



Day 1 - Session 3  
Fundamentals on Ethereum Smart Contract  
Part I

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# Agenda

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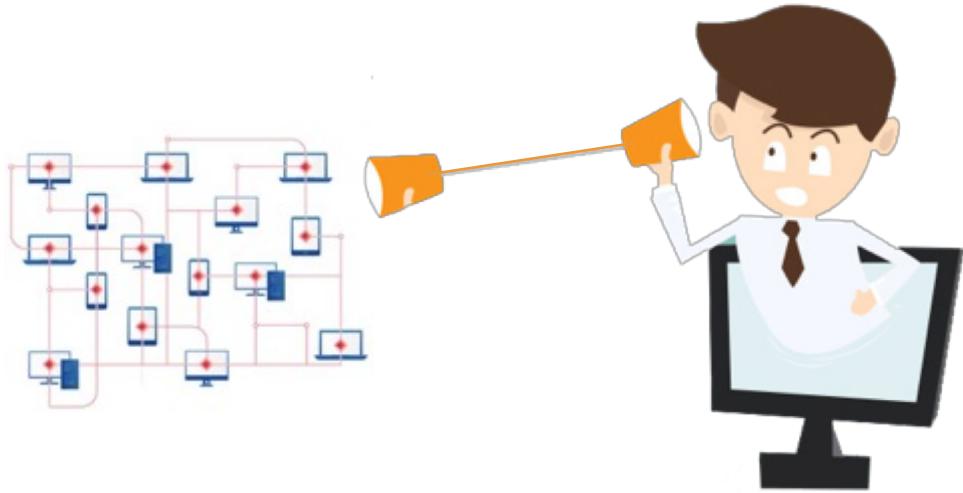
- ▶ How do we interact with the Ethereum Network?
- ▶ The Mist Browser
- ▶ Metamask Installation
- ▶ Metamask Accounts
- ▶ Experimenting with Ethereum Networks
- ▶ Mnemonic Phrases
- ▶ Gas System in Ethereum
- ▶ Transaction Objects in Ethereum
- ▶ Solidity vs Traditional Programming Languages
- ▶ Experimenting with Rinkeby

# Advanced Features of Ethereum

## Introduction

# How do we interact with the Ethereum Network?

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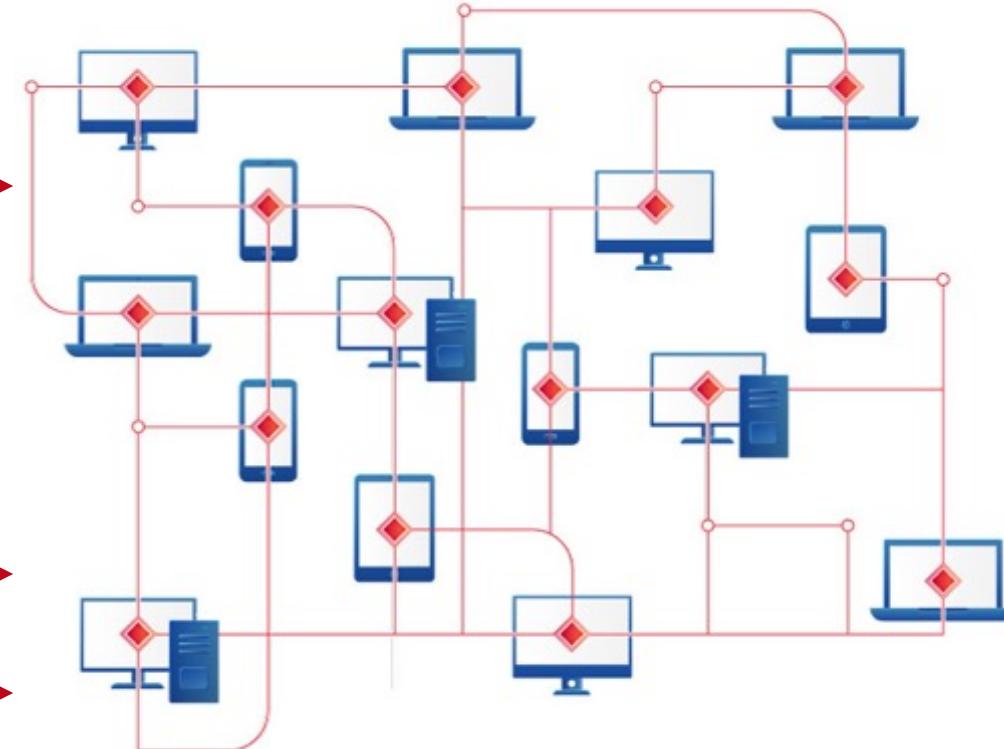


- ▶ How do we interact with the Network?
- ▶ How do we send money?
- ▶ How do we store data?
- ▶ How do we create smart contracts?

