

BLOCKCHAIN LAB (EXPERIMENT 04)
AAYUSH MANISH TALREJA (D17C / 56)

AIM

Hands on Solidity Programming Assignments for creating Smart Contracts

PROGRAM 1

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

// pragma == include

contract Counter {
    uint public count;

    // Function to get the current count; view == only read
    function get() public view returns (uint) {
        return count;
    }

    // Function to increment count by 1
    function inc() public {
        count += 1;
    }

    // Function to decrement count by 1
    function dec() public {
        count -= 1;
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar is active, displaying 'Deployed Contracts' with a contract named 'COUNTER AT 0XD91...39138 (MEI)'. The contract's state shows 'Balance: 0 ETH' and '0: uint256: 3'. The main editor displays the Solidity code for the 'Counter' contract, which includes a 'dec' function and a 'count' function. The console on the right shows the execution of these functions, with transaction hashes and debug logs visible.

PROGRAM 2

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

// compiler version must be greater than or equal to 0.8.3 and less than 0.9.0

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

```
contract MyContract{
    string public name = "Aayush";
}
```

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar is active, displaying 'Deployed Contracts' with a contract named 'MYCONTRACT AT 0X332...D486D'. The contract's state shows 'Balance: 0 ETH' and '0: string: Aayush'. The main editor displays the Solidity code for the 'MyContract' contract, which includes a 'name' variable and a 'name' function. The console on the right shows the execution of these functions, with transaction hashes and debug logs visible.

PROGRAM 3

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.3;
```

```
contract Primitives {
```

```
    bool public boo = true;
```

```
    /*
```

```
    uint stands for unsigned integer, meaning non negative integers
```

```
    different sizes are available
```

```
        uint8  ranges from 0 to  $2^{8} - 1$ 
```

```
        uint16 ranges from 0 to  $2^{16} - 1$ 
```

```
        ...
```

```
        uint256 ranges from 0 to  $2^{256} - 1$ 
```

```
    */
```

```
    uint8 public u8 = 1;
```

```
    uint public u256 = 456;
```

```
    uint public u = 123; // uint is an alias for uint256
```

```
    /*
```

```
    Negative numbers are allowed for int types.
```

```
    Like uint, different ranges are available from int8 to int256
```

```
    */
```

```
    int8 public i8 = -1;
```

```
    int public i256 = 456;
```

```
    int public i = -123; // int is same as int256
```

```
    address public addr = 0xCA35b7d915458EF540aDe6068dFe2F44E8fa733c;
```

```
    // Default values
```

```
    // Unassigned variables have a default value
```

```

bool public defaultBoo; // false

uint public defaultUint; // 0

int public defaultInt; // 0

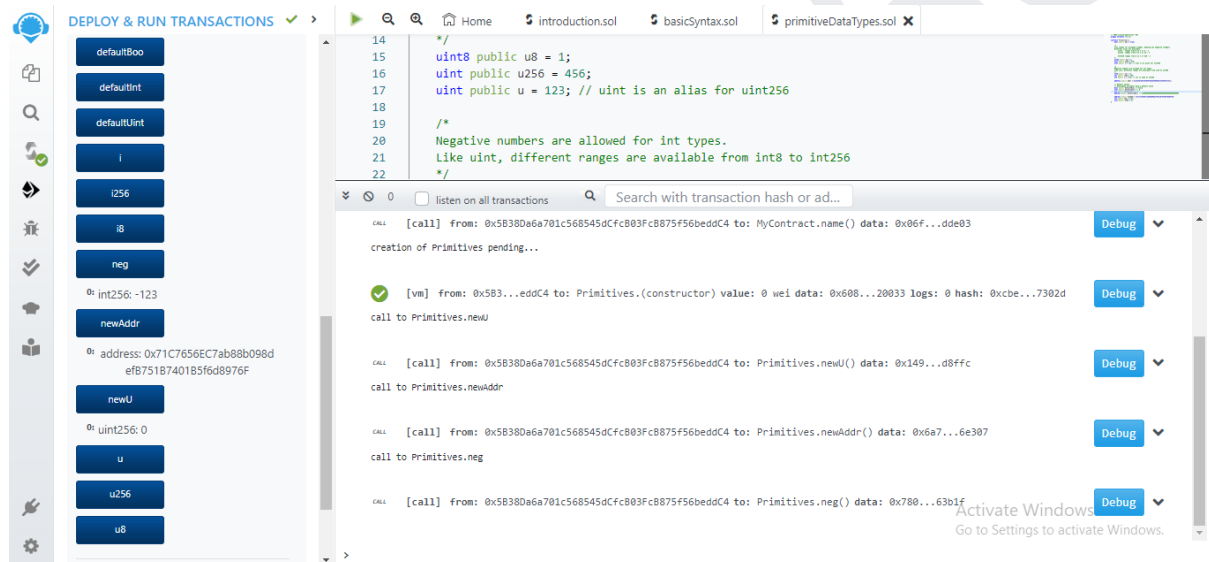
address public defaultAddr; // 0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000

