

Breaking into Blockchain

Leveraging your current abilities & building in a new space

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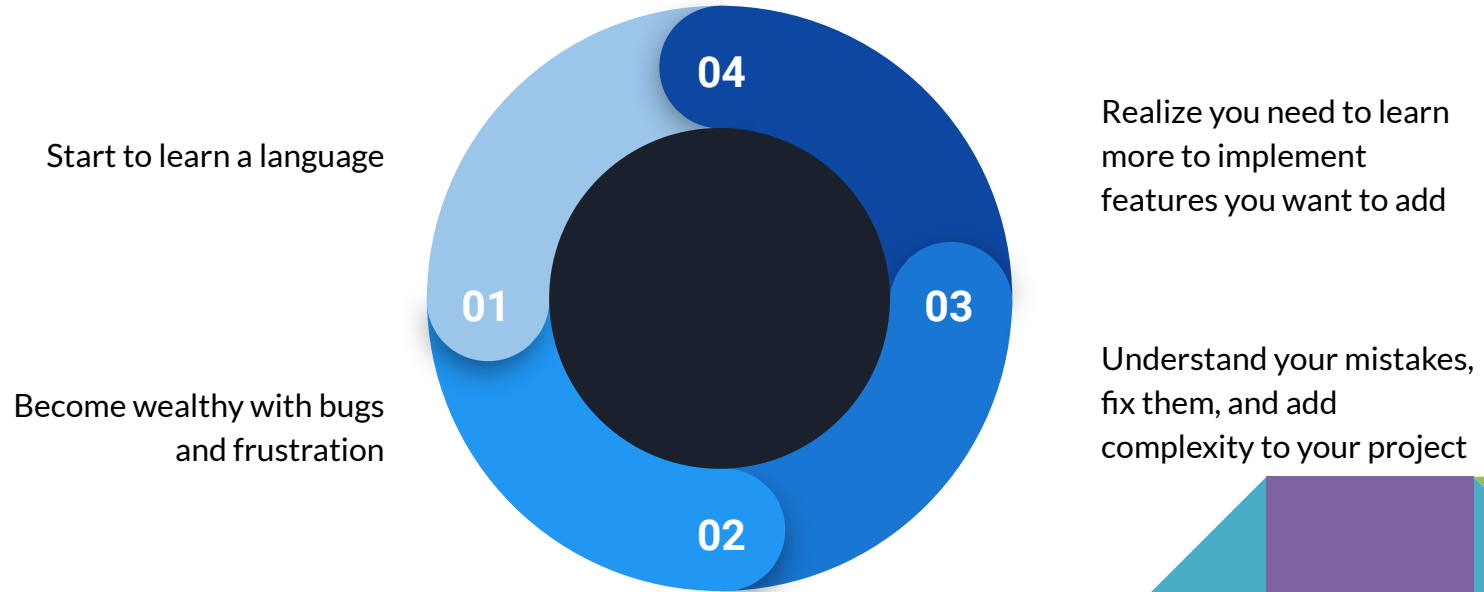
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Resources + Tools + Questions

Lifecycle of a developer



The Blockchain Ecosystem

The Blockchain Ecosystem

The standard web vs the decentralized web

Tokens, fungible and non-fungible

Smart contracts

Nodes and Blocks

Mainnet, testnet

ConsenSys developer portal + other resources

Standard web vs Decentralized

Standard web

Client-server model, databases, cloud computing, content distribution networks. Architecture defines “owner” and single source-of-truth. User connects to server. Cloud and CDN networks operate behind the scenes but support a centralized architecture.

Decentralized web

While modern networks include decentralized CDNs and cloud infrastructure, they may not be *politically* decentralized, even if they are architecturally or logically decentralized. There is an owner, controller, or operator. Decentralized, blockchain-enabled web apps include connections to networks like Ethereum, to provide true decentralized processes.