# How do we interact with the Ethereum Network?

## Tools for Developers

web3.js



## Tools for Consumers

Metamask

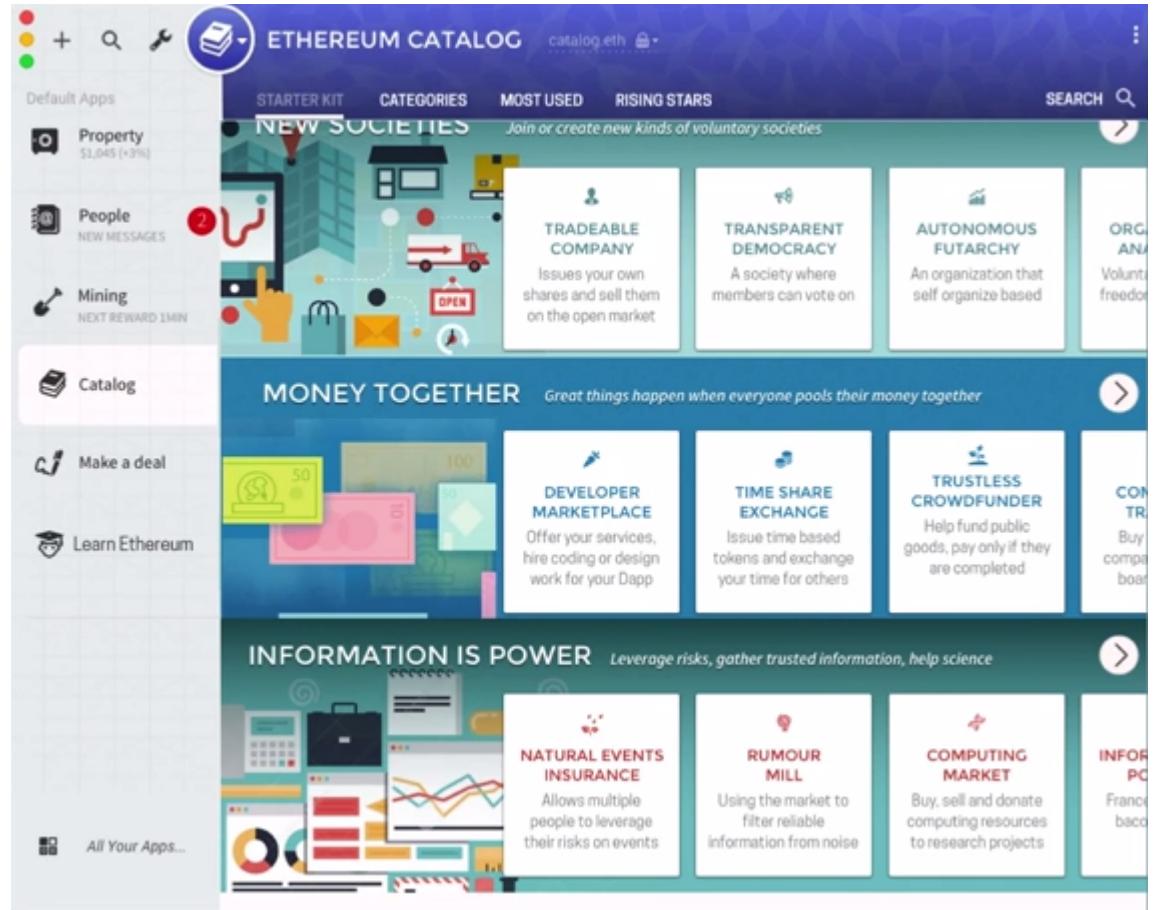


Mist Browser



# The Mist Browser

- Formerly known as the Ethereum Dapp Browser - is the end-user interface for Ethereum.
- A Graphical interface tool for browsing and using Dapps .
- Specifically designed for non-technical users.
- Requires a full node sync to run!
- Based on Decentralization of the p2p network.

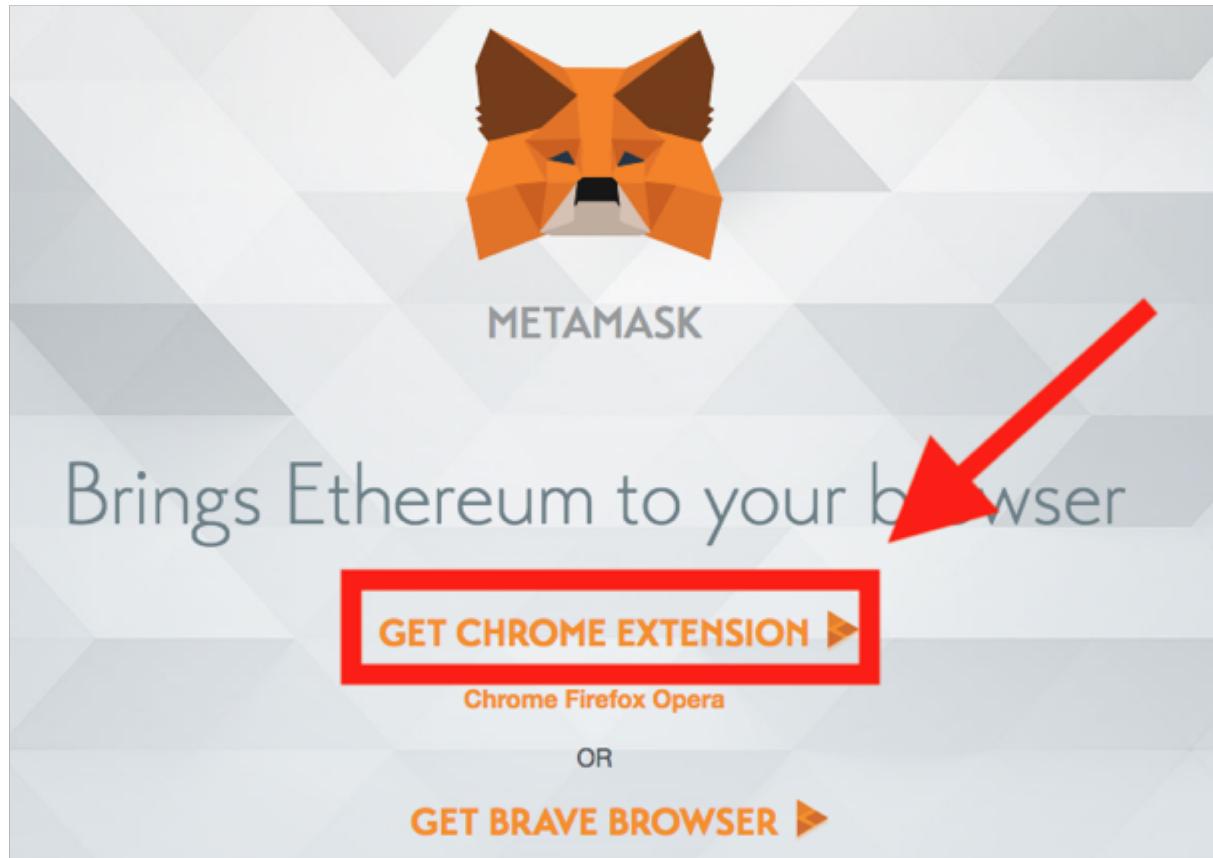


<https://github.com/ethereum/mist/releases>

# Metamask

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- ▶ Is an easy to use browser extension that enables browsing of Ethereum blockchain websites.
- ▶ Does not require you to run a full node.
- ▶ Relies on the Metamask server thus more centralized.
- ▶ May not support all ETH features.

