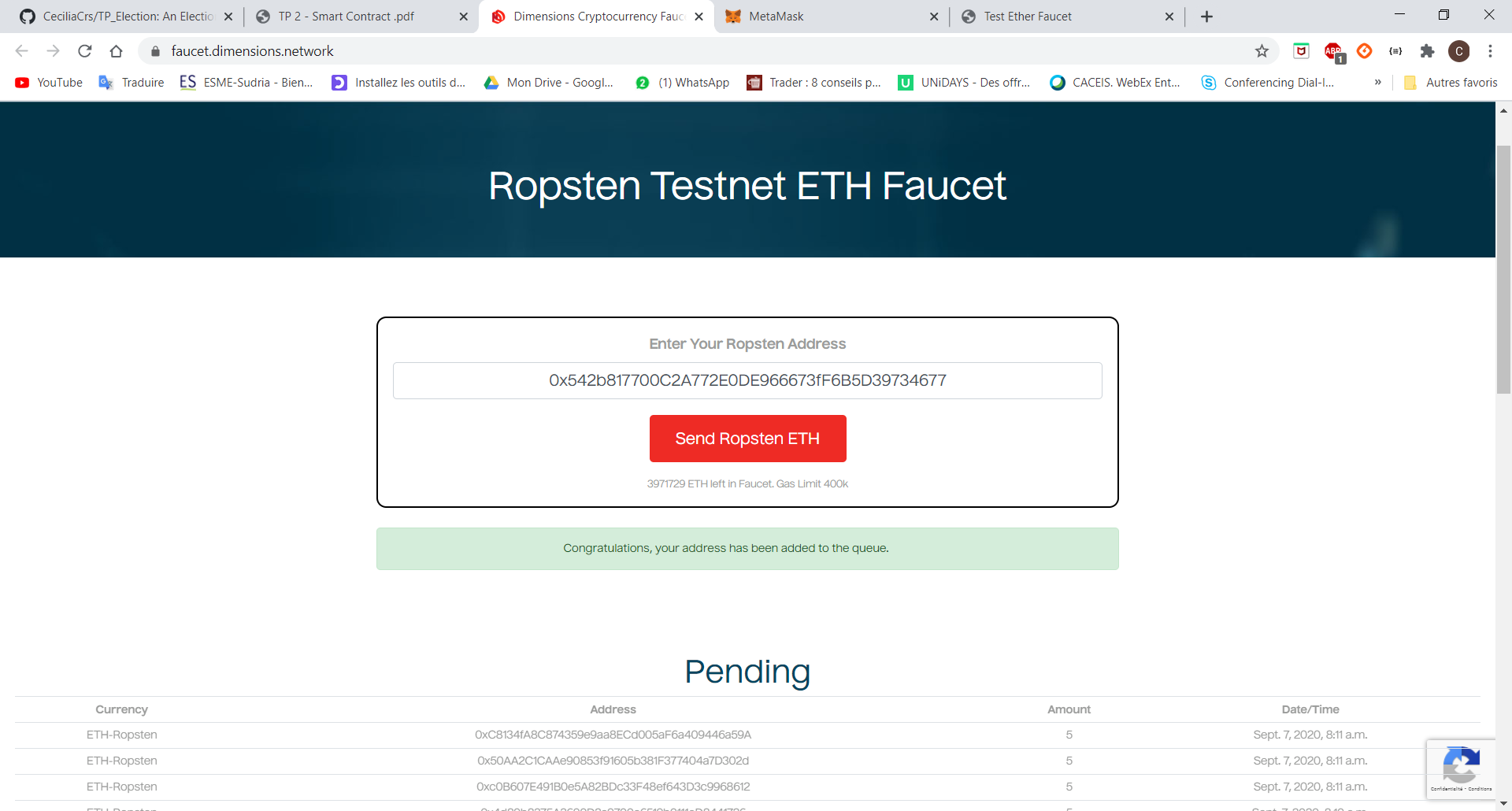
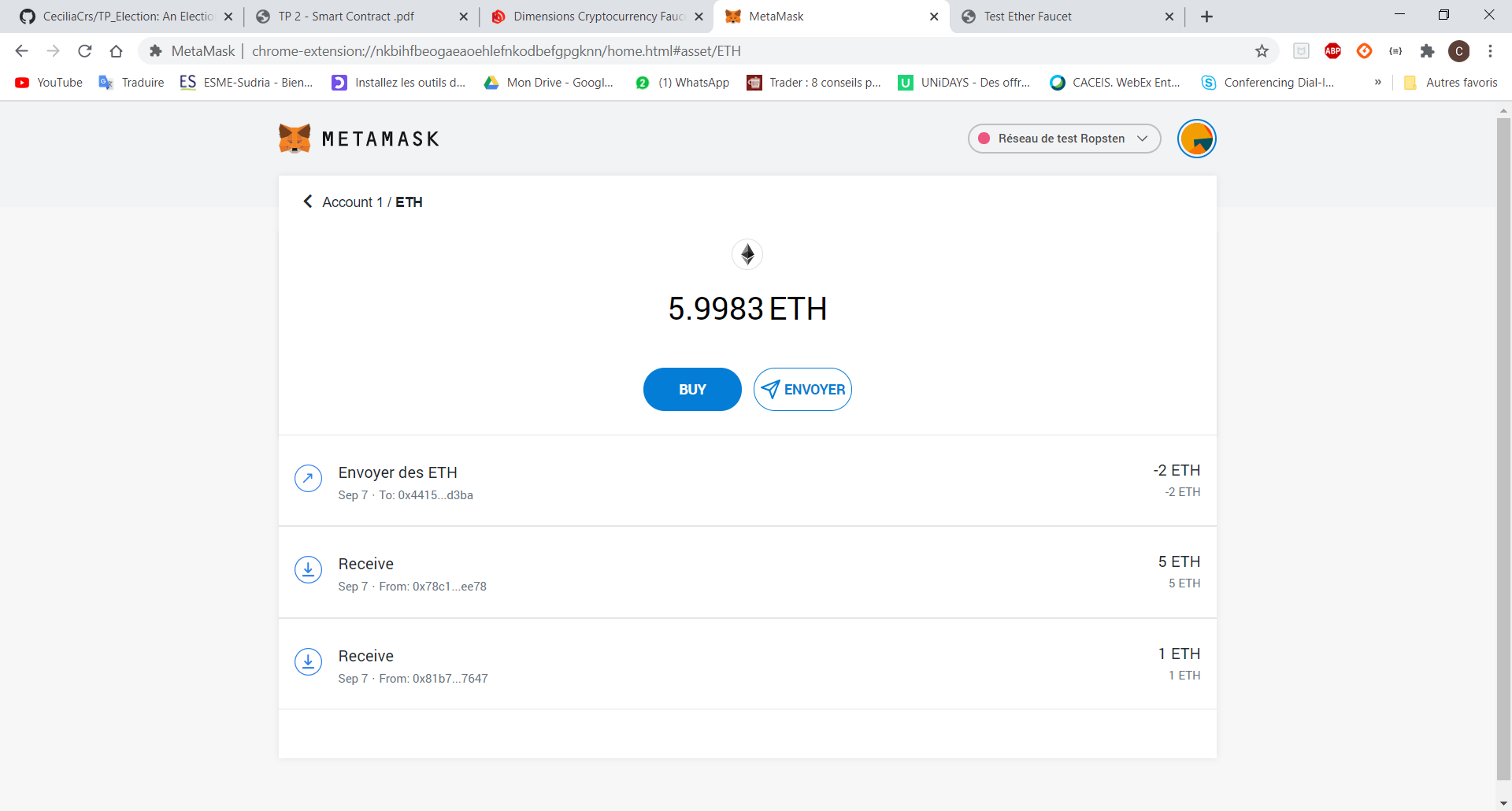
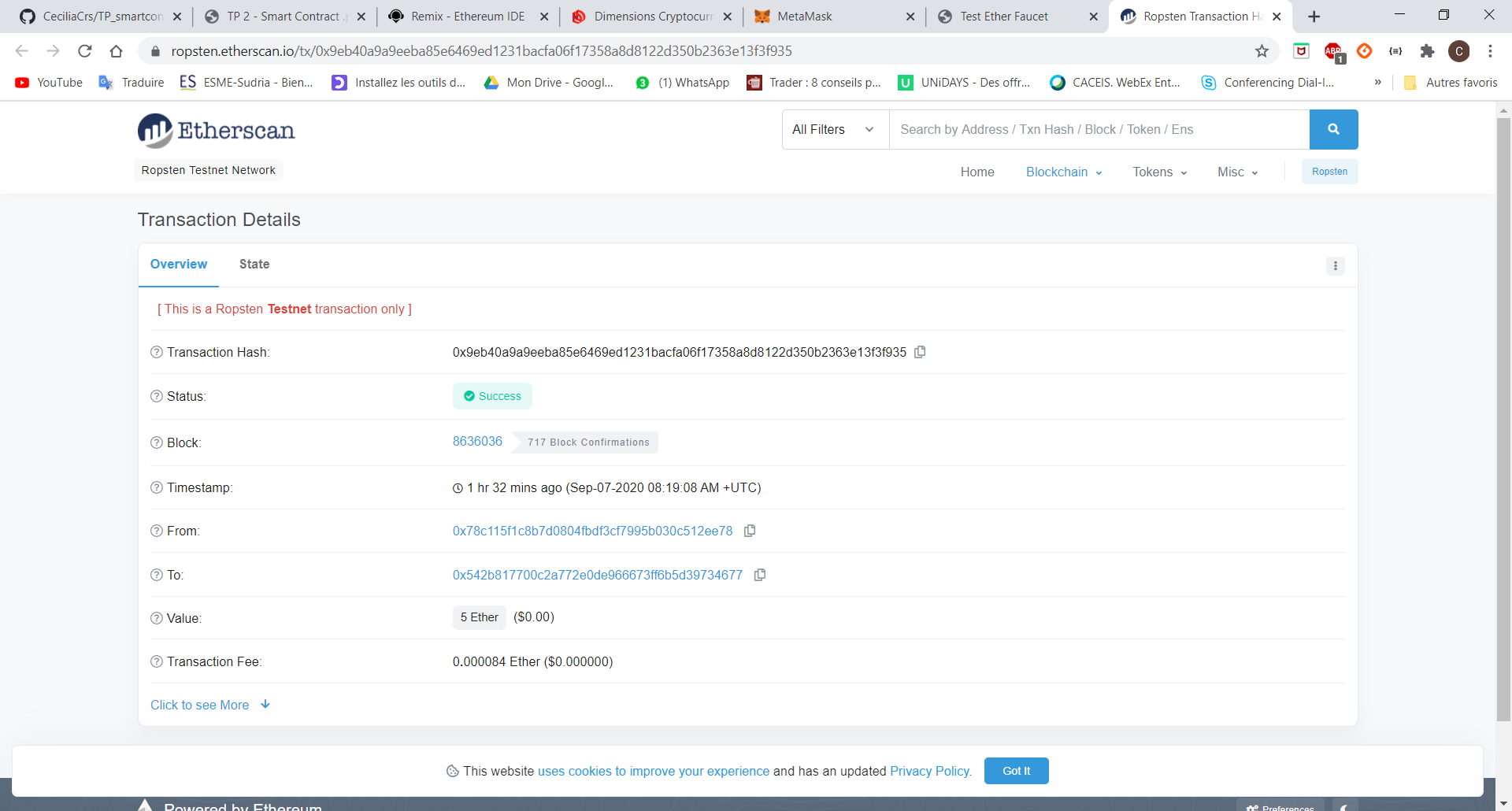
**TP BLOCKCHAIN**

