

Curso de DApps: Introducción al Desarrollo de Aplicaciones Descentralizadas

Ernesto García Nevares





BLOCKCHAIN
ACADEMY



@ernestognw



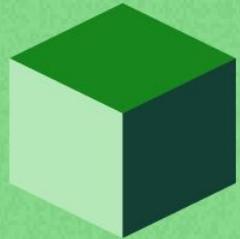
yotepresto.

Google

zenfi



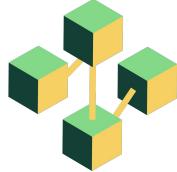
JavaScript in Plain English



¿Qué aprenderás en este curso?

- Arquitectura de aplicaciones descentralizadas.
- Estructura de un proyecto para *EVM compatible chains*.
- Uso de herramientas para desarrollar contratos inteligentes.
- Estándares de desarrollo más importantes.
- Despliegue de tu proyecto.





Objetivos

- Incrementar tus **habilidades** como desarrollador de software para que colabores con proyectos y protocolos en blockchains compatibles con la **EVM**.
- **Crear un proyecto para tu portafolio** que te abrirá las puertas para trabajar en los protocolos más importantes en el ecosistema Blockchain.
- **Desarrollar** tu capacidad crítica para evaluar los riesgos de centralización en aplicaciones descentralizadas.



No contempla...

- Dar recomendaciones de inversión.
- Estudiar los economics de tu proyecto.



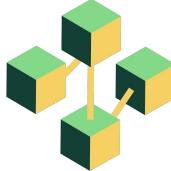


Conocimientos previos

- Fundamentos de blockchain (protocolos de consenso, contratos inteligentes).
- Fundamentos de Solidity.
- Conocimientos de redes de prueba (Rinkeby, Ropsten).
- Javascript (Node.js).
- Teoría de desarrollo de aplicaciones (modelo cliente-servidor).

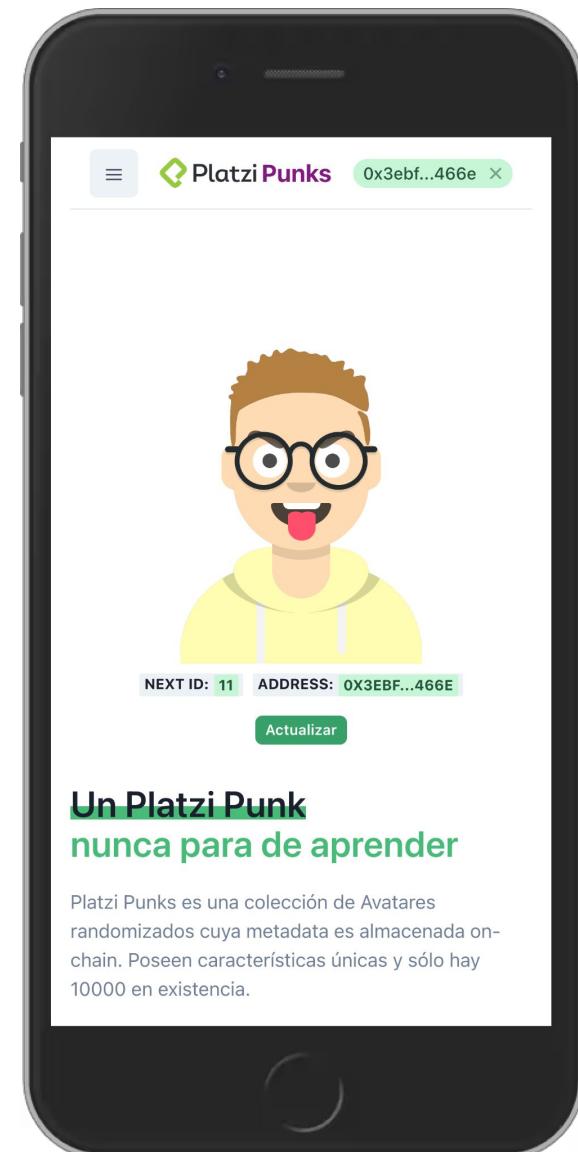
#BUILDL > #HODL

PlatziPunks: Marketplace de NFT



El proyecto

PlatziPunks es un **marketplace de NFTs** creados a partir de **datos guardados completamente en la blockchain** y mostrados a través de una aplicación desplegada en un sistema de archivos descentralizado.





Créditos a Pablo Stanley



<https://twitter.com/pablostanley>



avataaars

Mix & Match Avatars with a Sketch library

Create avatar illustrations in Sketch App with this free library. Combine clothes, hair, emotions, accessories, and colors. [Video](#)

[Get the Libraaary](#)

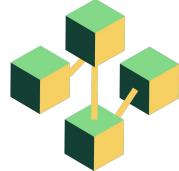
Designed by [Pablo Stanley](#)

Free for personal and commercial use.

[Get an email](#) when there's an update.

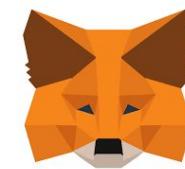
Try the [web editor](#) by Fang-Pen Lin

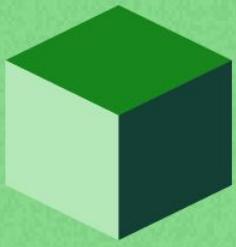
Tweet



Curso de DApps: Introducción al Desarrollo de Aplicaciones Descentralizadas

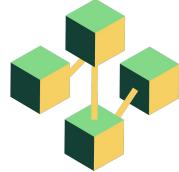
Curso de Desarrollo Frontend de Aplicaciones Descentralizadas con Web3.js





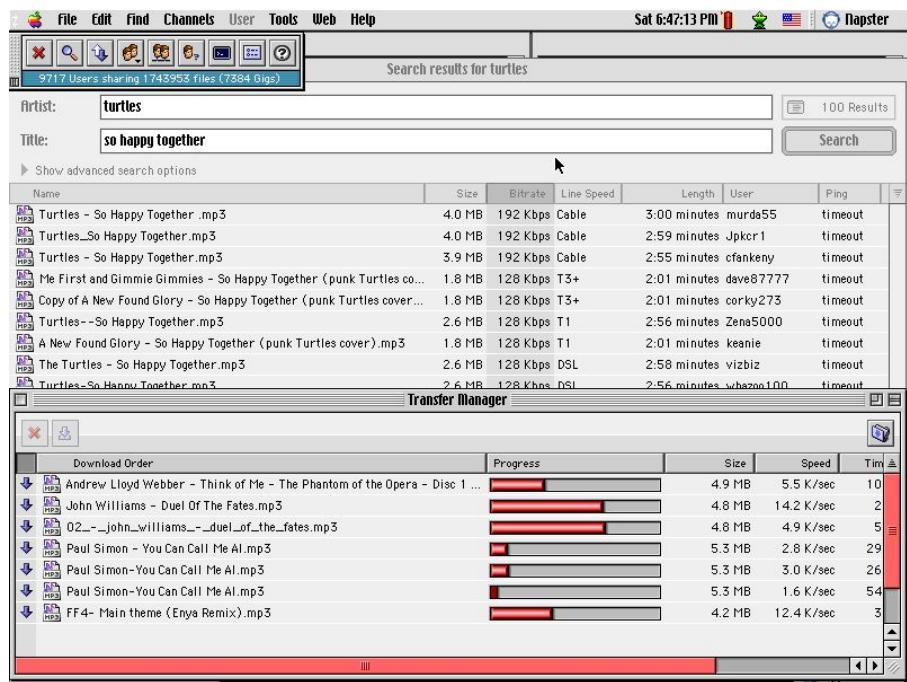
¿Qué es una
aplicación
descentralizada?





¿Alguien recuerda Napster?

- Los archivos eran compartidos P2P.
- No existía una autoridad central que validara los archivos.
- Cualquier persona con una copia del software podía compartir y descargar archivos.





DApp

Por sus siglas en inglés (Decentralized Application), se considera como una aplicación que posee la **mayor cantidad de componentes descentralizados**.





Características

Resistentes a la censura: no existe gobierno, empresa o autoridad que pueda censurar el acceso a una aplicación descentralizada.



Resilientes: debido a que la lógica de negocio está contenida en tecnologías P2P, es imposible detener su funcionamiento.

