Transaction hash of the UTXO (previous output) which will be spent.
• output_n(bytes, int) – Output number in previous transaction.
• keys(bytes, str) – Public keys can be provided to construct an Unlocking script. Optional
• signatures(bytes, str) – Add signatures to input if already known
• public_hash(bytes) – Specify public hash from key or redeemscript if key is not available
• **unlocking_script** *(bytes, hexstring)* – Unlocking script (scriptSig) to prove ownership. Optional

• **unlocking_script_unsigned** *(bytes, str)* – TODO: find better name...

• **script_type** *(str)* – Type of unlocking script used, i.e. p2pkh or p2sh_multisig. Default is p2pkh

• **address** *(str, Address)* – Specify address of input if known, default is to derive from key or scripts

• **sequence** *(int, bytes)* – Sequence part of input, used for timelocked transactions

• **compressed** *(bool)* – Use compressed or uncompressed public keys. Default is compressed

• **sigs_required** – Number of signatures required for a p2sh_multisig unlocking script

• **sigs_required** – int

• **sort** *(boolean)* – Sort public keys according to BIP0045 standard. Default is False to avoid unexpected change of key order.

• **index_n** *(int)* – Index number of position in transaction, leave empty to add input to end of inputs list

• **value** *(int)* – Value of input

• **double_spend** *(bool)* – True if double spend is detected, depends on which service provider is selected

• **locktime_cltv** *(int)* – Check Lock Time Verify value. Script level absolute time lock for this input

• **locktime_csv** *(int)* – Check Sequency Verify value.

• **key_path** *(str, list)* – Key path of input key as BIP32 string or list

• **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify witness/signature position: ‘segwit’ or ‘legacy’. Determine from script, address or encoding if not specified.

• **witnesses** *(list of bytes)* – List of witnesses for inputs, used for segwit transactions for instance.

• **encoding** *(str)* – Address encoding used. For example bech32/base32 or base58. Leave empty to derive from script or script type

**Return int** Transaction index number (index_n)

`add_output(value, address='', public_hash=b'', public_key=b'', lock_script=b'', spent=False, output_n=None, encoding=None, spending_txid=None, spending_index_n=None)`

Add an output to this transaction

Wrapper for the append method of the Output class.

**Parameters**

• **value** *(int)* – Value of output in smallest denominator of currency, for example satoshi’s for bitcoins

• **address** *(str, Address)* – Destination address of output. Leave empty to derive from other attributes you provide.

• **public_hash** *(bytes, str)* – Hash of public key or script

• **public_key** *(bytes, str)* – Destination public key
• **lock_script** (*bytes, str*) – Locking script of output. If not provided a default unlocking script will be provided with a public key hash.

• **spent** (*bool, None*) – Has output been spent in new transaction?

• **output_n** (*int*) – Index number of output in transaction

• **encoding** (*str*) – Address encoding used. For example bech32/base32 or base58. Leave empty for to derive from script or script type

• **spending_txid** (*str*) – Transaction hash of input spending this transaction output

• **spending_index_n** (*int*) – Index number of input spending this transaction output

**Return int**  Transaction output number (output_n)

**as_dict**()

Return Json dictionary with transaction information: Inputs, outputs, version and locktime

**Return dict**

**as_json**()

Get current key as json formatted string

**Return str**

**calc_weight_units**()

**calculate_fee**()

Get fee for this transaction in smallest denominator (i.e. Satoshi) based on its size and the transaction.fee_per_kb value

**Return int**  Estimated transaction fee

**estimate_size**(add_change_output=False)

Get estimated vsize in for current transaction based on transaction type and number of inputs and outputs.

For old-style legacy transaction the vsize is the length of the transaction. In segwit transaction the witness data has less weight. The formula used is: math.ceil(((est_size-witness_size) * 3 + est_size) / 4)

**Parameters**

**add_change_output** (*bool*) – Assume an extra change output will be created but has not been created yet.

**Return int**  Estimated transaction size

**static import_raw**(rawtx, network='bitcoin', check_size=True)

Import a raw transaction and create a Transaction object

Uses the transaction_deserialize method to parse the raw transaction and then calls the init method of this transaction class to create the transaction object

**Parameters**

• **rawtx** (*bytes, str*) – Raw transaction string

• **network** (*str, Network*) – Network, leave empty for default

• **check_size** (*bool*) – Check if not bytes are left when parsing is finished. Disable when parsing list of transactions, such as the transactions in a raw block. Default is True

**Return Transaction**

**info**()

Prints transaction information to standard output
raw(sign_id=None, hash_type=1, witness_type=None)

Serialize raw transaction

Return transaction with signed inputs if signatures are available

Parameters

- **sign_id (int, None)** – Create raw transaction which can be signed by transaction with this input ID
- **hash_type (int)** – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL
- **witness_type (str)** – Serialize transaction with other witness type then default. Use to create legacy raw transaction for segwit transaction to create transaction signature ID’s

Return bytes

raw_hex(sign_id=None, hash_type=1, witness_type=None)

Wrapper for raw() method. Return current raw transaction hex

Parameters

- **sign_id (int)** – Create raw transaction which can be signed by transaction with this input ID
- **hash_type (int)** – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL
- **witness_type (str)** – Serialize transaction with other witness type then default. Use to create legacy raw transaction for segwit transaction to create transaction signature ID’s

Return hexstring

sign(keys=None, tid=None, multisig_key_n=None, hash_type=1, _fail_on_unknown_key=True)

Sign the transaction input with provided private key

Parameters

- **keys (HDKey, Key, bytes, list)** – A private key or list of private keys
- **tid (int)** – Index of transaction input
- **multisig_key_n (int)** – Index number of key for multisig input for segwit transactions. Leave empty if not known. If not specified all possibilities will be checked
- **hash_type (int)** – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL
- **_fail_on_unknown_key (bool)** – Method fails if public key from signature is not found in public key list

Return None

signature(sign_id=None, hash_type=1, witness_type=None)

Serializes transaction and calculates signature for Legacy or Segwit transactions

Parameters

- **sign_id (int)** – Index of input to sign
- **hash_type (int)** – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL
- **witness_type (str)** – Legacy or Segwit witness type? Leave empty to use Transaction witness type

Return bytes Transaction signature

signature_hash(sign_id=None, hash_type=1, witness_type=None, as_hex=False)

Double SHA256 Hash of Transaction signature
Parameters

- **sign_id** (*int*) – Index of input to sign
- **hash_type** (*int*) – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL
- **witness_type** (*str*) – Legacy or Segwit witness type? Leave empty to use Transaction witness type
- **as_hex** (*bool*) – Return value as hexadecimal string. Default is False

**Return bytes**  Transaction signature hash

**signature_segwit**(sign_id, hash_type=1)

Serialize transaction signature for segregated witness transaction

Parameters

- **sign_id** (*int*) – Index of input to sign
- **hash_type** (*int*) – Specific hash type, default is SIGHASH_ALL

**Return bytes**  Segwit transaction signature

**update_totals**( )

Update input_total, output_total and fee according to inputs and outputs of this transaction

**Return int**

**verify**( )

Verify all inputs of a transaction, check if signatures match public key.

Does not check if UTXO is valid or has already been spent

**Return bool**  True if enough signatures provided and if all signatures are valid

**property weight_units**

**witness_data**( )

**exception**  bitcoinlib.transactions.TransactionError *(msg='')*

**Bases:** Exception

Handle Transaction class Exceptions

**bitcoinlib.transactions.get_unlocking_script_type**(locking_script_type, witness_type='legacy', multi_sig=False)

Specify locking script type and get corresponding script type for unlocking script

```python
>>> get_unlocking_script_type('p2wsh')
'p2sh_multisig'
```

Parameters

- **locking_script_type** (*str*) – Locking script type. I.e.: p2pkh, p2sh, p2wpkh, p2wsh
- **witness_type** (*str*) – Type of witness: legacy or segwit. Default is legacy
- **multisig** (*bool*) – Is multisig script or not? Default is False

**Return str**  Unlocking script type such as sig_pubkey or p2sh_multisig

**bitcoinlib.transactions.script_add_locktime_cltv**(locktime_cltv, script)
bitcoinlib.transactions.script_add_locktime_csv(locktime_csv, script)

bitcoinlib.transactions.script_deserialize(script, script_types=None, locking_script=None, size_bytes_check=True)

Deserialize a script: determine type, number of signatures and script data.

Parameters

• script (str, bytes) – Raw script
• script_types (list) – Limit script type determination to this list. Leave to default None to search in all script types.
• locking_script (bool) – Only deserialize locking scripts. Specify False to only deserialize for unlocking scripts. Default is None for both
• size_bytes_check (bool) – Check if script or signature starts with size bytes and remove size bytes before parsing. Default is True

Return list With this items: [script_type, data, number_of_sigs_n, number_of_sigs_m]

bitcoinlib.transactions.script_to_string(script, name_data=False)

Convert script to human readable string format with OP-codes, signatures, keys, etc

```python
>>> script = '76a914c7402ab295a0eb8897ff5b8fbd5276c2d9d2340b88ac'
>>> script_to_string(script)
'OP_DUP OP_HASH160 hash-20 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG'
```

Parameters

• script (bytes, str) – A locking or unlocking script
• name_data (bool) – Replace signatures and keys strings with name

Return str

bitcoinlib.transactions.serialize_multisig_redeemscript(key_list, n_required=None, compressed=True)

Create a multisig redeemscript used in a p2sh.

Contains the number of signatures, followed by the list of public keys and the OP-code for the number of signatures required.

Parameters

• key_list (Key, list) – List of public keys
• n_required (int) – Number of required signatures
• compressed (bool) – Use compressed public keys?

Return bytes A multisig redeemscript

bitcoinlib.transactions.transaction_deserialize(rawtx, network='bitcoin', check_size=True)

Deserialize a raw transaction

Returns a dictionary with list of input and output objects, locktime and version.

Will raise an error if wrong number of inputs are found or if there are no output found.

Parameters

• rawtx (str, bytes) – Raw transaction as hexadecimal string or bytes
• **network** (*str, Network*) – Network code, i.e. ‘bitcoin’, ‘testnet’, ‘litecoin’, etc. Leave empty for default network

• **check_size** (*bool*) – Check if not bytes are left when parsing is finished. Disable when parsing list of transactions, such as the transactions in a raw block. Default is True

**Return Transaction**

bitcoinlib.transactions.transaction_update_spents(*txs, address*)

Update spent information for list of transactions for a specific address. This method assumes the list of transaction complete and up-to-date.

This methods loops through all the transaction and update all transaction outputs for given address, checks if the output is spent and add the spending transaction ID and index number to the outputs.

The same list of transactions with updates outputs will be returned

**Parameters**

• **txs** (*list of Transaction*) – Complete list of transactions for given address

• **address** (*str*) – Address string

**Return list of Transaction**

---

### 8.9 bitcoinlib.wallets module

**class** bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet(*wallet, db_uri=None, session=None, main_key_object=None*)

**Bases:** object

Class to create and manage keys Using the BIP0044 Hierarchical Deterministic wallet definitions, so you can use one Masterkey to generate as much child keys as you want in a structured manner.

You can import keys in many format such as WIF or extended WIF, bytes, hexstring, seeds or private key integer.

For the Bitcoin network, Litecoin or any other network you define in the settings.

Easily send and receive transactions. Compose transactions automatically or select unspent outputs.

Each wallet name must be unique and can contain only one cointype and purpose, but practically unlimited accounts and addresses.

Open a wallet with given ID or name

**Parameters**

• **wallet** (*int, str*) – Wallet name or ID

• **db_uri** (*str*) – URI of the database

• **session** (*sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session*) – Sqlalchemy session

• **main_key_object** (*HDKey*) – Pass main key object to save time

**account** (*account_id*)

Returns wallet key of specific BIP44 account.

Account keys have a BIP44 path depth of 3 and have the format m/purpose’/network’/account’

I.e: Use account(0).key().wif_public() to get wallet’s public master key

**Parameters**

• **account_id** (*int*) – ID of account. Default is 0

**Return** WalletKey
accounts \((\text{network}='\text{bitcoin}')\)
Get list of accounts for this wallet

**Parameters**
- network \(\text{(str)}\) – Network name filter. Default filter is DEFAULT_NETWORK

**Return list of integers** List of accounts IDs

addresslist \((\text{account_id}=\text{None}, \ \text{used}=\text{None}, \ \text{network}=\text{None}, \ \text{change}=\text{None}, \ \text{depth}=\text{None}, \ \text{key_id}=\text{None})\)
Get list of addresses defined in current wallet. Wrapper for the `keys()` methods.
Use `keys_addresses()` method to receive full key objects

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.addresslist()[0]
'16QaHuFkfuebXGcYhmehRXBBX7RG9NbtLg'
```

**Parameters**
- account_id \(\text{(int)}\) – Account ID
- used \(\text{(bool, None)}\) – Only return used or unused keys
- network \(\text{(str)}\) – Network name filter
- change – Only include change addresses or not. Default is None which returns both
- depth \(\text{(int)}\) – Filter by key depth. Default is None for standard key depth. Use -1 to show all keys
- key_id \(\text{(int)}\) – Key ID to get address of just 1 key

**Return list** List of address strings

as_dict \((\text{include_private}=\text{False})\)
Return wallet information in dictionary format

**Parameters**
- include_private \(\text{(bool)}\) – Include private key information in dictionary

**Return dict**

as_json \((\text{include_private}=\text{False})\)
Get current key as json formatted string

**Parameters**
- include_private \(\text{(bool)}\) – Include private key information in JSON

**Return str**

balance \((\text{account_id}=\text{None}, \ \text{network}=\text{None}, \ \text{as_string}=\text{False})\)
Get total of unspent outputs

**Parameters**
- account_id \(\text{(int)}\) – Account ID filter
- network \(\text{(str)}\) – Network name. Leave empty for default network
- as_string \(\text{(boolean)}\) – Set True to return a string in currency format. Default returns float.

**Return float, str** Key balance

balance_update_from_serviceprovider \((\text{account_id}=\text{None}, \ \text{network}=\text{None})\)
Update balance of currents account addresses using default Service objects `getbalance()` method. Update total wallet balance in database.
Please Note: Does not update UTXO’s or the balance per key! For this use the `updatebalance()` method instead

**Parameters**

- `account_id` *(int)* – Account ID. Leave empty for default account
- `network` *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network

**Return** `int` Total balance

```python
classmethod create(name, keys=None, owner='', network=None, account_id=0, purpose=0, scheme='bip32', sort_keys=True, password='', witness_type=None, encoding=None, multisig=None, sigs_required=None, cosigner_id=None, key_path=None, db_uri=None)
```

Create Wallet and insert in database. Generate masterkey or import key when specified.

When only a name is specified an legacy Wallet with a single masterkey is created with standard p2wpkh scripts.

```python
>>> if wallet_delete_if_exists('create_legacy_wallet_test'): pass
>>> w = Wallet.create('create_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w
<Wallet(name=create_legacy_wallet_test, db_uri="None")>
```

To create a multi signature wallet specify multiple keys (private or public) and provide the `sigs_required` argument if it different then len(keys)

```python
>>> if wallet_delete_if_exists('create_legacy_multisig_wallet_test'): pass
>>> w = Wallet.create('create_legacy_multisig_wallet_test', keys=[HDKey(), HDKey().public()])
```

To create a native segwit wallet use the option `witness_type = 'segwit'` and for old style addresses and p2sh embedded segwit script us ‘ps2h-segwit’ as `witness_type`.

```python
>>> if wallet_delete_if_exists('create_segwit_wallet_test'): pass
>>> w = Wallet.create('create_segwit_wallet_test', witness_type='segwit')
```

Use a masterkey WIF when creating a wallet:

```python
>>> wif = 'xprv9s21ZrQH143K3cxbMVswDTYgAc9CeXABQjCD9zmXCpx4MxN93LanEARbBmV3uTH2S9D4FtxC1RbC5KSNAjQ9t9EfV9Vx9Q
>>> if wallet_delete_if_exists('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test', force=True): pass
>>> w = Wallet.create('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test', wif)
>>> w
<Wallet(name=bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test, db_uri="None")>
```

# Add some test utxo data:

```python
>>> if w.utxo_add('16QaHuFkfuebXGcYHmehRXBBX7RG9NbtLg', 100000000, '748799c9047321cb27a6320a827f1f69d767fe889c14bf11f27549638d566fe4', 0): pass
```

Please mention `account_id` if you are using multiple accounts.

**Parameters**

- `name` *(str)* – Unique name of this Wallet
- `keys` *(str, bytes, int)* – Masterkey to or list of keys to use for this wallet. Will be automatically created if not specified. One or more keys are obligatory for multisig
wallets. Can contain all key formats accepted by the HDKey object, a HDKey object or BIP39 passphrase

- **owner** *(str)* – Wallet owner for your own reference
- **network** *(str)* – Network name, use default if not specified
- **account_id** *(int)* – Account ID, default is 0
- **purpose** *(int)* – BIP43 purpose field, will be derived from witness_type and multisig by default
- **scheme** *(str)* – Key structure type, i.e. BIP32 or single
- **sort_keys** *(bool)* – Sort keys according to BIP45 standard (used for multisig keys)
- **password** *(str)* – Password to protect passphrase, only used if a passphrase is supplied in the ‘key’ argument.
- **witness_type** *(str)* – Specify witness type, default is ‘legacy’. Use ‘segwit’ for native segregated witness wallet, or ‘p2sh-segwit’ for legacy compatible wallets
- **encoding** *(str)* – Encoding used for address generation: base58 or bech32. Default is derive from wallet and/or witness type
- **multisig** *(bool)* – Multisig wallet or child of a multisig wallet, default is None / derive from number of keys.
- **sigs_required** *(int)* – Number of signatures required for validation if using a multisignature wallet. For example 2 for 2-of-3 multisignature. Default is all keys must signed
- **cosigner_id** *(int)* – Set this if wallet contains only public keys, more then one private key or if you would like to create keys for other cosigners. Note: provided keys of a multisig wallet are sorted if sort_keys = True (default) so if your provided key list is not sorted the cosigned_id may be different.
- **key_path** *(list, str)* – Key path for multisig wallet, use to create your own non-standard key path. Key path must follow the following rules: * Path start with masterkey (m) and end with change / address_index * If accounts are used, the account level must be 3. I.e.: m/purpose/coin_type/account/ * All keys must be hardened, except for change, address_index or cosigner_id * Max length of path is 8 levels
- **db_uri** *(str)* – URI of the database

Return Wallet

**property default_account_id**

**default_network_set** *(network)*

**get_key**(account_id=None, network=None, cosigner_id=None, change=0)
Get a unused key / address or create a new one with **new_key()** if there are no unused keys. Returns a key from this wallet which has no transactions linked to it.

Use the get_keys() method to a list of unused keys. Calling the get_key() method repeatedly to receive a list of key doesn’t work: since the key is unused it would return the same result every time you call this method.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('create_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.get_key()
<WalletKey(key_id=..., name=..., wif=..., path=m/44'/0'/0'/0/...>)
```

**Parameters**
• **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
• **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network
• **cosigner_id** (*int*) – Cosigner ID for key path
• **change** (*int*) – Payment (0) or change key (1). Default is 0

Return WalletKey

**get_key_change** (*account_id=None, network=None*)
Get a unused change key or create a new one if there are no unused keys. Wrapper for the `get_key()` method

Parameters
• **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
• **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return WalletKey

**get_keys** (*account_id=None, network=None, cosigner_id=None, number_of_keys=1, change=0*)
Get a list of unused keys / addresses or create a new ones with `new_key()` if there are no unused keys. Returns a list of keys from this wallet which has no transactions linked to it. Use the `get_key()` method to get a single key.

