

Emerging Technologies for the Circular Economy

Lecture 10: Ethereum and Smart Contracts Part 2

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- Updated versions of these slides will be available in our [Github repository](#).

NEWS/UPDATES

Course Evaluation - QR Code and Link

- Link: [Click Me](#)



Invited Lectures

- 06.07.2022 → Invited Lecture (Dr. Ulrich Gallersdörfer)
- 13.07.2022 → Invited Lecture (Prof. Dr. Steffen Herbold)

Disclaimer and Further Resources

- The lecture slides (Figures are often copied directly) are based on the course Blockchain-based Systems Engineering from TU Munich, which is distributed under a CC-BY-SA 4.0 license
- All their slides, exercises and further information are available online:
<https://github.com/sebischair/bbse>

ETHEREUM DECENTRALIZED APPLICATIONS

Motivation

- Direct interaction with smart contracts is complicated
- Smart contracts do not provide a graphical user interface on their own
- Programming knowledge or special tools are required to make function calls

Interact with Contract or Deploy Contract

Contract Address



Select Existing Contract


WhoHas 0xe933c0Cd9784414d5F278C114904F5A84b396919

ABI / JSON Interface

```
[ { "constant": true, "inputs": [ { "name": "", "type": "address" } ], "name": "votings_", "outputs": [ { "name": "", "type": "uint256" } ], "payable": false, "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function" }, { "constant": true, "inputs": [], "name": "symbol", "outputs": [ { "name": "", "type": "string" } ], "payable": false, "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function" }, { "constant": true, "inputs": [ { "name": "_etherAmount", "type": "uint256" } ], "name": "calculateTokenAmountICO", "outputs": [ { "name": "", "type": "uint256" } ], "payable": false, "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function" }, { "constant": true, "inputs": [], "name": "raisedIcoValue", "outputs": [ { "name": "", "type": "uint256" } ], "payable": false, "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function" }, { "constant": true, "inputs": [], "name": "prizePool", "outputs": [ { "name": "", "type": "address" } ], "payable": false, "stateMutability": "view", "type": "function" }
```

Access

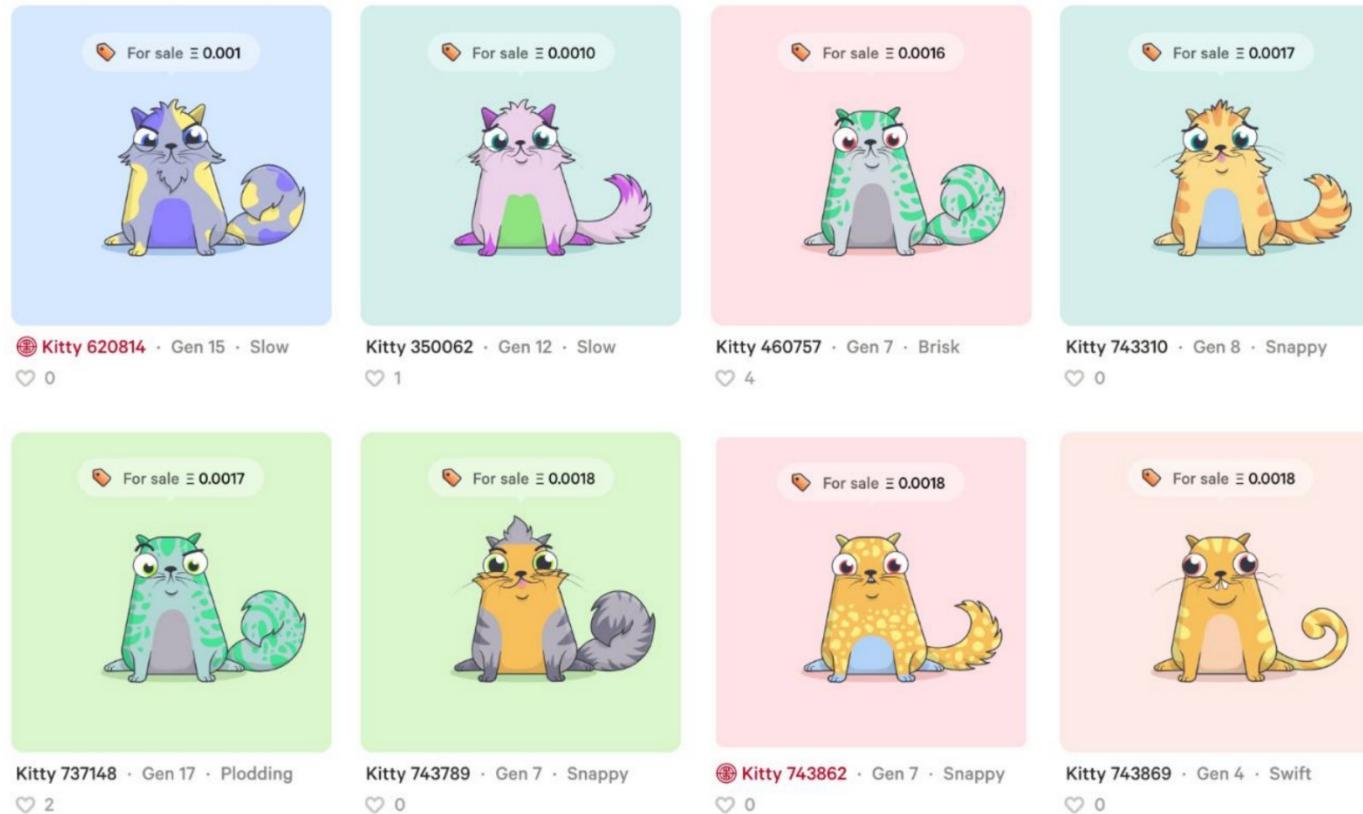
Read / Write Contract

0xe933c0Cd9784414d5F278C114904F5A84b396919

Select a function ▾

Motivation

- Building UIs on top of smart contracts to make them accessible to average users
- The UI abstracts the complicated function calls and allows a user to interact with them just like with a regular (web) application



Definition

- In the community, multiple definitions for dApps exist
- In general, a dApp is not necessarily based on a Blockchain, e.g., BitTorrent is a decentralized P2P application without any blockchain involved
- In this lecture, we consider a dApp as a decentralized application (in the terms of blockchain) based on one or more smart contracts and accessible via a dedicated user interface
- In particular, the following properties must hold:
 - The core data records of the application must be stored on the blockchain
 - The functions that change the core data records must be executed on the blockchain, i.e. via a smart contract

Benefits

The meaningfulness of implementing a distributed application is dependent on the concrete use case and / or the problem that is being solved.

Some general properties of Ethereum-based dApps:

- **Trust**

- The source code of any verified smart contract can be checked by anyone.

- **Payment**

- Payment is implemented by default since anyone can send / receive Ether.

- **Accounts**

- dApps can be build on top of Ethereum's account system, so there is no need to implement an additional user account management system.

- **Storage**

- dApps can leverage the Blockchain as common (expensive) data storage.

Drawbacks

Decentralized applications have also some intrinsic disadvantages:

- **Costs**

- Any state change and computation costs money. For that reason, only mission-critical data and functionality should leverage the blockchain.

