

First attempt:

The image is a composite of two screenshots. The top screenshot shows a document with handwritten notes and code for a Solidity smart contract named `Coursetro`. The bottom screenshot shows the same code being compiled in the Remix IDE.

Handwritten Notes and Code (Top Screenshot):

1. **Function modifiers** in smart contracts can be used for a variety of purposes. For our purpose, we're going to create a modifier that will only allow the **owner** of the contract to set the instructor **name** and **age** through the **setInstructor()** function.

2. To do this, we first have to define a new variable as a type of **address**:

```
contract Coursetro {
    string fName;
    uint age;
    address owner; // Add this
    // Other stuff removed for brevity
}
```

3. Next, we have to call the **constructor** method in order to set the **owner** variable to the **address** that **created** the **contract**. The constructor function is called only once, which is when the contract is first created:

```
contract Coursetro {
    string fName;
    uint age;
    address owner;

    function Coursetro() public { // Add this constructor
        owner = msg.sender;
    }
}
```

4. Great, now that we know **owner** contains the **contract creator's address**, let's create a **modifier** beneath the **constructor**:

```
modifier onlyOwner {
    require(msg.sender == owner);
}

contract Coursetro {
    string fName;
    uint age;
    address owner;

    function Coursetro() public { // Add this constructor
        owner = msg.sender;
    }

    modifier onlyOwner {
        require(msg.sender == owner);
    }
}
```

Note:

- So, to create a modifier, you first start by stating **modifier** and the name of the modifier. In our case, it will be **onlyOwner** which can be used **multiple times** as a modifier depending on your needs.
- Note:** Modifiers can also receive arguments, i.e. **modifier name(arg)**
- Inside of our modifier, we're saying **require()** which is a way of saying, "if the condition is **not true**, throw an exception".

Remix IDE Screenshot (Bottom Screenshot):

The Remix IDE shows the same code as the document. The `Compiler` dropdown is set to `0.4.26+commit.4563c3f`. The `Language` is set to `Solidity`. The `EVM Version` is set to `compiler default`. The `Contract` dropdown is set to `Coursetro (Coursetro.sol)`. The `ABI` and `Bytecode` tabs are visible.

Step 3: Using the Modifier

1. We can use the **modifier** in any function where we only want the **smart contract** creator to have access.

2. Let's add it to the **setInstructor()** function:

```
function setInstructor(string _fName, uint _age) onlyOwner public {
    fName = _fName;
    age = _age;
    Instructor(_fName, _age);
}
```

3. Next, we have to call the **constructor** method in order to set the **owner** variable to the address that **created** the **contract**. The constructor function is called only once, which is when the contract is first created:

```
contract Coursetro {
    string fName;
    uint age;
    address owner;

    function Coursetro() public { // Add this constructor
        owner = msg.sender;
    }
}
```

4. Great, now that we know **owner** contains the **contract creator's address**, let's create a **modifier** beneath the **constructor**:

```
modifier onlyOwner {
    require(msg.sender == owner);
    _;
}
```

Note:

- So, to create a modifier, you first start by stating **modifier** and the name of the modifier. In our case, it will be **onlyOwner** which can be used **multiple times** as a modifier depending on your needs.
- Note:** Modifiers can also receive arguments, i.e: **modifier name(arg1)**
- Inside of our modifier, we're saying **require()** which is a way of saying, "if the condition is not true, throw an exception".
- If the condition is **true**, **;** on the line beneath is where the function body is placed. In other words, the **function** will be executed.