Parameters
• **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
• **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network
• **cosigner_id** (*int*) – Cosigner ID for key path
• **number_of_keys** (*int*) – Number of keys to return. Default is 1
• **change** (*int*) – Payment (0) or change key (1). Default is 0

Return list of WalletKey

**get_keys_change** (*account_id=None, network=None, number_of_keys=1*)
Get a unused change key or create a new one if there are no unused keys. Wrapper for the `get_key()` method

Parameters
• **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
• **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network
• **number_of_keys** (*int*) – Number of keys to return. Default is 1

Return list of WalletKey

**import_key** (*key, account_id=0, name='', network=None, purpose=44, key_type=None*)
Add new single key to wallet.

Parameters
• **key** (*str, bytes, int, HDKey, Address*) – Key to import
• **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
• **name** (*str*) – Specify name for key, leave empty for default
• **network** (*str*) – Network name, method will try to extract from key if not specified. Raises warning if network could not be detected

• **purpose** (*int*) – BIP definition used, default is BIP44

• **key_type** (*str*) – Key type of imported key, can be single (unrelated to wallet, bip32, bip44 or master for new or extra master key import. Default is ‘single’

**Return WalletKey**

**import_master_key** (*hdkey, name='Masterkey (imported)'*)

Import (another) masterkey in this wallet

**Parameters**

• **hdkey** (*HDKey, str*) – Private key

• **name** (*str*) – Key name of masterkey

**Return HDKey** Main key as HDKey object

**info** (*detail=3*)

Prints wallet information to standard output

**Parameters**

• **detail** (*int*) – Level of detail to show. Specify a number between 0 and 5, with 0 low detail and 5 highest detail

**Return WalletKey** Single key as object

**key** (*term*)

Return single key with given ID or name as WalletKey object

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.key('change 0').address
'1HabJXe8mTwXiMzUWW5KdpYbFWu3hvtshF'
```

**Parameters**

• **term** (*int, str*) – Search term can be key ID, key address, key WIF or key name

**Return WalletKey** Single key as object

**key_for_path** (*path, level_offset=None, name=None, account_id=None, cosigner_id=None, address_index=0, change=0, network=None, recreate=False*)

Return key for specified path. Derive all wallet keys in path if they not already exists

```python
>>> w = wallet_create_or_open('key_for_path_example')
>>> key = w.key_for_path([0, 0])
>>> key.path
"m/44'/0'/0'/0/0"

>>> w.key_for_path([], level_offset=-2).path
"m/44'/0'/0'"

>>> w.key_for_path([], w.depth_public_master + 1).path
"m/44'/0'/0'"
```

Arguments provided in ‘path’ take precedence over other arguments. The address_index argument is ignored: >>> key = w.key_for_path([0, 10], address_index=1000) >>> key.path “m/44’/0’/0’/0/10” >>> key.address_index 10

**Parameters**

• **path** (*list, str*) – Part of key path, i.e. [0, 0] for [change=0, address_index=0]
• **level_offset** (*int*) – Just create part of path, when creating keys. For example -2 means create path with the last 2 items (change, address_index) or 1 will return the master key ‘m’

• **name** (*str*) – Specify key name for latest/highest key in structure

• **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID

• **cosigner_id** (*int*) – ID of cosigner

• **address_index** (*int*) – Index of key, normally provided to ‘path’ argument

• **change** (*int*) – Change key = 1 or normal = 0, normally provided to ‘path’ argument

• **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

• **recreate** (*bool*) – Recreate key, even if already found in wallet. Can be used to update public key with private key info

### Return WalletKey

`keys(account_id=None, name=None, key_id=None, change=None, depth=None, used=None, is_private=None, has_balance=None, is_active=None, network=None, include_private=False, as_dict=False)`

Search for keys in database. Include 0 or more of account_id, name, key_id, change and depth.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> all_wallet_keys = w.keys()
>>> w.keys(depth=0)
[DbKey(id=..., name='bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test', wif=xprv9s2I2zrQ143K3cxbMVswDYgAc9CeXABQjCD9zmXCPxw4MexN93LanEARbBmV3utHZS9Db4FXIC1RbC5KSNAjQgCnQ...
```

Returns a list of DbKey object or dictionary object if as_dict is True

#### Parameters

• **account_id** (*int*) – Search for account ID

• **name** (*str*) – Search for Name

• **key_id** (*int*) – Search for Key ID

• **change** (*int*) – Search for Change

• **depth** (*int*) – Only include keys with this depth

• **used** (*bool*) – Only return used or unused keys

• **is_private** (*bool*) – Only return private keys

• **has_balance** (*bool*) – Only include keys with a balance or without a balance, default is both

• **is_active** (*bool*) – Hide inactive keys. Only include active keys with either a balance or which are unused, default is None (show all)

• **network** (*str*) – Network name filter

• **include_private** (*bool*) – Include private key information in dictionary

• **as_dict** (*bool*) – Return keys as dictionary objects. Default is False: DbKey objects

### Return list

List of Keys

`keys_accounts(account_id=None, network='bitcoin', as_dict=False)`

Get Database records of account key(s) with for current wallet. Wrapper for the `keys()` method.
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> account_key = w.keys_accounts()
>>> account_key[0].path
"m/44'/0'/0'"

Returns nothing if no account keys are available for instance in multisig or single account wallets. In this case use `accounts()` method instead.

**Parameters**

- **account_id** *(int)* — Search for Account ID
- **network** *(str)* — Network name filter
- **as_dict** *(bool)* — Return as dictionary or DbKey object. Default is False: DbKey objects

**Return list** DbKey or dictionaries

### keys_address_change

*(account_id=None, used=None, network=None, as_dict=False)*

Get payment addresses (change=1) of specified account_id for current wallet. Wrapper for the `keys()` methods.

**Parameters**

- **account_id** *(int)* — Account ID
- **used** *(bool)* — Only return used or unused keys
- **network** *(str)* — Network name filter
- **as_dict** *(bool)* — Return as dictionary or DbKey object. Default is False: DbKey objects

**Return list** DbKey or dictionaries

### keys_address_payment

*(account_id=None, used=None, network=None, as_dict=False)*

Get payment addresses (change=0) of specified account_id for current wallet. Wrapper for the `keys()` methods.

**Parameters**

- **account_id** *(int)* — Account ID
- **used** *(bool)* — Only return used or unused keys
- **network** *(str)* — Network name filter
- **as_dict** *(bool)* — Return as dictionary or DbKey object. Default is False: DbKey objects

**Return list** DbKey or dictionaries

### keys_addresses

*(account_id=None, used=None, is_active=None, change=None, network=None, depth=None, as_dict=False)*

Get address keys of specified account_id for current wallet. Wrapper for the `keys()` methods.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.keys_addresses()[0].address
'16QaHuFkuebXGcYHmehRXBBX7RG9NbtLg'
```

**Parameters**

- **account_id** *(int)* — Account ID
• **used** (*bool*) – Only return used or unused keys

• **is_active** (*bool*) – Hide inactive keys. Only include active keys with either a balance or which are unused, default is True

• **change** (*int*) – Search for Change

• **network** (*str*) – Network name filter

• **depth** (*int*) – Filter by key depth. Default for BIP44 and multisig is 5

• **as_dict** (*bool*) – Return as dictionary or DbKey object. Default is False: DbKey objects

**Return list** DbKey or dictionaries

**keys_networks** (*used=None, as_dict=False*)

Get keys of defined networks for this wallet. Wrapper for the **keys()** method

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> network_key = w.keys_networks()
>>> # Address index of hardened key 0' is 2147483648
>>> network_key[0].address_index
2147483648
>>> network_key[0].path
"m/44'/0'"
```

**Parameters**

• **used** (*bool*) – Only return used or unused keys

• **as_dict** (*bool*) – Return as dictionary or DbKey object. Default is False: DbKey objects

**Return list** DbKey or dictionaries

**property name**

Get wallet name

**Return str**

**network_list** (*field='name'*)

Wrapper for **networks()** method, returns a flat list with currently used networks for this wallet.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.network_list()
['bitcoin']
```

**Return list of str**

**networks** (*as_dict=False*)

Get list of networks used by this wallet

**Parameters**

• **as_dict** (*bool*) – Return as dictionary or as Network objects, default is Network objects

**Return list of (Network, dict)**

**new_account** (*name='', account_id=None, network=None*)

Create a new account with a child key for payments and 1 for change.

An account key can only be created if wallet contains a masterkey.
Parameters

- **name**(str) – Account Name. If not specified ‘Account #’ with the account_id will be used
- **account_id**(int) – Account ID. Default is last accounts ID + 1
- **network**(str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return WalletKey

**new_key** *(name='', account_id=None, change=0, cosigner_id=None, network=None)*

Create a new HD Key derived from this wallet’s masterkey. An account will be created for this wallet with index 0 if there is no account defined yet.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('create_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.new_key('my key')
<WalletKey(key_id=..., name=my key, wif=..., path=m/44'/0'/0'/0'/...)>  
```

Parameters

- **name**(str) – Key name. Does not have to be unique but if you use it at reference you might choose to enforce this. If not specified ‘Key #’ with an unique sequence number will be used
- **account_id**(int) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
- **change**(int) – Change (1) or payments (0). Default is 0
- **cosigner_id**(int) – Cosigner ID for key path
- **network**(str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return WalletKey

**new_key_change** *(name='', account_id=None, network=None)*

Create new key to receive change for a transaction. Calls **new_key()** method with change=1.

Parameters

- **name**(str) – Key name. Default name is ‘Change #’ with an address index
- **account_id**(int) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
- **network**(str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return WalletKey

**property owner**

Get wallet Owner

Return str

**path_expand** *(path, level_offset=None, account_id=None, cosigner_id=0, address_index=None, change=0, network='bitcoin')*

Create key path. Specify part of key path to expand to key path used in this wallet.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('create_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.path_expand([0,1200])
['m', "44'", "0', '0', '0'/1200'"

>>> w = Wallet('create_legacy_multisig_wallet_test')
>>> w.path_expand([0,2], cosigner_id=1)
['m', '45', '1', '0', '2']
```
Parameters

- **path**(list, str) – Part of path, for example [0, 2] for change=0 and address_index=2
- **level_offset**(int) – Just create part of path. For example -2 means create path with the last 2 items (change, address_index) or 1 will return the master key ‘m’
- **account_id**(int) – Account ID
- **cosigner_id**(int) – ID of cosigner
- **address_index**(int) – Index of key, normally provided to ‘path’ argument
- **change**(int) – Change key = 1 or normal = 0, normally provided to ‘path’ argument
- **network**(str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return list

**public_master**(account_id=None, name=None, as_private=False, network=None)

Return public master key(s) for this wallet. Use to import in other wallets to sign transactions or create keys.

For a multisig wallet all public master keys are return as list.

Returns private key information if available and as_private is True is specified

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.public_master().wif
→'xpub6D2qEr8Z8WYKKns2xZyyvvRviPh1NKt1kfHwwfiTxjw7peReEJT3iXoWwsr8tXWTsejDjMFAezM53KVVFkSK'
```

Parameters

- **account_id**(int) – Account ID of key to export
- **name**(str) – Optional name for account key
- **as_private**(bool) – Export public or private key, default is False
- **network**(str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return list of WalletKey, WalletKey

**scan**(scan_gap_limit=5, account_id=None, change=None, rescan_used=False, network=None, keys_ignore=None)

Generate new addresses/keys and scan for new transactions using the Service providers. Updates all UTXO’s and balances.

Keep scanning for new transactions until no new transactions are found for ‘scan_gap_limit’ addresses. Only scan keys from default network and account unless another network or account is specified.

Use the faster utxos_update() method if you are only interested in unspent outputs. Use the transactions_update() method if you would like to manage the key creation yourself or if you want to scan a single key.

Parameters

- **scan_gap_limit**(int) – Amount of new keys and change keys (addresses) created for this wallet. Default is 5, so scanning stops if after 5 addresses no transaction are found.
- **account_id**(int) – Account ID. Default is last used or created account ID.
• **change** *(bool)* – Filter by change addresses. Set to True to include only change addresses, False to only include regular addresses. None (default) to disable filter and include both.

• **rescan_used** *(bool)* – Rescan already used addressed. Default is False, so funds send to old addresses will be ignored by default.

• **network** *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network

• **keys_ignore** *(list of int)* – Id’s of keys to ignore

**Returns**

**scan_key** *(key)*

Scan for new transactions for specified wallet key and update wallet transactions

**Parameters**

- **key** *(WalletKey, int)* – The wallet key as object or index

**Return** bool New transactions found?

**select_inputs** *(amount, variance=None, input_key_id=None, account_id=None, network=None, min_confirms=0, max_utxos=None, return_input_obj=True)*

Select available unspent transaction outputs (UTXO’s) which can be used as inputs for a transaction for the specified amount.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.select_inputs(50000000)
[<Input(prev_txid='748799c9047321cb27a6320a827f1f69d767fe889c14bf11f27549638d566fe4', output_n=0, address='16QaHuFkuebXGcYmehRXBBX7RG9NbtLg', index_n=0, type='sig_pubkey')>]
```

**Parameters**

- **amount** *(int)* – Total value of inputs in smallest denominator (sathosi) to select

- **variance** *(int)* – Allowed difference in total input value. Default is dust amount of selected network.

- **input_key_id** *(int)* – Limit UTXO’s search for inputs to this key_id. Only valid if no input array is specified

- **account_id** *(int)* – Account ID

- **network** *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network

- **min_confirms** *(int)* – Minimal confirmation needed for an UTXO before it will included in inputs. Default is 0 confirmations. Option is ignored if input_arr is provided.

- **max_utxos** *(int)* – Maximum number of UTXO’s to use. Set to 1 for optimal privacy. Default is None: No maximum

- **return_input_obj** *(bool)* – Return inputs as Input class object. Default is True

**Returns** List of previous outputs

**Return type** list of DbTransactionOutput, list of Input

**send** *(output_arr, input_arr=None, input_key_id=None, account_id=None, network=None, fee=None, min_confirms=0, priv_keys=None, max_utxos=None, locktime=0, offline=False)*

Create a new transaction with specified outputs and push it to the network. Inputs can be specified but if not provided they will be selected from wallets utxo’s Output array is a list of 1 or more addresses and amounts.
Uses the \texttt{transaction\_create()} method to create a new transaction, and uses a random service client to send the transaction.

\begin{verbatim}
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> t = w.send([('1J9GDZMKEr32Tj8q6pwtMy4Arvt92FDBTb', 200000)], offline=True)
>>> t
<WalletTransaction(input_count=1, output_count=2, status=new, 
→network=bitcoin)>
>>> t.outputs
[<Output(value=200000, address=1J9GDZMKEr32Tj8q6pwtMy4Arvt92FDBTb, 
→type=p2pkh)>, <Output(value=..., address=..., type=p2pkh)>]
\end{verbatim}

**Parameters**

- \texttt{output\_arr} (list) – List of output tuples with address and amount. Must contain at least one item. Example: ["mxdLD8SAGS9fe2EeCXALDHc6TTbppMHp8N", 5000000]. Address can be an address string, Address object, HDKey object or WalletKey object
- \texttt{input\_arr} (list) – List of inputs tuples with reference to a UTXO, a wallet key and value. The format is [(txid, output\_n, key\_id, value)]
- \texttt{input\_key\_id} (int) – Limit UTXO’s search for inputs to this key\_id. Only valid if no input array is specified
- \texttt{account\_id} (int) – Account ID
- \texttt{network} (str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network
- \texttt{fee} (int) – Set fee manually, leave empty to calculate fees automatically. Set fees in smallest currency denominator, for example satoshi’s if you are using bitcoins
- \texttt{min\_confirms} (int) – Minimal confirmation needed for an UTXO before it will included in inputs. Default is 0. Option is ignored if input\_arr is provided.
- \texttt{priv\_keys} (HDKey, list) – Specify extra private key if not available in this wallet
- \texttt{max\_utxos} (int) – Maximum number of UTXO’s to use. Set to 1 for optimal privacy. Default is None: No maximum
- \texttt{locktime} (int) – Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime
- \texttt{offline} (bool) – Just return the transaction object and do not send it when offline = True. Default is False

**Return** WalletTransaction

\texttt{send\_to}(to\_address, amount, input\_key\_id=None, account\_id=None, network=None, fee=None, 
→min\_confirms=0, priv\_keys=None, locktime=0, offline=False)

Create transaction and send it with default Service objects \texttt{services.sendrawtransaction()} method.

Wrapper for wallet \texttt{send()} method.

\begin{verbatim}
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> t = w.send_to('1J9GDZMKEr32Tj8q6pwtMy4Arvt92FDBTb', 200000, offline=True)
>>> t
<WalletTransaction(input_count=1, output_count=2, status=new, 
→network=bitcoin)>
\end{verbatim}
Parameters

- **to_address** *(str, Address, HDKey, WalletKey)* – Single output address as string Address object, HDKey object or WalletKey object
- **amount** *(int, str, Value)* – Output is smallest denominator for this network (i.e. Satoshi’s for Bitcoin), as Value object or value string as accepted by Value class
- **input_key_id** *(int)* – Limit UTXO’s search for inputs to this key_id. Only valid if no input array is specified
- **account_id** *(int)* – Account ID, default is last used
- **network** *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network
- **fee** *(int)* – Fee to use for this transaction. Leave empty to automatically estimate.
- **min_confirms** *(int)* – Minimal confirmation needed for an UTXO before it will included in inputs. Default is 0. Option is ignored if input_arr is provided.
- **priv_keys** *(HDKey, list)* – Specify extra private key if not available in this wallet
- **locktime** *(int)* – Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime
- **offline** *(bool)* – Just return the transaction object and do not send it when offline = True. Default is False

Return WalletTransaction

**sweep**(to_address, account_id=None, input_key_id=None, network=None, max_utxos=999, min_confirms=0, fee_per_kb=None, fee=None, locktime=0, offline=False)

Sweep all unspent transaction outputs (UTXO’s) and send them to one output address.

Wrapper for the *send()* method.

