

Getting Started with BitVMX

A Practical Approach





What is BitVMX?

- Disputable Computation on Bitcoin
- Allows defining UTXO spend conditions based on program results
- Any program compiled into a RISC-V binary
- For example, a ZKP Groth16 verifier (but could be others)
- If all agree off-chain → Happy path (99% of the time)
- If not → On-chain dispute





Applications Using BitVMX

Union Bridge

- Decentralized bridge
- 1/n honest assumption
- Bridge BTC → RBTC (on the Rootstock
 L2 blockchain)

Cardinal

- o Bitcoin NFT/Ordinal DeFi mode
- 1/n honest assumption
- Allows to lock an ordinal and trade it on
- Cardano Blockchain
- Uses T.O.O.P to reduce the need for
- operator collateral



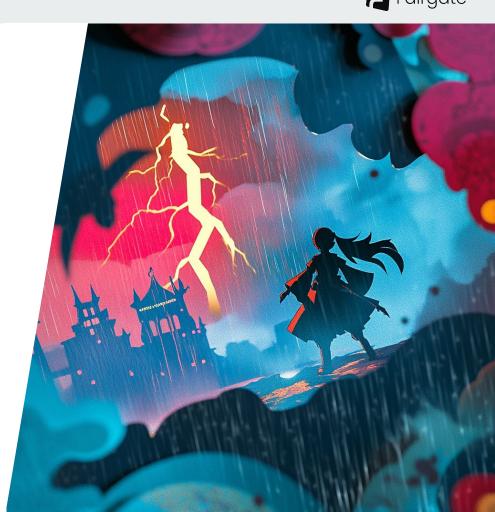


Hackathon





Berlin | October 2-4, 2025





BitVMX Track

The Lightning++ hackathon includes an optional BitVMX challenge with a **2,000,000 sats** prize!

Judges will primarily use the presentations to select winners with the following criteria:

- Routine Difficulty: Project idea, potential impact, ambition.
- Routine Execution: Achievement, what you actually built, does it work?.
- **General Effect**: Wow Factor, presentation, applicability to theme.





What can I do?

BitVMX lets you design **optimistic protocols** on Bitcoin. Perform computation off-chain and use Bitcoin L1 only for fraud proofs & settlement. For example:

- Trust-minimized **cross-chain bridges**, BitVMX verifies bridging logic between Bitcoin and another chain (e.g. RSK, ETH rollup).
- Bitcoin-native stablecoins or decentralized derivatives, BitVMX manages collateral,
 liquidation logic, and enforces mint/redeem rules.
- Verifiable games where moves occur off-chain but disputes are resolved on-chain.
- Tournaments and betting systems settling in BTC without trusted intermediaries.





Example App

Check out our example repo https://github.com/FairgateLabs/bitvmx-hackathon-games



It includes:

- Visual frontend to help understand the concept
- BitVMX-powered backend
- Documentation

You can learn more at our Knowledge Hub

Or talk to us directly at <u>BitVMX Devs Telegram</u>



Using BitVMX







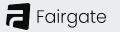


Communication

Message Broker (using Tarpc)

- Sends messages between internal and external BitVMX components
- TLS Encrypted
- Pinned Certificates for Client and Server
- Allow list
- Routing





Communication - Code Example

```
pub fn init broker(role: &str) -> Result<DualChannel> {
   let config = Config::new(Some(format!("config/{}.yaml", role)))?;
   let broker config = BrokerConfig::new(config.broker port, None);
   let bitvmx client = DualChannel::new(&broker config, L2 ID);
   Ok (bitvmx client)
let msg = IncomingBitVMXApiMessages::GetPubKey(funding public id, true)?;
bitvmx client.send(BITVMX ID, msg.to string())?;
```

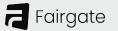




BitVMX Client

- It's where the **Protocols** live, and where you need to add new ones.
- Uses BitVMX CPU to verify **Program**'s execution through the BitVMX Job Dispatcher
- Connect with other **Operators** BitVMX Clients to setup the protocols
- Tracks and dispatch **TXs** from the protocols
- Automatically reacts to specific TXs
 - Collaborate with valid flux
 - Challenge malicious activity





Setting Up Program and Protocol - Code Example

```
let program id = Uuid::new v4();
let program path = "../BitVMX-CPU/docker-riscv32/riscv32/build/hello-world.yaml";
let msg = incomingBitVMXApiMessages::SetVar(program id, "program definition",
VariableTypes::String(program path.to string()))?;
bitvmx client.send(BITVMX ID, msg.to string())?;
let msg = IncomingBitVMXApiMessages::Setup(program id,
PROGRAM TYPE DRP.to string(), vec![p2p address 1, p2p address 2], 1)?;
bitvmx client.send(BITVMX ID, msg.to string())?;
```



BitVMX CPU

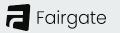
- Maps every RISC-V instruction into Bitcoin Script
- Off-chain evaluation of the **Program**

• Dispute logic to identify the faulty instruction in case of a challenge

• The CPU runs as a separate process inside <u>BitVMX Job Dispatcher</u> to allow potential multiple parallel executions.