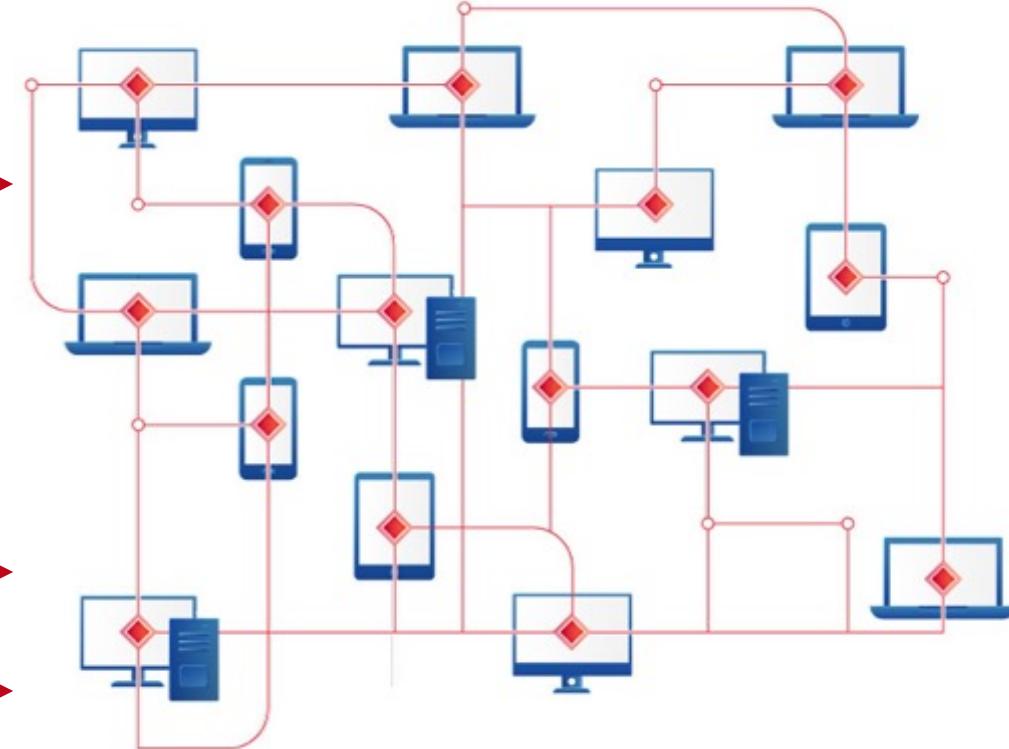


<https://metamask.io/>

# How do we interact with the Ethereum Network?

## Tools for Developers

web3.js



## Tools for Consumers

Metamask

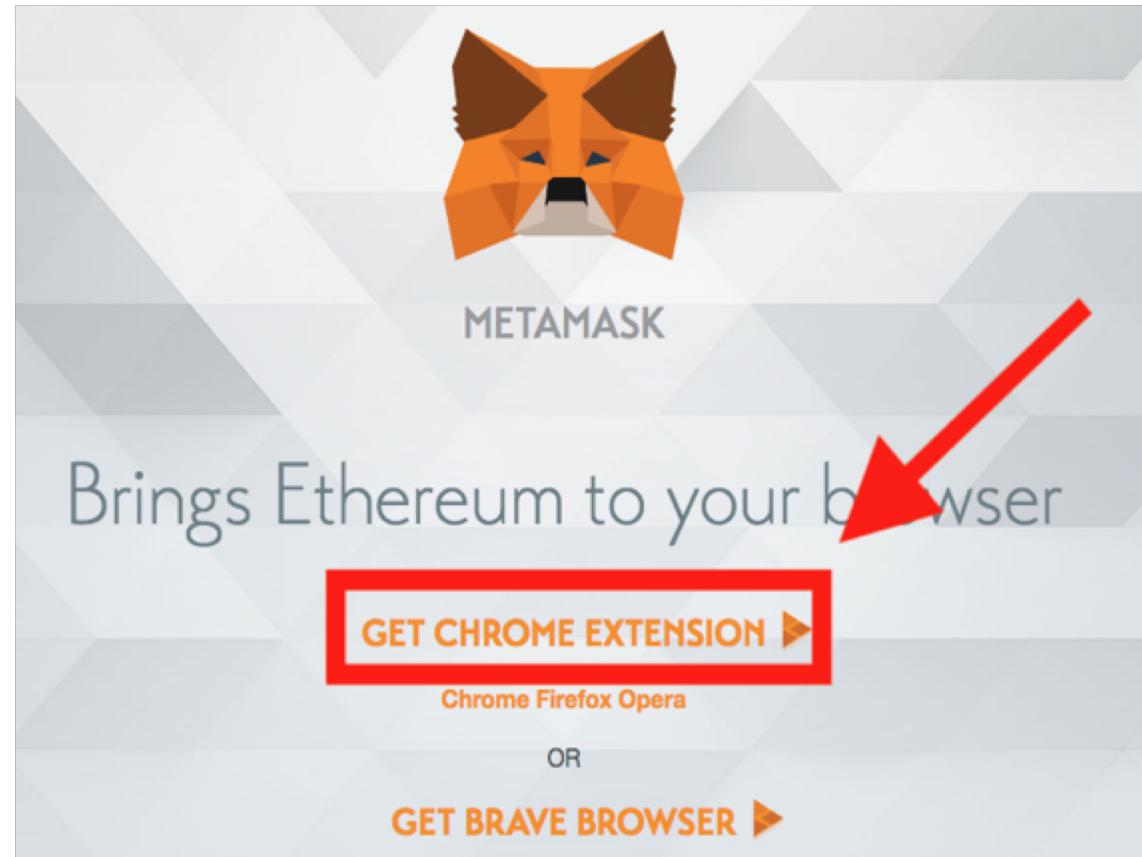


Mist Browser



# Hands-on: Install Metamask

- ▶ Step 1: Navigate to
  - <https://metamask.io>
- ▶ Step 2: Click “Get Chrome Extension” to install Metamask.
- ▶ Step 3: Click “Add to Chrome” in the upper right.
- ▶ Step 4: Click “Add Extension” to complete the installation.

