Blockchains & Distributed Ledgers

Lecture 03

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What is a smart contract?

- Computer program
- Contract code is executed by all full nodes
- The outcome of a smart contract is the same for everyone
- Context:
  - Internal storage
  - Transaction context
  - Most recent blocks
- The code of a smart contract cannot change

Contrast: Contracts in a legal setting

“A contract is a legally binding agreement that defines and governs the rights and duties between or among its parties.”

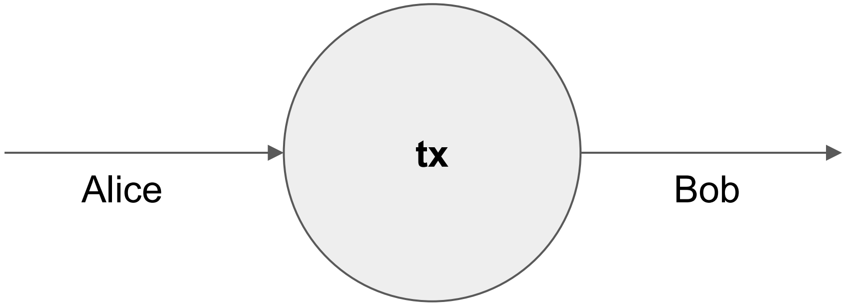
Contrast: Contracts in a legal setting

“A contract is a legally binding agreement that defines and governs the rights and duties between or among its parties.”

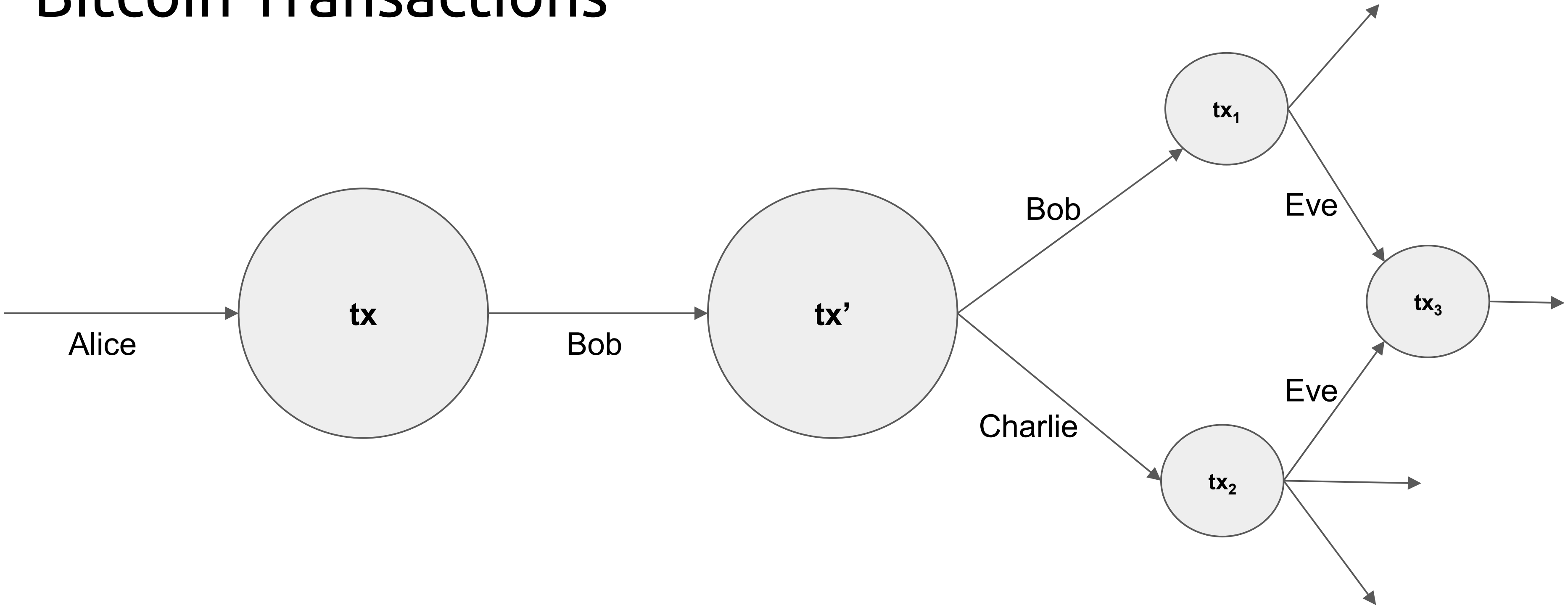
Word of caution: from a legal perspective,
“smart contracts are neither smart nor contracts”

Bitcoin

Bitcoin Transactions



Bitcoin Transactions



Bitcoin programs

- **Transaction:** a transfer of value in the Bitcoin network
- Each transaction consists of the following main fields:
  - **input**: a transaction output from which it spends bitcoins:
    1. previous transaction address
    2. index
    3. ScriptSig
  - **output**: instructions for spending the sent bitcoins:
    1. value: amount of bitcoins to send
    2. ScriptPubKey: instructions on how to spend the sent bitcoins
- To validate a transaction:
  - concatenate ScriptSig of current tx with ScriptPubKey of referenced tx
  - check if it successfully executes

Bitcoin Script

- Stack-based
- Notation: Data in the script is enclosed in <> (<sig>, <pubKey>, etc)
- Opcodes: commands or functions
  - Arithmetic, e.g. OP_ABS, OP_ADD
  - Stack, e.g. OP_DROP, OP_SWAP
  - Flow control, e.g. OP_IF, OP_ELSE
  - Bitwise logic, e.g. OP_EQUAL, OP_EQUALVERIFY
  - Hashing, e.g. OP_SHA1, OP_SHA256
  - (Multiple) Signature Verification, e.g. OP_CHECKSIG, OP_CHECKMULTISIG
  - Locktime, e.g. OP_CHECKLOCKTIMEVERIFY, OP_CHECKSEQUENCEVERIFY

Bitcoin Unspent Transaction Output (UTxO) example

...

Block n

Output:

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
<pubKeyHash1>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

ScriptPubKey

Bitcoin Script example

Block n

Output:

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
<pubKeyHash1>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

ScriptPubKey

Block n+m

Input:

<sig1>
<pubKey1>

ScriptSig

...

Stack	Script	Description
Empty	<sig1> <pubKey1> OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash1> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Add constant values from left to right to the stack until we reach an opcode.
<sig1> <pubKey1>	OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash1> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Duplicate top stack item
<sig1> <pubKey1> <pubKey1>	OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash1> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Hash at the top of the stack
<sig1> <pubKey1> <pub1Hash>	<pubKeyHash1> OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Push the hashvalue to the stack
<sig1><pubKey1> <pub1Hash><pubKeyHash1>	OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG	Check if top two items are equal
<sig1> <pubKey1>	OP_CHECKSIG	Verify the signature.
Empty	TRUE	If stack empty return True, else return False.

Bitcoin’s scripting language limitations

- Lack of Turing-completeness: No loops
- Lack of state: Cannot keep internal state.
- Value-blindness: Cannot control the amount being sent – balance is pushed forward.
- Blockchain-blindness: Cannot access block header values such as nonce, timestamp and previous hash block.