address public newAddr = 0x71C7656EC7ab88b098defB751B7401B5f6d8976F;

int public neg = -123;

uint public newU = 0;
}

```



PROGRAM 4

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

contract Variables {

// State variables are stored on the blockchain.

string public text = "Hello";

uint public num = 123;

uint public blockNumber;

function doSomething() public {

```
// Local variables are not saved to the blockchain.

uint i = 456;


// Here are some global variables

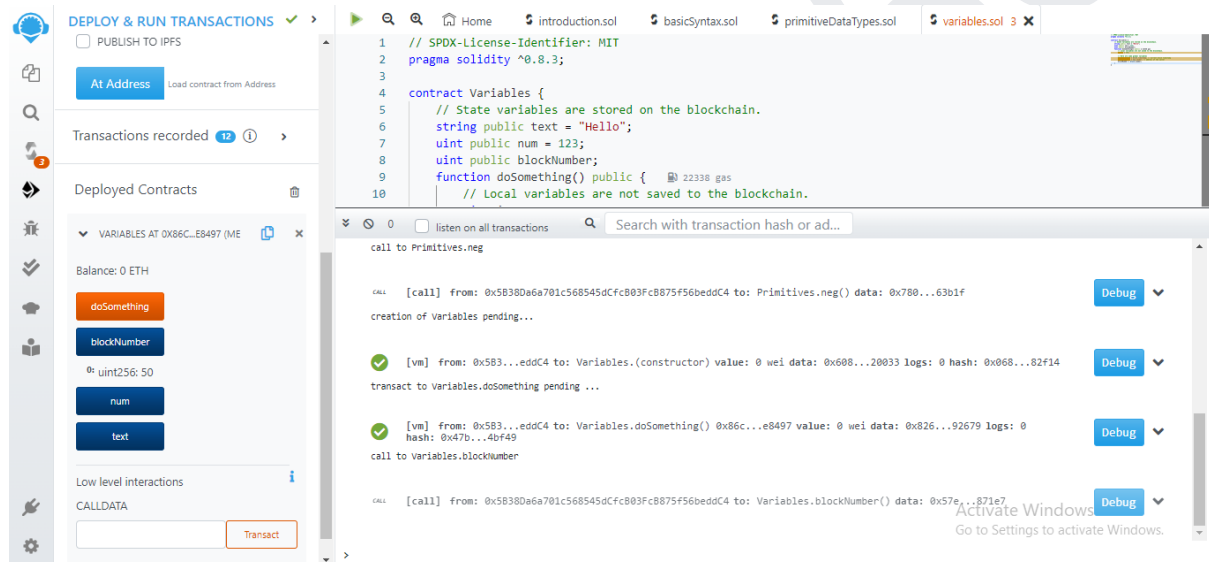
uint timestamp = block.timestamp; // Current block timestamp

address sender = msg.sender; // address of the caller

blockNumber = block.number;

