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Course: CP108 Plutus/Haskell I

Problem statement: Most African governments are trying different measures to eliminate *corruption*, *bad governance*, *mismanagement* and *lack of accountability* in their countries but these efforts are mostly unsuccessful. As a tool for change, *blockchain* can help in solving some of these governance issues plaguing Africa.

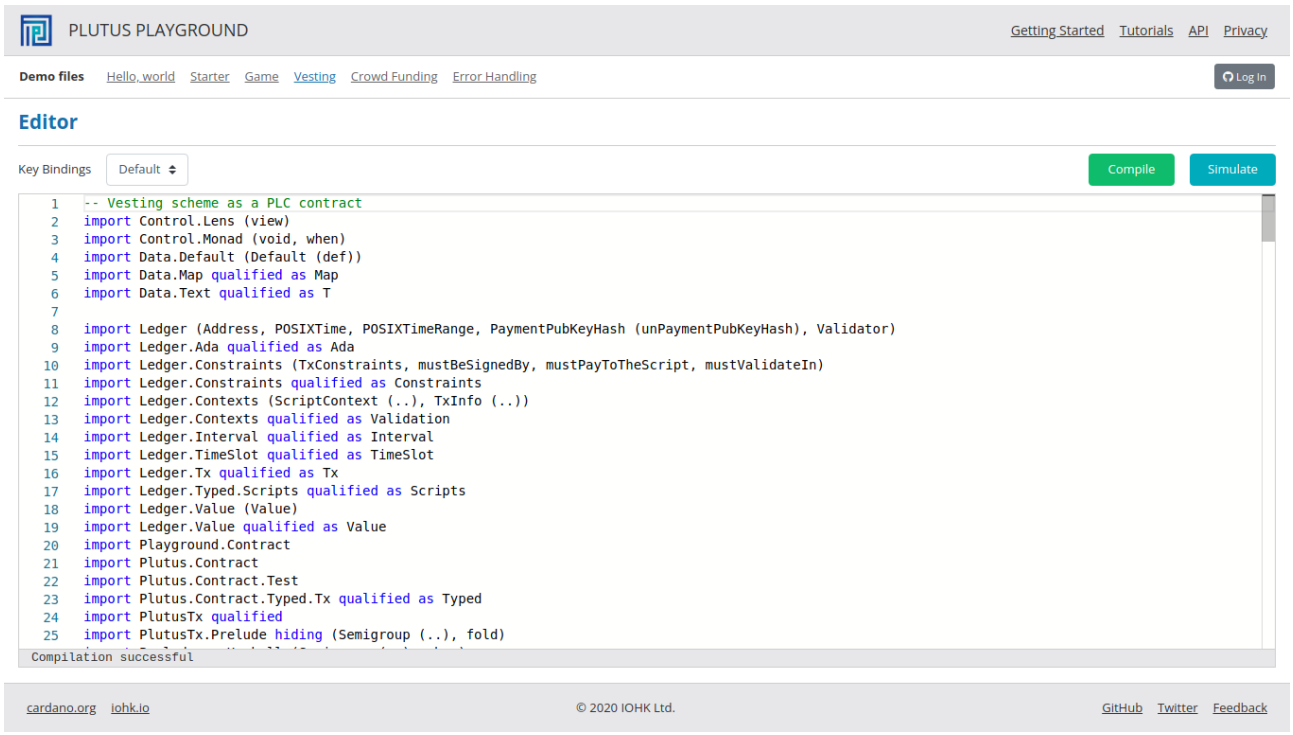
Task: With this in mind, think of a way you can implement a smart contract that can help eliminate any of these ills, then implement it using Plutus.

Possible solution: Giving acces to funds without using the so called "Middleman". We use "Smart Contracts" for (financial) aid or microcredits, powered by the Cardano Blockchain. Lock Ada funds on the blockchain, redeem funds with the correct redeemer.

In this way no intermediary is used. This keeps human error to a minimum. Based on predetermined rules written in Haskell and Plutus.

