Smart Contract Engineering

1-Motivation

2-Understand what features are needed for the contract / what the competition does

3-Understand the available ledgers for deploying the smart contract

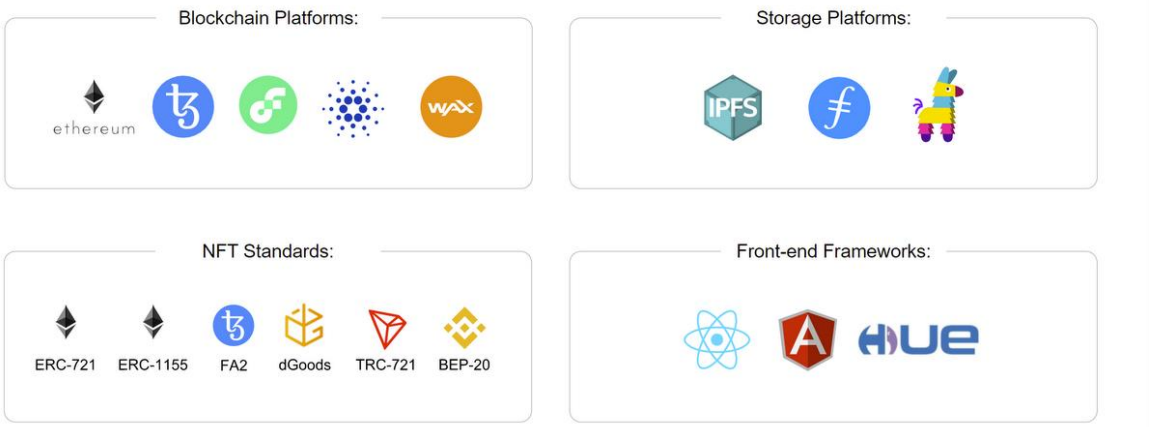
4-What is the easiest way for deploying a smart contract depending on the use-case

5-Background

6-Smart Contracts improve traditional processes

7-Complexity unlimited for vetted smart contracts

A Brief Overview



There are many possible ledgers that allow the deployment of Smart Contracts. The different Blockchain Platforms differ in security, scalability, and design.

While Ethereum is the biggest elephant in the room, its high gas fees for writing transactions into the immutable ledger made it unattractive for buyers and sellers to deploy their NFTs there.

This is why we have seen a huge competition for networks where you can deploy your Smart Contracts with fewer gas fees. This can be either Layer 2 scaling solutions of Ethereum or completely different chains.

NFTs are recording ownership of something.

RSK Iota WAX

Ethereum Metis

Solana Tezos

Polygon Moonriver

Avalanche Immutable X

Harmony Binance Smart Chain

Flow TRON

NFT standards for interoperability

-ERC20: Fungible Token

-ERC721: Non-Fungible Token:

The ERC721 standard maps the Token ID to one owner's address!

Drawbacks of the ERC721 is that for each collection a new contract has to be deployed

-ERC1055:

Standard interface for managing multiple contract types

Batch transfer of multiple token