}

}
```



PROGRAM 5.1

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.3;
```

```
contract SimpleStorage {
```

```
    // State variable to store a number
```

```
    uint public num;
```

```
    bool public b = true;
```

```
    // You need to send a transaction to write to a state variable.
```

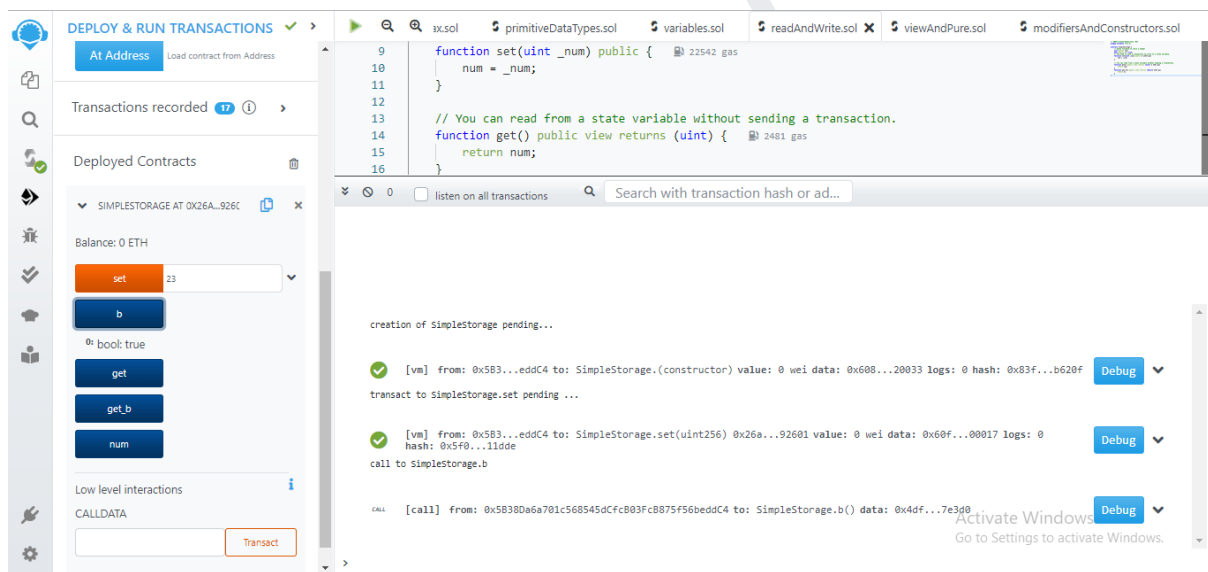
```

function set(uint _num) public {
    num = _num;
}

// You can read from a state variable without sending a transaction.
function get() public view returns (uint) {
    return num;
}

function get_b() public view returns (bool){
    return b;
}
}