- No middlemen involved;
- Low transaction costs;
- 24/7 available;
- Safe, secure and fast

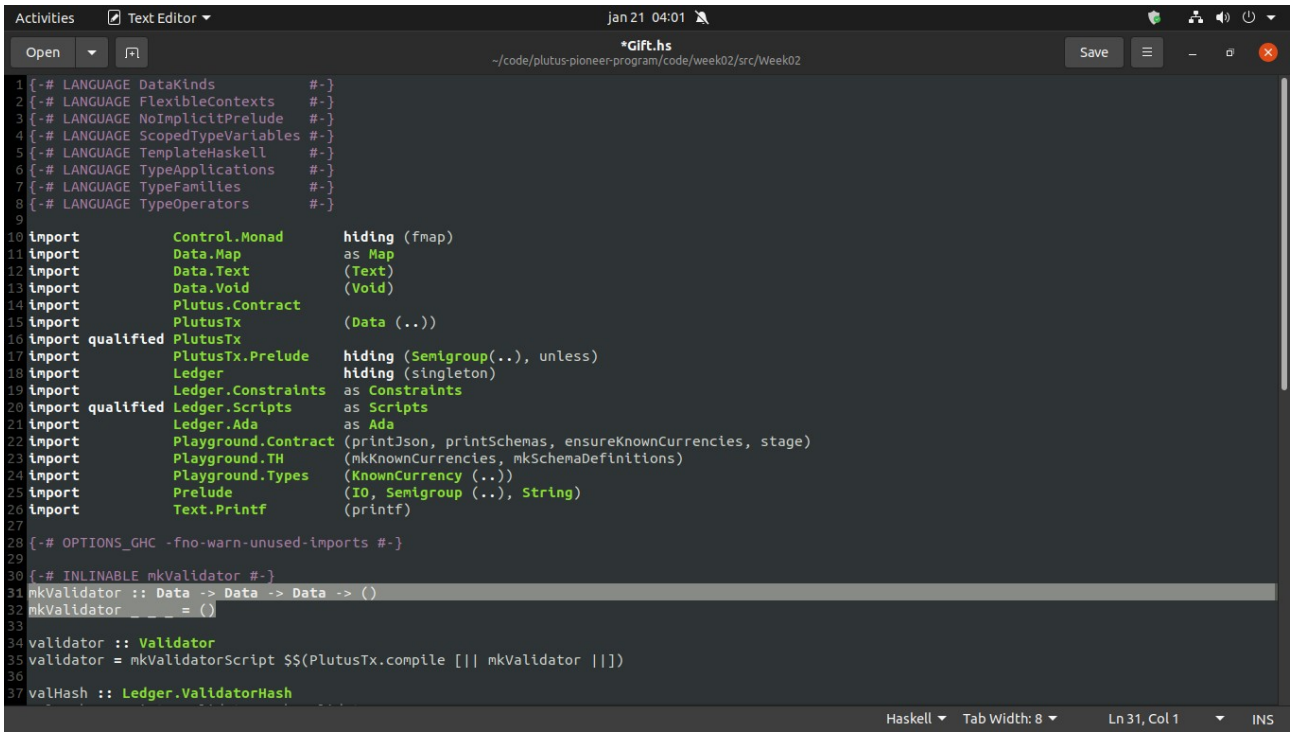
Script: The ***Gift.hs*** can be used for this exam and can be tested at the Plutus Playground;
https://playground.plutus.iohkdev.io/