*Cécilia CARIUS A2I*

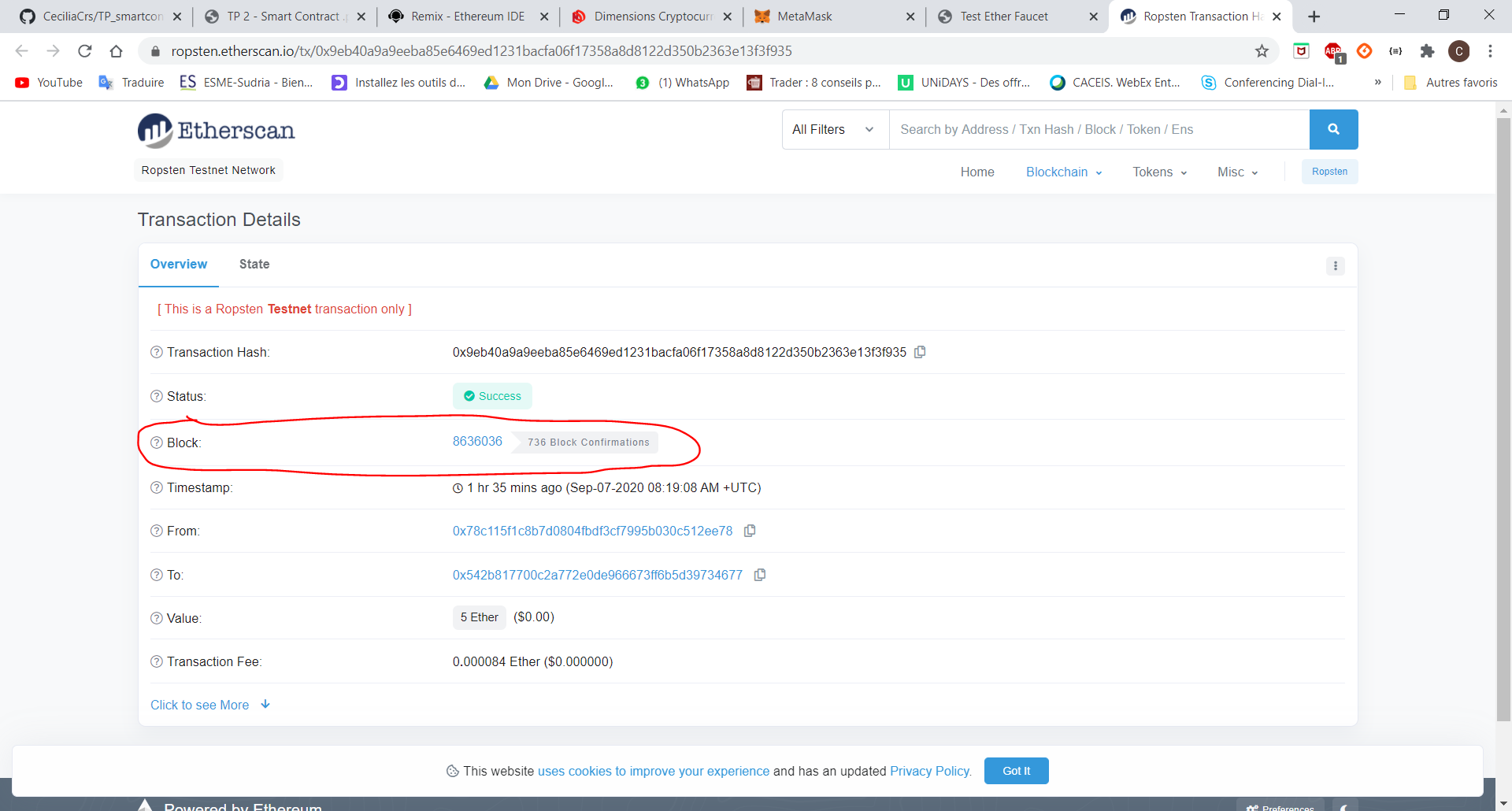
a)b)c)d)e)

