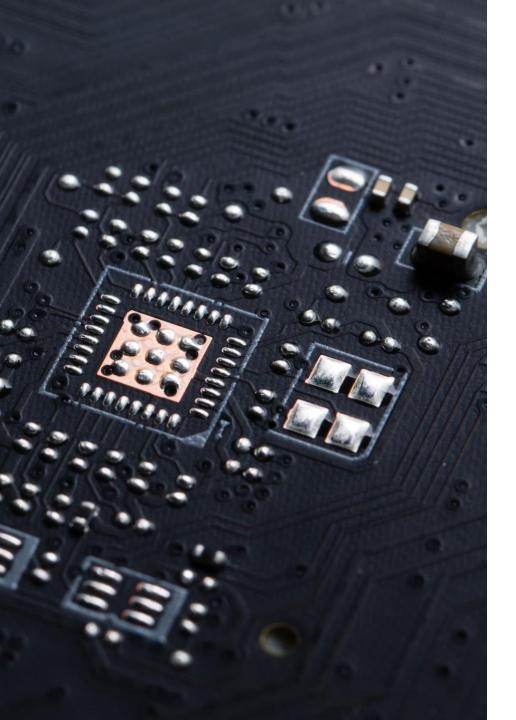
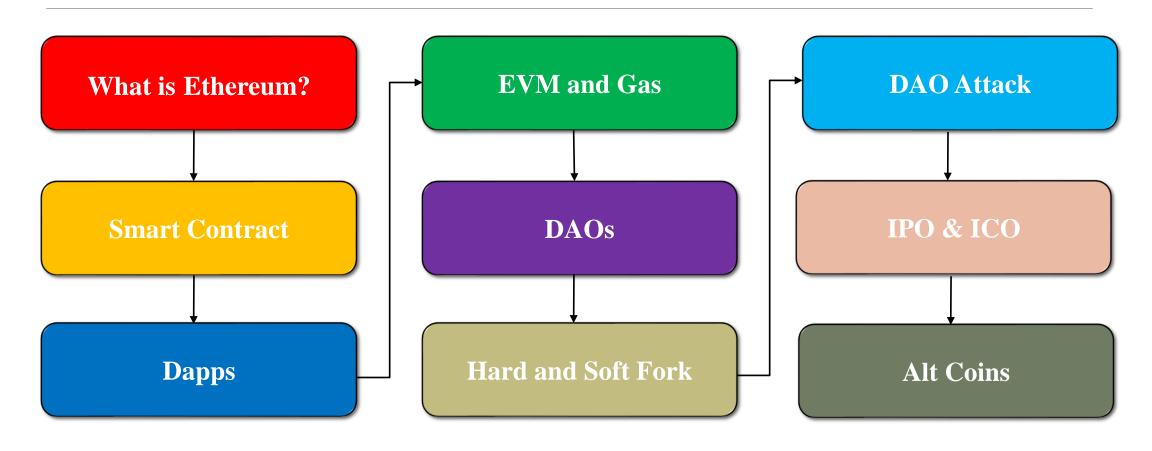
Blockchain

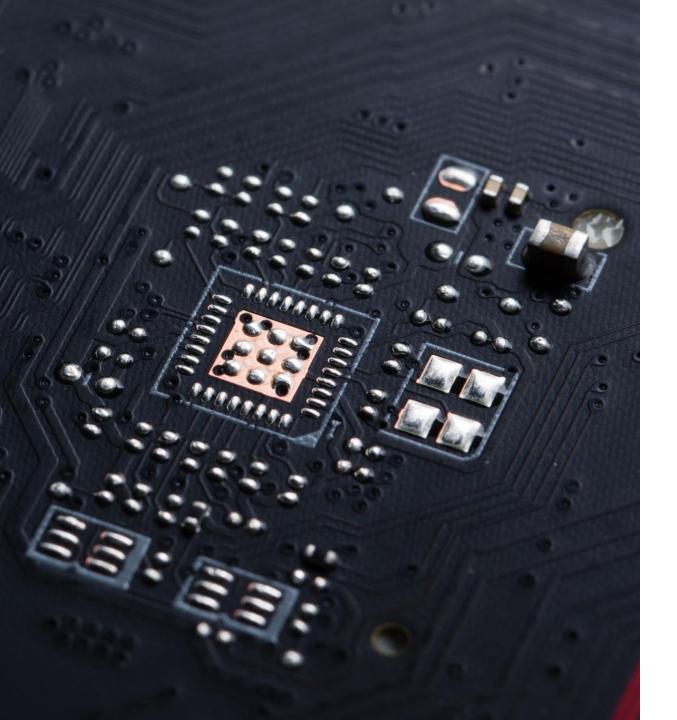
Dr. Bahar Ali Assistant Professor (CS), National University Of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Peshawar.



