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Finished

- Crypto Zombie part 1, part2

Notes

1. `_name` variables should be stored in memory for all reference types: arrays, structs, mappings, strings.
2. `view`: not changing any status, only query local eth node, still cost gas if not called externally.
3. `pure`: not access any state data. `pure` and `view` can be called free of gas.
4. `internal`: like `private`, accessible from inheritance.
5. the default visibility of a state variable is `internal`: accessible within inheritance.
6. `self destruct`: the only way to remove the code at an address from the blockchain.
7. difference between `require` & `assert`: `require` will refund the rest of the gas while `assert` will not.
8. `uint = uint256`. Only in struct we should think about saving storage as packing is applied to the struct. And put the same type of data together in a struct.
9. `modifier`: like `ownerOf`, can take args, is attached to definition of function definition. Usually contain `require` statements before the execution of a function.
10. `chainlink data feeds`: retrieve outside information to smart contracts like latest asset price. The decentralized oracle network contributes to each data feed. The data from each oracle is validated and aggregated by a smart contract.
 1. `deviation threshold`: a new aggregation round starts when off-chain price deviate over threshold is observed by any node.
 2. `heartbeat threshold`: a new agg starts after a certain interval.
 3. `aggregators` are the contracts receive periodic data updates from multiple oracles.

Questions

- In `fulfillRandomness`, why the input parameter: `requestId` is unused?

```
/**
 * Requests randomness
 */
function getRandomNumber() public returns (bytes32 requestId) {
    require(LINK.balanceOf(address(this)) >= fee, "Not enough LINK - fill contract")
    return requestRandomness(keyHash, fee);
}

/**
 * Callback function used by VRF Coordinator
 */
function fulfillRandomness(bytes32 requestId, uint256 randomness) internal override {
    randomResult = randomness;
}
```