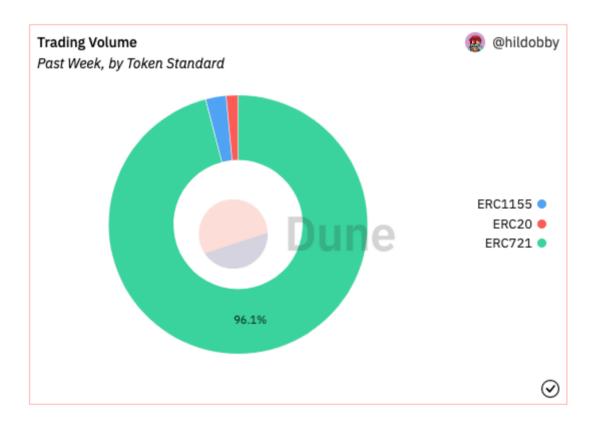
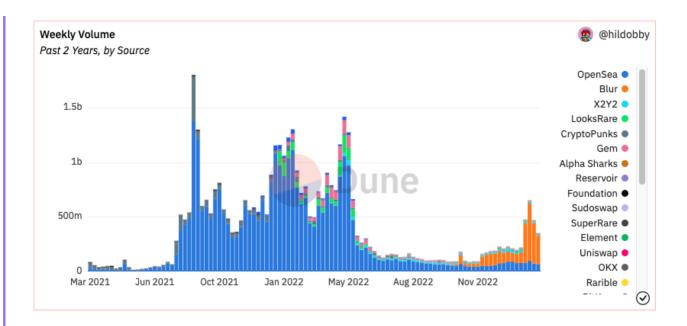
Lesson 6 - NFTs

NFTs - non fungible tokens

The essential point is that each token has a unique identity. Although they are not usually divisible, they could be.

They have been used to indicate ownership of digital assets, they now are also used as a means of access control, or an achievement in a game.





ERC721 Interface

See <u>Documentation</u> and Open Zeppelin <u>interface</u>

```
interface IERC721 is IERC165
event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to,
uint256 indexed tokenId);
event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed approved,
uint256 indexed tokenId);
event ApprovalForAll(address indexed owner, address indexed
operator, bool approved);
function balanceOf(address owner) external view returns
(uint256 balance);
function ownerOf(uint256 tokenId) external view returns
(address owner):
function safeTransferFrom(address from, address to, uint256
tokenId, bytes calldata data) external;
function safeTransferFrom(address from, address to, uint256
tokenId) external;
function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint256
tokenId) external;
function approve(address to, uint256 tokenId) external;
function setApprovalForAll(address operator, bool approved)
external:
function getApproved(uint256 tokenId) external view returns
```

```
(address operator);
function isApprovedForAll(address owner, address operator)
external view returns (bool);
}
```

ERC165

Example interface from Open Zeppelin

```
interface IERC165 {

function supportsInterface(bytes4 interfaceId) external view
returns (bool);
}
```

Preset Implementations from Open Zeppelin

See ERC721PresetMinterPauserAutold

```
constructor(string memory name, string memory symbol, string
memory baseTokenURI) ERC721(name, symbol) {
    _baseTokenURI = baseTokenURI;
    _setupRole(DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE, _msgSender());
    _setupRole(MINTER_ROLE, _msgSender());
    _setupRole(PAUSER_ROLE, _msgSender());
}
...
```

NFT Metadata

NFTs are often used to indicate ownership of a digital asset, the digital asset would be large, so expensive to store on the blockchain, therefore it is usual for the digital asset to be stored elsewhere, and a link maintained in the ERC721 on the blockchain.

The **metadata extension** is OPTIONAL for ERC-721 smart contracts. This allows your smart contract to be interrogated for its name and for details about the assets which your NFTs represent.