Ethereum

Contents – Module C

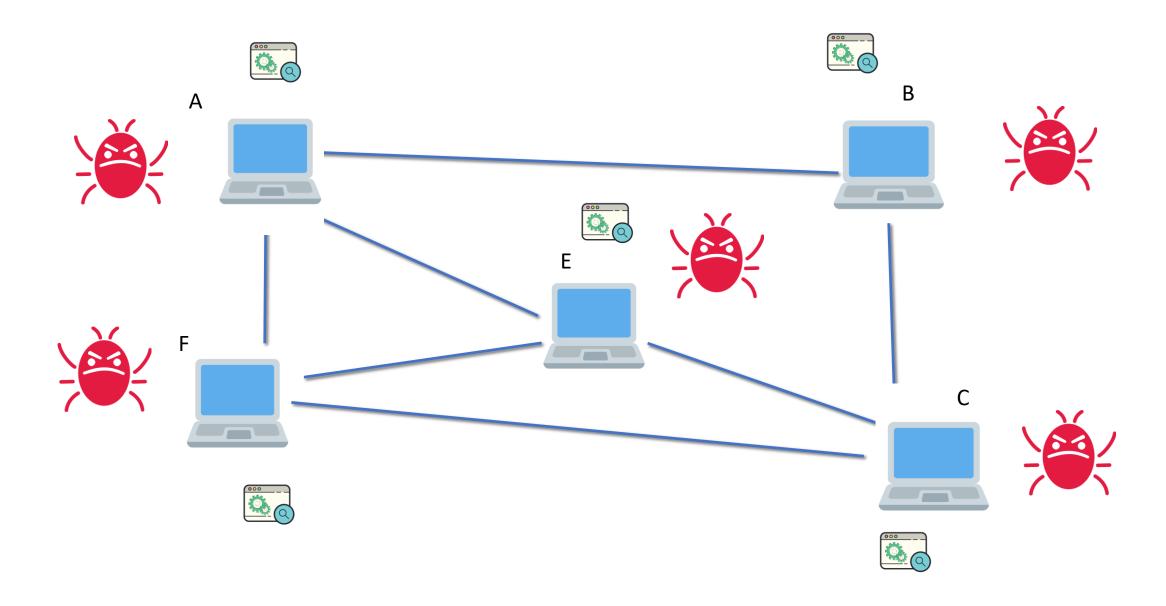


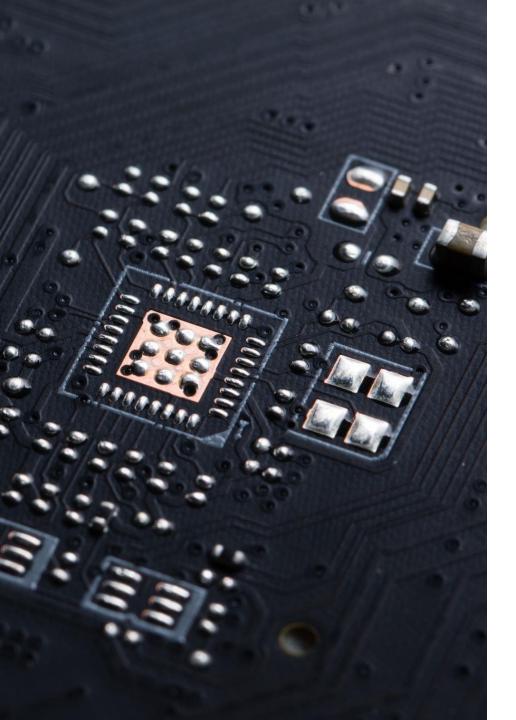


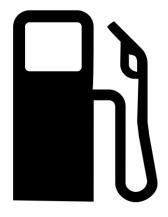
Ethereum Virtual Machine(EVM)

