

Department of Computer Engineering

Academic Term: Jan-May 23-24

Class: B.E Computer Sem -VII

Subject: Blockchain Technology Lab

Subject Code : CSDL7022

Practical No:	5
Title:	Embedding wallet and transaction using Solidity
Date of Performance:	25/08/2023
Date of Submission:	25/08/2023
Roll No:	9427
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Evaluation:

Sr. No	Rubric	Grade
1	Time Line (2)	
2	Output (3)	
3	Code optimization (2)	
4	Post lab (3)	

Signature of the Teacher :

Experiment No. 5

Embedding wallet and transaction using Solidity

Aim: Creating a smart contract using Metamask and performing the transactions.

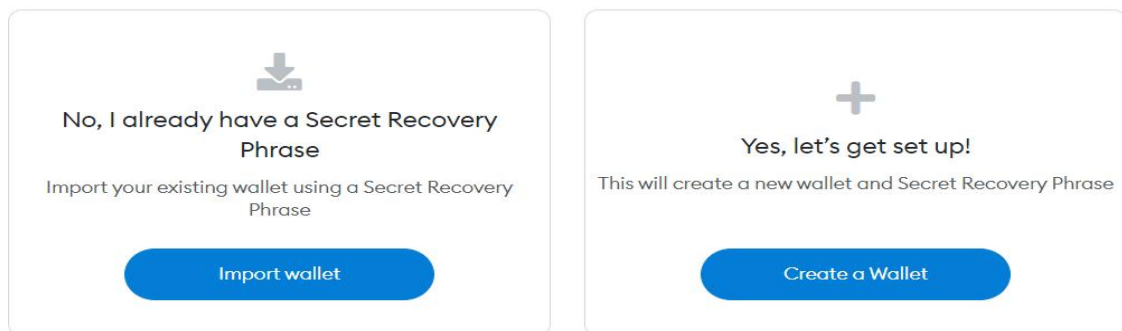
Theory:

Step 1: Create a wallet at meta-mask

- Install MetaMask in Chrome browser and enable it.



New to MetaMask?



Confirm your Secret Recovery Phrase

Please select each phrase in order to make sure it is correct.

