

Data structures in Solidity Arrays and mappings

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Multiuser PiggyBank

Exercise 1

Exercise 2



Exercise 3

addClient			Execution cost	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>PiggyArray</u>	<u>PiggyMapping</u>
Huey	10.000	А	89.907	25.682
Dewey	20.000	В	75.342	45.582
Louie	30.000	С	99.409	45.582

- In the piggyArray Implementation we don't see a great execution cost difference
 probably because the array is not big enough. Another thing we have to take into
 account is that we are showing the execution cost, that is independent of the Amount
 deposited.
- The piggyMapping addClient cost is a function of the size of the client name (also tested of Bouie which had a cost of 45.582 and Fuey of cost 25.682)

Exercise 4

addClient		Execution cost (gas)		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>PiggyArray</u>	<u>PiggyMapping</u>	
Huey	А	7.102	2.386	
Louie	С	12.172	2.386	
Sylvester	D	10.073	2.386	

- Contrary to the first exercise, in this example we can observe a big difference (almost x2) between calls from address A and C. Sylvester doesn't follow the trend because it's not a valid client and when findUser returns false, it stops the execution and reverts.
- The getBalance execution cost is constant for PiggyMapping, regardless of the existence of the account.



Exercise 5

```
function checkBalances()external view returns (bool)
{
    uint sum = 0;
    for(uint i = 0; i < _addresses.length; i++)
    {
        sum += _clients[_addresses[i]].balance;
    }
    return (sum == address(this).balance);
}</pre>
```

• We have implemented the function checkBalances that computes the total sum of client's balances and returns true if the sum equals the contract's balance.