```



PROGRAM 5.2

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

contract ViewAndPure {

uint public x = 1;

```
// Promise not to modify the state.

function addToX(uint y) public view returns (uint) {

    return x + y;

}
```

```
// Promise not to modify or read from the state.

function add(uint i, uint j) public pure returns (uint) {

    return i + j;

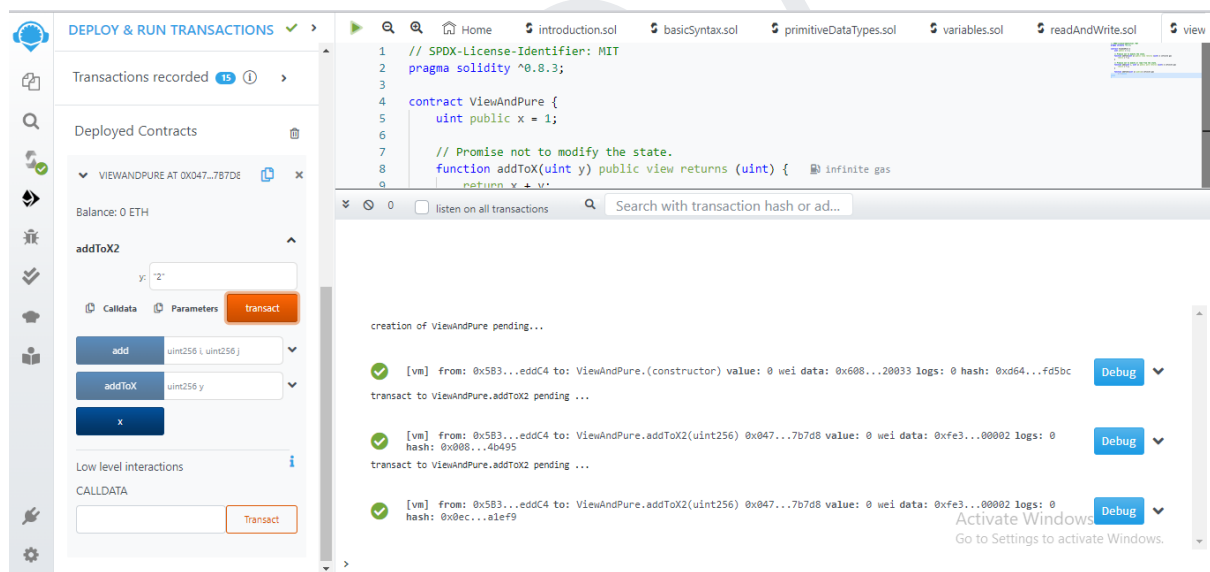
}
```

```
function addToX2(uint y) public{

    x = x + y;

}

}
```



PROGRAM 5.3

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

contract FunctionModifier {

    address public owner;
```

```
uint public x = 10;
```

```
bool public locked;
```

```
constructor() {
```

```
    owner = msg.sender;
```

```
}
```

```
modifier onlyOwner() {
```

```
    require(msg.sender == owner, "Not owner");
```

```
    _;
```

```
}
```

```
modifier validAddress(address _addr) {
```

```
    require(_addr != address(0), "Not valid address");
```

```
    _;
```

```
}
```

```
modifier noReentrancy() {
```

```
    require(!locked, "No reentrancy");
```

```
    locked = true;
```

```
    _;
```

```
    locked = false;
```

```
}
```

```
// New function to increase the value of x
```

```
function increaseX(uint _value) public onlyOwner {
```

```
    require(_value > 0, "Value must be greater than 0");
```

```
    x += _value;
```

```
}
```

```
function changeOwner(address _newOwner) public onlyOwner validAddress(_newOwner) {
```