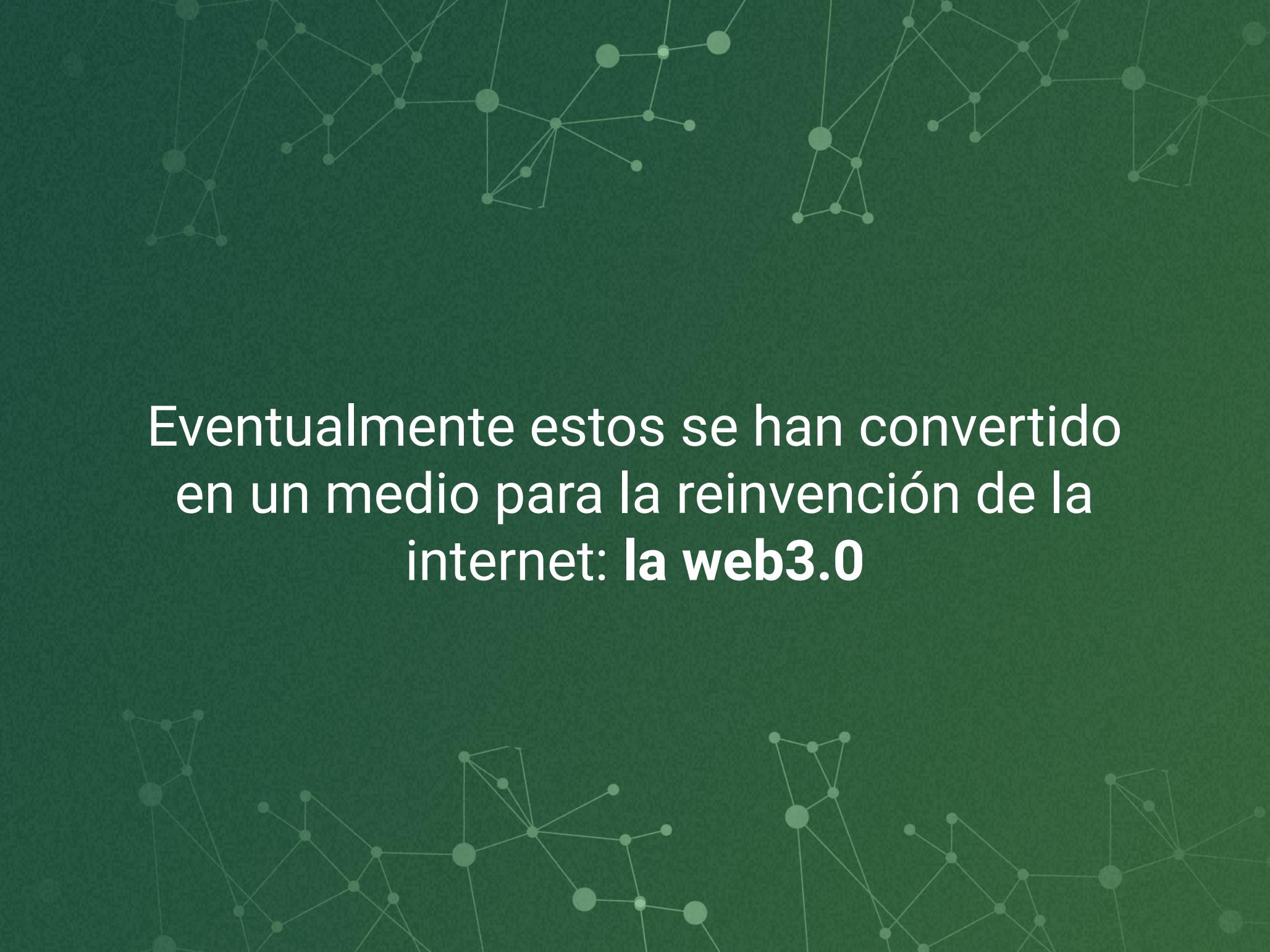


Transparentes: el uso de tecnología blockchain y de almacenamiento distribuido permite que todo su código, información y estado esté siempre disponible para consulta.





En los primeros días de Ethereum,
la visión de los fundadores para las
DApps iba más allá de
Smart Contracts



Eventualmente estos se han convertido
en un medio para la reinvenCIÓN de la
internet: **la web3.0**

