



# 以太坊源码解析 - Account

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01 预备知识

02/ Keystore

03/ ABI



# **Key/Address**

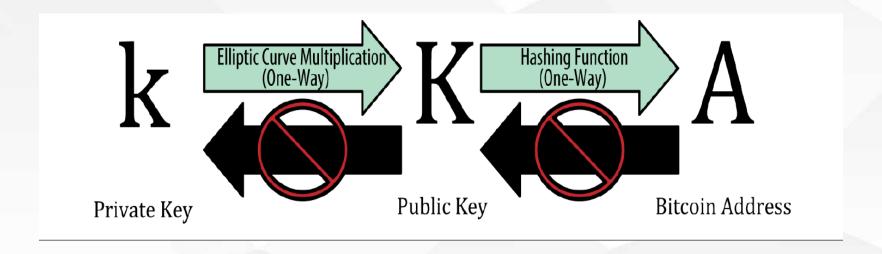












### 范围

[1, n-1]  $n = 1.158 * 10^77$ 

#### 注意

不要自己生成私钥。要使用cryptographically secure pseudo-random number generator (CSPRNG)

#### 例子

1E99423A4ED27608A15A2616A2B0E9E52CED330AC530EDCC32C8FFC6A526AEDD



# >>> 公钥(Public Key)

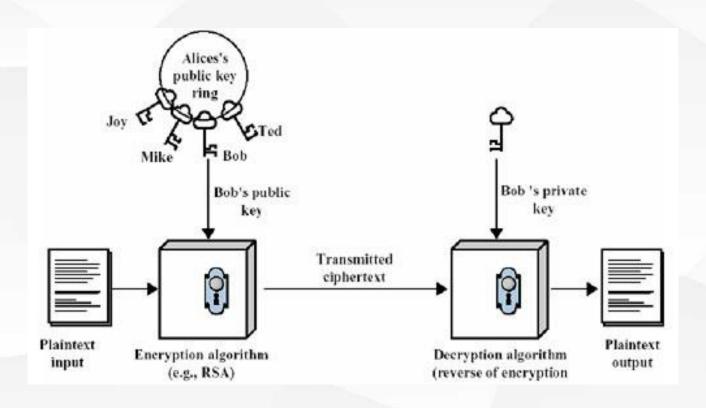
Bitcoin uses a specific elliptic curve and set of mathematical constants, as defined in a standard called secp256k1, established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The secp256k1 curve is defined by the following function, which produces an elliptic curve:

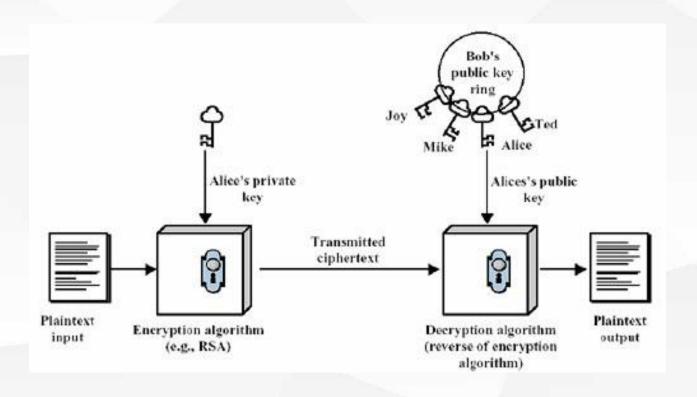
$$y^2 = x^3 + 7 \text{ over } p$$
  
or  
 $y^2 \mod p = x^3 + 7 \mod p$ 

*p*: prime number











#### 公式

A = RIPEMD160 (SHA256(K))

