

TCS Insurance Insurance

Solidity 101

October 2017

Solidity 101 Workshop : Objective

Basic concepts – **JUST enough** for you to write your FIRST contract

You will **NOT** become an EXPERT after the hands on session

Our objective – help you get started with Blockchain Development



Solidity 101

Comparison with JAVA

Layout of a contract

Memory management

Basic Data Types

Arrays

String & bytes

Mapping

Functions

Constants Functions

Constant Variables

Functions

Global Vars | Funcs

Events



Java Versus Solidity



- Both support object orientated design but there are some differences
 - Single constructor
 - Multiple inheritance
- Both are statically typed, support libraries, and user-defined types
- However, Solidity is **DETERMINISTIC** & single-threaded

A Smart Contract is **LIKE** a JAVA Class

A deployed Contract is **LIKE** a Object instance in JVM



Layout of a contract

Memory management

Basic Data Types

Contract Layout

pragma

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.4;

contract HelloEthereum {

    // Storage variable for holding last caller
    // Declaring a storage variable public leads to
    // Automatic generation of getter lastCallerName()
    bytes32 public lastCallerName;

    // Storage variable for holding the
    mapping(address => bytes32) addressNames;

    // Event gets emitted everytime someone calls the he
    event HelloInvoked(bytes32 indexed name);

    function HelloEthereum() {
        // constructor
        lastCallerName = 'not-set';
    }
}
```

contract

Storage variable declarations

function

event

Contract Constructor

- Unlike JAVA **only 1 constructor is allowed**
 - Keyword **function** need to be used
 - Name = Same as the contract



Runtime Memory Usage

Storage:

- State variables
- Persisted on disk/ledger

Memory:

- Local variables in function

Calldata

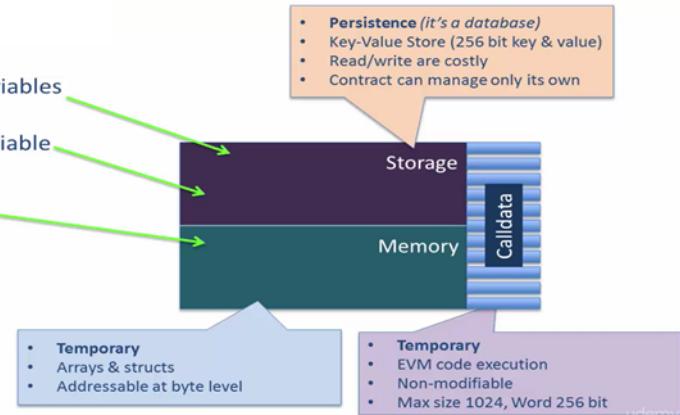
- Function arguments
- Parameters (not return) of external functions

Data Location



MOVE TO End/Remove

- Default: State variables
- Default: Local variable
- Function(args)



<https://pospi.github.io/talk-solidity-blockchain-intro/#18>

Basic Types

boolean:

- true false
- !, &&, ||, ==, !=

integer:

- int and uint
- signed or unsigned
- Size specific as suffix e.g., uint8

byte:

- An array of 1 byte



Storage variable visibility

- By default **internal**

public

- Compiler **automatically** generates a (getter) function with the same name as the variable



Types – Address

- 20 Bytes
- Stores addresses of *contracts* or *Externally Owned Account*

```
address x = 0x123;  
address myAddress = this;  
if (x.balance < 10 && myAddress.balance >= 10) x.transfer(10);
```

Multiple functions:

My.Address.balance(...)

My.Address.send (...)



Arrays

String & bytes

Mapping

Creating a dynamic array:

- Members: **push**
- Can be resized in storage
- *BUT not in memory*

Creating a fixed sized array:

- Members: **length**

Special Arrays

- **bytes**: Dynamically-sized byte array
 - A **bytes** is similar to **byte[]**, but there are differences
- **string**: Dynamically-sized UTF-8-encoded string
 - **string** is similar to **bytes** but it does not allow indexed access



Fixed Length byte Array

Created by suffixing number after **bytes**

bytes8

bytes32

- **byte = bytes1**

Mapping Type

mapping(_KeyType => _ValueType)

- Similar to JAVA Hashtable
- No concept of NULL in Solidity
- mapping returns a 0-value for non existent keys

Mapping Type