- **Time**

- The current block time of Ethereum is around 14 seconds, i.e., it takes at least 14 seconds from the function call to the definite result of it.

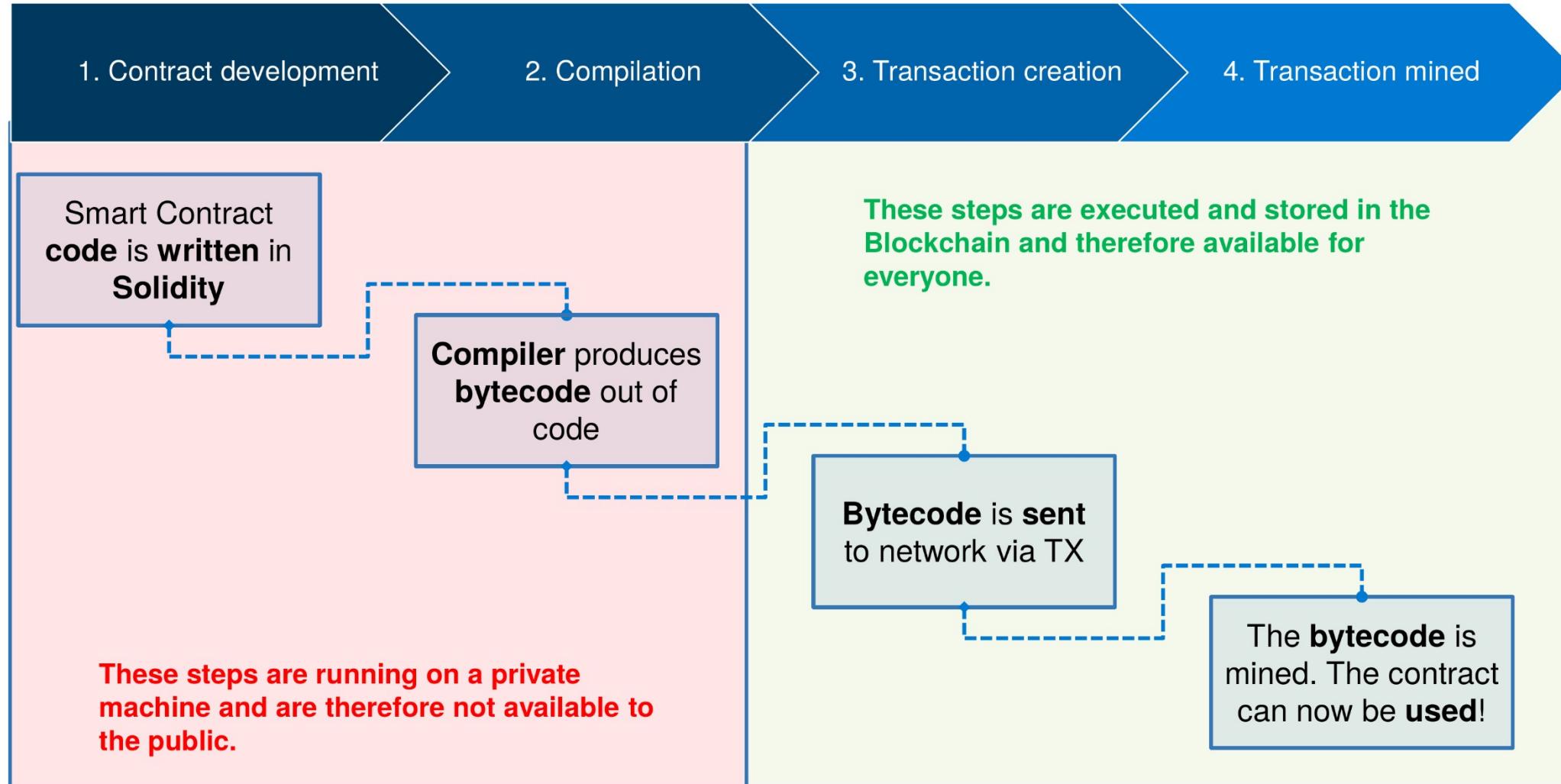
- **Availability**

- In theory, availability is one of the key advantages of dApps. However, in high transaction scenarios (e.g. the release of crypto kitties) it is possible that the network throttles and is not able to process function calls anymore.

- **Transparency**

- Without third party services, it is impossible to access and verify a Smart Contract source code.

Recap - Deploy Smart Contract on Chain



Bytecode Source Code on Chain

[Switch To Opcodes View](#) [Find Similar Contracts](#)

Publicly Available Source Code

Etherscan.io is a service which also verifies source codes and the respective byte code.

Contract Source Code Verified (Exact Match)

Contract Name:	SparkleCrowdsale	Optimization Enabled:	No
Compiler Text:	v0.4.25+commit.59dbf8f1	Runs (Optimiser):	200

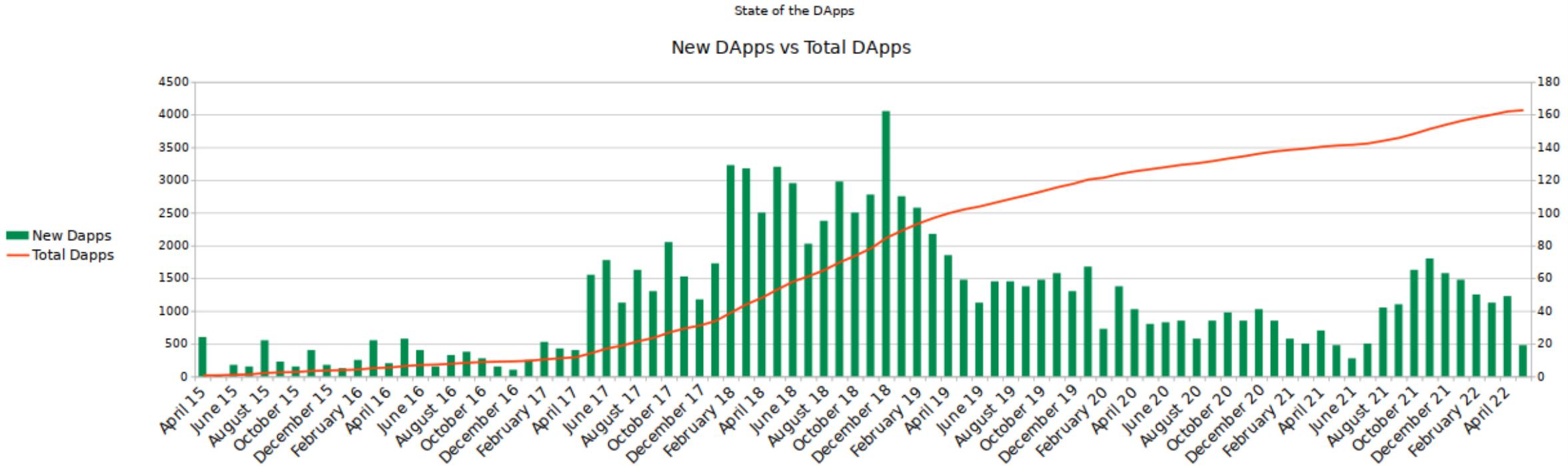
Contract Source Code </>

```
1 pragma solidity 0.4.25;
2
3 // File: openzeppelin-solidity/contracts/ownership/Ownable.sol
4
5 /**
6  * @title Ownable
7  * @dev The Ownable contract has an owner address, and provides basic authorization control
8  * functions, this simplifies the implementation of "user permissions".
9 */
10 contract Ownable {
11     address private _owner;
12
13     event OwnershipTransferred(
14         address indexed previousOwner,
15         address indexed newOwner
16     );
17
18 /**
19  * @dev The Ownable constructor sets the original `owner` of the contract to the sender
20  * account.
21  */
22 constructor() internal {
23     _owner = msg.sender;
24     emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), _owner);
25 }
```