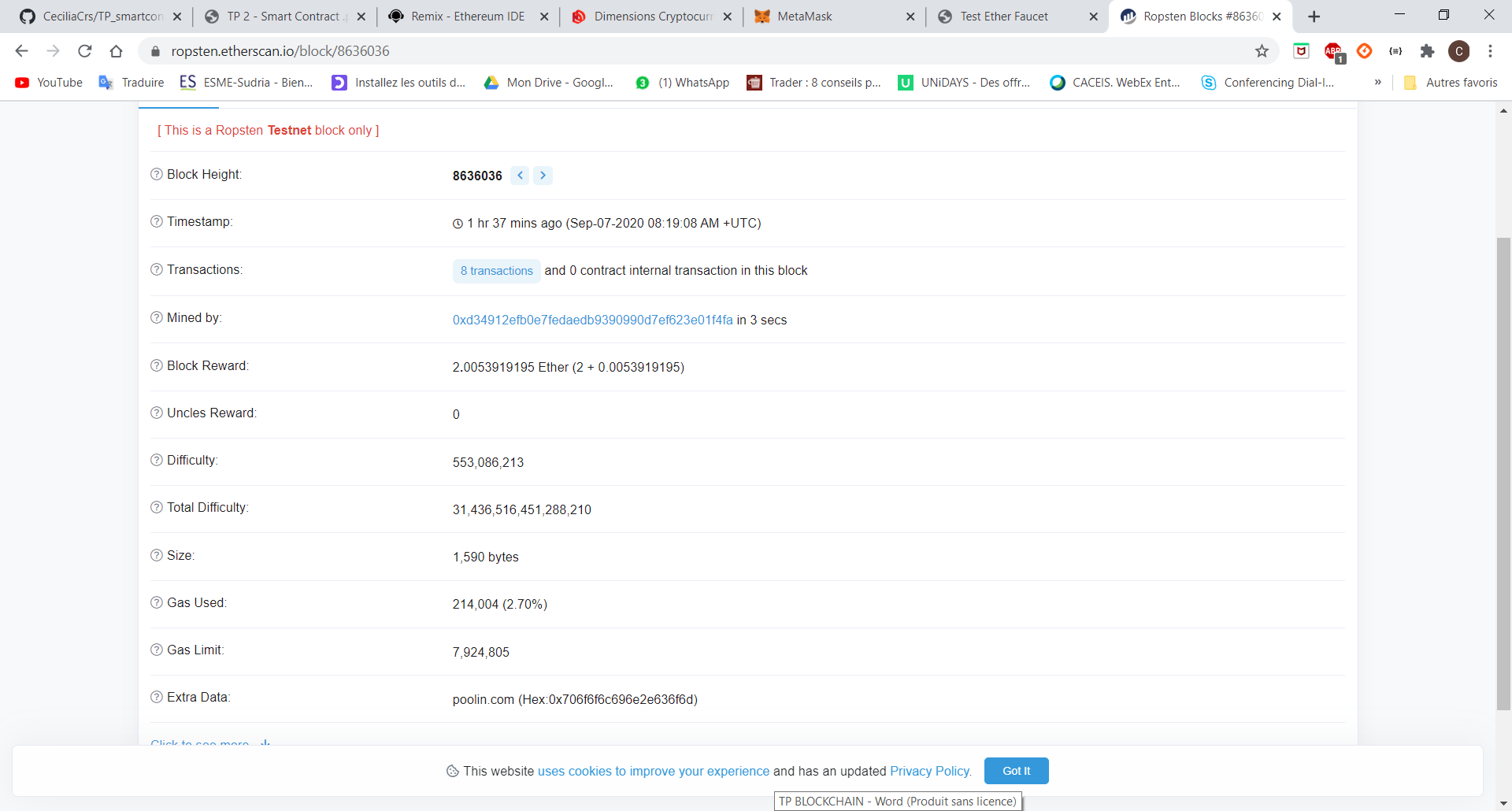




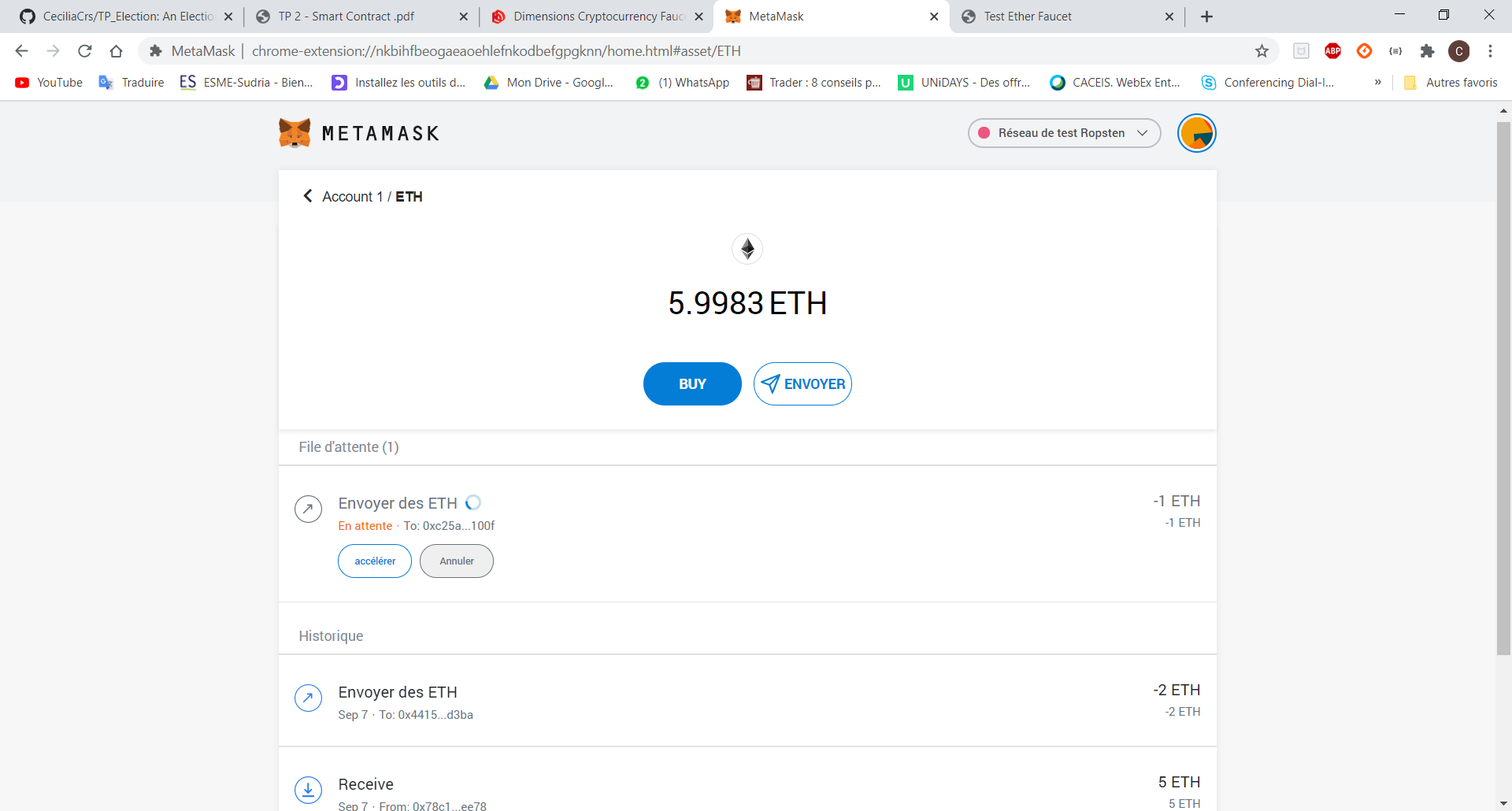


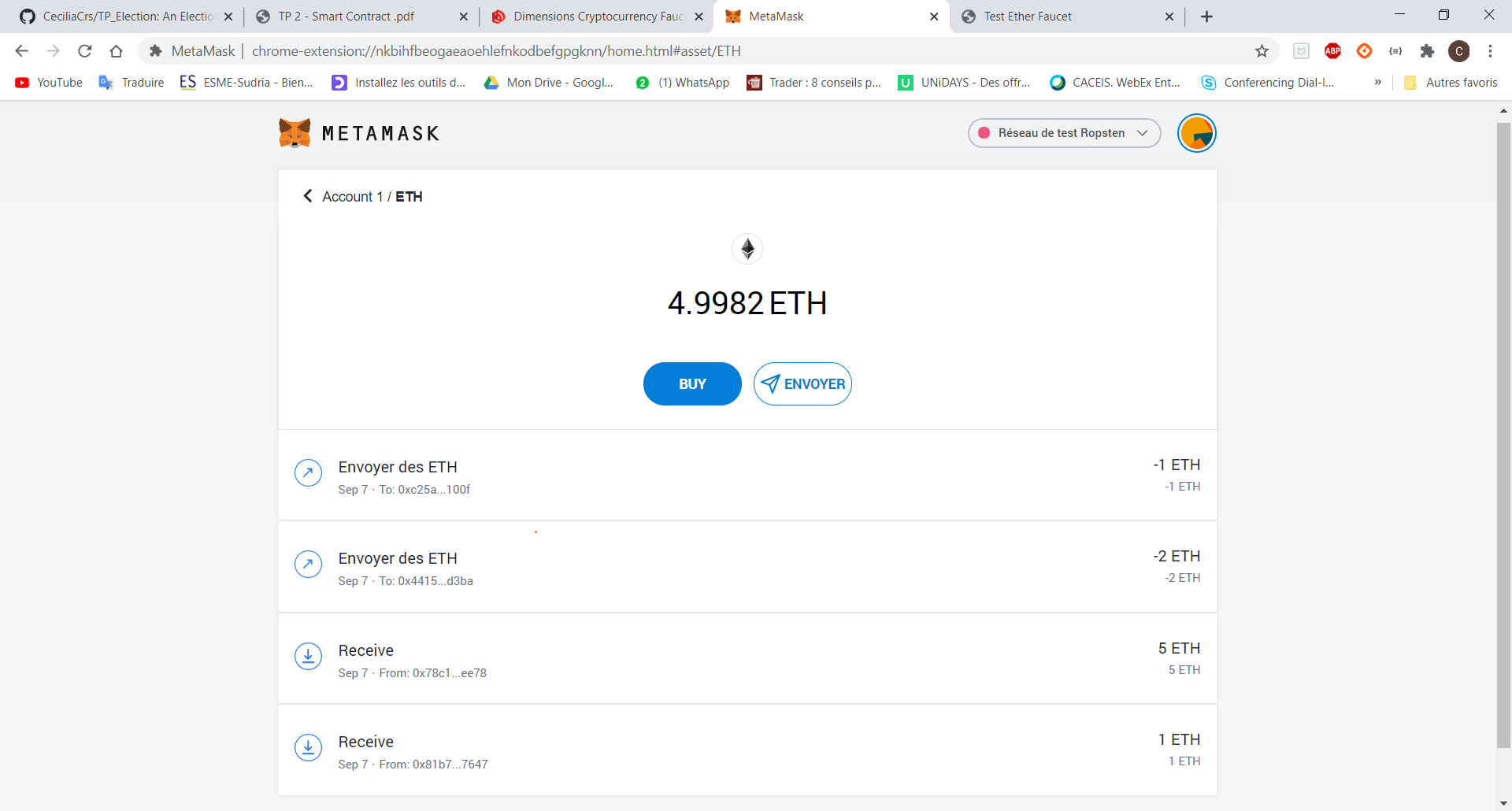