Extending Bitcoin functionality

- Building a protocol on top of Bitcoin:
  - Pros:
    - Take advantage of the underlying network and mining power.
    - Lower development cost
  - Cons:
    - Little flexibility – have to work within Bitcoin’s limitations at the Bitcoin API.

Extending Bitcoin functionality

- Building a protocol on top of Bitcoin:
  - Pros:
    - Take advantage of the underlying network and mining power.
    - Lower development cost
  - Cons:
    - Little flexibility – have to work within Bitcoin’s limitations at the Bitcoin API.
- Build an independent network:
  - Pros:
    - Easy to add and extend new opcodes.
    - Flexibility.
  - Cons:
    - Need to attract miners / maintainers to sustain the network.
    - Higher development cost.

Ethereum

Same principles as Bitcoin

- **A peer-to-peer network:** connects the participants
- **Sybil resistance**: Proof-of-Stake (former Proof-of-Work)
- **A digital currency:** ether
- **A global ledger**: the blockchain
  - Addresses: key pair
  - Wallets
  - Transactions: digital signatures
  - Blocks

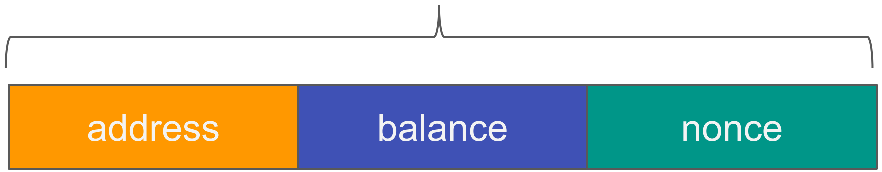
Ethereum: A universal Replicated State Machine

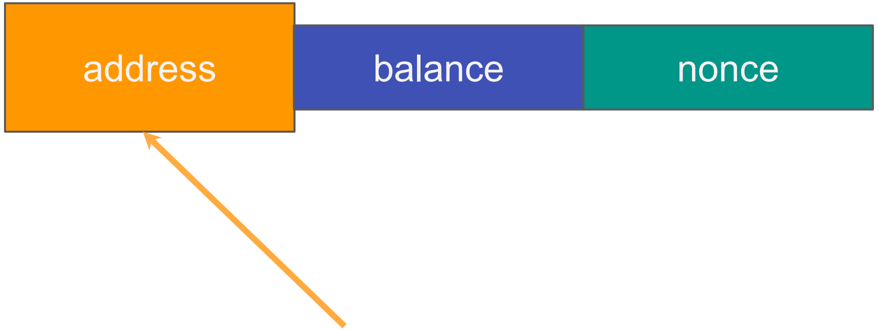
- Transaction-based deterministic state machine
  - Global state (singleton)
  - A virtual machine that applies changes to global state
- A global decentralized computing infrastructure
- Anyone can create their own state transition functions
- Stack-based bytecode language
- Turing-completeness
- Smart contracts
- Decentralized applications (Dapps)

Ethereum accounts

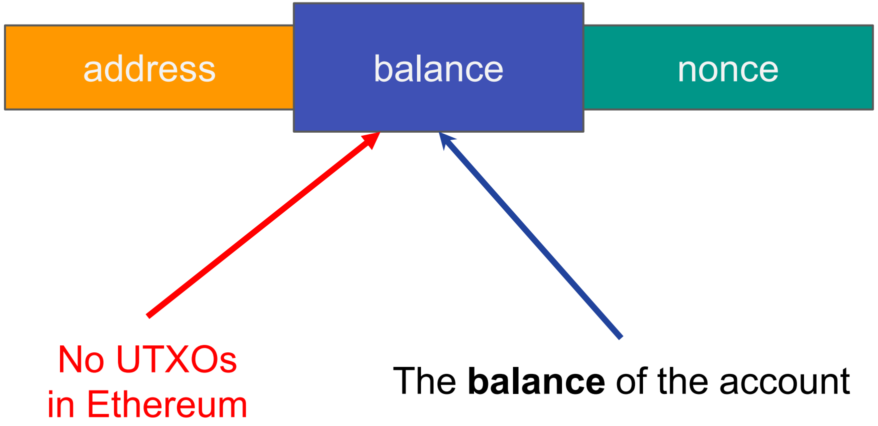
- Global state of Ethereum: **accounts**
- They **interact** to each other **through transactions** (or messages)
- A **state** and a 20-byte **address** (160-bit identifier) associated with each account

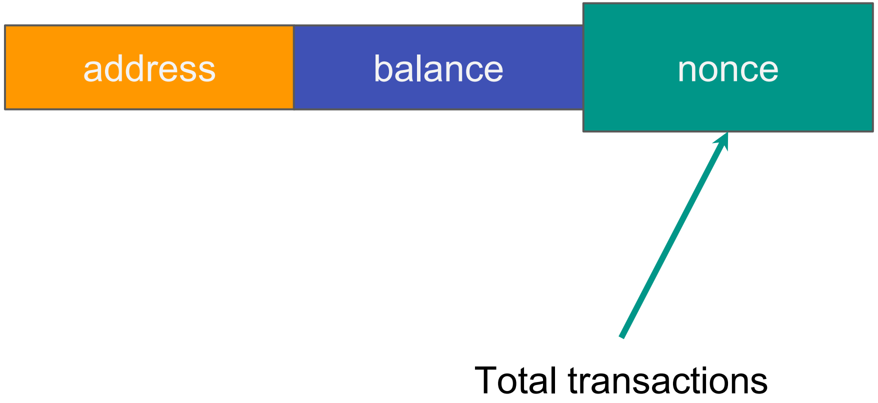
Ethereum account





The **address** of the account


address
balance
nonce
No UTXOs
in Ethereum
The **balance** of the account


address
balance
nonce
Total transactions

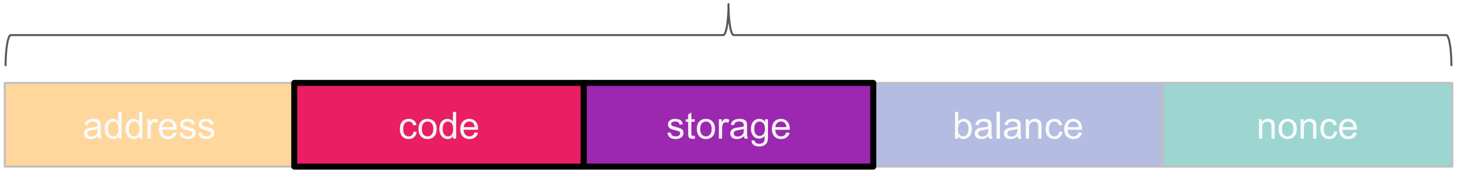
UTxO vs Accounts

- UTxO pros:
  - Harder to link transactions → Potentially higher degree of privacy
  - Better for parallelism: valid transactions have the same effect on the blockchain state in any order
- Account pros:
  - Space saving
  - Conceptual simplicity

