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todo

手动部署OpenZeppelin可升级合约

首发：<https://learnblockchain.cn/article/2758>

手动部署可升级做更好的理解部署过程、原理，主要原因是本人对前端工具使用不熟。以下只是本人学习时的操作记录，仅分享。使用remix部署。

首次部署

需要部署三个合约，分别是逻辑合约，ProxyAdmin，TransparentUpgradeProxy。逻辑合约就是我们自己的业务合约，需要满足OpenZeppelin可升级合约的条件。以下业务合约以Params合约为例进行说明。

业务合约Params

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

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "8openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/utils/Initializable.sol";
import "8openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/access/OwnableUpgradeable.sol";

contract Params is Initializable,OwnableUpgradeable {
    function initialize()public initializer{
        __Context_init_unchained();
        __Ownable_init_unchained();
    }
    mapping(string => uint256) private uint256Params;

    event Uint256ParamSetted(string indexed _key,uint256 _value);

    function SetUint256Param(string memory _key,uint256 _value) external onlyOwner{
        uint256Params[_key] = _value;
        emit Uint256ParamSetted(_key,_value);
    }

    function GetUint256Param(string memory _key)public view returns(uint256){
        return uint256Params[_key];
    }
}
```

部署后地址为：0xe2899bddfD890e320e643044c6b95B9B0b84157A，先不进行初始化（initialize，本方法对应的code为 0x8129fclc）

ProxyAdmin 管理合约

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

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "8openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/transparent/TransparentUpgradeableProxy.sol";
import "8openzeppelin/contracts/access/Ownable.sol";

/**
 * @dev This is an auxiliary contract meant to be assigned as the admin of a
 * (TransparentUpgradeableProxy). For an
 * explanation of why you would want to use this see the documentation for
 * (TransparentUpgradeableProxy).
 */
contract ProxyAdmin is Ownable {
    /**
     * @dev Returns the current implementation of 'proxy'.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - This contract must be the admin of 'proxy'.
     */
    function getProxyImplementation(TransparentUpgradeableProxy proxy) public view
    virtual returns (address) {
        // We need to manually run the static call since the getter cannot be flagged
        as view
        // bytes4(keccak256("implementation()")) == 0x5c60dab1b
        (bool success, bytes memory returndata) =
        address(proxy).staticcall(hex"5c60dab1b");
        require(success);
        return abi.decode(returndata, (address));
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the current admin of 'proxy'.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - This contract must be the admin of 'proxy'.
     */
    function getProxyAdmin(TransparentUpgradeableProxy proxy) public view virtual
    returns (address) {
        // We need to manually run the static call since the getter cannot be flagged
        as view
        // bytes4(keccak256("admin()")) == 0xf851a440
        (bool success, bytes memory returndata) =
        address(proxy).staticcall(hex"f851a440");
        require(success);
        return abi.decode(returndata, (address));
    }

    /**
     * @dev Changes the admin of 'proxy' to 'newAdmin'.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - This contract must be the current admin of 'proxy'.
     */
    function changeProxyAdmin(TransparentUpgradeableProxy proxy, address newAdmin)
    public virtual onlyOwner {
        proxy.changeAdmin(newAdmin);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Upgrades 'proxy' to 'implementation'. See (TransparentUpgradeableProxy-
    upgradeTo).
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - This contract must be the admin of 'proxy'.
     */
    function upgrade(TransparentUpgradeableProxy proxy, address implementation) public
    virtual onlyOwner {
        proxy.upgradeTo(implementation);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Upgrades 'proxy' to 'implementation' and calls a function on the new
    implementation. See
     * (TransparentUpgradeableProxy-upgradeToAndCall).
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - This contract must be the admin of 'proxy'.
     */
    function upgradeAndCall(
        TransparentUpgradeableProxy proxy,
        address implementation,
        bytes memory data
    ) public payable virtual onlyOwner {
        proxy.upgradeToAndCall{value: msg.value}(implementation, data);
    }
}
```

部署后地址为：0x1c913472A44538ce62453BEBd9Aa907C662b4bD

TransparentUpgradeableProxy 代理合约，DAPP直接交互的合约地址

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

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "8openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/ERC1967/ERC1967Proxy.sol";