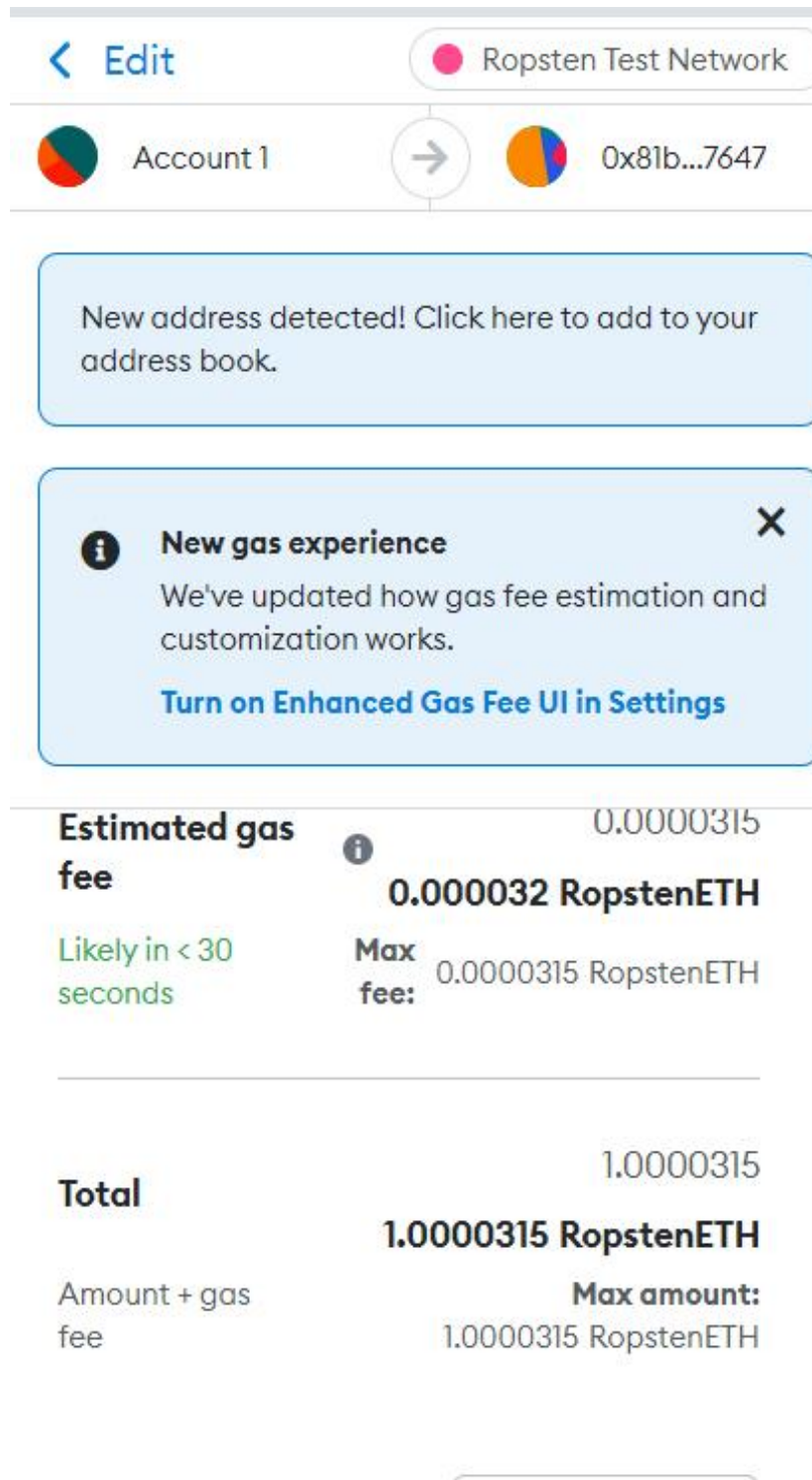
Step 2: Select any one test network

Click on show networks. Enable show networks and other information. Following test networks can be seen in your MetaMask wallet. These networks are only for the purpose of testing and ethers involved in it have no value.

- Ropsten Test Network
- Kovan Test Network

- Rinkeby Test Network
- Goerli Test Network

Select Ropsten Test Network.



Step 3: Add some dummy Ethers to your wallet

- To test the smart contract, your MetaMask wallet should contain some dummy ethers. For example, if you test a contract using the Ropsten test network, select it and you will find 0 ETH as the initial balance in your account. Click on Buy button. Buy test ethers.

Step 4: Compile and Deploy following contract in Ethereum Remix IDE. Give name to file token.sol. Deploy by selecting **QKCToken-contract/token.sol**. Select **Environment as Injected Provider-Metamask**. Replace **YOUR_METAMASK_WALLET_ADDRESS** in code by your wallet address which you have created.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.08;
//Safe Math Interface
contract SafeMath {
    function safeAdd(uint a, uint b) public pure returns (uint c)
    {
        c = a + b;
        require(c >= a);
    }

    function safeSub(uint a, uint b) public pure returns (uint c)
    {
        require(b <= a);
        c = a - b;
    }

    function safeMul(uint a, uint b) public pure returns (uint c)
    {
        c = a * b;
        require(a == 0 || c / a == b);
    }

    function safeDiv(uint a, uint b) public pure returns (uint c)
    {
        require(b > 0);
        c = a / b;
    }
}

//ERC Token Standard #20 Interface
contract ERC20Interface {
    function totalSupply() public constant returns (uint);
    function balanceOf(address tokenOwner) public constant returns (uint balance);
    function allowance(address tokenOwner, address spender) public constant returns (uint remaining);
    function transfer(address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success);
    function approve(address spender, uint tokens) public returns (bool success);
    function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success);

    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint tokens);
    event Approval(address indexed tokenOwner, address indexed spender, uint tokens);
}

//Contract function to receive approval and execute function in one call
contract ApproveAndCallFallBack {
    function receiveApproval(address from, uint256 tokens, address token, bytes data) public;
}
```

//Actual token contract

contract QKCToken is ERC20Interface, SafeMath

```
{string public symbol;  
string public name;  
uint8 public decimals;  
uint public _totalSupply;
```

```
mapping(address => uint) balances;  
mapping(address => mapping(address => uint)) allowed;
```

```
constructor() public  
{symbol = "QKC";  
name = "QuikNode Coin";  
decimals = 2;  
_totalSupply = 100000;  
balances[YOUR_METAMASK_WALLET_ADDRESS] = _totalSupply;  
emit Transfer(address(0), YOUR_METAMASK_WALLET_ADDRESS, _totalSupply);  
}
```