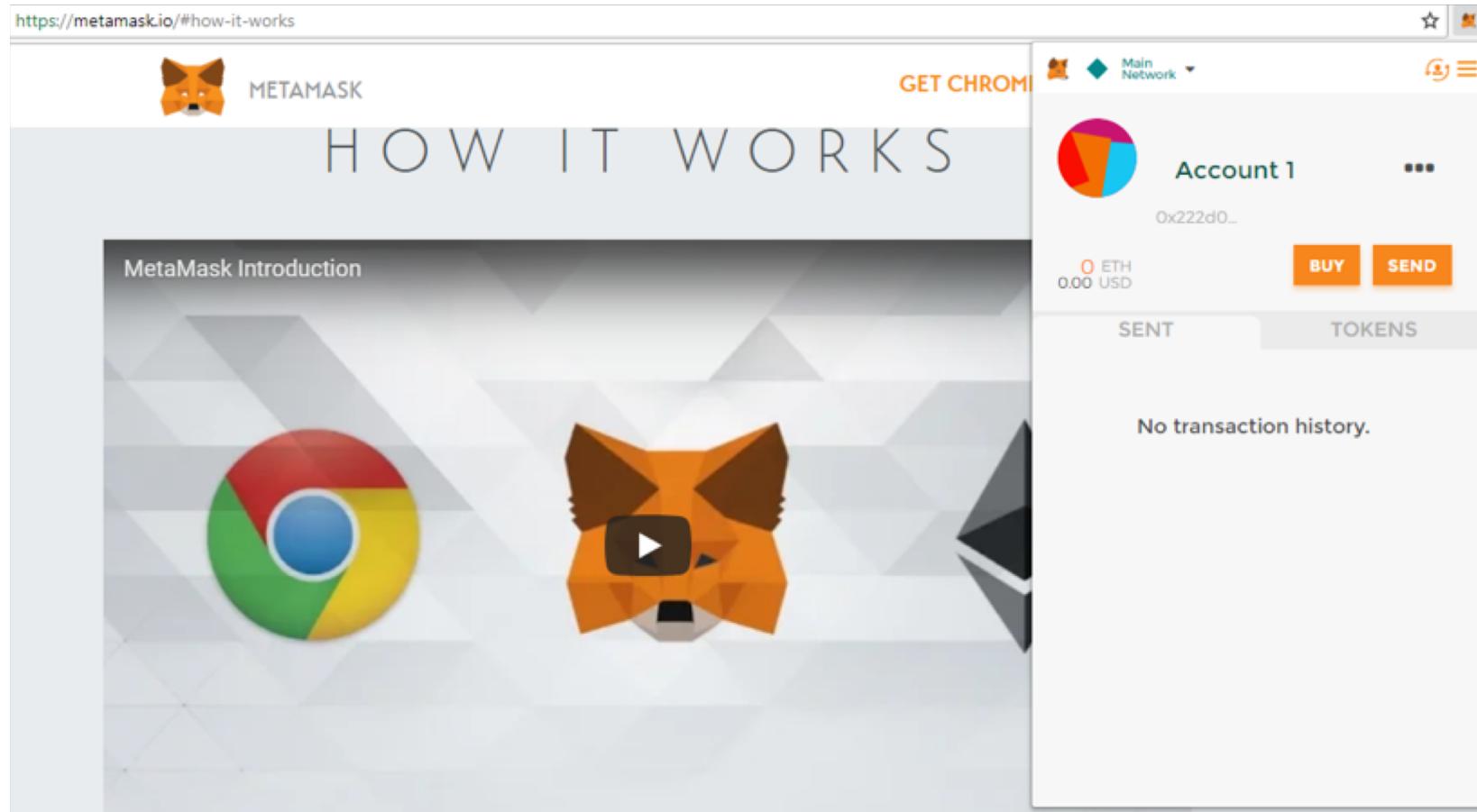


# Hands-on: Using Metamask

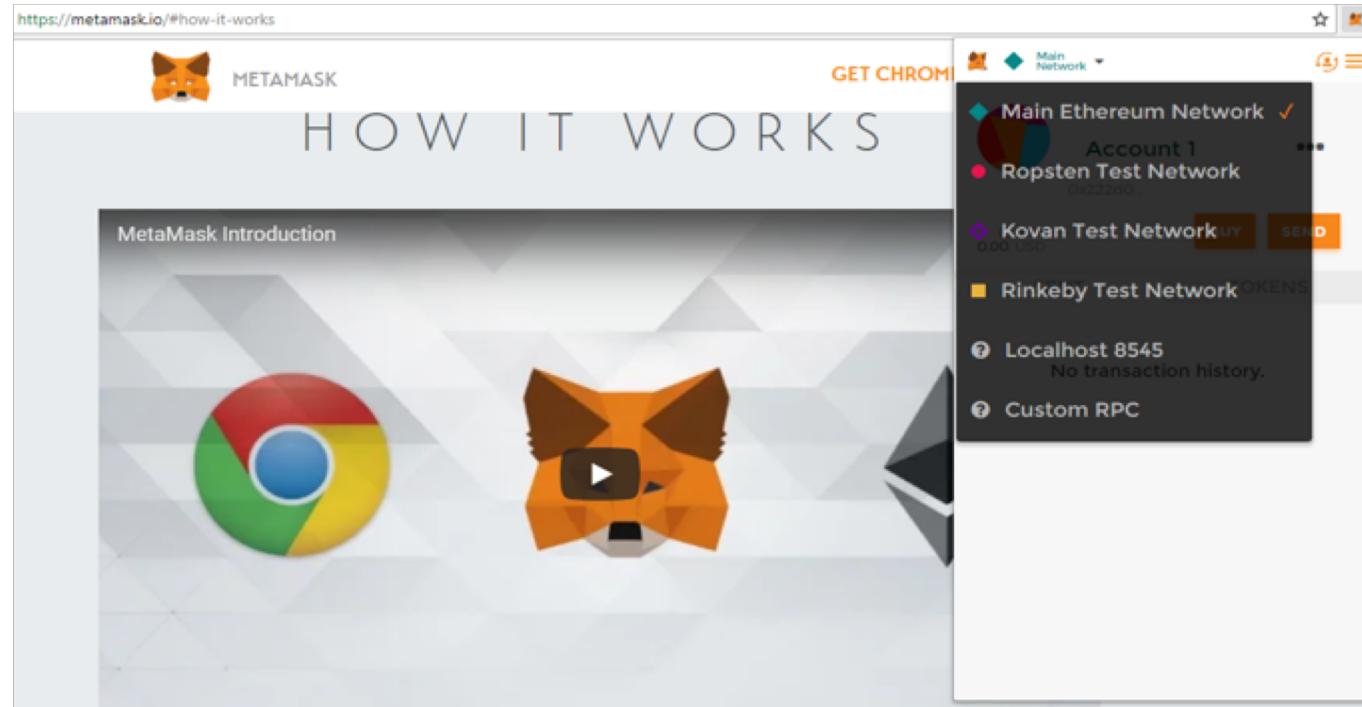
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- ▶ Aim: Now that we have installed Metamask on our browser, the next step is to create a wallet (or a “vault” using Metamask’s terminology), to do so follow these steps:
  - ▶ Step 1: Locate the Metamask logo in the upper right hand corner of your browser and click on it.
  - ▶ Step 2: Accept the terms and conditions.
  - ▶ Step 3: Enter a password and click the “Create” button to create your wallet.
  - ▶ Step 4: You will see a set of 12 “seed words” for your vault. Click “Save Seed Words as File” and copy the “MetaMask Seed Words” file that is downloaded to a safe place. You will need it to access/recover your vault (wallet) in the future.
  - ▶ Step 5: Metamask asks for confirmation click on “I’ve Copied It Somewhere Safe”