Two types of accounts

- Personal accounts (what we’ve seen)
- **Contract accounts**

Ethereum contract account

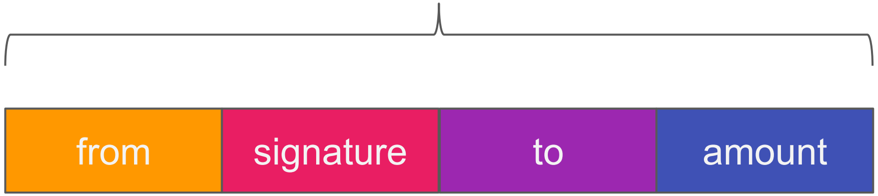


Ethereum accounts

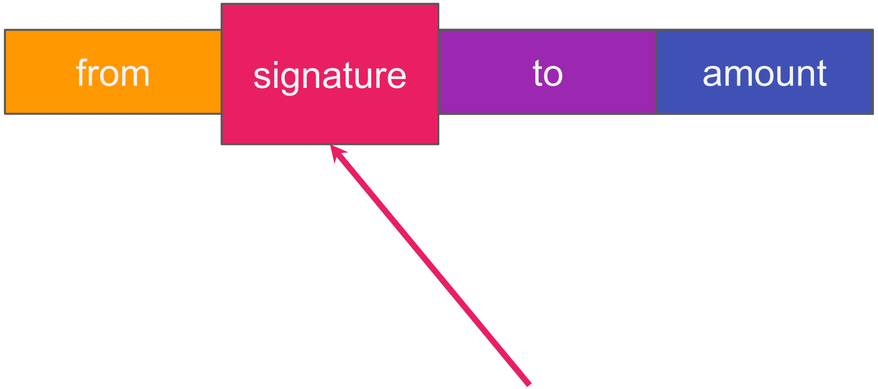
	Personal account	Contract account
address	H(pub_key)	H(addr + nonce of creator)
code	∅	Code to be executed
storage	∅	Data of the contract
balance	ETH balance (in Wei)	ETH balance (in Wei)
nonce	# transactions sent	# transactions sent

address	code	storage	balance	nonce

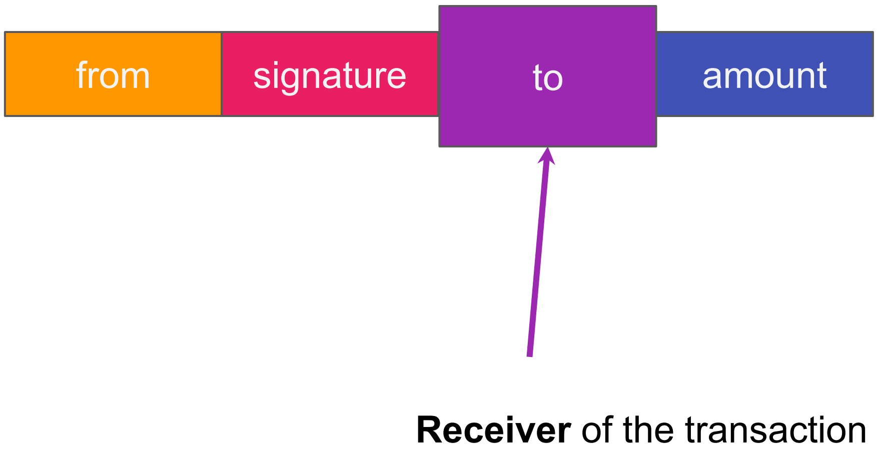
Ethereum transaction

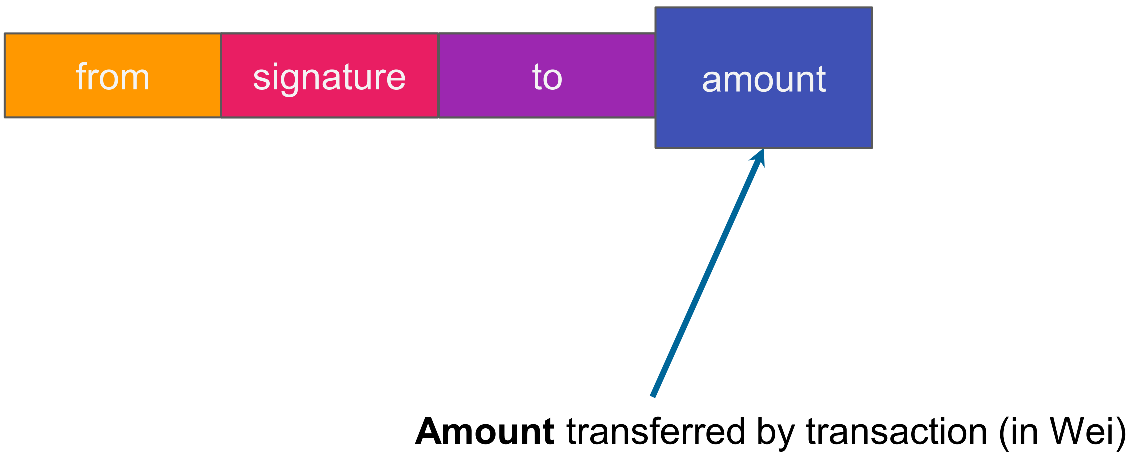


The **sender** of the transaction



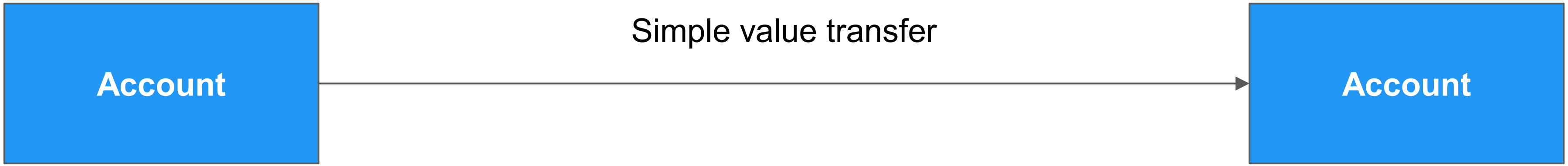
Digital signature on the **new transaction** created by **the sender's private key**


from
signature
to
amount
Receiver of the transaction

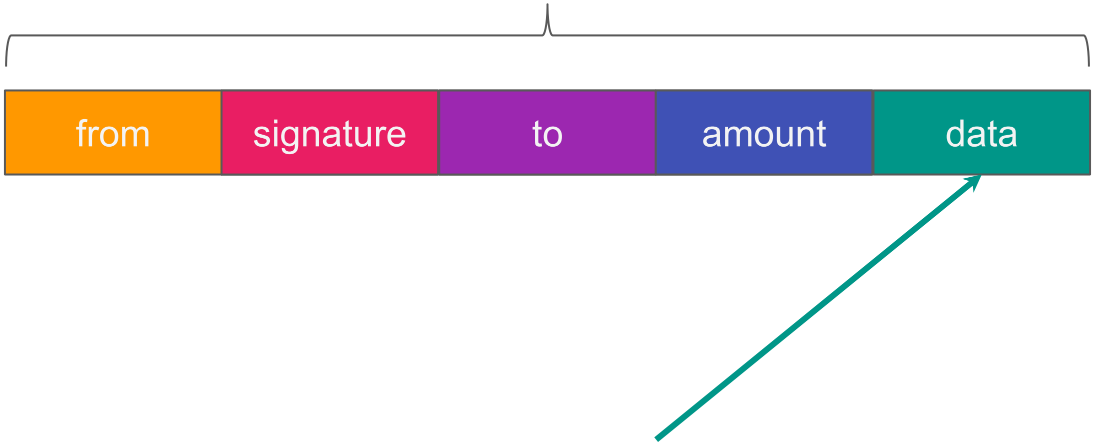

from
signature
to
amount
Amount transferred by transaction (in Wei)

