Lecture Follow-up: Smart Contracts

1. Atomicity in smart contracts

```
contract AtomicityExample {
    bool public wasMethodAcalled;
    bool public wasMethodBcalled;
    function methodA() internal {
        wasMethodAcalled = true;
    }
    function methodB() internal {
        require(false); // this raises an exception
```

2. Dutch auction contracts as a legal contract

Atomicity in Smart Contracts

```
contract AtomicityExample {
                                                         Uncaught exception reverts the
             bool public wasMethodAcalled;
                                                         effects of the *entire* method call.
 4 5
              bool public wasMethodBcalled;
              function methodA() internal {
                                                         This is UNLIKE java, python, etc.
 6
7
8 *
                  wasMethodAcalled = true;
              function methodB() internal {
                  require(false); // this raises an exception every time
10
11
12
13
14
                  wasMethodBcalled = true;
             function tryIt() public {
                  methodA():
                  methodB();
                                                  Effects of both method calls reverted!
15
16
17
             // Could it ever be the case that (wasMethodAcalled != wasMethodBcalled) ??
18
```

Dutch Auction as a legal contract?

```
1 → contract DutchAuction {
        // Parameters
        uint public initialPrice; uint public biddingPeriod;
 4 5
         uint public offerPriceDecrement; uint public startTime;
        KittyToken public kitty; address payable public seller;
6789
         address payable winnerAddress;
         function buyNow() public payable {
            uint timeElapsed = block.timestamp - startTime;
10
            uint currPrice = initialPrice - (timeElapsed * offerPriceDecrement);
11
            uint userBid = msg.value;
12
            require (winnerAddress == address(0)); // Auction hasn't ended early
13
            require (timeElapsed < biddingPeriod); // Auction hasn't ended by time
            require (userBid >= currPrice); // Bid is big enough
14
15
16
            winnerAddress = payable(msg.sender);
17
            winnerAddress.transfer(userBid - currPrice); // Refund the difference
18
             seller.transfer(currPrice);
            kitty.transferOwnership(winnerAddress);
19
20
21
```