# Congrats! You are now connected on the Mainnet



# Congrats! You are now connected on the Mainnet



- ▶ Many Different Ethereum Networks to connect!
- ▶ From these Test Networks, you can safely “buy” and “send” test Ether from a faucet and begin experimenting with the blockchain.

# What does it mean to have a Metamask Account?

- 3-pieces of information stored as Hex Numbers

Account Address

0xcf512AeB3Cb4778DEFaC78B92E616F290D3d5448A9

Public Key

0x03f35f4efc18b3826ddb966a9a939293ab769b2eb  
e11feb53ab4cc0506059eb094

■ Note: We can share the public key

Private Key

0x178d5ec8d6e817813897bfeaae71f3eebbb6ceccd  
a23d74c4ab7c31b98c9fcb4

■ Note: We do NOT share the private key

# What does it mean to have a Metamask Account?

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Public Key

0x03f35f4efc18b3826ddb966a9a939293ab769b2eb  
e11feb53ab4cc0506059eb094

■ Base 10 number = 4.574566855215592e+77

Private Key

0x178d5ec8d6e817813897bfeaae71f3eebbb6ceccd  
a23d74c4ab7c31b98c9fcb4

■ Base 10 number = 1.0652975132327119e+76

- It is incredibly unlikely that someone will guess your private key as this is a very large number, in fact you may have more chances to win a lottery than ever guess someone else's private key :- )

# Experimenting with Ethereum Networks

- A distinct email account for each provider!



klitos@yahoo.com  
pass\_1



klitos\_chr@gmail.com  
pass\_2



chrklitos@aol.com  
pass\_3

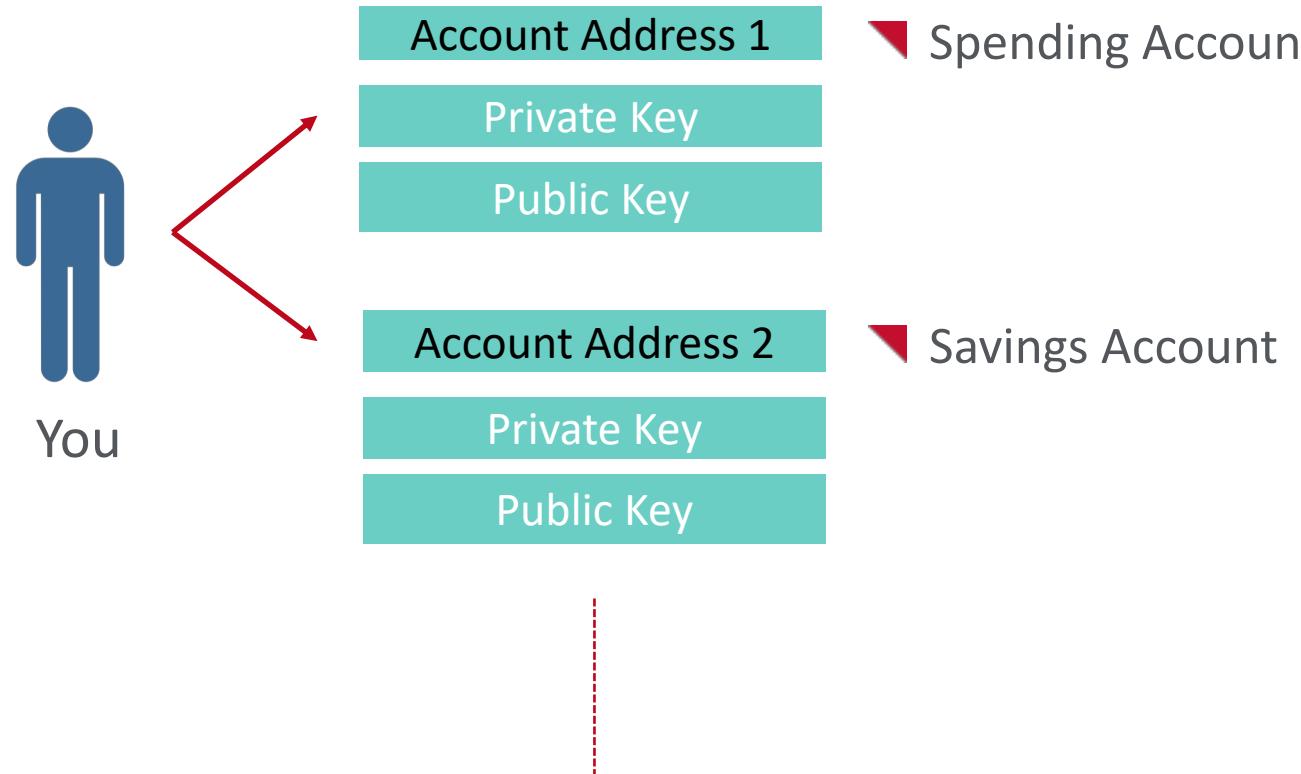


- On the Ethereum eco-system, one Account Address exists the same on all networks.
- One account is used across all Networks (we can have more than one account if we wish)