Amount transferred by transaction (in Wei)

Every transaction has a “nonce” that counts the transactions sent by the address
- This protects against **replay attacks – ensures freshness**


Account
Simple value transfer
Account

a transaction about a contract



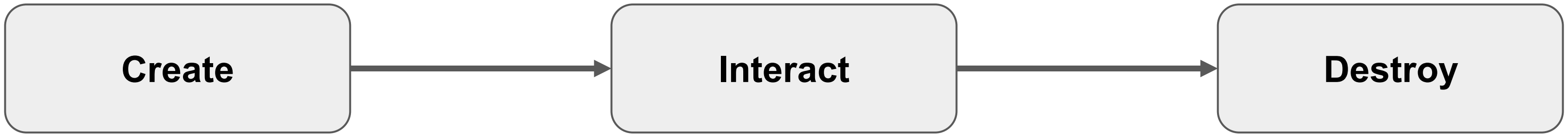
Transaction **about personal accounts**:

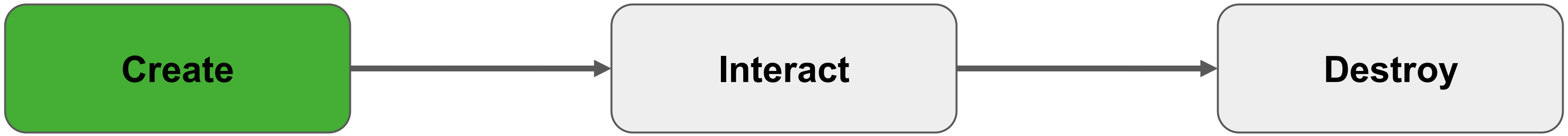
Field is unused

Transaction **about contracts**:

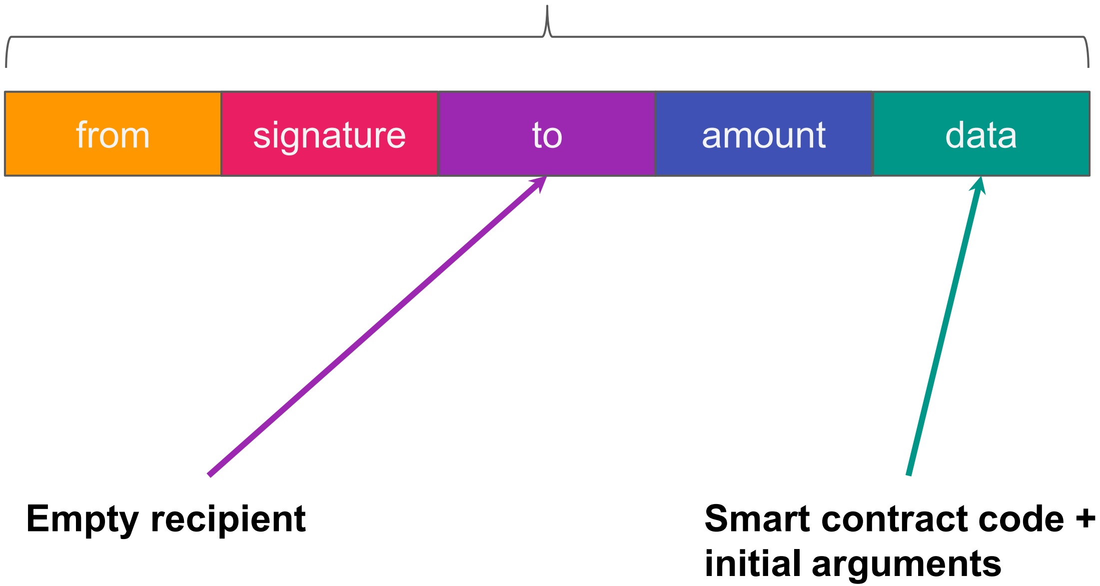
Will contain **data about the contract**