Ethereum Virtual Machine

- A powerful, sandboxed virtual stack embedded within each full Ethereum node
- Isolated, the code it runs has no access to the network, filesystem, or other processes. Thus, If a hacker writes malicious code that runs all over the network, it cannot harm the hard disk, etc.
- A piece of software that execute smart contracts
- Contracts are written in high-level languages, like Solidity, and compiled to EVM bytecode, thus EVM executes the contract bytecode
- Computes the state of the network after each new block is added

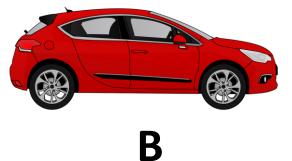


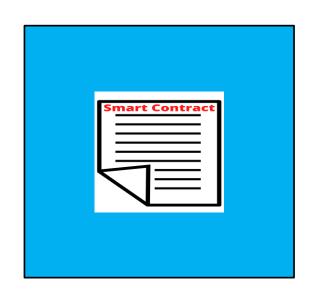














- A Car needs petrol/gas to go from one point to another
- The Ethereum needs gas for running smart contracts on Ethereum
- Smart Contract uses different opcodes that have their own gas requirement.

Opcode Gas Cost

https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/evm/opcodes/ https://github.com/djrtwo/evm-opcode-gas-costs/blob/master/opcode-gas-costs EIP-150 revision-1e18248 2017-04-12.csv

$$10 * 3 - 6 = ?$$

Multiplication needs 5 gas

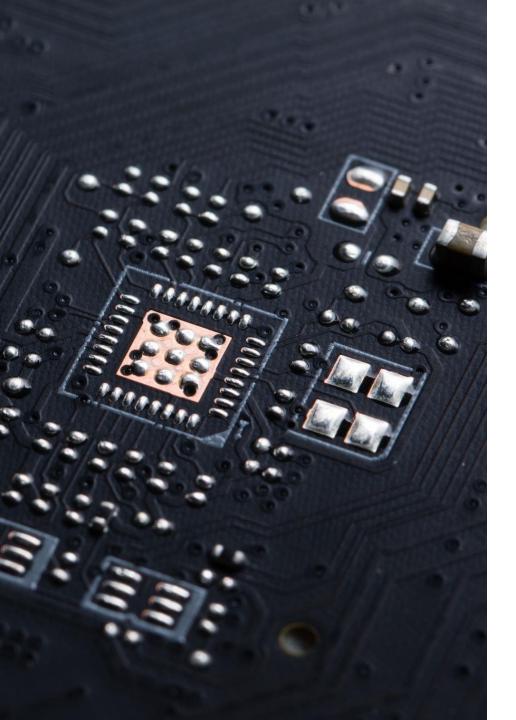
Subtraction needs 3 gas

Equal needs 3 gas

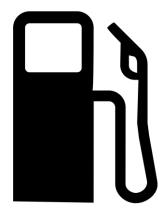
Total gas required -> 5 + 3 + 3 = 11 Gas

Some important points to note -

- Any transaction that modifies the blockchain costs gas.
- The user that generated the transaction pays for the gas.



Ethereum Gas Price

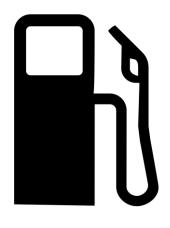


Petrol – 10 liters



A

B



Petrol – 10 liters

Total price=?

1 liter - Rs.5

Total price= 10x5= Rs. 50



A

B

$$10 * 3 - 6 = ?$$

Multiplication needs 5 gas

Subtraction needs 3 gas

Equal needs 3 gas

Total gas required -> 5 + 3 + 3 = 11 Gas

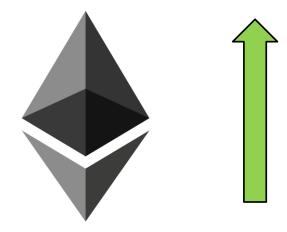
- It is the amount the sender wants to pay per unit of gas to get the transaction mined
- The gas Price is set by the sender.
- Gas prices are denoted in gwei. (1 gwei = 10^-9 ETH)

