

Lecture 17 - Solidity Language

Class

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.4.22 <0.9.0;

contract PayFor {
```

or with inheritance

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.4.22 <0.9.0;

import "./Ownable.sol";

contract PayFor is Ownable {
```

For passing parameters to constructor:

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.6.0 <0.8.0;

contract Parent {
    public string aName;
    private uint256 aNumber;

    constructor(uint256 _importantNumber, string _name) public {
        aNumber = _importantNumber;
        aName = _name;
    }
}
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.6.0 <0.8.0;

contract ParentTwo {
    private uint256 aNumber;

    constructor(uint256 _importantNumber) public {
        aNumber = _importantNumber;
    }
}
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.6.0 <0.8.0;

import "./Parent.sol";
import "./ParentTwo.sol";
```

```
contract Child is Parent, ParentTwo {
```

```

contract Child is Parent, ParentTwo {

    constructor(uint256 valToParent) Parent(valToParent,"constantToParent"), ParentTwo(valToParent) public {
        // Child construction code goes here
    }
}

```

With the corresponding tests code (in JavaScript)

```

...
    beforeEach(async () => {
        child = await Child.new(1234);
    });
...

```

Let's take a look at Ownable:

```

1: pragma solidity >=0.5.2;
2: // pragma solidity ^0.5.2;
3:
4: /**
5:  * @title Ownable
6:  * @dev The Ownable contract has an owner address, and provides basic authorization control
7:  * functions, this simplifies the implementation of "user permissions".
8:  */
9: contract Ownable {
10:     address private _owner;
11:
12:     event OwnershipTransferred(address indexed previousOwner, address indexed newOwner);
13:
14:     /**
15:      * @dev The Ownable constructor sets the original `owner` of the contract to the sender
16:      * account.
17:      */
18:     constructor () internal {
19:         _owner = msg.sender;
20:         emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), _owner);
21:     }
22:
23:     /**
24:      * @return the address of the owner.
25:      */
26:     function owner() public view returns (address) {
27:         return _owner;
28:     }
29:
30:     /**
31:      * @dev Throws if called by any account other than the owner.
32:      */
33:     modifier onlyOwner() {
34:         require(isOwner());
35:         _;
36:     }
37:
38:     /**
39:      * @return true if `msg.sender` is the owner of the contract.
40:      */
41:     function isOwner() public view returns (bool) {
42:         return msg.sender == _owner;
43:     }
44:

```

```

45:    /**
46:     * @dev Allows the current owner to relinquish control of the contract.
47:     * It will not be possible to call the functions with the `onlyOwner`
48:     * modifier anymore.
49:     * @notice Renouncing ownership will leave the contract without an owner,
50:     * thereby removing any functionality that is only available to the owner.
51:     */
52:    function renounceOwnership() public onlyOwner {
53:        emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
54:        _owner = address(0);
55:    }
56:
57:    /**
58:     * @dev Allows the current owner to transfer control of the contract to a newOwner.
59:     * @param newOwner The address to transfer ownership to.
60:     */
61:    function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public onlyOwner {
62:        _transferOwnership(newOwner);
63:    }
64:
65:    /**
66:     * @dev Transfers control of the contract to a newOwner.
67:     * @param newOwner The address to transfer ownership to.
68:     */
69:    function _transferOwnership(address newOwner) internal {
70:        require(newOwner != address(0));
71:        emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, newOwner);
72:        _owner = newOwner;
73:    }
74: }

```

And now how it is used:

```

1: // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2: pragma solidity >=0.4.22 <0.9.0;
3:
4: import "./Ownable.sol";
5:
6: contract PayFor is Ownable {
7:
8:     struct productPriceStruct {
9:         uint256 price;
10:        bool isValue;
11:    }
12:    struct paymentsStruct {
13:        address listOfPaidBy;
14:        uint256 listOfPayments;
15:        uint256 payFor;
16:    }
17:
18:    event ReceivedFunds(address sender, uint256 value, uint256 application, uint256 loc);
19:    event Withdrawn(address to, uint256 amount);
20:    event SetProductPrice ( uint256 product, uint256 minPrice );
21:    event LogDepositReceived(address sender);
22:
23:    paymentsStruct[] private paymentsFor;
24:    mapping (uint256 => productPriceStruct) internal productMinPrice;
25:    uint256[] private listOfSKU;
26:    uint public balance;
27:
28:    constructor() Ownable() public {
29:    }
30:

```

```
31:    /**
32:     * @dev set the minimum price for a product.  Emit SetProductPrice when a price is set.
33:     */
34:    function setProductPrice(uint256 SKU, uint256 minPrice) public onlyOwner {
35:        productMinPrice[SKU] = productPriceStruct ( minPrice, true );
36:        listOfSKU.push(SKU);
37:        emit SetProductPrice ( SKU, minPrice );
38:    }
39:
40:    /**
41:     * @return true for funds received.  Emit a ReceivedFunds event.
42:     */
43:    function receiveFunds(uint256 forProduct) public payable returns(bool) {
44:        // Check that product is valid
45:        require(productMinPrice[forProduct].isValue, 'Invalid product');
46:        // Validate that the sender has payed for the prouct.
47:        require(productMinPrice[forProduct].price <= msg.value, 'Insufficient funds for product');
48:
49:        balance += msg.value;
50:        uint256 pos;
51:        pos = paymentsFor.length;
52:        paymentsFor.push ( paymentsStruct ( msg.sender, msg.value, forProduct ) );
53:        emit ReceivedFunds(msg.sender, msg.value, forProduct, pos);
54:        return true;
55:    }
56:
57:    /**
58:     * @return the number of paymetns.
59:     */
60:    function getNPayments() public onlyOwner view returns(uint256) {
61:        return ( paymentsFor.length );
62:    }
63:
64:    /**
65:     * @return the address that payeed with the payment amount and what was payed for.
66:     */
67:    function getPaymentInfo(uint256 n) public onlyOwner view returns(address, uint256, uint256) {
68:        require(n >= 0 && n < paymentsFor.length, 'Invalid entry');
69:        return ( paymentsFor[n].listOfPayedBy, paymentsFor[n].listOfPayments, paymentsFor[n].payFor );
70:    }
71:
72:    /**
73:     * @return the number of Products (SKUs).
74:     */
75:    function getNSKU() public view returns(uint256) {
76:        return ( listOfSKU.length );
77:    }
78:
79:    /**
80:     * @return the price for the nth SKU and its product number.
81:     */
82:    function getSKUInfo(uint256 n) public view returns(uint256, uint256) {
83:        require(n >= 0 && n < listOfSKU.length, 'Invalid entry');
84:        uint256 sku = listOfSKU[n];
85:        return ( sku, productMinPrice[sku].price );
86:    }
87:
88:    /**
89:     * @dev widthdraw funds form the contract.
90:     */
91:    function withdraw( uint256 amount ) public onlyOwner returns(bool) {
92:        // require(address(this).balance >= amount, "Insufficient Balance for withdrawl");
93:        require(balance >= amount, "Insufficient Balance for withdrawl");
94:        address to0 = address ( Ownable.owner() );
95:        address payable to = address ( uint160(to0) );
96:        address(to).transfer(amount);
```

```
97:         emit Withdrawn(to, amount);
98:         return true;
99:     }
100:
101:     /**
102:      * @return the amount of funds that can be withdrawn.
103:      */
104:     function getBalanceContract() public view onlyOwner returns(uint256){
105:         // return address(this).balance;
106:         return balance;
107:     }
108:
109:     /**
110:      * @return Catch and save funds for abstrc transfer.
111:      */
112:     function() external payable {
113:         require(msg.data.length == 0);
114:         emit LogDepositReceived(msg.sender);
115:     }
116:
117: }
```