Introduction to Blockchain and Smart Contracts

Assignment 5 - Arda Harman (Group 22)

1.1 - Implementation of a library for handling arrays

- Contains
 - → This function checks whether the given string exists at the given array or not

At contains, I used memory for variables arr and for val since they are temporary...

• They will be only used when function is executed

Since the function returns boolean, (whether it contains the given string or not) I used return bool

I used keccak256(bytes(...)) to compare the the equality of 2 strings

- Increment
 - → This function just increments every element of the array by the given percentage Here, I used "storage" for the array. That is because the changes at the array will be permanent
 - We are not returning a temporary array and assigning it
- Sum
 - → This function is for summing up all the elements of an array and returning the summation I used "memory" since the array I use in this function (array which is passed as an argument) is temporary

1.2 - Implementation of MonsterTokens contract

```
contract MonsterTokens is ERC721simplified
    mapping (uint => Character) characters;
mapping (uint256 => address) tokenApprovals;
    struct Weapons {
    string[] names; // name of the weapon
    uint[] firePowers; // capacity of the weapon
    struct Character {
    string name; // character name
    Weapons weapons; // weapons assigned to this character
         // ... you must add other fields for luint tokenIQ
mapping(address => bool) tokenOwners;
address base_tokenOwner;
    function createMonsterToken(string memory characterName, address tokenOwner) external {
    require(msg.sender == owner, "This function can be only executed by the owner");
         characters[freshTokenId].name = characterName;
characters[freshTokenId].weapons = weapons;
characters[freshTokenId].tokenId = freshTokenId;
         // Update the mapping separately
characters[freshTokenId].tokenOwners[tokenOwner] = true;
characters[freshTokenId].base_tokenOwner = tokenOwner;
         freshTokenId += 1:
    require(!(ArrayUtils.contains(characters[characterTokenId].weapons.names, weaponTypeName)), "Weapon with this name is already added");
         characters[characterTokenId].weapons.names.push(weaponTypeName);
characters[characterTokenId].weapons.firePowers.push(weaponFirePower);
    function incrementFirePower(uint tokenId, uint8 percentage) external {
    ArrayUtils.increment(characters[tokenId].weapons.firePowers, percentage);
    uint256 contractBalance = address(this).balance;
require(contractBalance > 0, "No balance to collect");
         payable(owner).transfer(contractBalance);
```

- createMonsterToken function
 - → It creates a Character and adds it to the characters array

For "characterName" I had used memory because it is just used while the execution of the createMonsterToken function and then it is not used... so that is the reason for the usage of memory

It only works if the function is called by the owner

- addWeapon function
 - → Adds a weapon to the character

If there doesn't exist a weapon already and this function is executed by the owner, then

it gets executed. Also, memory is used here again since weaponType is only used during the execution of the function

- incrementFirePower function
 - → Increments the power of all of the weapons of a characters
- collectProfits function
 - → This function is for collecting the recieved payments

1.3 - Implementation of ERC721simplified interface

```
function approve(address approved, uint256 tokenId) external override payable {
    require(characters[tokenId].tokenOwners[msg.sender], "Only token owner can approve");
    tokenApprovals[tokenId] = approved;
    emit Approval(msg.sender, approved, tokenId);
function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint256 tokenId) external override payable {
                                                                                                    infinite gas
   require(from == msg.sender || tokenApprovals[tokenId] == msg.sender, "Not approved to transfer");
require(characters[tokenId].tokenOwners[from], "Not the token owner");
   characters[tokenId].tokenOwners[from] = false;
   characters[tokenId].tokenOwners[to] = true;
    tokenApprovals[tokenId] = address(0);
   emit Transfer(from, to, tokenId);
function balanceOf(address ownerr) external view override returns (uint256) {
   uint256 balance = 0;
    for(uint i = 10001; i < freshTokenId; i++) {</pre>
       if (characters[i].tokenOwners[ownerr]) {
            balance++:
   return balance:
function ownerOf(uint256 tokenId) external view override returns (address) {
                                                                                     infinite gas
    require(tokenId >= 10001 && tokenId < freshTokenId, "Invalid token ID");
    for(uint i = 10001; i < freshTokenId; i++) {
       if (characters[i].tokenId == tokenId) {
            return characters[tokenId].base_tokenOwner;
function getApproved(uint256 tokenId) external view override returns (address) {
                                                                                         B) 5023 gas
   require(tokenId >= 10001 && tokenId < freshTokenId, "Invalid token ID");</pre>
   return tokenApprovals[tokenId];
```