 Copy  Find Similar Contracts 

Web-based Ethereum dApps

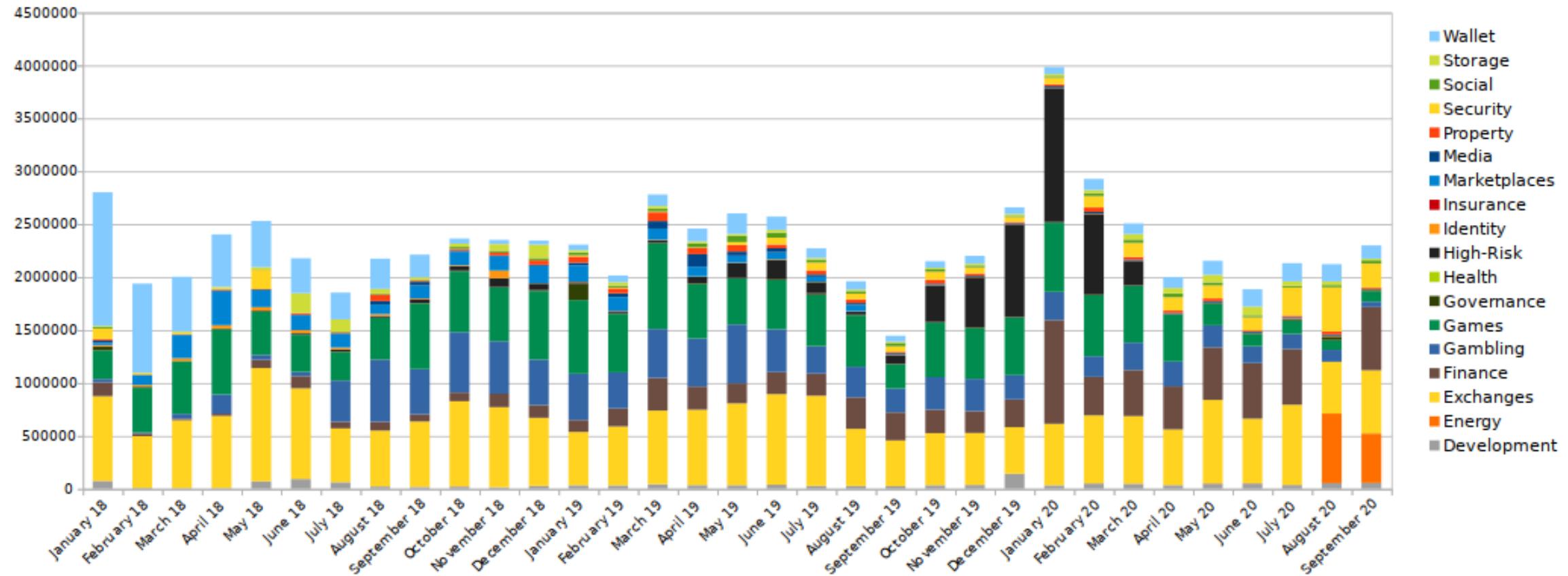
- State of the Dapps ([Link](#)) is a curated and community-driven directory of decentralized applications.
- As of May 2022, the directory lists 4073 DApps (2970 Ethereum DApps).



Graph recreated based on data from <https://www.stateofthedapps.com/stats>

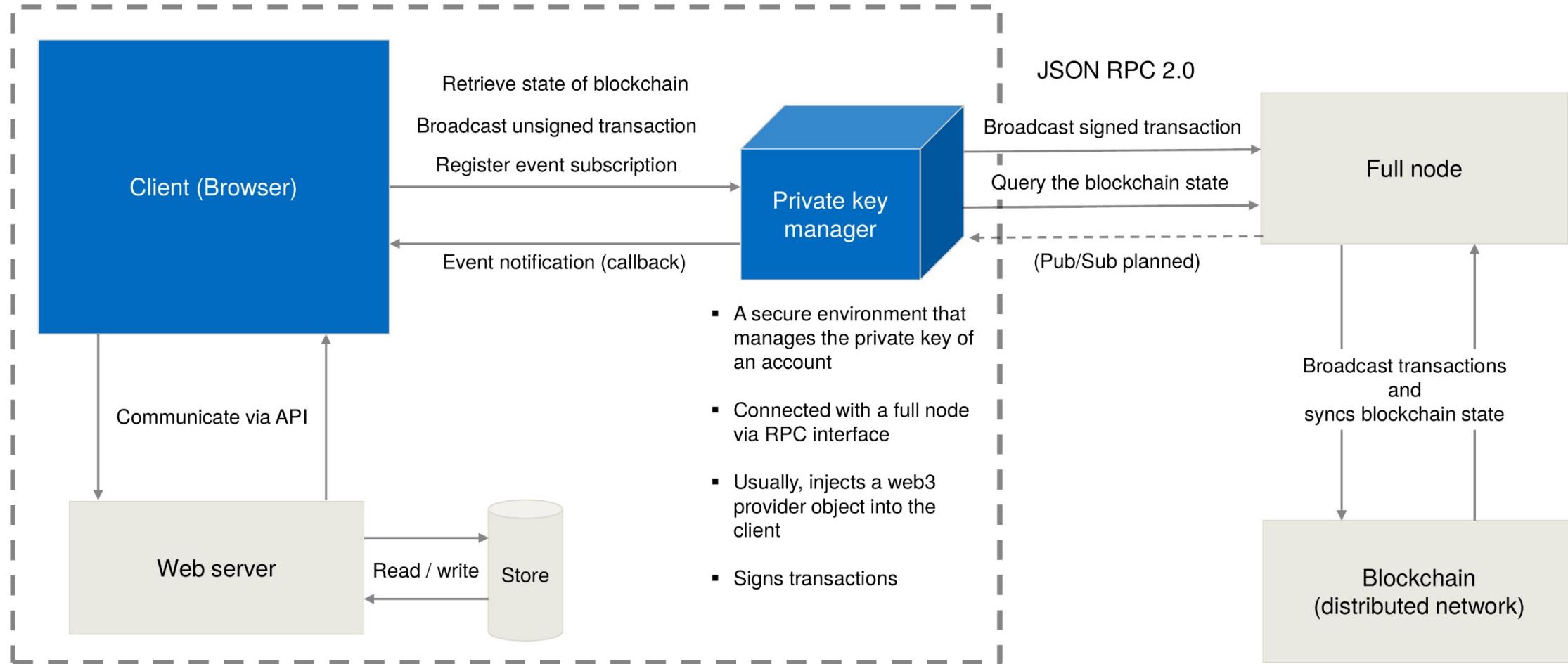
dApps Statistics - Transactions per dApp

