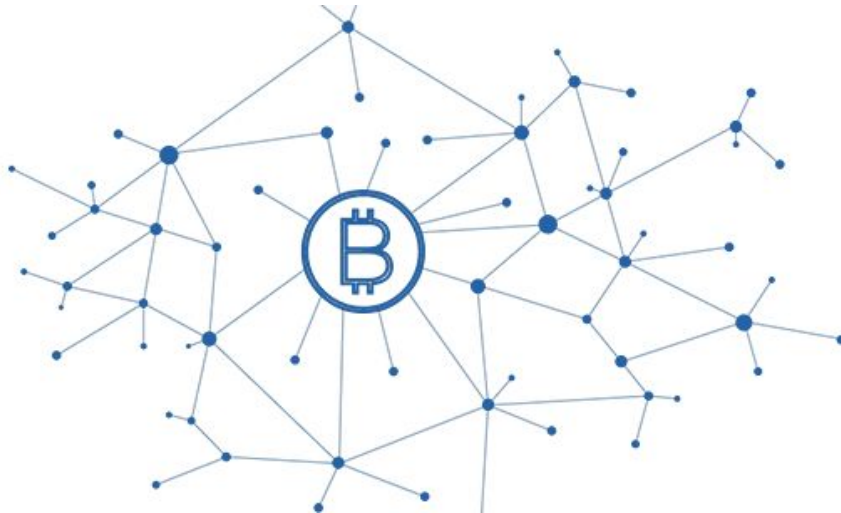


# Ethereum

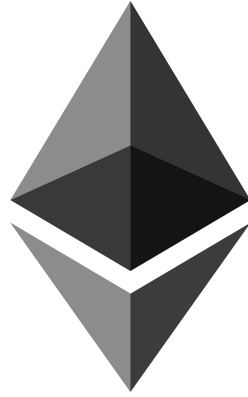
# Beyond Bitcoin

**Bitcoin** - The decentralized financial platform

Bitcoin's **Backbone** - **Blockchain** Technology

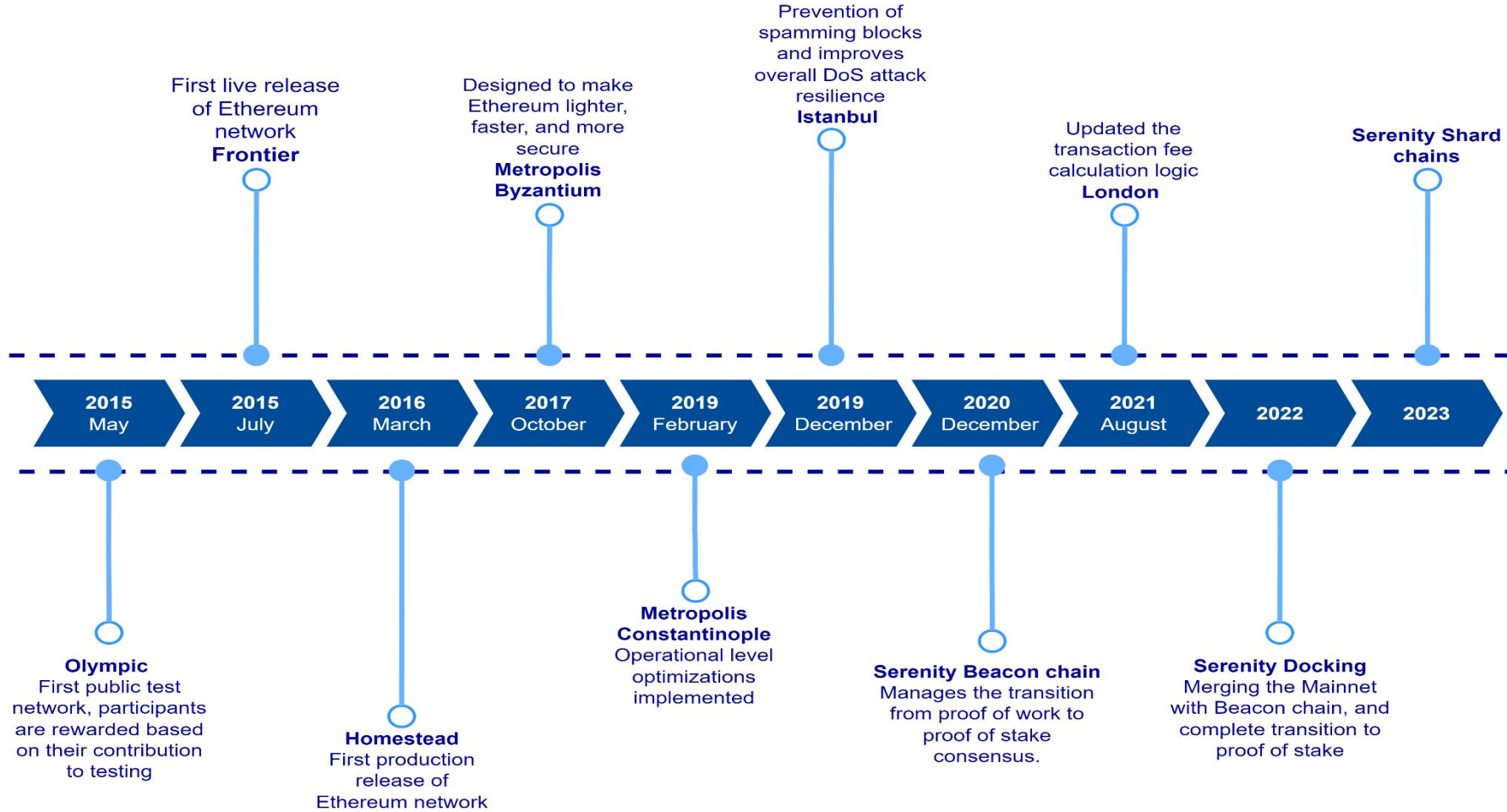


# What is Ethereum Blockchain?



Ethereum was first of its kind, general purpose programmable blockchain technology

# Evolution of Ethereum



# Ethereum World Computer



Ethereum Vision: One Computer (blockchain) for the entire world

# Ethereum blockchain is a horizontal technology comprised of 4 basic components



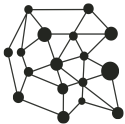
**Digital Ledger:** A continually updated, network hosted database of all transactions



