



Ethereum Workshop

An Introduction to Tools, Solidity & Smart
Contracts



Preparation

Follow the instructions on:
<http://bit.ly/2um6cGA>



Agenda

- 1) A brief introduction to Ethereum
- 2) Setting up a private blockchain
- 3) Interacting with the blockchain
- 4) Mist
- 5) Solidity & Smart Contracts
- 6) Remix IDE



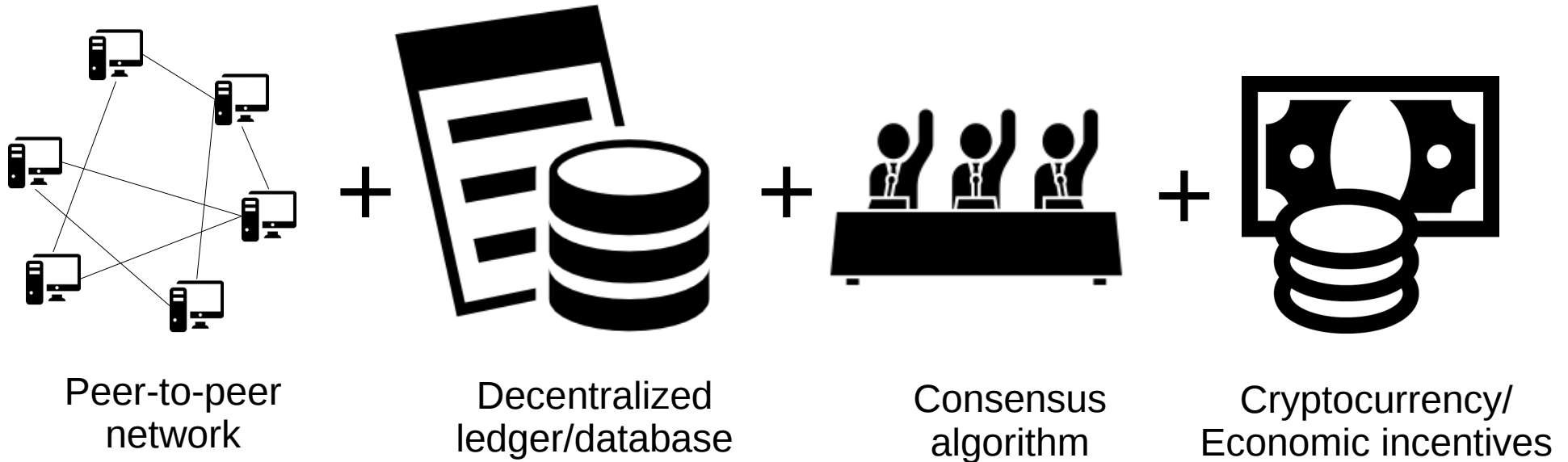
Warning

- Bleeding edge technology – Things might not work!
- Disable your Firewall or open port 30303 (UDP and TCP!)