State of the DApps
Ethereum DApp Activity by Category

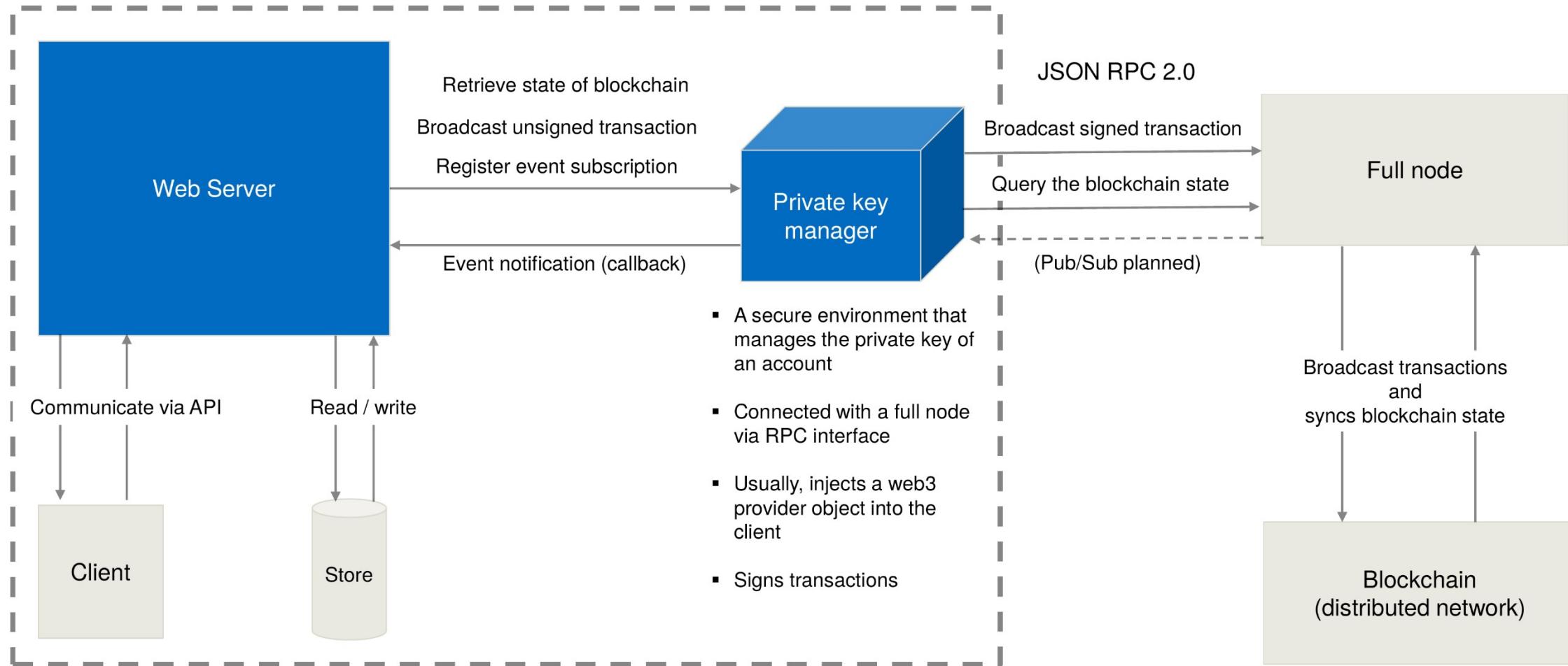


Graph recreated based on data from <https://www.stateofthedapps.com/stats>

Architecture of Web-based dApps

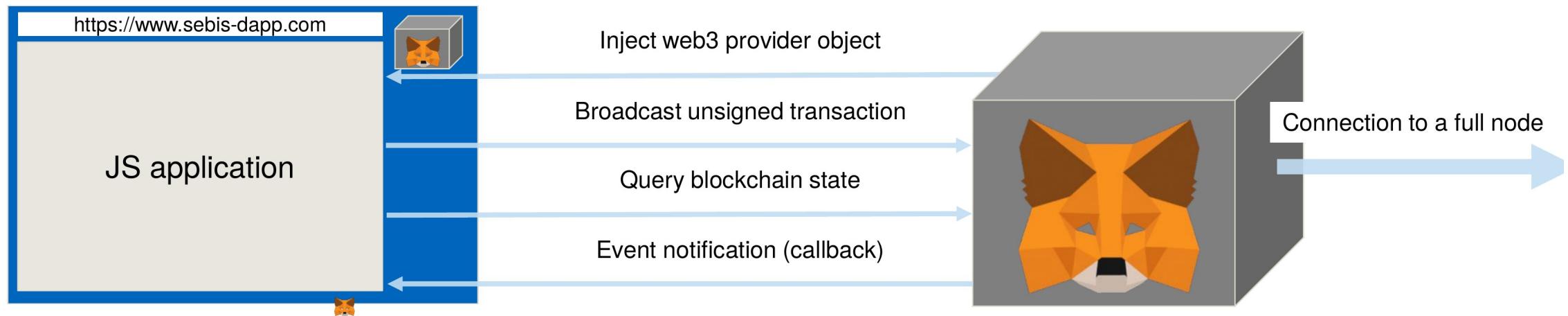


Architecture of Web-based dApps

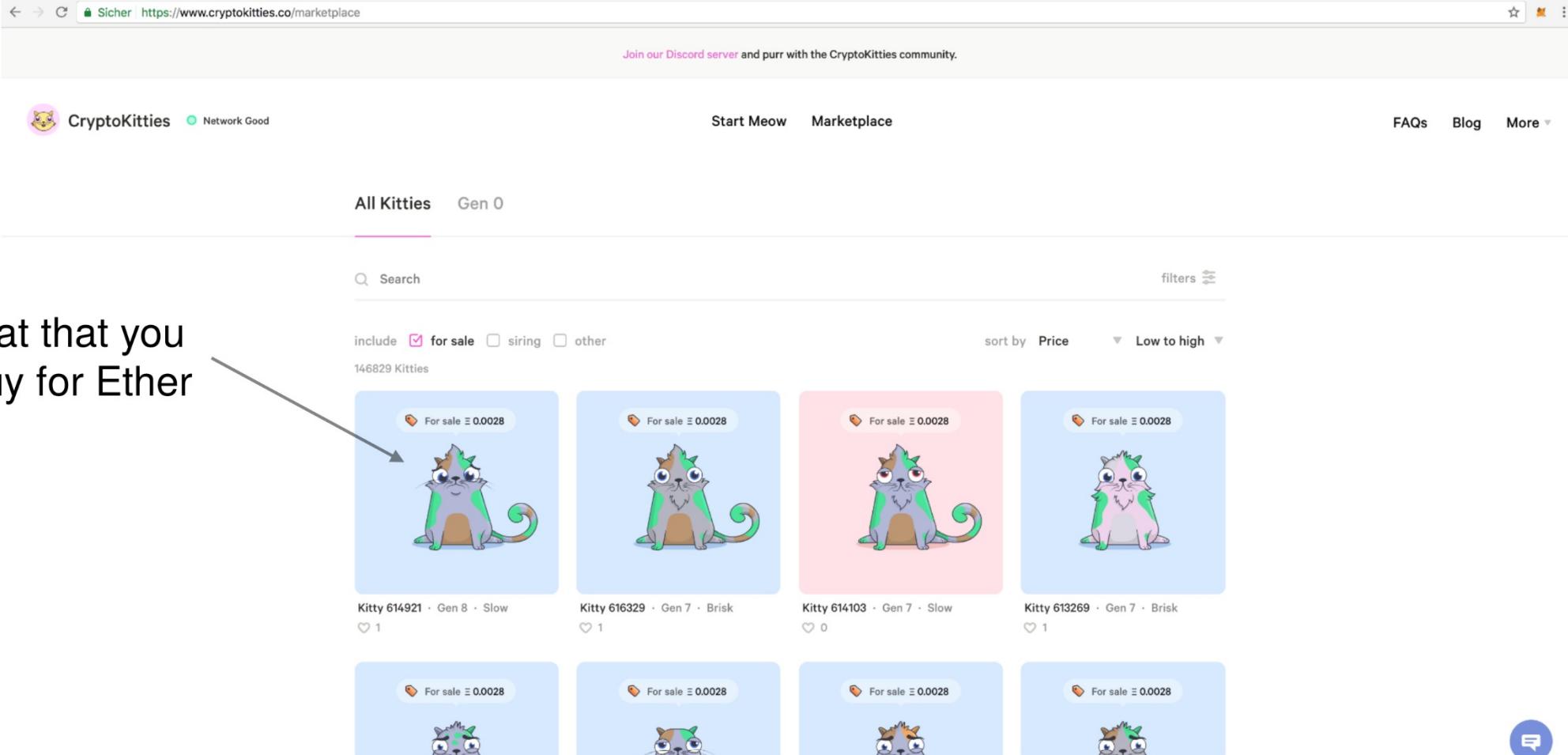


Metamask

Browser



Example: CryptoKitties

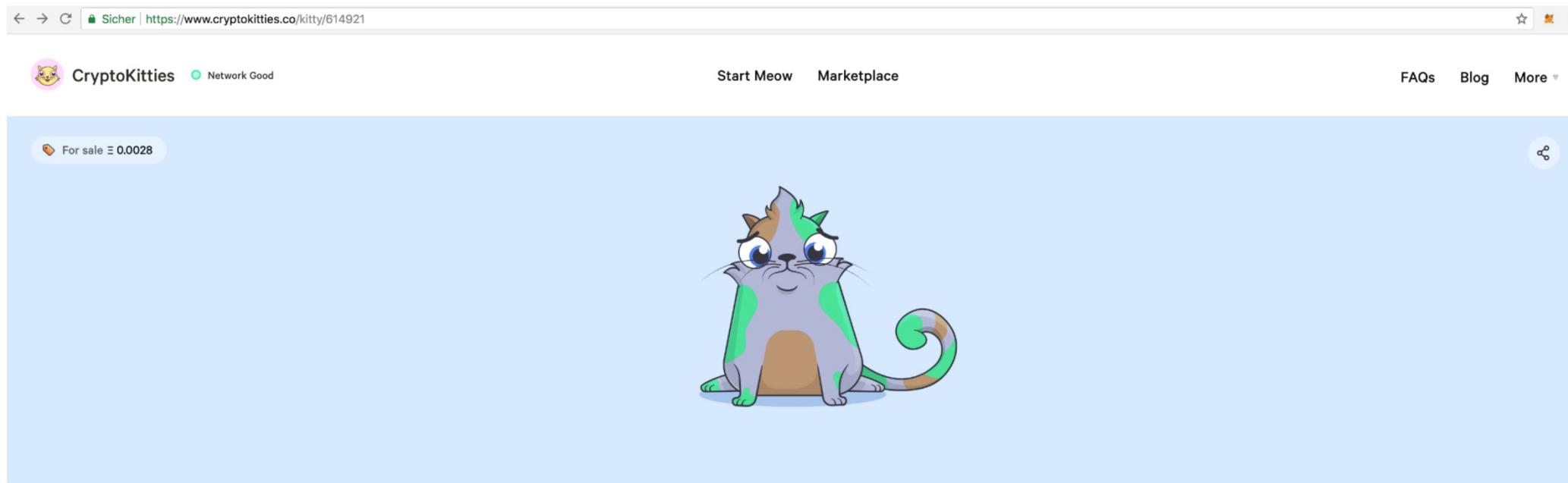


Select a cat that you want to buy for Ether

The screenshot shows the CryptoKitties marketplace interface. At the top, there's a header with the CryptoKitties logo, a 'Network Good' badge, navigation links for 'Start Meow' and 'Marketplace', and a footer with 'FAQs', 'Blog', and 'More'. Below the header, the main content area is titled 'All Kitties Gen 0'. It features a search bar, filters, and sorting options ('sort by Price Low to high'). A callout text 'Select a cat that you want to buy for Ether' points to the first cat in the top row. The page displays a grid of 146,829 kitties, each with a 'For sale' icon and a price of 0.0028. The kitties have various unique traits like fur color, eye color, and accessories.

Kitty ID	Gen	Speed	Adorable
Kitty 614921	Gen 8	Slow	1
Kitty 616329	Gen 7	Brisk	1
Kitty 614103	Gen 7	Slow	0
Kitty 613269	Gen 7	Brisk	1