**Consensus Mechanism :** Responsible for verifying and Updating transactions

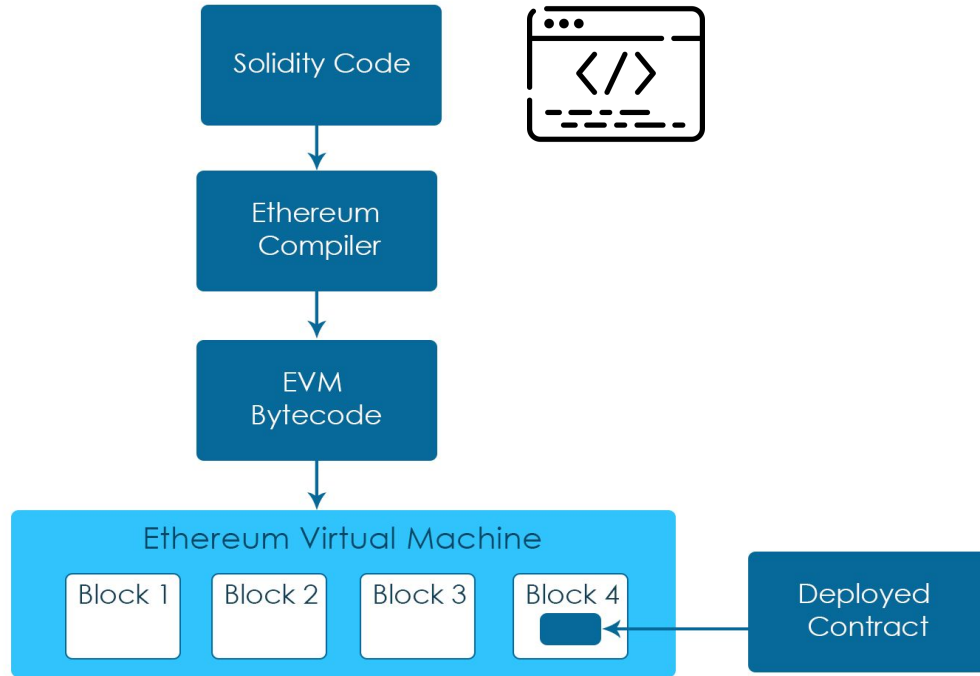


**Digital Asset:** The good transacted on a Blockchain



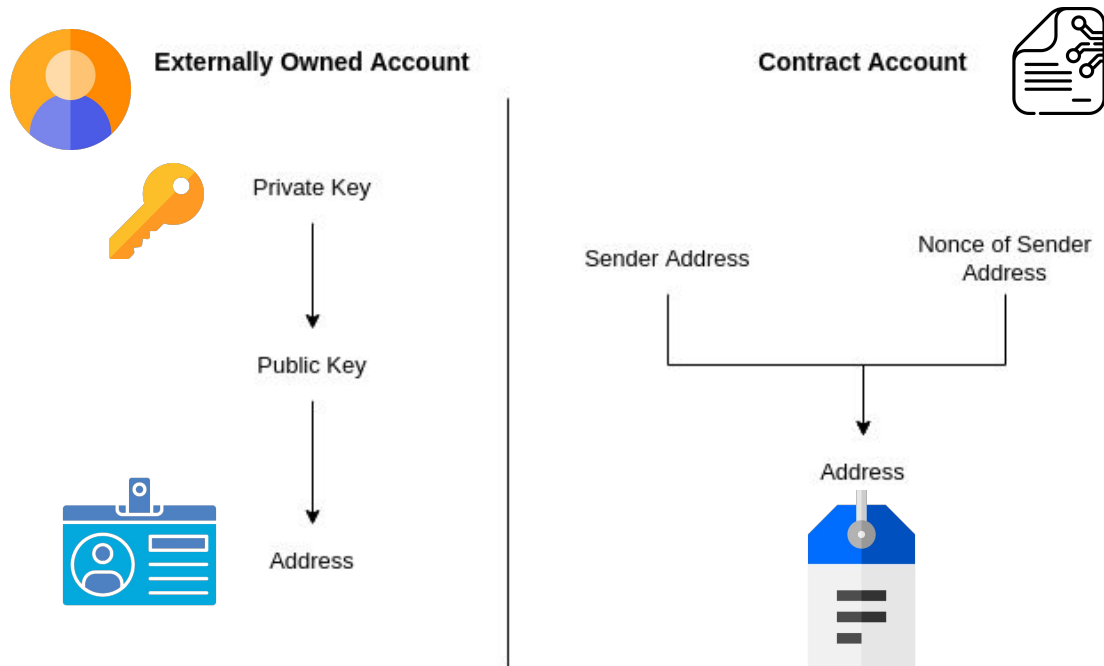
**Network Participants:** Able to manipulate the Ledger and view past transactions

# About Ethereum Virtual Machine



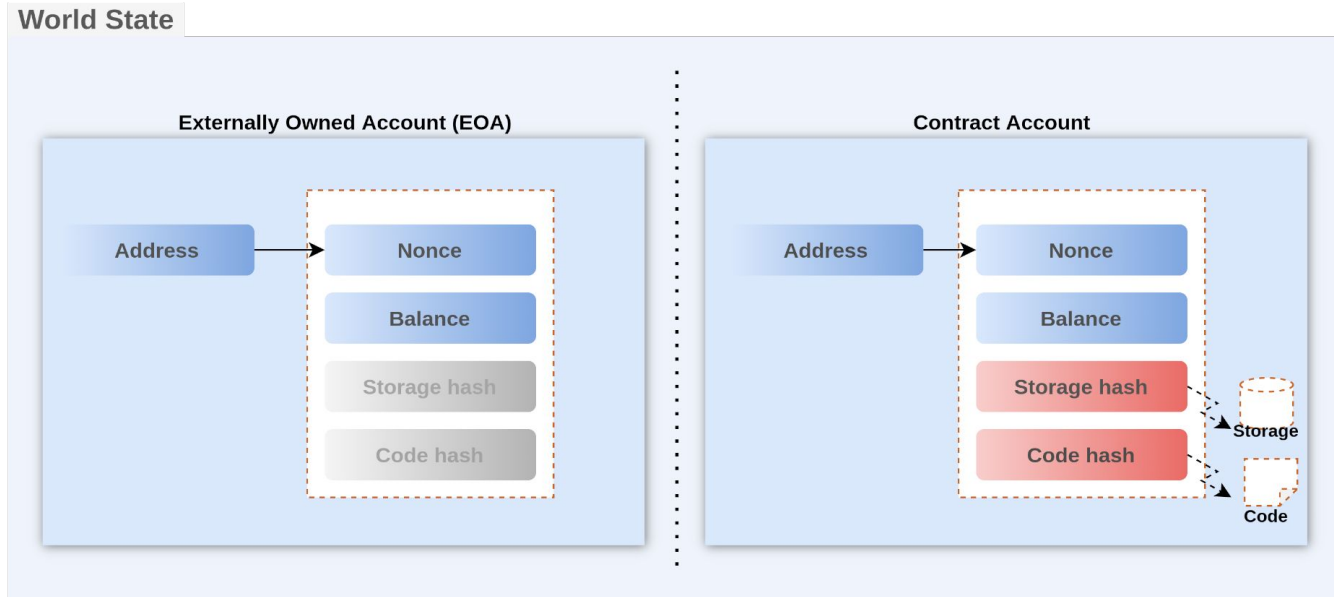
# Accounts

An Identity in the pseudo anonymous Ethereum network.



