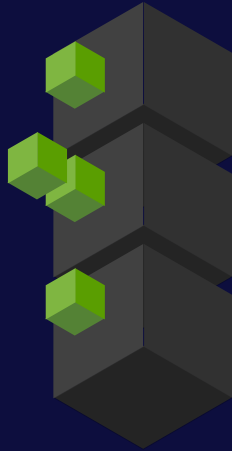




## Blockchain ?

- Blocks
- Transactions
- UTXO
- Open-Source



# Smart Contracts



- What is a Smart Contract?
  - Distributed
  - Public
- In which environment do they live?
  - Agent Nodes
  - NVM (Nuls Virtual Machine)
  - Deterministic (validations)
  - Mainnet / Testnet



## Smart Contracts

- How can I build one ?
  - Java (JDK 8) (with some restrictions...)
  - NULS - SC SDK
  - IntelliJ IDEA - NULS Plugin
- How can I interact with it ?
  - NULS wallet (deployment, calls)
  - nuls-js / Dapps
  - Gas!





## Contract development

- Introduction to NULS Smart Contract SDK



## Smart Contract - SDK

```
2 package contracts.examples;
3
4 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.Contract;
5 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Payable;
6 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Required;
7 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.View;
8
9 public class SimpleStorage implements Contract {
10
11     private String storedData;
12
13     @View
14     public String getStoredData() {
15         return storedData;
16     }
17
18     @Payable
19     public void setStoredData(@Required String storedData) {
20         this.storedData = storedData;
21     }
22
23 }
```

package io.nuls.contract.sdk

- Contract interface
- Block
- BlockHeader
- Address
- Msg (call context)
- Utils
- Annotations
- Events

```
2 package contracts.examples;
3
4 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.Contract;
5 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Payable;
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20         this.storedData = storedData;
21     }
22
23 }
```

## Contract interface

- The main class of our contract must implement the Contract interface
- It only can be one class that implements this interface





## Contract interface

- *\_payable* method can be optionally implemented by our contract.
- It will be called each time that our contract receive a transfer

```
1  /**
2   * Contract interface, implemented
3   */
4  public interface Contract {
5
6      /**
7       * Directly transfer to the contract
8       */
9      default void _payable() {
10     }
11
12 }
```

```
2 package contracts.examples;
3
4 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.Contract;
5 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Payable;
6 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Required;
7 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.View;
8
9 public class SimpleStorage implements Contract {
10
11     private String storedData;
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13     @View
14     public String getStoredData() {
15         return storedData;
16     }
17
18     @Payable
19     public void setStoredData(@Required String storedData) {
20         this.storedData = storedData;
21     }
22
23 }
```

## Contract state

- We store data, just by modifying class member properties
- Contract state is composed by all property values
- The last contract state will be the initial state in a new call
- Supported data types:
  - Primitive types: byte, bool, int, short, long, float, double...
  - Basic types: String, Integer, BigInteger, Foat, Double, BigDecimal...
  - Basic Data Structures: ArrayList, HashMap, HashSet...

```
2 package contracts.examples;
3
4 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.Contract;
5 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Payable;
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18     @Payable
19     public void setStoredData(@Required String storedData) {
20         this.storedData = storedData;
21     }
22
23 }
```

## View annotation

- Makes method callable
- Can not modify the contract state
- Do not spend “gas”
- Must return some value
- Returned values are serialized using *toString* method
- Called through API (not reflected as transaction)

```
2 package contracts.examples;
3
4 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.Contract;
5 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Payable;
6 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Required;
7 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.View;
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16     }
17
18     @Payable
19     public void setStoredData(@Required String storedData) {
20         this.storedData = storedData;
21     }
22
23 }
```

## Payable annotation

- Makes method callable
- Can modify the contract state (not mandatory)
- Spent “gas” for each line of code executed
- Not necessarily returns some value
- An special blockchain transaction is made under the hood

```
2 package contracts.examples;
3
4 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.Contract;
5 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Payable;
6 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.Required;
7 import io.nuls.contract.sdk.annotation.View;
8
9 public class SimpleStorage implements Contract {
10
11     private String storedData;
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13     @View
14     public String getStoredData() {
15         return storedData;
16     }
17
18     @Payable
19     public void setStoredData(@Required String storedData) {
20         this.storedData = storedData;
21     }
22
23 }
```