长度 160bit = 20 Byte

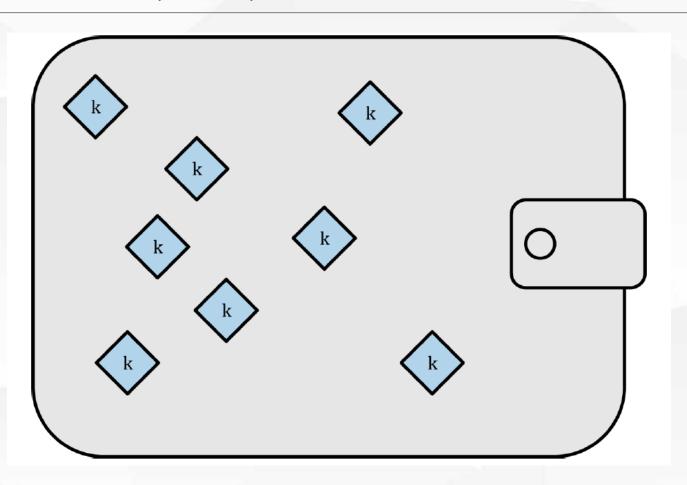
#### 例子

1J7mdg5rbQyUHENYdx39WVWK7fsLpEoXZy

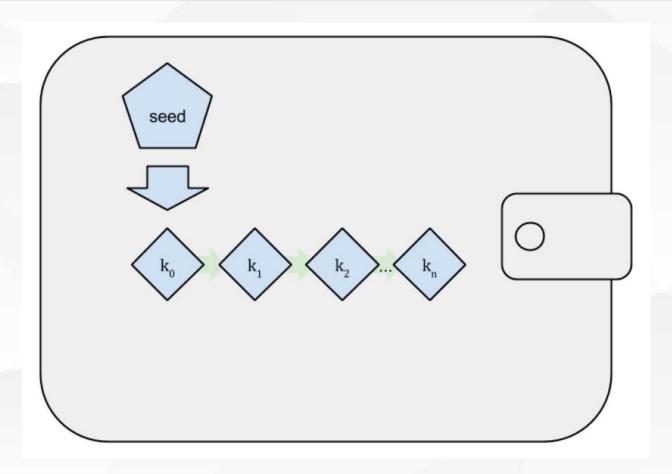
使用地址来接收和发送资金,地址采用Base58Check编码

BIP-38 proposes a common standard for encrypting private keys with a passphrase and encoding them with Base58Check so that they can be stored securely on backup media, transported securely between wallets, or kept in any other conditions where the key might be exposed.