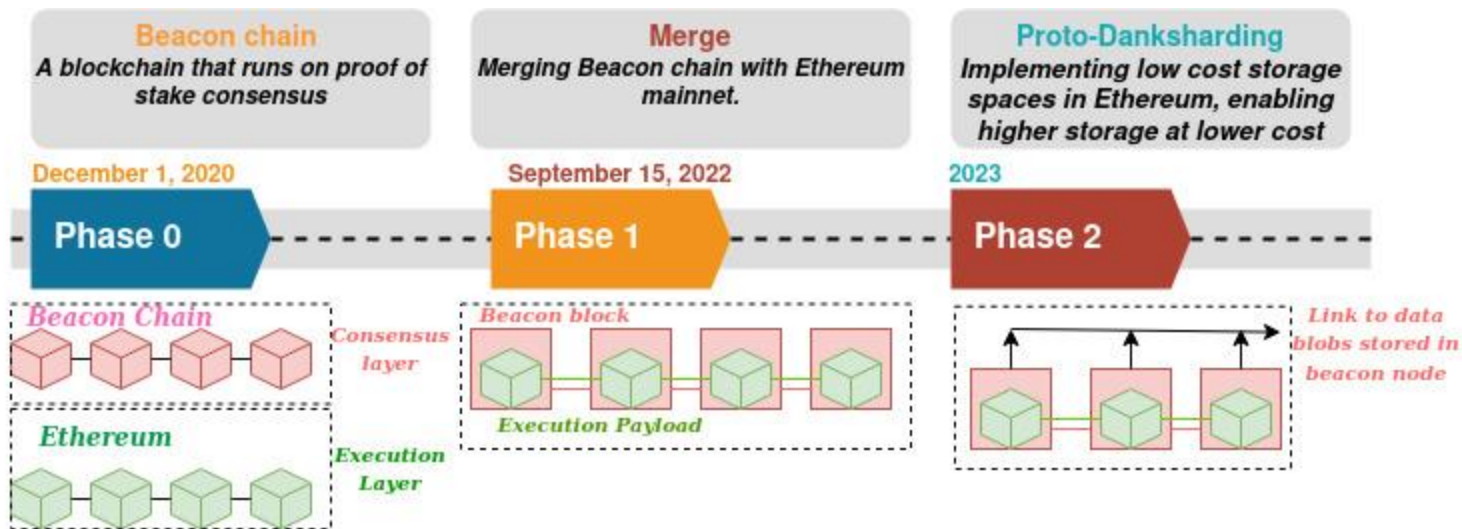
# Accounts

## Externally Owned Account (EOA) and Contract Account

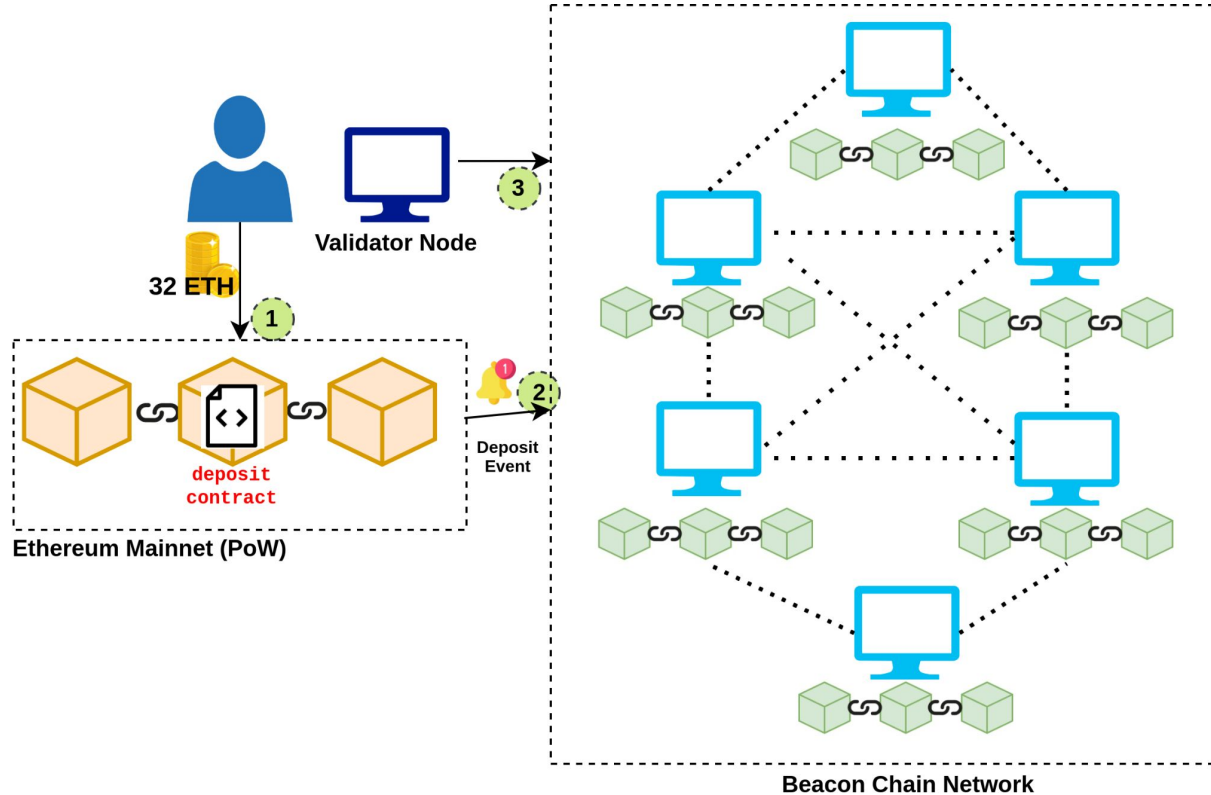


# The Ethereum Upgrades

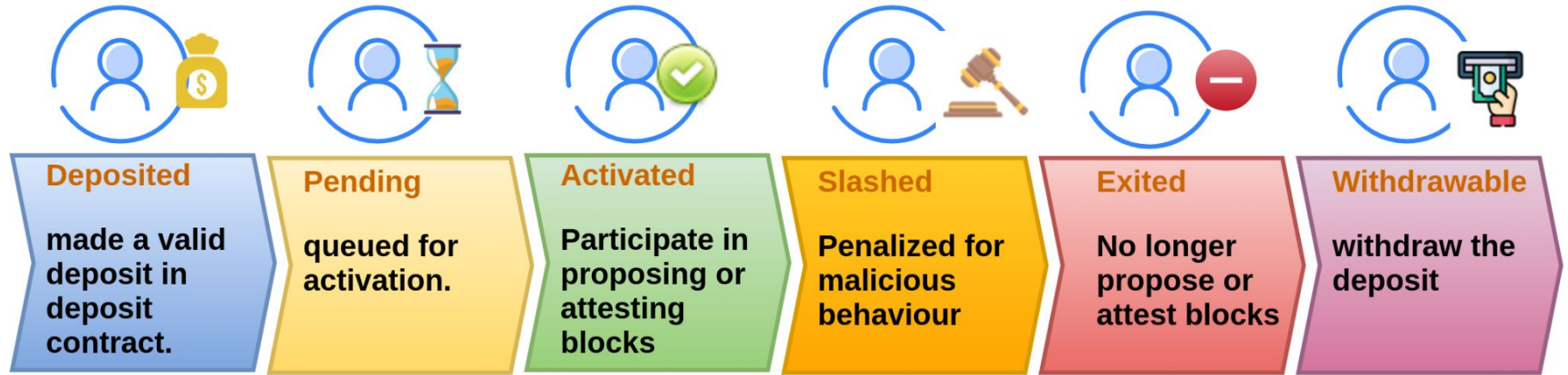
# Ethereum Upgrade Roadmap



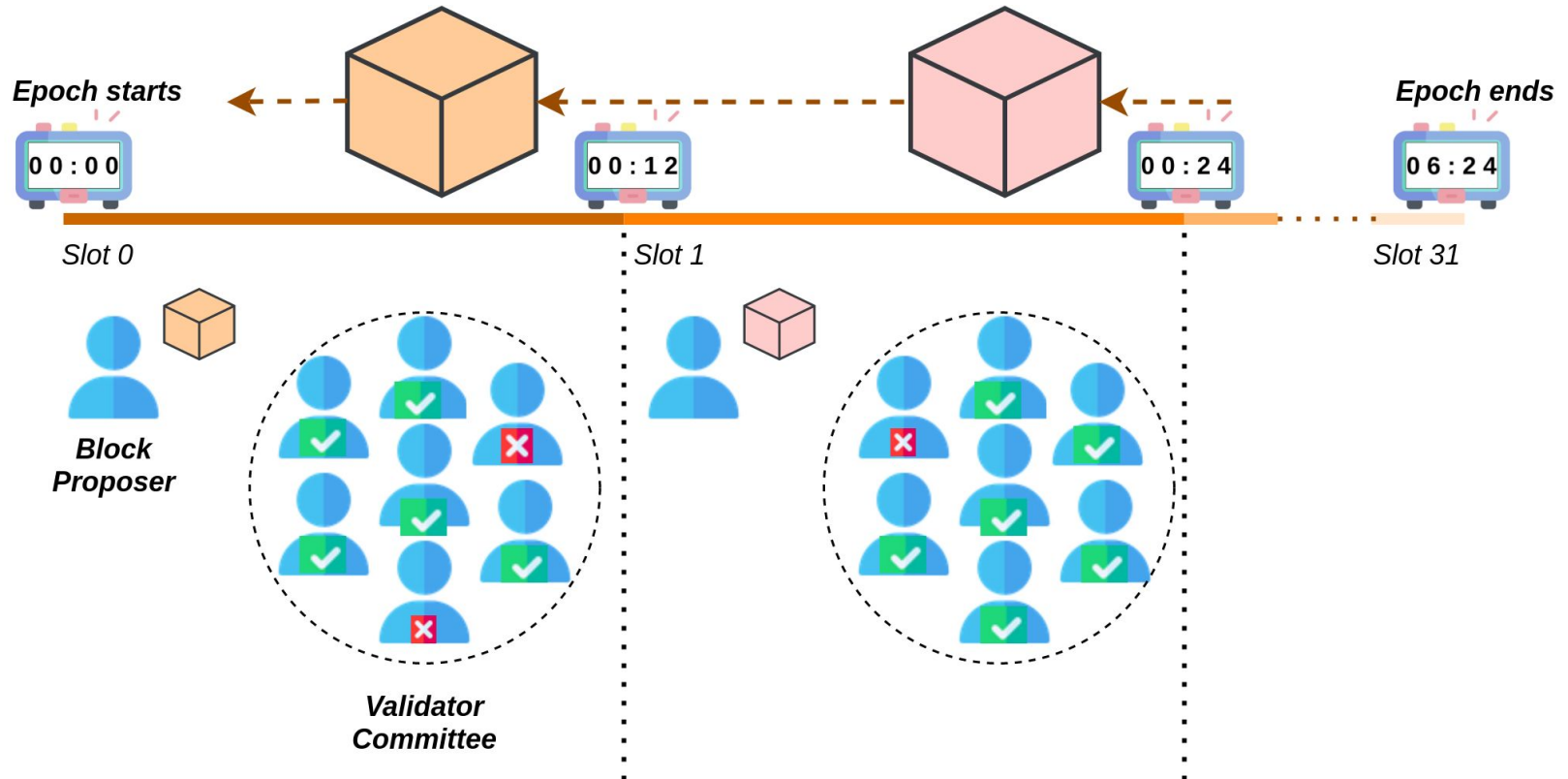
# Phase 0: The Beacon Chain



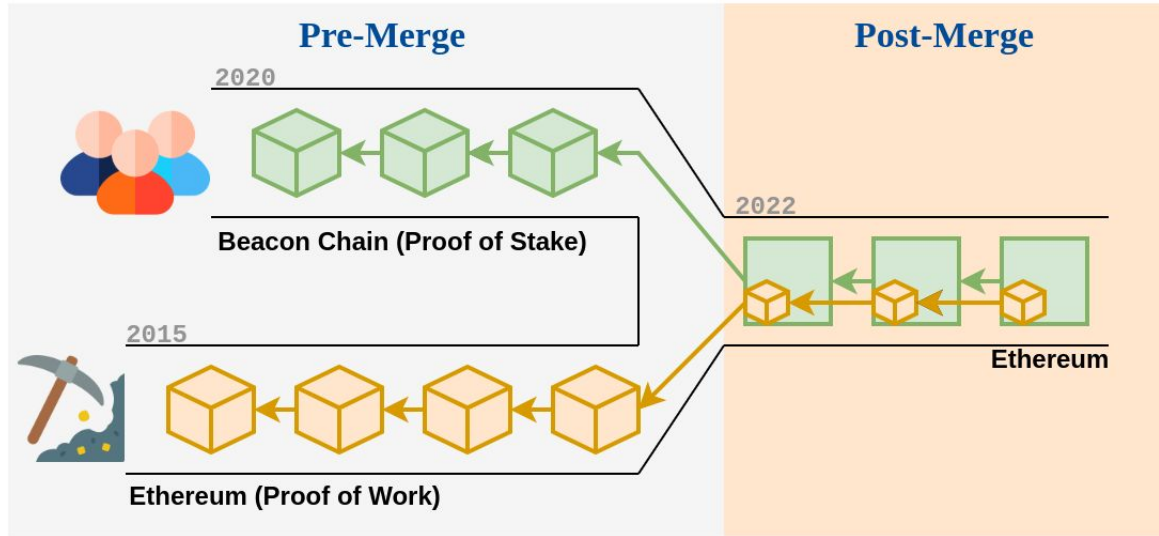
# Validator Lifecycle



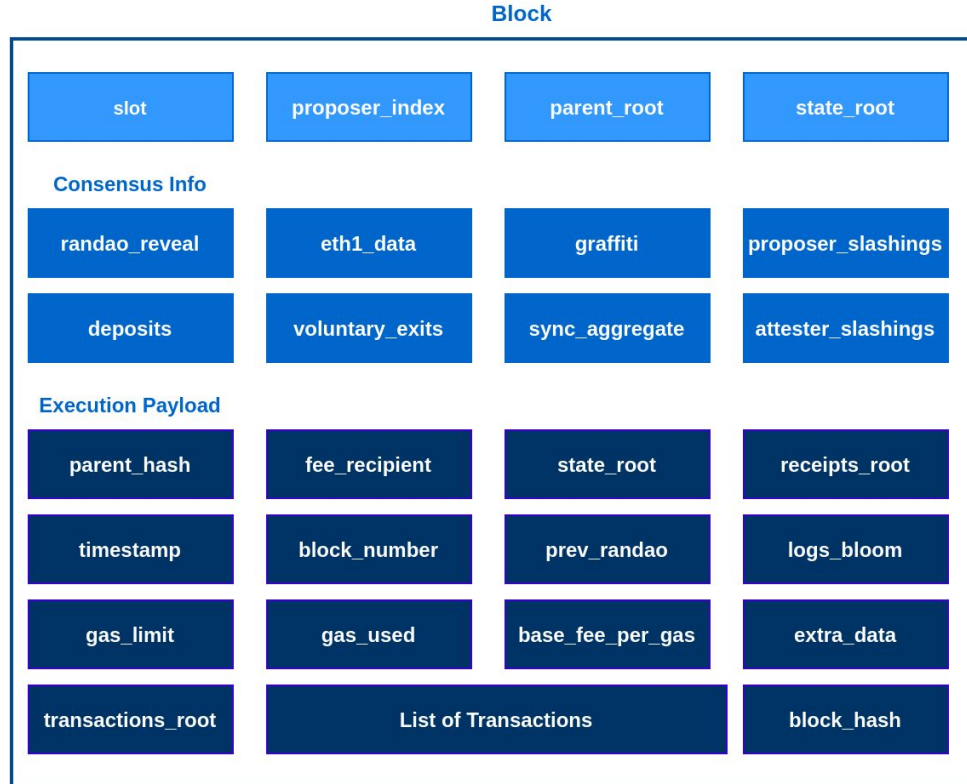
# Proof-of-Stake



# Structure of a Block



# Ethereum Block Components

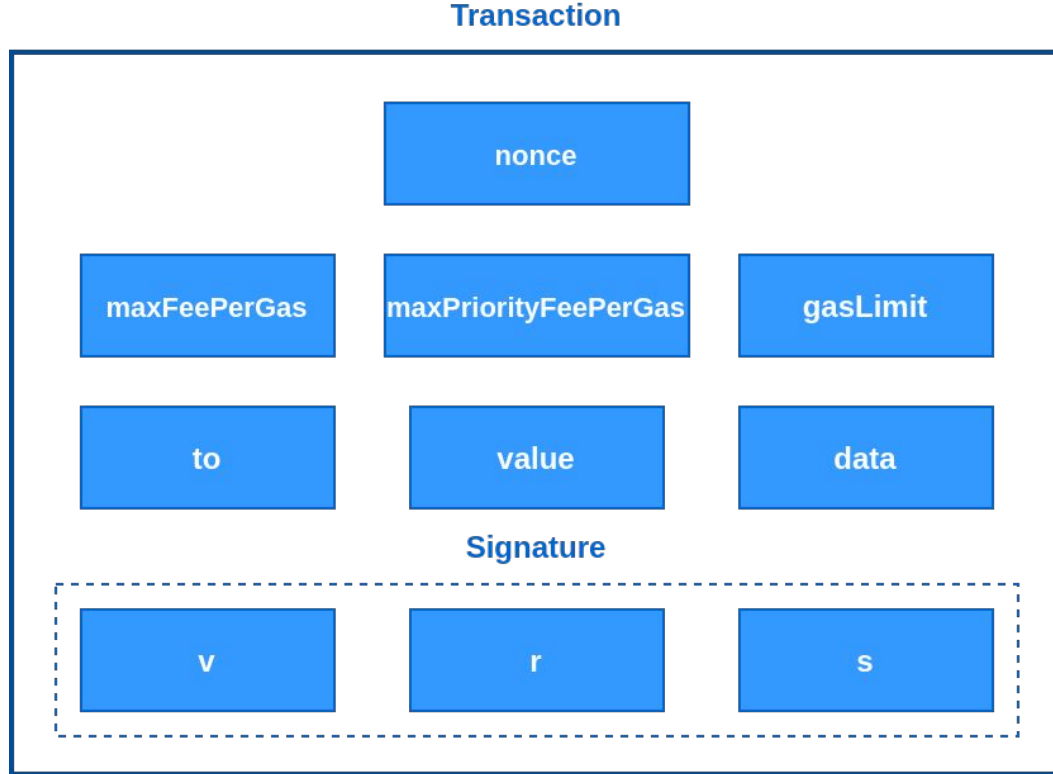


