



# ERC20 - Smart Contract development



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# Intro

- Ethereum: decentralized, open-source **blockchain** with **smart contract** functionality.
- ERC20: protocol for proposing the **common standard** for creating **fungible tokens** on the Ethereum blockchain.
- Solidity: **Blockchain** native / statically typed / supports inheritance / write operations **cost gas**



# Gas

- Ethereum Gas is a unit that measures the **amount of computational effort** that it will take to execute certain operations. The **lower** the Gas consumption the **better** is your smart contract.
- Gas price refers to the **amount of ether** you are willing to **pay for every unit of gas**.
- Gas limit refers to the **maximum amount of gas** you are willing to **consume on a transaction**.
- Ethereum 2.0 addresses some of the **gas fee issues**, which will in turn enable the platform to process thousands of transactions per second and scale globally.



# Variables

- **Memory** – temporary place to store data and Gas consumption is not very significant.
- **Storage** – these values get stored permanently on the blockchain and you can use across functions.
- Solidity declares variables in **storage** if keyword **memory** is not declared.
- Use **memory** for intermediate calculations and store the final result in **storage**.



# Functions

- **internal** – can only be accessed internally (i.e. from within the current contract)
- **external** – are part of the contract interface, which means they can be called from other contracts and via transactions
- **public functions** – can be called internally from within the contract or externally via messages
- **private functions** – are only visible for the contract they are defined in and not in derived contracts

Example:

```
function getData(address token) external returns (uint value);
```



## Debugging / Events

- Logging data from smart contracts with **Events**
- Events are dispatched signals which can be listened by anything connected to the network
- The logs generated by transactions are displayed in popular block explorers (eg. [etherscan](#))
- Off chain scripts for listening to specific events and taking action when they occurs



# Cheat sheet

**End of line  
comment**

```
// comment
```

**Constant**

```
uint constant TOTAL_SUPPLY = 10000000;
```

**Conditional  
expression**

```
x > 0 ? x : -x
```

**Selfdestruct  
(Avoid)**

```
selfdestruct(refundAddr)
```

**Increment and  
decrement**

```
i++, ++i, i--, --i
```

**String  
comparison**

```
keccak256(abi.encodePacked(s1)) == keccak256(abi.encodePacked(s2))
```

**Block and  
transaction  
properties**

```
blockhash(blockNumber)  
block.coinbase  
block.difficulty  
block.gaslimit  
block.number
```

```
block.timestamp  
now // alias for block.timestamp  
gasleft()  
msg.data  
msg.gas  
msg.sender  
msg.sig  
msg.value  
tx.gasprice  
tx.origin
```

**Struct**

```
struct Pair {  
    uint x;  
    uint y;  
} // Creating a struct
```

```
Pair memory pair = Pair(2, 3);
```

**Compound  
assignment**

```
-=, *=, /=, %=, |=, &=, ^=
```



# Function Modifiers

**Modifiers** can be used to change the behaviour of functions in a declarative way.

```
modifier myModifier(uint paramExample) {  
    // modifier code goes here...  
}
```

```
modifier onlyOwner() {  
    require(msg.sender == owner);  
    _;  
}
```

```
function createVoter(string paramName) onlyOwner public {  
    Voter(paramName);  
}
```





## Handling errors - Require/Revert usages

**Require** is convenient for checking inputs of a function especially in modifiers for example.

```
modifier onlyOwner() {  
    require(msg.sender == owner. "Error msg");  
    _;  
}
```

// I'm checking if the caller of the function is  
really the owner of the smart contract

**Revert** is quite similar to require but does only accept one optional parameter: a string explaining why the  
revert happened.

```
modifier onlyOwner() {  
    if (msg.sender != owner) {  
        revert("Error msg");  
    }  
    _;  
}
```



# Tooling

- [NodeJS / npm](#) (Node v14.16.1)
- [iterm2](#)
- [Visual Studio Code](#)
- [Solidity Visual Developer plugin](#)
- [Ganache](#)
- [Truffle](#) (v5.3.7)
- [OpenZeppelin](#)
- [Etherscan](#)
- [Web3js](#) (v1.3.6)
- [Infura](#)
- [BONUS] [Ethereum Developer Tools List](#) by ConsenSys 🔥



## References

- <https://www.bitpanda.com/academy/en/lessons/what-is-the-erc20-token-standard/>
- <https://blockgeeks.com/guides/ethereum-gas/>
- <https://ethereum.org/pt-br/developers/tutorials/logging-events-smart-contracts/>
- <https://reference.auditless.com/cheatsheet/solc-0-6-12-vyper-0-2-3/>