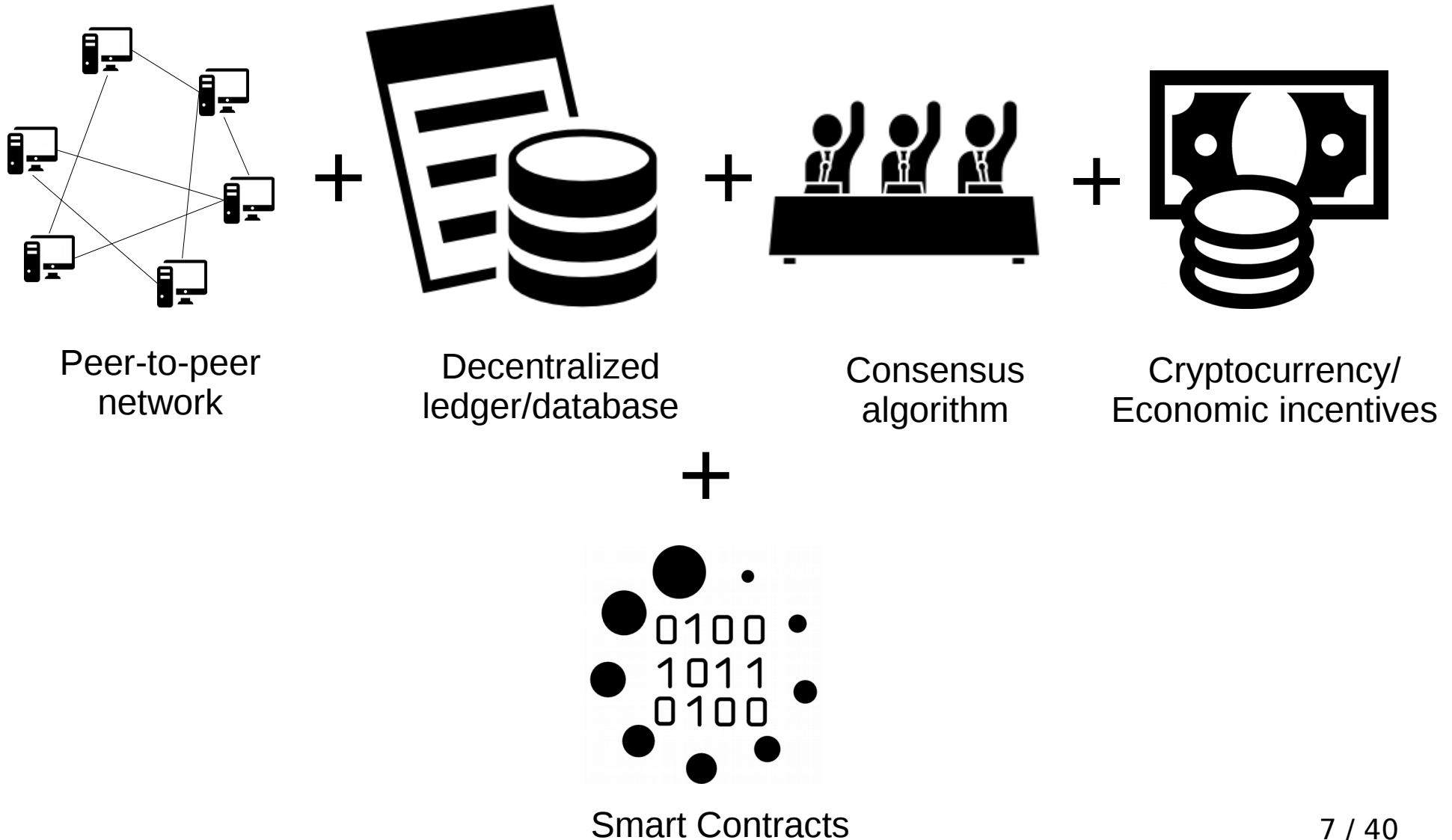


1. A brief introduction to Ethereum

Blockchain Introduction



Etherum

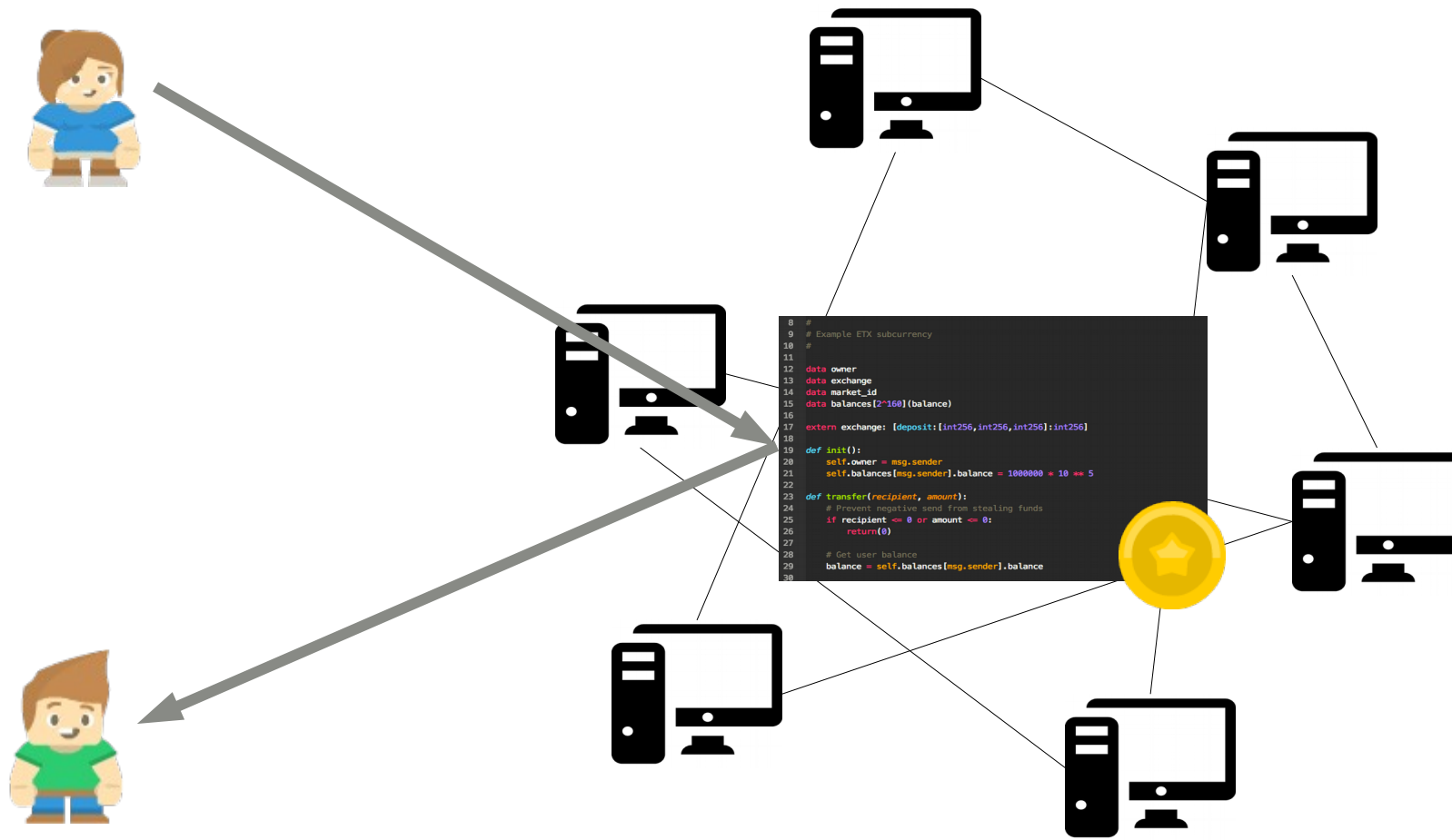


Why?



```
8  #
9  # Example ETX subcurrency
10 #
11
12 data owner
13 data exchange
14 data market_id
15 data balances[2^160](balance)
16
17 extern exchange: [deposit:[int256,int256,int256]:int256]
18
19 def init():
20     self.owner = msg.sender
21     self.balances[msg.sender].balance = 1000000 * 10 ** 5