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```
function setInstructor(string _fName, uint _age) onlyOwner public {
    fName = _fName;
    age = _age;
    Instructor(_fName, _age);
}
```

Note:

- Notice **onlyOwner** is specified just after the arguments of the function. That's all it takes!
- If you want to give it a go in the **Remix IDE**, click the **Create** button to create the contract. Then, specify "Gary", 44 in the **setInstructor** function **textfield** on the right of the **IDE** and **click** on the **function name** to set it.
- It should work, and to verify, click **getInstructor**.

3. Now, try changing the **Account** dropdown at the top to a **different account** than the one used to create the **smart contract** and **repeat** the process above.

- You'll notice it won't work this time, the **debugger** will throw an error.

• Step 4: Handling the Modifier in the Web3 UI Project

- We have been creating a **Web3 UI** to interact with our **smart contract**. Before we continue, do the following tasks:
 - being that we've updated the smart contract and recreated it in **Remix**,
 - copying the **ABI** from **Compile** → **Details** and paste it into the **web3.eth.contract()** method in our project,
 - copying the **smart contract address** and pasting it into the **CoursetroContract.at()** method.

lab5.sol

AB

Remix - Ethereum IDE

SOLIDITY COMPILER

Compiler 0.4.26+commit.4563c3f

Language Solidity

EVM Version compiler default

Compile Coursetro.sol

Contract Coursetro (Coursetro.sol)

ABI Bytecode

Home Coursetro.sol

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.18;

contract Coursetro {
    string fName;
    uint age;
    address owner;

    constructor() public {
        owner = msg.sender;
    }

    modifier onlyOwner {
        require(msg.sender == owner);
    }

    event Instructor(
        string name,
        uint age
    );

    function setInstructor(string _fName, uint _age) public {
        fName = _fName;
        age = _age;
        emit Instructor(_fName, _age);
    }
}
```

EventDefinition Instructor reference(s)

Welcome to Remix v0.9.4

You can use this terminal for:

- Checking transactions details and start debugging.
- Running JavaScript scripts. The following libraries are accessible:
 - web3 version 1.0.0
 - ethers.js
 - swarmjs
 - remix (run remix.help() for more info)
- Executing common command to interact with the Remix interface (see a list of commands above). Note that these commands can also be included and run from a JavaScript script.
- Use exports.register(key, obj).remove(key).clear() to register and reuse object across script executions.

2. After updating the project, you can load up `index.html` in the browser and assuming `web3.eth.accounts[0]` is being used for the **defaultAccount**, the UI should let you **update the instructor name and age**, being that you're using the **owners account**.

3. If you try changing the `defaultAccount` to `web3.eth.accounts[2]` for instance, you will see it won't let you update the account. In fact, the **rotating spinner** will spin forever. Ugh, that's not what we want. If you look at the **inspector in Chrome**, you will find a big red error.

4. We need to adjust our `Coursestro.setInstructor` function in the **JavaScript** to provide for a better experience:

```
// Previous code
Coursestro.setInstructor($("#name").val()), $("#age").val())

=> change to

// Change ^-that to this:
Coursestro.setInstructor($("#name").val(), $("#age").val(), (err, res) => {
  if (err) {
    $(".loader").hide();
    console.log('oh no!');
  }
})
})
```

Note:

- As you can see, we're passing in a **callback function**, which **Web3 providers**, and we're checking if an **error** was returned, then to hide the **loader graphic** and console log 'oh no'. Typically, you would do something other than console log, but you get the point.

5. Refresh the page and give it a shot now with the incorrect account. It will show the **oh no log**, but it won't leave the **spinner** sitting.

Experiment

- In `index_lab5.html`, still keep

```
web3.eth.defaultAccount = web3.eth.accounts[0];
```

a. In **Remix**

Remix - Ethereum IDE

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

Environment: JavaScript VM

Account: 0xCA3...a733c (99.9)

Gas limit: 3000000

Value: 0 wei

Deploy

Or

At Address

Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded: 0

Deployed Contracts

Coursestro at 0x692...77b3A (memory)

ContractDefinition: Coursestro

0 reference(s)

creation of Coursestro pending...