f)

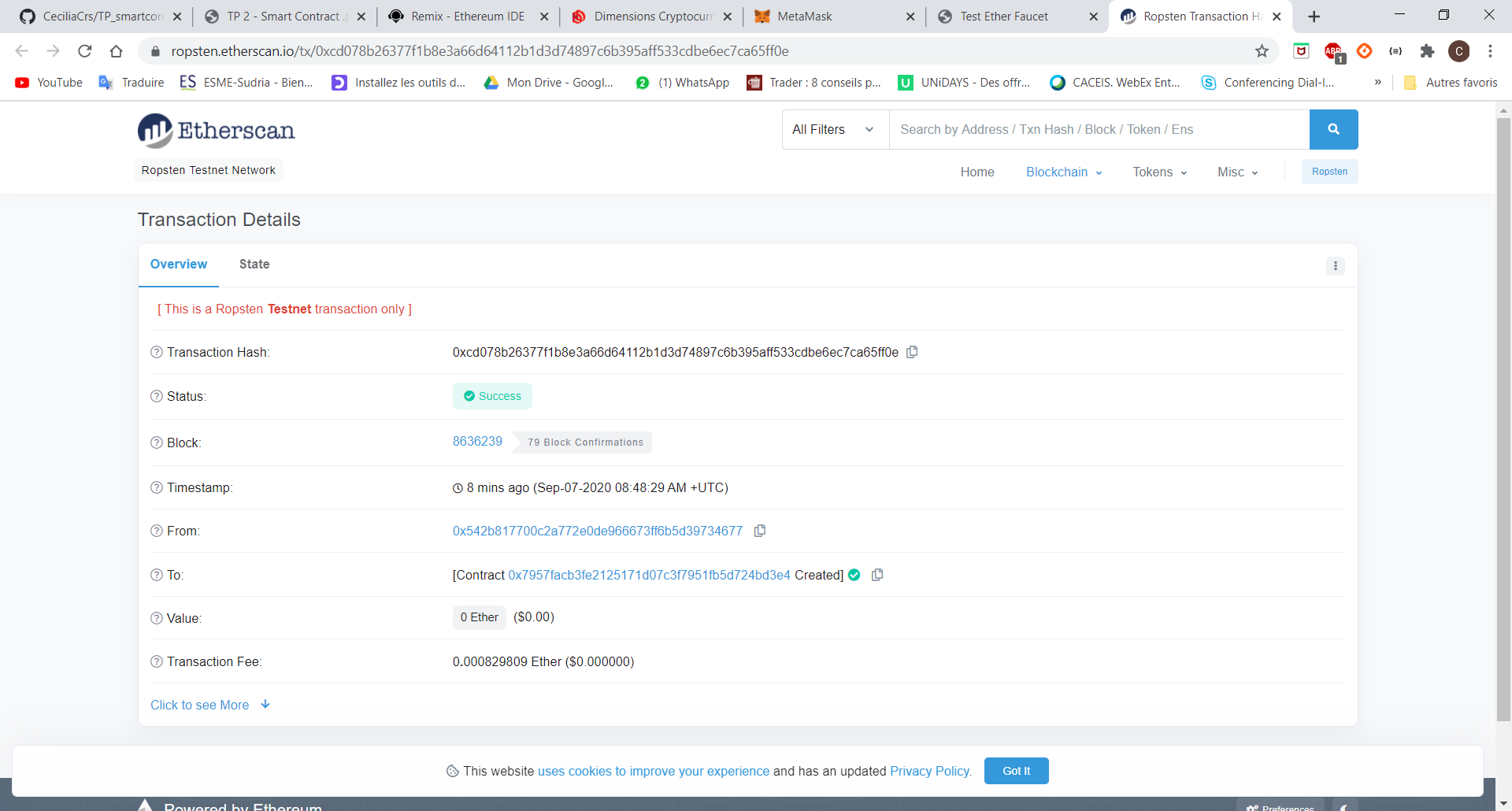
Numéro du block : 8636036

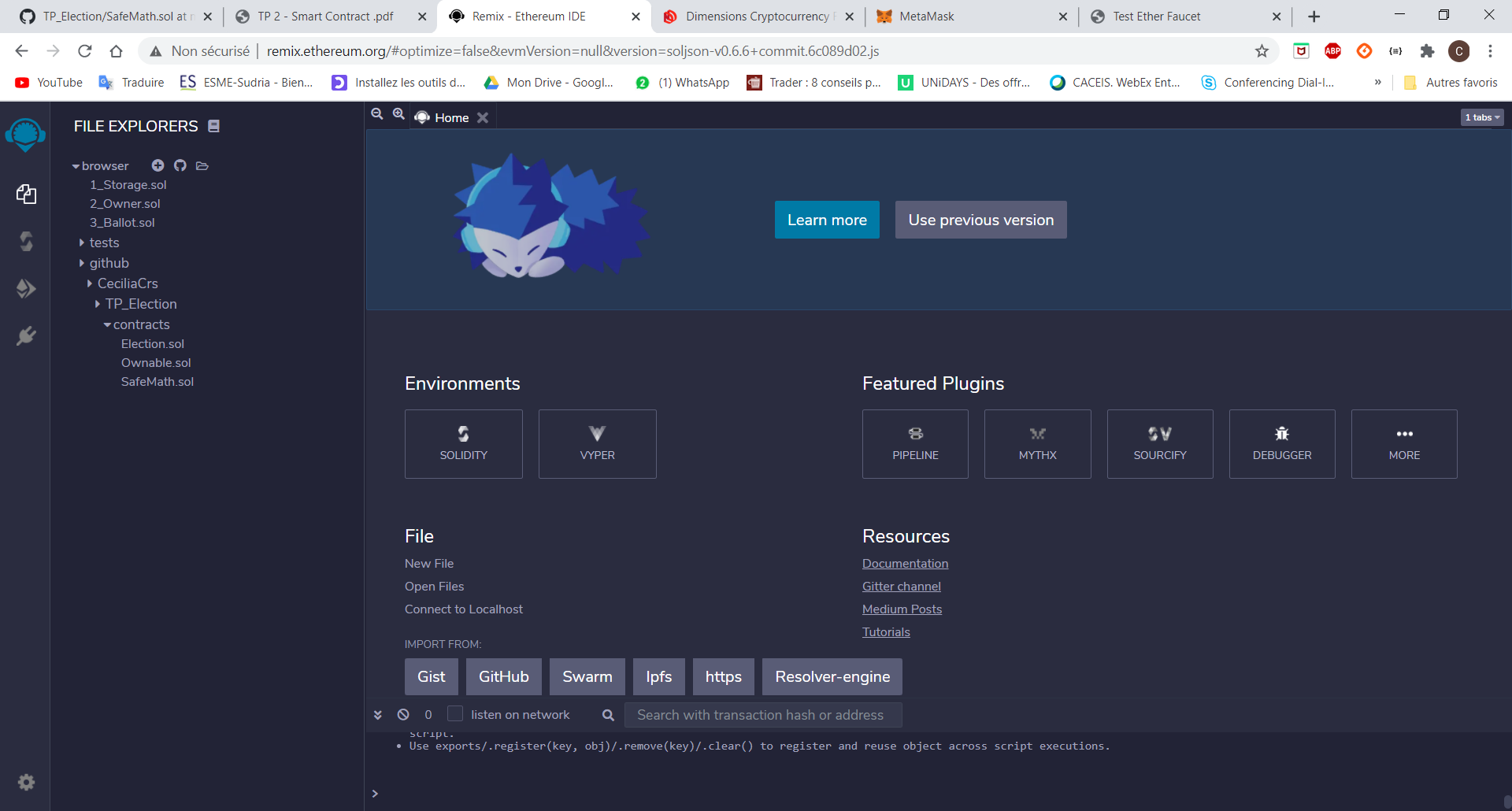


g)