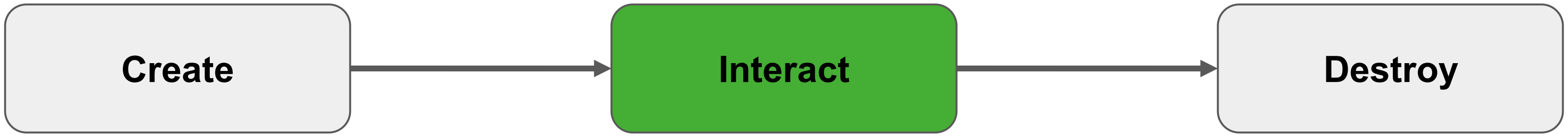
Smart contract lifecycle



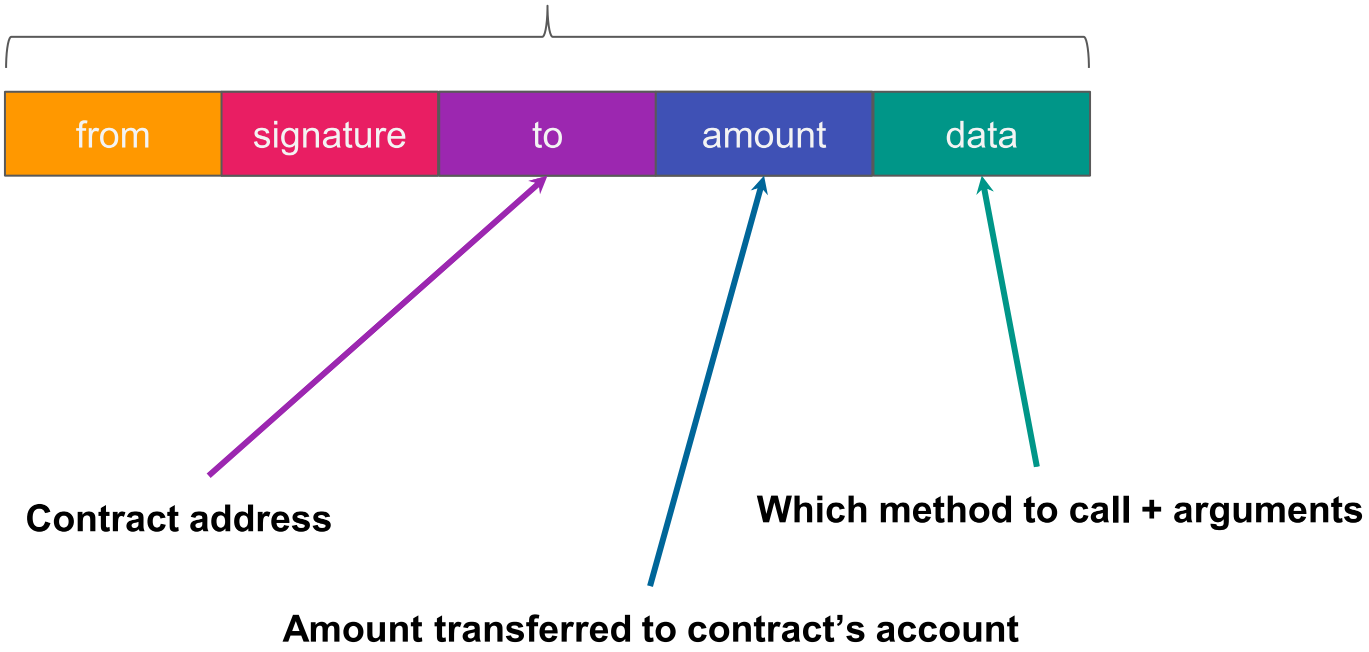

Create
Interact
Destroy

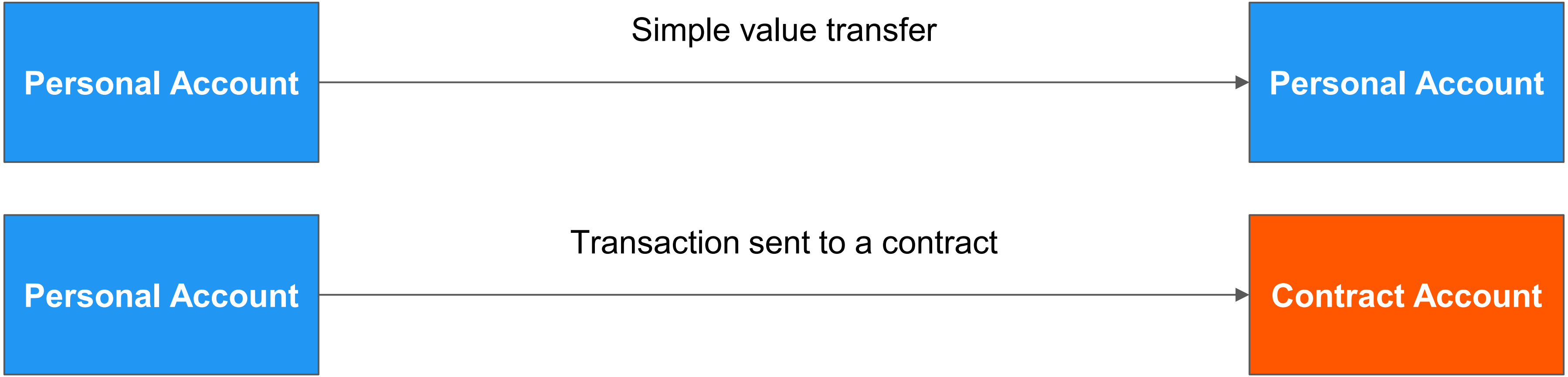
Transaction for contract creation




Create
Interact
Destroy

Transaction for contract interaction





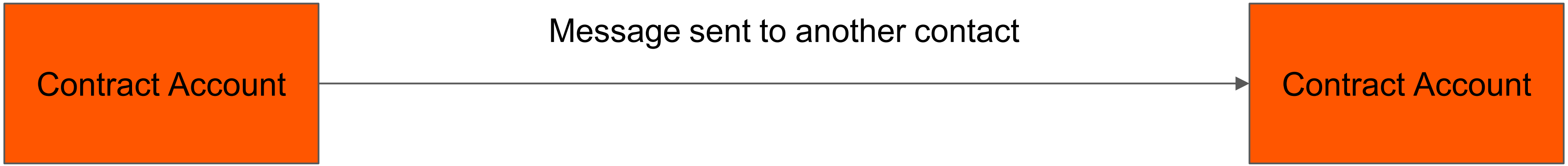
Personal Account
Simple value transfer
Personal Account
Personal Account
Transaction sent to a contract
Contract Account

Contract method call

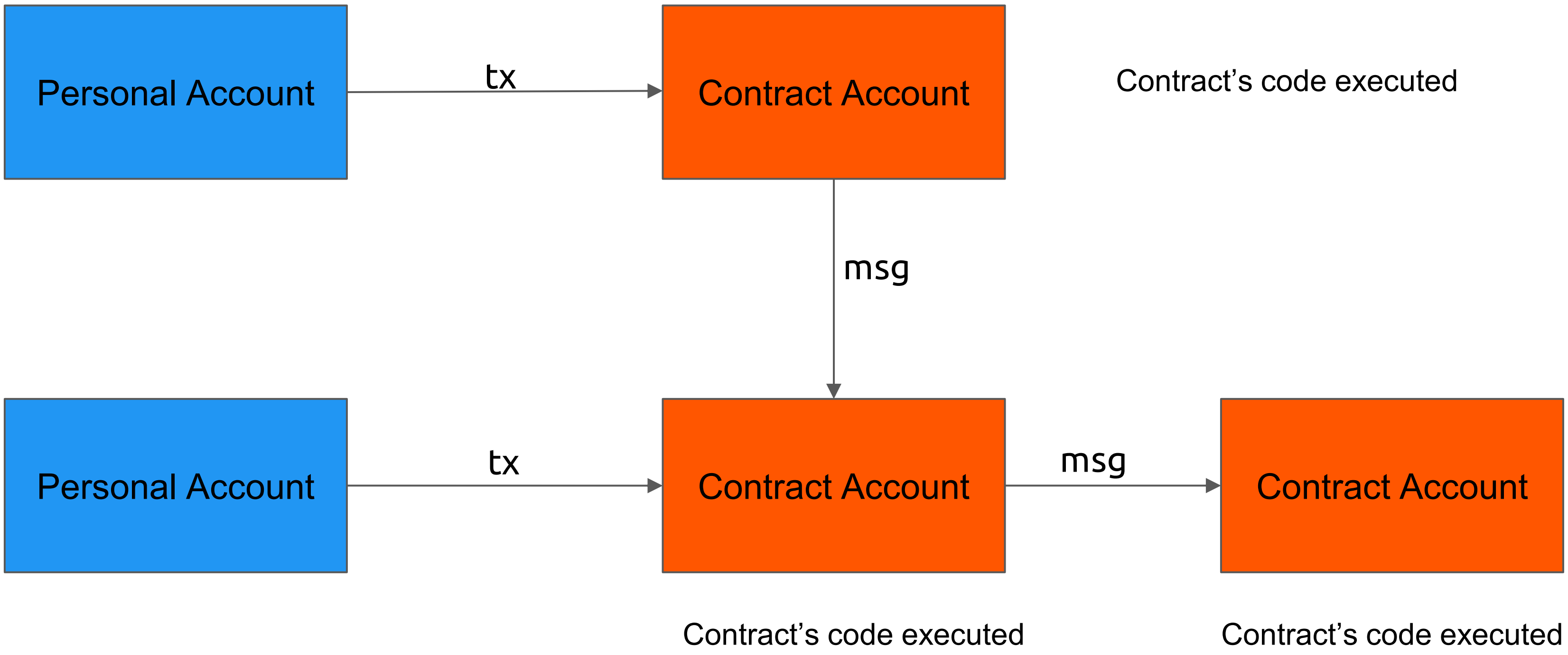
- When contract account is activated:
    a. Contract **code** runs
    b. It can read/write to **internal storage**
    c. It can **send other transactions** or **call other contracts**
- Can’t initiate new transactions on their own – contracts are “passive” entities
- Can only send transactions in response to other transactions received