Account Address  
Private Key  
Public Key



# Mnemonic Phrases: What about multiple accounts then?

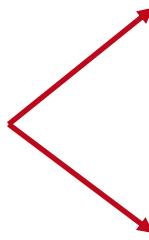


# Mnemonic Phrases: What about multiple accounts then?



You

Account Address 1
Private Key
Public Key
Account Address 2
Private Key
Public Key



**0x3B8c4c43a78e29805D849c1230892a58b1DE1012**

0x178d5ec8d6e817813897bfeaae71f3eebbb6ceccda2  
3d74c4ab7c31b98c9fcb4  
0x03f35f4efc18b3826ddb966a9a939293ab769b2ebe  
11feb53ab4cc0506059eb094

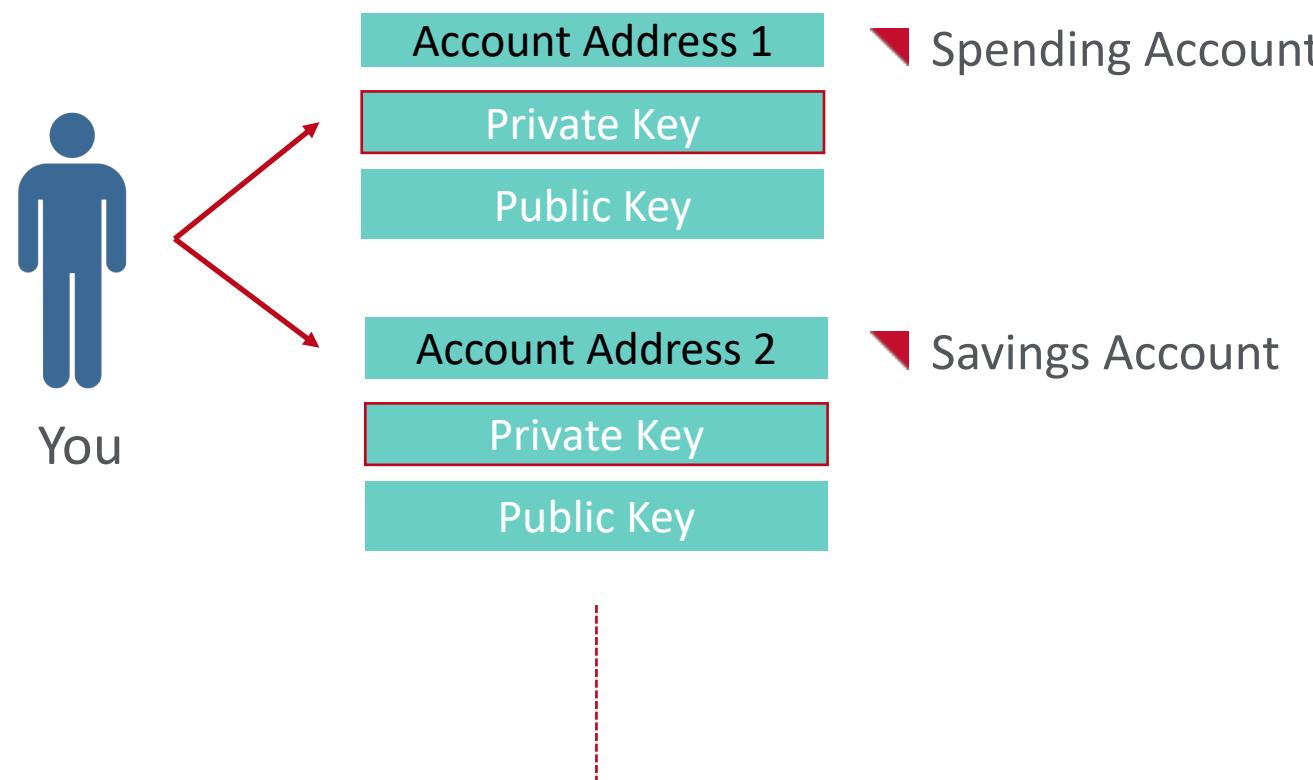
**0xdbca004E1B70378E2591145626f3c174d0252D1b**

0x03680dc71cb84290dac868819e139e4d5e4b783f8d3  
ea8e7788f157ad91f7ea3a7  
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669abd481aa549fa9bfd3

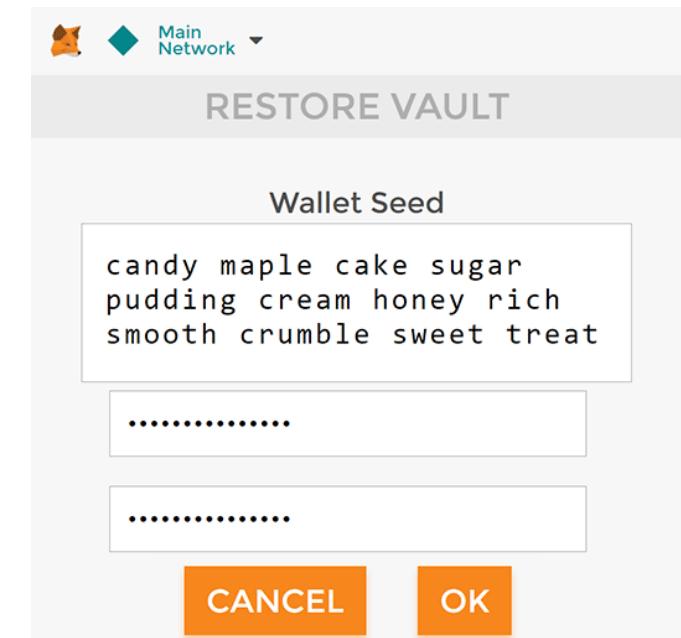
**What if there was a way to automatically generate multiple accounts with their own pair of <Public-Key, Private-Key>**