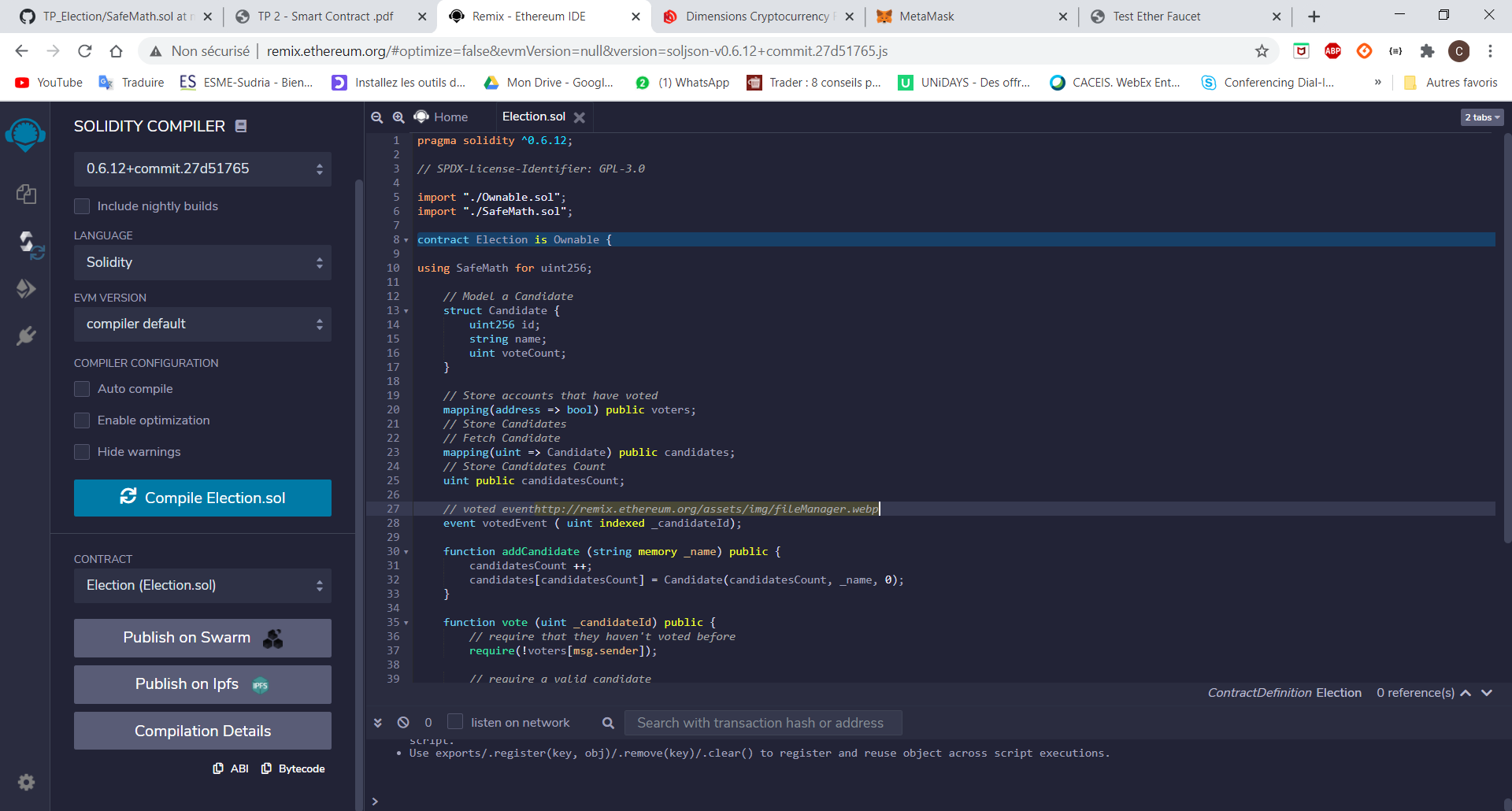


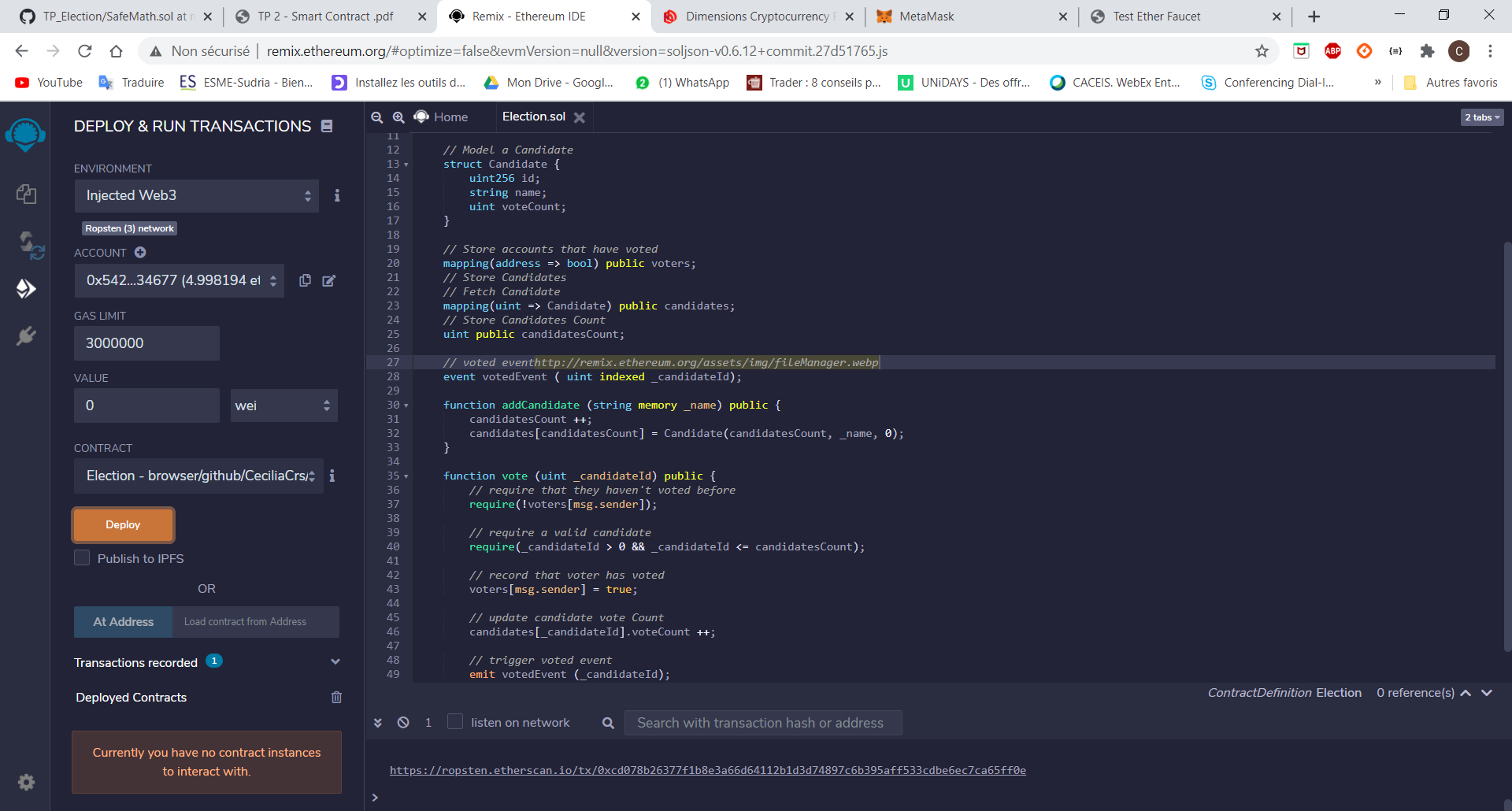


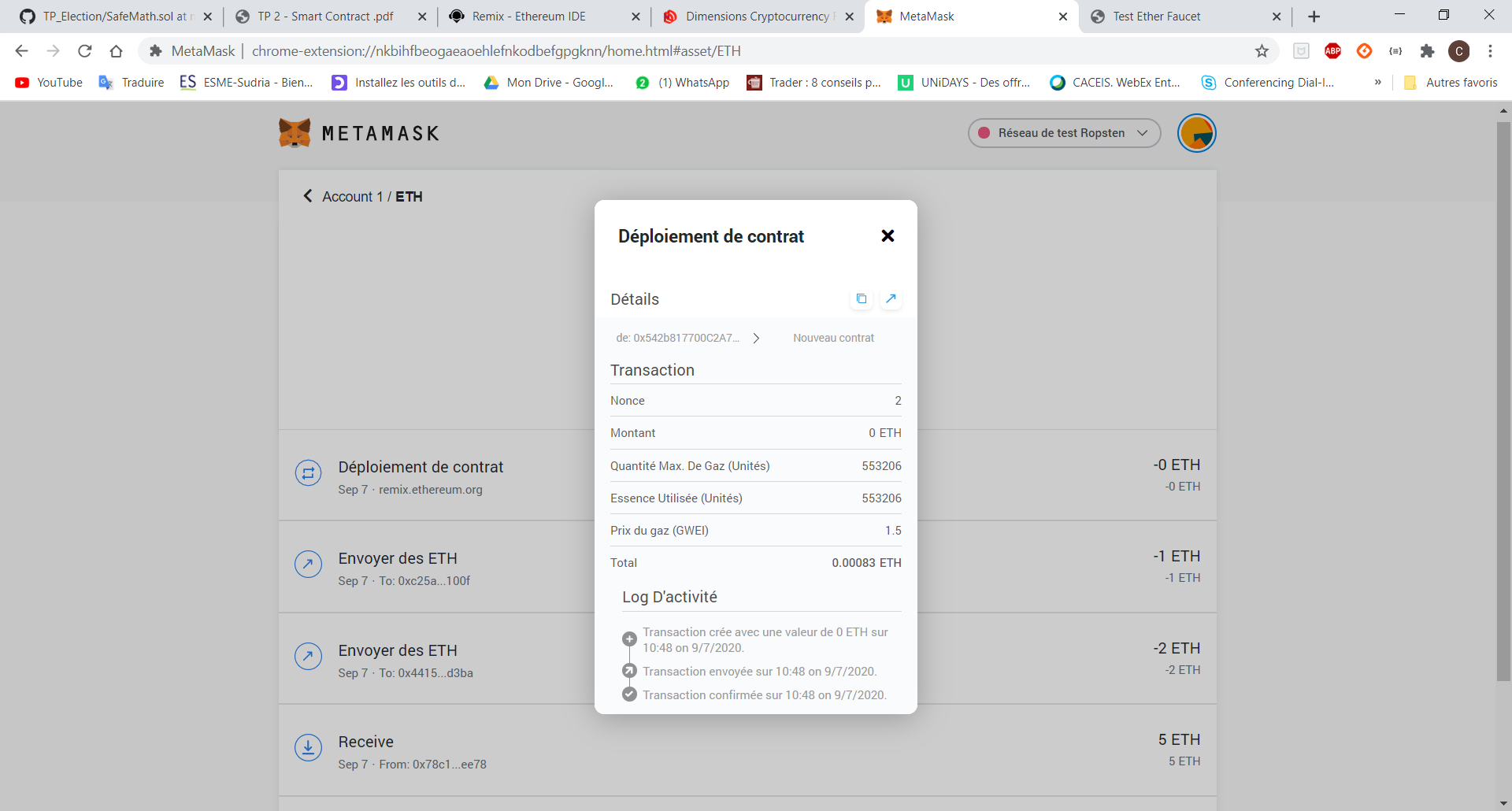


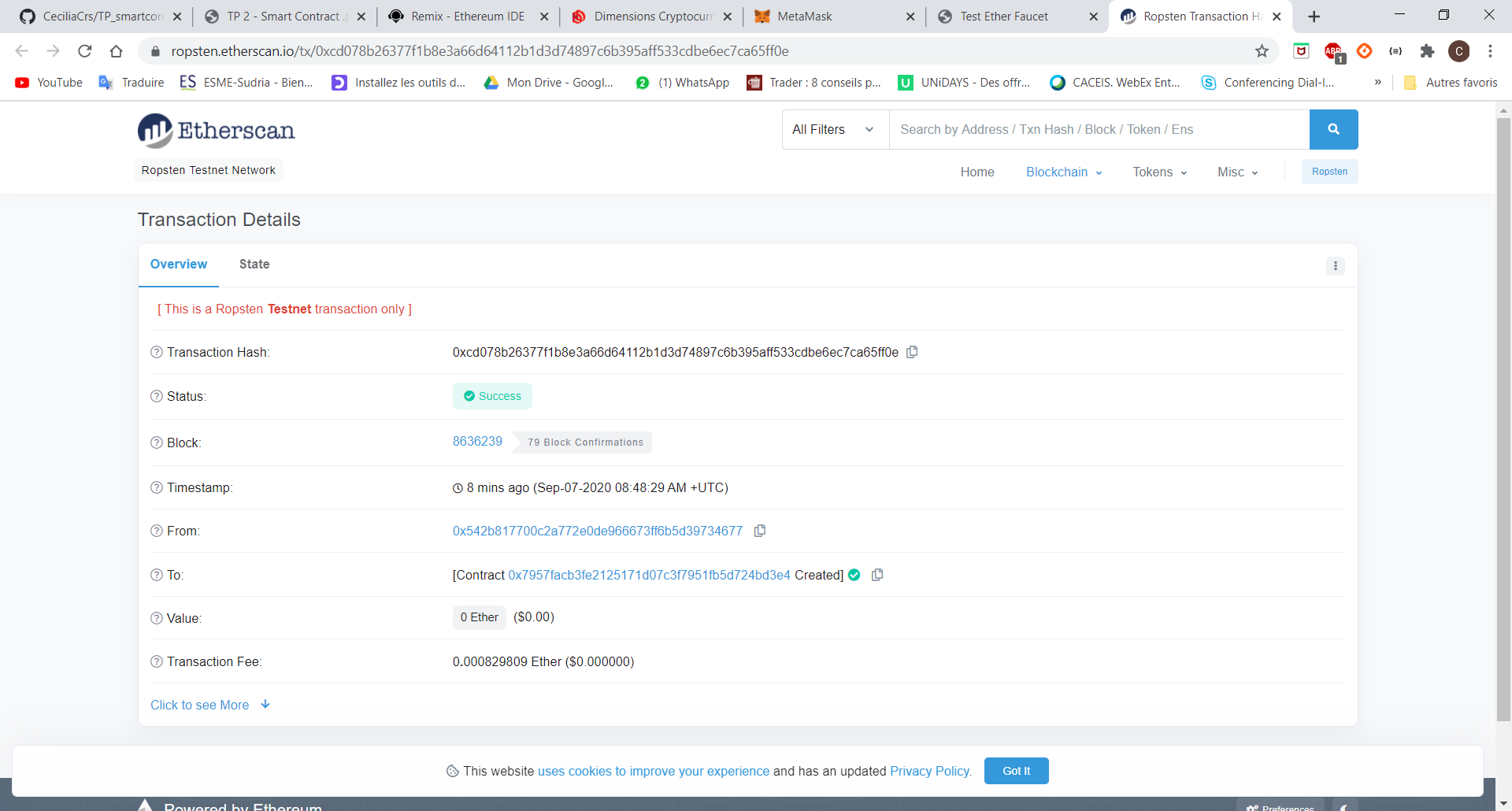
h)i)j)

k)



l)