```python
t = w.sweep('1J9GDZMKEr32Tj8q6pwtMy4Arvt92FDBTb', offline=True)
```

Parameters

- **to_address** *(str)* – Single output address
- **account_id** *(int)* – Wallet’s account ID
- **input_key_id** *(int)* – Limit sweep to UTXO’s with this key_id
- **network** *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network
- **max_utxos** *(int)* – Limit maximum number of outputs to use. Default is 999
- **min_confirms** *(int)* – Minimal confirmations needed to include utxo
- **fee_per_kb** (*int*) – Fee per kilobyte transaction size, leave empty to get estimated fee costs from Service provider. This option is ignored when the ‘fee’ option is specified.

- **fee** (*int*) – Total transaction fee in smallest denominator (i.e. satoshis). Leave empty to get estimated fee from service providers.

- **locktime** (*int*) – Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime.

- **offline** (*bool*) – Just return the transaction object and do not send it when offline = True. Default is False.

### Return WalletTransaction

**transaction** (*txid*)

Get WalletTransaction object for given transaction ID (transaction hash)

**Parameters**

- **txid** (*str*) – Hexadecimal transaction hash

### Return WalletTransaction

**transaction_create** (*output_arr, input_arr=None, input_key_id=None, account_id=None, network=None, fee=None, min_confirms=0, max_utxos=None, locktime=0*)

Create new transaction with specified outputs.

Inputs can be specified but if not provided they will be selected from wallets utxo’s with `select_inputs()` method.

Output array is a list of 1 or more addresses and amounts.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> t = w.transaction_create([('1J9GDZMKEr3ZTj8q6pwtMy4Arvt92FDBTb', 200000)])
>>> t
<WalletTransaction(input_count=1, output_count=2, status=new, ...
→network=bitcoin)>
>>> t.outputs
[<Output(value=200000, address=1J9GDZMKEr3ZTj8q6pwtMy4Arvt92FDBTb, ...
→type=p2pkh)>, <Output(value=..., address=..., type=p2pkh)>]
```

**Parameters**

- **output_arr** (*list of Output, tuple*) – List of output as Output objects or tuples with address and amount. Must contain at least one item. Example: [('mxdLD8SAG9fe2EeCXALDHcdTTbppMHp8N', 500000)]

- **input_arr** (*list of Input, tuple*) – List of inputs as Input objects or tuples with reference to a UTXO, a wallet key and value. The format is [(txid, output_n, key_ids, value, signatures, unlocking_script, address)]

- **input_key_id** (*int*) – Limit UTXO’s search for inputs to this key_id. Only valid if no input array is specified.

- **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID

- **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

- **fee** (*int*) – Set fee manually, leave empty to calculate fees automatically. Set fees in smallest currency denominator, for example satoshi’s if you are using bitcoins

- **min_confirms** (*int*) – Minimal confirmation needed for an UTXO before it will included in inputs. Default is 0 confirmations. Option is ignored if input_arr is provided.
• **max_utxos** *(int)* – Maximum number of UTXO’s to use. Set to 1 for optimal privacy. Default is None: No maximum

• **locktime** *(int)* – Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime

Return WalletTransaction object

**transaction_import**(t)
Import a Transaction into this wallet. Link inputs to wallet keys if possible and return WalletTransaction object. Only imports Transaction objects or dictionaries, use **transactions** *(account_id=account_id, network=network, include_new=include_new, key_id=key_id, as_dict=as_dict)* method to import a raw transaction.

Parameters **t** *(Transaction, dict)* – A Transaction object or dictionary

Return WalletTransaction

**transaction_import_raw**(rawtx, network=None)
Import a raw transaction. Link inputs to wallet keys if possible and return WalletTransaction object

Parameters

• **rawtx** *(str, bytes)* – Raw transaction

• **network** *(str)* – Network name. Leave empty for default network

Return WalletTransaction

**transaction_last**(address)
Get transaction ID for latest transaction in database for given address

Parameters **address** *(str)* – The address

Return str

**transaction_spent**(txid, output_n)
Check if transaction with given transaction ID and output_n is spent and return txid of spent transaction.

Retrieves information from database, does not update transaction and does not check if transaction is spent with service providers.

Parameters

• **txid** *(str, bytes)* – Hexadecimal transaction hash

• **output_n** *(int, bytes)* – Output n

Return str Transaction ID

**transactions**(account_id=None, network=None, include_new=False, key_id=None, as_dict=False)
Get all known transactions input and outputs for this wallet.

The transaction only includes the inputs and outputs related to this wallet. To get full transactions use the **transactions_full()** method.

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.transactions()
[<WalletTransaction(input_count=0, output_count=1, status=unconfirmed, →network=bitcoin)>]
```

Parameters

• **account_id** *(int, None)* – Filter by Account ID. Leave empty for default account_id
• **network**(str, None) – Filter by network name. Leave empty for default network

• **include_new**(bool) – Also include new and incomplete transactions in list. Default is False

• **key_id**(int, None) – Filter by key ID

• **as_dict**(bool) – Output as dictionary or WalletTransaction object

**Return list of WalletTransaction**  List of WalletTransaction or transactions as dictionary

**transactions_export**(account_id=None, network=None, include_new=False, key_id=None)

Export wallets transactions as list of tuples with the following fields: (transaction_date, transaction_hash, in/out, addresses_in, addresses_out, value, value_cumulative, fee)

**Parameters**

• **account_id**(int, None) – Filter by Account ID. Leave empty for default account_id

• **network**(str, None) – Filter by network name. Leave empty for default network

• **include_new**(bool) – Also include new and incomplete transactions in list. Default is False

• **key_id**(int, None) – Filter by key ID

**Return list of tuple**

**transactions_full**(network=None, include_new=False)

Get all transactions of this wallet as WalletTransaction objects

Use the **transactions()** method to only get the inputs and outputs transaction parts related to this wallet

**Parameters**

• **network**(str) – Filter by network name. Leave empty for default network

• **include_new**(bool) – Also include new and incomplete transactions in list. Default is False

**Return list of WalletTransaction**

**transactions_update**(account_id=None, used=None, network=None, key_id=None, depth=None, change=None, limit=20)

Update wallets transaction from service providers. Get all transactions for known keys in this wallet. The balances and unspent outputs (UTXO’s) are updated as well. Only scan keys from default network and account unless another network or account is specified.

Use the **scan()** method for automatic address generation/management, and use the **utxos_update()** method to only look for unspent outputs and balances.

**Parameters**

• **account_id**(int) – Account ID

• **used**(bool, None) – Only update used or unused keys, specify None to update both. Default is None

• **network**(str) – Network name. Leave empty for default network

• **key_id**(int) – Key ID to just update 1 key

• **depth**(int) – Only update keys with this depth, default is depth 5 according to BIP0048 standard. Set depth to None to update all keys of this wallet.
• **change** (*int*) – Only update change or normal keys, default is both (None)

• **limit** (*int*) – Stop update after limit transactions to avoid timeouts with service providers. Default is MAX_TRANSACTIONS defined in config.py

**Return bool** True if all transactions are updated

`transactions_update_by_txids`(*txids*)

Update transaction or list or transaction for this wallet with provided transaction ID

**Parameters**
*txids* (*str, list of str, bytes, list of bytes*) – Transaction ID, or list of transaction IDs

**Returns**

`transactions_update_confirmations`()

Update number of confirmations and status for transactions in database

**Returns**

`utxo_add`(*address, value, txid, output_n, confirmations=0, script='')*

Add a single UTXO to the wallet database. To update all utxo’s use `utxos_update()` method.

Use this method for testing, offline wallets or if you wish to override standard method of retrieving UTXO’s

This method does not check if UTXO exists or is still spendable.

**Parameters**

• **address** (*str*) – Address of Unspent Output. Address should be available in wallet

• **value** (*int*) – Value of output in sathosis or smallest denominator for type of currency

• **txid** (*str*) – Transaction hash or previous output as hex-string

• **output_n** (*int*) – Output number of previous transaction output

• **confirmations** (*int*) – Number of confirmations. Default is 0, unconfirmed

• **script** (*str*) – Locking script of previous output as hex-string

**Return** **int** Number of new UTXO's added, so 1 if successful

`utxo_last`(*address*)

Get transaction ID for latest utxo in database for given address

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.utxo_last('16QaHuFkfuebXGcYHmehrRXXBx7R9NbtLg')
'748799c9047321cb27a6320a827f1f69d767fe889c14bf11f27549638d566fe4'
```

**Parameters**

*address* (*str*) – The address

**Return** **str**

`utxos`(*account_id=None, network=None, min_confirms=0, key_id=None*)

Get UTXO’s (Unspent Outputs) from database. Use `utxos_update()` method first for updated values

```python
>>> w = Wallet('bitcoinlib_legacy_wallet_test')
>>> w.utxos()
[{'value': 100000000, 'script': '', 'output_n': 0, 'transaction_id': ..., 'spent': False, 'script_type': 'p2pkh', 'key_id': ..., 'address': '16QaHuFkfuebXGcYHmehrRXXBx7R9NbtLg', 'confirmations': 0, 'txid': '748799c9047321cb27a6320a827f1f69d767fe889c14bf11f27549638d566fe4', 'network_name': 'bitcoin'}]
```
Parameters

- **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID
- **network** (*str*) – Network name. Leave empty for default network
- **min_confirms** (*int*) – Minimal confirmation needed to include in output list
- **key_id** (*int*) – Key ID to just get 1 key

Return list List of transactions

```python
utxos_update(account_id=None, used=None, networks=None, key_id=None, depth=None, change=None, utxos=None, update_balance=True, max_utxos=20, rescan_all=True)
```

Update UTXO’s (Unspent Outputs) for addresses/keys in this wallet using various Service providers.

This method does not import transactions: use `transactions_update()` function or to look for new addresses use `scan()`.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*int*) – Account ID
- **used** (*bool*) – Only check for UTXO for used or unused keys. Default is both
- **networks** (*str, list*) – Network name filter as string or list of strings. Leave empty to update all used networks in wallet
- **key_id** (*int*) – Key ID to just update 1 key
- **depth** (*int*) – Only update keys with this depth, default is depth 5 according to BIP0048 standard. Set depth to None to update all keys of this wallet.
- **change** (*int*) – Only update change or normal keys, default is both (None)
- **utxos** (*list of dict.*) – List of unspent outputs in dictionary format specified below. For usage on an offline PC, you can import utxos with the utxos parameter as a list of dictionaries

```python
{
    "address": "n2S9Czehjvdmpwd2YqekxuUC1Tz52dK3YN",
    "script": "",
    "confirmations": 10,
    "output_n": 1,
    "txid": "9df91f89a3eb4259ce04af66ad4caf3c9a297fee50e0b3bc506898b6728c5003",
    "value": 8970937
}
```

Parameters

- **update_balance** (*bool*) – Option to disable balance update after fetching UTXO’s. Can be used when `utxos_update` method is called several times in a row. Default is True
- **max_utxos** (*int*) – Maximum number of UTXO’s to update
- **rescan_all** (*bool*) – Remove old utxo’s and rescan wallet. Default is True. Set to False if you work with large utxo’s sets. Value will be ignored if `key_id` is specified in your call

Return int Number of new UTXO’s added

8.9. bitcoinlib.wallets module

---

**Bitcoinlib Documentation, Release 0.5.1**
wif(is_private=False, account_id=0)

Return Wallet Import Format string for master private or public key which can be used to import key and recreate wallet in other software.

A list of keys will be exported for a multisig wallet.

Parameters

- **is_private**(bool) – Export public or private key, default is False
- **account_id**(bool) – Account ID of key to export

Return list, str

exception bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletError(msg='')

Bases: Exception

Handle Wallet class Exceptions

class bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletKey(key_id, session, hdkey_object=None)

Bases: object

Used as attribute of Wallet class. Contains HDKey class, and adds extra wallet related information such as key ID, name, path and balance.

All WalletKeys are stored in a database

Initialize WalletKey with specified ID, get information from database.

Parameters

- **key_id**(int) – ID of key as mentioned in database
- **session**(sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session) – Required Sqlalchemy Session object
- **hdkey_object**(HDKey) – Optional HDKey object. Specify HDKey object if available for performance

as_dict(include_private=False)

Return current key information as dictionary

Parameters **include_private**(bool) – Include private key information in dictionary

balance(as_string=False)

Get total value of unspent outputs

Parameters **as_string**(bool) – Specify ‘string’ to return a string in currency format

Return float, str

Key balance

static from_key(name, wallet_id, session, key, account_id=0, network=None, change=0, purpose=44, parent_id=0, path='m', key_type=None, encoding=None, witness_type='legacy', multisig=False, cosigner_id=None)

Create WalletKey from a HDKey object or key.

Normally you don’t need to call this method directly. Key creation is handled by the Wallet class.

```python
>>> w = wallet_create_or_open('hdwalletkey_test')
>>> wif =
    'xprv9s21ZrQH143K2mcs9jcK4EjALbu2z1N9qsMTUG1frmnXM3NNSGR57ylhwTccfNCwdSQEDftgjCGm96P29wGGcbBsPqZH85iqpoHA7LrqVy'
>>> wk = WalletKey.from_key('import_key', w.wallet_id, w._session, wif)
>>> wk.address
    '1MwVEhGq6ggleeSrEdZom5bHyPqXtJSnPg'
```
>>> wk
<WalletKey(key_id=..., name=import_key,
  → wif=xprv9s21ZrQH143K2mcs9jcK4EjALbu2z1N9qsMTUG1frmnXM3NCSGR57yLhwTccfNCwdSQR5DftgjCGm96P29
  → path=m)>

Parameters

- **name**(str) – New key name
- **wallet_id**(int) – ID of wallet where to store key
- **session**(sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session) – Required Sqlalchemy Session object
- **key**(str, int, byte, HDKey) – Optional key in any format accepted by the HDKey class
- **account_id**(int) – Account ID for specified key, default is 0
- **network**(str) – Network of specified key
- **change**(int) – Use 0 for normal key, and 1 for change key (for returned payments)
- **purpose**(int) – BIP0044 purpose field, default is 44
- **parent_id**(int) – Key ID of parent, default is 0 (no parent)
- **path**(str) – BIP0044 path of given key, default is ‘m’ (masterkey)
- **key_type**(str) – Type of key, single or BIP44 type
- **encoding**(str) – Encoding used for address, i.e.: base58 or bech32. Default is base58
- **witness_type**(str) – Witness type used when creating transaction script: legacy, p2sh-segwit or segwit.
- **multisig**(bool) – Specify if key is part of multisig wallet, used for create keys and key representations such as WIF and addresses
- **cosigner_id**(int) – Set this if you would like to create keys for other cosigners.

Return WalletKey  WalletKey object

**key**()
Get HDKey object for current WalletKey

Return HDKey

**property** name
Return name of wallet key

Return str

**public**()
Return current key as public WalletKey object with all private information removed

Return WalletKey

**class** bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletTransaction(**hdwallet**, account_id=None, *args, **kwargs)

Bases: bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction

Used as attribute of Wallet class. Child of Transaction object with extra reference to wallet and database object.
All WalletTransaction items are stored in a database
Initialize WalletTransaction object with reference to a Wallet object

**Parameters**

- `hdwallet` – Wallet object, wallet name or ID
- `account_id` (**int**) – Account ID
- `args` (**args**) – Arguments for HDWallet parent class
- `kwargs` (**kwargs**) – Keyword arguments for Wallet parent class

**export** *(skip_change=True)*

Export this transaction as list of tuples in the following format: `(transaction_date, transaction_hash, in/out, addresses_in, addresses_out, value, fee)`

A transaction with multiple inputs or outputs results in multiple tuples.

**Parameters** `skip_change` (**boolean**) – Do not include outputs to own wallet (default)

**Return** list of tuple

**classmethod from_transaction** *(hdwallet, t)*

Create WalletTransaction object from Transaction object

**Parameters**

- `hdwallet` (**HDwallet, str, int**) – Wallet object, wallet name or ID
- `t` (**Transaction**) – Specify Transaction object

**Return** WalletClass

**classmethod from_txid** *(hdwallet, txid)*

Read single transaction from database with given transaction ID / transaction hash

**Parameters**

- `hdwallet` (**Wallet**) – Wallet object
- `txid` (**str, bytes**) – Transaction hash as hexadecimal string

**Return** WalletClass

**info** ()

Print Wallet transaction information to standard output. Include send information.

**save** ()

Save this transaction to database

**Return** int Transaction index number

**send** *(offline=False)*

Verify and push transaction to network. Update UTXO’s in database after successful send

**Parameters** `offline` (**bool**) – Just return the transaction object and do not send it when offline = True. Default is False

**Return** None

**sign** *(keys=None, index_n=0, multisig_key_n=None, hash_type=1, _fail_on_unknown_key=None)*

Sign this transaction. Use existing keys from wallet or use keys argument for extra keys.