# Ethereum Transaction

- Every transaction in an Ethereum Blockchain consists of following fields :
  - The **recipient** of the transaction (either user or smart contract).
  - **Signature of the sender** for identifying and validating the message being sent.
  - **VALUE** field that specifies the amount of wei to be transferred from the sender to the receiver.
  - **NONCE**- a sequentially incrementing counter which indicate the transaction number from the account
  - **DATA field** (Optional) that holds the message being sent to a contract.
  - **TRANSACTION GAS LIMIT** – maximum number of gas sender willing to spend on a particular transaction.
  - **maxPriorityFeePerGas** - the maximum amount of gas to be included as a tip to the validator
  - **maxFeePerGas** - the maximum amount of gas willing to be paid for the transaction (inclusive of baseFeePerGas and maxPriorityFeePerGas)

*One unit of gas corresponds to the execution of one atomic instruction, i.e., a computational step*

# Transaction Structure



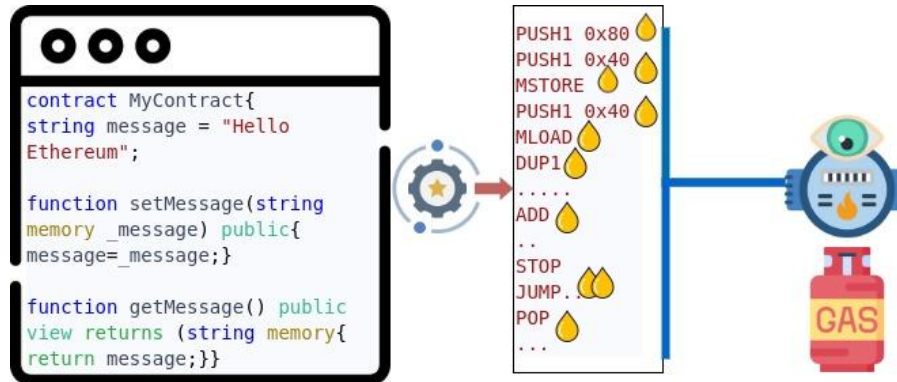
# Transaction Cost: Ether

Ether is the name of the native crypto-currency of the Ethereum network.