**Note:** these addresses are derived from the BIP32 Extended Key

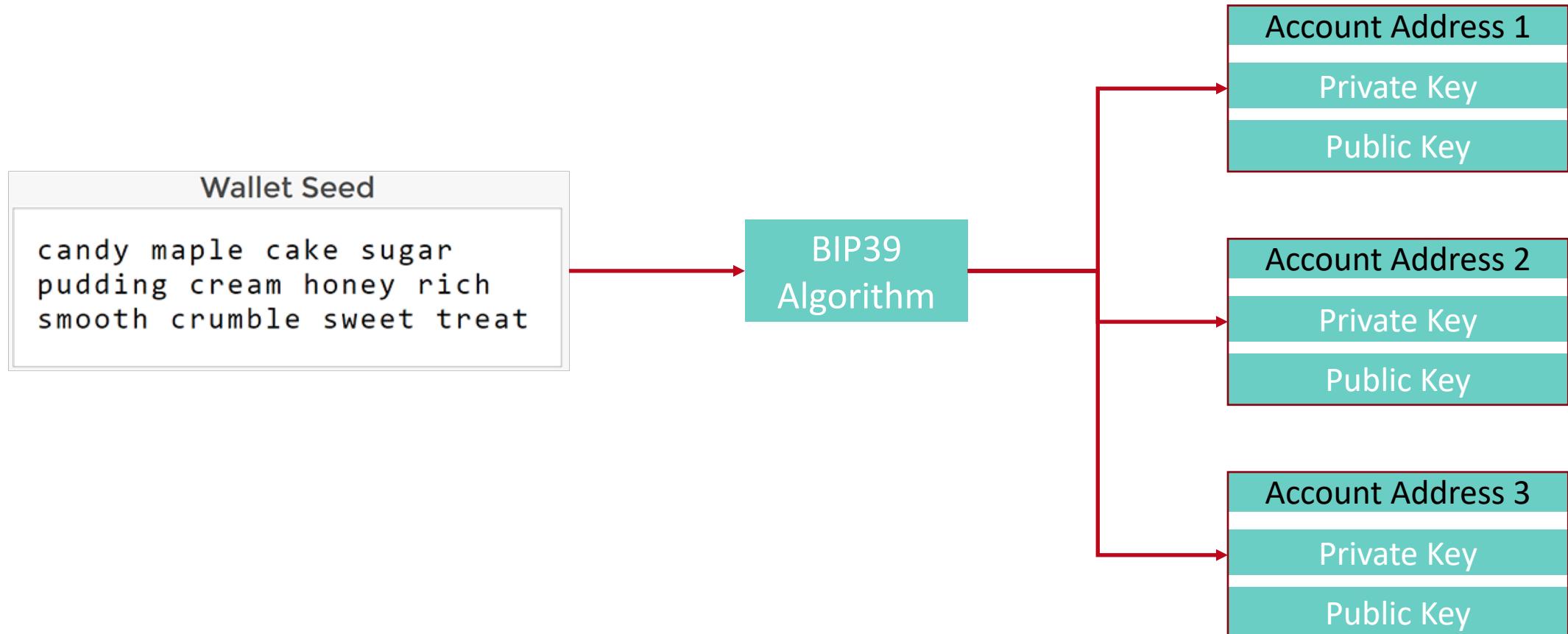
# Mnemonic Phrases: What about multiple accounts then?



- ▼ Recommendation:
  - ▼ Memonic Phrases (= A set of random words - seed)
  - ▼ Allows a user to generate a series of Accounts.



# Mnemonic Phrases: A solution to multiple accounts



## Gas System in Ethereum

Ether as fuel to the eco-system

# Gas System: Ether as fuel

- ▶ You will probably heard the Gas System in Ethereum.
- ▶ This is based on a similar logic on how Amazon Web Services works
  - ▶ If you are using resources to run code you pay a fee
- ▶ Every time you send a transaction to the Ethereum Network we have to pay some amount of **Ether** as **Gas**.
  - ▶ A fraction of Ether most of the times!
- ▶ This is similar to the fuel our car needs to function but in this case we are using Ether as fuel.



# Gas System: Ether Units of Measurement

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- ▼ The most common Ether units used

<b>Wei</b>	$10^{18}$
<b>Gwei</b>	$10^9$
<b>Finney</b>	$10^3$
<b>ether</b>	1

**Online tool for conversion:**

<https://etherconverter.online/>

# Gas System: Ether as fuel

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- Let us demonstrate the notion of "Gas" as a fuel with a working example:
  - Can we calculate the amount of gas we need to pay someone to run our code?

```
function doSimpleMath(int a, int b) {  
    b = a;  
    a + b;  
    a * b;  
    a == 15;  
}
```

## Gas Costs from EIP-150 Yellow Paper:

[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1n6mRqkBz3iWcOIRem\\_mO09GtSKEKrAsfO7Frgx18pNU/edit#gid=0](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1n6mRqkBz3iWcOIRem_mO09GtSKEKrAsfO7Frgx18pNU/edit#gid=0)

# Gas System: Ether as fuel

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  - Can we calculate the amount of gas we need to pay someone to run our code?

```
function doSimpleMath(int a, int b) {
```

```
    b - a;      ← 0x03 SUB Subtraction operation.
```

```
    a + b;      ← 0x01 ADD Addition operation
```

```
    a * b;      ← 0x02 MUL Multiplication operation.
```

```
    a == 15;    ← 0x14 EQ Equality comparison.
```

```
}
```

*Gas
3
3
5
3

\* Gas Costs: EIP-150 Yellow Paper

# What does it mean for the Transaction Object?

- Before experimenting with Ethereum Smart Contracts we need some

<b>nonce</b>	An arbitrary number .e.g., of how many times the sender has send a transaction
<b>to</b>	The receiver's account (Public Key)
<b>value</b>	Amount of Ether to send
<b>gasPrice</b>	?
<b>gasLimit</b>	?
<b>v</b>	
<b>r</b>	
<b>s</b>	



- Complex pieces of Cryptographic stuff – these are generated by the sender's private key!

# What does it mean for the Transaction Object?

- Before experimenting with Ethereum Smart Contracts we need some

<b>nonce</b>	An arbitrary number .e.g., of how many times the sender has send a transaction
<b>to</b>	The receiver's account (Public Key)
<b>value</b>	Amount of Ether to send
<b>gasPrice</b>	Amount of Wei (fraction of Ether) we are offering per unit of gas to get this transaction
<b>gasLimit</b>	The total number of gas units we are willing to spend with this transaction
<b>v</b>	
<b>r</b>	
<b>s</b>	



- Complex pieces of Cryptographic stuff – these are generated by the sender's private key!