Componentes descentralizables de una aplicación



Persistencia

Lógica

Cliente

Base de Datos

Almacenamiento

Lógica de Negocios

API

DNS

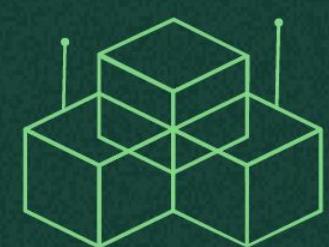
Web App

Web App

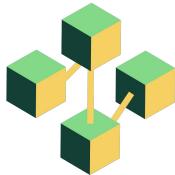
Web App

RTC

RTC



Aplicaciones tradicionales



Persistencia



mongoDB®

Lógica



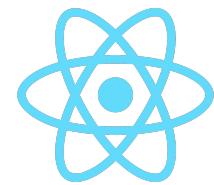
PYTHON

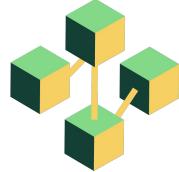
{REST:API}



DNS
Domain Name System

Cliente





Aplicaciones descentralizadas

Persistencia



Lógica



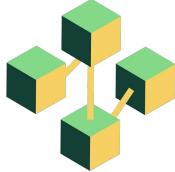
JSON-RPC



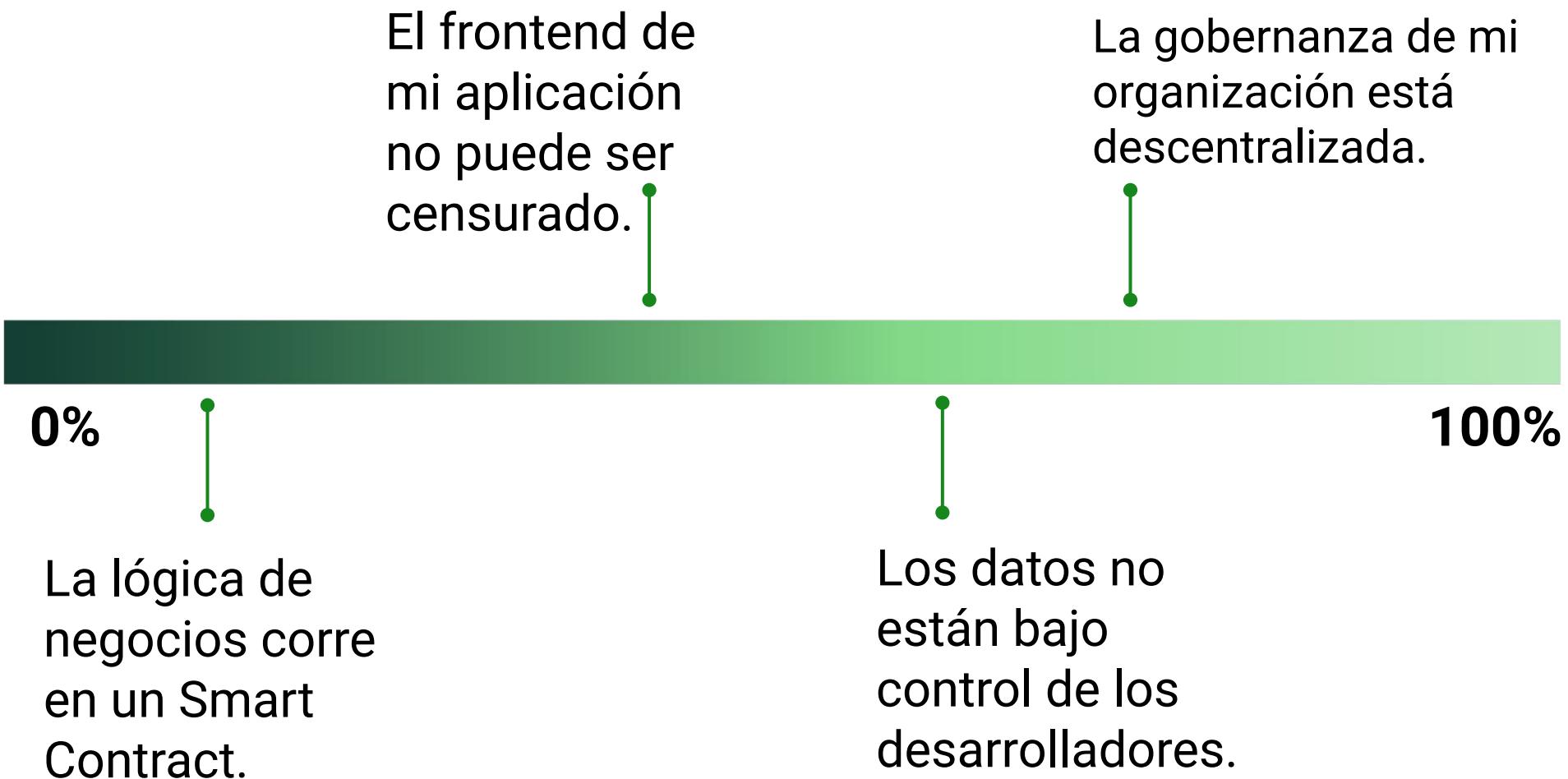
ENS

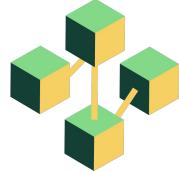
Cliente





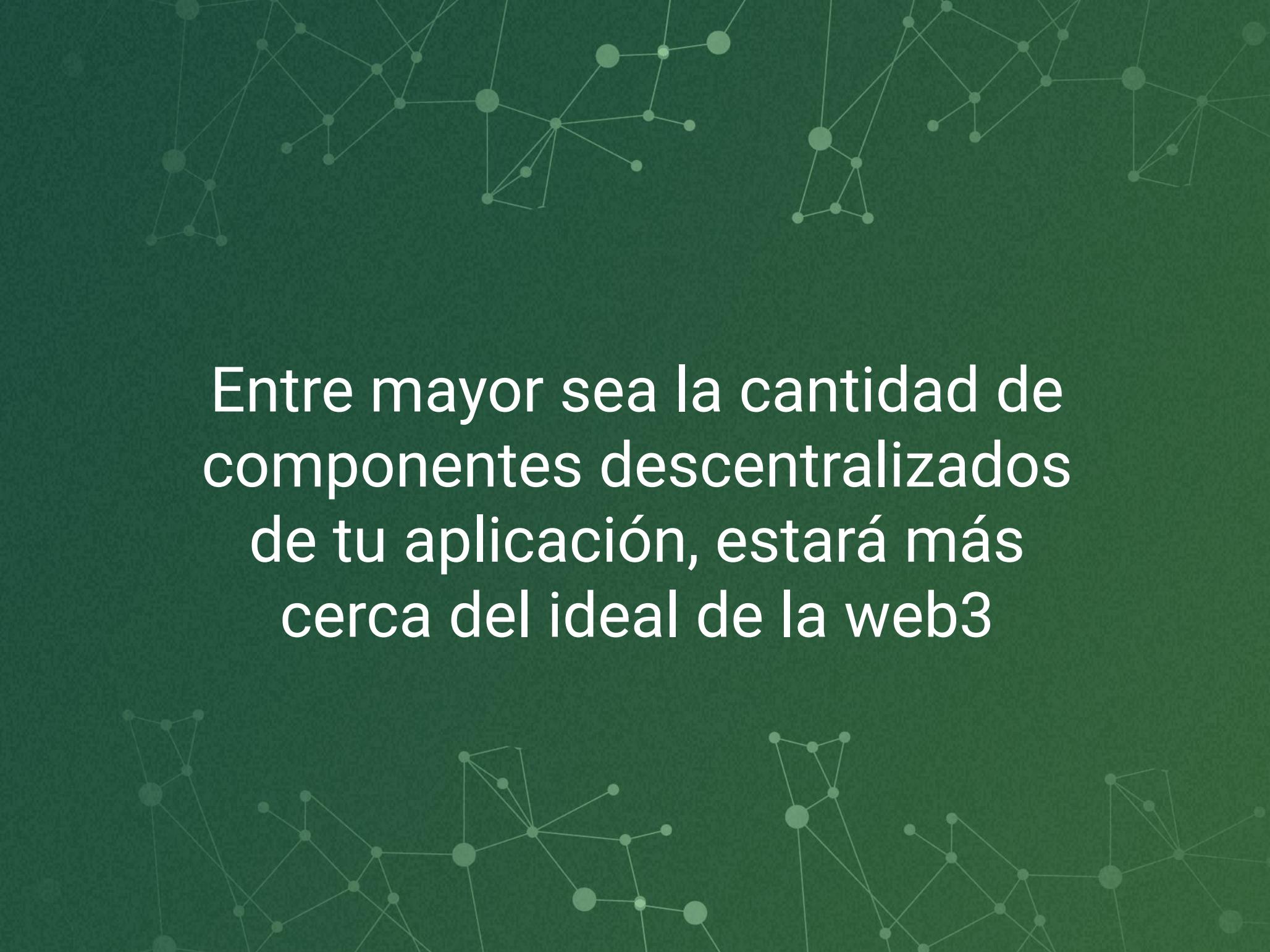
Grados de descentralización



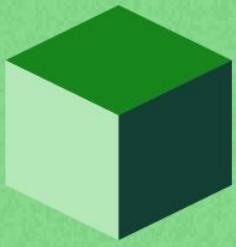


Grados de descentralización

- ¿Qué tan descentralizado es el blockchain donde está mi Smart Contract?
- ¿Quiénes y bajo qué circunstancias pueden alterar el funcionamiento de un protocolo?
- ¿Los usuarios pueden usar mi frontend desde canales alternativos?
- ¿Pueden construir un frontend de código abierto?



Entre mayor sea la cantidad de componentes descentralizados de tu aplicación, estará más cerca del ideal de la web3



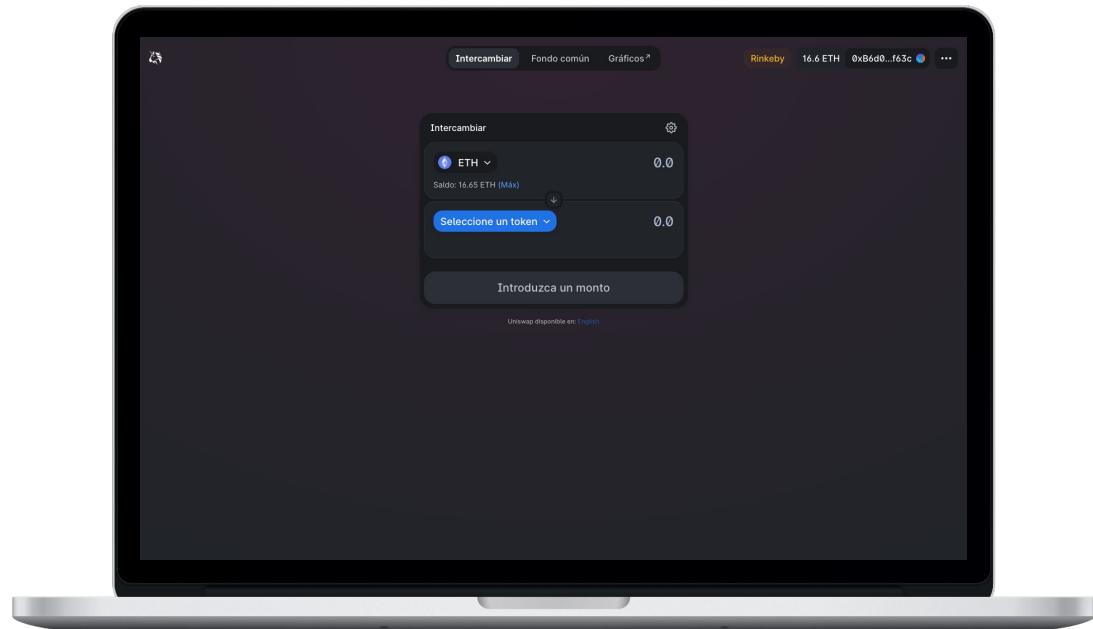
Ejemplos de aplicaciones descentralizadas





Uniswap

- Basado en Smart Contracts.
- Open source.
- Frontend Descentralizado por IPFS.
- Controlado a través de un token de gobernanza.
- Ya se han censurado tokens en su interfaz.

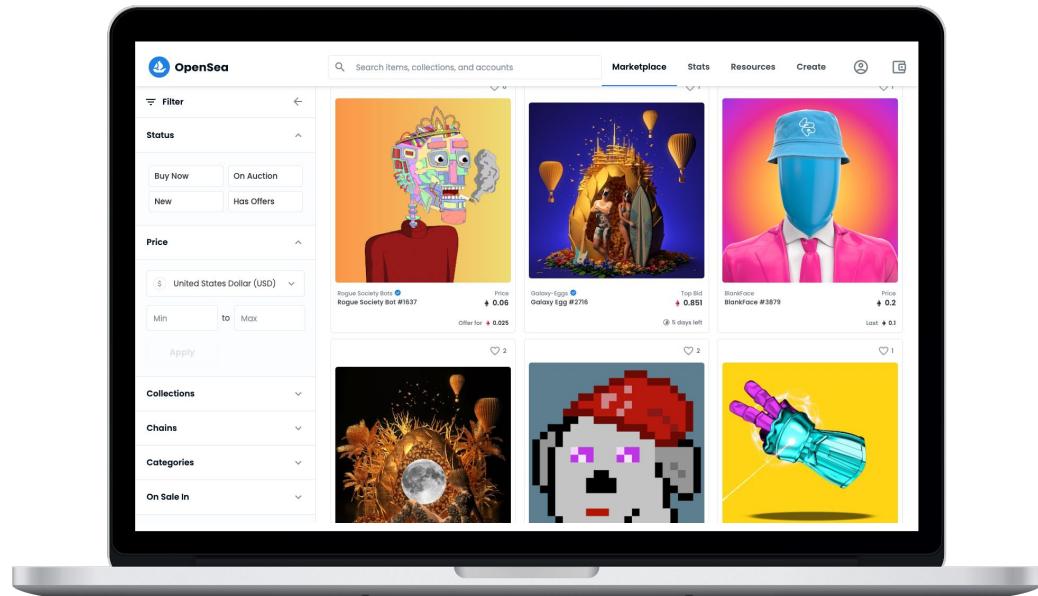




Opensea



- ✓ Basado en Smart Contracts.
- ✗ Open source.
- Puedes subir un NFT a IPFS.
- ✓ Compatibilidad universal con estándares de NFT.
- ✗ Backend centralizado, podrían censurar NFT.

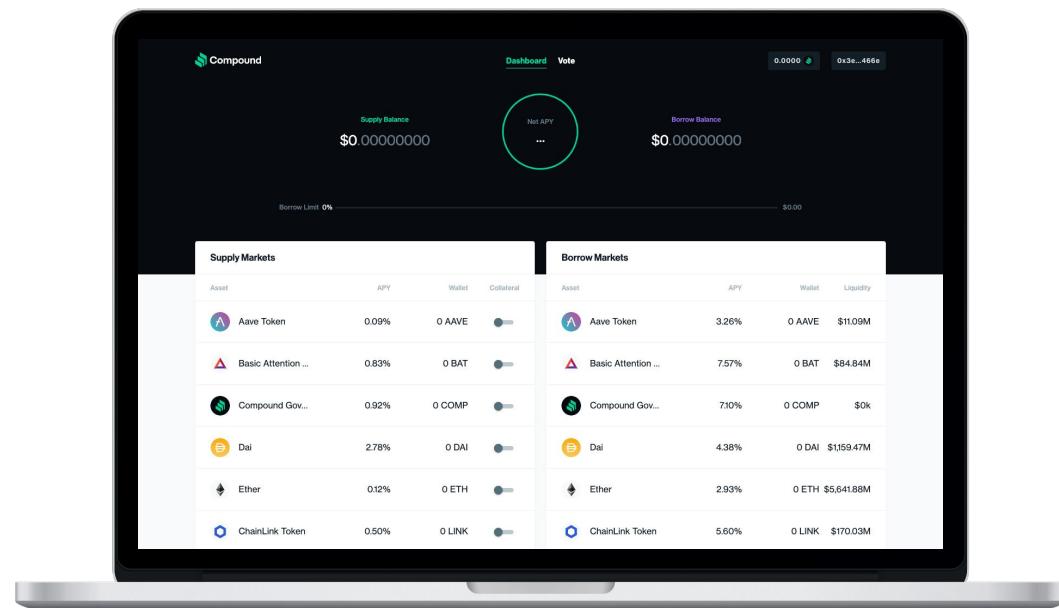


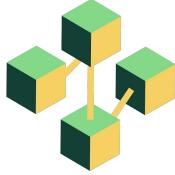


Compound



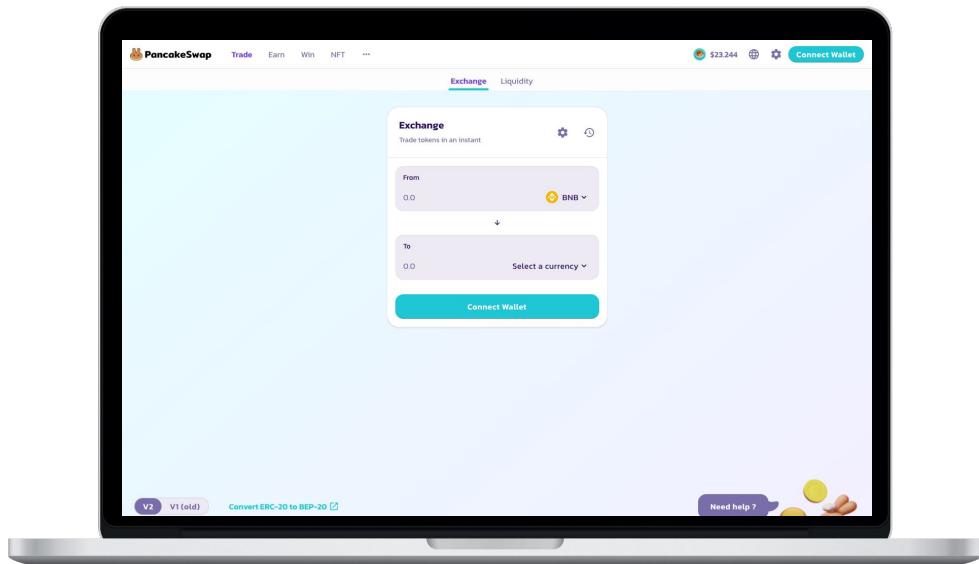
- Basado en Smart Contracts.
- Open source.
- Frontend Descentralizado por IPFS.
- Controlado a través de un token de gobernanza.