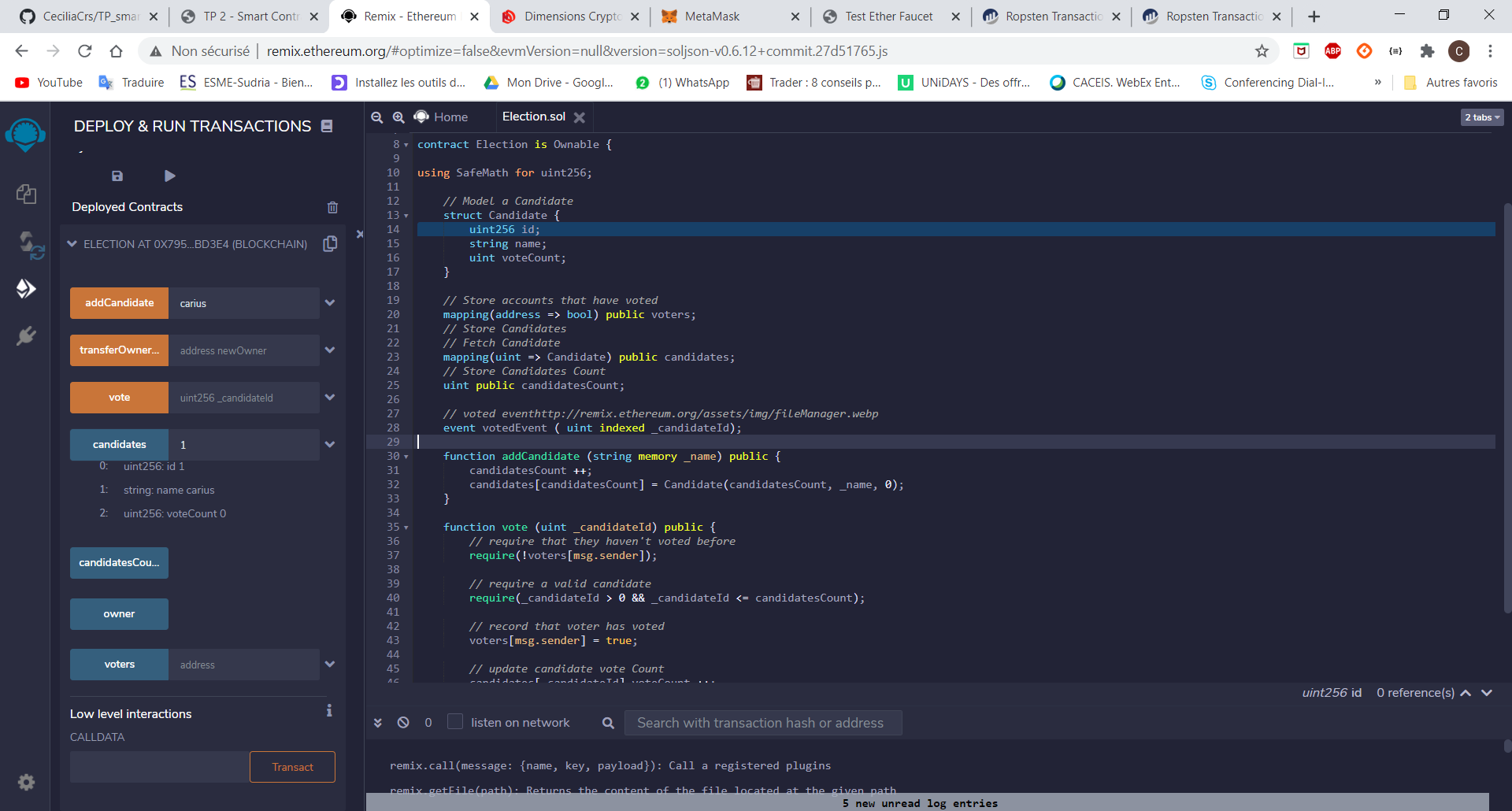


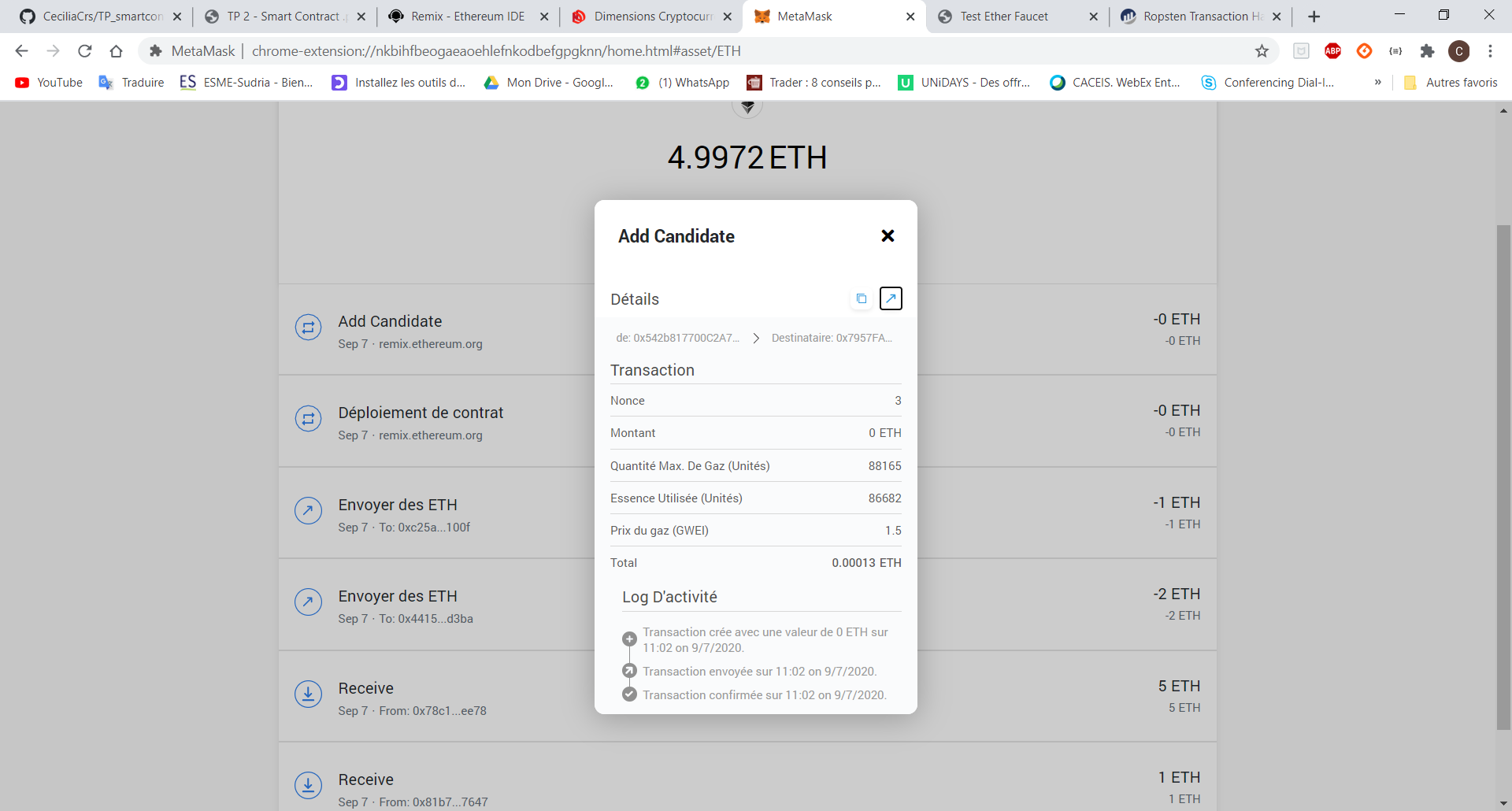
m)

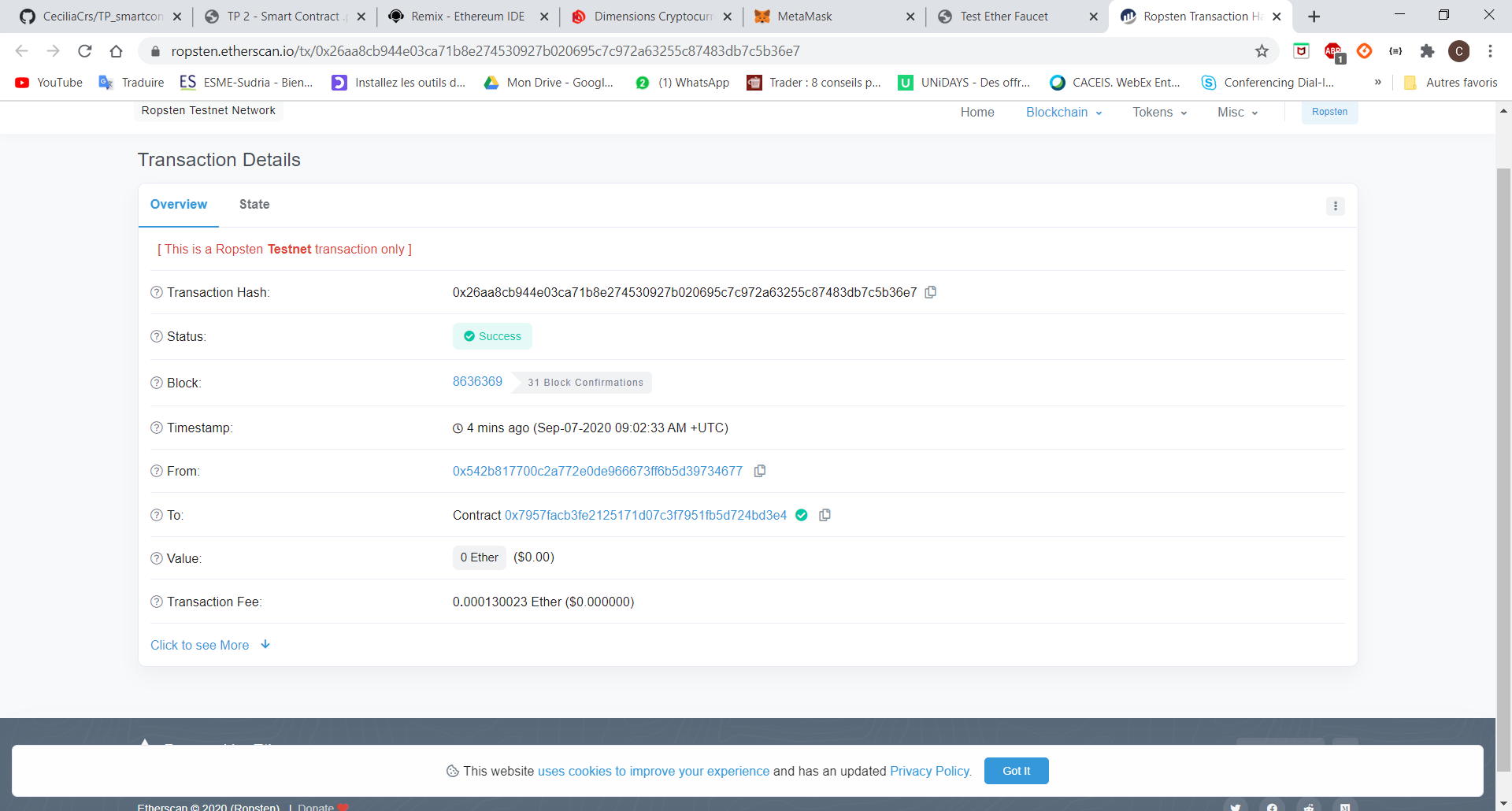
Les transactions fees ne sont pas les mêmes car elles dépendent du nombre de transactions sur le réseau à l’instant même.

Clé publique du smart contract : **0x7957FACB3FE2125171d07c3F7951FB5D724Bd3e4**

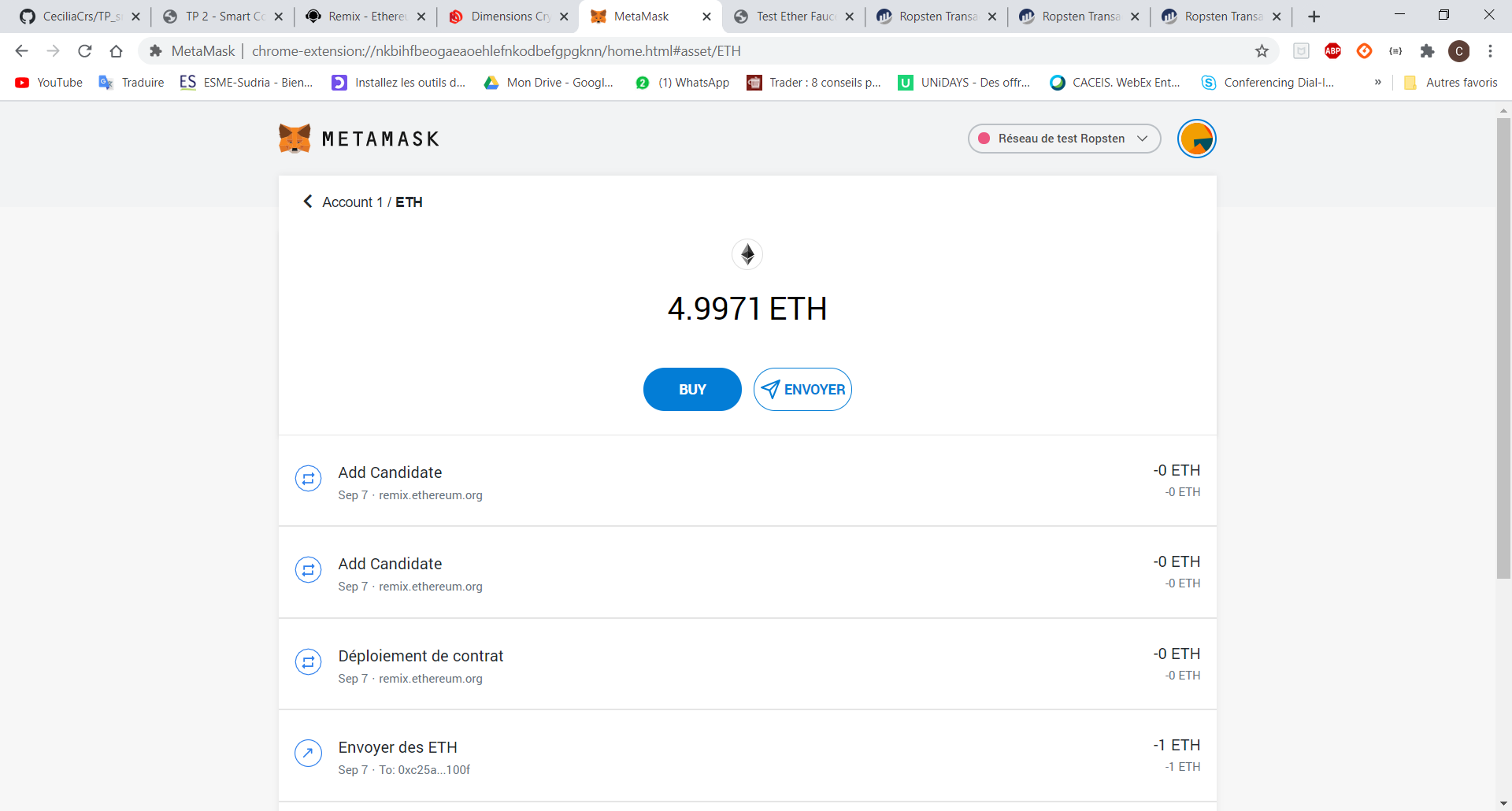
n)o)p)