Fungible

“Fungible” means not-unique; you can trade one fungible thing for another, and it doesn’t matter. If you have one dollar bill, or a share of common Amazon stock, it’s worth the same as any other dollar bill or other share, and normally it doesn’t matter which one you have. Contrast this with, for example, baseball cards. Cryptocurrencies are fungible. Gold is fungible. Hay is fungible.

Non-Fungible

If it’s not fungible, it’s non-fungible. Collectibles are a good example of fungible things: if you have a signed Babe Ruth homerun ball, this is not the same as any other baseball. Cars, properties, artworks, are all examples of non-fungible things. Each one has unique qualities, so you can’t swap one for another.

Fungible Example



Non-Fungible Example



Ethereum & Smart Contracts

The Ethereum Virtual Machine

A key component of Ethereum is that it provides a Turing-complete virtual machine that can run code, entirely on the blockchain. Called the “world computer”, the EVM runs code that is deployed to the blockchain. Such code is referred to as a “smart contract”.

```
contract SimpleBank {  
    mapping (address => uint) private balances;  
    mapping (address => bool) public enrolled;  
    address public owner;  
  
    event LogEnrolled(address accountAddress);  
    event LogDepositMade(address accountAddress);  
    event LogWithdrawal(address accountAddress);  
  
    constructor() public {  
        owner = msg.sender;  
    }  
}
```

Smart Contracts

Blockchain programs

Smart contracts are small pieces of executable code that are permanent and unchangeable. In Ethereum, smart contracts have addresses just like user accounts do. You can send Ether to a smart contract in the same way that you do to any other address.

```
contract SimpleBank {  
    mapping (address => uint) private balances;  
    mapping (address => bool) public enrolled;  
    address public owner;  
  
    event LogEnrolled(address accountAddress);  
    event LogDepositMade(address accountAddress);  
    event LogWithdrawal(address accountAddress);  
  
    constructor() public {  
        owner = msg.sender;  
    }  
}
```

Solidity & Contracts

What is a smart contract?

Consider first a vending machine.

It contains something of value (a soda), and you can provide an input (coins) to release that value.

So, the vending machine keeps an asset safe and moves that asset once the input requirements are met. This kind of functionality is similar to how a smart contract works. The smart contract can protect and store a digital valuable and release it depending on user input.



Solidity & Contracts

What is a smart contract?

Keep in mind that this is a high level example of a use a smart contract can provide.

They can be very powerful and programmed to execute a number of complex actions. This example should just help you wrap your head around basic functionality.



Nodes make up the network

A blockchain network is *entirely* comprised of computers running node software and interacting with each other. There is no central authority. While the reality is more complicated, you can think of each node as storing a copy of the blockchain with protocols in place to ensure that new blocks are added to every node's chain in a consistent, organized, and agreed-upon way.



What's inside a block?

While different blockchain implementations will have different block structures, fundamentally a block contains a list of transactions: values, senders, and receivers, and a variety of other information that we won't get into right now.



Mainnet

In Ethereum, Mainnet is the primary, value-carrying network that is agreed to be the “official” place where real currency is traded. But Ethereum networks don’t have to be related to Mainnet. A developer could start a small Ethereum network on their own system—and many do, to develop applications.