In the above constructor you can see a storage variable being setup to hold the

_baseTokenURI variable.

```
interface ERC721Metadata /* is ERC721 */ {
    function name() external view returns (string _name);
    function symbol() external view returns (string
_symbol);
    function tokenURI(uint256 _tokenId) external view
returns (string);
}
```

Example implementation of Token URI

See **Documentation**

```
function tokenURI(uint256 _tokenId) public view returns
(string) {
  return Strings.strConcat(
    baseTokenURI(),
    Strings.uint2str(_tokenId)
  );
}
```

In addition to this, marketplaces on BSC support the following metadata

```
{
"name":"NFT Name",
"description":"NFT Description",
"image":"https://somedomain.com/pic/xxxx.jpg",
```

```
"external_url":"https://originalsite.io/2",
"attributes":[...]
}
```

Property	Description
name	Name of the item. Max 200 characters.
description	A human-readable description of the item. Markdown is supported. Max 500 characters.
image	This is the URL to the image of the item. It can be just about any type of image. A 350 x 350 image is recommended.
animation_url	This is the URL to a multi-media attachment for the item. The file extensions GLTF, GLB, WEBM, MP4, M4V, OGV, and OGG are supported, along with the audio-only extensions MP3, WAV, and OGA.
animation_type	This is the file format of the multi-media attachment provided from animation_url.
external_url	This is the URL that will appear below the asset's image on the marketplace and will allow users to leave the marketplace and view the item on your site.
attributes	These are the attributes for the item to describe the detail of the NFT. (see array below)

Example attributes

```
{
    "attributes":[
        {
            "trait_type":"Rarity Class",
            "value":"Normal"
        },
        {
            "trait_type":"Type",
            "value":"Male"
        },
        {
            "trait_type":"Face",
            "value":"Mole"
        },
        {
            "trait_type": "Beard",
```

```
"value":"Chinstrap"
        },
        {
            "display_type":"boost_number",
            "trait_type":"Power",
            "value":"Power"
        },
        {
            "display_type":"boost_percentage",
            "trait_type": "Health Increase",
            "value":"20"
        },
        {
            "display_type":"number",
            "trait_type": "Generation",
            "value":"3"
        }
    ]
}
```

Open Zeppelin implementation including metadata

<u>Description of ERC721URIStorage</u> <u>Code</u>

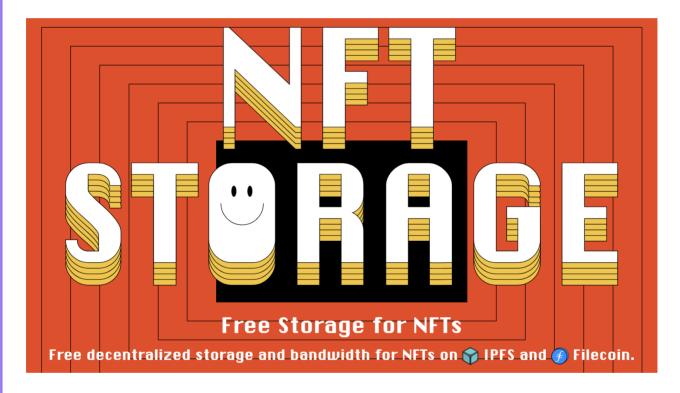
Storing Digital Assets

There are a number of decentralised storage providers available.

- 1. Filecoin
- 2. IPFS
- 3. NFT Storage

We will go into further details about decentralised storage in a later lesson.

NFT Storage

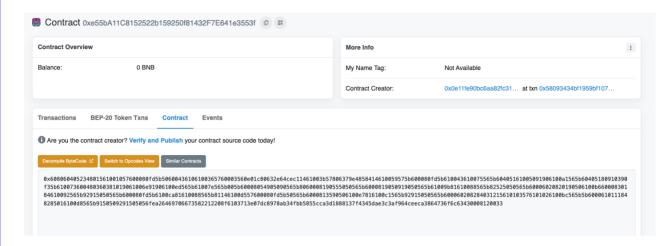


See **Documentation**

See their quick start guide
The steps are

- 1. Create an account
- 2. Upload your assets
- 3. Get an API key
- 4. Create a client using the nft.storage package and the client library

Verifying Contracts



Click 'Verify and Publish'