22
23 def transfer(recipient, amount):
24     # Prevent negative send from stealing funds
25     if recipient <= 0 or amount <= 0:
26         return(0)
27
28     # Get user balance
29     balance = self.balances[msg.sender].balance
30
```


Why?





2. Setting up a private blockchain

Accounts



```
geth --datadir ~/.ethereum/workshop  
account new
```



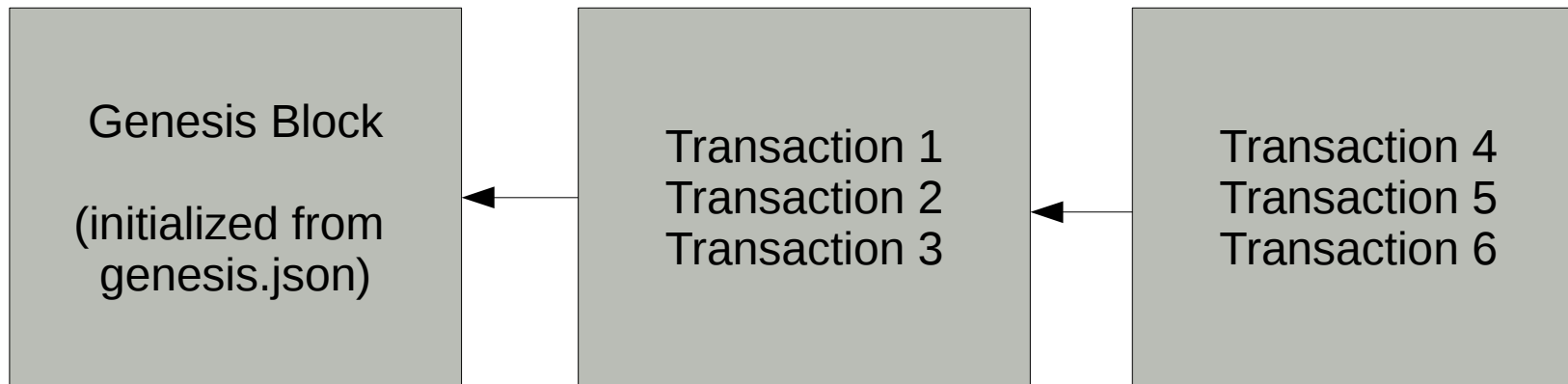
```
geth --datadir C:\Users\%HOMEPATH  
%\workshop account new
```