```

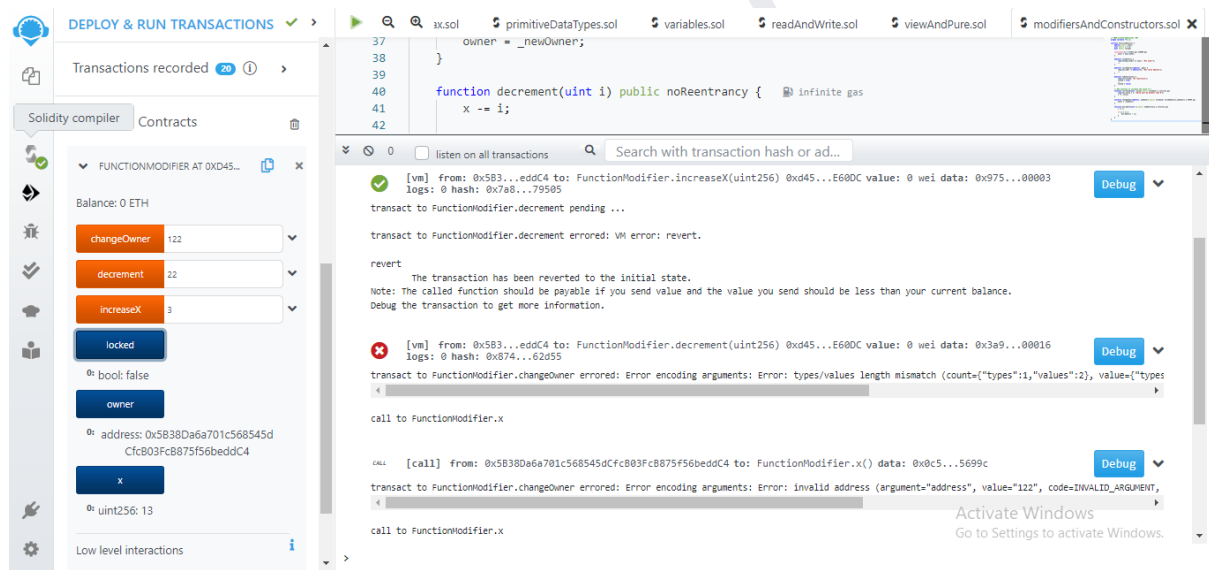
    owner = _newOwner;
}

function decrement(uint i) public noReentrancy {

    x -= i;

    if (i > 1) {
        decrement(i - 1);
    }
}
}

```



PROGRAM 5.4

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.3;
```

```

contract Function {

    function returnMany() public pure returns (uint, bool, uint) {

        return (1, true, 2);
    }
}

```

```
}
```

```
function named() public pure returns (uint x, bool b, uint y) {  
    return (1, true, 2);  
}
```

```
function assigned() public pure returns (uint x, bool b, uint y) {  
    x = 1;  
    b = true;  
    y = 2;  
}
```

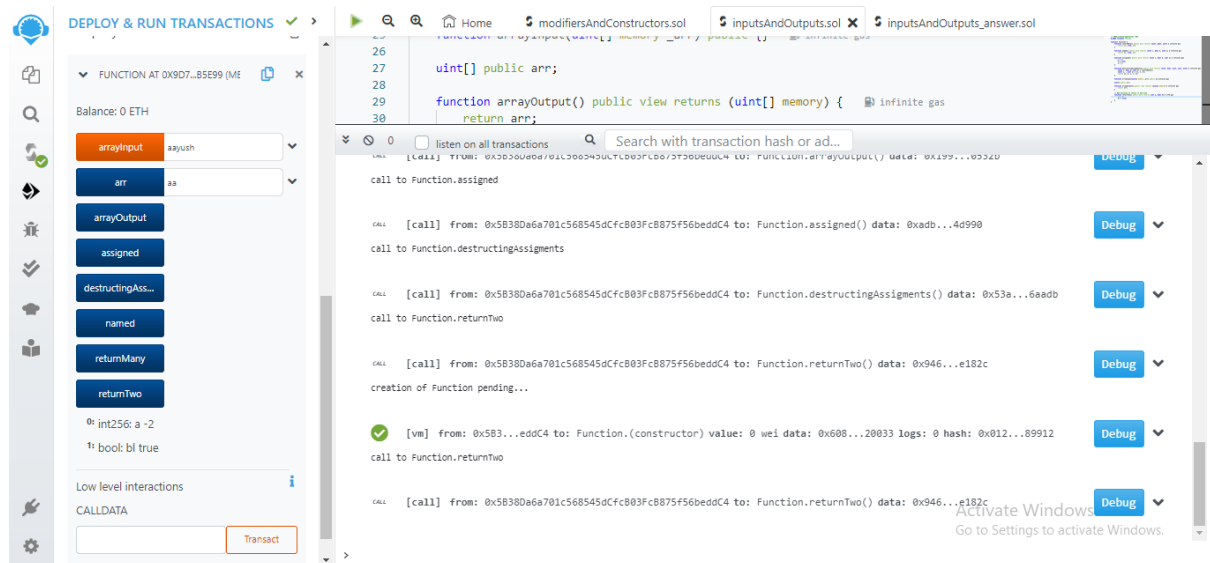
```
function destructingAssignments() public pure returns (uint, bool, uint, uint, uint) {  
    (uint i, bool b, uint j) = returnMany();  
    (uint x, , uint y) = (4, 5, 6);  
    return (i, b, j, x, y);  
}
```

```
function arrayInput(uint[] memory _arr) public {}  
uint[] public arr;
```

```
function arrayOutput() public view returns (uint[] memory) {  
    return arr;  
}
```

```
// New function to return -2 and true
```

```
function returnTwo() public pure returns (int a, bool bl) {  
    a = -2;  
    bl = true;  
}  
}
```