- approve
 - → This function is for approving an address to operate on a token
- transferForm
 - → This function transfers the ownership of a token
- balanceOf
 - → Returns the number of tokens owned by the address

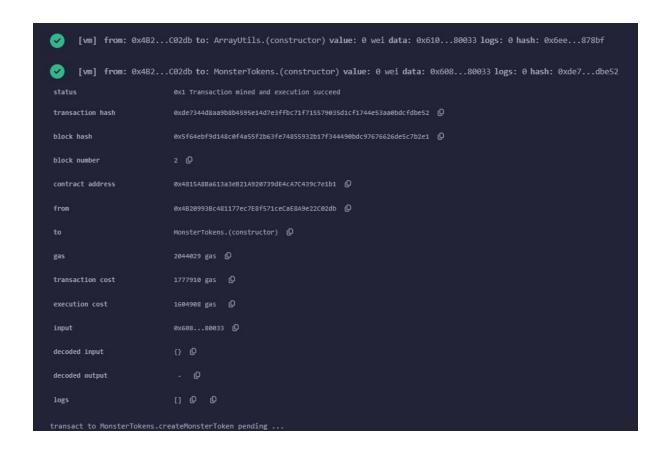
- ownerOf
 - → This function returns the owner of the token with the given id
- getApproved
 - → This function must return the approved address

2. Testing the contract

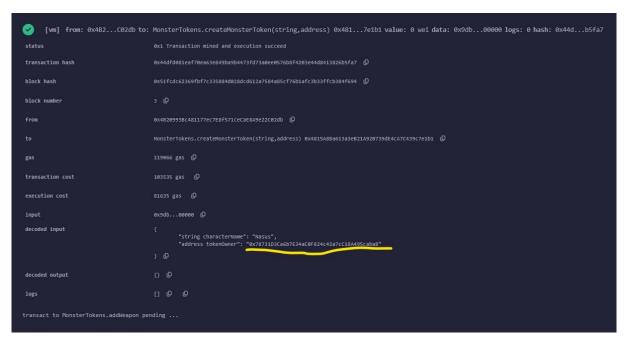
1) Assigning roles

Role	Address
GameMaster	0x4B20993Bc481177ec7E8f571ceCaE8A9e22C02db
TokenOwner1	0x78731D3Ca6b7E34aC0F824c42a7cC18A495cabaB
TokenOwner2	0x617F2E2fD72FD9D5503197092aC168c91465E7f2

2) Deploying MonsterTokens with address GameMaster

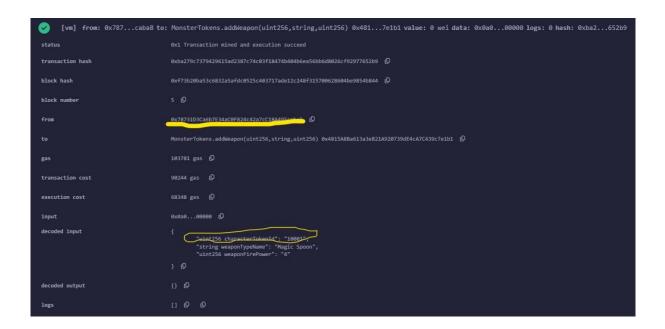


- 3) Create two tokens, each one owned by one TokenOwner. Add two weapons to each token with different data.
- tokenOwner1 (I named first token as "Nasus" and underlined the corresponding adderess with yellow)