**Parameters**

- `keys` (**HDKey, str**) – Extra private keys to sign the transaction
- `index_n` (**int**) – Transaction index_n to sign
• **multisig_key_n**(int) – Index number of key for multisig input for segwit transactions. Leave empty if not known. If not specified all possibilities will be checked

• **hash_type**(int) – Hash type to use, default is SIGHASH_ALL

Return None

bitcoinlib.wALLEtS.normalize_PaTH(path)

Normalize BIP0044 key path for HD keys. Using single quotes for hardened keys

```python
>>> normalize_path("m/44h/2p/1'/0/100")
"m/44'/2'/1'/0/100"
```

Parameters path (str) – BIP0044 key path

Return str Normalized BIP0044 key path with single quotes

bitcoinlib.wALLEtS.wALLEt_cReAtE_or_oPen(name='', keys='', owner='', network=None, account_id=0, purpose=None, scheme='bip32', sort_keys=True, password='', witness_type=None, encoding=None, multisig=None, sigs_required=None, cosigner_id=None, key_path=None, db_uri=None)

Create a wallet with specified options if it doesn’t exist, otherwise just open

Returns Wallet object

See Wallets class create method for option documentation

bitcoinlib.wALLEtS.wALLEt_deLETe(wallet, db_uri=None, force=False)

Delete wallet and associated keys and transactions from the database. If wallet has unspent outputs it raises a WalletError exception unless ‘force=True’ is specified

Parameters

• wallet (int, str) – Wallet ID as integer or Wallet Name as string

• db_uri (str) – URI of the database

• force (bool) – If set to True wallet will be deleted even if unspent outputs are found. Default is False

Return int Number of rows deleted, so 1 if successfull

bitcoinlib.wALLEtS.wALLEt_deLETe_if_exISTS(wallet, db_uri=None, force=False)

Delete wallet and associated keys from the database. If wallet has unspent outputs it raises a WalletError exception unless ‘force=True’ is specified. If wallet wallet does not exist return False

Parameters

• wallet (int, str) – Wallet ID as integer or Wallet Name as string

• db_uri (str) – URI of the database

• force (bool) – If set to True wallet will be deleted even if unspent outputs are found. Default is False

Return int Number of rows deleted, so 1 if successful

bitcoinlib.wALLEtS.wALLEt_eMPTy(wallet, db_uri=None)

Remove all generated keys and transactions from wallet. Does not delete the wallet itself or the masterkey, so everything can be recreated.
Parameters

- \( \text{wallet}(int, str) \) – Wallet ID as integer or Wallet Name as string
- \( \text{db_uri}(str) \) – URI of the database

Return bool True if successful

\[
\text{bitcoinlib.walleots.\text{wallet}\_exists} (\text{wallet, db}_\text{uri}=\text{None})
\]
Check if Wallets is defined in database

Parameters

- \( \text{wallet}(int, str) \) – Wallet ID as integer or Wallet Name as string
- \( \text{db_uri}(str) \) – URI of the database

Return bool True if wallet exists otherwise False

\[
\text{bitcoinlib.walleots.\text{wallets}\_list} (\text{db}_\text{uri}=\text{None}, \text{include}_\text{cosigners}=\text{False})
\]
List Wallets from database

Parameters

- \( \text{db_uri}(str) \) – URI of the database
- \( \text{include}_\text{cosigners}(bool) \) – Child wallets for multisig wallets are for internal use only and are skipped by default

Return dict Dictionary of wallets defined in database

### 8.10 bitcoinlib.mnemonic module

```python
class bitcoinlib.mnemonic.Mnemonic (language='english')
    Bases: object
    
    Class to convert, generate and parse Mnemonic sentences
    Implementation of BIP0039 for Mnemonics passphrases
    Took some parts from Pavol Rusnak Trezors implementation, see https://github.com/trezor/python-mnemonic
    Init Mnemonic class and read wordlist of specified language

    Parameters
    language (str) – use specific wordlist, i.e. chinese, dutch (in development), english, french, italian, japanese or spanish. Leave empty for default ‘english’

    static checksum (data)
    Calculates checksum for given data key
    Parameters
    data (bytes, hexstring) – key string
    Return str Checksum of key in bits

    static detect_language (words)
    Detect language of given phrase

    >>> Mnemonic().detect_language('chunk gun celery million wood kite tackle twenty story episode raccoon dutch')
    'english'
```

Parameters

- \( \text{words}(str) \) – List of space separated words

Return str Language
**generate** *(strength=128, add_checksum=True)*

Generate a random Mnemonic key

Uses cryptographically secure os.urandom() function to generate data. Then creates a Mnemonic sentence with the 'to_mnemonic' method.

**Parameters**

- **strength** *(int)* – Key strength in number of bits as multiply of 32, default is 128 bits.
  It advised to specify 128 bits or more, i.e.: 128, 256, 512 or 1024
- **add_checksum** *(bool)* – Included a checksum? Default is True

**Return str** Mnemonic passphrase consisting of a space separated list of words

**sanitize_mnemonic** *(words)*

Check and convert list of words to utf-8 encoding.

 Raises an error if unrecognised word is found

**Parameters**

- **words** *(str)* – List of space separated words

**Return str** Sanitized list of words

**to_entropy** *(words, includes_checksum=True)*

Convert Mnemonic words back to key data entropy

```python
>>> Mnemonic().to_entropy('chunk gun celery million wood kite tackle twenty story episode raccoon dutch').hex()
'28acfc94465fd2f6774759d6897ec122'
```

**Parameters**

- **words** *(str)* – Mnemonic words as string of list of words
- **includes_checksum** *(bool)* – Boolean to specify if checksum is used. Default is True

**Return bytes** Entropy seed

**to_mnemonic** *(data, add_checksum=True, check_on_curve=True)*

Convert key data entropy to Mnemonic sentence

```python
>>> Mnemonic().to_mnemonic('28acfc94465fd2f6774759d6897ec122')
'chunk gun celery million wood kite tackle twenty story episode raccoon dutch'
```

**Parameters**

- **data** *(bytes, hexstring)* – Key data entropy
- **add_checksum** *(bool)* – Included a checksum? Default is True
- **check_on_curve** *(bool)* – Check if data integer value is on secp256k1 curve. Should be enabled when not testing and working with crypto

**Return str** Mnemonic passphrase consisting of a space separated list of words

**to_seed** *(words, password='', validate=True)*

Use Mnemonic words and optionally a password to create a PBKDF2 seed (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2)

First use 'sanitize_mnemonic' to determine language and validate and check words
>>> Mnemonic().to_seed('chunk gun celery million wood kite tackle twenty

story episode raccoon dutch').hex()

'6969ed4666db67fc74fae7869e2acf3c766b5ef95f5e31eb2fceb93d76069c6de971225f70042b0b513f0ad8'

Parameters

- **words**(str) – Mnemonic passphrase as string with space separated words
- **password**(str) – A password to protect key, leave empty to disable
- **validate**(bool) – Validate checksum for given word phrase, default is True

Return bytes PBKDF2 seed

word(index)

Get word from wordlist

Parameters **index**(int) – word index ID

Return str A word from the dictionary

wordlist()

Get full selected wordlist. A wordlist is selected when initializing Mnemonic class

Return list Full list with 2048 words

8.11 bitcoinlib.networks module

class bitcoinlib.networks.Network(network_name='bitcoin')

Bases: object

Network class with all network definitions.

Prefixes for WIF, P2SH keys, HD public and private keys, addresses. A currency symbol and type, the denomi-

nator (such as satoshi) and a BIP0044 cointype.

print_value(value, rep='string', denominator=1, decimals=None)

Return the value as string with currency symbol

Print value for 100000 satoshi as string in human readable format

>>> Network('bitcoin').print_value(100000)

'0.00100000 BTC'

Parameters

- **value**(int, float) – Value in smallest denominator such as Satoshi
- **rep**(str) – Currency representation: ‘string’, ‘symbol’, ‘none’ or your own custom name
- **denominator**(float) – Unit to use in representation. Default is 1. I.e. 1 = 1 BTC, 0.001 = milli BTC / mBTC
- **decimals**(int) – Number of digits after the decimal point, leave empty for automatic determination based on value. Use integer value between 0 and 8

Return str
**wif_prefix** *(is_private=False, witness_type='legacy', multisig=False)*

Get WIF prefix for this network and specifications in arguments

```python
>>> Network('bitcoin').wif_prefix()  # xpub
b'\x04\x88\xb2\x1e'

>>> Network('bitcoin').wif_prefix(is_private=True, witness_type='segwit',
multisig=True)  # Zprv
b'\x02\xaaz\x99'
```

**Parameters**

- **is_private**(bool) – Private or public key, default is True
- **witness_type**(str) – Legacy, segwit or p2sh-segwit
- **multisig**(bool) – Multisignature or single signature wallet. Default is False: no multisig

**Return bytes**

**exception** bitcoinlib.networksNETWORKException(*msg=““*)

Bases: Exception

Network Exception class

**bitcoinlib.networks.network_by_value**(field, value)

Return all networks for field and (prefix) value.

Example, get available networks for WIF or address prefix

```python
>>> network_by_value('prefix_wif', 'B0')
['litecoin', 'litecoin_legacy']

>>> network_by_value('prefix_address', '6f')
['testnet', 'litecoin_testnet']
```

This method does not work for HD prefixes, use ‘wif_prefix_search’ instead

```python
>>> network_by_value('prefix_address', '043587CF')
[]
```

**Parameters**

- **field**(str) – Prefix name from networks definitions (networks.json)
- **value**(str) – Value of network prefix

**Return list** Of network name strings

**bitcoinlib.networks.network_defined**(network)

Is network defined?

Networks of this library are defined in networks.json in the operating systems user path.

```python
>>> network_defined('bitcoin')
True

>>> network_defined('ethereum')
False
```

**Parameters** **network**(str) – Network name

---

8.11. bitcoinlib.networks module 79
Return bool

```
bitcoinlib.networks.network_values_for(field)
Return all prefixes for field, i.e.: prefix_wif, prefix_address_p2sh, etc
```

```python
>>> network_values_for('prefix_wif')
[b'\x99', b'\x80', b'\xef', b'\xb0', b'\xef', b'\xc0', b'\xef', b'\xb0', b'\xef',...]
```

```python
>>> network_values_for('prefix_address_p2sh')
[b'\x95', b'\05', b'\xc4', b'2', b'\05', b':', b'\10', b'\13', b'\16', b'\x40'
```

**Parameters**

- **field** *(str)* – Prefix name from networks definitions (networks.json)

Return str

```
bitcoinlib.networks.print_value(value, network='bitcoin', rep='string', denominator=1, decimals=None)
```

Return the value as string with currency symbol

Wrapper for the Network().print_value method.

**Parameters**

- **value** *(int, float)* – Value in smallest denominator such as Satoshi
- **network** *(str)* – Network name as string, default is ‘bitcoin’
- **rep** *(str)* – Currency representation: ‘string’, ‘symbol’, ‘none’ or your own custom name
- **denominator** *(float)* – Unit to use in representation. Default is 1. I.e. 1 = 1 BTC, 0.001 = milli BTC / mBTC, 1e-8 = Satoshi’s
- **decimals** *(int)* – Number of digits after the decimal point, leave empty for automatic determination based on value. Use integer value between 0 and 8

Return str

```
bitcoinlib.networks.wif_prefix_search(wif, witness_type=None, multisig=None, network=None)
```

Extract network, script type and public/private information from HDKey WIF or WIF prefix.

Example, get bitcoin ‘xprv’ info:

```python
>>> wif_prefix_search('0488ADE4', network='bitcoin', multisig=False)
[{'prefix': '0488ADE4', 'is_private': True, 'prefix_str': 'xprv', 'network': 'bitcoin', 'witness_type': 'legacy', 'multisig': False, 'script_type': 'p2pkh'}]
```

Or retrieve info with full WIF string:

```python
>>> wif_prefix_search('xprv9wTYmMFdV23N21M6dLNavSQV7Sj7meSPXx6AV5eTdqqGLjycVjb115Ec5LgRAXscP2gy5G4jQ9cyyZLN3p2LxoM1', network='bitcoin', multisig=False)
[{'prefix': '0488ADE4', 'is_private': True, 'prefix_str': 'xprv', 'network': 'bitcoin', 'witness_type': 'legacy', 'multisig': False, 'script_type': 'p2pkh'}]
```

Can return multiple items if no network is specified:

```python
>>> [nw['network'] for nw in wif_prefix_search('0488ADE4', multisig=True)]
['bitcoin', 'dash', 'dogecoin']
```
Parameters

- **wif** *(str)* – WIF string or prefix as hexadecimal string
- **witness_type** *(str)* – Limit search to specific witness type
- **multisig** *(bool)* – Limit search to multisig: false, true or None for both. Default is both
- **network** *(str)* – Limit search to specified network

Return dict

### 8.12 bitcoinlib.blocks module

```python
class bitcoinlib.blocks.Block(block_hash, version, prev_block, merkle_root, time, bits, nonce, 
transactions=None, height=None, confirmations=None, network='bitcoin')

Bases: object

Create a new Block object with provided parameters.
```

```python
>>> b = Block('0000000000000000000154ba9d02ddd6cee0d71d1ea232753e02c9ac6affd709','
version=0x20000000, prev_block='
'0000000000000000000f9578cda278ae7a2002e50d8e6079d11e2eaf672b483', merkle_root='
'20e86f03c24c53c12014264d0e405e014e15a02a02c174f017ee040750f8d9d',
'time=1592848036, bits=387044594, nonce=791719079)
>>> b
<Block(0000000000000000000154ba9d02ddd6cee0d71d1ea232753e02c9ac6affd709, None,
transactions: 0)>
```

Parameters

- **block_hash** *(bytes, str)* – Hash value of serialized block
- **version** *(bytes, str, int)* – Block version to indicate which software / BIPs are
  used to create block
- **prev_block** *(bytes, str)* – Hash of previous block in blockchain
- **merkle_root** *(bytes, str)* – Merkle root. Top item merkle chain tree to validate
  transactions.
- **time** *(int, bytes)* – Timestamp of time when block was included in blockchain
- **bits** *(bytes, str, int)* – Bits are used to indicate target / difficulty
- **nonce** *(bytes, str, int)* – Number used once, n-once is used to create randomness
  for miners to find a suitable block hash
- **transactions** *(list of Transaction, list of str)* – List of transaction
  included in this block. As list of transaction objects or list of transaction IDs strings
- **height** *(int)* – Height of this block in the Blockchain
- **confirmations** *(int)* – Number of confirmations for this block, or depth. Increased
  when new blocks are found
- **network** *(str, Network)* – Network, leave empty for default network

```python
as_dict()

Get representation of current Block as dictionary.
```

8.12. bitcoinlib.blocks module
Return dict

```
check_proof_of_work()
```

Check proof of work for this block. Block hash must be below target.

This library is not optimised for mining, but you can use this for testing or learning purposes.

```
>>> b = Block(
    '0000000000000000000154ba9d02dd6cee0d71d1ea232753e02c9ac6affd709',
    version=0x20000000, prev_block=
    '0000000000000000000f9578cda278ae7a2002e50d8e6079d11e2e1a1f672b483',
    merkle_root='20e86f03c24c53c120142640e405e014e15a02ad02c174f017ee40750f8d9d',
    time=1592848036, bits=387044594, nonce=791719079)
```

```
>>> b.check_proof_of_work()
True
```

Return bool

```
property difficulty
```

Block difficulty calculated from bits / target. Human readable representation of block’s target.

Genesis block has difficulty of 1.0

```
>>> from bitcoinlib.services.services import Service
>>> srv = Service()
>>> b = srv.getblock(0)
>>> b.difficulty
1.0
```

Return float

```
classmethod from_raw(raw, block_hash=None, height=None, parse_transactions=False, limit=0, network='bitcoin')
```

Create Block object from raw serialized block in bytes. Get genesis block:

```
>>> from bitcoinlib.services.services import Service
>>> srv = Service()
>>> b = srv.getblock(0)
```

```
>>> b.block_hash.hex()
'000000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f'
```

Parameters

- **raw (bytes)** – Raw serialize block
- **block_hash (bytes)** – Specify block hash if known to verify raw block. Value error will be raised if calculated block hash is different than specified.
- **height (int)** – Specify height if known. Will be derived from coinbase transaction if not provided.
- **parse_transactions (bool)** – Indicate if transactions in raw block need to be parsed and converted to Transaction objects. Default is False
- **limit (int)** – Maximum number of transactions to parse. Default is 0: parse all transactions. Only used if parse_transaction is set to True
- **network (str)** – Name of network
Return Block

**parse_transactions**(\(limit=0\))

Parse raw transactions from Block, if transaction data is available in txs_data attribute. Creates Transaction objects in Block.transactions list

**Parameters**

- **limit** – Maximum number of transactions to parse

**Returns**

**serialize()**

Serialize raw block in bytes.

A block consists of a 80 bytes header: * version - 4 bytes * previous block - 32 bytes * merkle root - 32 bytes * timestamp - 4 bytes * bits - 4 bytes * nonce - 4 bytes

Followed by a list of raw serialized transactions.

Method will raise an error if one of the header fields is missing or has an incorrect size.

**Return bytes**

**property target**

Block target calculated from block’s bits. Block hash must be below this target. Used to calculate block difficulty.

**Return int**

**property target_hex**

Block target in hexadecimal string of 64 characters.

**Return str**

**property version_bin**

Get the block version as binary string. Since BIP9 protocol changes are signaled by changing one of the 29 last bits of the version number.

```python
>>> from bitcoinlib.services.services import Service
>>> srv = Service()
>>> b = srv.getblock(450001)
>>> print(b.version_bin)
00100000000000000000000000000010
```

**Return str**

**version_bips()**

Extract version signaling information from the block’s version number.

The block version shows which software the miner used to create the block. Changes to the bitcoin protocol are described in Bitcoin Improvement Proposals (BIPs) and a miner shows which BIPs it supports in the block version number.

This method returns a list of BIP version number as string.

Example: This block uses the BIP9 versioning system and signals BIP141 (segwit) >>> from bitcoinlib.services.services import Service >>> srv = Service() >>> b = srv.getblock(450001) >>> print(b.version_bips()) ['BIP9', 'BIP141']

**Return list of str**
8.13 `bitcoinlib.values` module

```python
class bitcoinlib.values.Value(value, denominator=None, network='bitcoin')
    Bases: object

    Class to represent and convert cryptocurrency values

    Create a new Value class. Specify value as integer, float or string. If a string is provided the amount, denominator
    and currency will be extracted if provided

    Examples: Initialize value class >>> Value(10) Value(value=10.00000000000000, denominator=1.00000000, network='bitcoin')

    >>> Value('15 mBTC')
    Value(value=0.01500000000000, denominator=0.00100000, network='bitcoin')

    >>> Value('10 sat')
    Value(value=0.00000010000000, denominator=0.00000010, network='bitcoin')

    >>> Value('1 doge')
    Value(value=1.00000000000000, denominator=1.00000000, network='dogecoin')

    >>> Value(500, 'm')
    Value(value=0.50000000000000, denominator=0.00100000, network='bitcoin')

    >>> Value(500, 0.001)
    Value(value=0.50000000000000, denominator=0.00100000, network='bitcoin')

    All frequently used arithmetic, comparision and logical operators can be used on the Value object. So you can
    compare Value object, add them together, divide or multiply them, etc.

    Values need to use the same network / currency if you work with multiple Value objects. I.e. Value('1 BTC') +
    Value('1 LTC') raises an error.

    # Examples: Value operators >>> Value('50000 sat') == Value('5000 fin') # 1 Satoshi equals 10 Finney, see
    https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Units True

    >>> Value('1 btc') > Value('2 btc')
    False

    >>> Value('1000 LTC') / 5
    Value(value=200.00000000000000, denominator=1.00000000, network='litecoin')

    >>> Value('0.002 BTC') + 0.02
    Value(value=0.02200000000000, denominator=1.00000000, network='bitcoin')

    The Value class can be represented in several formats.

    # Examples: Format Value class >>> int(Value("10.1 BTC")) 10

    >>> float (Value("10.1 BTC"))
    10.1

    >>> round(Value("10.123 BTC"), 2).str()
    '10.12000000 BTC'
```
Parameters

- **value**(int, float, str) – Value as integer, float or string. Numeric values must be supplied in smallest denominator such as Satoshi’s. String values must be in the format: `<value> [<denominator>] [<currency_symbol>]`
- **denominator**(int, float, str) – Denominator as integer or string. Such as 0.001 or m for milli, 1000 or k for kilo, etc. See NETWORK_DENOMINATORS for list of available denominator symbols.
- **network**(str, Network) – Specify network if not supplied already in the value string

**classmethod from_satoshi**(value, denominator=None, network='bitcoin')

Initialize Value class with smallest denominator as input. Such as represented in script and transactions cryptocurrency values.