PROGRAM 6

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

contract Base {

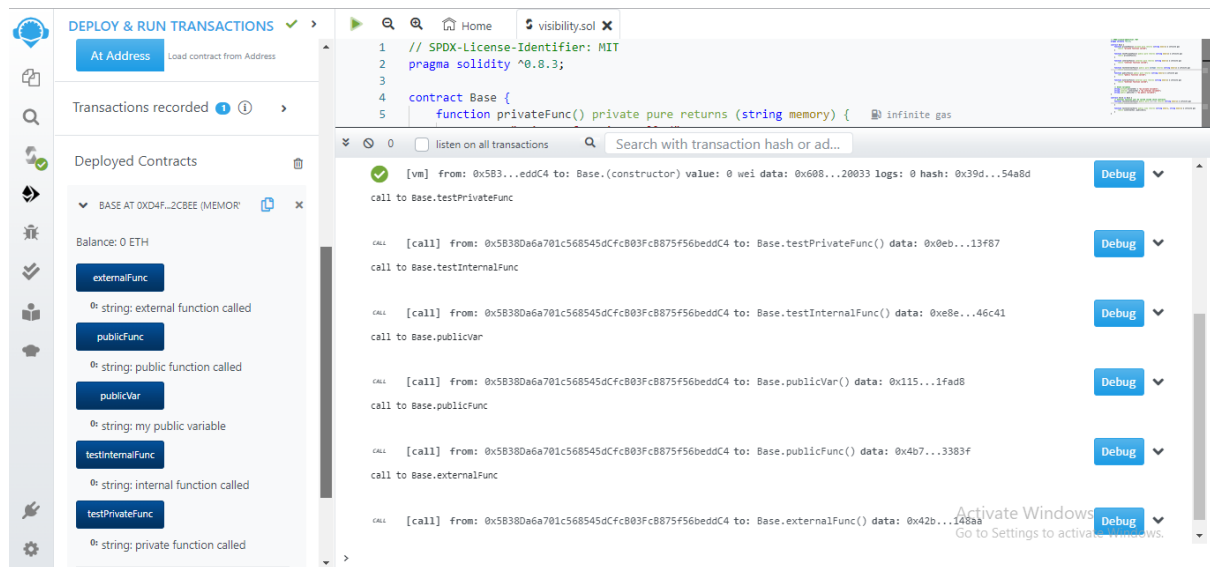
```
    function privateFunc() private pure returns (string memory) {
        return "private function called";
    }
```

```
    function testPrivateFunc() public pure returns (string memory) {
        return privateFunc();
    }
```

```
    function internalFunc() internal pure returns (string memory) {
        return "internal function called";
    }
```

```
    function testInternalFunc() public pure virtual returns (string memory) {
        return internalFunc();
    }
```

```
}  
  
function publicFunc() public pure returns (string memory) {  
    return "public function called";  
}  
  
function externalFunc() external pure returns (string memory) {  
    return "external function called";  
}  
  
// State variables  
string private privateVar = "my private variable";  
string internal internalVar = "my internal variable";  
string public publicVar = "my public variable";  
}  
  
contract Child is Base {  
    // Internal function call be called inside child contracts.  
    function testInternalFunc() public pure override returns (string memory) {  
        return internalFunc();  
    }  
  
    function testInternalVar() public view returns (string memory, string memory) {  
        return (internalVar, publicVar);  
    }  
}
```