# Gas System: Ether as fuel

gasPrice	300 Wei
gasLimit	10 Gas Units x 300 Wei = 3000 Wei

```
function doSimpleMath(int a, int b) {
```

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```

*Gas
3
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5
3

\* Gas Costs: EIP-150 Yellow Paper

# Gas System: Ether as fuel

gasPrice	300 Wei
gasLimit	10 Gas Units x 300 Wei = 3000 Wei

- In order for the code to execute we need to spend at most 14 Gas Units and if we are willing to pay 300 Wei, thus:  $14 \times 300 = 4200$  Wei is the cost

```
function doSimpleMath(int a, int b) {
```

```
    b - a;      ← 0x03 SUB Subtraction operation.
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*Gas
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3
5
3

\* Gas Costs: EIP-150 Yellow Paper

# Invoking Functions in Ethereum Smart Contracts

- In reality there are **two** ways to **invoke** a **function** in Ethereum Smart Contracts with each way resulting in a different behavior.

Way 1 (just a call like in many traditional Programming Langs)	Way 2 (modify Contract's Data)
Just call a function – regular to any programming language	It requires a Transaction Object to be created and broadcast to the Network
It is <u>not</u> intended to modify the contract's data	It is intended to modify the contract's data
Runs <b>instantly</b> because it does not involve any transaction (no mining is required)	It requires <b>time</b> to execute – because a Transaction Object is broadcasted and need to be mined ( <i>proof-of-work</i> )
<b>Free to do!</b> It is just to return data (e.g., getter method in Java)	<b>Not Free!</b> It costs money (i.e., ether)

# Solidity vs Traditional Programming Languages

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- So every time we need or intend to modify or update the state of data in the contract's instance (like data in a Java Object) we need to submit a **Transaction Object**

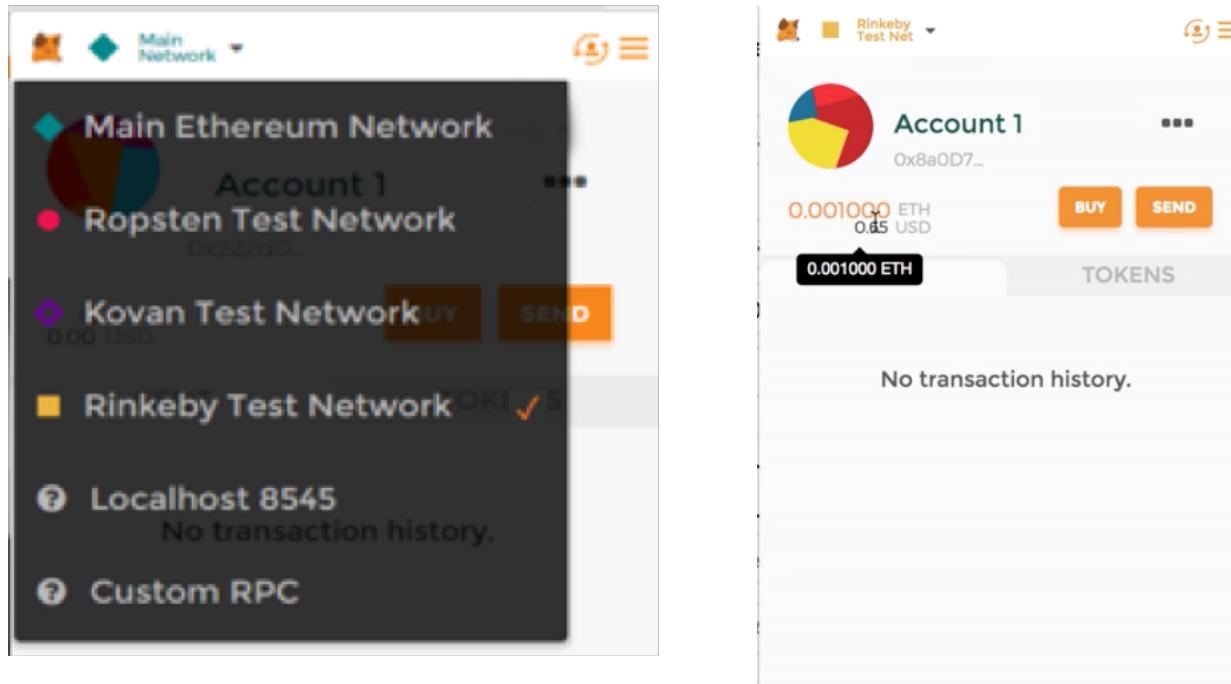
	<b>Solidity Tip</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Every time we submit a Transaction we need to wait for that Transaction to be mined (using proof-of-work)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This takes time (10-15 secs), it does not run instantly!</li></ul></li></ul>

## Experimenting with Rinkeby

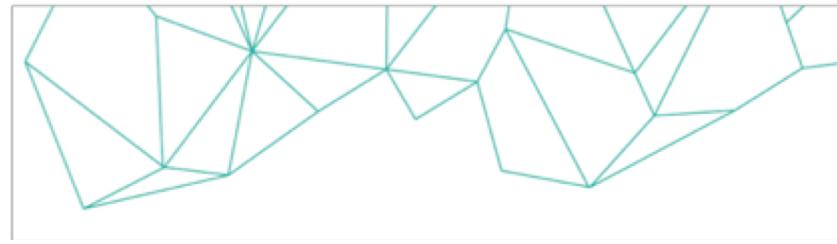
Receive Ether from Rinkeby Faucet

# Request Ether from the Rinkeby Faucet

- On Metamask make sure that we are connected to the Rinkeby Network
  - Navigate to: <https://faucet.rinkeby.io/>



- We then need to copy our Public Ethereum address and then request funds from either:
  - Twitter
  - Google +
  - Facebook
- How? By just posting our Public Key on one of the above channels.
- For surrounding text please use #DecentralizedTrainingSeries (any text is ok)
- Then copy the link from your Post to the text-box on faucet.rinkeby.io and choose "Give me Ether" :- )



## Decentralized Training Series Workshop: Certified Ethereum Specialist

19-20 November 2018, Athens, Greece



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