```
function totalSupply() public constant returns (uint)  
{return _totalSupply - balances[address(0)];  
}
```

```
function balanceOf(address tokenOwner) public constant returns (uint balance)  
{return balances[tokenOwner];  
}
```

```
function transfer(address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success)  
{balances[msg.sender] = safeSub(balances[msg.sender], tokens);  
balances[to] = safeAdd(balances[to], tokens);  
emit Transfer(msg.sender, to, tokens);  
return true;  
}
```

```
function approve(address spender, uint tokens) public returns (bool success)  
{allowed[msg.sender][spender] = tokens;  
emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, tokens);  
return true;  
}
```

```
function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success)  
{balances[from] = safeSub(balances[from], tokens);  
allowed[from][msg.sender] = safeSub(allowed[from][msg.sender], tokens);  
balances[to] = safeAdd(balances[to], tokens);  
emit Transfer(from, to, tokens);
```

```

    return true;
}

```

```

function allowance(address tokenOwner, address spender) public constant returns (uint remaining) {
    return allowed[tokenOwner][spender];
}

```

```

function approveAndCall(address spender, uint tokens, bytes data) public returns (bool success) {
    allowed[msg.sender][spender] = tokens;
    emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, tokens);
    ApproveAndCallFallBack(spender).receiveApproval(msg.sender, tokens, this, data);
    return true;
}

```

```

function () public payable
{revert();
}
}

```

Methods

Step 5: totalSupply: A method that defines the total supply of your tokens, When this limit is reached the smart contract will refuse to create new tokens. As defined in contract total supply is 100000 shown below.

The screenshot displays a web IDE interface for deploying and running transactions. On the left, a sidebar titled 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' lists various methods: 'transferFr...', '_totalSup...', 'allowance', 'balanceOf', 'decimals', 'name', 'safeAdd', 'safeDiv', 'safeMul', 'safeSub', 'symbol', and 'totalSupply'. The 'totalSupply' method is selected, showing its parameters: '0: uint256: 100000'. Below this, the 'Low level interactions' section shows the 'CALLDATA' field with a 'Transact' button.

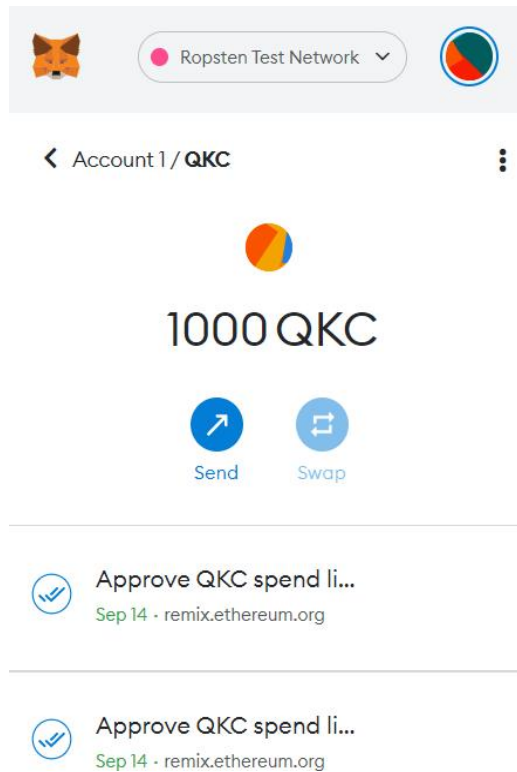
The main editor area shows the Solidity code for the 'tokens.sol' file. The code includes functions for 'transfer', 'approve', and 'transferFrom'. The 'transfer' function is highlighted, showing its implementation:


```

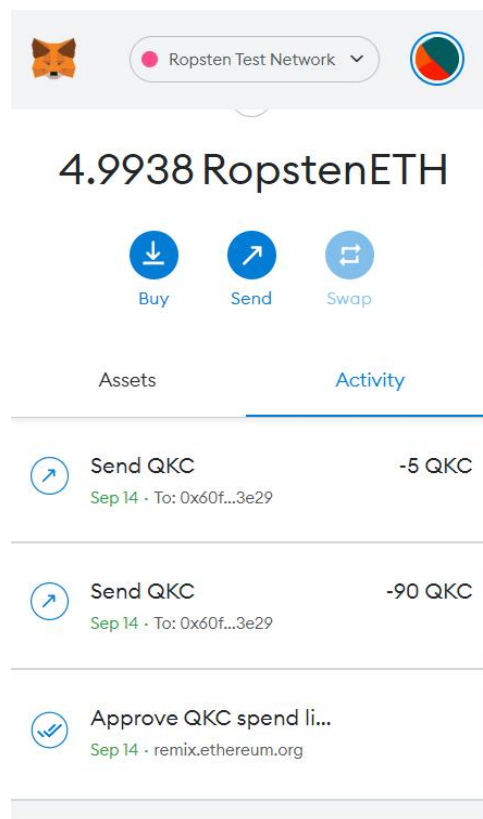
78 function transfer(address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success) {
79     balances[msg.sender] = safeSub(balances[msg.sender], tokens);
80     balances[to] = safeAdd(balances[to], tokens);
81     emit Transfer(msg.sender, to, tokens);
82     return true;
83 }
84
85 function approve(address spender, uint tokens) public returns (bool success) {
86     allowed[msg.sender][spender] = tokens;
87     emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, tokens);
88     return true;
89 }
90
91 function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint tokens) public returns (bool success) {
92     balances[from] = safeSub(balances[from], tokens);
93     allowed[from][msg.sender] = safeSub(allowed[from][msg.sender], tokens);
94     balances[to] = safeAdd(balances[to], tokens);
95     emit Transfer(from, to, tokens);
96     return true;
97 }
98

```

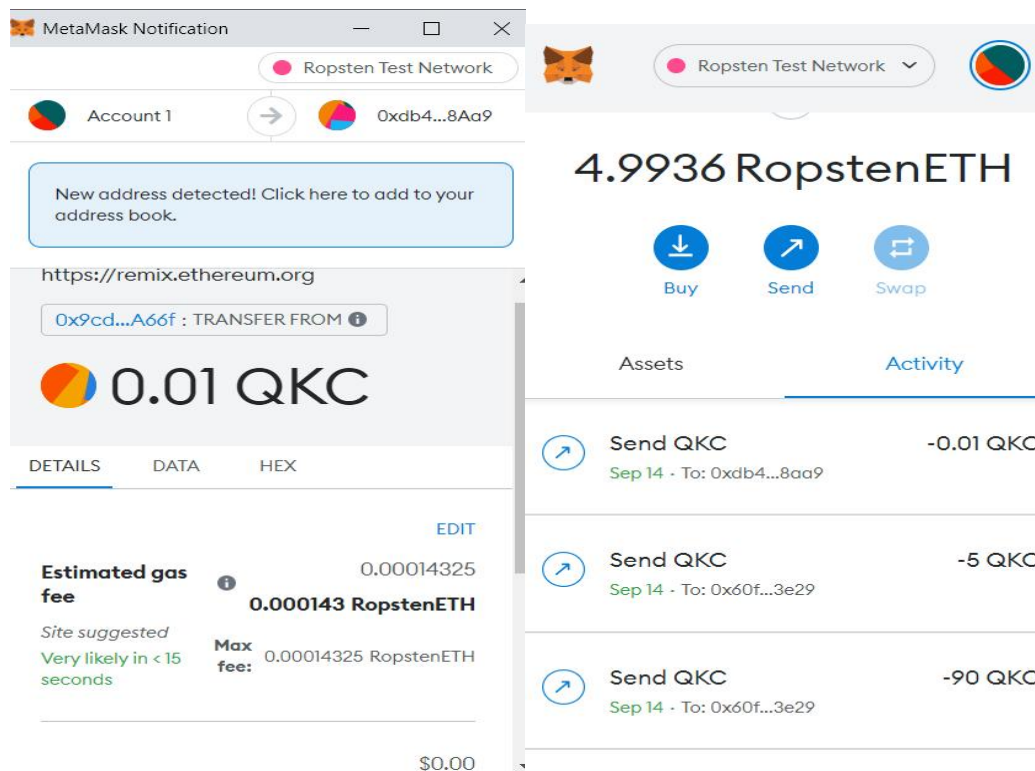