geth – Go Ethereum client

--datadir <DIRECTORY> – Store all data here. Avoids conflicts with the public chain

account new – Create a new account

Blockchain Data Structure



<https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/2376/what-does-each-genesis-json-parameter-mean>

<https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/15682/the-meaning-specification-of-config-in-genesis-json/15687#15687>

<https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/5833/why-do-we-need-both-nonce-and-mixhash-values-in-a-block>

Initialize the blockchain



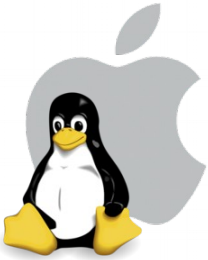
```
geth --datadir ~/.ethereum/workshop  
init genesis.json
```



```
geth --datadir C:\Users\%HOMEPATH  
%\workshop init genesis.json
```

init <GENESIS FILE> – Initialize a new blockchain from a genesis file

Start a miner



```
> geth --datadir ~/.ethereum/workshop  
--mine --networkid 1259
```



```
> geth --datadir C:\Users\%HOMEPATH  
%\workshop --mine --networkid 1259
```

--mine – Make this blockchain node a miner

--networkid <NUMBER> – Unique identifier for this network

Start a console

- Start a new terminal/cmd window and run:



```
geth attach ipc:///
$HOME/.ethereum/workshop/geth.ipc
```



```
geth attach
```

attach <PATH> – Attach a console to a running geth instance using IPC

Plan B if it doesn't work

- `geth --dev account new`

`geth --dev --mine`

--dev – Developer mode: pre-configured private network – Cannot connect to other nodes

- In a new terminal/cmd window run:

`geth attach
/tmp/ethereum_dev_mode/geth.ipc`



`geth attach`



2. Interacting with the blockchain

admin API

- `admin.nodeInfo` – Gives us the enode id and a bunch of useful information
- `admin.peers` – Lists all connected nodes our node knows
- `admin.addPeer("enode://fc[...]03")` – Manually add another node

<https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/wiki/JavaScript-Console#management-api-reference>

Enode URL

enode://797038b92a15ebfbc181a2f68feb82
0fd3c69c63b8094b35c23cc378c0a645f73c08
31ab9b096301f30259b72436e82e2425f8683
b5f9e6214030f8942b929b@[::]:30303

Replace [::] with your IP address. Example:

enode://797038b92a15ebfbc181a2f68feb82
0fd3c69c63b8094b35c23cc378c0a645f73c08
31ab9b096301f30259b72436e82e2425f8683
b5f9e6214030f8942b929b@**192.168.43.77**:
30303

personal API

- `personal.newAccount()` – Create a new account
- `personal.listAccounts` – List of all (local) accounts
- `personal.unlockAccount("0xc73[...]5b")` – Lists all connected nodes our node knows

<https://github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/wiki/JavaScript-Console#management-api-reference>



web3js

- `web3.eth.getBalance("0xc[...]5b")` – Get balance of account. This works for all accounts.