Unit	Wei Value	Wei
<b>wei</b>	1 wei	1
<b>Kwei (babbage)</b>	1e3 wei	1,000
<b>Mwei (lovelace)</b>	1e6 wei	1,000,000
<b>Gwei (shannon)</b>	1e9 wei	1,000,000,000
<b>microether (szabo)</b>	1e12 wei	1,000,000,000,000
<b>milliether (finney)</b>	1e15 wei	1,000,000,000,000,000
<b>ether</b>	1e18 wei	1,000,000,000,000,000,000

# Gas

- Every operation (write or read) done to the blockchain network is known as a transaction, and each transaction has a fee. Which is paid in ether and is known as Gas Cost.
- Gas refers to a unit that estimates the amount of computational work required for executing specific operations under the Ethereum virtual machine.



# Transaction Fee

Gas Limit refers to the maximum measure of gas you are happy to spend on a specific transaction.

Transaction Fee = Gas Limit \*(Base fee + Tip)



# ERC 1559 or the 'London' Fork

This comes with some new terms:

Base Fee (Burnt):

- Set by Ethereum based on network traffic (tx), the minimum fee to get included in a block.

Priority Fee (Tip):

- Set by user, given to validators. (Default 2 Gwei), higher tip faster processing.

Max Fee

- Maximum fee the user willing to pay, so  $\text{Max Fee} - (\text{Base Fee} + \text{Priority Fee}) = \text{Refunded to user}$

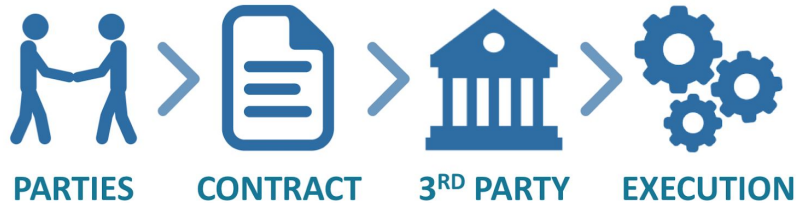
Ref: <https://thedailygwei.substack.com/p/this-is-eip-1559-the-daily-gwei-300>

# Smart Contracts

“A set of promises, specified in digital form, including protocols within which the parties perform on these promises”