Testnets

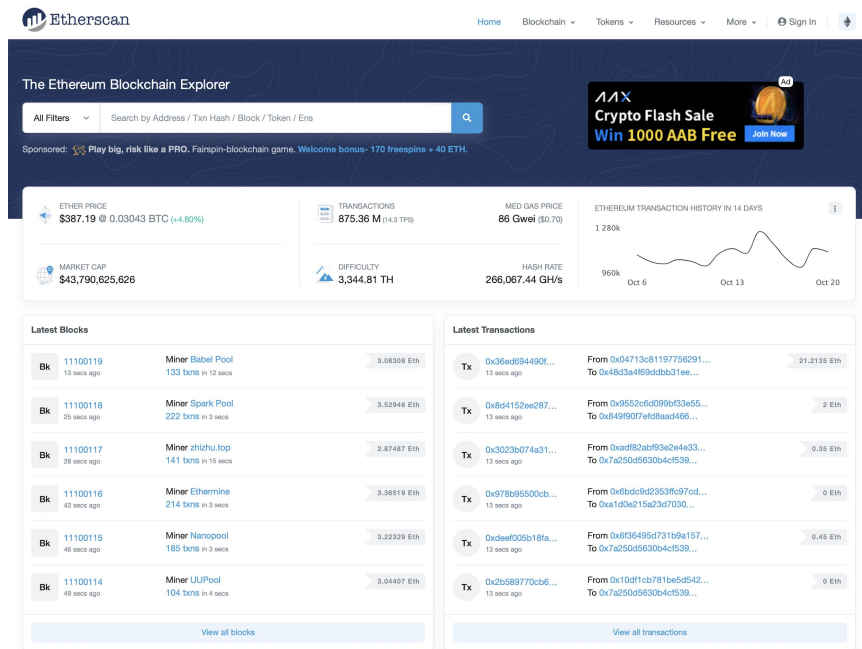
Testnets are smaller networks that devs can use to test their applications when they want to move beyond home-spun networks. This allows for almost-real-world testing of application functionality in an environment where real value isn’t at stake. Testnets include Ropsten, Kovan, Rinkeby, and others.

Blockchain Explorers

Etherscan.io

Etherscan allows you to explore and search the Ethereum blockchain for transactions, addresses, tokens, prices and other activities taking place on Ethereum.

There are many other services that let you explore Ethereum—not to mention other blockchains. Etherchain, Ethplorer, are some others.



MetaMask & Transactions

MetaMask & Transactions

What is a transaction?

What is Metamask?

How to install

Sending your first transaction

Other things you can do with MetaMask

The UX of Transactions

From the user perspective, a transaction is a transfer of value from one account to another. This account can be owned by an individual, or be the account of a smart contract. Transactions can include data that is processed by smart contracts and used in distributed apps.

Signing

MetaMask is a mobile wallet app and browser extension that can “store” Ethereum tokens, but also is an interface that gives users the ability to sign transactions. Signing is the process used by a blockchain network to authenticate a transaction.

Only the possessor of a private key can sign a transaction for a corresponding account. Nodes validate transactions mathematically to ensure they are legitimately signed.

How Security Works... Where are the passwords?

Private keys, cryptography, hash functions

Blockchains and accounts are secured largely through public key encryption. From the perspective of a blockchain, anyone who possesses a private key can control any corresponding addresses, which is why private keys must remain private. The details of security and cryptography on blockchains is fascinating, but outside the scope of this introduction.



Section 2

Let's get technical

What we will achieve in this section

We are going to make our very own HelloWorld project!

This project will explore some of the tools readily available to assist with your development and ensure your environment is safe for exploration!

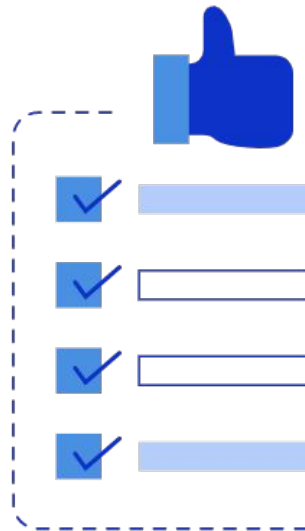
We will create a smart contract that we will deploy to our local blockchain testing environment as well as interact with said contract on an IDE called Remix!

We will both cover and use bleeding edge technology to give you a better understanding of how all of these pieces fit together!