/**
 * @dev This contract implements a proxy that is upgradeable by an admin.
 *
 * * To avoid https://medium.com/nomic-labs-blog/malicious-backdoors-in-ethereum-proxies-62039a33f387 (proxy selector clashing), which can potentially be used in an attack, this contract uses the
 * https://blog.openzeppelin.com/the-transparent-proxy-pattern/[transparent proxy pattern]. This pattern implies two
 * things that go hand in hand:
 *
 * 1. If any account other than the admin calls the proxy, the call will be forwarded to the implementation, even if it
 * that call matches one of the admin functions exposed by the proxy itself.
 * 2. If the admin calls the proxy, it can access the admin functions, but its calls
 * will never be forwarded to the
 * implementation. If the admin tries to call a function on the implementation it will
 * fail with an error that says
 * "admin cannot fallback to proxy target".
 *
 * These properties mean that the admin account can only be used for admin actions like
 * upgrading the proxy or changing
 * the admin, so it's best if it's a dedicated account that is not used for anything
 * else. This will avoid headaches due
 * to sudden errors when trying to call a function from the proxy implementation.
 *
 * Our recommendation is for the dedicated account to be an instance of the
 * (ProxyAdmin) contract. If set up this way:
 *
 * * you should think of the 'ProxyAdmin' instance as the real administrative interface
 * of your proxy.
 */
contract TransparentUpgradeableProxy is ERC1967Proxy {
    /**
     * @dev Initializes an upgradeable proxy managed by '_admin', backed by the
    implementation at '_logic', and
     * optionally initialized with '_data' as explained in (ERC1967Proxy-constructor).
     */
    constructor(
        address _logic,
        address admin_,
        bytes memory _data
    ) payable ERC1967Proxy(_logic, _data) {
        assert(admin_ != address(0));
        bytes32(uint256(keccak256("eip1967.proxy.admin") ~ 1));
        _changeAdmin(admin_);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Modifier used internally that will delegate the call to the implementation
    unless the sender is the admin.
     */
    modifier ifAdmin() {
        if (msg.sender == _getAdmin()) {
            _;
        } else {
            _fallback();
        }
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the current admin.
     *
     * NOTE: Only the admin can call this function. See (ProxyAdmin-getProxyAdmin).
     *
     * TIP: To get this value clients can read directly from the storage slot shown
    below (specified by EIP1967) using the
     * https://eth.wiki/json-rpc/API#eth_getStorageAt[eth_getStorageAt] RPC call.
     * "0xb53127684a668b3173ae13b9f8a6016e243e63be6ee1178da617850d5d6103"
     */
    function admin() external ifAdmin returns (address admin_) {
        admin_ = _getAdmin();
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the current implementation.
     *
     * NOTE: Only the admin can call this function. See (ProxyAdmin-
    getProxyImplementation).
     *
     * TIP: To get this value clients can read directly from the storage slot shown
    below (specified by EIP1967) using the
     * https://eth.wiki/json-rpc/API#eth_getStorageAt[eth_getStorageAt] RPC call.
     * "0x360894a13ba210667c828492db98dca3e2076cc3735a920a3ca505d382bbc"
     */
    function implementation() external ifAdmin returns (address implementation_) {
        implementation_ = _implementation();
    }

    /**
     * @dev Changes the admin of the proxy.
     *
     * Emits an (AdminChanged) event.
     *
     * NOTE: Only the admin can call this function. See (ProxyAdmin-
    changeProxyAdmin).
     */
    function changeAdmin(address newAdmin) external virtual ifAdmin {
        _changeAdmin(newAdmin);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Upgrade the implementation of the proxy.
     *
     * NOTE: Only the admin can call this function. See (ProxyAdmin-upgrade).
     */
    function upgradeTo(address newImplementation) external ifAdmin {
        _upgradeToAndCall(newImplementation, bytes(""), false);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Upgrade the implementation of the proxy, and then call a function from the
    new
    implementation as specified
     * by 'data', which should be an encoded function call. This is useful to
    initialize
    new storage variables in the
     * proxied contract.
     *
     * NOTE: Only the admin can call this function. See (ProxyAdmin-upgradeAndCall).
     */
    function upgradeToAndCall(address newImplementation, bytes calldata data) external
    payable ifAdmin {
        _upgradeToAndCall(newImplementation, data, true);
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the current admin.
     */
    function _admin() internal view virtual returns (address) {
        return _getAdmin();
    }

    /**
     * @dev Makes sure the admin cannot access the fallback function. See (Proxy-
    _beforeFallback).
     */
    function _beforeFallback() internal view virtual override {
        require(msg.sender != _getAdmin(), "TransparentUpgradeableProxy: admin cannot
        fallback to proxy target");
        super._beforeFallback();
    }
}
```

部署需要参数，如下：

- LOGIC:逻辑合约地址，这里为 0xe2899bddfD690e320e643044c6b95B9B0b84157A
- ADMIN_: 逻辑合约地址，这里为 0x1c913472A44538ce62453BEBd9Aa907C662b4bD
- DATA_: 逻辑合约初始化方法调用数据，这里为 0x8129fclc（只调用initialize方法，initialize方法没有参，如果有参数也是支持的）

部署后地址为：0x3f8dddb876c7dBE3323723500e83E202A7C96CC

以上，可升级合约部署完毕，DAPP可以调用 0x3f8dddb876c7dBE3323723500e83E202A7C96CC 访问Params合约。

测试用例：调用SetUint256Param，设置_key=K_VALUE=1，并通过GetUint256Param进行验证。

合约升级

修改Params合约，并部署

```
function GetUint256Param(string memory _key)public view returns(uint256){
    uint256 v = uint256Params[_key];
    return v+1;
}
```

直接部署Params合约，部署后地址为：0x406AB5033423Dcb6391Ac9eEEad73294FA82Cfbc

调用ProxyAdmin进行升级

ProxyAdmin提供两个方法进行升级

- upgrade，需要传入proxy地址，新的逻辑实现地址
- upgradeAndCall，需要传入roxy地址，新的逻辑实现地址，初始化调用数据

本例中，由于数据是保存在代理合约中，这份数据已经初始化过了，不需要再初始化，所以调用upgrade方法即可，参数如下：

- proxy:0x3f8dddb876c7dBE3323723500e83E202A7C96CC
- implementation:0x406AB5033423Dcb6391Ac9eEEad73294FA82Cfbc

至此，合约升级完毕，调用GetUint256Param方法进行验证，获得_key=K的value为2，合约升级成功。

注意事项

- 可升级合约的存储不能乱，即：只能新增存储项，不能修改顺序
- 没有构造函数，使用initialize替代
- 继承的父合约也需要能满足升级，本例中的Ownable采用OwnableUpgradeable支持升级
- 可使用OpenZeppelin插件验证合约是否为可升级合约，以及升级时是否有冲突

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IOOut := memory.NewWriter()
这个底怎么引的

---唐奋

3. Re mod_conference ESL控制—（原理）

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