KickingCones.com





Program - Code Example

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include "emulator.h"
int main(int x)
    unsigned int *a = (unsigned *)INPUT_ADDRESS;
    unsigned *b = a + 1;
    unsigned *c = a + 2;
    if (*a + *b == *c) { return 0;}
    else {return 1;}
```





Program - Build

- We need to build our program into *RISCV32* compatible .elf files
- Repo with helpers to build the program

https://github.com/FairgateLabs/bitvmx-docker-riscv32

- build the images run the corresponding script for Win, Linux, Mac (docker-build.bat, docker-build.sh or docker-build-mac.sh)
- Compile a program example docker-run.bat riscv32 riscv32/build.sh src/hello-world.c --with-mul
- Compile a ZKP groth16 verifier docker-run.bat verifier verifier/build.sh





Program - Yaml

```
elf: add-test.elf
nary search: 8
max_steps: 50
input_section_name: .input
inputs:
 - size: 8
   owner: const
 - size: 4
   owner: prove
```











BitVMX Client - Protocols

Protocols are like plugins for BitVMX, adding extra functionality. They can:

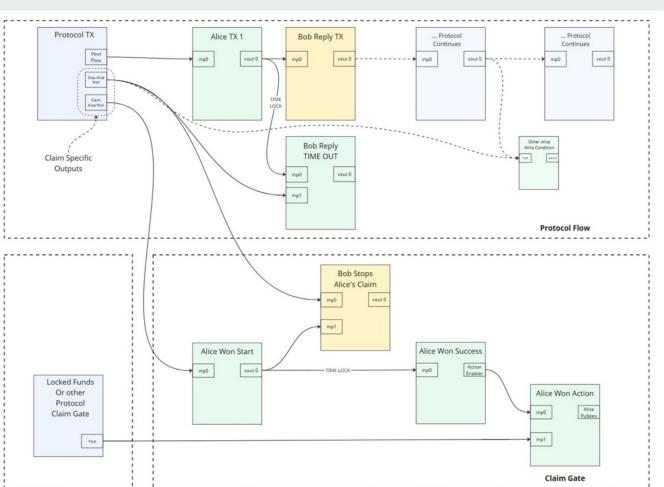
- Set flows using Directed Acyclic Graphs (**DAGs**) of pre-signed Bitcoin transactions
- Store and read information
- Send transactions and receive updates about them
- Sign with aggregate keys (MuSig2 multisig)
- Sign using Winternitz keys
- Hold the program definition





Protocols









Creating a Protocol - Protocol Handler

To add a protocol in BitVMX we need to create it at scropprogram/protocols and implement ProtocolHandler, where you can add functionality like:

- Generate keys
- Define Protocol Setup
- Receive transactions news
- Trigger transactions on finish



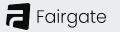


BitVMX Protocol Builder

<u>Creates complex protocols DAGs</u> using Bitcoin transactions

- Creates and stores different types of transactions (Segwit, Taproot)
- Stores metadata to know the inputs, outputs, spending paths, and signatures
- Speed-ups using Child-Pays-for-Parent (CPFP) transactions
- Dust and TxFee calculation
- Graph visualization

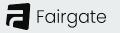




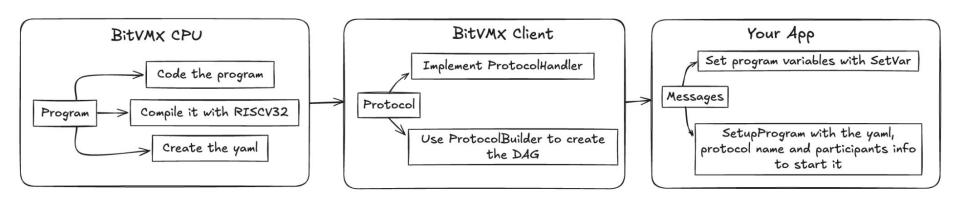
BitVMX Protocol Builder - Code example

```
// Add the output to the claim transaction that contains two leaves:
// 1. The aggregated signature for the stoppers
// 2. The timelock script that will be used by the claimer if he succeeds the claim
let verify aggregated = scripts::check aggregated signature(&aggregated,
SignMode::Aggregate);
let timeout = scripts::timelock(timelock blocks, &aggregated, SignMode::Aggregate);
let start tx output = OutputType::taproot(
    amount fee + ((1 + actions.len() as u64) * amount dust),
    aggregated,
    &vec![verify aggregated.clone(), timeout],
)?;
protocol.add transaction output(&stx, &start tx output)?;
```





Summary



Thank You!