[w] from:0xca3...a733c to:Coursestro.(constructor) value:0 wei data:0x08...60529 logs:0 hash:0xad...ae486

Debug

Contract Definition

1 pragma solidity ^0.4.18;

2 contract Coursestro {

3 string fName;

4 uint age;

5 address owner;

6 event Instructor(

7 string name,

8 uint age

9);

10 }

11 constructor() public { // Add this constructor

12 owner = msg.sender;

13 }

14 }

15 modifier onlyOwner {

16 require(msg.sender == owner);

17 }

18 }

19 function setInstructor(string _fName, uint _age) onlyOwner public

20 fName = _fName;

21 age = _age;

22 emit Instructor(_fName, _age);

23 }

24 }

25 }

26 }

27 }

28 }

29 }

30 }

2. After updating the project, you can load up `index.html` in the browser and assuming `web3.eth.accounts[0]` is being used for the **defaultAccount**, the UI should let you **update the instructor name and age**, being that you're using the **owners account**.

3. If you try changing the `defaultAccount` to `web3.eth.accounts[2]` for instance, you will see it won't let you update the account. In fact, the **rotating spinner** will spin forever. Ugh, that's not what we want. If you look at the **inspector in Chrome**, you will find a big red error.

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  }
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})
```

Note:

- As you can see, we're passing in a **callback function**, which **Web3 providers**, and we're checking if an **error** was returned, then to hide the **loader graphic** and console log 'oh no'. Typically, you would do something other than console log, but you get the point.

5. Refresh the page and give it a shot now with the incorrect account. It will show the **oh no log**, but it won't leave the **spinner** sitting.

Experiment

- In `index_lab5.html`, still keep

```
web3.eth.defaultAccount = web3.eth.accounts[0];
```

a. In **Remix**

Coursetro Instructor

Instructor Name

abc

Instructor Age

50

Update Instructor

Failed to load resource: net::ERR_FILE_NOT_FOUND

web3.min.js:1

Uncaught ReferenceError: web3 is not defined

index.html:14

Uncaught ReferenceError: web3 is not defined

index.html:98

Uncaught ReferenceError: web3 is not defined

index.html:182

Uncaught ReferenceError: web3 is not defined

index.html:167

Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read property 'getInstructor' of undefined

index.html:234

Second attempt (Using Ubuntu and Xming):

The image shows a web browser window displaying a Solidity tutorial titled "Creating a Modifier". The tutorial explains how to create a modifier that restricts access to a function based on the caller's address. It includes two code snippets: one for a basic contract and another for a contract with a modifier.

The first code snippet defines a contract named `Coursestro` with a constructor that sets the owner to `msg.sender`.

```
contract Coursestro {
    string fName;
    uint age;
    address owner;

    // Other stuff removed for brevity
}
```

The second code snippet adds a `function constructor()` public function that sets the owner to `msg.sender`.

```
function Coursestro() public {
    owner = msg.sender;
}
```

The tutorial then explains how to call the constructor method in order to set the owner variable to the address that created the contract. It states that the constructor function is called only once, which is when the contract is first created.

The second code snippet shows the contract with a modifier named `onlyOwner` that restricts access to the `setInstructor` function.

```
modifier onlyOwner {
    require(msg.sender == owner);
    _;
}
```

The tutorial concludes by stating that the modifier is now ready to be used to restrict access to the `setInstructor` function.

The browser window also shows the Remix IDE interface, which is used for writing and deploying smart contracts. The IDE displays the same Solidity code as the tutorial. The right-hand side of the IDE shows the deployment process, including the contract name, the owner address, and the deployment status. The contract is named `Coursestro` and is deployed to the `0x17e...0489e` address on the `0x96...5e066` blockchain.

The deployment process is shown in the "Deployed Contracts" section of the IDE. It lists the contract name, the owner address, and the deployment status. The contract is named `Coursestro` and is deployed to the `0x17e...0489e` address on the `0x96...5e066` blockchain.

The "Transactions recorded" section shows the deployment transaction. It includes the transaction hash, the gas used, and the transaction status. The transaction hash is `0x688...28020`, the gas used is `100000`, and the transaction status is `Success`.

Screenshot 1: Initial code in Remix IDE:

```
function Coursetro() public { // Add this constructor
    owner = msg.sender;
}
```

Great, now that we know **owner** contains the contract creator's address, let's create a modifier beneath the constructor:

```
modifier onlyOwner {
    require(msg.sender == owner);
}
```

So, to create a modifier, you first start by stating **modifier** and the name of the modifier. In our case, it will be **onlyOwner** which can be used multiple times as a modifier depending on your needs.

Note: Modifiers can also receive arguments, ie: *modifier name(arg)*

Inside of our modifier, we're saying **require()** which is a way of saying, "if the condition is not true, throw an exception". If the condition is true, **_;** on the line beneath is where the function body is placed. In other words, the function will be executed.

Using the Modifier

We've created a modifier, now what? Well, we can use it in any function where we only want the smart contract creator to have access.

Let's add it to the **setInstructor()** function:

```
function setInstructor(string _fname, uint _age) onlyOwner public {
    fname = _fname;
    age = _age;
    Instructor(_fname, _age);
}
```

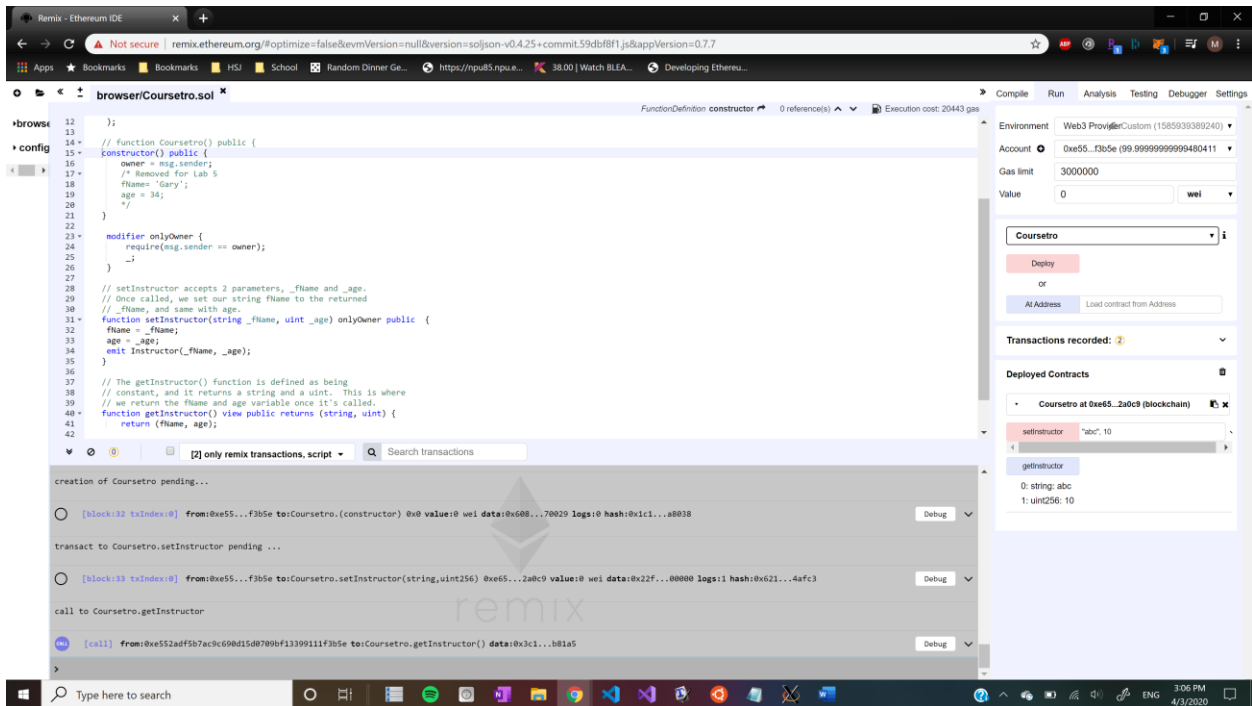