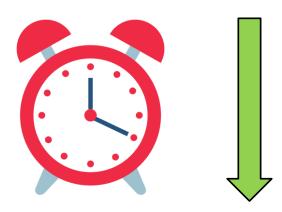
1 Gas price = 10 gwei

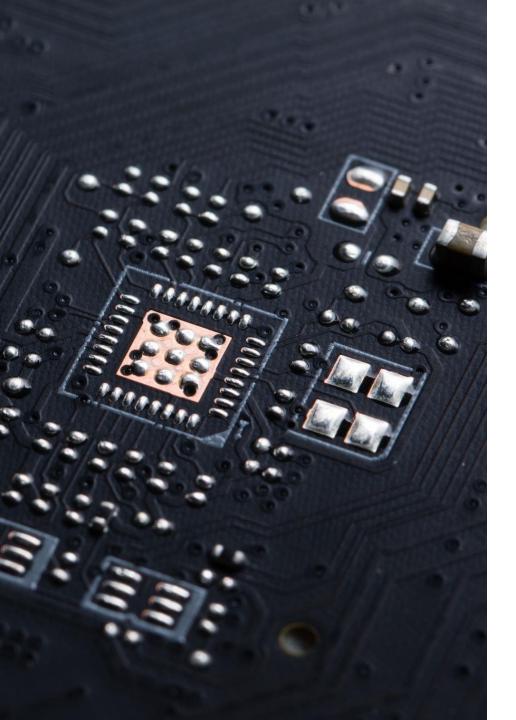
Ethereum Gas Tracker Demo

https://etherscan.io/gasTracker

- The higher the gas price the faster the transaction will be mined.
- It is just like the transaction in Bitcoin.







Ethereum Gas Limit

- It is the maximum gas the transaction can consume
- Set by the sender

• Note: A standard peer-to-peer ETH transfer requires no more than 21,000 units of gas

Let's say A wants to send B 2 ETH. So, what will be the total fees that A must pay?

Case 1: When transaction gas limit is 21,000 units.

A sets the gas price per unit = 100 gwei.

Transaction gas limit = 21,000 units.

The gas limit value is calculated from the opcode cost

Total fee = Gas units (limit) * Gas price per unit

Total fee will be: 21,000 * 100 = 210,0000 gwei or 0.0021 ETH

Let's say A wants to send B 2 ETH. So, what will be the total fees that A must pay?

Case 2: When gas transaction limit < 21000 units.

Transaction gas limit = 20,000 units.

Transaction Fail

However, the transaction fee will be charged, as the sender set less gas for the transaction

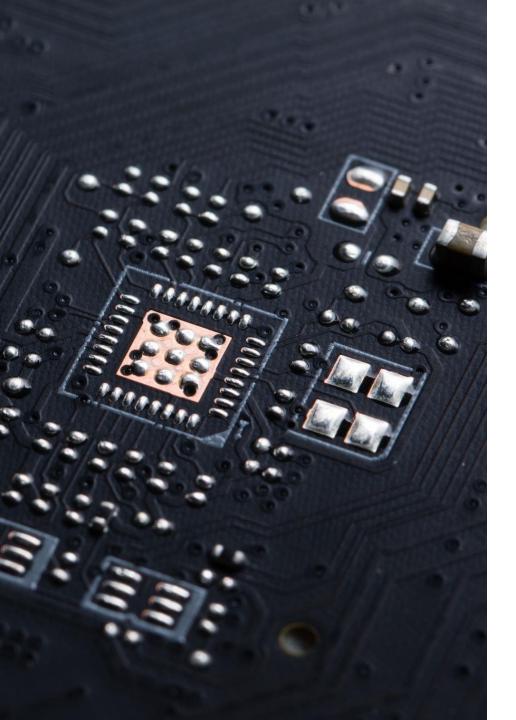
Let's say A wants to send B 2 ETH. So, what will be the total fees that A must pay?

Case 3: When gas transaction limit > 21000 units.

Transaction gas limit = 22,000 units.

22,000 – 21000 = 1000 will be returned

- Q) The Gas limit can directly be calculated at the time when a smart contract runs. Then what is the use of Gas Limit?
- A) A cap is applied, which can be used to
 - Stop indefinite loops and saves ethers
 - Stop attacks like DoS



Ethereum Demo

Ethereum Demo

Ethereum Demonstration

https://etherscan.io/blocks