Messages

- Like a **transaction** except it is **produced by a contract**
- Virtual objects
- Exist **only** in the **Ethereum execution environment – not in the network**
- A message leads to the recipient account running its code
- **Contracts** can have **relationships** with **other contracts**

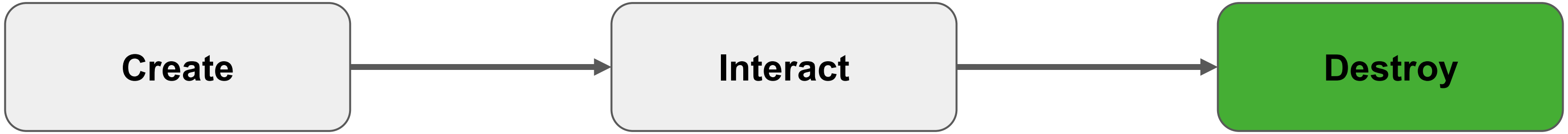

Message sent to another contact
Contract Account
Contract Account

Transactions & messages

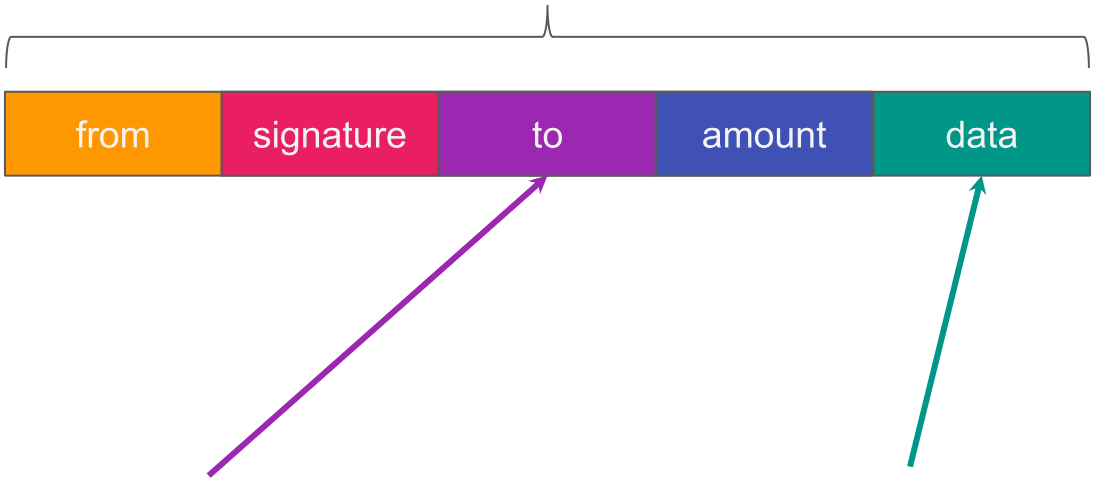


Types of transactions

	send	create	call
from	sender	creator	caller
signature	sig	sig	sig
to	receiver	∅	contract
amount	ETH	ETH	ETH
data	∅	code	f, args


Create
Interact
Destroy

a transaction for contract destruction



Contract address

The name of a method that calls the `selfdestruct` **opcode**

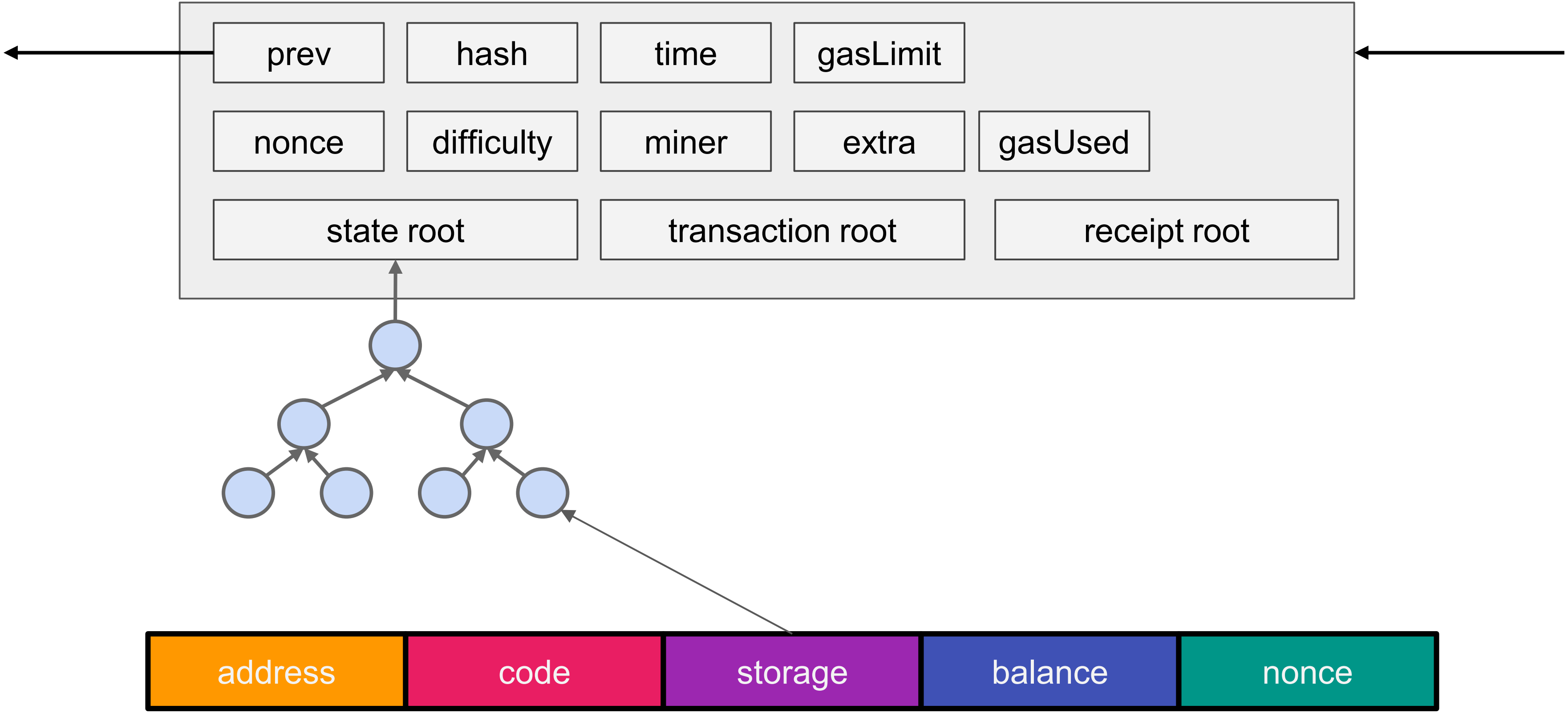
Ethereum Virtual Machine

- Series of **bytecode** instructions (EVM code)
- Each **bytecode** represents an **operation** (opcode)
- A quasi **Turing complete** machine
- **Stack-based** architecture (1024-depth)
- **32-byte** words (256-bit words)
- **Crypto** primitives