PancakeSwap

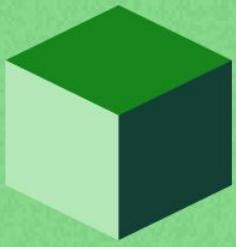
- 🤔 Basado en Smart Contracts en Binance Smart Chain.
- ✅ Open source.
- ❌ Frontend Descentralizado por IPFS.
- 🤔 Controlado a través de un token de gobernanza.





¿Qué otras aplicaciones descentralizadas conoces?

Déjalas en los comentarios

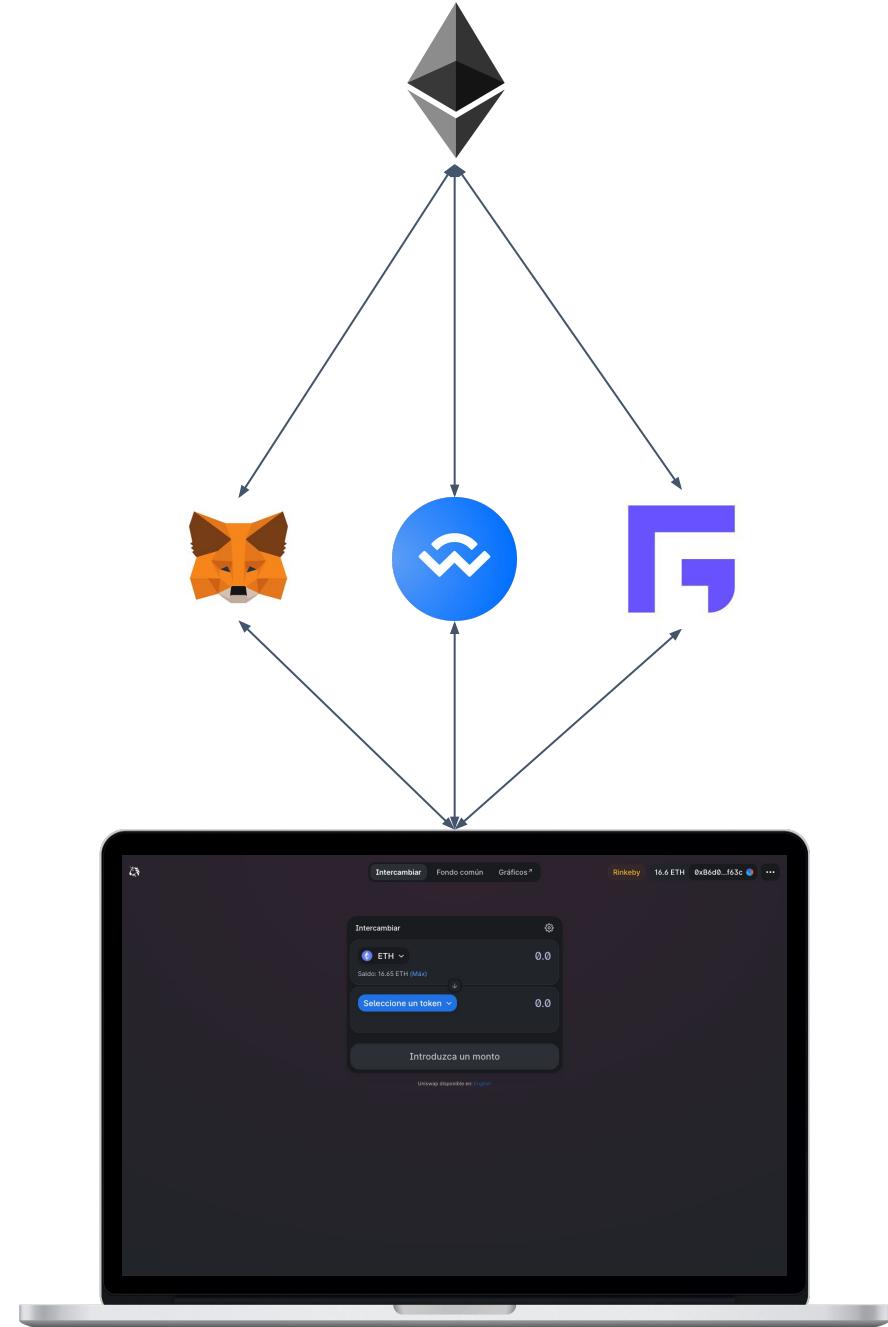


¿Cómo interactuar
con aplicaciones
descentralizadas?





Dado que las aplicaciones descentralizadas cuentan con Smart Contracts como **backend**, es necesario que las aplicaciones se **conecten a un nodo de Ethereum** (o cualquier otra blockchain) a través de un **proveedor**.



Aplicación



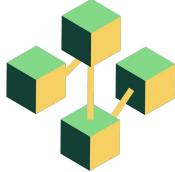
Proveedor



Blockchain



Los proveedores sirven como un puente entre tu aplicación y la blockchain. **Cada mensaje/transacción/función** va criptográficamente firmada por tu wallet.



En la web3 **tu identidad es criptográfica** y administrada a través de un proveedor. No son necesarios los proveedores de autenticación.



Conectarse con MetaMask

Seleccionar cuentas

1 de 2

Seleccionar todo ⓘ Cuenta nueva

- Account 1 (...f63c) 16.652698 ETH
- Account 2 (...466e) 0 ETH

Conéctese solo con sitios de confianza. [Más información](#)

Cancelar

Siguiente

Red de prueba Rinkeby

Conectado Account 1 0xB6d0...f63c

app.uniswap.org

Tiene 1 cuenta conectada a este sitio.

Account 1 (...f63c) Activo

Permisos

Mint Sep 16 · ...w4v2ou.ipfs.dweb.link -0 ETH -0 ETH

Safe Transfer From Sep 16 · localhost:3000 -0 ETH -0 ETH

Red de prueba Rinkeby

Account 1 → 0xc778...D5Ab

https://app.uniswap.org

DEPOSIT

10

DETALLES DATA

EDITAR

app.uniswap.org 0.000068 **0.000068 ETH**
suggested gas fee ⓘ

Likely in < 30 seconds Max fee:
0.000068 ETH

Total 10.000068 **10.000068 ETH**
Amount + gas fee Max amount: 10.000068 ETH

Rechazar Confirmar



Si la aplicación lo soporta, puedes incluso elegir tu propio backend cambiando el **endpoint de tu proveedor**. <https://chainlist.org>

The screenshot shows the Chainlist website interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with the Chainlist logo, a search bar, and a "Connect Wallet" button. The main content area displays a grid of network cards:

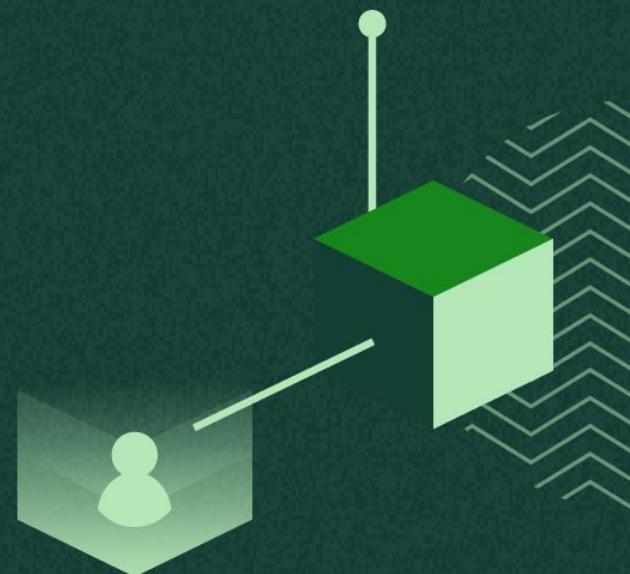
- Ethereum Mainnet**: ChainID 1, Currency ETH. Includes a "Connect Wallet" button.
- Expanse Network**: ChainID 2, Currency EXP. Includes a "Connect Wallet" button.
- Ethereum Testnet Ropsten**: ChainID 3, Currency ROP. Includes a "Connect Wallet" button.
- Ethereum Testnet Rinkeby**: ChainID 4, Currency RIN. Includes a "Connect Wallet" button.
- Ethereum Testnet Görli**: ChainID 5, Currency GOR. Includes a "Connect Wallet" button.
- Ethereum Classic Testnet K...**: ChainID 6, Currency KOT. Includes a "Connect Wallet" button.

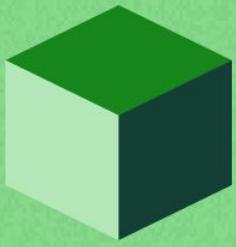
A central modal window is open, featuring a large blue circle with a white double-headed arrow icon. The text inside the modal reads: "Manage over 120 tokens and multi-chain assets with fully supported cross chain transactions." Below this is a "Try out multichain.xyz →" button. At the bottom of the modal are two buttons: "Don't show again" and "Close X".

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "View Source Code" and "Version 1.0.6".

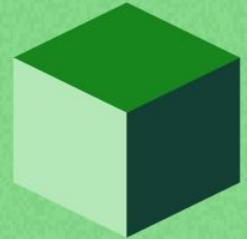
Setup de PlatziPunks

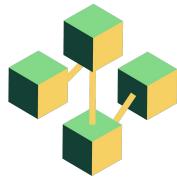
Módulo 3





JavaScript y Node

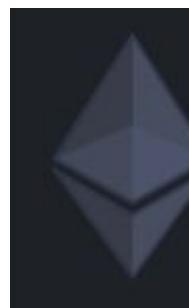




node.js



yarn



solidity v0.0.125

Juan Blanco | ⚡ 387,807 | ★★★★★ (13)

Ethereum Solidity Language for Visual Studio Code

[Disable](#) [Uninstall](#)

This extension is enabled globally.



```
mkdir platzi-punks  
cd platzi-punks  
yarn init -y  
touch .gitignore
```



```
git add .  
git commit -m "class(1): Setup"
```



Search or jump to...

Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

ernestognw / **platzi-punks** Public

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

main · 1 branch · 0 tags

Go to file Add file Code

ernestognw class(1): Setup bb64901 5 minutes ago 1 commit

.gitignore class(1): Setup 5 minutes ago

package.json class(1): Setup 5 minutes ago

About Platzi Punks is a randomly generated NFT based on <https://avataars.com>

Releases No releases published Create a new release

Add a README

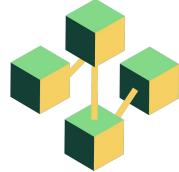
Packages No packages published Publish your first package

© 2021 GitHub, Inc. Terms Privacy Security Status Docs Contact GitHub Pricing API Training Blog About



Instalación y overview de Hardhat





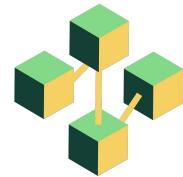
Ethereum development environment for professionals

Hardhat es un entorno de desarrollo que nos permite compilar, probar y desplegar contratos inteligentes.



Compilación, tests y despliegue

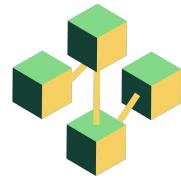




Compilación



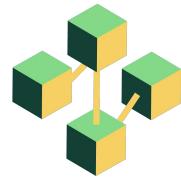
```
npx hardhat compile
```



Tests



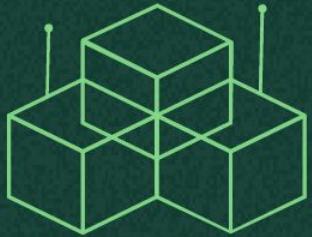
```
npx hardhat test
```

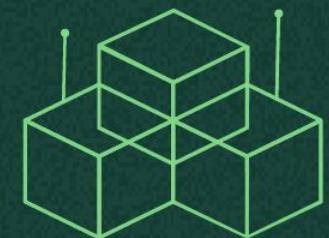
Despliegue

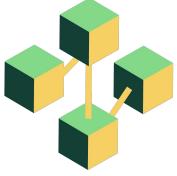


```
npx hardhat run scripts/sample-script.js
```



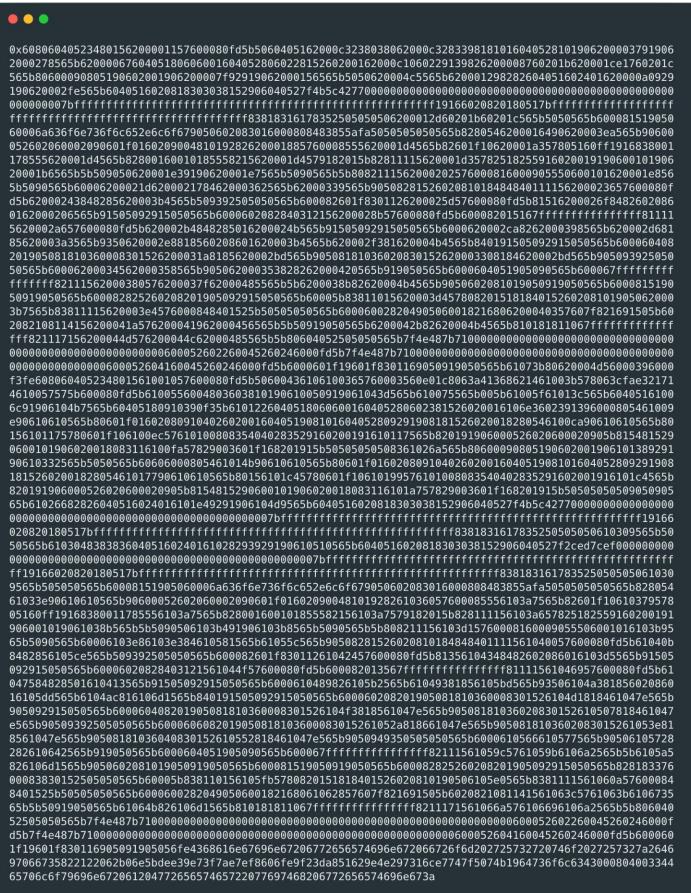
Despliegue en **Rinkeby** con Infura



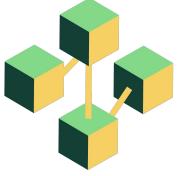


¿Cómo enviamos a la blockchain nuestro contrato compilado?

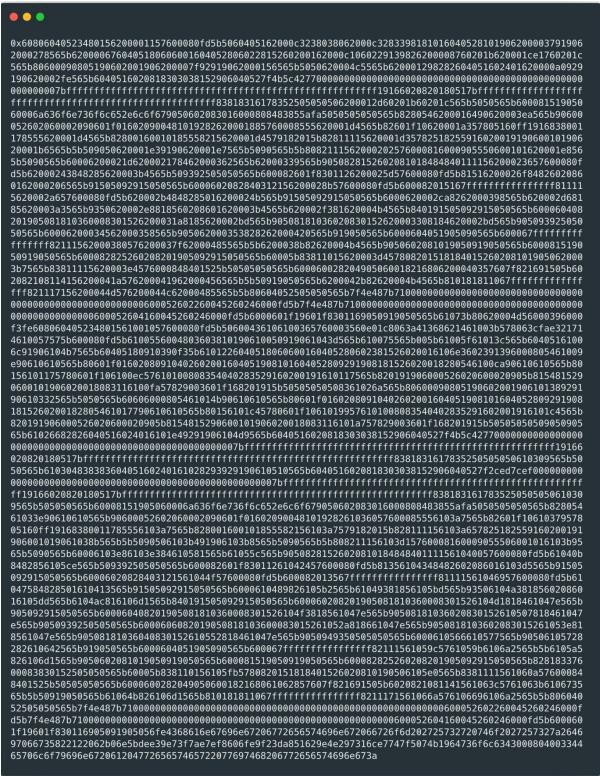
El código objeto generado de un contrato en Solidity debe ser enviado **a través de una transacción** hacia un nodo compatible con la máquina virtual de Ethereum.



The terminal window displays a massive hex-encoded string representing a Solidity compiled contract. The string is approximately 10,000 characters long and contains characters such as 0x, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F. It represents the binary code of the contract, which is then converted into hex for easier readability in the terminal. The code includes various assembly-like instructions and memory references typical of Ethereum bytecode.



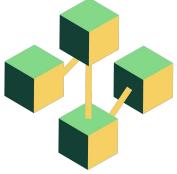
Dado que un despliegue es **una transacción**, es necesario **fondear nuestra** cuenta con Ether.



Transacción



<https://etherscan.io>



Tradicionalmente, deberías de correr tu propio nodo de Ethereum para enviar tu código a producción.

No obstante, los **costos de manutención** y el **tiempo de sincronización** no suelen ser alternativas cuando estás desarrollando un Smart Contract.



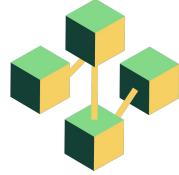
<https://geth.ethereum.org/>



Tradicionalmente

- Para aplicaciones normales, el problema del costo de **mantenimiento de infraestructura** privada también es frecuente.
- Este problema lo solucionan los mayores proveedores de **infraestructura en la nube**.





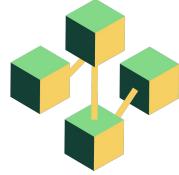
Con DApps

Existen alternativas de **infraestructura como servicio** para montar y sincronizar un nodo de Ethereum.

Estos nodos suelen ser utilizados para desplegar nuestros contratos inteligentes.

 alchemy

 INFURA



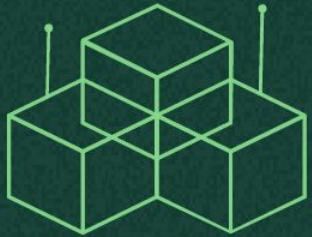
Configuración

```
● ● ●

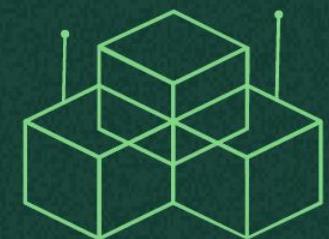
module.exports = {
  solidity: "0.8.7",
  networks: {
    rinkeby: {
      url: "https://rinkeby.infura.io/v3/<>PASTE YOUR INFURA PROJECT ID (DANGEROUS)>>",
      accounts: ["<>PASTE YOUR PRIVATE KEY HERE (DANGEROUS)>>"],
    },
  },
};
```



```
npx hardhat run scripts/example-script.js --network rinkeby
```

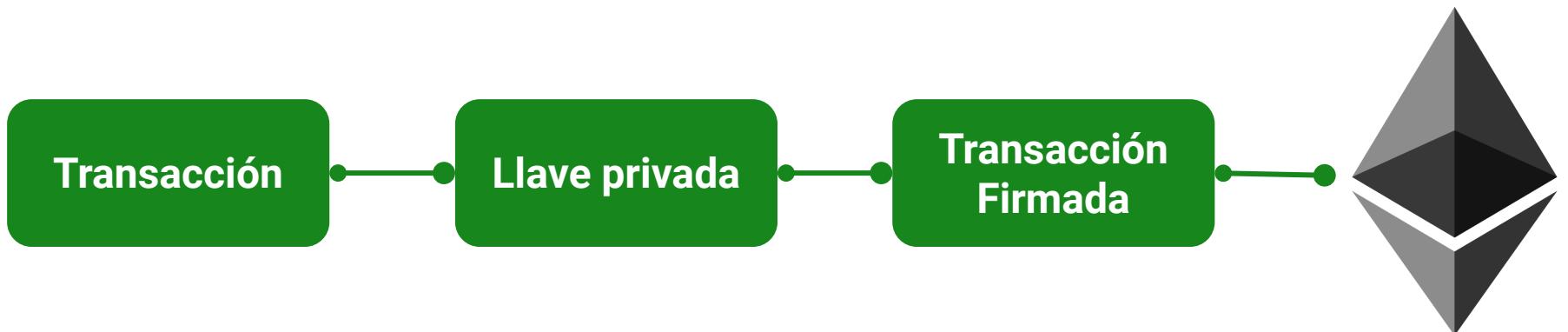


Manejo de llaves privadas





Llaves privadas



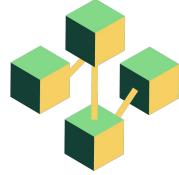
**Cualquiera con tus llaves
privadas puede firmar
transacciones y robar tus fondos**

No las pongas en Github



Alternativas a Hardhat

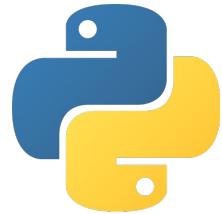




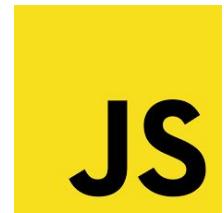
¿Solo existe Hardhat?