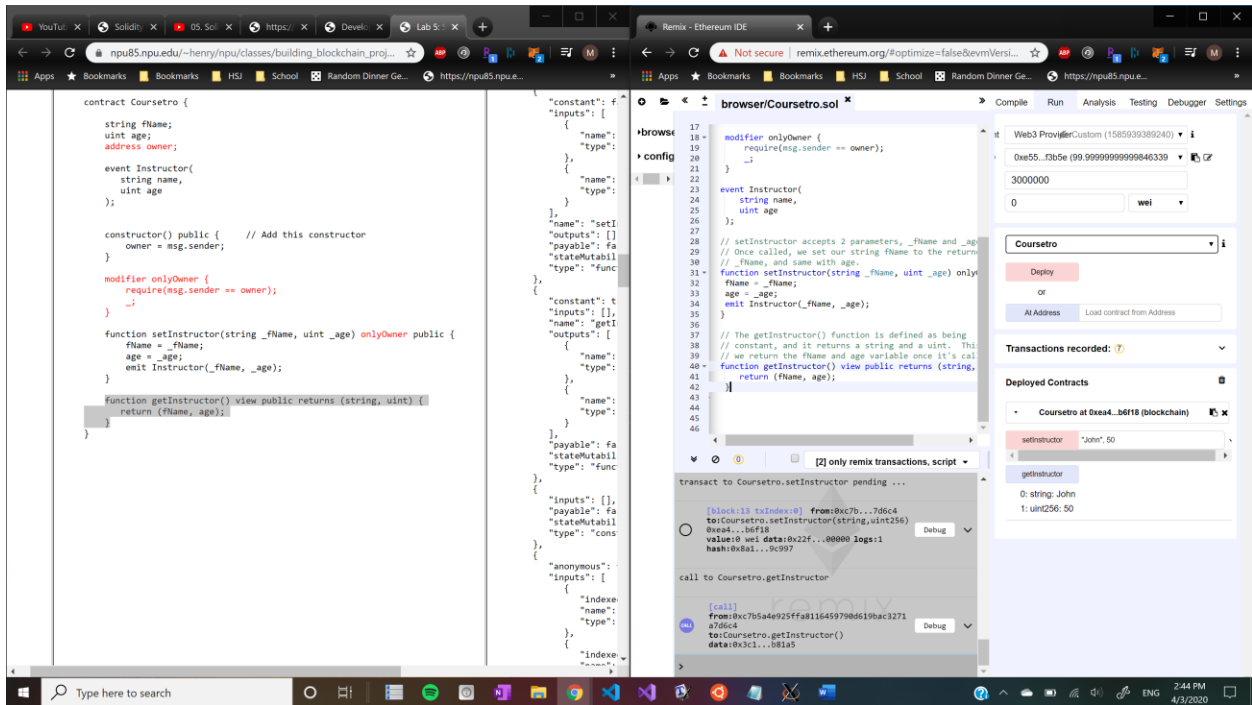
Screenshot 2: Adding the modifier to the **setInstructor** function:

```
function setInstructor(string _fname, uint _age) onlyOwner public {
    fname = _fname;
    age = _age;
    Instructor(_fname, _age);
}
```

Screenshot 3: Deploying the contract. The interface shows the **Coursetro** contract being deployed. Transaction hash: `0xe55...f3b5e`.

Screenshot 4: Verifying the deployment. The interface shows the **Coursetro** contract at `0x17e...d489e`. Transaction hash: `0xe55...f3b5e`.

Screenshot 5: Final state of the contract. The interface shows the **Coursetro** contract at `0x17e...d489e`. Transaction hash: `0xe55...f3b5e`.



The screenshot shows a Windows taskbar with the following elements from left to right: the Start button, a search bar with the text "Type here to search", and a series of application icons including File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome, Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, and several other background applications. On the right side of the taskbar, there are system tray icons for network, volume, and battery, along with the system clock showing 3:09 PM on 4/3/2020.