<https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API#web3js-api-reference>

Dealing with numbers

1000000000000000000	Wei
1000000000000000	Kwei
1000000000000	Mwei
1000000000	Gwei
1000000	Szabo
1000	Finney
1	Ether
0.001	Kether
0.000001	Mether
0.000000001	Gether
0.0000000000001	Tether

Dealing with numbers

- `web3.fromWei(number, "ether")` – Converts from wei to ether
<https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API#web3fromwei>
- `web3.toWei(number, "ether")` – From ether to wei
<https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API#web3towei>
- `number.toString()` – Converts a bignumber to a human-readable string
<http://mikemcl.github.io/bignumber.js/>
<https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/JavaScript-API#a-note-on-big-numbers-in-web3js>

web3js

- ```
web3.eth.sendTransaction(
 {"from": "0xc73e[...]2cfbc025b",
 "to": "0x00[...]00",
 "value": 111111
})
```

  - Send wei from an address to another address





## 3. Mist

# Starting Mist



```
mist --rpc ~/.ethereum/workshop/geth.ipc
```



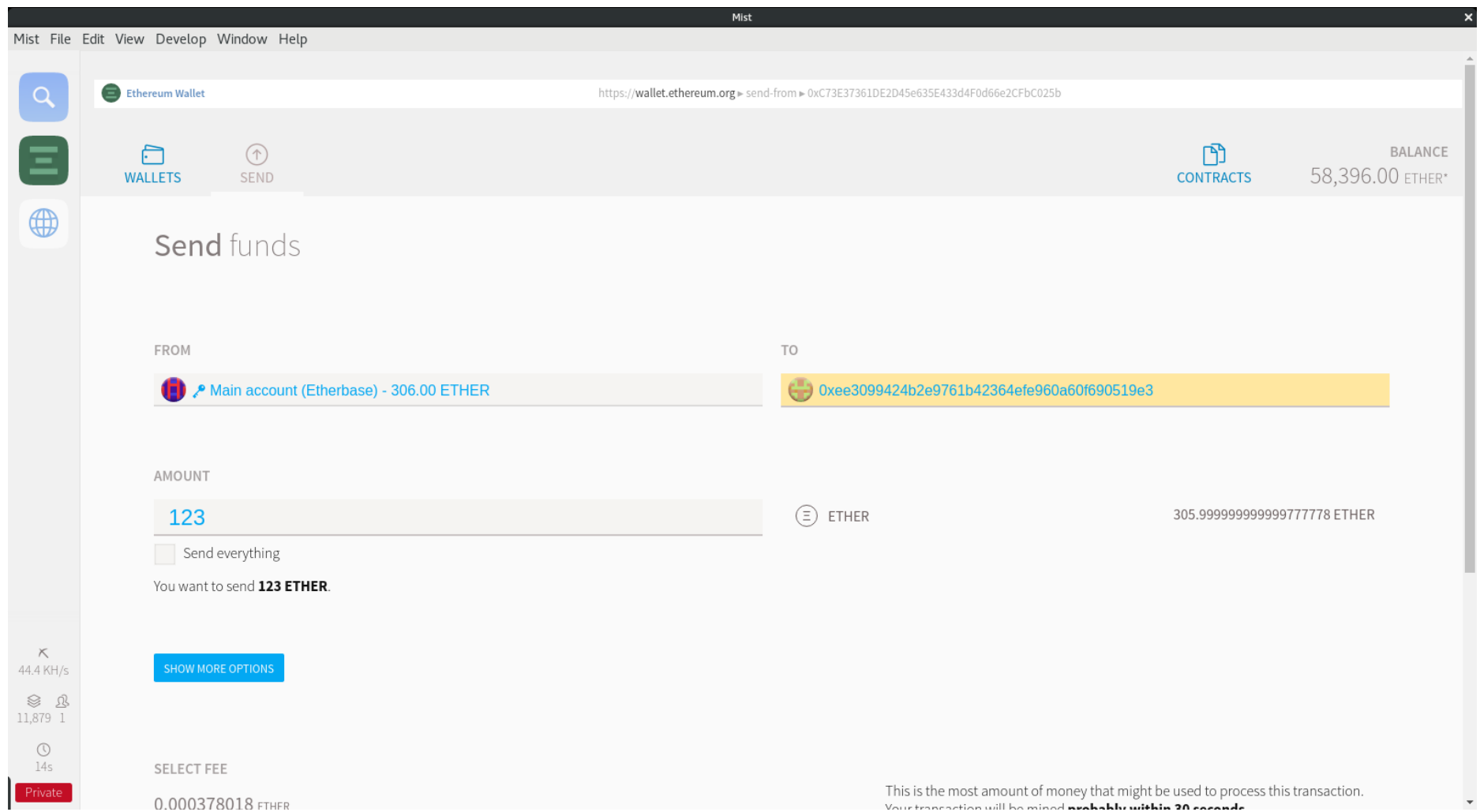
```
"C:\Program Files\Mist\Mist.exe"
--rpc \\.\pipe\geth.ipc
```



```
open /Applications/Mist.app --rpc
~/.ethereum/workshop/geth.ipc
```

