Lecture 02 - What is a BlockChain - more on Go.

News

- 1. Canadian Steel / Supply chain tracking on blockchain.
- 2. LinkedIn ranks blockchain as the number two technology skill companies need in 2021.
- 3. Digital Dollar from fed report could effect stability of dollar.
- 4. NFTs OpenSea trades 4.5 billion in one month.

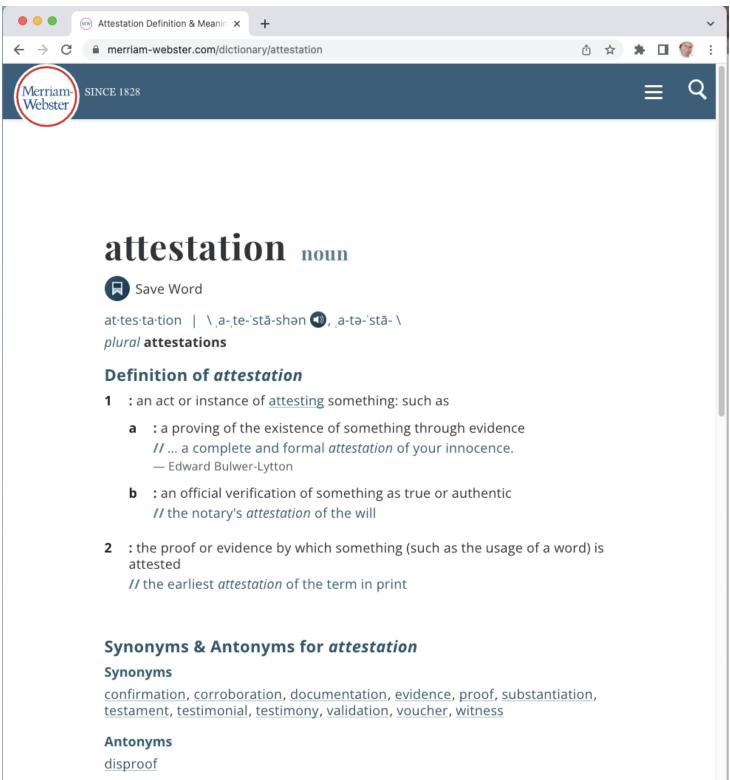
Question: What is a hash?

- 1. (math) a mapping form a range to a domain.
- 2. Text to a number.

abc 275f20377d6574b67399702947cb56849d2e02f7112c1d021603346c345b37f8 abd 3212601953780d3a8de118531b87bf6183edb8c81baf6982fdca260033a5f29b war-and-peace.txt 67c570b0e09d70225d739aec9a7ea91631df1ea06ba44f0c9d9fe99e45f41756

3. Different kinds of hash, MD5, SHA1, SHA256, SHA3, SHA512, Keccak256.

attestation - Definition of attestation - From Websters Dictionary.



https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/attestation

- 1. an act or instance of attesting something: such as
 - 1. : a proving of the existence of something through evidence ... a complete and formal attestation of your innocence. Edward Bulwer-Lytton
 - 2. : an official verification of something as true or authentic the notary's attestation of the will
- 2. the proof or evidence by which something (such as the usage of a word) is attested the earliest attestation of the term in print

Economics of Blockchain

This is an up/down year in the cryptocurrency world. China, India and a few other countries have banned it. On the flip side the US and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the world are looking to replace national currencies with it.

In 2009 - bitcoin invented.

In 2013 - smart contracts - Ethereum.

In 2021 - 6% of transactions in 6 African countries on it. China and Russia are moving to replace national currency with it. Goldman Sacks / Apple are using it. Visa expects \$1T in transactions on it.

Ability to create trust between non-trusting parties.

Ability to create economic systems.

Merick - shipping 40% decrease in shipping times. World wide \$380 Billion in trade. 90% of all the goods in the world are moved by ship. 38 days average shipping time. A 40% reduction is dropping that to 23 days. Difference is 15 days. 40% of 380 billion is 152 billion in capital that is not tied up - at an average capital cost of 10% = 15.2 billion - over the 23 days. $\frac{15}{365} * 15.2$ billion. -- About 0.62 billion.

Estonia - All titles and property on the chain. In US 5.51 Million Houses. Average title search \$3821. Title search in Estonia, \$23.33 each. Title insurance \$1408. My calculation \$19 billion a year.

Marshal Islands - off of the dollar and onto a blockchain. The estimate is that the government will save around \$5M a year or about \$90 per resident a year. For entire US 327 million - that is \$29 billion dollars.

Over 22 accredited educational educational institutions now issuing certificates based on blockchain. (Especial Interest in this because this is our project)

Perspective on 28 or 29 billion - free college tuition for all students in the United States is estimated to cost 75 billion.

State of Nevada - Marriage license on blockchain.

The largest "blockchain" sale is valued at 103 million. In a commercial property in Zurich.

