Smart contracts with Solidity

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Introduction

- Object Oriented high level language.
- Main purpose: Implementing smart contracts
- Written in .sol files
- Similar to Javascript
- Statically typed

Smart Contracts

- An account present on a blockchain network which is controlled by code.
- Components of a contract account
 - 1. Balance Amount of ether the account owns
 - 2. Storage Data storage for the contract (depends on the application)
 - 3. Code Machine code for the contract

Solidity

- 1. Create contract definition using solidity
- 2. It is passed to the Solidity compiler
- 3. The compiler gives out two separate files
 - Byte Code which is ready for deployment deployed into Ethereum network
 - 2. Application Binary Interface (ABI) Used to interact with deployed smart contracts (example using Javascript for .js applications)

Remix IDE for Solidity [3]

- A web-based IDE to write .sol contracts
- Contains an inbuild solidity compiler and an editor
- Great for small contracts
- Also contains a mock Ethereum network to deploy and test contracts
- Basic flow of deploying a contract:



Solidity

1. Common function types include –

- 1. Access modifiers public and private
- 2. Return type View and Constant: The function returns data and does not modify the contracts data.
- 3. Pure Function will not modify or read the contracts data
- 4. Payable This function can include an ether along with its call.

Solidity run and deploy configuration

- Environment We use a Remix Virtual machine
- Account Any account can be selected which are already preloaded with 100 ether coins for testing.
- Select a contract here Inbox
- An empty box appears to put in parameters for the constructor defined by us in the contract



Inbox contract

- Deployed by inserting a string "Hi there".
- Below shoes the instance created.
- setMessage, getMessage and message buttons allow us to interact with the contract.

Inbox - contracts/3_Ballot.sol		\$	
Deploy	"Hi there"		~
Publish to IPFS			
	OR		
At Address Load c			
Transactions recorde	ed 1 (i)		>
Deployed Contracts			匬
✓ INBOX AT 0XD91391	38 (MEMORY)		ĝ ×
Balance: 0 ETH			
setMessage string new			~
getMessage			
message			
			•
			1
		Transact	

Inbox contract

• We receive Hi there after clicking the getMessage button.

Deployed Contracts		创
✓ INBOX AT 0XD9139138 (MEMORY)	C) ×
Balance: 0 ETH		
setMessage string newMessage		~
getMessage		
0: string: Hi there		
message		
		;
CALLDATA		•
	Transact	

Inbox contract

- setMessage as Goodbye
- We get the message by clicking on getMessage as well as message.
- message is a public variable which can also check the value for message



Inbox Contract - console

- Each function call produces the following console logs.
- This includes the receiver and sender along with the execution cost in gas unit

call to Inbox.getMessage		
call] from: 0x5B data: 0xce6d41d	D38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4 to: Inbox.getMessage() Debu	ıg 🔨
from	0x5B38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4	
to	Inbox.getMessage() 0xd9145CCE52D386f254917e481eB44e9943F39138 []	
execution cost	24248 gas (Cost only applies when called by a contract)	
input	0xce6d41de ①	
decoded input	() ⁽¹⁾	
decoded output	{ "0": "string: Hi there" } 🗅	
logs	[] Ĉ Ĉ	
transact to Inbox.setMess	sage pending	

Creating a contract - What happens at the background

- Similar to transfer of money on a network.
- We create a transaction to create a contract
- Contract transaction contains:
 - Nonce number of times the sender has sent a transaction
 - To field is blank as opposed to while sending a money
 - Data bytecode of contract (exposed to the world)
 - v, r and s crypto pieces of data
 - Value Amount of Wei (Wei is a smaller unit of ether 1 ether =(10¹⁸) wei)
 - gas cost to run our code on another machine: Gas cost sheet [5] https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1n6mRqkBz3iWcOlRem_mO09GtSKEKrAsf O7Frgx18pNU/edit#gid=0
 - gasPrice cost willing to pay for a transaction
 - gasLimit The unit of gas this transaction can consume

Ethereum Unit Converter | Gwei to Ether

[4] Ethereum unit converter

1	Wei
0.001	Kwei
0.000001	Mwei
0.00000001	Gwei
0.0000000001	Szabo
0.0000000000001	Finney
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Ether
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Kether
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Mether
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Gether
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Tatlana

Reading and Modifying functions

- Reading Transactions
 - Calling a function can include returning a data and does not include modifying the contract data.
 - Runs instantly and is free
- Sending Transactions
 - Sending a transaction to a function can include modifying the contract data which returns the transaction hash.
 - Takes time to execute and costs money

References

[1] <u>https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.17/introduction-to-smart-contracts.html#simple-smart-contract</u>

[2] <u>https://www.udemy.com/share/1013Fs3@Qax1kH8XyDPQcM-</u> COaQ hYkoQetC7yzJJa KJQC1oKYYhJXWIDonqhJw9-eXS 6-2Q==/

[3]

<u>https://remix.ethereum.org/#optimize=false&runs=200&evmVersion=null&version=soljson-v0.4.17+commit.bdeb9e52.js&language=Solidity</u>

[4] <u>https://coinguides.org/ethereum-unit-converter-gwei-ether/</u>

[5] <u>https://github.com/djrtwo/evm-opcode-gas-costs</u>