-Nick Szabo

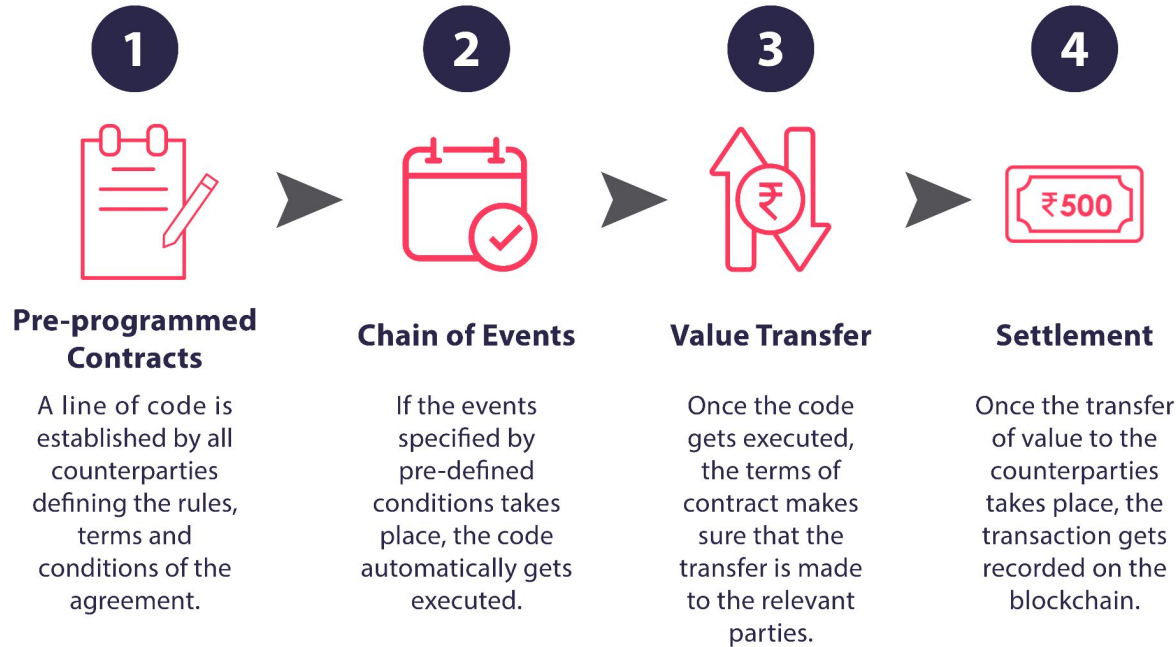
## TRADITIONAL CONTRACT



## SMART CONTRACT

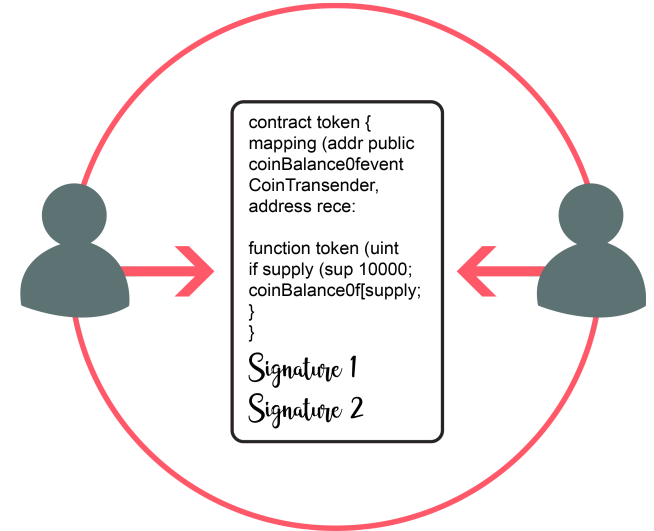


# How do smart contracts work:



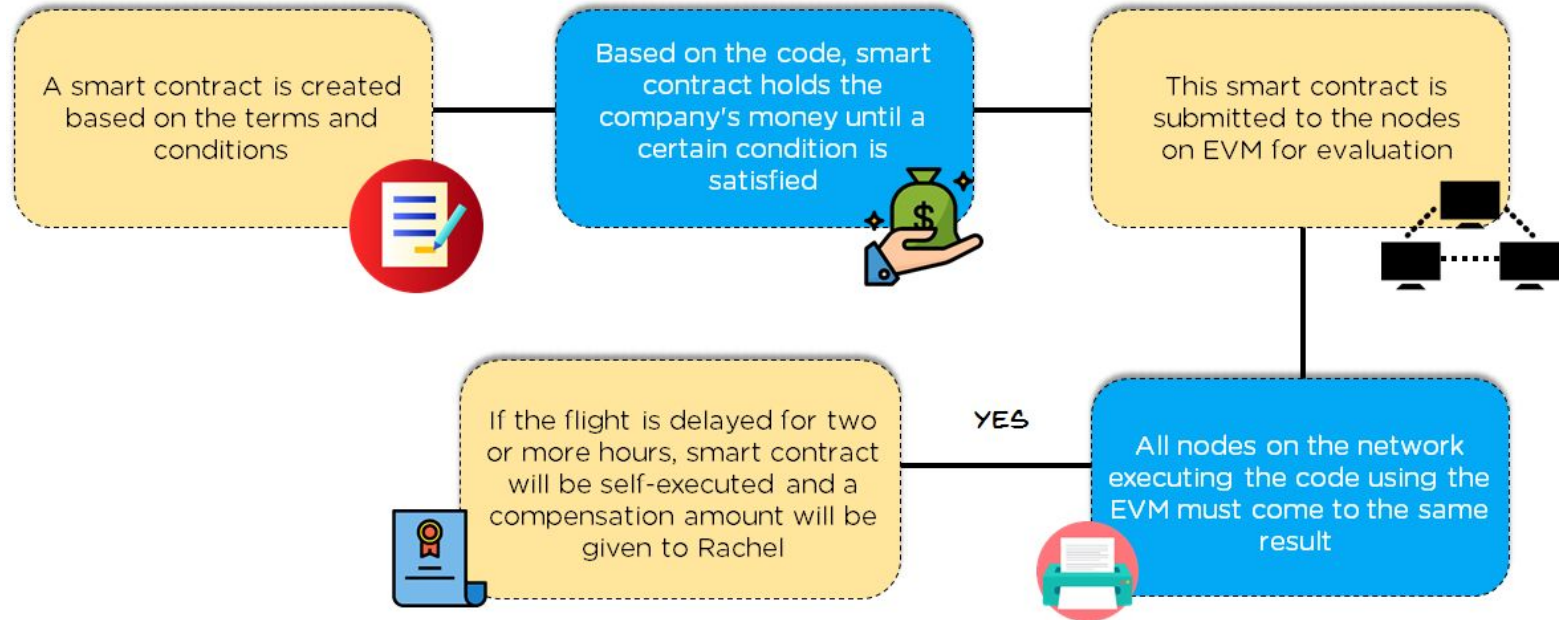
# Benefits

- Self-executing.
- Tamper-resistant.
- Reduces malicious or accidental events.
- Deterministic
- Provides transparency
- Reduced intermediaries
- Better trust among anonymous entities



# A use case

## Flight Delay Insurance



Source: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_J6G5g-nKgo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_J6G5g-nKgo)

# SOLIDITY

Created By : Gavin Wood

Solidity is an **object-oriented, high-level language** for implementing smart contracts. **Smart contracts** are programs which govern the behaviour of accounts within the Ethereum state.



# Solidity Features

- Influenced by C++, Python and JavaScript.
- Designed to target the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).
- Solidity is statically typed.
- Supports:
  1. Inheritance
  2. Libraries
  3. Complex User Defined Types

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0  
pragma solidity >=0.4.16 <0.8.0;
```

```
contract SimpleStorage {  
    uint storedData;  
  
    function set(uint x) public {  
        storedData = x;  
    }  
  
    function get() public view returns (uint) {  
        return storedData;  
    }  
}
```

# Smart Contract