Parameters

- **value**(int) – Amount of Satoshi’s / smallest denominator for this network
- **denominator**(int, float, str) – Denominator as integer or string. Such as 0.001 or m for milli, 1000 or k for kilo, etc. See NETWORK_DENOMINATORS for list of available denominator symbols.
- **network**(str, Network) – Specify network if not supplied already in the value string

Return Value

**str**(denominator=None, decimals=None, currency_repr='code')

Get string representation of Value with requested denominator and number of decimals.

```python
>>> Value(1200000, 'sat').str('m')  # milli Bitcoin
'12.00000 mBTC'

>>> Value(12000.3, 'sat').str(1)  # Use denominator = 1 for Bitcoin
'0.00012000 BTC'

>>> Value(12000, 'sat').str('auto')
'120.00 µBTC'

>>> Value(0.005).str('m')
'5.00000 mBTC'

>>> Value(12000, 'sat').str('auto', decimals=0)
'120 µBTC'

>>> Value('13000000 Doge').str('auto')  # Yeah, mega Dogecoins...
'13.00000000 MDOGE'

>>> Value('2100000000').str('auto')
'2.10000000 GBTC'
```
>>> Value('1.5 BTC').str(currency_repr='symbol')
'1.50000000 BTC'

>>> Value('1.5 BTC').str(currency_repr='name')
'1.50000000 bitcoins'

Parameters

- **denominator** (*int, float, str*) – Denominator as integer or string. Such as 0.001 or m for milli, 1000 or k for kilo, etc. See NETWORK_DENOMINATORS for list of available denominator symbols. If not provided the default self.denominator value is used. Use value ‘auto’ to automatically determine best denominator for human readability.

- **decimals** (*float*) – Number of decimals to use

- **currency_repr** (*str*) – Representation of currency. I.e. code: BTC, name: bitcoins, symbol: /uni0E3F

Return str

**str_auto** (*decimals=None, currency_repr='code'*)

String representation of this Value. Wrapper for the str() method, but automatically determines the denominator depending on the value.

>>> Value('0.0000012 BTC').str_auto()
'120 sat'

>>> Value('0.0005 BTC').str_auto()
'500.00 µBTC'

Parameters

- **decimals** (*float*) – Number of decimals to use

- **currency_repr** (*str*) – Representation of currency. I.e. code: BTC, name: Bitcoin, symbol: /uni0E3F

Return str

**str_unit** (*decimals=None, currency_repr='code'*)

String representation of this Value. Wrapper for the str() method, but always uses 1 as denominator, meaning main denominator such as BTC, LTC.

>>> Value('12000 sat').str_unit()
'0.00012000 BTC'

Parameters

- **decimals** (*float*) – Number of decimals to use

- **currency_repr** (*str*) – Representation of currency. I.e. code: BTC, name: Bitcoin, symbol: /uni0E3F

Return str
to_bytes (length=8, byteorder='little')
Representation of value_sat (value in smallest denominator: satoshi’s) as bytes string. Used for script or transaction serialization.

```python
>>> Value('1 sat').to_bytes()
b'\x01\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00'
```

Parameters

- **length (int)** – Length of bytes string to return, default is 8 bytes
- **byteorder (str)** – Order of bytes: little or big endian. Default is ‘little’

Return bytes

to_hex (length=16, byteorder='little')
Representation of value_sat (value in smallest denominator: satoshi’s) as hexadecimal string.

```python
>>> Value('15 sat').to_hex()
'0f00000000000000'
```

Parameters

- **length (int)** – Length of hexadecimal string to return, default is 16 characters
- **byteorder (str)** – Order of bytes: little or big endian. Default is ‘little’

Returns

property value_sat
Value in smallest denominator, i.e. Satoshi for the Bitcoin network

Return int

bitcoinlib.values.value_to_satoshi (value, network=None)
Convert Value object or value string to smallest denominator amount as integer

Parameters

- **value (str, int, float, Value)** – Value object, value string as accepted by Value class or numeric value amount
- **network (str, Network)** – Specify network to validate value string

Return int

8.14 bitcoinlib.services.services module

class bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache (network, db_uri='')
Bases: object

Store transaction, utxo and address information in database to increase speed and avoid duplicate calls to service providers.

Once confirmed a transaction is immutable so we have to fetch it from a service provider only once. When checking for new transactions or utxo’s for a certain address we only have to check the new blocks.

This class is used by the Service class and normally you won’t need to access it directly.

Open Cache class
Parameters

- **network**(str, Network) – Specify network used
- **db_uri**(str) – Database to use for caching

**blockcount**(never_expires=False)
Get number of blocks on the current network from cache if recent data is available.

- **Parameters**
  - never_expires**(bool)** – Always return latest blockcount found. Can be used to avoid return to old blocks if service providers are not up-to-date.

**Return int**

**cache_enabled()**
Check if caching is enabled. Returns False if SERVICE_CACHING_ENABLED is False or no session is defined.

**Return bool**

**commit()**
Commit queries in self.session. Rollback if commit fails.

**Returns**

**estimatefee**(blocks)
Get fee estimation from cache for confirmation within specified amount of blocks.

- **Parameters**
  - blocks**(int)** – Expection confirmation time in blocks.

**Return int** Fee in smallest network denominator (satoshi)

**getaddress**(address)
Get address information from cache, with links to transactions and utxo’s and latest update information.

- **Parameters**
  - address**(str)** – Address string

**Return DbCacheAddress** An address cache database object

**getblock**(blockid)
Get specific block from database cache.

- **Parameters**
  - blockid**(int, str)** – Block height or block hash

**Return Block**

**getblocktransactions**(height, page, limit)
Get range of transactions from a block

- **Parameters**
  - height**(int)** – Block height
  - page**(int)** – Transaction page
  - limit**(int)** – Number of transactions per page

**Returns**

**getrawtransaction**(txid)
Get a raw transaction string from the database cache if available

- **Parameters**
  - txid**(bytes)** – Transaction identification hash

**Return str** Raw transaction as hexstring
**gettransaction** *(txid)*
Get transaction from cache. Returns False if not available

**Parameters**
- **txid** *(bytes)* – Transaction identification hash

**Return**
Transaction  A single Transaction object

**gettransactions** *(address, after_txid='', limit=20)*
Get transactions from cache. Returns empty list if no transactions are found or caching is disabled.

**Parameters**
- **address** *(str)* – Address string
- **after_txid** *(bytes)* – Transaction ID of last known transaction. Only check for transactions after given tx id. Default: Leave empty to return all transaction. If used only provide a single address
- **limit** *(int)* – Maximum number of transactions to return

**Return**
List of Transaction objects

**getutxos** *(address, after_txid=' ')*
Get list of unspent outputs (UTXO’s) for specified address from database cache.
Sorted from old to new, so highest number of confirmations first.

**Parameters**
- **address** *(str)* – Address string
- **after_txid** *(bytes)* – Transaction ID of last known transaction. Only check for utxos after given tx id. Default: Leave empty to return all utxos.

**Return**
UTXO’s per address

**store_address** *(address, last_block=None, balance=0, n_utxos=None, txs_complete=False, last_txid=None)*
Store address information in cache

**Param**
- **address** *(str)* – Address string
- **last_block** *(int)* – Number or last block retrieved from service provider. For instance if address contains a large number of transactions and they will be retrieved in more then one request.
- **balance** *(int)* – Total balance of address in sathosis, or smallest network denominator
- **n_utxos** *(int)* – Total number of UTXO’s for this address
- **txs_complete** *(bool)* – True if all transactions for this address are added to cache
- **last_txid** *(bytes)* – Transaction ID of last transaction downloaded from blockchain
store_block(block)
Store block in cache database

Parameters block (Block) – Block

Returns

store_blockcount(blockcount)
Store network blockcount in cache for 60 seconds

Parameters blockcount (int, str) – Number of latest block

Returns

store_estimated_fee(blocks, fee)
Store estimated fee retrieved from service providers in cache.

Parameters
• blocks (int) – Confirmation within x blocks
• fee (int) – Estimated fee in Sathosis

Returns

store_transaction(t, order_n=None, commit=True)
Store transaction in cache. Use order number to determine order in a block

Parameters
• t (Transaction) – Transaction
• order_n (int) – Order in block
• commit – Commit transaction to database. Default is True. Can be disabled if a larger number of transactions are added to cache, so you can commit outside this method.

Returns

class bitcoinlib.services.services.Service(network='bitcoin',
min_providers=1,
max_providers=1,
providers=None,
timeout=5,
cache_uri=None,
ignore_priority=False,
exclude_providers=None,
max_errors=5)

Bases: object

Class to connect to various cryptocurrency service providers. Use to receive network and blockchain information, get specific transaction information, current network fees or push a raw transaction.

The Service class connects to 1 or more service providers at random to retrieve or send information. If a service providers fails to correctly respond the Service class will try another available provider.

Open a service object for the specified network. By default the object connect to 1 service provider, but you can specify a list of providers or a minimum or maximum number of providers.

Parameters
• network (str, Network) – Specify network used
• min_providers (int) – Minimum number of providers to connect to. Default is 1. Use for instance to receive fee information from a number of providers and calculate the average fee.
• max_providers (int) – Maximum number of providers to connect to. Default is 1.
• providers (list of str) – List of providers to connect to. Default is all providers and select a provider at random.
• **timeout** *(int)* – Timeout for web requests. Leave empty to use default from config settings

• **cache_uri** *(str)* – Database to use for caching

• **ignore_priority** *(bool)* – Ignores provider priority if set to True. Could be used for unit testing, so no providers are missed when testing. Default is False

• **exclude_providers** *(list of str)* – Exclude providers in this list, can be used when problems with certain providers arise.

**blockcount()**

Get latest block number: The block number of last block in longest chain on the Blockchain.

Block count is cached for BLOCK_COUNT_CACHE_TIME seconds to avoid to many calls to service providers.

Return **int**

**estimatefee** *(blocks=3)*

Estimate fee per kilobyte for a transaction for this network with expected confirmation within a certain amount of blocks

Parameters **blocks** *(int)* – Expectation confirmation time in blocks. Default is 3.

Return **int** Fee in smallest network denominator (satoshi)

**getbalance** *(addresslist, addresses_per_request=5)*

Get total balance for address or list of addresses

Parameters

• **addresslist** *(list, str)* – Address or list of addresses

• **addresses_per_request** *(int)* – Maximum number of addresses per request. Default is 5. Use lower setting when you experience timeouts or service request errors, or higher when possible.

Return **dict** Balance per address

**getblock** *(blockid, parse_transactions=True, page=1, limit=None)*

Get block with specified block height or block hash from service providers.

If parse_transaction is set to True a list of Transaction object will be returned otherwise a list of transaction ID’s.

Some providers require 1 or 2 extra request per transaction, so to avoid timeouts or rate limiting errors you can specify a page and limit for the transaction. For instance with page=2, limit=4 only transaction 5 to 8 are returned in the Blocks’s ‘transaction’ attribute.

If you only use a local bcoin or bitcoind provider, make sure you set the limit to maximum (i.e. 9999) because all transactions are already downloaded when fetching the block.

```python
>>> from bitcoinlib.services.services import Service
>>> srv = Service()
>>> b = srv.getblock(0)
>>> b
<Block(000000000019d6689c085ae165831e934ff763ae46a2a6c172b3f1b60a8ce26f, 0,
→transactions: 1)>
```

Parameters

• **blockid** *(str, int)* – Hash or block height of block
- **parse_transactions**(bool) – Return Transaction objects or just transaction ID’s. Default is return txids.
- **page**(int) – Page number of transaction paging. Default is start from the beginning: 1
- **limit**(int) – Maximum amount of transaction to return. Default is 10 is parse transaction is enabled, otherwise returns all txid’s (9999)

**Return Block**

**getcacheaddressinfo**(address)
Get address information from cache. I.e. balance, number of transactions, number of utox’s, etc
Cache will only be filled after all transactions for a specific address are retrieved (with gettransactions ie)

**Parameters**
- **address**(str) – address string

**Return**
- dict

**getinfo**( )
Returns info about current network. Such as difficulty, latest block, mempool size and network hashrate.

**Return**
- dict

**getinputvalues**(t)
Retrieve values for transaction inputs for given Transaction.
Raw transactions as stored on the blockchain do not contain the input values but only the previous transaction hash and index number. This method retrieves the previous transaction and reads the value.

**Parameters**
- **t**(Transaction) – Transaction

**Return**
- Transaction

**getrawblock**(blockid)
Get raw block as hexadecimal string for block with specified hash or block height.
Not many providers offer this option, and it can be slow, so it is advised to use a local client such as bitcoind.

**Parameters**
- **blockid**(str, int) – Block hash or block height

**Return**
- str

**getrawtransaction**(txid)
Get a raw transaction by its transaction hash

**Parameters**
- **txid**(str) – Transaction identification hash

**Return**
- str Raw transaction as hexstring

**gettransaction**(txid)
Get a transaction by its transaction hash txos. Convert to Bitcoinlib transaction object.

**Parameters**
- **txid**(str) – Transaction identification hash

**Return Transaction**
- A single transaction object

**gettransactions**(address, after_txid='', limit=20)
Get all transactions for specified address.
Sorted from old to new, so transactions with highest number of confirmations first.

**Parameters**
- **address**(str) – Address string
• **after_txdid (str)** – Transaction ID of last known transaction. Only check for transactions after given tx id. Default: Leave empty to return all transaction. If used only provide a single address

• **limit (int)** – Maximum number of transactions to return

**Return list**  List of Transaction objects

**getutxos (address, after_txdid='', limit=20)**
Get list of unspent outputs (UTXO’s) for specified address.
Sorted from old to new, so highest number of confirmations first.

**Parameters**

• **address (str)** – Address string

• **after_txdid (str)** – Transaction ID of last known transaction. Only check for utxos after given tx id. Default: Leave empty to return all utxos.

• **limit (int)** – Maximum number of utxo’s to return

**Return dict**  UTXO’s per address

**isspent (txid, output_n)**
Check if the output with provided transaction ID and output number is spent.

**Parameters**

• **txid (str)** – Transaction ID hex

• **output_n (int)** – Output number

**Return bool**

**mempool (txid='')**
Get list of all transaction IDs in the current mempool
A full list of transactions ID’s will only be returned if a bcoin or bitcoind client is available. Otherwise specify the txid option to verify if a transaction is added to the mempool.

**Parameters**  **txid (str)** – Check if transaction with this hash exists in memory pool

**Return list**

**sendrawtransaction (rawtx)**
Push a raw transaction to the network

**Parameters**  **rawtx (str)** – Raw transaction as hexstring or bytes

**Return dict**  Send transaction result

**exception bitcoinlib.services.services.ServiceError (msg='')**
Bases: Exception
8.15 bitcoinlib.services package

8.15.1 Submodules

8.15.1.1 bitcoinlib.services.authproxy module

Copyright 2011 Jeff Garzik

AuthServiceProxy has the following improvements over python-jsonrpc's ServiceProxy class:

- HTTP connections persist for the life of the AuthServiceProxy object (if server supports HTTP/1.1)
- sends protocol ‘version’, per JSON-RPC 1.1
- sends proper, incrementing ‘id’
- sends Basic HTTP authentication headers
- parses all JSON numbers that look like floats as Decimal
- uses standard Python json lib

Previous copyright, from python-jsonrpc/jsonrpc/proxy.py:

Copyright (c) 2007 Jan-Klaas Kollhof

This file is part of jsonrpc.

jsonrpc is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This software is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this software; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

```python
class bitcoinlib.services.authproxy.AuthServiceProxy(service_url, service_name=None, timeout=30, connection=None)

Bases: object

batch_(rpc_calls)

bitcoinlib.services.authproxy.EncodeDecimal(o)

exception bitcoinlib.services.authproxy.JSONRPCException(rpc_error)
    Bases: Exception
```
8.15.1.2 bitcoinlib.services.baseclient module

class bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

(network, provider, base_url, denominator, api_key='',
provider_coin_id='',
network_overrides=None,
timeout=5,
latest_block=None)

Bases: object

request (url_path, variables=None, method='get', secure=True, post_data='')

exception bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.ClientError (msg '')

Bases: Exception

8.15.1.3 bitcoinlib.services.bcoin module

class bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient

(network, base_url, denominator, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

Class to interact with Bcoin API

blockcount ()

compose_request (func, data='', parameter='', variables=None, method='get')

estimatefee (blocks)

getbalance (addresslist)

getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)

getinfo ()

getrawtransaction (txid)

gettransaction (txid)

gettransactions (address, after_txid='', limit=20)

getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=20)

isspent (txid, index)

mempool (txid '')

sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

8.15.1.4 bitcoinlib.services.bitaps module

class bitcoinlib.services.bitaps.BitapsClient

(network, base_url, denominator, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount ()

compose_request (category, command='', data='', variables=None, req_type='blockchain',
method='get')

getbalance (addresslist)

getrawtransaction (txid)

gettransaction (txid)

getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
8.15.1.5 bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind module

class bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient (network='bitcoin', base_url='', denominator=100000000, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

Class to interact with bitcoind, the Bitcoin daemon

Open connection to bitcoin node

Parameters

• network – Bitcoin mainnet or testnet. Default is bitcoin mainnet
• base_url – Connection URL in format http(s)://user:password@host:port.
• denominator – Denominator for this currency. Should be always 100000000 (satoshis) for bitcoin

Type str
Type str
Type str

blockcount ()

estimatego (blocks)

static from_config (configfile=None, network='bitcoin')

Read settings from bitcoind config file

Parameters

• configfile – Path to config file. Leave empty to look in default places
• network – Bitcoin mainnet or testnet. Default is bitcoin mainnet

Type str
Type str

Return BitcoindClient

gollect (blockid, parse_transactions=True, page=1, limit=None)

getinfo ()

getrawblock (blockid)

getransaction (txid)

gentransaction (txid)

isspent (txid, index)

mempool (txid="")

sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

exception bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.ConfigError (msg="")

Bases: Exception
class bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

Dummy service client for bitcoinlib test network. Only used for testing.
Does not make any connection to a service provider, so can be used offline.

blockcount()

estimafefee (blocks)
    Dummy estimate fee method for the bitcoinlib testnet.
    