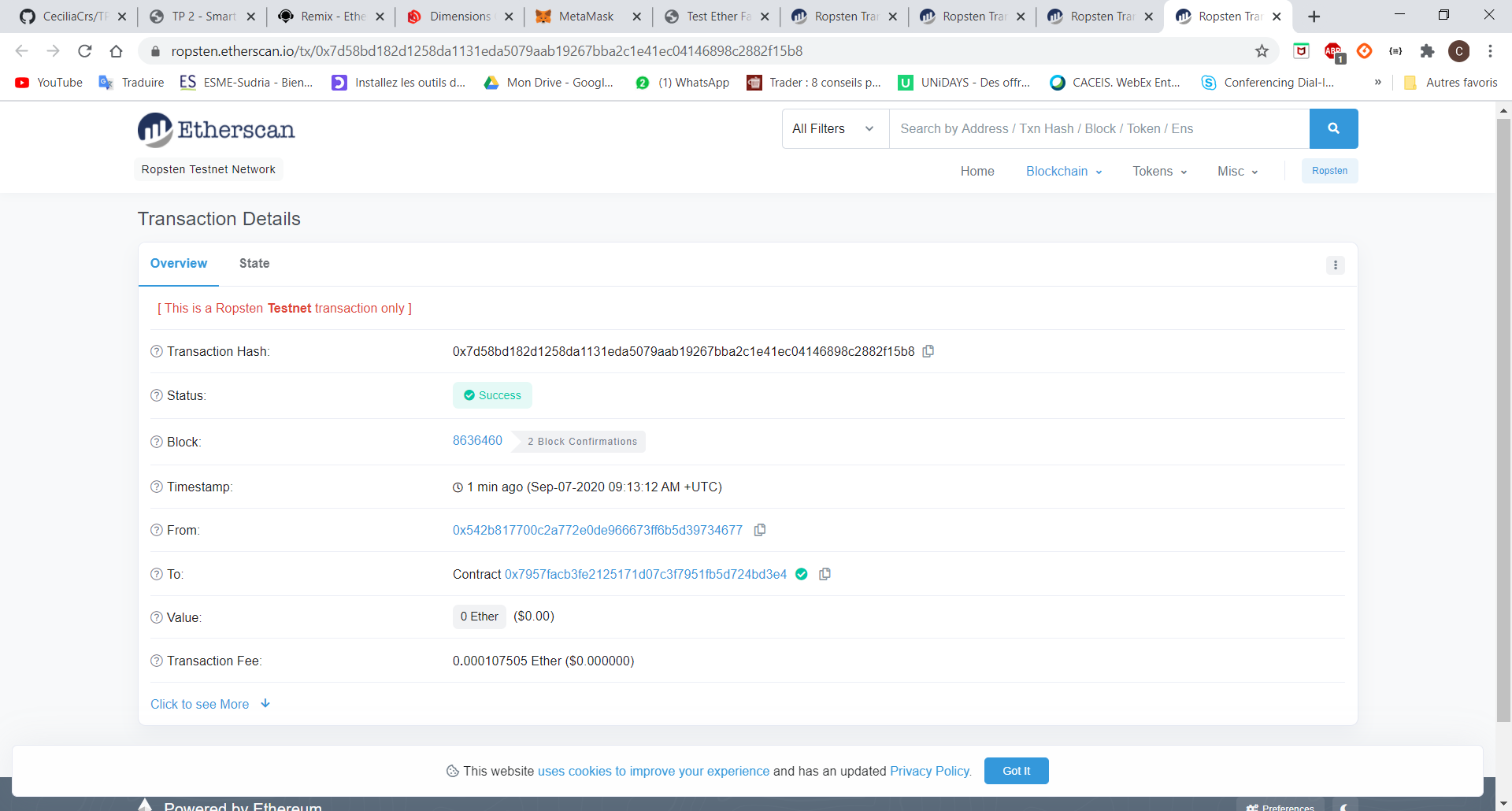




q)



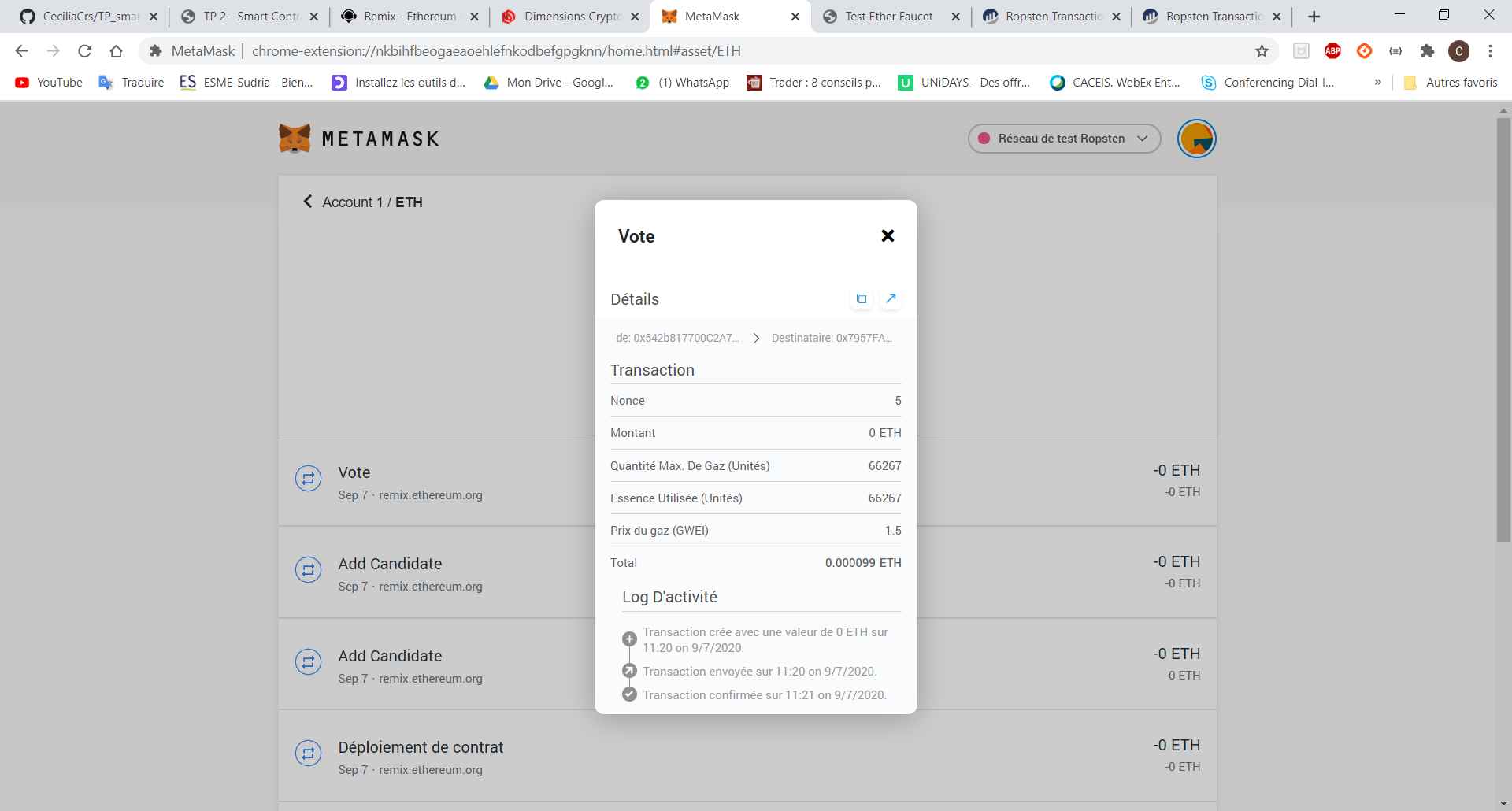
r)

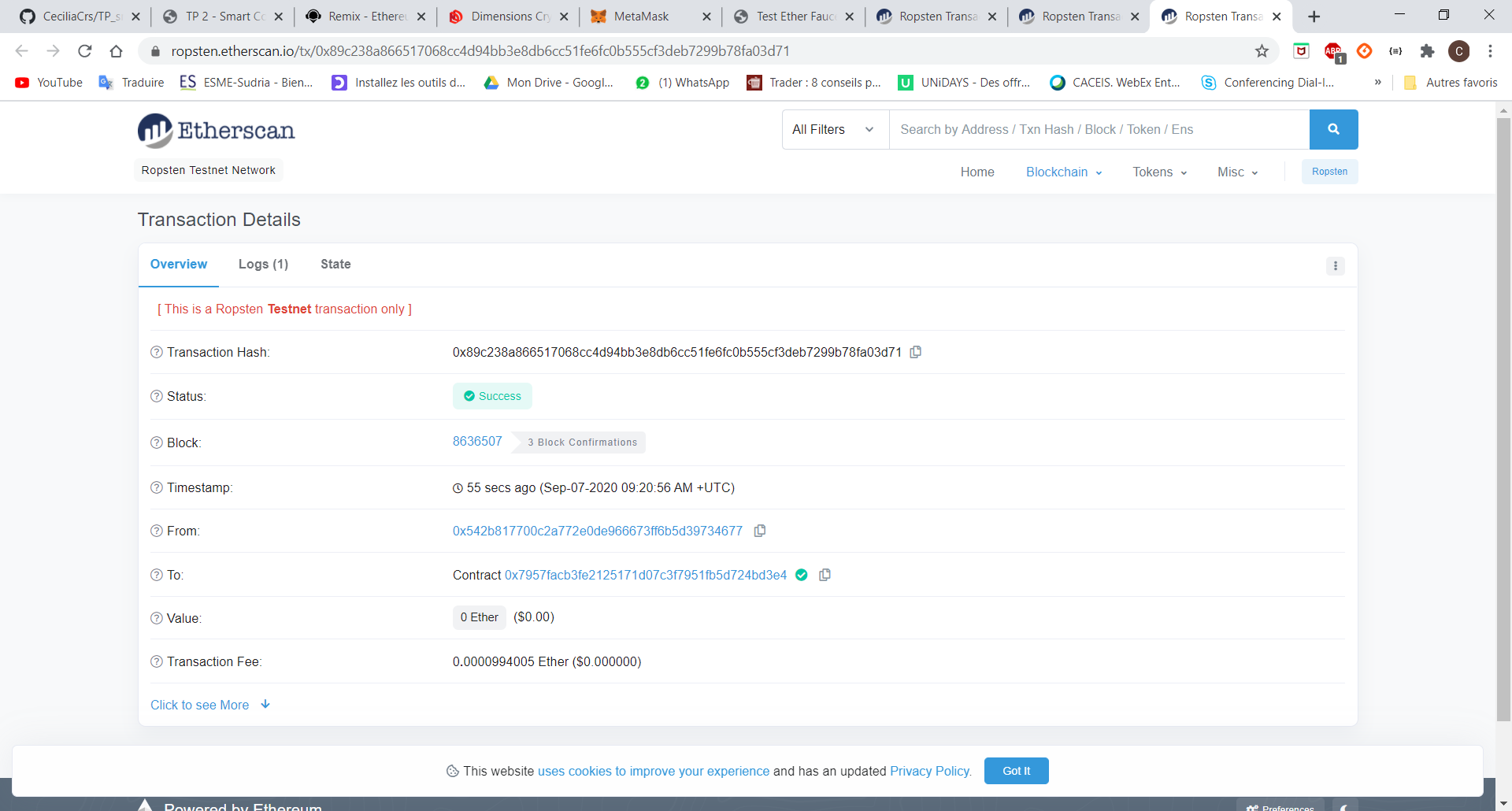


s)