```
1  // SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0 //Defining Source Code License
2  pragma solidity ^0.8.7 ;           //Version of Solidity
3
4  contract Storage {                 //Contract name = Storage
5
6      uint256 number;                //State variable, unsigned integer
7
8
9      function store(uint256 num) public { // function to input data
10         number = num;
11     }
12
13
14     function retrieve() public view returns (uint256){ // function to get data
15         return number;
16     }
17 }
```



# Ethereum Wallets

- Software application that helps you manage your Ethereum account.
- It holds your keys and can create and broadcast transactions on your behalf.
- **MetaMask** is a browser extension wallet that runs in your browser.
- <https://metamask.io/>

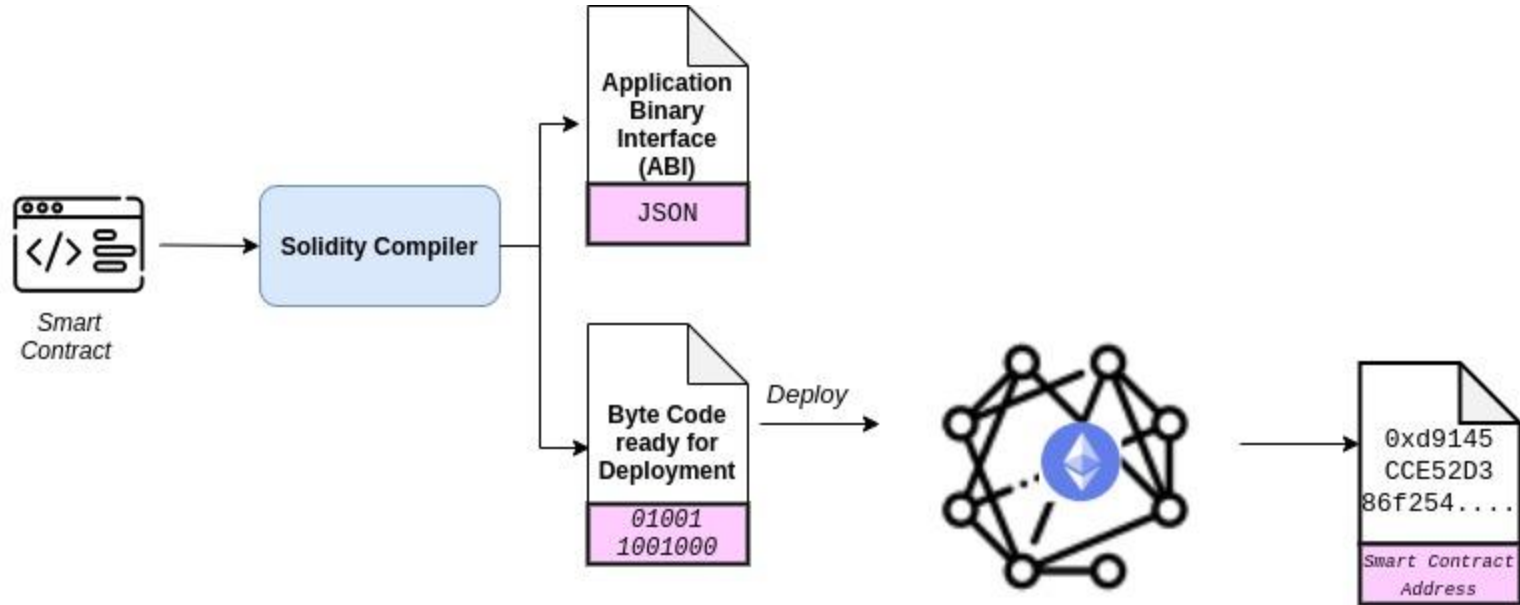


# Remix IDE

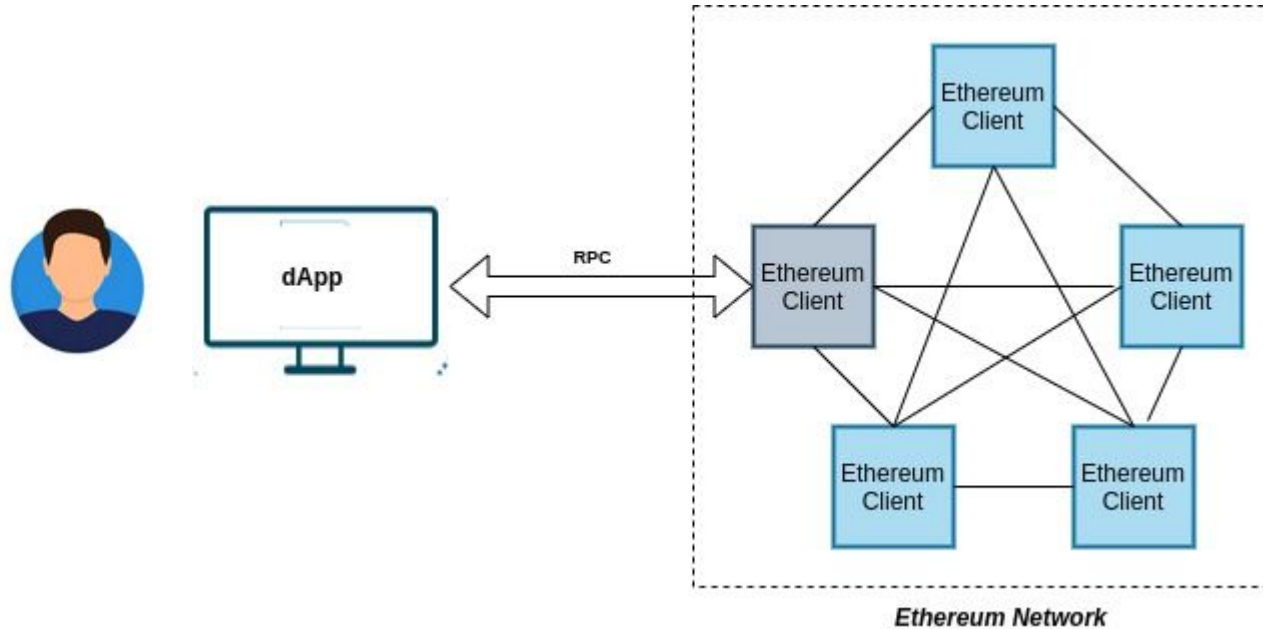
- IDE for coding smart contracts in Solidity.
- Remix has an inbuilt ethereum node where you can deploy the contract and test it.
- <https://remix.ethereum.org/>
- By default files are stored in browser's local storage.
- Refer <https://remix-ide.readthedocs.io/>



# Smart Contract: Compilation & Deployment

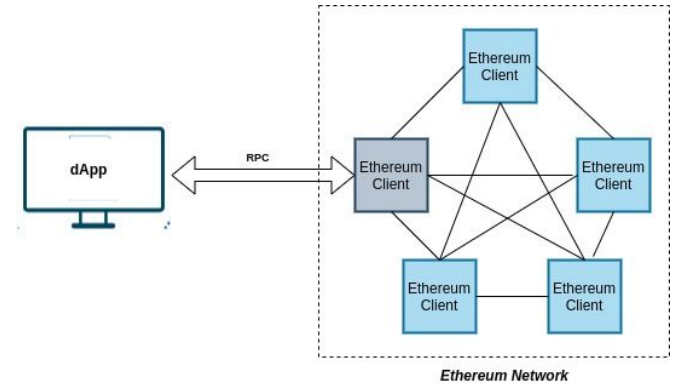


# Decentralized Application in Ethereum

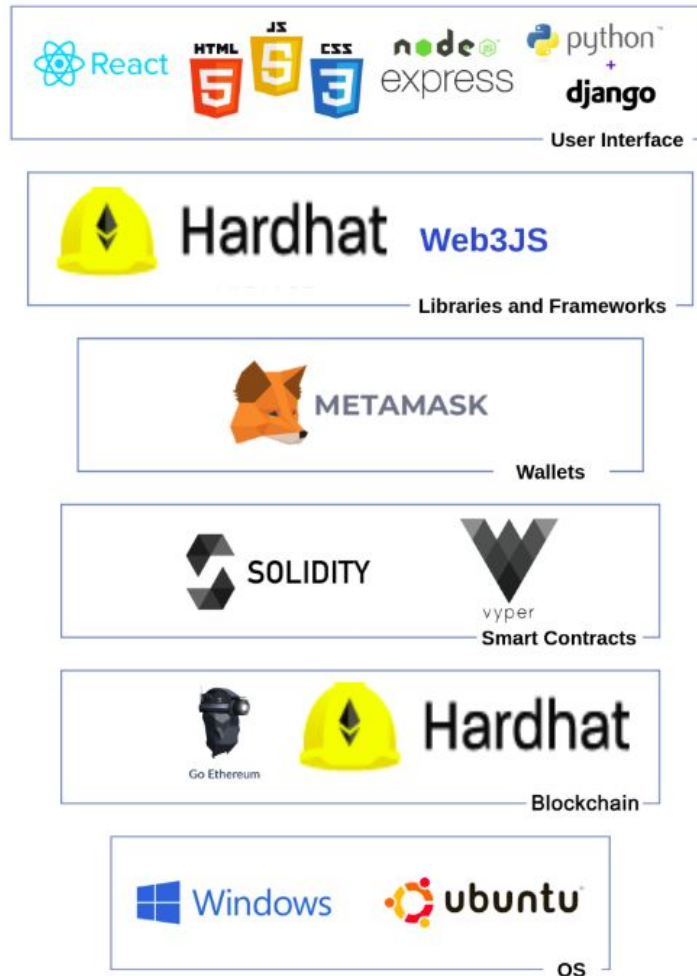


# Creation of a DApp

- Design and implement smart contract
- Compile the contract
- Deploy the contract on Ethereum Blockchain network using Ethereum clients
- Build a Web application (Front-end) that interact with the smart contracts.



# Decentralized Applications Tech Stack



- Upgrades
- Ethereum clients

**Thank You**