Example: CryptoKitties



G8 4.8/5 Add Beard

Kitty 614921 · Gen 8 · Slow Cooldown ⓘ

Like 1

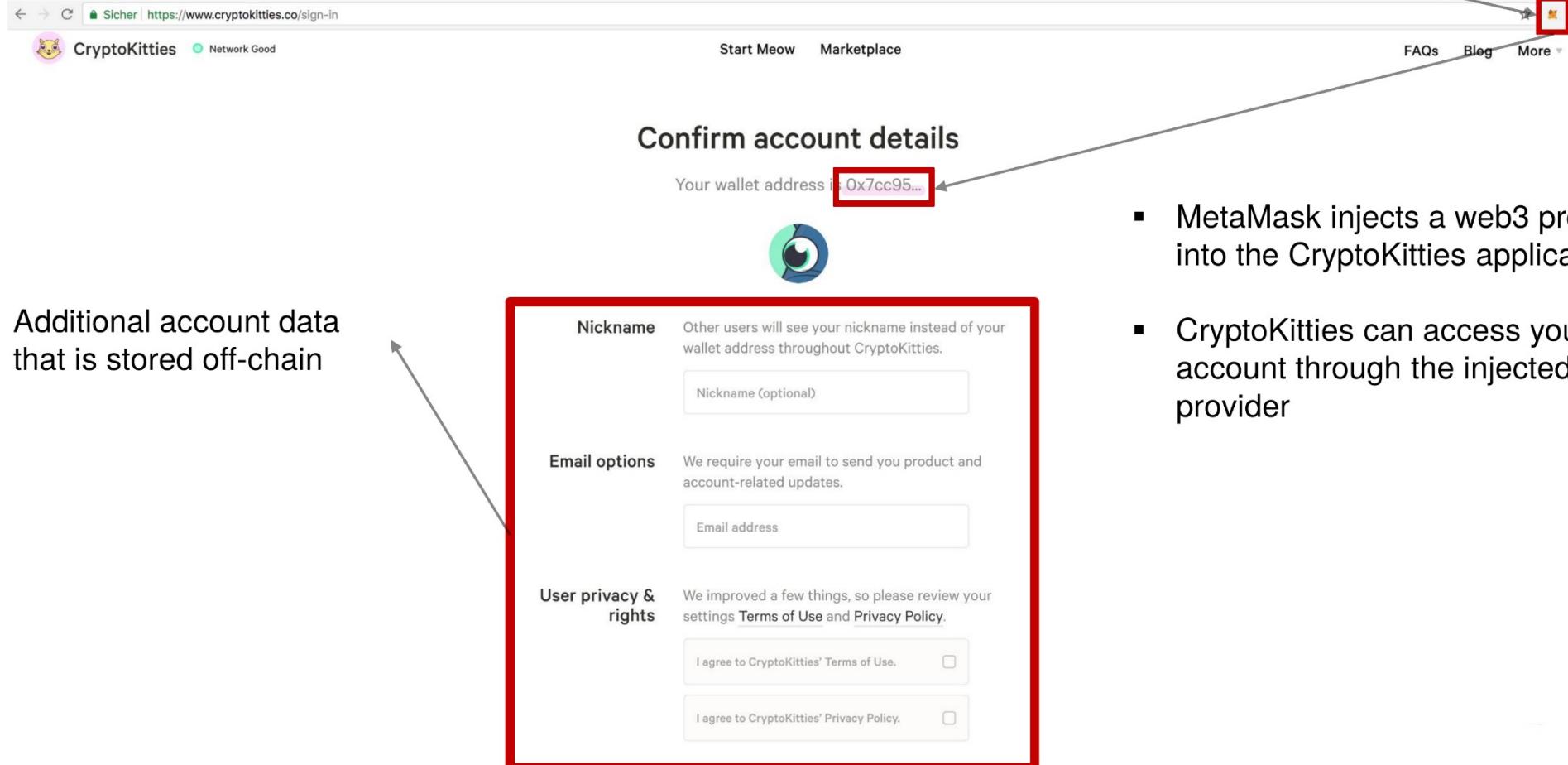
Buy now price
⚡ 0.0028
Time left
1 day

BlueBmtKitty@gmail.com
Owner

Buy now

Press the button to buy the cat

Example: CryptoKitties

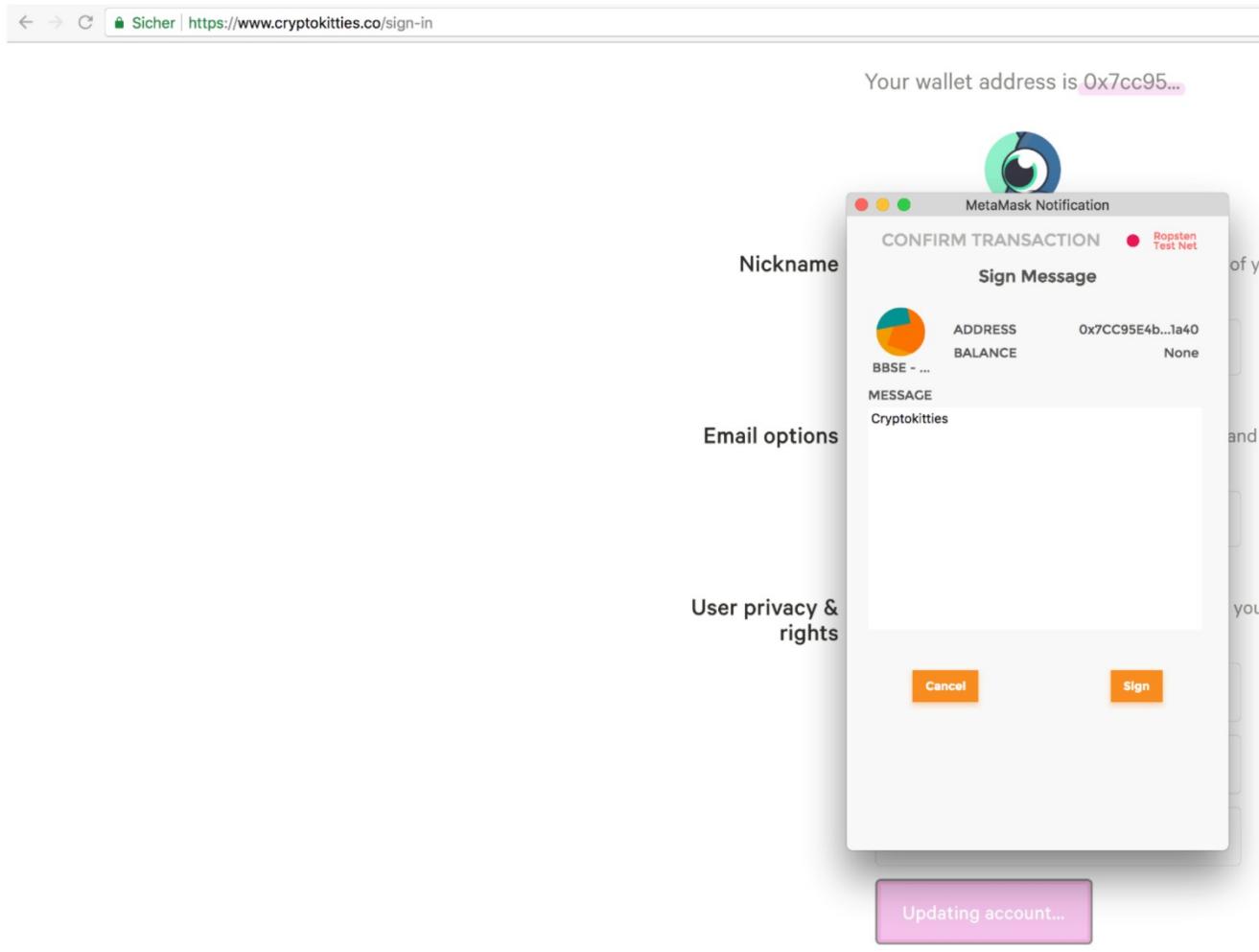


The screenshot shows the CryptoKitties sign-in page at <https://www.cryptokitties.co/sign-in>. The page displays account details: "Your wallet address is 0x7cc95...". A red box highlights the "User privacy & rights" section, which contains two checkboxes for agreeing to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. A callout arrow points from this section to the right side of the slide.

MetaMask as private key manager

- Additional account data that is stored off-chain
- MetaMask injects a web3 provider into the CryptoKitties application
- CryptoKitties can access your account through the injected web3 provider

Example: CryptoKitties



The screenshot shows the CryptoKitties sign-in page with fields for Nickname, Email options, and User privacy & rights. A pink button at the bottom says "Updating account...". A MetaMask notification dialog is overlaid, titled "CONFIRM TRANSACTION" (Ropsten Test Net). It shows a BBSE icon, an ADDRESS BALANCE of 0x7CC95E4b..la40 with None, and a MESSAGE of "Cryptokitties". There are "Cancel" and "Sign" buttons at the bottom.