    Parameters blocks (int) – Number of blocks
    
    Return int Fee as 100000 // number of blocks

getbalance (addresslist)
    Dummy getbalance method for bitcoinlib testnet
    
    Parameters addresslist (list) – List of addresses
    
    Return int

getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=10, utxos_per_address=2)
    Dummy method to retrieve UTXO’s. This method creates a new UTXO for each address provided out of
the testnet void, which can be used to create test transactions for the bitcoinlib testnet.

    Parameters
    • address (str) – Address string
    • after_txid (str) – Transaction ID of last known transaction. Only check for utxos
after given tx id. Default: Leave empty to return all utxos. If used only provide a single
address
    • limit (int) – Maximum number of utxo’s to return

    Return list The created UTXO set

mempool(txid='')

sendrawtransaction (rawtx)
    Dummy method to send transactions on the bitcoinlib testnet. The bitcoinlib testnet does not
exists, so it just returns the transaction hash.

    Parameters rawtx (bytes, str) – A raw transaction hash

    Return str Transaction hash
8.15.1.7 bitcoinlib.services.bitgo module

class bitcoinlib.services.bitgo.BitGoClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount ()
compose_request (category, data, cmd='', variables=None, method='get')
estimatefee (blocks)
getbalance (addresslist)
getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=20)

8.15.1.8 bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo module

class bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount ()
compose_request (cmd, parameter='', variables=None, method='get')
getbalance (addresslist)
getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
getinfo ()
getrawblock (blockid)
getrawtransaction (txid)
getransaction (txid, latest_block=None)
getransactions (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
mempool (txid='')

8.15.1.9 bitcoinlib.services.blockchair module

class bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount ()
    Get latest block number: The block number of last block in longest chain on the blockchain
    Return int
compose_request (command, query_vars=None, variables=None, data=None, offset=0, limit=100, method='get')
estimatefee (blocks)
getbalance (addresslist)
getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
getinfo()
getrawblock (blockid)
getrawtransaction (txid)
gettransaction (tx_id)
gettransactions (address, after_txid="", limit=20)
getutxos (address, after_txid="", limit=20)
isspent (txid, output_n)
mempool (txid="")
sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

8.15.1.10 bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher module

class bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher (network, base_url, denominator, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount ()
-compose_request (function, data, parameter="", variables=None, method='get')
estimatetfee (blocks)
-getbalance (addresslist)
-getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
getrawtransaction (txid)
-gettransaction (txid)
-gettransactions (address, after_txid="", limit=20)
getutxos (address, after_txid="", limit=20)
isspent (txid, output_n)
mempool (txid)
sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

8.15.1.11 bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer module

-class bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount ()
-compose_request (function, parameter="", parameter2="", variables=None, post_data="", method='get')
estimatetfee (blocks)
-getbalance (addresslist)
-getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
-getinfo ()

8.15. bitcoinlib.services package
getrawtransaction (txid)
gettransaction (txid)
gettransactions (address, after_txid=", limit=20)
getutxos (address, after_txid=", limit=20)
isspent (txid, output_n)
mempool (txid)
sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

8.15.1.12 bitcoinlib.services.blockstream module
class bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
    Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

    blockcount ()
    compose_request (function, data=", parameter=", parameter2=", variables=None, post_data=", method=’get’)
    estimatefee (blocks)
    getbalance (addresslist)
    getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
    getrawblock (blockid)
    getrawtransaction (txid)
    gettransaction (txid, blockcount=None)
    gettransactions (address, after_txid=", limit=20)
    getutxos (address, after_txid=", limit=20)
    isspent (txid, output_n)
    mempool (txid)
    sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

8.15.1.13 bitcoinlib.services.chainso module
class bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
    Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

    blockcount ()
    compose_request (function, data=", parameter=", variables=None, method=’get’)
    getbalance (addresslist)
    getblock (blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
    getinfo ()
    getrawtransaction (txid)
    gettransaction (txid, block_height=None)
gettransactions (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
mempool (txid)
sendrawtransaction (rawtx)

8.15.1.14 bitcoinlib.services.coinfees module

class bitcoinlib.services.coinfees.CoinfeesClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
    Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient
    compose_request (category, cmd, method='get')
estimatefee (blocks)

8.15.1.15 bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid module

class bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID (network, base_url, denominator, *args)
    Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient
    blockcount ()
    compose_request (func=None, path_type='api', variables=None, method='get')
    getbalance (addresslist)
    getrawtransaction (txid)
    gettransaction (txid)
    gettransactions (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
    getutxos (address, after_txid='', limit=20)
    mempool (txid)

8.15.1.16 bitcoinlib.services.dashd module

exception bitcoinlib.services.dashd.ConfigError (msg='')
    Bases: Exception

class bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient (network='dash', base_url='', denominator=100000000, *args)
    Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient
    Class to interact with dashd, the Dash deamon
    Open connection to dashcore node

    Parameters
    
    • network – Dash mainnet or testnet. Default is dash mainnet
    • base_url – Connection URL in format http(s)://user:password@host:port.
    • denominator – Denominator for this currency. Should be always 100000000 (satoshis) for Dash

    Type str
Type  str
Type  str

blockcount()

estimatefee(blocks)

static from_config(configfile=None, network='dash')

Read settings from dashd config file

Parameters

• configfile – Path to config file. Leave empty to look in default places
• network – Dash mainnet or testnet. Default is dash mainnet

Type  str
Type  str

Return DashdClient

getblock(blockid, parse_transactions=True, page=1, limit=None)
getinfo()
getrawblock(blockid)
getrawtransaction(txid)
getransaction(txid)
getutxos(address, after_txid='', limit=20)
isspent(txid, index)
sendrawtransaction(rawtx)

8.15.17 bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind module

exception bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.ConfigError(msg='')

Bases: Exception

class bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient(network='dogecoin',
    base_url='', denominator=100000000, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

Class to interact with dogecoind, the Dogecoin daemon

Open connection to dogecoind node

Parameters

• network – Dogecoin mainnet or testnet. Default is dogecoin mainnet
• base_url – Connection URL in format http(s)://user:password@host:port.
• denominator – Denominator for this currency. Should be always 100000000 (satoshis)
  for dogecoin

Type  str
Type  str
Type  str
blockcount()

estimatefee(blocks)

static from_config(configfile=None, network='dogecoin')

    Read settings from dogecoin config file

    Parameters

    • configfile – Path to config file. Leave empty to look in default places
    • network – Dogecoin mainnet or testnet. Default is dogecoin mainnet

    Type str
    Type str

    Return DogecoinClient

getinfo()

getrawtransaction(txid)

gettransaction(txid, block_height=None, get_input_values=True)

getutxos(address, after_txid='', max_txs=20)

mempool(txid='')

sendrawtransaction(rawtx)

8.15.1.18 bitcoinlib.services.insightdash module

class bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient(network, base_url, denominator, *args)

    Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

    blockcount()

    compose_request(category, data, cmd='', variables=None, method='get', offset=0)

    getbalance(addresslist)

    getblock(blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)

    getinfo()

    getrawtransaction(tx_id)

    gettransaction(tx_id)

    gettransactions(address, after_txid='', limit=20)

    getutxos(address, after_txid='', limit=20)

    isspent(txid, output_n)

    mempool(txid)

    sendrawtransaction(rawtx)
8.15.1.19 bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer module

class bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient (network, base_url, denominator, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount()
compose_request(category, data, cmd='', variables=None, method='get', offset=0)
getbalance(addresslist)
getblock(blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit)
getinfo()
getrawtransaction(tx_id)
gettransaction(tx_id)
gettransactions(address, after_txid='', limit=20)
getutxos(address, after_txid='', limit=20)
mempool(txid)
sendrawtransaction(rawtx)

8.15.1.20 bitcoinlib.services.litecoind module

exception bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.ConfigError (msg='')

Bases: Exception

class bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient (network='litecoin', base_url='', denominator=100000000, *args)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

Class to interact with litecoind, the Litecoin deamon

Open connection to litecoin node

Parameters

- network – Litecoin mainnet or testnet. Default is litecoin mainnet
- base_url – Connection URL in format http(s)://user:password@host:port.
- denominator – Denominator for this currency. Should be always 100000000 (satoshis) for litecoin

Type str
Type str
Type str
blockcount()
estimatefee \((blocks)\)

`static from_config` \((\text{configfile}=\text{None, network}='\text{litecoin}')\)

Read settings from litecoind config file

**Parameters**

- **configfile** – Path to config file. Leave empty to look in default places
- **network** – Litecoin mainnet or testnet. Default is litecoin mainnet

**Type**  \(\text{str}\)

**Return** LitecoindClient

getblock \((\text{blockid, parse_transactions}=\text{True, page}=1, \text{limit}=\text{None})\)

getinfo()

getrawblock \((\text{blockid})\)

getrawtransaction \((\text{txid})\)

gettransaction \((\text{txid})\)

getutxos \((\text{address, after_txid}=\text{"}, \text{limit}=20)\)

isspent \((\text{txid, index})\)

mempool \((\text{txid}=\text{"})\)

sendrawtransaction \((\text{rawtx})\)

### 8.15.1.21 bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio module

**class** bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient \((\text{network, base_url, denominator, *args})\)

Bases: bitcoinlib.services.baseclient.BaseClient

blockcount()

compose_request \((\text{category, data, cmd}='\text{"}, \text{variables}=\text{None, method}='\text{get}, \text{offset}=0)\)

getbalance \((\text{addresslist})\)

getblock \((\text{blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit})\)

getinfo()

getrawtransaction \((\text{tx_id})\)

gettransaction \((\text{tx_id})\)

gettransactions \((\text{address, after_txid}=\text{"}, \text{limit}=20)\)

getutxos \((\text{address, after_txid}=\text{"}, \text{limit}=20)\)

isspent \((\text{txid, output_n})\)

mempool \((\text{txid})\)

sendrawtransaction \((\text{rawtx})\)
8.15.1.22 `bitcoinlib.services.smartbit` module

class `bitcoinlib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient`:

    def blockcount(self):
        pass

    def compose_request(self, category, command='', data='', variables=None, req_type='blockchain', method='get'):
        pass

    def getbalance(self, addresslist):
        pass

    def getblock(self, blockid, parse_transactions, page, limit):
        pass

    def getrawtransaction(self, txid):
        pass

    def gettransaction(self, txid):
        pass

    def gettransactions(self, address, after_txid='', limit=20):
        pass

    def getutxos(self, address, after_txid='', limit=20):
        pass

    def isspent(self, txid, output_n):
        pass

    def mempool(self, txid):
        pass

    def sendrawtransaction(self, rawtx):

8.15.2 Module contents

8.16 `bitcoinlib.config` package

8.16.1 Submodules

8.16.1.1 `bitcoinlib.config.config` module

    def initialize_lib(self):
    
    def read_config(self):

8.16.1.2 `bitcoinlib.config.opcodes` module

    def opcode(self, name, as_bytes=True):
        Get integer or byte character value of OP code by name.

        Parameters:

        - `name` (str) – Name of OP code as defined in opcodenames
        - `as_bytes` (bool) – Return as byte or int? Default is bytes

        Return int, bytes
8.16.3 bitcoinlib.config.secp256k1 module

8.16.2 Module contents

8.17 bitcoinlib.db module

class bitcoinlib.db.Db(db_uri=None)
    Bases: object
    Bitcoinlib Database object used by Service() and HDWallet() class. Initialize database and open session when creating database object.
    Create new database if is doesn’t exist yet
    drop_db(yes_i_am_sure=False)

class bitcoinlib.db.DbConfig(**kwargs)
    Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
    BitcoinLib configuration variables
    A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
    Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
    Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.
    value

    variable

class bitcoinlib.db.DbKey(**kwargs)
    Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
    Database definitions for keys in Sqlalchemy format
    Part of a wallet, and used by transactions
    A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
    Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
    Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.
    account_id
        ID of account if key is part of a HD structure
    address
        Address representation of key. An cryptocurrency address is a hash of the public key
    address_index
        Index of address in HD key structure address level
    balance
        Total balance of UTXO’s linked to this key
    change
        Change or normal address: Normal=0, Change=1
    compressed
        Is key compressed or not. Default is True
**cosigner_id**
ID of cosigner, used if key is part of HD Wallet

**depth**
Depth of key if it is part of a HD structure. Depth=0 means masterkey, depth=1 are the masterkeys children.

**encoding**
Encoding used to represent address: base58 or bech32

**id**
Unique Key ID

**is_private**
Is key private or not?

**key_type**
Type of key: single, bip32 or multisig. Default is bip32

**latest_txid**
TxId of latest transaction downloaded from the blockchain

**multisig_children**
List of children keys

**multisig_parents**
List of parent keys

**name**
Key name string

**network**
DbNetwork object for this key

**network_name**
Name of key network, i.e. bitcoin, litecoin, dash

**parent_id**
Parent Key ID. Used in HD wallets

**path**
String of BIP-32 key path

**private**
Bytes representation of private key

**public**
Bytes representation of public key

**purpose**
Purpose ID, default is 44

**transaction_inputs**
All DbTransactionInput objects this key is part of

**transaction_outputs**
All DbTransactionOutput objects this key is part of

**used**
Has key already been used on the blockchain in as input or output? Default is False

**wallet**
Related Wallet object
wallet_id
   Wallet ID which contains this key

wif
   Public or private WIF (Wallet Import Format) representation

class bitcoinlib.db.DbKeyMultisigChildren(**kwargs)
   Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
   Use many-to-many relationship for multisig keys. A multisig keys contains 2 or more child keys and a child key can be used in more then one multisig key.
   A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
   Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
   Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.
    child_id
    key_order
    parent_id

class bitcoinlib.db.DbNetwork(**kwargs)
   Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
   Database definitions for networks in Sqlalchemy format
   Most network settings and variables can be found outside the database in the libraries configurations settings. Use the bitcoinlib/data/networks.json file to view and manage settings.
   A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
   Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
   Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.
    description
    name

class bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction(**kwargs)
   Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
   Database definitions for transactions in Sqlalchemy format
   Refers to 1 or more keys which can be part of a wallet
   A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
   Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
   Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.
    account_id
       ID of account
    block_height
       Number of block this transaction is included in
    coinbase
       Is True when this is a coinbase transaction, default is False
confirmations
Number of confirmation when this transaction is included in a block. Default is 0: unconfirmed

date
Date when transaction was confirmed and included in a block. Or when it was created when transaction is not send or confirmed

fee
Transaction fee

id
Unique transaction index for internal usage

input_total
Total value of the inputs of this transaction. Input total = Output total + fee. Default is 0

inputs
List of all inputs as DbTransactionInput objects

is_complete
Allow to store incomplete transactions, for instance if not all inputs are known when retrieving UTXO’s

locktime
Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime

network
Link to DbNetwork object

network_name
Blockchain network name of this transaction

output_total
Total value of the outputs of this transaction. Output total = Input total - fee

outputs
List of all outputs as DbTransactionOutput objects

raw
Raw transaction hexadecimal string. Transaction is included in raw format on the blockchain

size
Size of the raw transaction in bytes

status
Current status of transaction, can be one of the following: new’, ‘unconfirmed’, ‘confirmed’. Default is ‘new’

txid
Bytes representation of transaction ID

verified
Is transaction verified. Default is False

version
Transaction version. Default is 1 but some wallets use another version number

wallet
Link to Wallet object which contains this transaction

wallet_id
ID of wallet which contains this transaction
**witness_type**
Is this a legacy or segwit transaction?

**class** bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput(**kwargs)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
Transaction Input Table
Relates to Transaction table and Key table
A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

**address**
Address string of input, used if no key is associated. An cryptocurrency address is a hash of the public key or a redeemscript

**double_spend**
Indicates if a service provider tagged this transaction as double spend

**index_n**
Index number of transaction input

**key**
Related DbKey object

**key_id**
ID of key used in this input

**output_n**
Output_n of previous transaction output that is spent in this input

**prev_txid**
Transaction hash of previous transaction. Previous unspent outputs (UTXO) is spent in this input

**script**
Unlocking script to unlock previous locked output

**script_type**

**sequence**
Transaction sequence number. Used for timelock transaction inputs

**transaction**
Related DbTransaction object

**transaction_id**
Input is part of transaction with this ID

**value**
Value of transaction input

**witness_type**
Type of transaction, can be legacy, segwit or p2sh-segwit. Default is legacy

**class** bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionOutput(**kwargs)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
Transaction Output Table
Relates to Transaction and Key table

When spent is False output is considered an UTXO

A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.

Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in `kwargs`.

Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

- **address**
  - Address string of output, used if no key is associated. An cryptocurrency address is a hash of the public key or a redeemscript

- **key**
  - List of DbKey object used in this output

- **key_id**
  - ID of key used in this transaction output

- **output_n**
  - Sequence number of transaction output

- **script**
  - Locking script which locks transaction output

- **script_type**

- **spending_index_n**
  - Index number of transaction input which spends this output

- **spending_txid**
  - Transaction hash of input which spends this output

- **spent**
  - Indicated if output is already spent in another transaction

- **transaction**
  - Link to transaction object

- **transaction_id**
  - Transaction ID of parent transaction

- **value**
  - Total transaction output value

```python
class bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet(**kwargs)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base

Database definitions for wallets in Sqlalchemy format

Contains one or more keys.

A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.

Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in `kwargs`.

Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

- **children**
  - Wallet IDs of children wallets, used in multisig wallets
cosigner_id
    ID of cosigner of this wallet. Used in multisig wallets to differentiate between different wallets

default_account_id
    ID of default account for this wallet if multiple accounts are used

encoding
    Default encoding to use for address generation, i.e. base58 or bech32. Default is base58.

id
    Unique wallet ID

dependent

key_path
    Key path structure used in this wallet. Key path for multisig wallet, use to create your own non-standard
    key path. Key path must follow the following rules: * Path start with masterkey (m) and end with change
    /address_index * If accounts are used, the account level must be 3. I.e.: /purpose/coin_type/account/ *
    All keys must be hardened, except for change, address_index or cosigner_id Max length of path is 8 levels

keys
    Link to keys (DbKeys objects) in this wallet

main_key_id
    Masterkey ID for this wallet. All other keys are derived from the masterkey in a HD wallet bip32 wallet

multisig
    Indicates if wallet is a multisig wallet. Default is True

multisig_n_required
    Number of required signature for multisig, only used for multsigsignature master key

name
    Unique wallet name

network
    Link to DbNetwork object

network_name
    Name of network, i.e.: bitcoin, litcoin

owner
    Wallet owner

parent_id
    Wallet ID of parent wallet, used in multisig wallets

purpose
    Wallet purpose ID. BIP-44 purpose field, indicating which key-scheme is used default is 44

scheme
    Key structure type, can be BIP-32 or single

sort_keys
    Sort keys in multisig wallet

transactions
    Link to transaction (DbTransactions) in this wallet

witness_type
    Wallet witness type. Can be ‘legacy’, ‘segwit’ or ‘p2sh-segwit’. Default is legacy.

bitcoinlib.db.add_column (engine, table_name, column)
    Used to add new column to database with migration and update scripts

Parameters
• engine
• table_name
• column

Returns
bitcoinlib.db.compile_largebinary_mysql(type_, compiler, **kwargs)
bitcoinlib.db.db_update(db, version_db, code_version='0.5.1.post1')
bitcoinlib.db.db_update_version_id(db, version)

8.18 bitcoinlib.db_cache module

class bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCache(db_uri=None)
   Bases: object
   Cache Database object. Initialize database and open session when creating database object.
   Create new database if is doesn’t exist yet
   drop_db()

class bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress(**kwargs)
   Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
   Address Cache Table
   Stores transactions and unspent outputs (UTXO’s) per address
   A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
   Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in kwargs.
   Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.
   address
      Address string base32 or base58 encoded
   balance
      Total balance of UTXO’s linked to this key
   last_block
      Number of last updated block
   last_txid
      Transaction ID of latest transaction in cache
   n_txs
      Total number of transactions for this address
   n_utxos
      Total number of UTXO’s for this address
   network_name
      Blockchain network name of this transaction

class bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheBlock(**kwargs)
   Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
   Block Cache Table
Stores block headers
A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwarg.
Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in **kwargs**.
Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

**bits**
   Encoding for proof-of-work, used to determine target and difficulty

**block_hash**
   Hash of this block

**height**
   Height or sequence number for this block

**merkle_root**
   Merkle root used to validate transaction in block

**network_name**
   Blockchain network name

**nonce**
   Nonce (number used only once or n-once) is used to create different block hashes

**prev_block**
   Block hash of previous block

**time**
   Timestamp to indicated when block was created

**tx_count**
   Number of transactions included in this block

**version**
   Block version to specify which features are used (hex)

**Class**

```
bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransaction(**kwargs)
```

Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base

Transaction Cache Table
Database which stores transactions received from service providers as cache
A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwarg.
Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in **kwargs**.
Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

**block_height**
   Height of block this transaction is included in

**confirmations**
   Number of confirmation when this transaction is included in a block. Default is 0: unconfirmed

**date**
   Date when transaction was confirmed and included in a block

**fee**
   Transaction fee
**locktime**
Transaction level locktime. Locks the transaction until a specified block (value from 1 to 5 million) or until a certain time (Timestamp in seconds after 1-jan-1970). Default value is 0 for transactions without locktime.

**network_name**
Blockchain network name of this transaction

**nodes**
List of all inputs and outputs as DbCacheTransactionNode objects

**order_n**
Order of transaction in block

**txid**
Hexadecimal representation of transaction hash or transaction ID

**version**
Transaction version. Default is 1 but some wallets use another version number

**witness_type**
Transaction type enum: legacy or segwit

**class** bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransactionNode(**kwargs)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
Link table for cache transactions and addresses
A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.
Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in **kwargs**.
Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

**address**
Address string base32 or base58 encoded

**index_n**
Order of input/output in this transaction

**is_input**
True if input, False if output

**output_n**()

**prev_txid**()

**ref_index_n**
Index number of transaction input which spends this output

**ref_txid**
Transaction hash of input which spends this output

**script**
Locking or unlocking script

**sequence**
Transaction sequence number. Used for timelock transaction inputs

**spending_index_n**()

**spending_txid**()
spent
Is output spent?

transaction
Related transaction object

txid

txid

value
Value of transaction input

witnesses
Witnesses (signatures) used in Segwit transaction inputs

```python
class bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheVars(**kwargs)
Bases: sqlalchemy.ext.declarative.api.Base
```

Table to store various blockchain related variables

A simple constructor that allows initialization from kwargs.

Sets attributes on the constructed instance using the names and values in `kwargs`.

Only keys that are present as attributes of the instance’s class are allowed. These could be, for example, any mapped columns or relationships.

expires
Datetime value when variable expires

network_name
Blockchain network name of this transaction

type
Type of variable: int, string or float

value
Value of variable

varname
Variable unique name

```python
class bitcoinlib.db_cache.WitnessTypeTransactions(value)
Bases: enum.Enum
```

An enumeration.

legacy = 'legacy'
segwit = 'segwit'

---

### 8.19 Classes Overview

These are the main Bitcoinlib classes
BitcoinLib Main Classes

This is an overview of all BitcoinLib classes.
So most classes can be used individually and without database setup. The Wallet class needs a proper database setup and is dependent upon most other classes.
8.20 bitcoinlib

8.20.1 bitcoinlib package

8.20.1.1 Subpackages

bitcoinlib.tools package

Submodules

bitcoinlib.tools.clw module

bitcoinlib.tools.mnemonic_key_create module

bitcoinlib.tools.sign_raw module

bitcoinlib.tools.wallet_multisig_2of3 module

Module contents

8.20.1.2 Submodules

bitcoinlib.encoding module

exception bitcoinlib.encoding.EncodingError (msg="

Bases: Exception

Log and raise encoding errors

class bitcoinlib.encoding.Quantity (value, units='', precision=3)

Bases: object

Class to convert very large or very small numbers to a readable format.

Provided value is converted to number between 0 and 1000, and a metric prefix will be added.

>>> # Example - the Hashrate on 10th July 2020
>>> str(Quantity(122972532877979100000, 'H/s'))
'122.973 EH/s'

Convert given value to number between 0 and 1000 and determine metric prefix

Parameters

- value (int, float) – Value as integer in base 0
- units (str) – Base units, so ‘g’ for grams for instance
- precision (int) – Number of digits after the comma

bitcoinlib.encoding.addr_base58_to_pubkeyhash (address, as_hex=False)

Convert Base58 encoded address to public key hash

>>> addr_base58_to_pubkeyhash('142Zp9WZn9Fh4MV8F3H5Dv4Rbg7Ja1sPWZ', as_hex=True)
'21342f229392d7c9ed82c932916cee6517fbc9a2'
Parameters

- **address** *(str, bytes)* – Crypto currency address in base-58 format
- **as_hex** *(bool)* – Output as hexstring

Return bytes, str  Public Key Hash

bitcoinlib.encoding.**addr_bech32_to_pubkeyhash** *(bech, prefix=None, include_witver=False, as_hex=False)*

Decode bech32 / segwit address to public key hash

```python
>>> addr_bech32_to_pubkeyhash('bc1qy8qmc6262m68ny0ft1exs4h9pau8sgce3sf84', as_hex=True)
'21c1bc695a56f47991e95ff26856e50f78d3c118'
```

Validate the bech32 string, and determine HRP and data. Only standard data size of 20 and 32 bytes are excepted.

Parameters

- **bech** *(str)* – Bech32 address to convert
- **prefix** *(str)* – Address prefix called Human-readable part. Default is None and tries to derive prefix, for bitcoin specify ‘bc’ and for bitcoin testnet ‘tb’
- **include_witver** *(bool)* – Include witness version in output? Default is False
- **as_hex** *(bool)* – Output public key hash as hex or bytes. Default is False

Return str  Public Key Hash

bitcoinlib.encoding.**addr_to_pubkeyhash** *(address, as_hex=False, encoding=None)*

Convert base58 or bech32 address to public key hash

Wrapper for the **addr_base58_to_pubkeyhash()** and **addr_bech32_to_pubkeyhash()** method

Parameters

- **address** *(str)* – Crypto currency address in base-58 format
- **as_hex** *(bool)* – Output as hexstring
- **encoding** *(str)* – Address encoding used: base58 or bech32. Default is base58. Try to derive from address if encoding=None is provided

Return bytes, str  public key hash

bitcoinlib.encoding.**bip38_decrypt** *(encrypted_privkey, passphrase)*

BIP0038 non-ec-multiply decryption. Returns WIF private key. Based on code from https://github.com/nomorecoin/python-bip38-testing This method is called by Key class init function when importing BIP0038 key.

Parameters

- **encrypted_privkey** *(str)* – Encrypted private key using WIF protected key format
- **passphrase** *(str)* – Required passphrase for decryption

Return tuple (bytes, bytes)  (Private Key bytes, 4 byte address hash for verification)

bitcoinlib.encoding.**bip38_encrypt** *(private_hex, address, passphrase, flagbyte=b'\xe0')*

BIP0038 non-ec-multiply encryption. Returns BIP0038 encrypted private key Based on code from https://github.com/nomorecoin/python-bip38-testing

Parameters

- **private_hex** *(str)* – Private key in hex format
• **address** *(str)* – Address string
• **passphrase** *(str)* – Required passphrase for encryption
• **flagbyte** *(bytes)* – Flagbyte prefix for WIF

**Return str** BIP38 passphrase encrypted private key

```python
bitcoinlib.encoding.change_base(chars, base_from, base_to, min_length=0, output_even=None, output_as_list=None)
```

Convert input chars from one numeric base to another. For instance from hexadecimal (base-16) to decimal (base-10)

From and to numeric base can be any base. If base is not found in definitions an array of index numbers will be returned

**Examples:**

```python
>>> change_base('FF', 16, 10)
255
>>> change_base('101', 2, 10)
5
```

Convert base-58 public WIF of a key to hexadecimal format

```python
>>> change_base('xpub661MyMwHqRbcFnbk13gaJba22ibnEdJ7S7KAMY99C4jBHMxWaCBSTrTinNTc9G5LTFTuQbLPWznx7y5yPTNEF9u8sB0519753a46e876388698a', 58, 16)
'0488b21e0000000000000000007d3cc6702f48bf618f3f14ccee5ee2caef3f70933345ee4710af6faa330cc7d503c045227451b3454ca8b6022b0f0155271d013b58d57d322fd05b519753a46e876388698a'
```

Convert base-58 address to public key hash: ‘00’ + length ‘21’ + 20 byte key

```python
>>> change_base('142Zp9WZn9Fh4MV8F3H5Dv4Rbg7Ja1sPWZ', 58, 16)
'0021342f229392d7c9ed82c932916cee6517fbc9a2487cd97a'
```

Convert to 2048-base, for example a Mnemonic word list. Will return a list of integers

```python
>>> change_base(100, 16, 2048)
[100]
```

**Parameters**

- **chars** *(any)* – Input string
- **base_from** *(int)* – Base number or name from input. For example 2 for binary, 10 for decimal and 16 for hexadecimal
- **base_to** *(int)* – Base number or name for output. For example 2 for binary, 10 for decimal and 16 for hexadecimal
- **min_length** *(int)* – Minimal output length. Required for decimal, advised for all output to avoid leading zeros conversion problems.
- **output_even** *(bool)* – Specify if output must contain a even number of characters. Sometimes handy for hex conversions.
- **output_as_list** *(bool)* – Always output as list instead of string.

**Return str, list** Base converted input as string or list.
bitcoinlib.encoding.convert_der_sig(signature, as_hex=True)

Extract content from DER encoded string: Convert DER encoded signature to signature string.

Parameters

- **signature (bytes)** – DER signature
- **as_hex (bool)** – Output as hexstring

Return bytes, str  Signature

bitcoinlib.encoding.convertbits(data, frombits, tobits, pad=True)

‘General power-of-2 base conversion’

Source: https://github.com/sipa/bech32/tree/master/ref/python

Parameters

- **data (list)** – Data values to convert
- **frombits (int)** – Number of bits in source data
- **tobits (int)** – Number of bits in result data
- **pad (bool)** – Use padding zero’s or not. Default is True

Return list  Converted values

bitcoinlib.encoding.der_encode_sig(r, s)

Create DER encoded signature string with signature r and s value.

Parameters

- **r (int)** – r value of signature
- **s (int)** – s value of signature

Return bytes

bitcoinlib.encoding.double_sha256(string, as_hex=False)

Get double SHA256 hash of string

Parameters

- **string (bytes)** – String to be hashed
- **as_hex (bool)** – Return value as hexadecimal string. Default is False

Return bytes, str

bitcoinlib.encoding.hash160(string)

Creates a RIPEMD-160 + SHA256 hash of the input string

Parameters  string (bytes) – Script

Return bytes  RIPEMD-160 hash of script

bitcoinlib.encoding.int_to_varbyteint(inp)

Convert integer to CompactSize Variable length integer in byte format.

See https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Protocol_documentation#Variable_length_integer for specification

```python
>>> int_to_varbyteint(10000).hex()
'fd1027'
```

Parameters  **inp (int)** – Integer to convert

Returns  byteint: 1-9 byte representation as integer
Bitcoinlib Documentation, Release 0.5.1

bitcoinlib.encoding.normalize_string(string)

Normalize a string to the default NFKD unicode format. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicode_equivalence#Normalization

Parameters string(bytes, str) – string value

Returns string

bitcoinlib.encoding.normalize_var(var, base=256)

For Python 2 convert variable to string
For Python 3 convert to bytes
Convert decimals to integer type

Parameters
  • var(str, byte) – input variable in any format
  • base(int) – specify variable format, i.e. 10 for decimal, 16 for hex

Returns Normalized var in string for Python 2, bytes for Python 3, decimal for base10

bitcoinlib.encoding.pubkeyhash_to_addr(pubkeyhash, prefix=None, encoding='base58')

Convert public key hash to base58 encoded address
Wrapper for the pubkeyhash_to_addr_base58() and pubkeyhash_to_addr_bech32() method

Parameters
  • pubkeyhash(bytes, str) – Public key hash
  • prefix(str, bytes) – Prefix version byte of network, default is bitcoin ‘
  • encoding(str) – Encoding of address to calculate: base58 or bech32. Default is base58

Returns str Base58 or bech32 encoded address

bitcoinlib.encoding.pubkeyhash_to_addr_base58(pubkeyhash, prefix=b’\x00’)

Convert public key hash to base58 encoded address

>>> pubkeyhash_to_addr_base58('21342f229392d7c9ed82c932916cee6517fbc9a2')
'142Zp9WZn9Fh4MV8F3H5Dv4Rbg7Ja1sFWZ'

Parameters
  • pubkeyhash(bytes, str) – Public key hash
  • prefix(str, bytes) – Prefix version byte of network, default is bitcoin ‘

Returns str Base-58 encoded address

bitcoinlib.encoding.pubkeyhash_to_addr_bech32(pubkeyhash, prefix='bc', witver=0, separator='1')

Encode public key hash as bech32 encoded (segwit) address

>>> pubkeyhash_to_addr_bech32('21c1bc695a56f47991e95ff26856e50f78d3c118')
'bc1qy8qmc626m68ny0ft1exs4h9pau08sgce3sf84'

Format of address is prefix/hrp + seperator + bech32 address + checksum
For more information see BIP173 proposal at https://github.com/bitcoin/bips/blob/master/bip-0173.mediawiki

Parameters
  • pubkeyhash(str, bytes) – Public key hash
• **prefix** (*str*) – Address prefix or Human-readable part. Default is ‘bc’ an abbreviation of Bitcoin. Use ‘tb’ for testnet.
• **witver** (*int*) – Witness version between 0 and 16
• **separator** (*str*) – Separator char between hrp and data, should always be left to ‘1’ otherwise its not standard.

**Return** str  Bech32 encoded address

```
bitcoinlib.encoding.to_bytes(*string, unhexlify=True*)
```

Convert string, hexadecimal string to bytes

**Parameters**

• **string** (*str, bytes*) – String to convert
• **unhexlify** (*bool*) – Try to unhexlify hexstring

**Returns** Bytes var

```
bitcoinlib.encoding.to_hexstring(*string*)
```

Convert bytes, string to a hexadecimal string. Use instead of built-in hex() method if format of input string is not known.