## Method arguments

- Our contract methods can accept some arguments
- All types that we saw before are allowed to be passed as argument
- Can be passed serialized as String

## Required annotation

- Declare some method argument as mandatory

```
public class Faucet extends Owner implements Contract {  
  
    private BigInteger amount;  
    private Set<Address> blacklist = new HashSet<>();  
  
    public Faucet(@Required BigInteger amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
}
```

## Contract constructor

- Optional implementation
- Will be called during contract deployment
- We can provide some arguments to the constructor that will be requested on deployment



```
@Payable
public void getFunds() {
    Msg.sender().transfer(Msg.address().balance());
}
```

```
@Payable
public void registerIntoSpace(@Required Address spaceAddress) {
    String[][] args = new String[][] {{Msg.address().toString()}};
    spaceAddress.call("registerProvider", "", args, BigInteger.ZERO);
    advertisementSpaces.add(spaceAddress);
}
```

## Address class

- Represents an account of the network
- It can be an smart contract address too
- Allow us to handle account operations:
  - *transfer* - tokens to the account
  - *call* - external contracts methods
  - *balance* - checks account balance

```
class Owner {  
    protected Address owner;  
  
    Owner() {  
        owner = Msg.sender();  
    }  
  
    protected boolean isOwner() {  
        return Msg.sender().equals(owner);  
    }  
  
    protected void requireOwner() {  
        require(isOwner(), "Sender is not owner");  
    }  
}
```

```
@Payable  
public void topUp() {  
    require(Msg.value().compareTo(BigInteger.ZERO) > 0);  
    require(Msg.address().balance().compareTo(BigInteger.ZERO) == 0);  
}
```

## Msg class

- Contains information about the call context:
  - *Sender* - The address of the account or contract that is calling the method
  - *Address* - The address of the current contract being called
  - *Value* - The amount of NULS sent to the contract with the call
  - *GasLeft* - The amount of gas spent till this line
  - *GasPrice* - The gas price set for this call

## Utils class

– Static helper class for different purposes:

- *require / revert* - To throw an exception and abort the call under some conditions
- *emit* - To trigger an event
- *sha3* - Used for hashing
- *verifySignatureData* – To verify ECDSA signatures
- *getRandomSeed / pseudoRandom* - To produce random numbers using NULS random number solution

```
class Owner {  
    protected Address owner;  
  
    Owner() {  
        owner = Msg.sender();  
    }  
  
    protected boolean isOwner() {  
        return Msg.sender().equals(owner);  
    }  
  
    protected void requireOwner() {  
        require(isOwner(), "Sender is not owner");  
    }  
}
```

```
long numTickets = ticketMap.size();  
  
BigInteger seed = getRandomSeed(Block.newestBlockHeader().getHeight(), 20);  
  
long winnerIndex = (long) (pseudoRandom(seed.longValue()) * numTickets) + 1;
```

## Block & BlockHeader classes

```
private void updateStatus(Lottery lottery) {  
    if (lottery.getStartTime() <= Block.timestamp()) {  
        lottery.setStatus(LotteryStatus.OPEN);  
    }  
    if (lottery.getEndTime() <= Block.timestamp()) {  
        lottery.setStatus(LotteryStatus.CLOSED);  
    }  
}
```

```
long numTickets = ticketMap.size();  
BigInteger seed = getRandomSeed(Block.newestBlockHeader().getHeight(), 20);  
long winnerIndex = (long) (pseudoRandom(seed.longValue()) * numTickets) + 1;
```

- Each payable transactions are stored in NULS blockchain as a transaction
- This classes give us information about the block where the “call contract” transaction will be included:
  - *timestamp*
  - *hash / number*
  - *coinbase* - The block miner reward address
  - *PackerAddress* - The block miner address
  - *txCount*