- Once the “Sign up” button is pressed, the web application will create a transaction to the CryptoKitties smart contract that stores your account details on the blockchain.
- The unsigned transaction is sent to the private key manager (MetaMask).
- MetaMask asks the user if he/she wants to sign the transaction.
- By clicking “Sign” the transaction is signed and broadcasted to the network



Deployment Lifecycle

- Compilation of the Solidity source code
- Generate an **Application Binary Interface** (ABI) in JSON that can be used by other applications to interact with the contract

HelloWorld.sol

```
contract HelloWorld {  
    function greet() public returns(bytes32) {  
        return "Hello World!";  
    }  
}
```

Compile

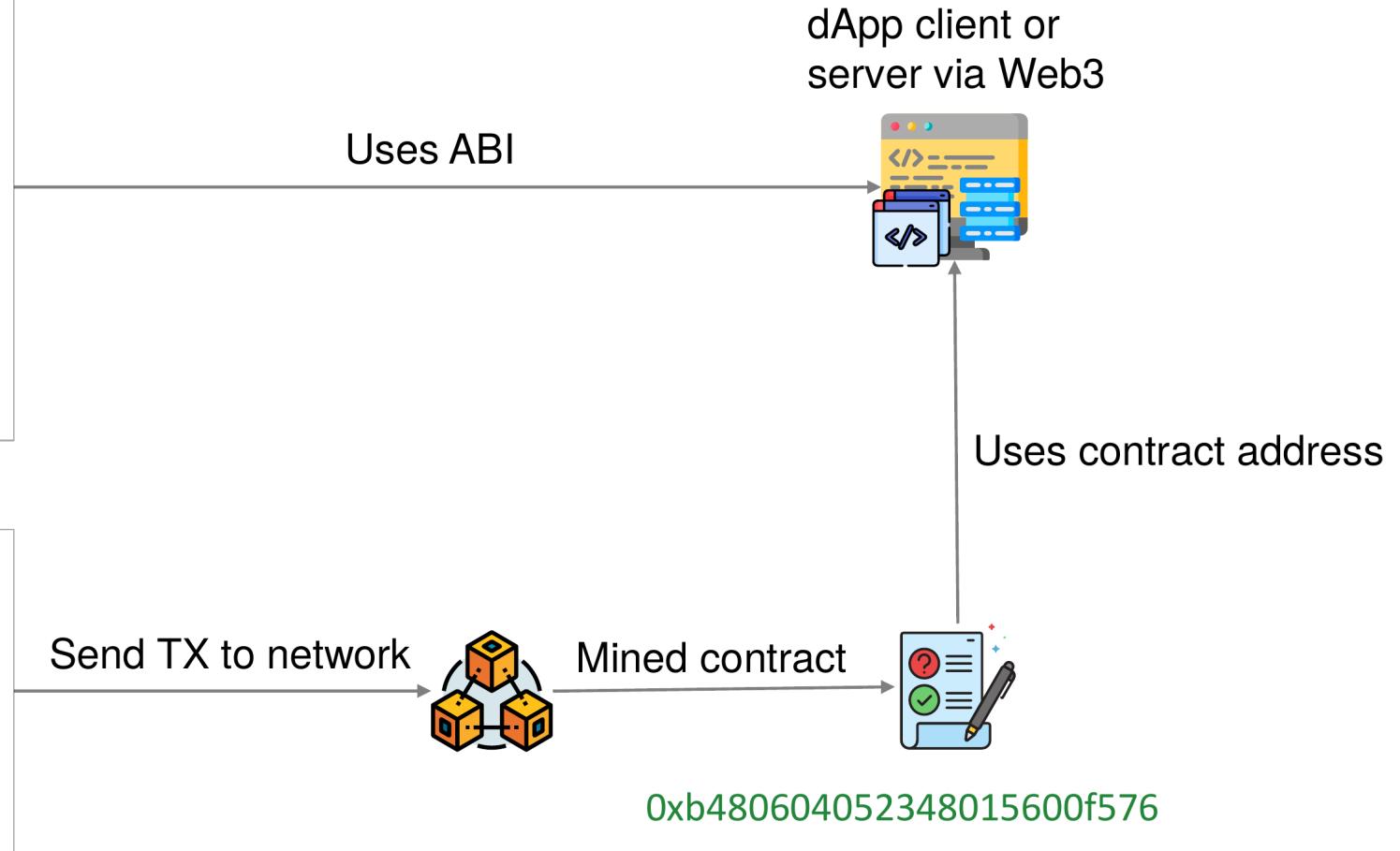
ABI
Bytecode

```
[  
 {  
     "constant": false,  
     "inputs": [],  
     "name": "greet",  
     "outputs": [  
         {  
             "name": "",  
             "type": "bytes32"  
         }  
     ],  
     "payable": false,  
     "stateMutability": "nonpayable",  
     "type": "function"  
 }]
```

```
6080604052348015600f57600080fd5b5060ba8061001e6000396  
000f3fe6080604052600436106039576000357c0100000000000000  
00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
90048063cfae321714603e575b600080fd5b348015604957600080fd5b50605  
06066565b6040518082815260200191505060405180910390f35b  
60007f48656c6c6f20576f726c64210000000000000000000000000000000000  
000000000000000090509056fea165627a7a72305820a4741ad95  
e951c73637b4a34111570c749d47ab815d9838dd50c29ed524020  
560029
```

Deployment Lifecycle

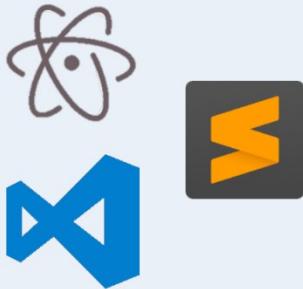
```
[  
 {  
   "constant": false,  
   "inputs": [],  
   "name": "greet",  
   "outputs": [  
     {  
       "name": "",  
       "type": "bytes32"  
     }  
   ],  
   "payable": false,  
   "stateMutability": "nonpayable",  
   "type": "function"  
 }  
 ]
```



Development Tools

Local environment

IDE / Code editor



Artifacts

- Solidity source code files
- Test cases

Build management



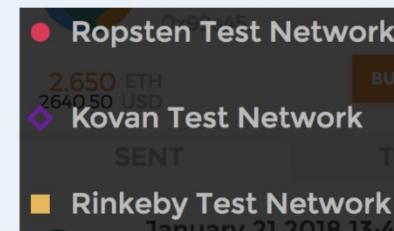
Network deployment

Local test network



Ganache

Public test network



Main network



Artifacts

- Transaction for creating the contract
- An address for the contract if the creation was successful

Truffle - Development Framework for Smart Contracts

Truffle is a popular framework to facilitate the development of Ethereum smart contracts. It provides tools to compile, test and deploy Solidity contracts.

- Open source - [Github](#)
- Built-in network management that allows a developer to deploy a smart contract on various networks, e.g., live and test
- Web-pack like automated re-compilation on code change
- Provides project scaffolding



Ganache - Private Ethereum Test Network

Ganache is a local blockchain for Ethereum smart contract development. It can be used to deploy, simulate, and test smart contracts.

