

ICON foundation



Step 1. Smart Contract - SCORE

Step 2. Implementation Guide

Step 3. SCORE Samples



- Step 1. Smart Contract SCORE
 - What is SCORE
 - 2. Characteristics of SCORE
- Step 2. Implementation Guide
- Step 3. SCORE Samples
- Step 4. Hands-on Exercise



Step 1. Smart Contract - SCORE

Step 2. Implementation Guide

- 1. IconScoreBase abstract methods
- 2. ...

Step 3. SCORE Samples



Step 1. Smart Contract - SCORE

Step 2. Implementation Guide

Step 3. SCORE Samples

- 1. Coin Flip
- 2. Simplified Blackjack
- 3. SCORE Style Guide



Step 1. Smart Contract - SCORE

Step 2. Implementation Guide

Step 3. SCORE Samples

- 1. What do we do today?
- 2. Development & QnA



Smart Contract - SCORE



Smart Contract - SCORE

- What is Smart Contract



1.1 What is SCORE



Definition of SCORE

- SCORE in Dictionary: the number of points, goals, etc. achieved in a game or competition (from Cambridge Dictionary)

- ICON SCORE: Abbreviation of Smart Contract on Reliable Environment
- Definition of SCORE : Smart contract running on ICON network



1.2 Characteristics of SCORE



Characteristics

- SCORE is written in python
- Uploaded as compressed binary data on the blockchain
- SCORE can be updated. SCORE address remains the same after update.

- SCORE code size is limited to about 64 KB (actually bounded by the maximum stepLimit value during its deploy transaction) after compression.
- SCORE must follow sandbox policy: file system access or network API calls are prohibited.



Implementation Guide



Implementation Guide

- ICON Developers Portal
 - https://www.icondev.io/docs/overview
- iconservice API references
 - https://iconservice.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
- How to develop SCORE with PyCharm IDE (for Linux or macOS)
 - https://medium.com/b-ock-chain/score-with-pycharm-ce-4c295068c9aa



2.1 IconScoreBase abstract methods



IconScoreBase abstract methods

IconScoreBase (The highest parent class)

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-iconscorebase-the-highest-parent-class-

- Abstract methods: __init__, on_install, on_update
- Parent's function must be called as follows.

```
super().__init__(db) / on_install() / on_update()
```



2.2 DB abstraction



DB abstraction

- VarDB, DictDB, ArrayDB

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-vardb-dictdb-arraydb

- Supported value types: int, str, Address, bytes, bool



2.3 Decorator, fallback



Decorator

Decorator (external, eventlog, payable)

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-external-decorator-external-

external: @external can be called from outside the contract

eventlog: @eventlog decorator will include logs in its TxResult as 'eventlogs'.

payable: @payable decorator are permitted to transfer icx coins.



fallback

fallback

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-fallback

The function is executed whenever the contract receives plain icx coins without data.



2.4 Type hints, exception handling



Type hints, exception handling

Type hints

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-type-hints

Type hinting is highly recommended for the input parameters and return value.

Exception handling

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-exception-handling

Recommend to use revert function when handling exceptions in contract.



2.5 Global functions



Global functions

- Global functions

 https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-api-functions
- json_dumps, json_loads : Converts python object ⇔ JSON string.
- sha3_256: Hash Algorithm for SCORE development.
- revert : Rollback all the changes in the state DB in current transaction.



2.6 InterfaceScore



InterfaceScore

InterfaceScore

https://www.icondev.io/docs/syntax#section-interfacescore

Get InterfaceScore object by using IconScoreBase's built-in function :
 create_interface_score('score address', 'interface class')



2.7 Limitations



Limitations

Limitations

https://icon-project.github.io/score-guide/limitation.html

- The maximum limit of the total count of call, interface call and ICX transfer/send is 1024 in one transaction.
- The limitation of stack size increment by calling external SCORE is 64 in one transaction.
- Declaring member variables which not managed by states is prohibited.