What we will cover

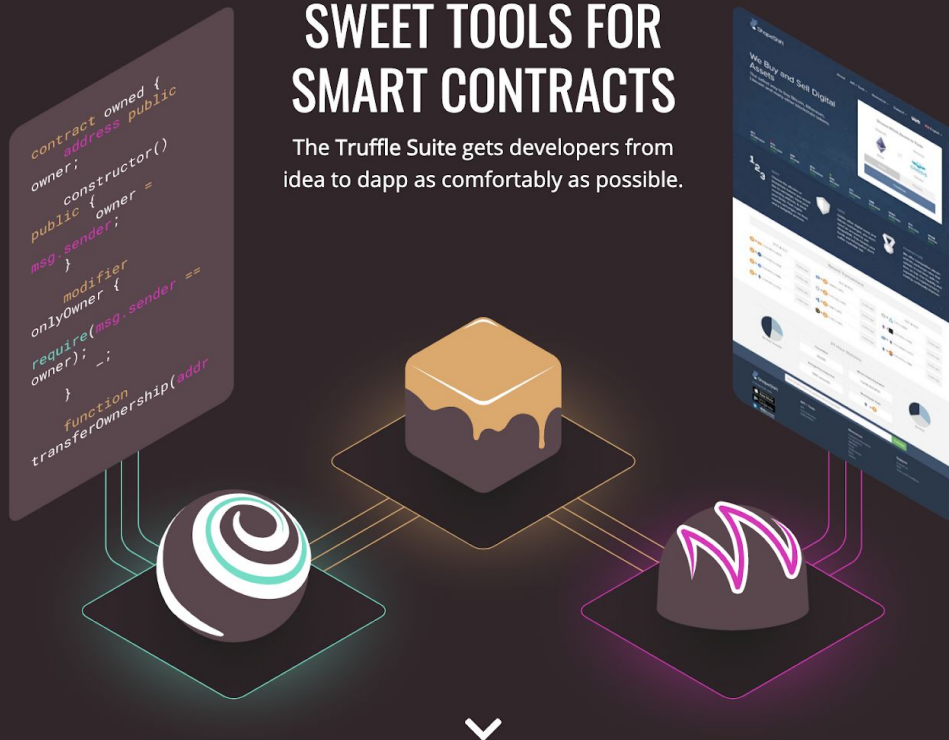
- The tools we will be using
- Creating a new project
- Taking a quick tour of the scaffolding
- Creating our HelloWorld.sol contract
- Updating our migrations directory
- Adjusting our config file and updating our network information
- Deploying locally using Ganache
- Deploying and interacting with our contract using Remix



Tools we will use

SWEET TOOLS FOR SMART CONTRACTS

The Truffle Suite gets developers from idea to dapp as comfortably as possible.



Truffle & Ganache

Truffle

Truffle is an excellent development environment that allows you to both connect with and test using the Ethereum Virtual Machine.

Truffle was created to make development easier, and with interactions occurring **locally** this helps reduce the stress of deployment on both a testnet (such as Ropsten or Rinkeby) and mainnet.

Install

```
npm install truffle -g
```



Truffle & Ganache

Ganache

A quick rundown on ganache is that it's a personal blockchain you can use locally to quickly spin up and test functionality of projects.

Ganache is a tool you can use throughout the entirety of the development cycle. Not only are you able to develop, but also deploy, and test your dApps. All of this happens locally on your machine so this is the lowest friction / risk environment to work on your projects!

Install

`npm install -g ganache-cli`
for the command line interface

Download

<https://www.trufflesuite.com/ganache>



Time to spin up our project

Create a new Project

We will navigate to our Desktop now that we have truffle and ganache installed and make a new directory. Then we'll go ahead and run:

```
truffle init
```