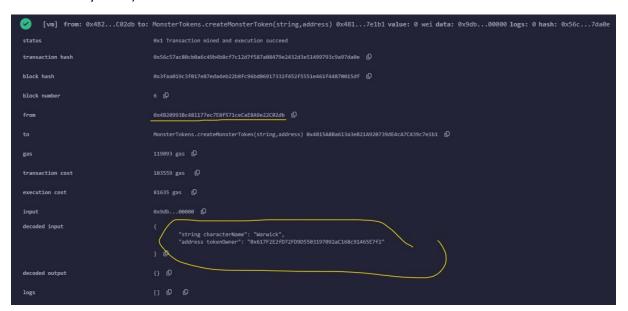


- First weapon of the tokenOwner1 (named axe)
 - By the way, it can be seen that axe really belongs to the token with the id 10001

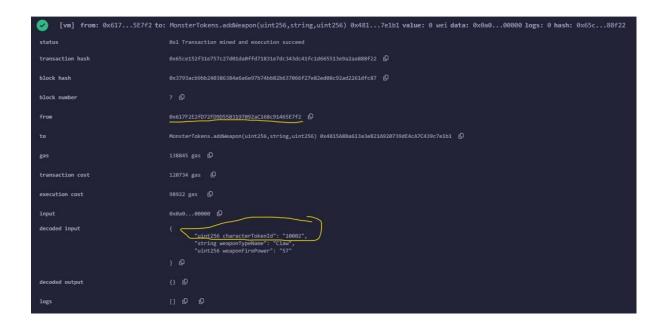




 tokenOwner2 (I named first token as "Warwick" and underlined the corresponding adderess with yellow)



• First weapon of the tokenOwner2 (named "Claw") (it really belongd to the token with the id 10002)



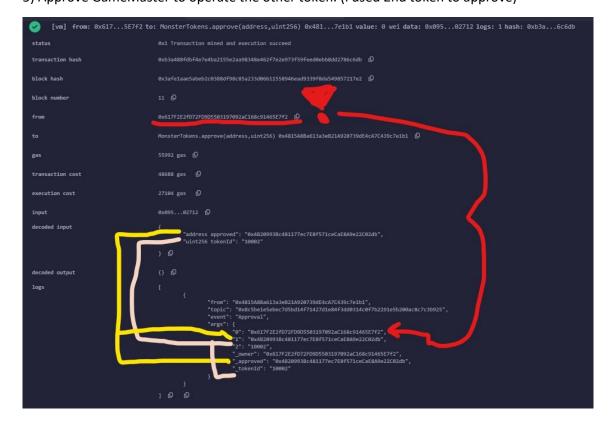
• Second weapon of the tokenOwner2 (named "Teeth")



4) Perform a transfer of one of the tokens to GameMaster (I transferred first token)



5) Approve GameMaster to operate the other token. (I used 2nd token to approve)



- getApproved

ownerOf

```
[call] from: 0x4B20993Bc481177ec7E8f571ceCaE8A9e22C02db to: MonsterTokens.ownerOf(uint256) data: 0x635...02711
                               0x4B28993Bc481177ec7E8f571ceCaE8A9e22C82db (D
                                MonsterTokens.ownerOf(uint256) 0xED2A16AB9a997b9275DA6Ac202a1AE4344569b78
execution cost
                                7458 gas (Cost only applies when called by a contract) Q
decoded input
decoded output
logs
call to MonsterTokens.ownerOf
from
                                MonsterTokens.ownerOf(uint256) 0xED2A16A89a997b9275DA6Ac202a1AE4344569b78
execution cost
                                9819 gas (Cost only applies when called by a contract) \mathbb Q
input
decoded input
decoded output
```

- Balance off

GameMaster

• Token1

Token2