

# **Group Project: Smart Contracts**Tuition Fee

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## Background & Idea 1/2

- 1. Main essence of smart contracts: Transaction consensus
- Disrupt the fixed tuition based university systems
  - Free entry, no tuition payable up front
  - Tuition payment is based on in-class performance of professors
  - Incentive based payment system
    - 50% goes to professor
    - 40% university
    - 10% best professor
  - We ignore any game theoretical implications
- 3. **Problem**: Universities may give false information about incoming fees
- 4. **Solution**: Smart contracts and consensus

## Background & Idea 2/2

#### 5. Students pay tuition through smart contract

- Accessible for professors and students
- Code is law

#### 6. Course List

- addclass('0x545c2Fbd2eca50dD9510482B57aB05FB709232a5 ', "Bitcoin, Blockchain and Kryptoassets Fabian Schär");
- addclass('0xd0c5d178a1b4174799eE0E17129B0dE413394903', "Blockchain, Consensus Protocols and Smart Contracts -Alexander Berentsen");

#### 7. The Code

```
Code 1/3
                                        pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
                                        contract TuitionFee {
                                            using SafeMath for uint256;
                                            uint public endTime;
                                            address public owner;
                                            bool public active = true;
                                            mapping (bytes32 => uint) public courselistMapping;
Declare state variables
                                   10
                                            struct CourseList {
                                                uint amount;
                                                address addr;
                                                bytes32 title;
                                            CourseList[] public courselists;
    Define modifiers
                                   18
                                   19
                                            modifier notEnded() { require(true == active); _; }
                                   21
                                   22
                                   23
                                               event Pay(address indexed _from, uint256 indexed _courselist);
                                            event Ended();
      Define events
                                               constructor(uint end) public {
                                                endTime = end;
                                                owner = msg.sender;
                                   29
```

## **Code 2/3**

#### Add Address

Pay

End

```
function add(address addr, bytes32 title) public notEnded returns(uint) {
   require(owner == msg.sender);
   uint index = courselists.length;
   courselistMapping[title] = index;
   courselists.push(CourseList({
        amount: 0,
        addr: addr,
        title: title
   }));
   return index;
  function pay(uint courselist) public notEnded payable {
           courselists[courselist].amount += msg.value;
   emit Pay(msg.sender, courselist);
```

```
function end() notEnded public {
    require(now > endTime);
    uint max = 0;
    address winnerAddress;
    uint balance = address(this).balance;
    owner.transfer(balance.mul(20).div(100));
    for (uint i = 0; i < courselists.length; i++) {
        if (courselists[i].amount > max) {
            max = courselists[i].amount;
            winnerAddress = courselists[i].addr;
        courselists[i].addr.transfer(courselists[i].amount.mul(70).div(100));
   winnerAddress.transfer(address(this).balance);
    active = false;
    emit Ended();
```

### **Code 3/3**

#### Implement a library

```
library SafeMath {
  function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    uint256 c = a * b;
   assert(a == 0 || c / a == b);
    return c;
  function div(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
   // assert(b > 0); // Solidity automatically throws when dividing by 0
    uint256 c = a / b;
   // assert(a == b * c + a % b); // There is no case in which this doesn't hold
    return c;
  function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    assert(b <= a);
   return a - b;
  function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    uint256 c = a + b;
    assert(c >= a);
    return c;
```

## **Deployment and Interaction**

ontract Address		Select Existing Con	tract	
0x69d26C3e9232D42d	a87390806344c69E981EBEB3	Select a contract		
"ir "na	nonymous": false, nputs": [], mme": "Ended", /pe": "event"		Select a contract  OPlasma Token and Token Wallet C  PP Donation  DomainSale  ENS - Eth Registrar (Auction)  ENS - Registry	ontract@xA52832A@83EBfAeF629B1a44A922F46c9@4451@8 @x12fE174C097F683eB7583306@C9@51F4896EB88 @x80000000000000000000000000000000000
Access	ct			
Access ead / Write Contra	ct da87390806344c69E981EBEB3			
ead / Write Contra x69d26C3e9232D42c				

Source: <a href="https://github.com/trapp/smart-contract-intro">https://github.com/trapp/smart-contract-intro</a> (Trapp, 08.12.2018)



# Conclusion

"Economists are best in finding specialists to get the job done. (Berentsen, 2018)"



Thank you for your attention.