This command will create three directories contracts, migrations, and test, along with three files: Migrations.sol, 1_initial_migrations.js, and truffle-config.js

```
(base) Robbies-MBP:Desktop rfk$ mkdir HelloWorld_sol
(base) Robbies-MBP:Desktop rfk$ cd HelloWorld_sol/
(base) Robbies-MBP:HelloWorld_sol rfk$ truffle init

✓ Preparing to download
✓ Downloading
✓ Cleaning up temporary files
✓ Setting up box

Unbox successful. Sweet!

Commands:

  Compile:      truffle compile
  Migrate:      truffle migrate
  Test contracts: truffle test

(base) Robbies-MBP:HelloWorld_sol rfk$
```

Let's have a look under the hood

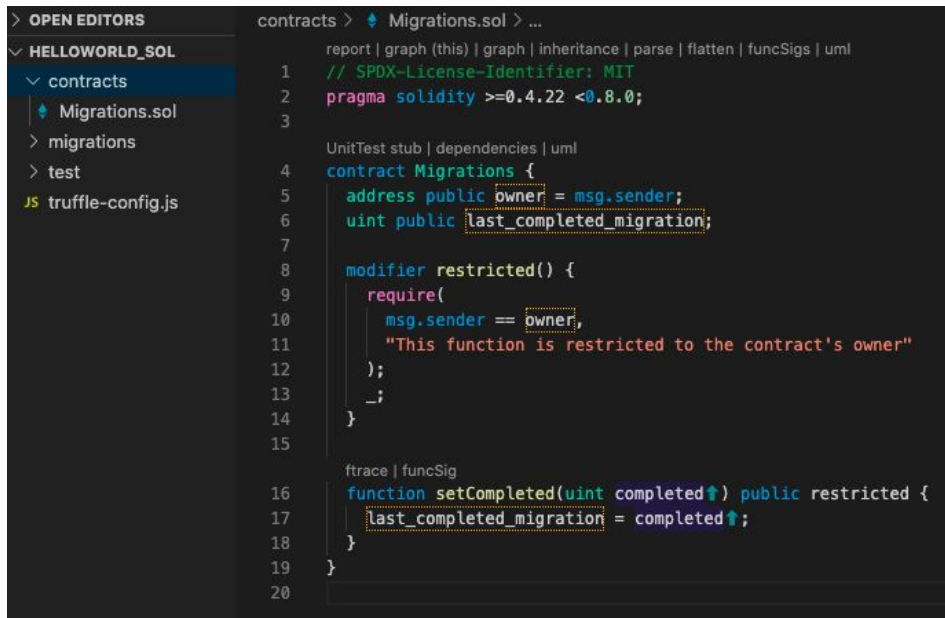
Contracts

Contract Directory

contracts/ will store all your Solidity (.sol files). This is where you will add your smart contracts that you need at compile time.

Migrations.sol is a complete, fully working smart contract written in Solidity.

It is used by truffle to ensure that your project's deployment to the blockchain is carried out in the proper sequence.



```
> OPEN EDITORS
HELLOWORLD_SOL
  contracts
    Migrations.sol
  migrations
  test
  JS truffle-config.js

contracts > Migrations.sol > ...
report | graph (this) | graph | inheritance | parse | flatten | funcSigs | uml
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2 pragma solidity >=0.4.22 <0.8.0;
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

Unit test stub | dependencies | uml
4 contract Migrations {
5   address public owner = msg.sender;
6   uint public last_completed_migration;
7
8   modifier restricted() {
9     require(
10       msg.sender == owner,
11       "This function is restricted to the contract's owner"
12     );
13     _;
14   }
15
16   ftrace | funcSig
17   function setCompleted(uint completed) public restricted {
18     last_completed_migration = completed;
19   }
20 }
```

Migrations

Migrations

Migrations, generally speaking, are ways for developers to automate the deployment of data and its supporting structures.

Migrations are Javascript files that allow you to deploy your contracts to the Ethereum network.

Truffle migrations enable us to “push” the smart contracts to the Ethereum blockchain (either local, tesnet or mainnet) and to set up necessary steps for linking contracts with other contracts as well as populate contracts with initial data.

A way to think about migration files is they are predominantly responsible for the staging and deployment of your tasks.