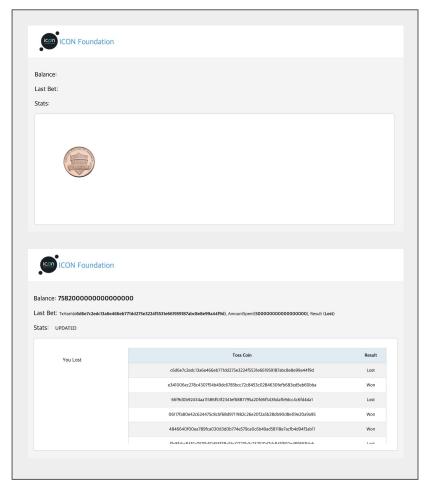


SCORE Samples



SCORE Samples

- Coin Flip
 - SCORE + Front-End
- Simplified Blackjack
 - SCORE





3.1 Coin Flip



Coin Flip (ICON Dice Roll)

- Overview: Coin flip game using random generation. Supports single play.
- SCORE source : GitHubGist

https://gist.github.com/hx57/cc8a027a596e1e3676d59a6193d62c58#file-diceroll-py

- DApp source : Medium Post

https://medium.com/@2infiniti/icon-dapp-from-a-z-part-3-icon-dice-roll-dapp-7f0ca72057f5

Demo : https://dapps.icon.support/icon-dice-roll/



3.2 Simplified Blackjack



Simplified Blackjack

Overview : Sample SCORE implementing simplified blackjack game.
 Supports Player vs Player game.

SCORE source : GitHub repo

https://github.com/icon-workshops/Dive-into-ICON-2-SCORE/tree/master/samplegame



3.3 SCORE Style Guide



SCORE Style Guide

External Functions: ICON SCORE Sytle Guide

- Function name : camelCase
- **Parameters of function** : _camelCase
- SCORE params (on_install) : _camelCase
- Function with eventlog decorator : PascalCase



SCORE Style Guide

Internal Functions: PEP 8

- Function name : snake_case, _snake_case
- Parameters of function : snake_case
- Variables : snake_case, _snake_case



Hands-on Exercise



4.1 What do we do today?



What do we do today?

- Declare & initialize variables
- Modify data into state DB
- Load data from the state DB
- Inter-SCORE function call (InterfaceScore)

SCORE integration test (Optional)



Declare & initialize variables

- Declare variables : ___init___
 - 1. Variable will be used as argument for create_interface_score. (VarDB)
 - Variable for SCORE modified time as a iterable list. (ArrayDB)
 - 3. Variable for SCORE status [SCORE_NAME, INTRODUCTION]. (DictDB)
- Initialize variables : on_install
 - 1. Set the initial address value and save into VarDB.
 - 2. Set the initial status of SCORE and save into DictDB.
 - Add the creation time to ArrayDB.



Declare & initialize variables

Declare variables : ___init___

```
def __init__(self, db: IconScoreDatabase) -> None:
    super().__init__(db)
    self._db = db
    self.score_address = VarDB("SCORE_ADDRESS", db, value_type=Address)
    self.status = DictDB("STATUS", db, value_type=str)
```



Declare & initialize variables

Initialize variables : on_install

```
def on_install(self, _scoreAddress: Address) -> None:
    super().on_install()
    self.score_address.set(_scoreAddress)

self.time_recording.put(self.block.height)

self.status['SCORE_NAME'] = "The First SCORE"
    self.status['INTRODUCTION'] = "The SCORE example for second workshop"
```



Update SCORE state DB

- Modify the SCORE_NAME, INTRODUCTION of SCORE in DictDB.
- Add the modified time (block height) to ArrayDB when the SCORE states change.

```
def modifyScoreStatus(self, _scoreName: str, _introduction: str):
    self.ModifyScoreStatus(_scoreName, _introduction)
    self.status["SCORE_NAME"] = _scoreName
    self.status["INTRODUCTION"] = _introduction
    self.put_time_recording()

def put_time_recording(self):
    self.time_recording.put(self.block.height)
```



Load data from the state DB

Retrieve status of SCORE from DictDB.

```
@property
def score_status(self):
    score_name = self.status['SCORE_NAME']
    introduction = self.status['INTRODUCTION']
    return "SCORE_NAME : " + score_name + "\n" + "INTRODUCTION : " + introduction
```

Retrieve the list of state modified time from ArrayDB.

```
@external(readonly=True)
def getTimeRecording(self) -> str:
    time_recorded = [time_recorded for time_recorded in self.time_recording]
    return str(time_recorded)

@property
def time_recording(self):
    return ArrayDB("TIME_RECORDING", self._db, value_type=int)
```



Inter-SCORE function call (InterfaceScore)

- Deploy the HelloWorld which has only one external method. (Optional)
- Set the value of VarDB to designated SCORE address.
 (Can be skipped if you set the proper address value in on_install method)

```
@external
def setScoreAddress(self, _scoreAddress: Address):
    self.score_address.set(_scoreAddress)
```



Inter-SCORE function call (InterfaceScore)