At the bottom, a transaction details panel shows the 'from' address (0x60f30e0d9926a27a74a0ad5b11d404aa40bd53e29), the 'to' address (0x9cd602f1c6e5f480c158009caE74309022dAA66f), the 'input' data (0x06f...dde03), the 'decoded input' ({}), the 'decoded output' ({"0": "string: QuikNode Coin"}), and the 'logs' section.



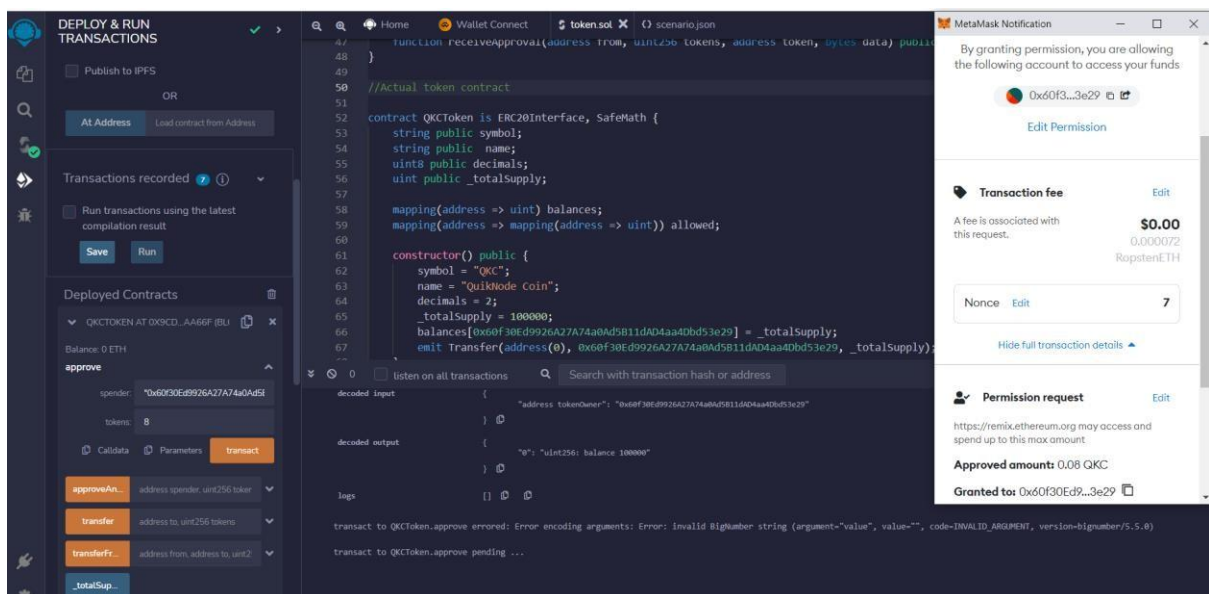
transfer: A method that takes a certain amount of tokens from the total supply and gives it to a user.



transferFrom: Another type of transfer method which is used to transfer tokens between users.



approve: This method verifies whether a smart contract is allowed to allocate a certain amount of tokens to a user, considering the total supply.



allowance: This method is exactly the same as the approved method except that it checks if one user has enough balance to send a certain amount of tokens to another.

OUTPUT :

transferFrom

from: 0xA44f4399208b634D5C2D3A1

to: 0x4E5C8a1Af0945983d59f621e

tokens: 50

Calldata Parameters transact

transfer

to: 0x4E5C8a1Af0945983d59f621e

tokens: 50

Calldata Parameters transact

S Account 1

Send tokens

Account 2
0x4e5c8a1af0945983d59f621e1ad6da7d7d80ff42

Asset: QKC Balance: 950 QKC

Amount: 50 QKC
Max No conversion rate available