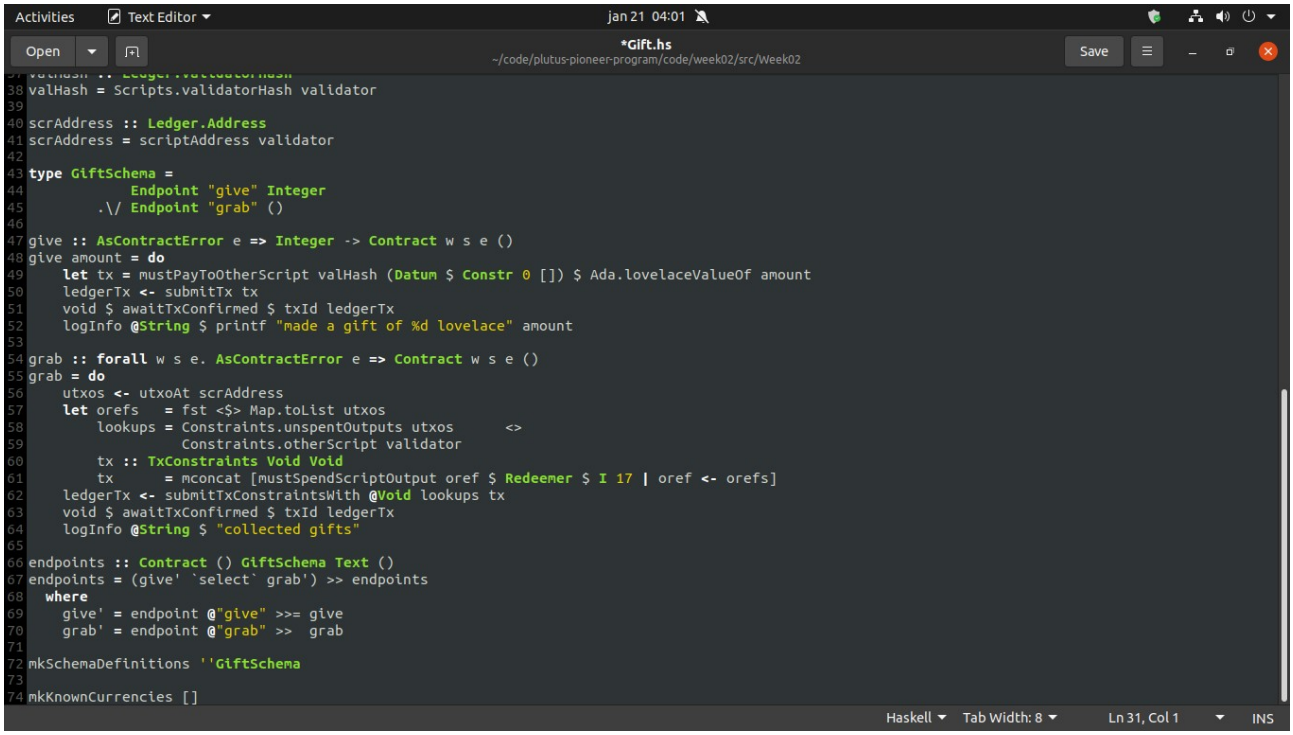


Language: Haskell and Plutus

Idea: The idea is to create a marketplace where lenders and borrowers can meet to take out micro loans. As a result, borrowers can obtain funds without the intervention of an intermediary. After both parties have reached an agreement, the lender can prepare a loan that can be redeemed by the borrower using a code. To accomplish this we can use the previously mentioned ***Gift.hs*** script example from Week 02 of the Plutus Pioneer Program.

Example *Gift.hs*:





Code: Important part for us but also of this script is validation. The borrower gets his personal private key / code that he can use to redeem funds. He will be able to unlock the funds when valid.

The ***Gift.hs*** script can be integrated in the marketplace. The Haskell function mkValidator (1) that represents the validator can be modified. The function consists of three arguments: Datum, Redeemer and ScriptContext. These share the same data types called data.

(1) mkValidator :: Data → Data → Data → ()

(2) mkValidator :: () → Integer → ScriptContext → Bool

The modfied mkValidator (2) is an example. The lender can give the borrower the code to unlock the funds in the Marketplace. In this example the borrowers code is represented by an Integer.

Custom data types can be used too and we did not talk about the ScriptContext. There are lots of possibilities with the validation script to transfer or donate funds without the use of a Middleman and this keeps human error to a minimum.