PROGRAM 7.1

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.3;
```

```
contract IfElse {
```

```
    function evenCheck(uint _x) public pure returns (bool) {
```

```
        if (_x % 2 == 0) {
```

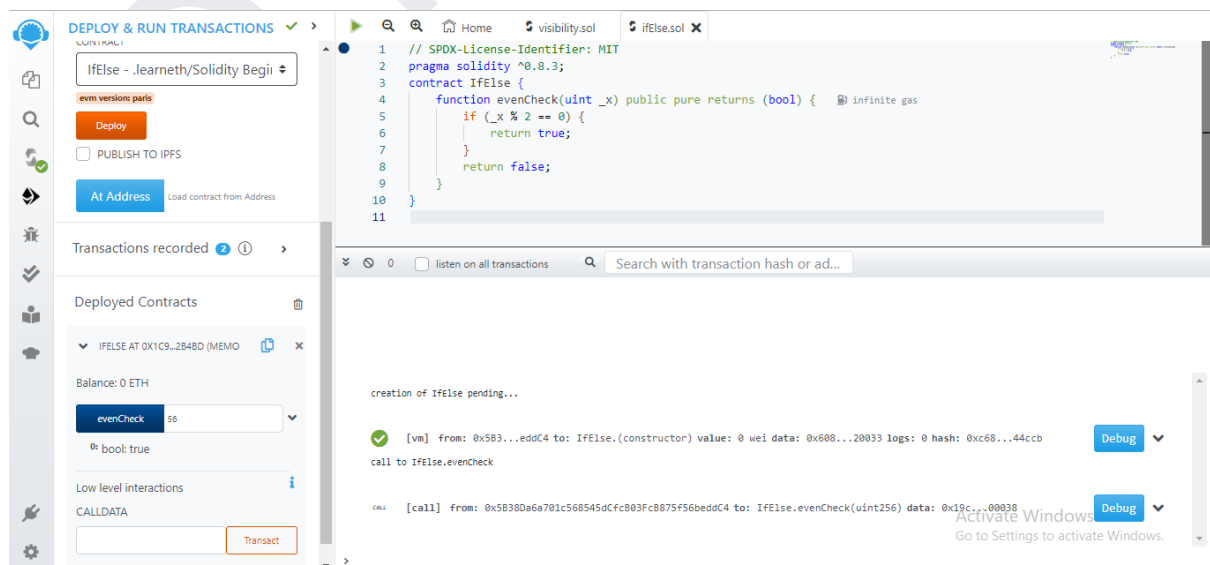
```
            return true;
```

```
        }
```

```
        return false;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



PROGRAM 7.2

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.3;

contract Loop {

uint public count = 0;

function loop() public {

// for loop

for (uint i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

if (i == 3) {

// Skip to next iteration with continue

continue;

}

count++;

}

// while loop

uint j;

while (j < 10) {

j++;

}

}

}

The screenshot displays a Solidity IDE interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel. It features a 'Deploy' button, a 'PUBLISH TO IPFS' checkbox, and an 'At Address' button. Below these, it shows 'Transactions recorded' and 'Deployed Contracts'. A contract named 'LOOP AT 0x398...04023 (MEMOR)' is listed with a balance of 0 ETH. The 'loop' function is highlighted in orange, and the 'count' variable is shown as 'uint256: 9'. The 'Low level interactions' section shows a 'CALLDATA' field and a 'Transact' button.

The main editor area shows the Solidity code for the 'Loop' contract, which is identical to the code provided in the previous blocks. The code is syntax-highlighted and includes comments.

At the bottom, a console window displays the execution results. It shows a call to 'Loop.count()' and a transaction to 'Loop.loop()'. The console also includes a 'Debug' button and a 'Go to Settings to activate Windows.' message.