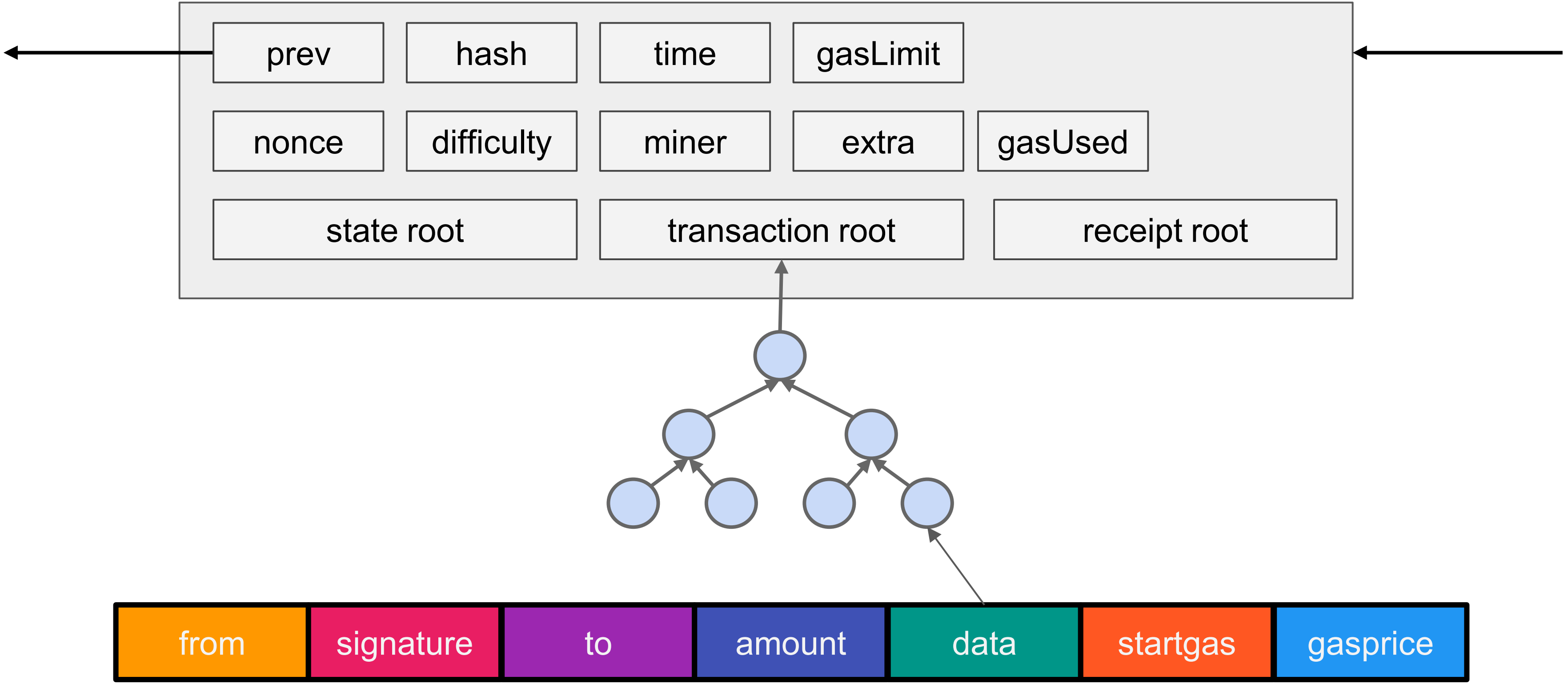
EVM: contract execution

- Three types of storage:
  - **Stack**
  - **Memory** (expandable byte array)
  - **Storage** (key/value store)
- All memory is **zero-initialized**
- Access:
  - **value**
  - **sender**
  - **data**
  - **gas** limit
  - **block header** data (depth, timestamp, miner, block id, ...)
- **<u>All</u>** nodes run EVM and execute smart contract code

Ethereum block



Ethereum block



Ethereum Block Production

- **Blocks** contain: **transaction** list and most **recent state**
- Block **time**: 12 **seconds**
- *(Since 2022)* Proof-of-stake (Gasper)
  - Previously **Proof-of-work**: Ethash (originally designed to be **memory-hard**)
- Block **rewards and fees**:
  - Previously: 2 ETH + tx fees (paid to miner)
  - Now:
    - Base block reward (new ETH) paid to block proposer (validator)
      - amount depends on total amount of ETH staked
    - Base transaction fee **burned,** reducing the total supply of ETH
    - Optional transaction priority fees (**tips**) paid to block proposer
    - [more here]

Transaction fees: the phone booth model

Gas: a necessary evil

- Every node on the network:
  - evaluates all **transactions**
  - stores all **state**

Gas: a necessary evil

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  - Miners cannot determine if a program can/will finish

Gas: a necessary evil

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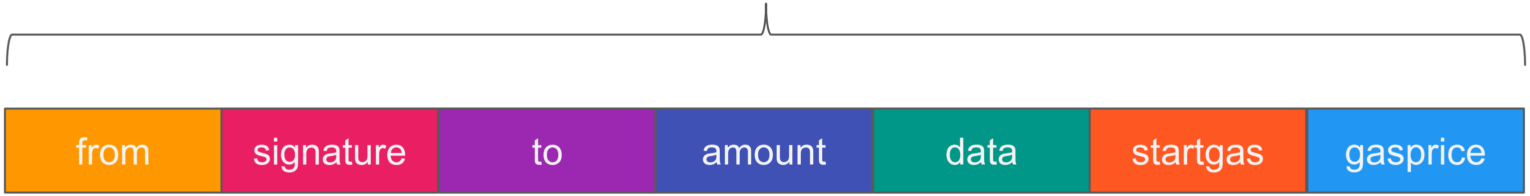
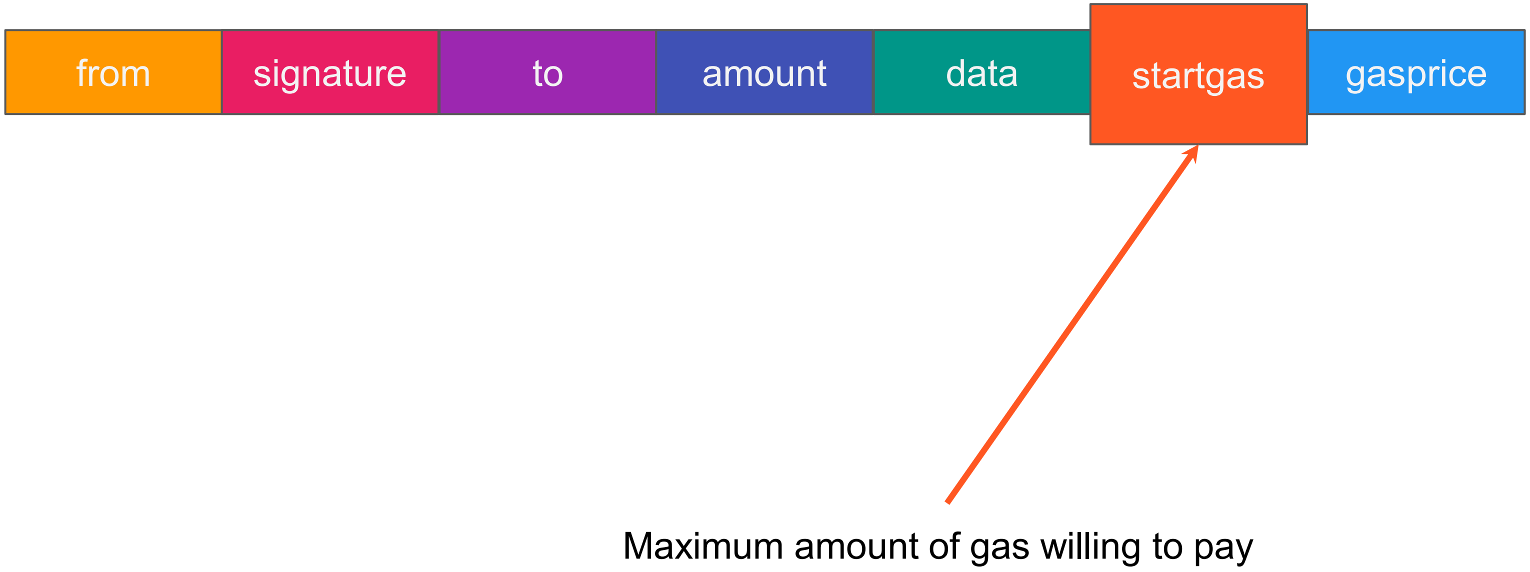
Solution