<https://eth-brownie.readthedocs.io>



<https://trufflesuite.com/>

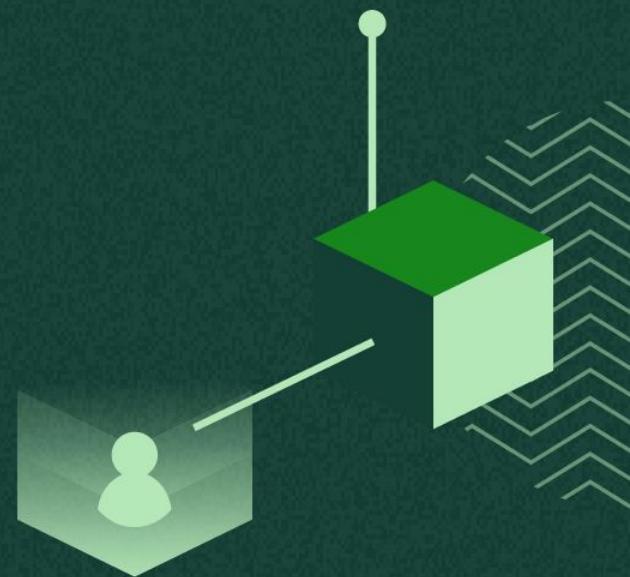


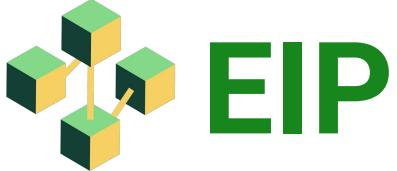
dapp.tools

<https://dapp.tools/>



Ethereum Improvement Proposals





La comunidad de Ethereum tiene una lista de **propuestas de mejora** que se han convertido en estándares por **consenso de la comunidad.**

Ethereum Improvement Proposals

All Core Networking Interface ERC Meta Informational

EIPs [glitter](#) [join chat](#) [rss](#) [Last Calls](#)

Ethereum Improvement Proposals (EIPs) describe standards for the Ethereum platform, including core protocol specifications, client APIs, and contract standards.

Contributing

First review [EIP-1](#). Then clone the repository and add your EIP to it. There is a [template EIP here](#). Then submit a Pull Request to Ethereum's [EIPs repository](#).

EIP status terms

- **Draft** - an EIP that is open for consideration and is undergoing rapid iteration and changes.
- **Last Call** - an EIP that is done with its initial iteration and ready for review by a wide audience.
- **Accepted** - a core EIP that has been in Last Call for at least 2 weeks and any technical changes that were requested have been addressed by the author. The process for Core Devs to decide whether to encode an EIP into their clients as part of a hard fork is not part of the EIP process. If such a decision is made, the EIP will move to final.
- **Final (non-Core)** - an EIP that has been in Last Call for at least 2 weeks and any technical changes that were requested have been addressed by the author.
- **Final (Core)** - an EIP that the Core Devs have decided to implement and release in a future hard fork or has already been released in a hard fork.

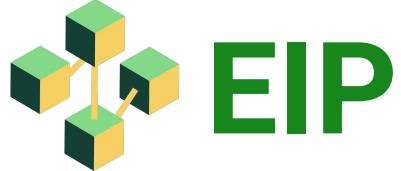
EIP Types

EIPs are separated into a number of types, and each has its own list of EIPs.

Standard Track (360)

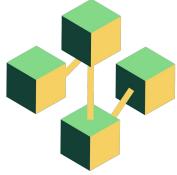
Describes any change that affects most or all Ethereum implementations, such as a change to the the network protocol, a change in block or transaction validity rules, proposed application standards/conventions, or any change or addition that affects the interoperability of applications using Ethereum. Furthermore Standard EIPs can be broken down into the following categories.

- Core** (161)
- Improvements requiring a consensus fork (e.g. [EIP-5](#), [EIP-101](#)), as well as changes that are not necessarily consensus critical but may be relevant to "core dev" discussions (for example, the miner/node strategy changes 2, 3, and 4 of [EIP-86](#)).
- Networking** (12)
- Includes improvements around devp2p ([EIP-8](#)) and Light Ethereum Subprotocol, as well as proposed improvements to network protocol specifications of whisper and swarm.
- Interface** (37)
- Includes improvements around client API/RPC specifications and standards, and also certain language-level standards like method names ([EIP-6](#)) and contract ABIs. The label "Interface" aligns with the interfaces repo and discussion should primarily occur in that repository before an EIP is submitted to the EIPs repository.
- ERC** (150)
- Application-level standards and conventions, including contract standards such as token standards ([ERC-20](#)), name registries ([ERC-137](#)), URI schemes ([ERC-681](#)), library/package formats ([EIP190](#)), and wallet formats ([EIP-85](#)).
- Meta** (18)



- Protocolo de Comunicación
- Mercado de fees
- Mecanismos de Consenso
- **Tokens (ERC20 y ERC721)**

<https://eips.ethereum.org/>

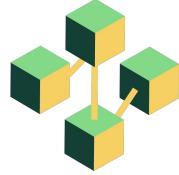


PlatziPunks será un proyecto compatible con el estándar EIP 721 de Ethereum para desarrollar **Tokens No Fungibles (NFTs)**.

EIP-721: Non-Fungible Token Standard ◉

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Author | William Entriken, Dieter Shirley, Jacob Evans, Nastassia Sachse |
| Discussions-To | https://github.com/ethereum/eips/issues/721 |
| Status | Final |
| Type | Standards Track |
| Category | ERC |
| Created | 2018-01-24 |
| Requires | 165 |

<https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-721>



Discusiones

Todos los estándares de la comunidad han sido (o están siendo) activamente discutidos en los foros de Github con el mismo número con el que se aprueban.

Inicialmente se les conoce como **Ethereum Request for Comments (ERCs)**.

ERC: Non-fungible Token Standard #721

Closed dete opened this issue on 22 Sep 2017 · 382 comments

dete commented on 22 Sep 2017 · edited

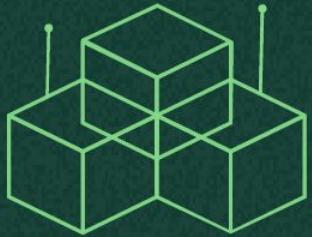
This proposal has been accepted and merged as a draft standard, please see the officially tracked version for the current draft.

Please see PR #841 for the discussions leading up to this draft, and use this thread (#721) for further discussion. (Or, if you have a concrete proposal, consider opening a new PR with your proposed changes.)

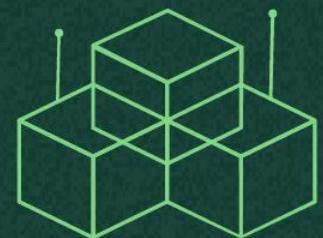
► Original Draft (Sep 20, 2017)
► Second Draft (Nov 9, 2017)

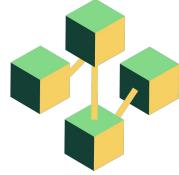
194 7 12 39 22 4

<https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/721>



Open Zeppelin Contracts



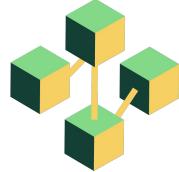


Seguridad en Smart Contracts

Dado que los contratos inteligentes están **estandarizados** y hacen **manejo de fondos**, la mayor preocupación es la seguridad.

Herramientas como Open Zeppelin proveen **contratos inteligentes estándar, open source y previamente auditados**.

 OpenZeppelin

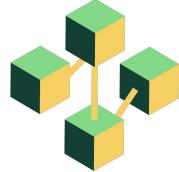


Implementaciones base

```
// contracts/GLDToken.sol
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol";

contract GLDToken is ERC20 {
    constructor(uint256 initialSupply) ERC20("Gold", "GLD") {
        _mint(msg.sender, initialSupply);
    }
}
```



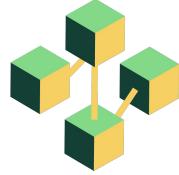
Control de acceso

```
// contracts/MyContract.sol
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "@openzeppelin/contracts/access/Ownable.sol";

contract MyContract is Ownable {
    function normalThing() public {
        // anyone can call this normalThing()
    }

    function specialThing() public onlyOwner {
        // only the owner can call specialThing()!
    }
}
```



Componentes

```
using ECDSA for bytes32;

function _verify(bytes32 data, address account) pure returns (bool) {
    return keccak256(data)
        .toEthSignedMessageHash()
        .recover(signature) == account;
}
```



¿Customizaciones?