Gas (estimated) 0.00007758 SepoliaETH
Likely in < 30 seconds Max fee: 0.00007758 SepoliaETH

Cancel Next

Send QKC



Status

Confirmed

[View on block explorer](#)

[Copy transaction ID](#)

From



0xA44...23f9



Account 2

To

Transaction

Nonce	10
Amount	-50 QKC
Gas Limit (Units)	77367
Gas Used (Units)	51578
Base fee (GWEI)	0.000000017
Priority fee (GWEI)	1.5
Total gas fee	0.000077 SepoliaETH
Max fee per gas	0.000000002 SepoliaETH
Total	0.00007737 SepoliaETH

< Edit

Sepolia test network



Account 1



Account 2

0xD2C...06d6 : TRANSFER ⓘ



50 QKC

DETAILS

DATA

HEX

Market >

0.00007758

Gas (estimated) ⓘ

0.00007758 SepoliaETH

Likely in < 30
seconds

Max fee: 0.00007758 SepoliaETH

\$0.13

Total

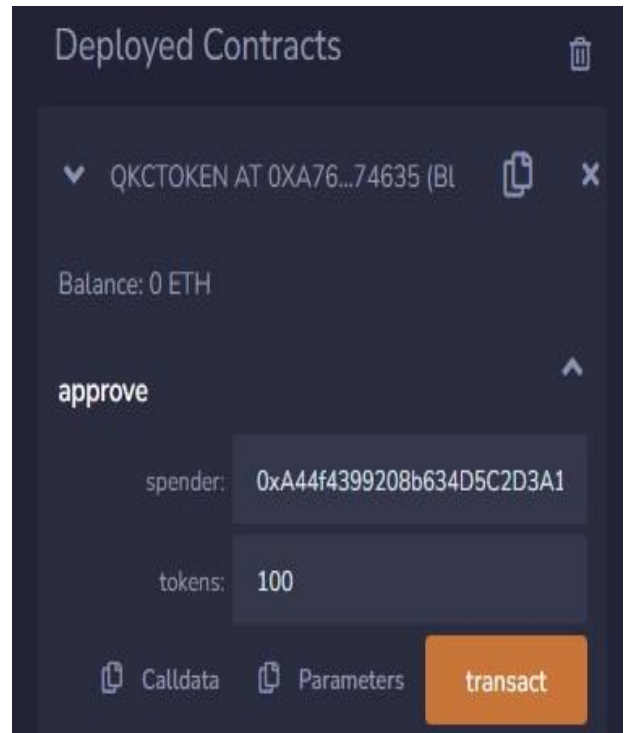
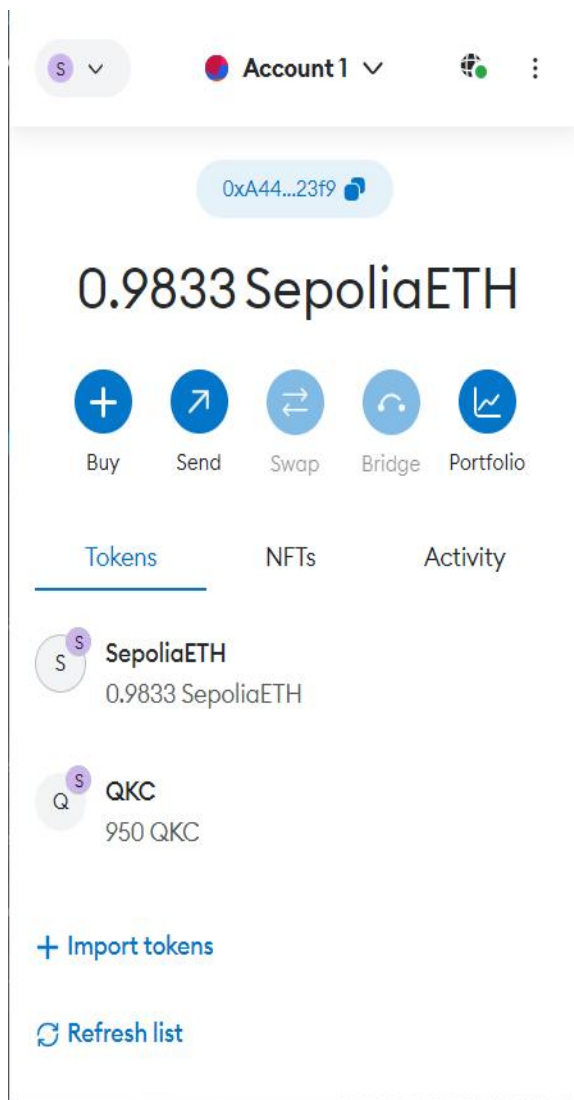
50 QKC + 0.000078
SepoliaETH

Amount +
gas fee

Max amount: 50 QKC + 0.000077576
SepoliaETH

Reject

Confirm



Transferred 50 QKC from account 1 to 2

Note : Only 100 QKC can be approved at a time

Conclusion: We have successfully created smart contract and embedded wallet to perform the transactions.