Another way to think about them is migrations are a set of managed deployment scripts, as you update your work a log of your previously run migrations is recorded on-chain through a build-in Migrations contract.

Tests

Tests

test/ is where we will keep our tests! It can contain .js or .sol files, based on your choice of language.

Tests are conditionals you write against your contract to ensure it behaves as expected. You want to write tests that will check how your contract reacts to a range of user inputs.

If there was an exploit in your code, your tests should help you find it, not another person!



Truffle-config

Truffle-config.js

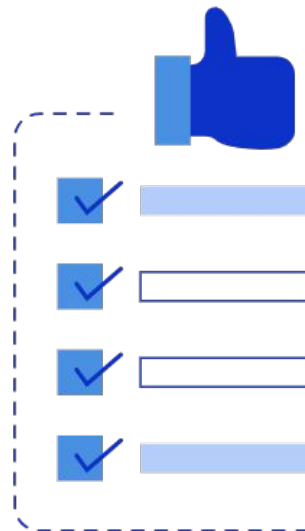
truffle-config.js is the main configuration for your Truffle project. This is where we define what networks to use, gas usages, addresses to deploy with, and a few other variables.

This file acts as your walkie talkie to interact with the blockchain!



What we have covered

- ✓ The tools we will be using
- ✓ Creating a new project
- ✓ A quick tour of the scaffolding
 - Creating our HelloWorld.sol contract
 - Deploying and interacting with our contract using Remix



Hello World

Time to code

Solidity & Contracts

What is Solidity?

Solidity is an very popular object-oriented, high-level language for implementing smart contracts that run on the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).

Smart contracts are programs which govern the behavior of accounts within the Ethereum state.

If you've never looked at a line of Solidity prior, but are familiar with C and or JavaScript you will notice more than a few similarities.

```
pragma solidity >=0.5.8 <0.7.0;

contract HelloWorld {
    string public message;

    constructor(string memory initMessage) public {
        message = initMessage;
    }

    function update(string memory newMessage) public {
        message = newMessage;
    }
}
```

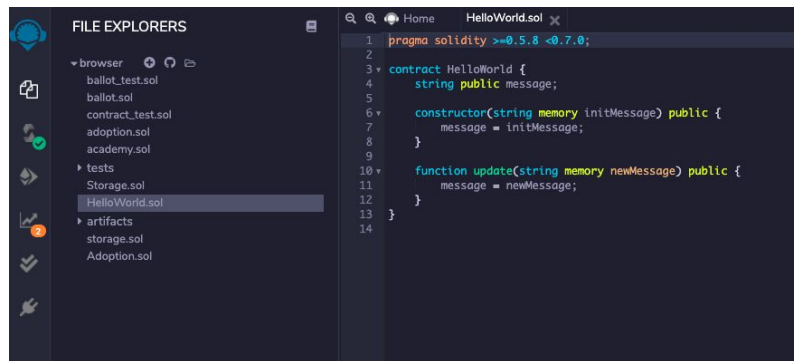
Remix

Let's interact with our Contract

Remix

Remix is a powerful, open source tool that helps you write Solidity contracts straight from the browser and supports testing, debugging, and contract deployment to name a few key features.

Remix should be considered a staple tool for a developer in their building process. Starting with local deployment (as we did earlier) with Ganache is an excellent foundation, moving from local deployment we can experiment and interact with our contract on Remix.



