

## ZKU Background Assignment

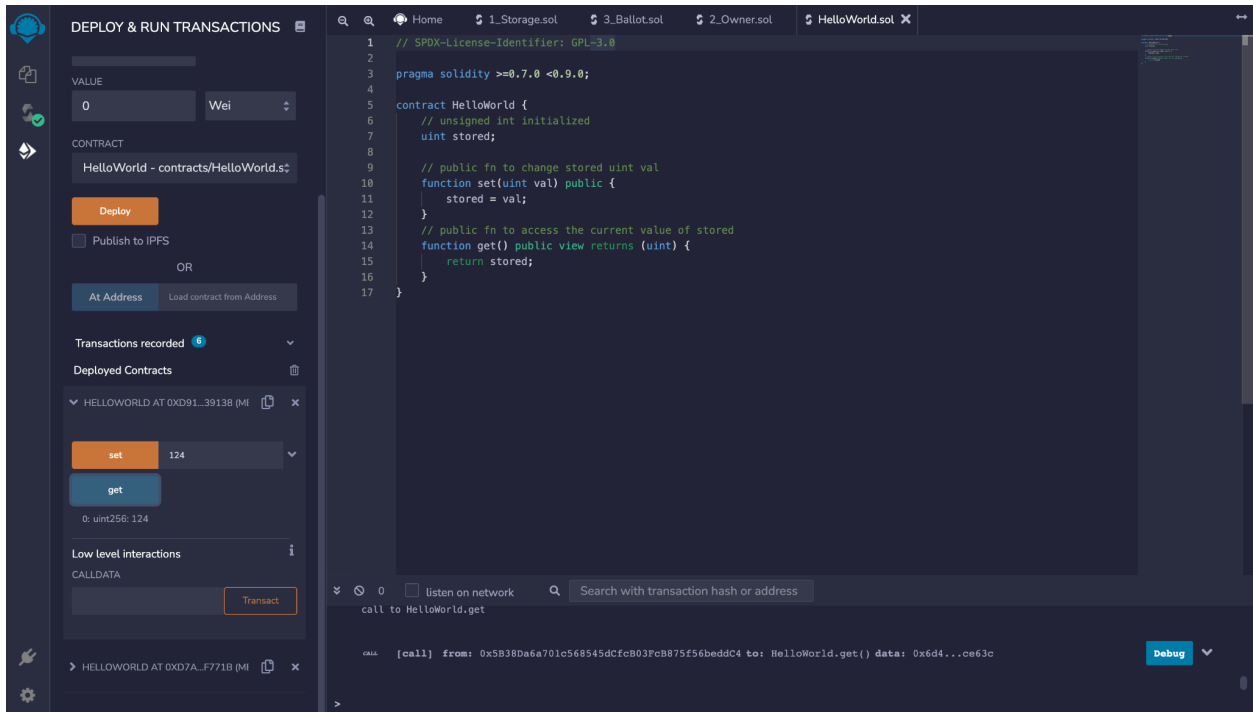
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github with .sol files: <https://github.com/Ash3156/zku/tree/master/Background>

HelloWorld.sol screenshot:



I optimized the `giveRightToVote()` function by changing it to accept an array of addresses rather than only one address at a time (reduces function calls to give rights to many addresses, thereby reducing gas fees).

Array of 10 addresses for optimized giveRightToVote() function:

[illegible]

```
"0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000",  
"0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000009",  
"0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000a"]
```

Total gas for optimized: 277850 gas

The screenshot displays the Remix Ethereum IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel shows the 'Ballot - contracts/Ballot.sol' contract. The 'giveRightToVote' function is selected, with the 'to' field set to '0x0009'. The 'gas' field is set to '80000000'. The 'transaction cost' is shown as '277850 gas'. The 'transaction hash' is '0x7a31fb722d0810f8fe06240ba6b18b437297a8c8a2a7d62a2daab0d7907b626'. The 'status' is 'true Transaction mined and execution succeed'. The 'from' field is '0x3b38da6a701c56854dcfc003fc0975f56beddc4'. The 'to' field is 'Ballot.giveRightToVote(address[]) 0xe289b0dd7d890e320e643044c6b55b980b84157a'. The 'gas' field is '80000000 gas'. The 'transaction cost' is '277850 gas'. The 'execution cost' is '277850 gas'. The 'hash' is '0x7a31fb722d0810f8fe06240ba6b18b437297a8c8a2a7d62a2daab0d7907b626'.

```
// Give 'arr' of addresses the right to vote on this ballot.  
// May only be called by 'chairperson'.  
function giveRightToVote(address[] memory arr) external {  
    // If the first argument of 'require' evaluates  
    // to 'false', execution terminates and all  
    // changes to the state and to Ether balances  
    // are reverted.  
    // This used to consume all gas in old EVM versions, but  
    // not anymore.  
    // It is often a good idea to use 'require' to check if  
    // functions are called correctly.  
    // As a second argument, you can also provide an  
    // explanation about what went wrong.  
    require(  
        msg.sender == chairperson,  
        "Only chairperson can give right to vote."  
    );  
    // save gas by giving right to vote to all addresses in arr, if they satisfy checks  
    for (uint p = 0; p < arr.length; p++) {  
        require(  
            !voters[arr[p]].voted,  
            "The voter already voted."  
        );  
        require(voters[arr[p]].weight == 0);  
        voters[arr[p]].weight = 1;  
    }  
}
```

48429 for 1 tx on original, so for 10 tx, 484290

The screenshot displays the Remix Ethereum IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar is visible, showing a list of deployed contracts including 'BALLOT AT 0XE2B...4157A (MEMORY)' and 'BALLOT AT 0X93F...C96CC (MEMORY)'. The main editor area shows a Solidity contract with a function `giveRightToVote` that uses a `require` statement to check if the sender is the chairperson and if the voter has already voted. The function sets the voter's weight to 1. Below the code, the 'transaction hash' section shows the details of a transaction, including the 'from' address, 'to' address, gas used, and transaction cost.

```
48
49
50 // Give 'voter' the right to vote on this ballot.
51 // May only be called by 'chairperson'.
52 function giveRightToVote(address voter) external {
53     // If the first argument of 'require' evaluates
54     // to 'false', execution terminates and all
55     // changes to the state and to Ether balances
56     // are reverted.
57     // This used to consume all gas in old EVM versions, but
58     // not anymore.
59     // It is often a good idea to use 'require' to check if
60     // functions are called correctly.
61     // As a second argument, you can also provide an
62     // explanation about what went wrong.
63     require(
64         msg.sender == chairperson,
65         "Only chairperson can give right to vote."
66     );
67     require(
68         !voters[voter].voted,
69         "The voter already voted."
70     );
71     require(voters[voter].weight == 0);
72     voters[voter].weight = 1;
73 }
```

transaction hash: 0x1906204f659d1416aba09df20ba6ee18b1e01c595e03ee2734876dfb8dd9a6a2

from: 0x5838Da6a701c568545dCfc037c8875f54beddC4

to: Ballot..(fallback) 0x93f8ddd876c7d8E332372350e83E202A7C96CC

gas: 8000000 gas

transaction cost: 48429 gas

execution cost: 48429 gas

hash: 0x1906204f659d1416aba09df20ba6ee18b1e01c595e03ee2734876dfb8dd9a6a2

input: 0x9e7...00001

We clearly see that there is less gas for the optimized version; by using a for loop to `giveRightToVote` for 10 addresses in one function call, rather than 10 individual function calls and permission checks, we have reduced gas costs.