## BUILDING DEFI PROTOCOL ERC20 Token Smart Contract for Ethereum Blockchain

Since the inception of Blockchain technology; Bitcoin, Ethereum, or crypto-currencies are hot topics and buzzing around the world many startups based on Blockchain technologies are using cryptocurrencies, in other words, crypto tokens for the utilization of their products. These crypto tokens can be deployed on many Blockchain like Ethereum, Cardano, Binance, Polkadot, etc. It's another topic of discussion, on which blockchain these crypto tokens need to be implemented but as Ethereum being the first market mover, this blog post explains, how you can create such a token on the Ethereum blockchain.

Before creating an Ethereum based token (<u>ERC20</u> token), understand first the basics of <u>Smartcontract</u> and their native programming language <u>Solidity</u>.

## **Smart Contract**

A smart contract is simply a set of rules that contains the business logic or a protocol according to which all the transactions on a Blockchain should happen. The general purpose of a Smart contract is to satisfy common contractual conditions like creating its token, perform arbitrary competitions, function to send and receive tokens, and store states of transactions.

## **Solidity**

Solidity is an object-oriented and high-level smart-contract programming language, which is developed on top of <a href="Ethereum Virtual Machine">Ethereum Virtual Machine</a> (EVM). Solidity compiler converts smart-contract code into EVM bytecode which is sent to the Ethereum network as a deployment transaction. It would be best to have a good understanding of Solidity programming language to efficiently write an Ethereum Smart Contract and build an application on smart-contract. Coding example of smart-contract

This section contains the example of a smart-contract code written using the Solidity programming language.

## Prerequisite

Integrated development environment (IDE)

<u>Remix</u> as the IDE. It is a web-based IDE with built-in static analysis and a testnet EVM. Remix provides the possibility to compile and deploy it to Ethereum testnet with Metamask. <u>Here</u> is a good blog post for it.

There is also another web-based IDE available like <u>EthFiddle</u>. For more information related to IDE please visit here.

Programming Language

Solidity

```
ERC20 Token Info
```

- Symbol **N47**
- Name **N47Token**
- Decimals **0**
- Total Supply **1000000**

Smart-contract Code

```
1// SPDX-License-Identifier: unlicensed
2pragma solidity 0.8.4;
3//_____
4// Safe maths
5//_____
6contract SafeMath {
   function safeAdd(uint a, uint b) public pure returns (uint c)
8
     {c = a + b;}
    require(c \ge a);
10 }
  function safeSub(uint a, uint b) public pure returns (uint c)
12
     \{\text{require}(b \le a);
13 c = a - b;
14 }
15}
16//_____
```

17// ERC Token Standard #20 Interface

18//	https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/blob/master/EIPS/eip-20.md	
19//		
20abstract contract ERC20Interface {		
21	function totalSupply() virtual public view returns (uint);	
22	function balanceOf(address tokenOwner) virtual public view returns (uint balance);	
23	function allowance(address tokenOwner, address spender) virtual public view returns (uint remainin	g);
24	function transfer(address to, uint tokens) virtual public returns (bool success);	
25	function approve(address spender, uint tokens) virtual public returns (bool success);	
26	function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint tokens) virtual public returns (bool success);	
27	event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint tokens);	
28	event Approval(address indexed tokenOwner, address indexed spender, uint tokens);	
29}		
30//		
31// ERC20 Token, with the addition of symbol, name and decimals		
32// assisted token transfers		
33//		
34contract N47Token is ERC20Interface, SafeMath {		
35	string public symbol;	
36	string public name;	
37	uint8 public decimals;	
38	uint public _totalSupply;	
39	mapping(address => uint) balances;	
40	mapping(address => mapping(address => uint)) allowed;	
41	//	
42	// Constructor	
43	//	
44	constructor() {	
45	symbol = "N47";	

```
name = "N47Token";
     decimals = 0;
     totalSupply = 1000000;
     balances[msg.sender] = totalSupply;
49
50
     emit Transfer(address(0), msg.sender, totalSupply);
51
   }
52
   53
   // Total supply
   function totalSupply() public override view returns (uint) {
55
  return totalSupply - balances[address(0)];57
   }
   // Get the token balance for account tokenOwner
   //_____
60
   function balanceOf(address tokenOwner) public override view returns (uint balance) {
62
   return balances[tokenOwner];63
  // _____
   // Transfer the balance from token owner's account to receiver account
   // - Owner's account must have sufficient balance to transfer
   // - 0 value transfers are allowed
68
   function transfer(address receiver, uint tokens) public override returns (bool success) {
70
     balances[msg.sender] = safeSub(balances[msg.sender], tokens);
     balances[receiver] = safeAdd(balances[receiver], tokens);
71
72
     emit Transfer(msg.sender, receiver, tokens);
73
     return true:
```

(1BG19CS028) DISCORD ID:Chaitra S#6466 CSE A 6th Sem. 74 } // // Token owner can approve for spender to transferFrom(...) tokens // from the token owner's account 78 // // https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/blob/master/EIPS/eip-20.md // recommends that there are no checks for the approval double-spend attack 81 // as this should be implemented in user interfaces //\_\_\_\_ 82 **function** approve(address spender, uint tokens) public override returns (bool success) { 83 84 allowed[msg.sender][spender] = tokens; emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, tokens); 85 return true:87 86 } // Transfer tokens from sender account to receiver account 90 // The calling account must already have sufficient tokens approve(...)-d // for spending from sender account and // - From account must have sufficient balance to transfer // - Spender must have sufficient allowance to transfer 94 // - 0 value transfers are allowed \_\_\_\_\_ function transferFrom(address sender, address receiver, uint tokens) public override returns (bool success 98 balances[sender] = safeSub(balances[sender], tokens); 99 allowed[sender][msg.sender] = safeSub(allowed[sender][msg.sender], tokens); 100 balances[receiver] = safeAdd(balances[receiver], tokens); 101 emit Transfer(sender, receiver, tokens);

Name:Chaitra S

```
return true;

103 }

104 //

105 // Returns the amount of tokens approved by the owner that can be

106 // transferred to the spender's account

107 //

108 function allowance(address tokenOwner, address spender) public override view returns (uint remaining) {

return allowed[tokenOwner][spender];

110 }

111}
```

Using the above code, smart-contract can be deployed on Ethereum <u>Mainnet or Testnet</u>. Deploying a smart contract is technically a transaction, that needs to pay <u>Gas</u> (fees) in terms of ETH (Native token for Ethereum network), in the same way, that needs to pay gas for a simple ETH transfer. However, Gas costs for contract deployment are far higher.