Go - Intro

Assignment 1 - Due Mon Feb 3

Hello World - walk through

```
1: package main
2:
3: import "fmt"
4:
5: func main() {
6:    fmt.Printf("Hello Silly World\n")
7:    fmt.Printf("'שלום עולם טיפשי")
8: }
```

Echo - walk through

```
1: package main
 2:
 3: import (
        "fmt"
 4:
        "os"
 5:
 6: )
 7:
 8: func main() {
9:
        for i, s := range os.Args {
            if i == 0 {
10:
11:
            } else if i == len(os.Args)-1 {
12:
                fmt.Printf("%s\n", s)
13:
            } else {
                fmt.Printf("%s ", s)
14:
            }
15:
        }
16:
17: }
```

1st time - or when you change dependencies

```
$ mkdir echo
$ cd echo
$ vi main.go
$ go mod init
$ go mod tidy
$ go build
```

After that

\$ go build

Marshal and Unmarshal of data - walk through

```
1: package main
 2:
 3: import (
       "encoding/json"
 4:
        "fmt"
 5:
 6: )
 7:
 8: type Demo struct {
9:
       Aa int
10:
        Ab string
11: }
12:
13: func main() {
       d := Demo{
14:
15:
            Aa: 33,
            Ab: "Penguines are People Too...",
16:
17:
18:
19:
        buf, err := json.Marshal(d)
20:
        if err != nil {
21:
            fmt.Printf("Error: %s\n", err)
22:
        }
```

```
24:
        fmt.Printf("%s\n", buf)
25:
        buf, err = json.MarshalIndent(d, "", "\t")
26:
27:
        if err != nil {
            fmt.Printf("Error: %s\n", err)
28:
29:
        }
30:
        fmt.Printf("%s\n", buf)
31:
32: }
 1: package main
 2:
 3: import (
       "encoding/json"
 4:
        "fmt"
 5:
 6: )
7:
 8: type Demo struct {
        Aa int `json:"A_cx"`
9:
10:
        Ab string
11: }
12:
13: func main() {
       s := `{
14:
15:
            "A_cx": 33,
            "Ab": "Penguines are People Too...",
16:
17:
            "Ac": "skips this, no error"
18:
       }`
19:
        var d Demo
20:
21:
        err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(s), &d)
22:
       if err != nil {
23:
            fmt.Printf("Error: %s\n", err)
24:
25:
26:
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", d)
27: }
```

For loops

```
1: package main
 3: import "fmt"
 5: var aSlice = []string{"abc", "def", "ghi"}
 6: var aMap = map[string]int{
        "alice": 22,
 7:
        "bob": 23,
 8:
        "tom": 25,
 9:
10: }
11:
12: func main() {
        for i := 0; i < 5; i++ \{
13:
14:
            fmt.Printf("Loop 1: %d\n", i)
15:
16:
        fmt.Printf("\n")
17:
18:
        for i, v := range aSlice {
            fmt.Printf("Loop 2: at:%d ->%s<-\n", i, v)</pre>
```

```
20:     }
21:     fmt.Printf("\n")
22:
23:     for key, val := range aMap {
24:          fmt.Printf("Loop 3: key:%s ->%v<-\n", key, val)
25:     }
26: }</pre>
```

Functions

```
1: package main
 3: import "fmt"
 4:
 5: func Qs(ss []string) (rv []string) {
 6:
        partition := func(arr []string, low, high int) ([]string, int) {
 7:
 8:
            pivot := arr[high]
9:
            i := low
            for j := low; j < high; j++ {
10:
11:
                if arr[j] < pivot {</pre>
12:
                     arr[i], arr[j] = arr[j], arr[i]
13:
                     i++
14:
                }
15:
            }
16:
            arr[i], arr[high] = arr[high], arr[i]
17:
            return arr, i
18:
        }
19:
20:
        var quickSort func(arr []string, low, high int) []string
        quickSort = func(arr []string, low, high int) []string {
21:
22:
            if low < high {
23:
                var p int
24:
                arr, p = partition(arr, low, high)
25:
                arr = quickSort(arr, low, p-1)
26:
                arr = quickSort(arr, p+1, high)
27:
            }
28:
            return arr
29:
        }
30:
        rv = quickSort(ss, 0, len(ss)-1)
31:
32:
        return
33: }
34:
35: func main() {
        r := Qs([]string{"def", "ghi", "abc", "ddd", "zzz"})
37:
        fmt.Printf("%v\n", r)
38: }
 1: package main_test
2:
 3: import (
 4:
        "reflect"
 5:
        "testing"
 6:
 7:
        main "github.com/Univ-Wyo-Education/S22-4010/class/lect/02/funcDemo"
 8: )
9:
10: func Test_Qs(t *testing.T) {
```

```
11:
       expect := []string{"abc", "ddd", "def", "ghi", "zzz"}
       data := []string{"def", "ghi", "abc", "ddd", "zzz"}
12:
13:
       rv := main.Qs(data)
14:
15:
       if len(rv) != len(expect) {
            t.Errorf("Expected %v got %v\n", expect, rv)
16:
17:
       if !reflect.DeepEqual(rv, expect) {
18:
19:
            t.Errorf("Expected %v got %v\n", expect, rv)
        }
20:
21:
22: }
```