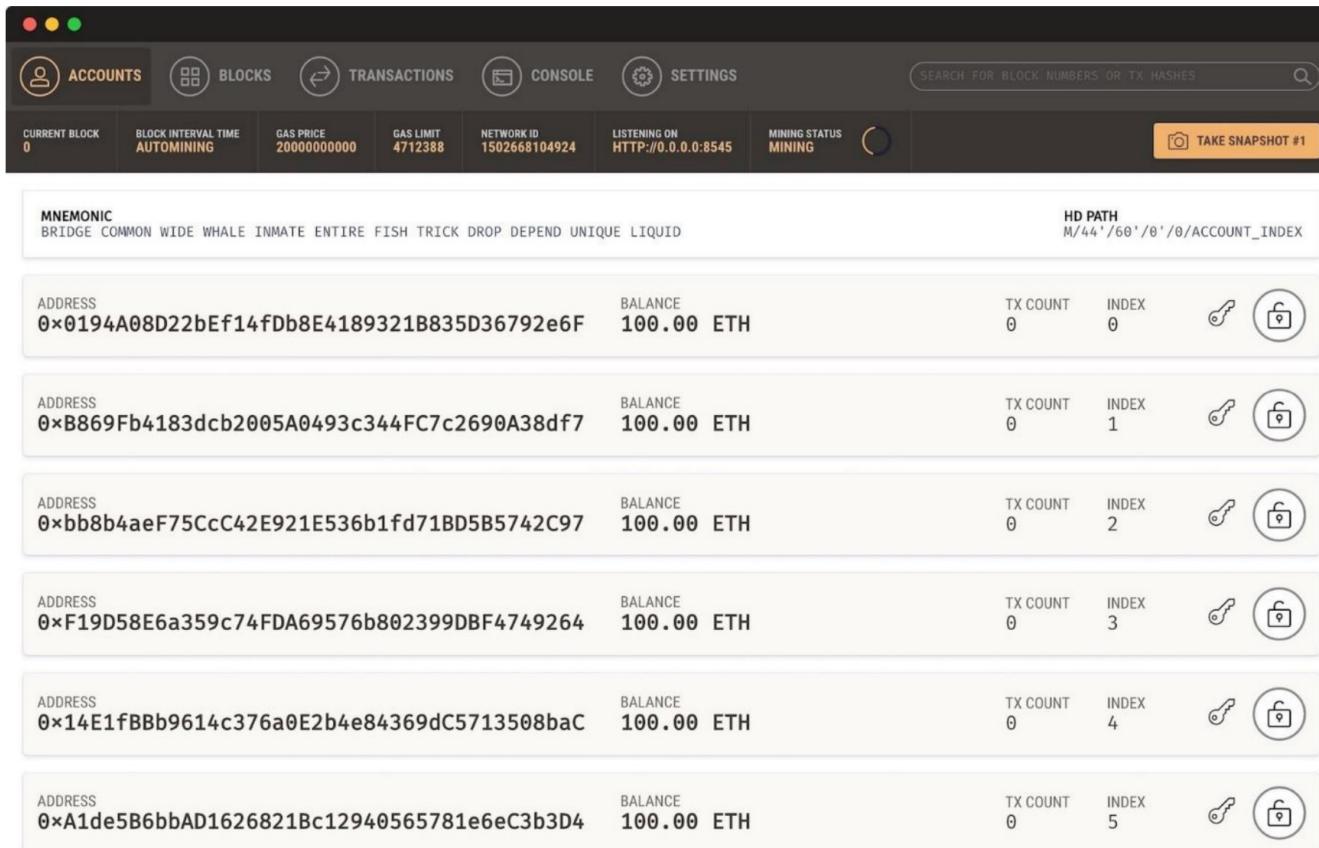
- Open source - [Github](#)
- Integrates a custom block explorer interface with additional debugging features.
- Uses workspaces to provide multiple Ethereum blockchains with different settings (blocktime etc.)
- Can be linked to Truffle projects to automate tests for smart contracts



Ganache

Ganache - Private Ethereum Test Network

Ganache ships with a ready-made and developer friendly block explorer:



The screenshot shows the Ganache block explorer interface. At the top, there are tabs for ACCOUNTS, BLOCKS, TRANSACTIONS, CONSOLE, and SETTINGS. Below these are various status indicators: CURRENT BLOCK (0), BLOCK INTERVAL TIME (AUTOMINING), GAS PRICE (20000000000), GAS LIMIT (4712388), NETWORK ID (1502668104924), LISTENING ON (HTTP://0.0.0.0:8545), MINING STATUS (MINING), and a TAKE SNAPSHOT #1 button. A search bar is also present.

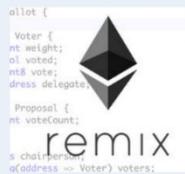
The main content area displays a table of accounts:

ADDRESS	BALANCE	TX COUNT	INDEX	_UNLOCK_	_LOCK_
0x0194A08D22bEf14fDb8E4189321B835D36792e6F	100.00 ETH	0	0		
0xB869Fb4183dcba005A0493c344FC7c2690A38df7	100.00 ETH	0	1		
0xbb8b4aeF75CcC42E921E536b1fd71BD5B5742C97	100.00 ETH	0	2		
0xF19D58E6a359c74FDA69576b802399DBF4749264	100.00 ETH	0	3		
0x14E1fBBb9614c376a0E2b4e84369dC5713508baC	100.00 ETH	0	4		
0xA1de5B6bbAD1626821Bc12940565781e6eC3b3D4	100.00 ETH	0	5		

Development Tools

Cloud environment

IDE / Code editor + Build management



Artifacts

- Solidity source code files
- Compiled contracts bytecode
- Contract ABIs / JSON

Network deployment

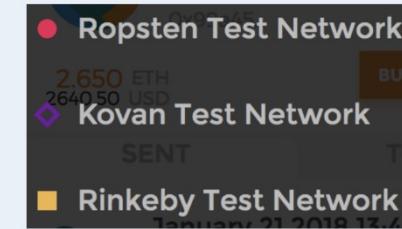
Remix emulation



Artifacts

- Transaction for creating the contract
- An address for the contract if the creation was successful

Public test network



Main network



Remix IDE

- Demo in Excercise Session

Test Networks - Ropsten

- Free to use
- Public
- Block time of ca. 30s
- Proof-of-Work consensus
- Geth and Parity compatibility
- Ether distribution via faucet - [Link](#)
- Anonymous

Test Networks - Rinkeby

- Free to use
- Public
- Block time of ca. 15s
- Proof-of-Authority consensus, i.e., one central instance decides what transaction will be mined.
- Geth only
- Ether distribution via faucet - [Link](#)
- Twitter or Facebook account required (Spam/DoS protection)

Test Networks - Kovan

- Free to use
- Public
- Block time of ca. 4s
- Proof-of-authority consensus, i.e., one central instance decides what transaction will be mined.
- Parity only
- Ether distribution via faucet - [Link](#)
- Github account required (Spam/DoS protection)

NOW WHAT?

Questions?