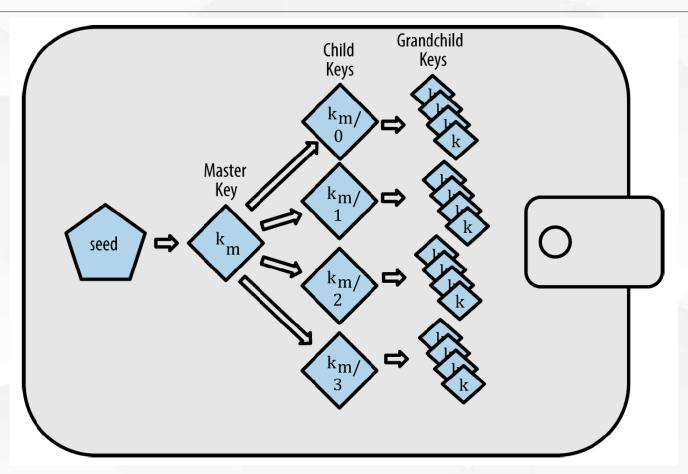














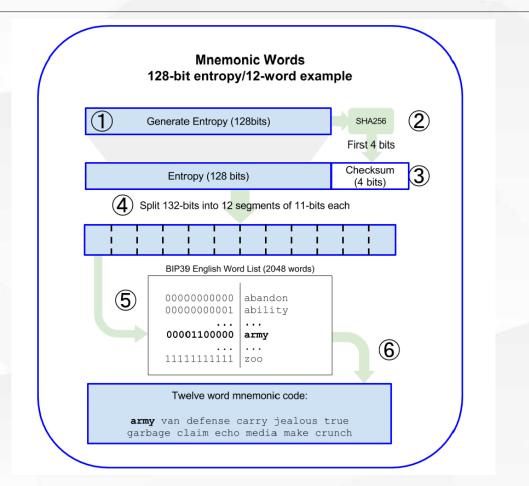
0C1E24E5917779D297E14D45F14E1A1A

army van defense carry jealous true garbage claim echo media make crunch

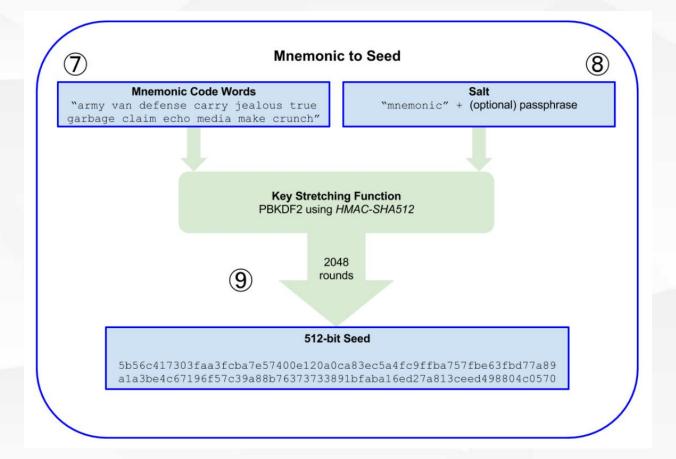
#### Wallet Best Practice

- Mnemonic code words, based on BIP-39
- HD wallets, based on BIP-32
- Multipurpose HD wallet structure, based on BIP-43
- Multicurrency and multiaccount wallets, based on BIP-44









02





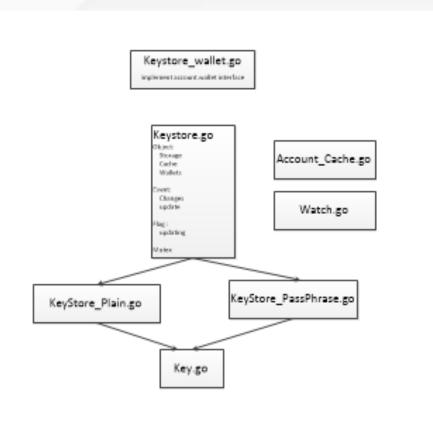






KeyStore







文件名	主要功能	备注
Key.go	所有Key的读入,输出	
Keystore_plain.go	无加密的Keystore	
Keystore_passphrase.go	以PassPhrase加密的Keystore	
KeyStore.go	KeyStore Interface storage keyStore cache *accountCache wallets []accounts.Wallet	Generic
KeyStore_wallet.go	Keystore的Wrapper	Wrapper
Account_Cache.go	KeyStore文件内容Cache管理	Helper
Watcher.go	用来监视Keystore目录下文件的变 化	Helper



```
"address": "22e776db03d422ecf42cf54bff93a2babdd59871",
"crypto":{
  "cipher": "aes-128ctr",
  "ciphertext": "d65b36646477256cc1c37a4e2e569ced59277e4bfda26748ae608325efbdf600",
  "cipherparams":{
     "iv":"48e74ea69dc0a3edbb584f9bbf38d11f"
  "kdf":"scrypt",
  "kdfparams":{
      "dklen":32,
      "n":262144,
      "p":1,
      "r":8,
      "salt":"c61cc7ffff2033d4487199fcf3b359c31b229657194a383eb1cf5e83ba3bc4f8"
   "mac":"2458b177808c349a5ba3b799aefd904b8f064477af3fe234d17396e1b2ba0a90"
"id":"318f90d1-8669-4fb1-9f69-2728e393f403",
"version":3
```

03



ABI (Application Binary Interface)



When using the JavaScript dapp API, calling a contract via an abstraction layer such as the eth.contract() function will send back an object with all the functions that contract can run when called in JavaScript. To standardize this introspective functionality, the Ethereum protocol comes with something called the application binary interface, otherwise known as the Contract ABI. The ABI behaves like an API, creating a standard syntax for contracts to be called by applications. The ABI dictates that the contract will send back an array that delineates the proper call signature and the available contract functions.