```
// Storage variable for holding the address name pair  
mapping(address => bytes32) addressNames;
```

```
function hello(bytes32 name){  
    // Invoke the event  
    HelloInvoked(name);  
  
    // Add to mapping  
    addressNames[msg.sender] = name;  
  
    // Set the last caller name  
    lastCallerName = name;  
}
```



Struct type

- Complex type
 - Add to mapping
 - Can be nested

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.0;

contract Ballot {

    struct Voter { // Struct
        uint weight;
        bool voted;
        address delegate;
        uint vote;
    }

}
```

Functions

Constants

Getters & Setters

Functions

```
uint myAge;  
bool myGender;  
  
//returns the tuple containing myAge and myGender  
function getMyData returns (uint, bool)  
{  
    return (myAge, myGender);  
}  
  
function setMyAge(uint age)  
{  
    //so this sets myAge = age, and doesn't change myGender  
    getMyData() = (age,);  
}  
  
function setMyGender(bool gender)  
{  
    getMyData() = (,gender);  
}
```

Invoked from inside & outside the contract

Changes the state of the contract

Visibility controlled by developer

Function Visibility

Only calls from outside the EVM allowed

- External,

- Public,

- Internal, Private

Part of the ABI – Interface definition

Cannot be invoked from outside the EVM ; not part of ABI

Functions Arguments

- Internal functions all **struct** as argument *BUT*
- External & Public function **CANNOT** have **struct** as argument
 - Pass individual elements of struct as arguments

Function can return multiple values

- **tuple type** : a list of objects of potentially different types whose size is known at compile-time
- **Cannot** return **struct**

Constant Function

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.0;

contract HelloWorldContract {

    string word = "Hello World";

    function getword() constant returns(string){
        return word;
    }
}
```

Does NOT change the state of contract

Caller pays 0 ETH to invoke constant function

As data is retrieved from local node



Constant Variable

```
string constant myName = "Spencer";
```

- Initialized as part of declaration
- Unlike JAVA – **cannot** be initialized in constructor

Functions

Global Vars | Funcs

Events

Global Objects = block, msg, tx

All of these global objects are available in functions

- `block.blockhash(uint blockNumber) returns (bytes32)`: hash of the given block - only works for 256 most recent blocks excluding current
- `block.coinbase (address)`: current block miner's address
- `block.difficulty (uint)`: current block difficulty
- `block.gaslimit (uint)`: current block gaslimit
- `block.number (uint)`: current block number
- `block.timestamp (uint)`: current block timestamp as seconds since unix epoch
- `msg.data (bytes)`: complete calldata
- `msg.gas (uint)`: remaining gas
- `msg.sender (address)`: sender of the message (current call)
- `msg.sig (bytes4)`: first four bytes of the calldata (i.e. function identifier)
- `msg.value (uint)`: number of wei sent with the message
- `now (uint)`: current block timestamp (alias for `block.timestamp`)
- `tx.gasprice (uint)`: gas price of the transaction
- `tx.origin (address)`: sender of the transaction (full call chain)

Utility Global Functions

Ether units

- convert between the subdenominations of Ether – wei, finney, szabo, ether

Time units

- seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks and years

Mathematical and Cryptographic functions

- Hashing functions, ecrecover (signature verification)



msg : Message Object

- **msg** is global object that is available in the context of a transaction

msg.sender = Address of the caller

```
//person or account who deployed this contract  
address chairperson = msg.sender;
```



Contracts can emit events

Declare

```
event HelloInvoked(string indexed name);
```

Emit

```
function hello(string name){  
    // Invoke the event  
    HelloInvoked(name);  
  
    // Add to mapping  
    addressNames[msg.sender] = name;  
  
    // Set the last caller name  
    lastCallerName = name;  
}
```



THANK YOU



Thank You...

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