Resources

BUIDL Network

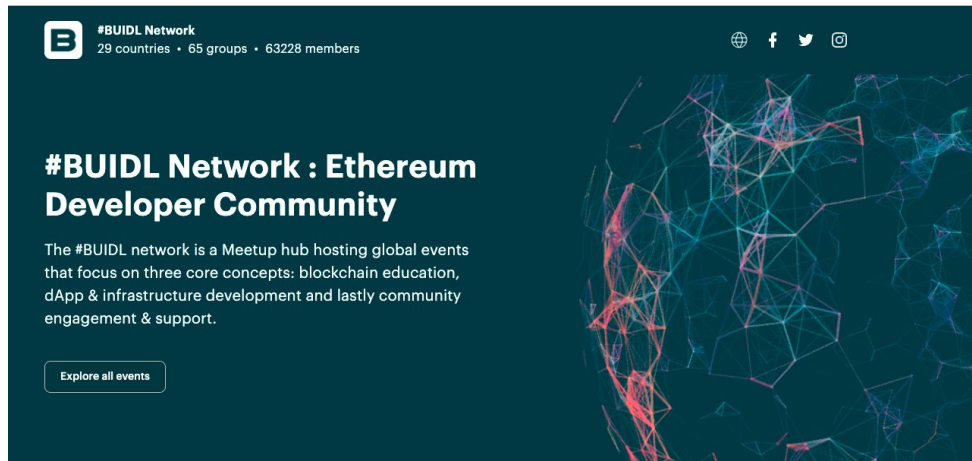
Stay up to date by keeping up with the BUIDL Network!

The BUIDL Network is a meetup hub hosting global events that focus on three core concepts

Blockchain Education

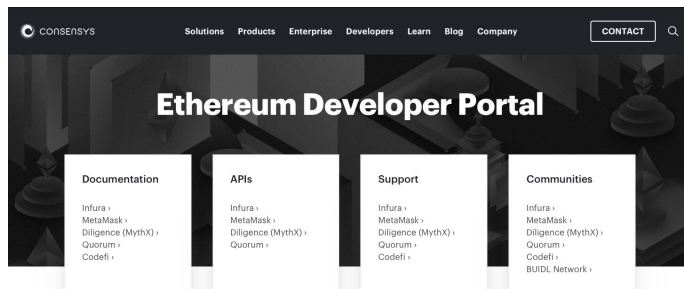
Infrastructure development

Community engagement

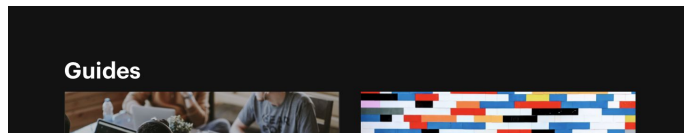
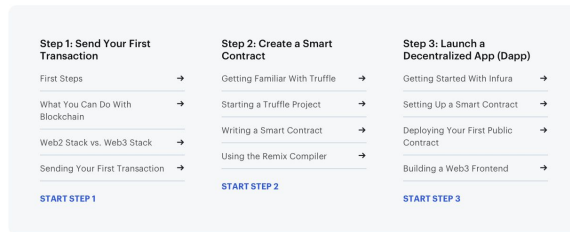


Visit our developer portal

Our developer portal is evolving and is a great starting point for devs to connect with our products, APIs and documentation, training, events, and more.



Get Started with Ethereum



CryptoZombies

Perhaps you have heard of / played

- Flexbox froggy
- Grid garden

Well we have one too!

It's called [cryptozombies](#) and it guides you through writing your very own smart contract!



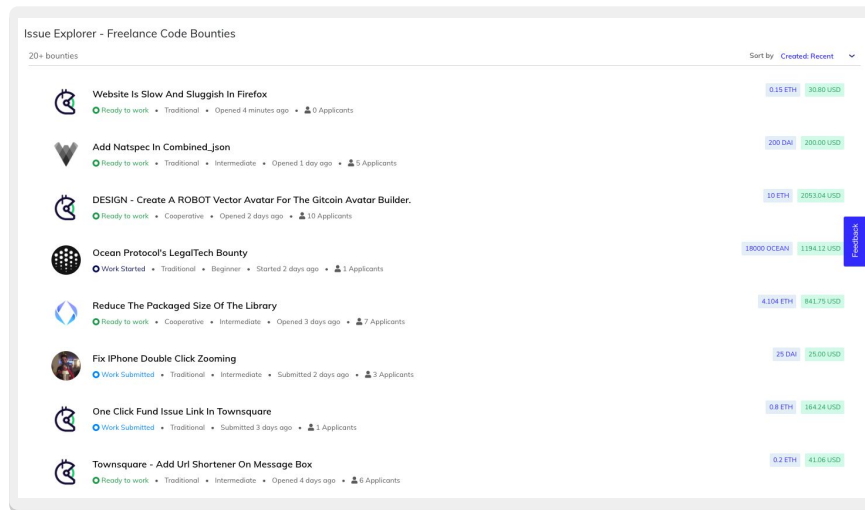
GitCoin Open Source Contributions vs Bounties!