```
>>> to_hexstring(b'\x12\xaad\n')
'12aadd'
```

**Parameters** string (*bytes, str*) – Variable to convert to hex string

**Returns** hexstring

```
bitcoinlib.encoding.varbyteint_to_int(*byteint*)
```

Convert CompactSize Variable length integer in byte format to integer.

See https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Protocol_documentation#Variable_length_integer for specification

```
>>> varbyteint_to_int(bytes.fromhex('fd1027'))
(10000, 3)
```

**Parameters** byteint (*bytes, list*) – 1-9 byte representation

**Return** (int, int) tuple wit converted integer and size

```
bitcoinlib.encoding.varstr(*string*)
```

Convert string to variably sized string: Bytestring preceded with length byte

```
>>> varstr(to_bytes('5468697320737472696e67206861732061206c656e677468206f66203330 ...
˓
→')).hex()
'1e5468697320737472696e67206861732061206c656e677468206f66203330'
```

**Parameters** string (*bytes, str*) – String input

**Return** bytes  varstring
**bitcoinlib.main module**

```python
def bitcoinlib.main.deprecated(func)
    This is a decorator which can be used to mark functions as deprecated. It will result in a warning being emitted when the function is used.
```

```python
def bitcoinlib.main.get_encoding_from_witness(witness_type=None)
    Derive address encoding (base58 or bech32) from transaction witness type.
    Returns ‘base58’ for legacy and p2sh-segwit witness type and ‘bech32’ for segwit
    Parameters witness_type (str) – Witness type: legacy, p2sh-segwit or segwit
    Return str
```

```python
def bitcoinlib.main.script_type_default(witness_type=None, multisig=False, locking_script=False)
    Determine default script type for provided witness type and key type combination used in this library.
    >>> script_type_default('segwit', locking_script=True)
    'p2wpkh'
    Parameters
    • witness_type (str) – Witness type used: standard, p2sh-segwit or segwit
    • multisig (bool) – Multi-signature key or not, default is False
    • locking_script (bool) – Limit search to locking_script. Specify False for locking scripts and True for unlocking scripts
    Return str Default script type
```

### 8.20.1.3 Module contents

### 8.21 Script types

This is an overview script types used in transaction Input and Outputs.

They are defined in main.py

#### 8.21.1 Locking scripts

Scripts lock funds in transaction outputs (UTXO’s). Also called ScriptSig.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lock Script</th>
<th>Script to Unlock</th>
<th>Encoding</th>
<th>Key type / Script</th>
<th>Prefix BTC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p2pkh</td>
<td>Pay to Public Key Hash</td>
<td>base58</td>
<td>Public key hash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2sh</td>
<td>Pay to Script Hash</td>
<td>base58</td>
<td>Redeemscript hash</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2wpkh</td>
<td>Pay to Wallet Pub Key Hash</td>
<td>bech32</td>
<td>Public key hash</td>
<td>bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2wsh</td>
<td>Pay to Wallet Script Hash</td>
<td>bech32</td>
<td>Redeemscript hash</td>
<td>bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multisig</td>
<td>Multisig Script</td>
<td>base58</td>
<td>Multisig script</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pubkey</td>
<td>Public Key (obsolete)</td>
<td>base58</td>
<td>Public Key</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nulldata</td>
<td>Nulldata</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>OP_RETURN script</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.21.2 Unlocking scripts

Scripts used in transaction inputs to unlock funds from previous outputs. Also called ScriptPubKey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locking sc.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Unlocks</th>
<th>Key type / Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sig_pubkey</td>
<td>Signature, Public Key</td>
<td>p2pkh</td>
<td>Sign. + Public key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2sh_multisig</td>
<td>Pay to Script Hash</td>
<td>p2sh, multisig</td>
<td>Multisig + Redeemscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2sh_p2wpkh</td>
<td>Pay to Wallet Pub Key Hash</td>
<td>p2wpkh</td>
<td>PK Hash + Redeemscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2sh_p2wsh</td>
<td>Multisig script</td>
<td>p2wsh</td>
<td>Redeemscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signature</td>
<td>Sig for public key (old)</td>
<td>pubkey</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.21.3 Bitcoinlib script support

The ‘pubkey’ lockscript and ‘signature’ unlocking script are ancient and not supported by BitcoinLib at the moment. Using different encodings for addresses then the one listed in the Locking Script table is possible but not advised: It is not standard and not sufficiently tested.
This library is still in development, please use at your own risk and test sufficiently before using it in a production environment.
CHAPTER TEN

SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW

BitcoinLib Main Classes

- HDKey
- Mnemonic
- Transaction
- Services
- HDWallet
- database classes
CHAPTER

ELEVEN

INDICES AND TABLES

• genindex
• modindex
• search
b
bitcoinlib, 126
bitcoinlib.blocks, 81
bitcoinlib.config, 107
bitcoinlib.config.config, 106
bitcoinlib.config.opcodes, 106
bitcoinlib.config.secp256k1, 107
bitcoinlib.db, 107
bitcoinlib.db_cache, 114
bitcoinlib.encoding, 120
bitcoinlib.keys, 28
bitcoinlib.main, 126
bitcoinlib.mnemonic, 76
bitcoinlib.networks, 78
bitcoinlib.services, 106
bitcoinlib.services.authproxy, 94
bitcoinlib.services.baseclient, 95
bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind, 95
bitcoinlib.services.bitaps, 95
bitcoinlib.services.bitgo, 98
bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo, 98
bitcoinlib.services.blockchair, 98
bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher, 99
bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer, 99
bitcoinlib.services.blockstream, 100
bitcoinlib.services.chainso, 100
bitcoinlib.services.coinfees, 101
bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid, 101
bitcoinlib.services.dashd, 101
bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind, 102
bitcoinlib.services.insightdash, 103
bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer, 104
bitcoinlib.services.litecoind, 104
bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio, 105
bitcoinlib.services.services, 87
bitcoinlib.services.smartbit, 106
bitcoinlib.tools, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.clw, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.mnemonic_key_create, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.sign_raw, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.wallet_multisig_2of3, 120
bitcoinlib.transactions, 44
bitcoinlib.values, 84
bitcoinlib.wALLETS, 53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>account() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute)</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accounts() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_column() (in module bitcoinlib.db)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_input() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_output() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addr_base58_to_pubkeyhash() (in module bitcoinlib.encoding)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addr_bech32_to_pubkeyhash() (in module bitcoinlib.encoding)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addr_convert() (in module bitcoinlib.keys)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addr_to_pubkeyhash() (in module bitcoinlib.encoding)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput attribute)</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionOutput attribute)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress attribute)</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransactionNode attribute)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address (class in bitcoinlib.keys)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key method)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_index (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_obj() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key property)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address_uncompressed() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key method)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addresslist() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_der_encoded() (bitcoinlib.keys.Signature method)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.blocks.Block method)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.Address method)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key method)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Input method)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Output method)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletKey method)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.Address method)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key method)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_dict() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_json() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuthServiceProxy (class in bitcoinlib.services.authproxy)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>balance (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress attribute)</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance() (bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletKey method)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance_update_from_serviceprovider() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaseClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.baseclient)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batch_() (bitcoinlib.services.authproxy.AuthServiceProxy method)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BcoinClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.bcoin)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bip38_decrypt() (in module bitcoinlib.bcoin)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bip38_encrypt() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bip38_encrypt() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key method)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bip38_encrypt() (in module bitcoinlib.encoding)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BitapsClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.bitaps)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BitcoindClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitcoinlib module</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitcoinlib.blocks module</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitcoinlib.config</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
module, 107
bitcoinlib.config.config module, 106
bitcoinlib.config.opcodes module, 106
bitcoinlib.config.secp256k1 module, 107
bitcoinlib.db module, 107
bitcoinlib.db_cache module, 114
bitcoinlib.encoding module, 120
bitcoinlib.keys module, 28
bitcoinlib.main module, 126
bitcoinlib.mnemonic module, 76
bitcoinlib.networks module, 78
bitcoinlib.services module, 106
bitcoinlib.services.authproxy module, 94
bitcoinlib.services.baseclient module, 95
bitcoinlib.services.bcoin module, 95
bitcoinlib.services.bitaps module, 95
bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind module, 96
bitcoinlib.services.bitcoindtest module, 97
bitcoinlib.services.bitgo module, 98
bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo module, 98
bitcoinlib.services.blockchair module, 98
bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher module, 99
bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer module, 99
bitcoinlib.services.blockstream module, 100
bitcoinlib.services.chainso module, 100
bitcoinlib.services.coinfees module, 101
bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid module, 101
bitcoinlib.services.dashd module, 101
bitcoinlib.services.dogecoin module, 102
bitcoinlib.services.insightdash module, 103
bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer module, 104
bitcoinlib.services.litecoind module, 104
bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio module, 105
bitcoinlib.services.services module, 87
bitcoinlib.services.smartbit module, 106
bitcoinlib.tools module, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.clw module, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.mnemonic_key_create module, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.sign_raw module, 120
bitcoinlib.tools.wallet_multisig_2of3 module, 120
bitcoinlib.transactions module, 44
bitcoinlib.values module, 84
bitcoinlib.wallets module, 53
BitcoinLibTestClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.bitcoindtest), 97
BitGoClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.bitgo), 98
bits (bitcoind.db_cache.DbCacheBlock attribute), 115
BKeyError, 30
Block (class in bitcoinlib.blocks), 81
block_hash (bitcoind.db_cache.DbCacheBlock attribute), 115
block_height (bitcoind.db.DbTransaction attribute), 109
block_height (bitcoind.db_cache.DbCacheTransaction attribute), 115
BlockchainInfoClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo), 98
BlockChairClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.blockchair), 98
blockcount () (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
blockcount () (bitcoinlib.services.bitaps.BitapsClient method), 95
blockcount () (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method),
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestCategory method), 97
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.bitgo.BitGoClient method), 98
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 98
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 99
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.dash.DashClient method), 102
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 102
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockExplorerClient method), 104
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 104
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 91
blockcount() (bitcoinlib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106
BlockCypher (class in bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher), 99
BlocksmurferClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer), 99
BlockstreamClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.blockstream), 100
bytes() (bitcoinlib.keys.Signature method), 39

C
Cache (class in bitcoinlib.services.services), 87
cache_enabled() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
calc_weight_units() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method), 49
calculate_fee() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method), 49
check_proofs_of_work() (bitcoinlib.blocks.Block method), 82
checksum() (bitcoinlib.mnemonic.Mnemonic static method), 76
child_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbKeyMultisigChildren attribute), 109
child_private() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method), 32
child_public() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method), 32
children (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 112
ClientError, 95
coinbase (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 109
CoinfeesClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.coinfees), 101
commit() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
compile_largebinary_mysql() (in module bitcoinglib.db), 114
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.bitaps.BitapsClient method), 95
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.bitgo.BitGoClient method), 98
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 98
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockcypherClient method), 99
compose_request() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 99
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestClient method), 97
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.bitgo.BitGoClient method), 98
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 98
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 99
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.coinfees.CoinfeesClient method), 101
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient method), 102
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 104
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
estimatefee() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 91
expires (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheVars attribute), 117
export() (bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletTransaction method), 74

F
fee (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 110
fee (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransaction attribute), 115
fingerprint() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey property), 32
from_config() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient static method), 96
from_config() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient static method), 102
from_config() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient static method), 103
from_config() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient static method), 104
from_key() (bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletKey static method), 72
from_passphrase() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey static method), 32
from_raw() (bitcoinlib.blocks.Block class method), 82
from_satoshi() (bitcoinlib.values.Value class method), 85
from_seed() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey static method), 33
from_str() (bitcoinlib.keys.Signature static method), 39
from_transaction() (bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletTransaction class method), 74
from_txid() (bitcoinlib.wallets.WalletTransaction class method), 74

G
generate() (bitcoinlib.mnemonic.Mnemonic method), 77
get_encoding_from_witness() (in module bitcoinlib.main), 126
generate() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 56
generate() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 56
get_keys() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 57
get_keys() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 57
get_keys() (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 57
get_unlocking_script_type() (in module bitcoinlib.transactions), 51
getaddress() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.bitaps.BitapsClient method), 95
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestClient method), 97
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.bitgo.BitGoClient method), 98
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestClient method), 97
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 99

Index 141
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 105
getbalance() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 91
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 98
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 99
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient method), 102
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getblock() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 91
getblocktransactions() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getblocktransactions() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
getblocktransactions() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getblocktransactions() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 98
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 99
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient method), 102
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getinfo() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
getinputvalues() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 92
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient method), 102
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashClient method), 102
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
getrawblock() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bitaps.BitapsClient method), 95
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashClient method), 102
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
getrawtransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashClient method), 102
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 92
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 100
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashClient method), 102
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
gettransaction() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Cache method), 88
lib.services.services.Service method), 92
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.bitaps.BitapsClient method), 95
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestClient method), 97
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.bitgo.BitGoClient method), 98
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 101
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.dashd.DashdClient method), 102
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.dogecoind.DogecoindClient method), 103
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 104
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.services.Cache method), 89
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.services.Service method), 93
gettransactions() (bitcoin-lib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106
hash160() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key property), 37
hash160() (in module bitcoinlib.encoding), 123
hashed_data() (bitcoinlib.keys.Address property), 29
HDKey (class in bitcoinlib.keys), 30
height (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheBlock attribute), 115
hex() (bitcoinlib.keys.Signature method), 40
id (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108
id (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 110
id (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113
import_address() (bitcoinlib.keys.Address class method), 29
import_key() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 57
import_master_key() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 58
import_raw() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction static method), 49
index_n (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput attribute), 111
index_n (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransactionNode attribute), 116
info() (bitcoinlib.keys.HDKey method), 33
info() (bitcoinlib.keys.Key method), 37
info() (bitcoinlib.transactions.Transaction method), 49
info() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 58
info() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.WalletTransaction method), 74
initialize_lib() (in module bitcoinlib.config.config), 106
Input (class in bitcoinlib.transactions), 44
input_total (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 110
inputs (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 110
InsightDashClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.insightdash), 103
int_to_varbyteint() (in module bitcoinlib.encoding), 123
is_complete (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 110
is_input (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransactionNode attribute), 116
is_private (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.bcoin.BcoinClient method), 95
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.dashd.DashdClient method), 102
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.insightdash.InsightDashClient method), 103
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 93
isspent() (bitcoinlib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106
J
JSONRPCException, 94
K
key (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput attribute), 111
key (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionOutput attribute), 112
Key (class in bitcoinlib.keys), 36
key() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 58
key() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.WalletKey method), 73
key_for_path() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 58
key_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput attribute), 111
key_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionOutput attribute), 112
key_order (bitcoinlib.db.DbKeyMultisigChildren attribute), 109
key_path (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113
key_type (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108
keys (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113
keys() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 59
keys_accounts() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 59
keys_address_change() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 60
keys_address_payment() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 60
keys_addresses() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 60
keys_networks() (bitcoinlib.walle.ts.Wallet method), 61
L
last_block (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress attribute), 114
last_txid (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress attribute), 114
last_txid (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108
legacy (bitcoinlib.db_cache.WitnessTypeTransactions attribute), 117
LitecoinBlockexplorerClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.litecoindblockexplorer), 104
LitecoindClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.litecoind), 104
LitecoreIOClient (class in bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio), 105
locktime (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransaction attribute), 110
locktime (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransaction attribute), 115

Index
| M | main_key_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind.BitcoindClient method), 96 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest.BitcoinLibTestClient method), 97 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo.BlockchainInfoClient method), 98 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.blockchair.BlockChairClient method), 99 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher.BlockCypher method), 99 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer.BlocksmurferClient method), 100 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.blockstream.BlockstreamClient method), 100 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.chainso.ChainSo method), 101 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid.CryptoID method), 101 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.bitgo.BitgoClient method), 98 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer.LitecoinBlockexplorerClient method), 103 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoind.LitecoindClient method), 105 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio.LitecoreIOClient method), 105 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.services.Service method), 93 |
| M | mempool() (bitcoinlib.services.smartbit.SmartbitClient method), 106 |
| M | merkle_root (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheBlock attribute), 115 |
| M | Mnemonic (class in bitcoinlib.mnemonic), 76 |
| M | mod_sqrt() (in module bitcoinlib.keys), 42 |
| M | module bitcoinlib, 126 |
| M | bitcoinlib.blocks, 81 |
| M | bitcoinlib.config, 107 |
| M | bitcoinlib.config.config, 106 |
| M | bitcoinlib.config.opcodes, 106 |
| M | bitcoinlib.config.secp256k1, 107 |
| M | bitcoinlib.db, 107 |
| M | bitcoinlib.db_cache, 114 |
| M | bitcoinlib.encoding, 120 |
| M | bitcoinlib.keys, 28 |
| M | bitcoinlib.main, 126 |
| M | bitcoinlib.mnemonic, 76 |
| M | bitcoinlib.networks, 78 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services, 106 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.authproxy, 94 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.baseclient, 95 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.bcoind, 95 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.bitaps, 95 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.bitcoind, 96 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.bitcoinlibtest, 97 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.bitgo, 98 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.blockchaininfo, 98 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.blockchair, 98 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.blockcypher, 99 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.blocksmurfer, 99 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.blockstream, 100 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.chainso, 100 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.coinfees, 101 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.cryptoid, 101 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.dashd, 101 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.dogecoind, 102 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.insightdash, 103 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.litecoinblockexplorer, 104 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.litecoind, 104 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.litecoreio, 105 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.services, 87 |
| M | bitcoinlib.services.smartbit, 106 |
| M | bitcoinlib.tools, 120 |
| M | bitcoinlib.tools.clw, 120 |
| M | bitcoinlib.tools.mnemonic_key_create, 120 |
| M | bitcoinlib.tools.sign_raw, 120 |
| M | bitcoinlib.tools.wallet_multisig_2of3, 120 |
| M | bitcoinlib.transactions, 44 |
| M | bitcoinlib.values, 84 |
| M | bitcoinlib.wallets, 53 |
| M | multisig (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113 |
| M | multisig_children (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108 |
| M | multisig_n_required (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113 |
| M | multisig_parents (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108 |

| N | n_txs (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress attribute), 114 |
| N | n_utxos (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheAddress attribute), 114 |
| N | name (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108 |
| N | name (bitcoinlib.db.DbNetwork attribute), 109 |
| N | name (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113 |
| N | name () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet property), 61 |
Index
Index

149

T

target () (bitcoinlib.blocks.Block property), 83
target_hex () (bitcoinlib.blocks.Block property), 83
time (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheBlock attribute), 115
to_bytes () (bitcoinlib.values.Value method), 86
to_bytes () (in module bitcoinlib.encoding), 125
to_entropy () (bitcoinlib.mnemonic.Mnemonic method), 77

to_hex () (bitcoinlib.values.Value method), 87
to_hexstring () (in module bitcoinlib.encoding), 125
to_mnemonic () (bitcoinlib.mnemonic.Mnemonic method), 77
to_seed () (bitcoinlib.mnemonic.Mnemonic method), 77
transaction (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput attribute), 111
transaction (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionOutput attribute), 112
transaction (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheTransactionNode attribute), 117
Transaction (class in bitcoinlib.transactions), 46
transaction () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 67
transaction_create () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 67
transaction_deserialize () (in module bitcoinlib.transactions), 52
transaction_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionInput attribute), 111
transaction_id (bitcoinlib.db.DbTransactionOutput attribute), 112
transaction_import () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 68
transaction_import_raw () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 68
transaction_inputs (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108
transaction_last () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet attribute), 108
transaction_outputs (bitcoinlib.db.DbKey attribute), 108
transaction_spent () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet attribute), 68
transaction_update_spents () (in module bitcoinlib.transactions), 53
TransactionError, 51
transactions (bitcoinlib.db.DbWallet attribute), 113
transactions () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 68
transactions_export () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 69
transactions_full () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 69
transactions_update () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 69
transactions_update_by_txids () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 70
transactions_update_confirmations () (bitcoinlib.wallets.Wallet method), 70
tx_count (bitcoinlib.db_cache.DbCacheBlock attribute), 115

sign () (bitcoinlib.wal...