-- https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/Ethereum-Contract-ABI#functions





The first four bytes of the call data for a function call specifies the function to be called. It is the first (left, high-order in big-endian) four bytes of the Keccak (SHA-3) hash of the signature of the function.





#### >>> Function Selector

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.16;
contract Foo {
     function bar(bytes3[2]) public pure {}
     function baz(uint32 x, bool y) public pure returns (bool r) { r = x > 32 \mid | y;  }
     function sam(bytes, bool, uint[]) public pure {}
如果以参数69 and true 调用 baz(), 我们会传送 68 bytes:
```

值(Value) 详细(Detail) 0xcdcd77c0 the Method ID This is derived as the first 4 bytes of the Keccak hash of the ASCII form of the signature baz(uint32,bool) the first parameter, a uint32 value 69 padded to 32 000000000000000000045 bytes the second parameter - boolean true, padded to 32 0000000000000000000001 bytes



### >>> Function Selector – Dynamic Type

A call to a function with the signature f(uint,uint32[],bytes10,bytes) with values (0x123, [0x456, 0x789], "1234567890", "Hello, world!")

#### 编码结果:



### >>> Sample Contract

```
源代码
// c1.sol
pragma solidity ^0.4.11;
contract C {
   uint256 a;
   function C() {
      a = 1;
```

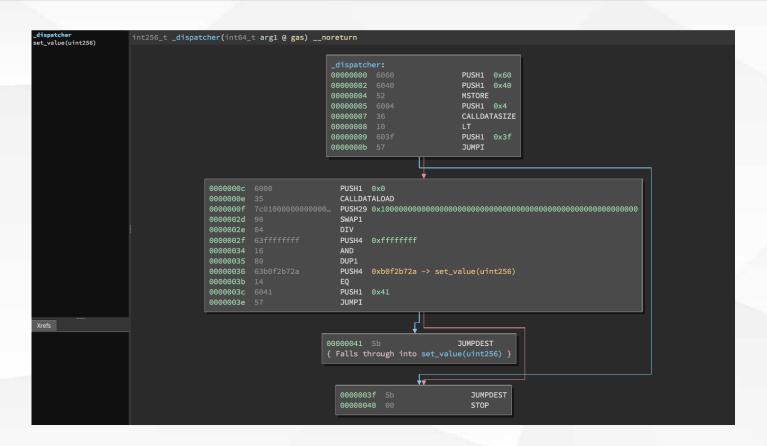
#### 二进制代码

60606040523415600e57600080fd5b5b60016000819055505b5b60368060266000396000f30 060606040525b600080fd00a165627a7a72305820af3193f6fd31031a0e0d2de1ad2c27352b1 ce081b4f3c92b5650ca4dd542bb770029

# >>> 汇编代码

```
tag_2:
// 60 01
0x1
// 60 00
0x0
// 81
dup2
// 90
swap1
// 55
sstore
// 50
pop
```







Event.go: 生成Event Signature

Method.go: 合约Method相关

Numbers.go: 各种类型数的操作: Pack...

Type.go: geth专有的Type处理

Helper

Reflect.go: Reflection 功能

Packing.go: 压缩功能

Abi.go:接口功能

## >>> Type Definition

Backend.go: 各种Interface定义

Auth.go: 给交易签名

Base.go: 调用合约里的方法

Bind.go: 将Solidity Contract语言Bind到不同的语言

Util.go: WaitforMined, WaitforDeployed





#### ABI

http://eth.guide/#resources-abi

https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/Ethereum-Contract-ABI#functions

#### Solidity

https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/develop/abi-spec.html#abi-json





# 谢谢聆听

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