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../../utils/introspection/IERC165.sol";

/**
 * @dev Required interface of an ERC721 compliant contract.
 */
interface IERC721 is IERC165 {
    /**
     * @dev Emitted when `tokenId` token is transferred from `from` to `to`.
     */
    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 indexed tokenId);

    /**
     * @dev Emitted when `owner` enables `approved` to manage the `tokenId` token.
     */
    event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed approved, uint256 indexed tokenId);

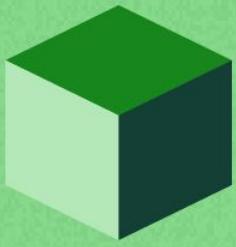
    /**
     * @dev Emitted when `owner` enables or disables (`approved`) `operator` to manage all of its assets.
     */
    event ApprovalForAll(address indexed owner, address indexed operator, bool approved);

    /**
     * @dev Returns the number of tokens in ``owner``'s account.
     */
    function balanceOf(address owner) external view returns (uint256 balance);
```

Implementando el ERC721 en PlatziPunks

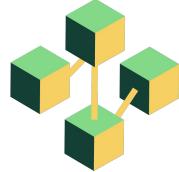
Extendiendo la funcionalidad de PlatziPunks





¿Qué es la
metadata
del ERC721?



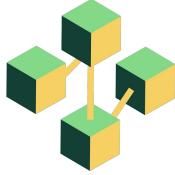


Metadata del ERC721

El ERC721 Metadata es una extensión al estándar ERC721 para NFT que añade 3 funciones:

- **name**: el nombre del token.
- **symbol**: el símbolo con el que se identifica en el mercado.
- **tokenURI**: una URL que debe regresar un archivo JSON con las propiedades del NFT.

Ya viene implementado en OpenZeppelin, pero debemos extenderlo.



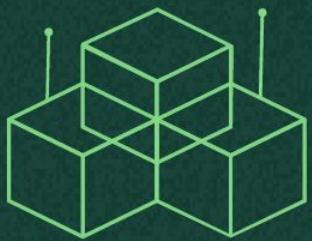
Metadata del ERC721



```
interface ERC721Metadata {
    /// @notice A descriptive name for a collection of NFTs in this contract
    function name() external view returns (string _name);

    /// @notice An abbreviated name for NFTs in this contract
    function symbol() external view returns (string _symbol);

    /// @notice A distinct Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) for a given asset.
    /// @dev Throws if `_tokenId` is not a valid NFT. URIs are defined in RFC
    /// 3986. The URI may point to a JSON file that conforms to the "ERC721
    /// Metadata JSON Schema".
    function tokenURI(uint256 _tokenId) external view returns (string);
}
```



PlatziPunks

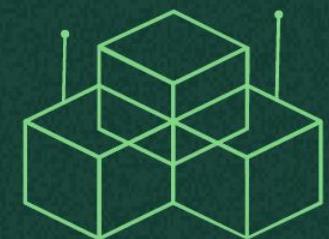
`balanceOf()`

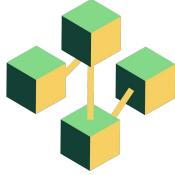
`safeTransferFrom()`

...

`tokenURI()`

`JSON File`

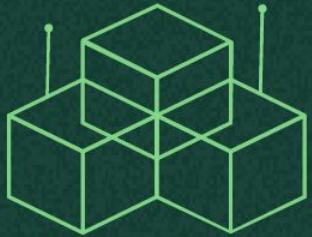




Asset Metadata

● ● ●

```
{  
  "title": "Asset Metadata",  
  "type": "object",  
  "properties": {  
    "name": {  
      "type": "string",  
      "description": "Identifies the asset to which this NFT represents"  
    },  
    "description": {  
      "type": "string",  
      "description": "Describes the asset to which this NFT represents"  
    },  
    "image": {  
      "type": "string",  
      "description": "A URI pointing to a resource with mime type image/* representing the asset  
to which this NFT represents. Consider making any images at a width between 320 and 1080 pixels and  
aspect ratio between 1.91:1 and 4:5 inclusive."  
    }  
  }  
}
```



PlatziPunks

balanceOf()

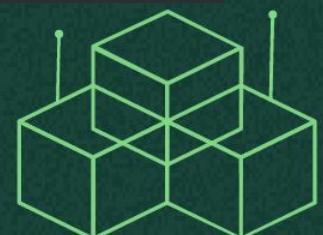
safeTransferFrom()

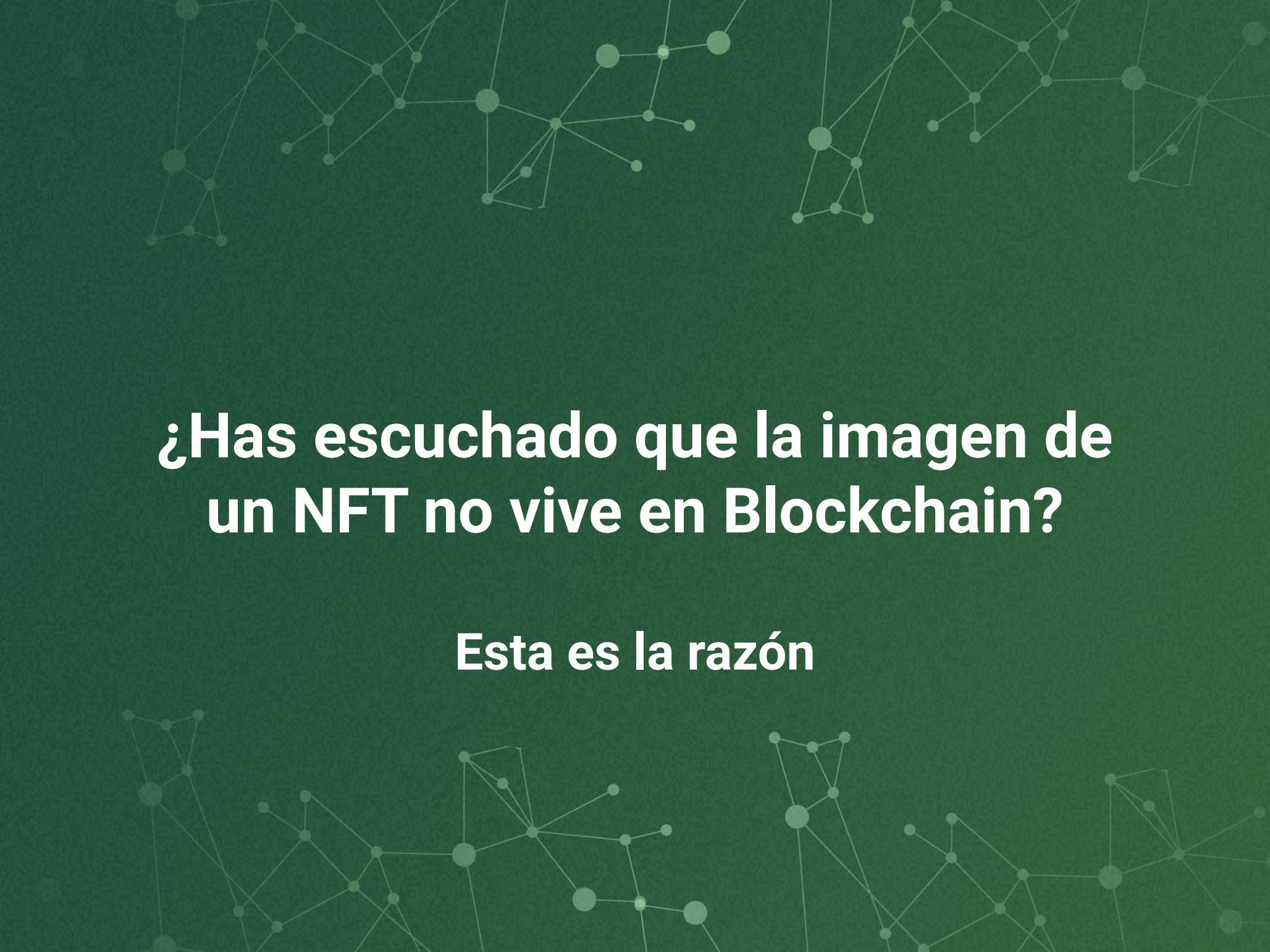
...

tokenURI()

La Metadata hace que aplicaciones como OpenSea puedan **registrar la imagen y los datos del NFT.**

```
● ○ ●  
{  
...  
"image": "https://someurl.com/token/:id"  
...  
}
```

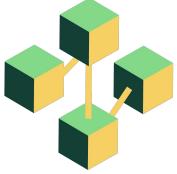




**¿Has escuchado que la imagen de
un NFT no vive en Blockchain?**

Esta es la razón

Implementando la metadata de PlatziPunks



Como **no tenemos un servidor** donde guardar los JSON de la Metadata, usaremos un truco muy común de **NFTs on-chain** para guardarla en el contrato inteligente.

```
● ● ●  
{  
  ...  
  "image": "https://someurl.com/token/:id"  
  ...  
}
```



Acorde con los estándares de la web, una URL válida es una **DATA URL**, que consiste en una URI con los datos de respuesta codificados en **Base64**.

Data URLs

Data URLs, URLs prefixed with the `data:` scheme, allow content creators to embed small files inline in documents. They were formerly known as "data URIs" until that name was retired by the WHATWG.

Note: Data URLs are treated as unique opaque origins by modern browsers, rather than inheriting the origin of the settings object responsible for the navigation.

Syntax

Data URLs are composed of four parts: a prefix (`data:`), a [MIME type](#) indicating the type of data, an optional `base64` token if non-textual, and the data itself:

```
data:[<mediatype>][;base64],<data>
```



tokenURI()



data:application/json;base64,ZWplibXBsbw...



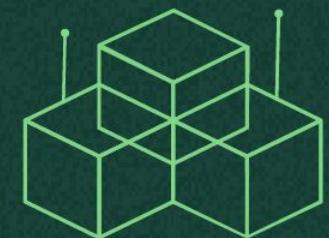
{

...

"image": "https://someurl.com/token/:id"

...

}



Diseñando el ADN de PlatziPunks





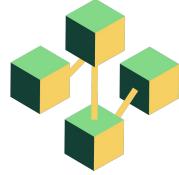
Imagen del Punk

Para implementar la imagen de nuestro PlatziPunk es necesario apuntar a una **URL que regrese la imagen.**

Afortunadamente, **existe un API** para traer las diferentes combinaciones de Punks.

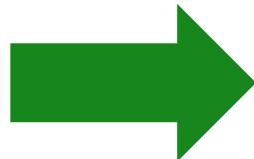
```
● ● ●  
{  
...  
  "image": "https://someurl.com/token/:id"  
...  
}
```

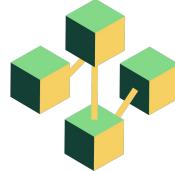
<https://avataaars.io/>



El API retorna un SVG