Create the InterfaceScore class of designated SCORE

```
class WorkshopInterface(InterfaceScore):
    @interface
    def hello(self):
        pass
```

Call designated SCORE external function

```
@property
def interface_score_address(self):
    return self.score_address.get()

@external(readonly=True)
def interfaceScoreExercise(self) -> str:
    workshop_score = self.create_interface_score(self.interface_score_address, WorkshopInterface)
    result = workshop_score.hello()
    return result
```



SCORE integration test (Optional)

- SCORE integration test : <u>Test sample for exercise</u>
 - Write test codes for SCORE external functions



4.2 Development & QnA



Dive into ICON - Appendix



Development Resources



Development Resources & Communities

- GitHub
- Developer Portal
- ICON Improvement Proposal

- Facebook 한국 개발자 그룹
- Medium 블로그
- Youtube 채널

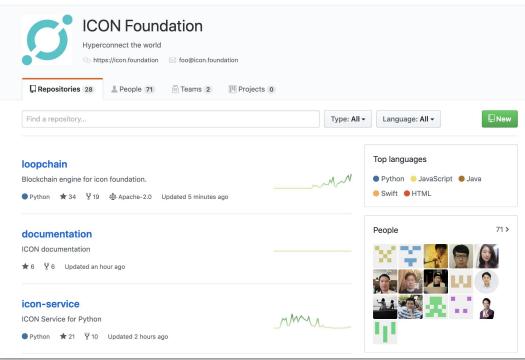


GitHub https://github.com/icon-project

Node

- loopchain
- icon-service
- icon-rpc-server —
- t-bears
- icon-sdk-python
- icon-sdk-java
- icon-sdk-js
- iconex_chrome_extension
- documentation

Dev tools



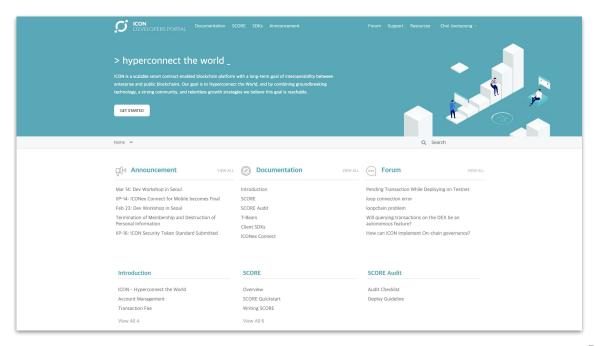
- ..



Developer Portal https://www.icondev.io

Community portal for ICON DApp ecosystem

Announcement
Documentation
Forum
Introduction
SCORE
SCORE Audit





ICON Improvement Proposal https://github.com/icon-project/IIPs

- IIP describes a standard for ICON platform.
- Anyone can prompt suggestions and discussions on new functions or improvement.
- Selected items will be implemented on ICON network.

For all other IIPs, open a PR changing the state of your IIP to 'Final'. An editor will review your draft and ask if anyone
objects to its being finalised. If the editor decides there is no rough consensus - for instance, because contributors
point out significant issues with the IIP - they may close the PR and request that you fix the issues in the draft before
trying again.

IIP Status Terms

- . Draft an IIP that is open for consideration.
- Last Call an IIP that is calling for last review before finalizaing. IIPs that has been more than 2 weeks in Last Call
 without any technical changes or objections enters either Accepted or Final state.
- Accepted an IIP that is planned for immediate adoption, i.e. expected to be included in the next release (for Core/Consensus layer IIPs only).
- Final an IIP that has been adopted. For Core/Consensus layer IIPs, the implementation has been adopted in the
 mainnet.
- Deferred an IIP that is not being considered for immediate adoption. May be reconsidered in the future.

IIPs

Number	Title	Author	Type	Status
1	IIP Purpose and Guidelines	Sojin Kim	Meta	Active
2	ICON Token Standard	Jaechang Namgoong	IRC	Final
3	ICON Non-Fungible Token Standard	Jaechang Namgoong	IRC	Draft
6	ICON Name Service Standard	Phyrex Tsai, Portal Network Team	IRC	Draft
14	ICONex Connect for Mobile	Jeonghwan Ahn	IRC	Final
16	ICON Security Token Standard	Patrick Park	IRC	Draft



Communities

- Facebook 한국 개발자 그룹 : Dive into ICON

https://www.facebook.com/groups/DiveintoICON/

- Medium 블로그 : B!ock.Chain https://medium.com/b-ock-chain

- Youtube 채널: ICON developers

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8h4kVV7w94xmfCz6FbwHhq



Thank you