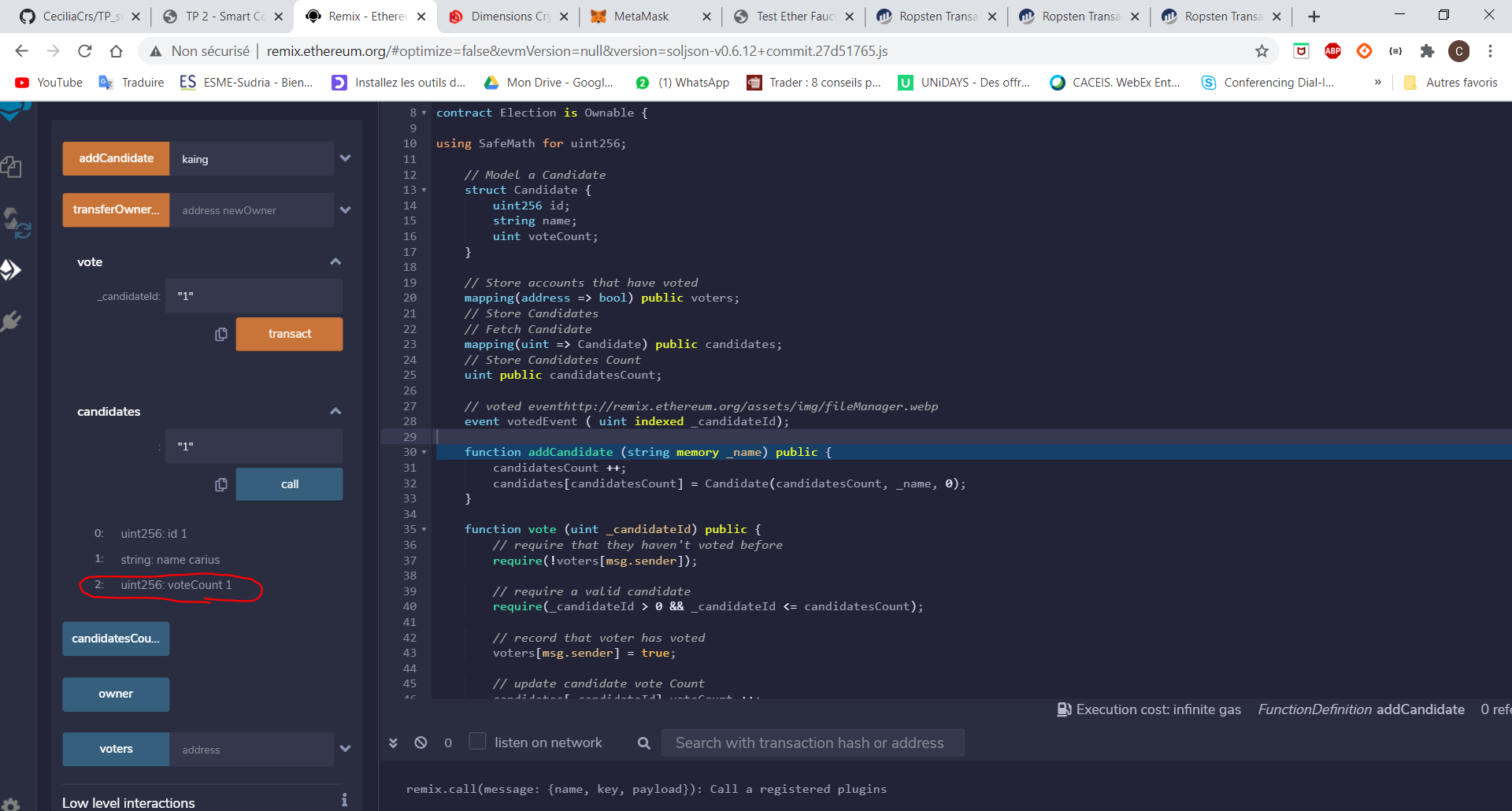
Adresse du propriétaire du contrat : **0x542b817700c2a772e0de966673ff6b5d39734677**

t)

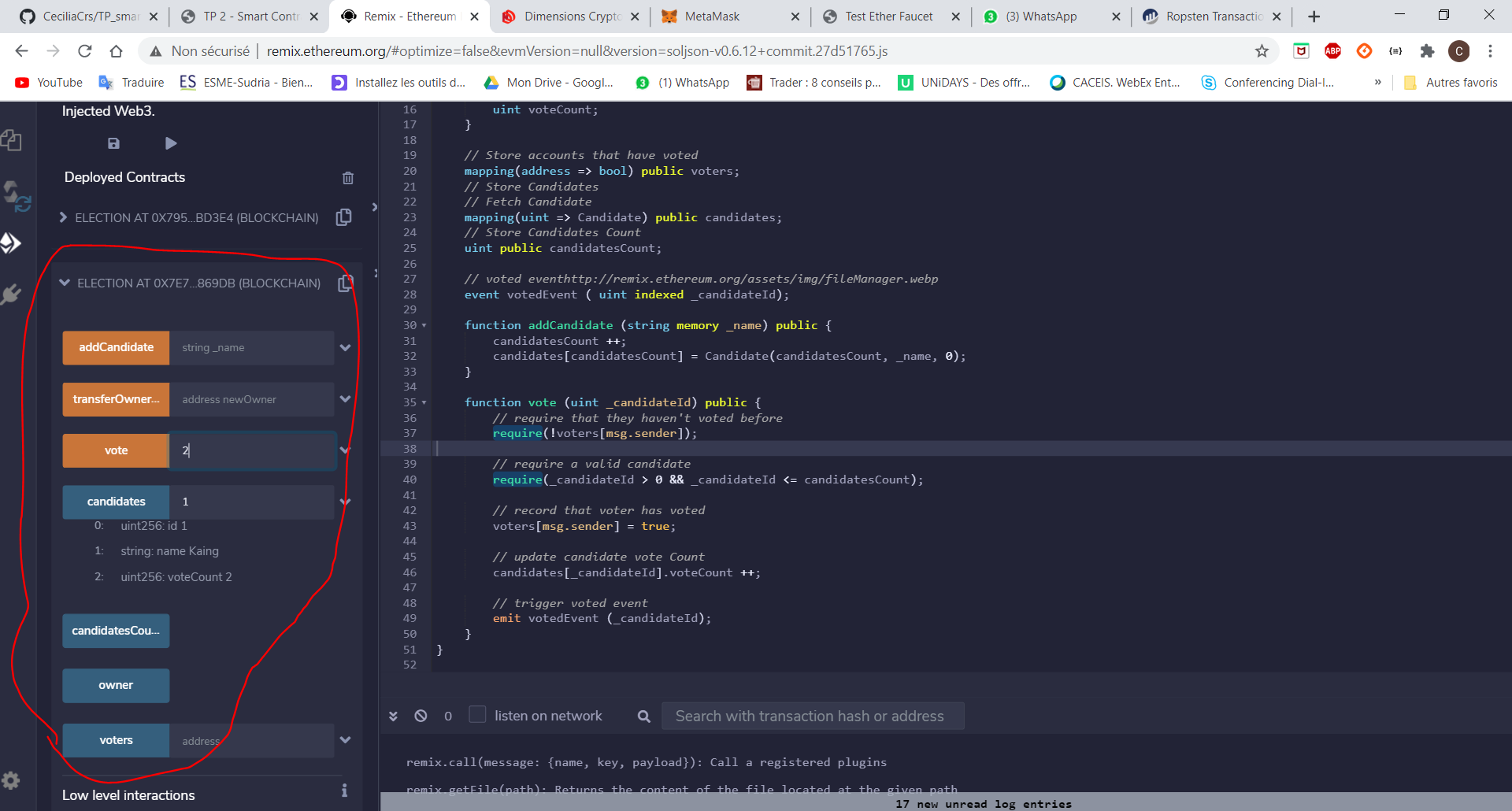




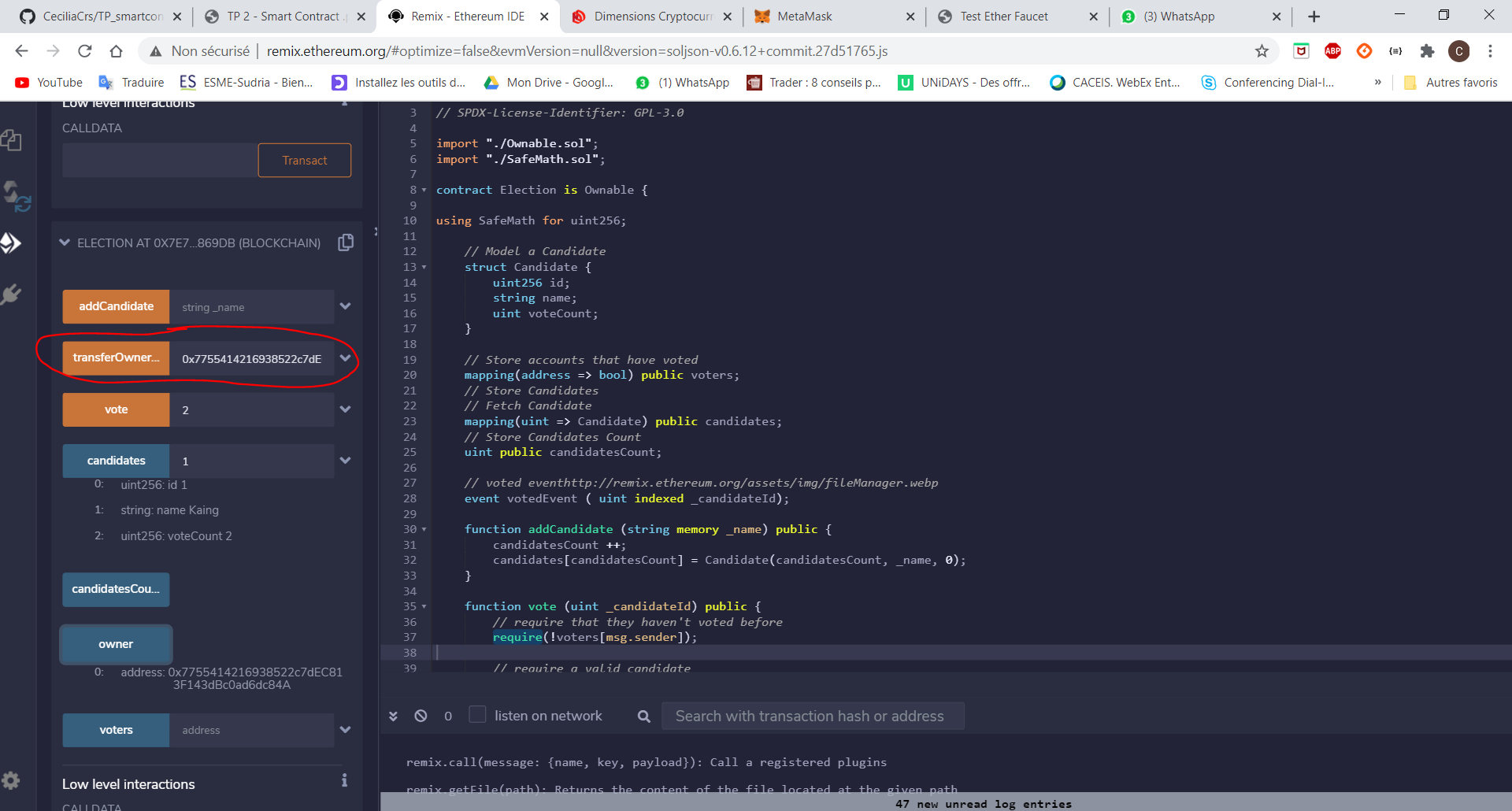
u)



v)



w)



x)y)

Dans la fonction addCandidate, on fait appel au modifier onlyOwner (présent dans Ownable.sol) qui permet de vérifier si on est bien le propriétaire du contrat.