## Calling external contracts

- We will use ***call*** or ***callWithReturnValue*** methods of ***Address*** class to achieve this.
- Returned values are casted to **String**, so we will need a parsing helper
- We must provide as arguments:
  - Method name to be called
  - Description of the method (optional)
  - A ***String[][]*** of serialized args to be passed in the call
  - A ***BigInteger*** with an amount of NULS to be transferred with the call

```
@Payable
public void registerIntoSpace(@Required Address spaceAddress) {

    String[][] args = new String[][] {{Msg.address().toString()}};
    spaceAddress.call("registerProvider", "", args, BigInteger.ZERO);

    advertisementSpaces.add(spaceAddress);
}
```

```
for (Address provider : advertisementProviders) {

    String returnedValue = provider.callWithReturnValue("viewAds", "", null, BigInteger.ZERO);

    try {

        List<Advertisement> adsFromProvider = Advertisement.listFromString(returnedValue, provider);
        ads.addAll(adsFromProvider);

    } catch (Exception ignored) { }

}
```

## Contract Events

- Should implement Event interface
- Used to emit data off-chain in an async way
- Triggered by calling Utils.emit()
- Common use case: Oracles

```
public class LotteryWinnerEvent implements Event {  
  
    private Long lotteryId;  
    private Long ticketId;  
    private Ticket ticket;  
  
    public LotteryWinnerEvent(Long lotteryId, Long ticketId, Ticket ticket) {  
        this.lotteryId = lotteryId;  
        this.ticketId = ticketId;  
        this.ticket = ticket;  
    }  
}
```

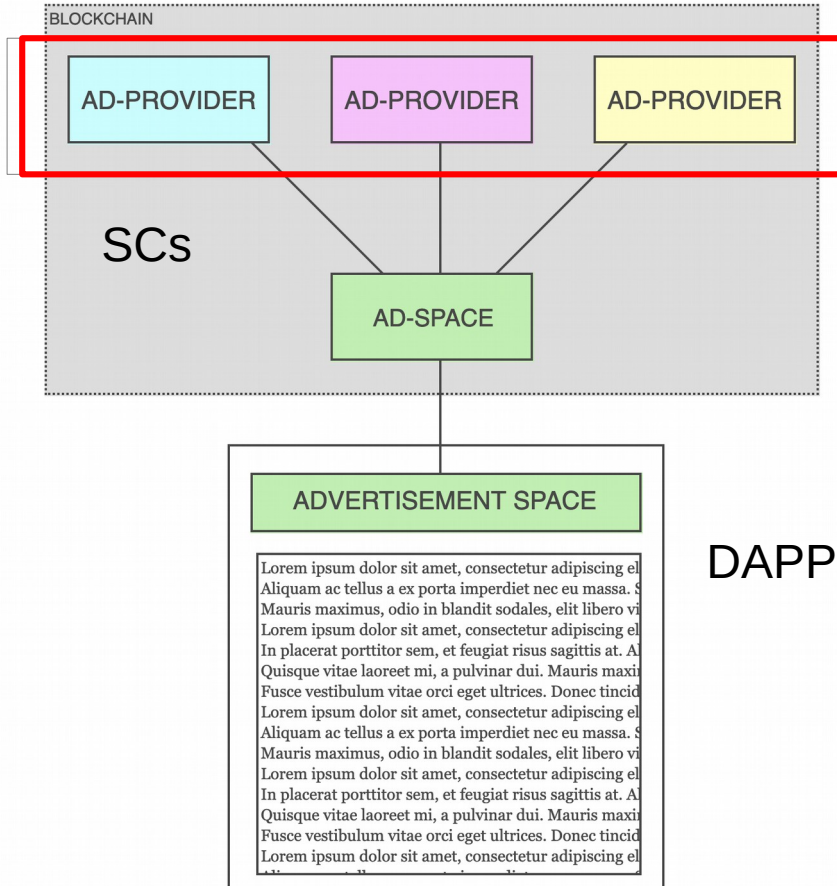
```
private void setWinnerTicket(Lottery lottery, Ticket ticket, int prize, BigInteger amount) {  
  
    ticket.getOwner().transfer(amount);  
    this.decreasePot(lottery, amount);  
    ticket.setPrize(prize);  
    ticket.setPrizeAmount(amount);  
  
    emit(new LotteryWinnerEvent(lottery.getId(), ticket.getId(), ticket));  
}
```






