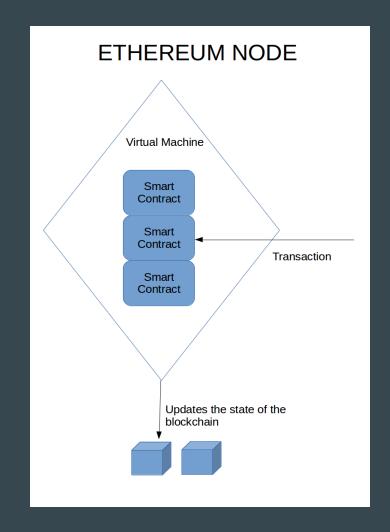
Smart Contracts

- Contracts lives on the Ethereum blockchain
- They have their own Ethereum address and balance
- They can send and receive transactions
- They are activated when they receive a transaction, and can be deactivated
- The Ethereum Virtual Machine runs a turing complete language
- They have a fee per CPU step, with extra for storage
- The user can run the application on their local block chain

Ethereum Node



Ethereum Programming Languages

Smart contracts can be written in

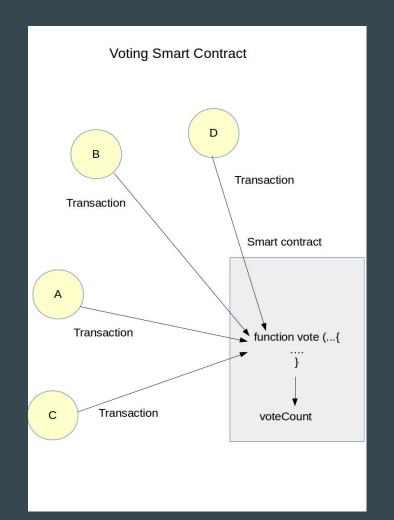
Solidity (a **JavaScript-like** language) Serpent (a **Python-like** language), Mutan (C-like) LLL (**Lisp**-like).

They are compiled into bytecode before being deployed to the blockchain.

An Example Smart Contract - A voting application

The state of the contract (voteCount) is maintained on the blockchain along with the smart contract

After a certain time the smart contract will end the election and publish the results



```
contract Ballot {
                                                                     // Give a single vote
                                                                      function vote(uint8 proposal) {
struct Voter {
  uint weight:
                                                                        Voter sender = voters[msg.sender];
                                                                        if (sender.voted | proposal >= proposals.length)
  bool voted:
  uint8 vote;
                                                                   return:
  address delegate;
                                                                        sender.voted = true:
                                                                        sender.vote = proposal;
struct Proposal {
                                                                        proposals[proposal].voteCount += sender.weight;
  uint voteCount;
                                                                      function winningProposal() constant returns (uint8
address chairperson;
                                                                   winningProposal) {
                                                                        uint256 winningVoteCount = 0;
mapping(address => Voter) voters;
Proposal[] proposals;
                                                                        for (uint8 proposal = 0; proposal <
                                                                   proposals.length; proposal++)
                                                                           if (proposals[proposal].voteCount >
// Create a new ballot
                                                                   winningVoteCount) {
winningVoteCount =
  chairperson = msg.sender;
                                                                   proposals[proposal].voteCount;
  voters[chairperson].weight = 1;
                                                                             winningProposal = proposal;
   proposals.length = numProposals;
```



Ether buys GAS to fuel the EVM

Every opcode instruction executed by the EVM uses up Gas.