```
https://avataaars.io/  
  ?accessoriesType=Sunglasses  
  &clotheColor=Gray02  
  &clotheType=GraphicShirt  
  &eyeType=Happy  
  &eyebrowType=UpDownNatural  
  &facialHairColor=Platinum  
  &facialHairType=BeardMagestic  
  &hairColor=Red  
  &hatColor=PastelRed  
  &graphicType=Deer  
  &mouthType=Smile  
  &skinColor=Light  
  &topType=WinterHat1
```



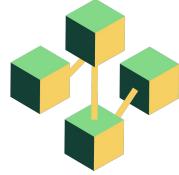


Propiedades

Existen 13 propiedades combinables de los PlatziPunks.

Necesitamos una forma de calcular lo más **aleatoriamente** posible las propiedades para cada NFT.

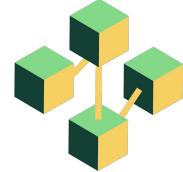
- accessoriesType
- clotheColor
- clotheType
- eyeType
- eyebrowType
- facialHairColor
- facialHairType
- hairColor
- hatColor
- graphicType
- mouthType
- skinColor
- topType



ADN

El ADN de cada PlatziPunk
será una cadena numérica
de **al menos 26 caracteres**
(2 por atributo).

... 01 23 45
67 89 01 23
45 67 89 01
23 45



ADN

uint256

accesoriesType



clotheType



eyebrowType



facialHairType



hatColor



mouthType



topType



... 01 23 45 67 89 01 23 45 67 89 01 23 45

clotheColor



eyeType



facialHairColor



hairColor

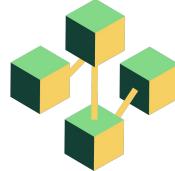


graphicType



skinColor

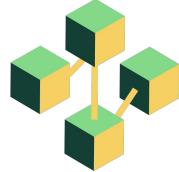




Cálculo de atributos

Vamos a implementar una función en Solidity que **recorte la parte que nos interesa** del ADN para convertirlo en un atributo.

| Operación | |
|--|----|
| $(\dots 678901234567890123\mathbf{45} \% 100) / 1$ | 45 |
| $(\dots 6789012345678901\mathbf{23}45 \% 10000) / 100$ | 23 |
| $(\dots 67890123456789012345 \% 1000000) / 10000$ | 01 |
| ... | |



Transformando en string

(... 012345678901234567**89**012345 % 10000000) / 1000000

= 89

```
● ● ●  
_skinColor = [  
    "Tanned",  
    "Yellow",  
    "Pale",  
    "Light",  
    "Brown",  
    "DarkBrown",  
    "Black"  
]
```

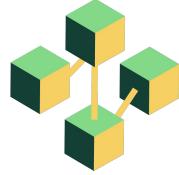
89 %
`_skinColor.length`

5

“DarkBrown”

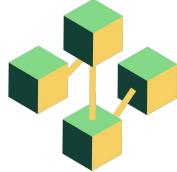
Implementando el ADN de PlatziPunks

Calculando el ADN de PlatziPunks



Aleatoriedad

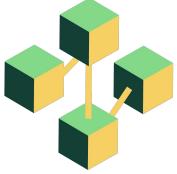
- Idealmente, los PlatziPunks deberían tener un ADN aleatorio. No obstante, **la aleatoriedad no existe en la blockchain.**
- La razón es que todas las operaciones son **deterministas**.



Determinismo

El determinismo es una propiedad computacional en la que, dado un **estado inicial** y una **acción**, siempre **genera el mismo resultado**.

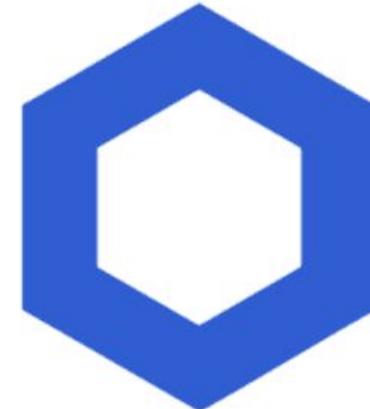
Esto garantiza que los nodos puedan ponerse de acuerdo. Si no, todos tendrían información distinta.



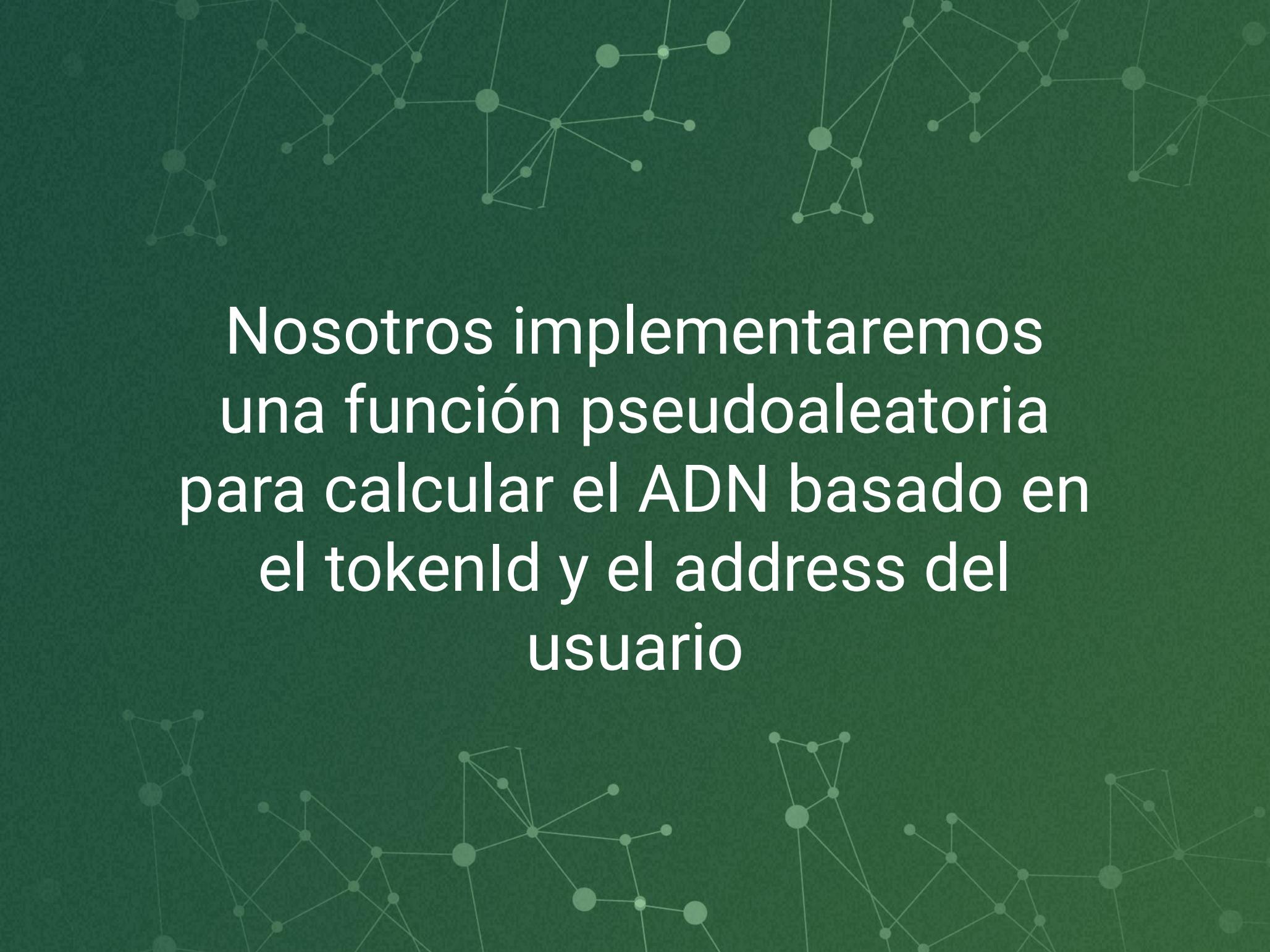
Proyectos como **Chainlink** resuelven este problema.

Mueven el procesamiento no determinista off-chain, y cobran un fee por reinsertarlo en blockchain.

Estos servicios se conocen como **oráculos**.



Chainlink

A faint, light-green network graph serves as the background for the entire slide. It consists of numerous small, semi-transparent green dots connected by thin, light-green lines, forming a complex web of nodes and edges.

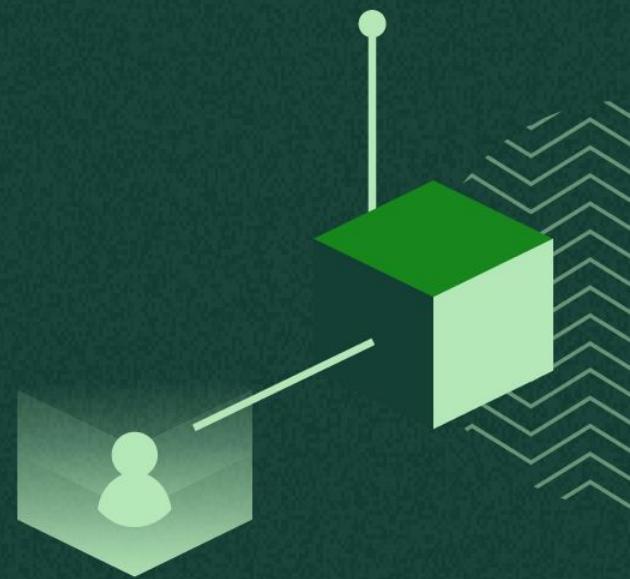
Nosotros implementaremos
una función pseudoaleatoria
para calcular el ADN basado en
el tokenId y el address del
usuario

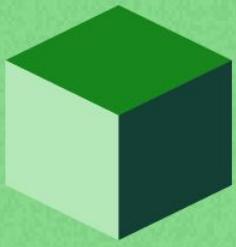


**Usando el ADN
para calcular la
imagen del NFT**



Probando nuestro Smart Contract





Despliegue en redes de prueba



Verificando a PlatziPunks en Etherscan



**¡Crea tu PlatziPunk
y visualízalo en
OpenSea!**



Continúa con
el proyecto
PlatziPunks