- **--rpc** – Path to node IPC socket file OR HTTP RPC hostport

# Mist





## **4. Solidity & Smart Contracts**

# Smart Contracts

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.15;
```

```
contract MyCoin {
```

```
 mapping (address => uint) balances;
```

```
 function MyCoin() {
```

```
 balances[tx.origin] = 10000;
```

```
 }
```

```
 function sendCoin(address receiver, uint amount) returns(bool sufficient) {
```

```
 if (balances[msg.sender] < amount) return false;
```

```
 balances[msg.sender] -= amount;
```

```
 balances[receiver] += amount;
```

```
 return true;
```

```
 }
```

```
 function getBalance(address addr) returns(uint) {
```

```
 return balances[addr];
```

```
 }
```

```
}
```

# Smart Contracts

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.15;
```

```
contract MyCoin {
 mapping (address => uint) balances;
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 function MyCoin() {
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 return balances[addr];
 }
}
```

# Smart Contracts

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 mapping (address => uint) balances;
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 }
}
```

# Smart Contracts

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```
 function getBalance(address addr) returns(uint) {
 return balances[addr];
 }
}
```



# Smart Contracts

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pragma solidity ^0.4.15;
```

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contract MyCoin {
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 balances[receiver] += amount;
 return true;
 }
```

```
 function getBalance(address addr) returns(uint) {
 return balances[addr];
 }
```

```
}
```



## **5. Remix IDE**



# Opening Remix

- In Mist choose Develop → Open Remix IDE
- ... or ...
- Open <http://remix.ethereum.org/> in your browser

# Remix

The screenshot displays the Remix Solidity IDE interface. The main editor shows the source code for a smart contract named `MyCoin.sol`. The code is as follows:

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.14;
2
3 contract MyCoin {
4 mapping (address => uint) balances;
5
6 function MyCoin() {
7 balances[tx.origin] = 10000;
8 }
9
10 function sendCoin(address receiver, uint amount) returns(bool sufficient) {
11 if (balances[msg.sender] < amount) return false;
12 balances[msg.sender] -= amount;
13 balances[receiver] += amount;
14 return true;
15 }
16
17 function getBalance(address addr) returns(uint) {
18 return balances[addr];
19 }
20 }
21
```

The right-hand sidebar contains the deployment and analysis tools. It includes tabs for **Contract**, **Settings**, **Files**, **Debugger**, and **Analysis**. The **Contract** tab is active, showing the following configuration:

- Environment:** Injected Web3
- Account:** 0xc73...c025b (1415.99999999999977778 €)
- Gas limit:** 3000000
- Value:** 0

Below the configuration, there are buttons for **Publish**, **Attach**, **Transact**, **Transact(Payable)**, and **Call**. A section titled **browser/MyCoin.sol:MyCoin** contains buttons for **Publish**, **At Address**, and **Cre...**. At the bottom, there is a link for **Contract details (bytecode, interface etc.)**.



# Questions?

[jonas.pfannschmidt@hpe.com](mailto:jonas.pfannschmidt@hpe.com)  
[jonas.pfannschmidt@gmail.com](mailto:jonas.pfannschmidt@gmail.com)



# Backup Slides



# Predefined network ids

- 0: Olympic – Deprecated test blockchain
- 1: Frontier/Homestead – Public blockchain
- 2: Morden – Deprecated test blockchain
- 3: Ropsten – Test blockchain
- 4: Rinkeby – Another test blockchain

# Gas

- Gas is the internal price of transactions and computational use
- Each computational step has a fixed gas usage count:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1m89CVujrQe5LAFJ8-YAUCcNK950dUzMQPMJBxRtGCqs/edit#gid=0>

- $\text{Total cost} = \text{gasUsed} * \text{gasPrice}$
- Unused gas is returned to the sender
- If a transaction runs out of gas it gets reverted (This prevents endless-loops, etc)