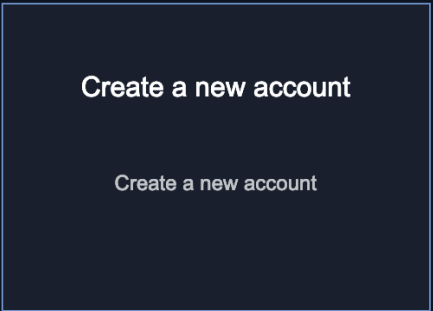


## Time to build our contract

- Advertising provider example

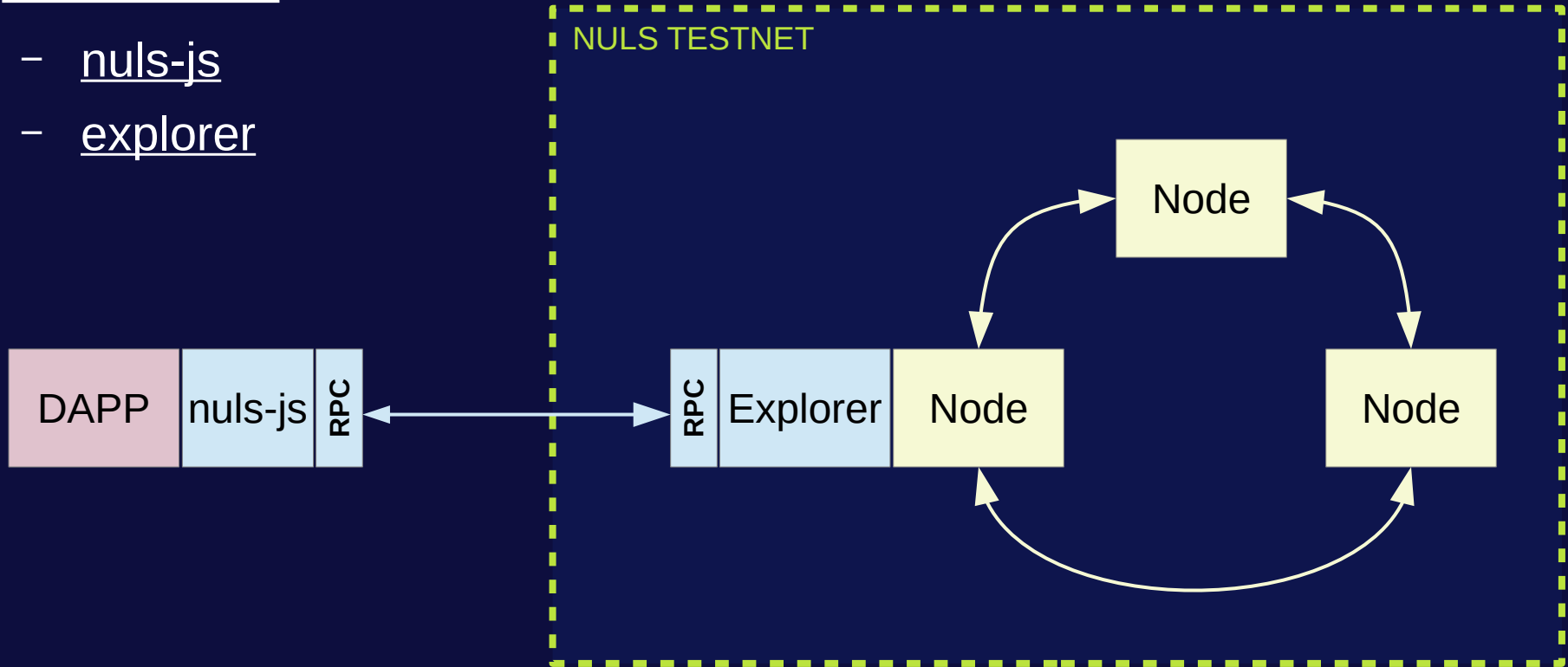


## Before start

- Download advertisement example repository from github:
  - git clone <https://github.com/amalcaraz/nuls-advertising-dapp-example.git>
- Open project “*advertising-provider-smartcontract*” on IntelliJ
- Install IDEA NULS plugin:
  - Preferences > Plugins > Install plugin from disk > NULS\_IDEA\_plugin.zip
- Create a new account in NULS Wallet
  - Go to <http://wallet.nuls.services> >  Wallet >  >  > 
  - Ask some testnet tokens in  
<http://testnet.wallet.nuls.io/#!/testNetNULS/testNetNULS>  
(ip error? --> try to do it from your 4G connection)

## What else?

- nuls-js
- explorer





**Thank you!**