Contribute to open source, and get paid.

[GitCoin](#) is a company that is incentivising developers to contribute to open source projects.

Companies are creating bounties to expedite their needs by opening the door to a much larger community.



There are real efforts / programs to help developers learn about the tech required to explore this space.

Built out courses to guide you through use- cases along with smart contract fundamentals.


Blockchain Developer Program

3390 POINTS


< 7.5 SMART CONTRACT SYSTEM DESIGN

> MORE

7.5 Smart Contract System Design

 **EZEML5**

STUDY: COLONY




Requirements for a poll (attributes in a data structure)

- > Description
- > Options (yes / no)
- > Start time
- > Close time
- > Poll status (created, active, resolved)

Each attribute is a mapping

- > Key is the hash of the `pollId` and the attribute
- > Value is a `string` or `uint`



Global properties

- > Poll count

LESSON 5: SMART CONTRACT SYSTEM DESIGN

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Additional Resources:

1. Towards better Ethereum voting protocols
2. Token-weighted Voting Implementation Part 1

ConsenSys Discord

Need help starting your journey as a developer in the

Web3 space?

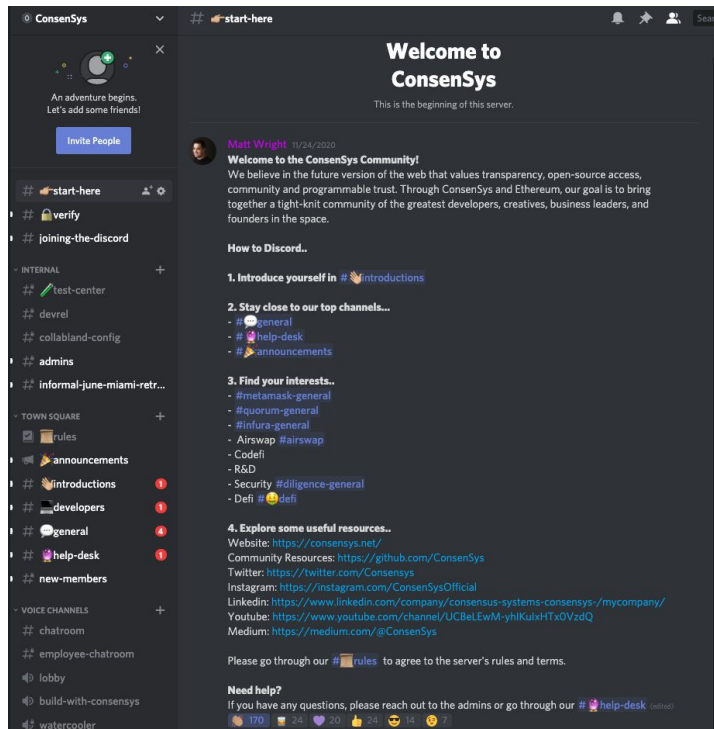
Want to chat with project members from MetaMask,

Infura, Truffle + more? Looking to discuss DeFi, NFTs,

upcoming events? Looking to share your project or and

teammates for hackathons? Looking to be part of our

weekly calls?



Questions