- Every **computation step** has a **fee**
- Fee is **paid** in **gas**
- **Gas** is the **unit** used to **measure computations**

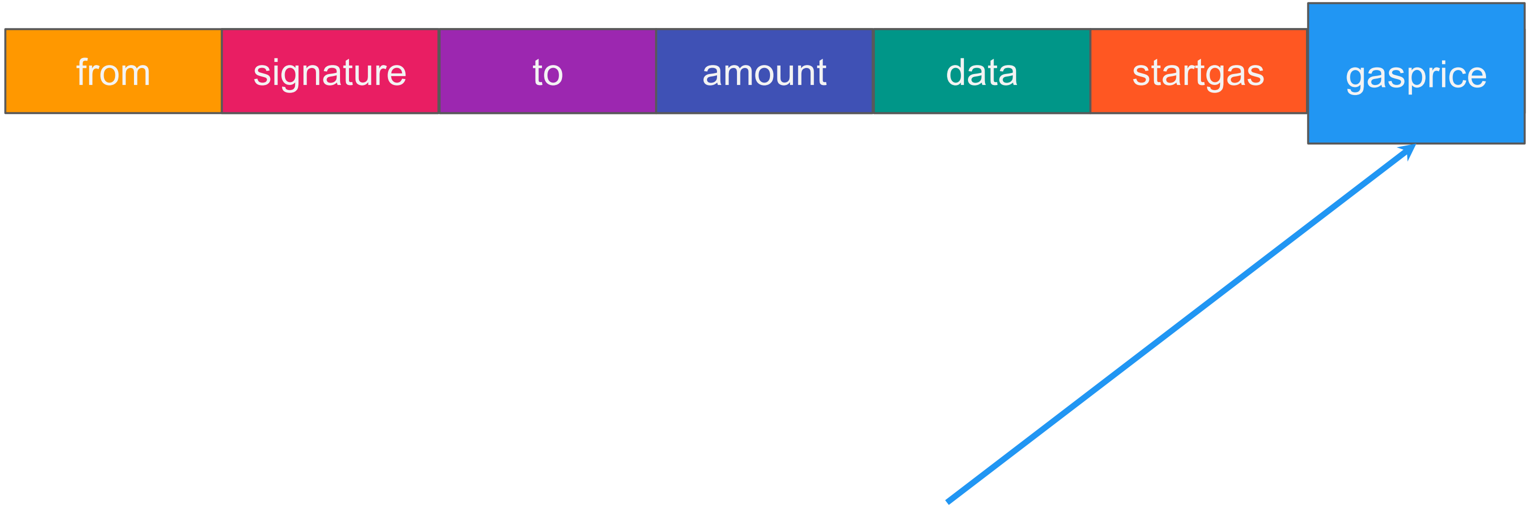
Ethereum transaction




from
signature
to
amount
data
startgas
gasprice
Maximum amount of gas willing to pay

Gas Limit

- Equals to startgas
- All **unused gas** is **refunded** at the end of a transaction
- **Out of gas** transactions are **not refundable**
- Blocks also have a **gas limit**



Price to pay per gas unit

Gas Price

- Measured in **gwei** (10^9 Wei)
- Determines how **quickly** a transaction will be **included in a block**
    - Higher gas price makes transactions more appealing to miners

Transaction Fees

Gas Limit	×	Gas Price	=	Max transaction fee
50.000		20 Gwei		0.001 ETH

Gas price (Oct 2023)

Next update in 0s

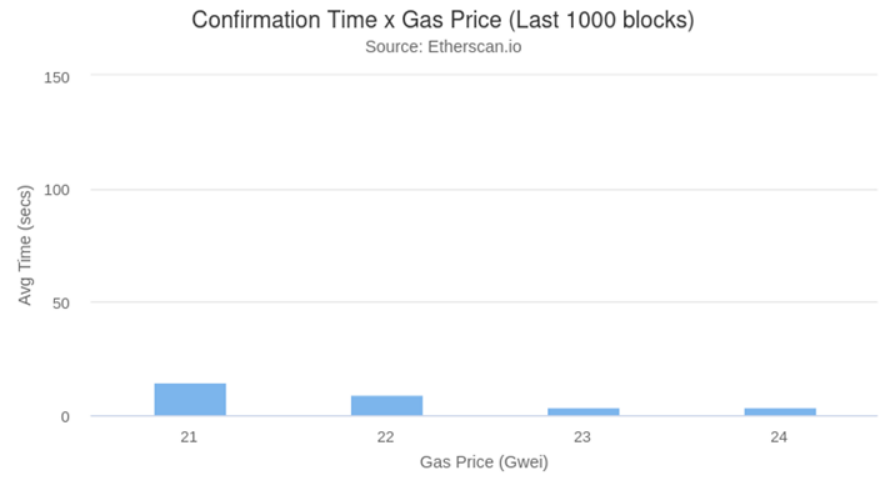
Tue, 03 Oct 2023 14:31:27 UTC

😁 Low	😀 Average	🙂 High
21 gwei	21 gwei	24 gwei
Base: 20 | Priority: 1	Base: 20 | Priority: 1	Base: 20 | Priority: 4
$0.69 | ~ 3 mins: 0 secs	$0.69 | ~ 3 mins: 0 secs	$0.80 | ~ 30 secs

Estimated Cost of Transaction Actions:

View APIs ↗

Action	Low	Average	High
OpenSea: Sale	$2.48	$2.48	$2.84
Uniswap V3: Swap	$6.40	$6.40	$7.31
USDT: Transfer	$1.88	$1.88	$2.14



https://etherscan.io/gastracker

Gas price (Sept 2025)

Low	Average	High
2.229 gwei	2.279 gwei	2.829 gwei
Base: 2.229 | Priority: 0	Base: 2.229 | Priority: 0.05	Base: 2.229 | Priority: 0.6
$0.09 | ~ 30 secs	$0.09 | ~ 30 secs	$0.10 | ~ 30 secs

Additional Info

LAST BLOCK	PENDING QUEUE	AVG BLOCK SIZE	AVG. UTILIZATION
23476721	118062	276	49.33%

Last Refreshed: Tue, 30 Sep 2025 15:33:09 UTC

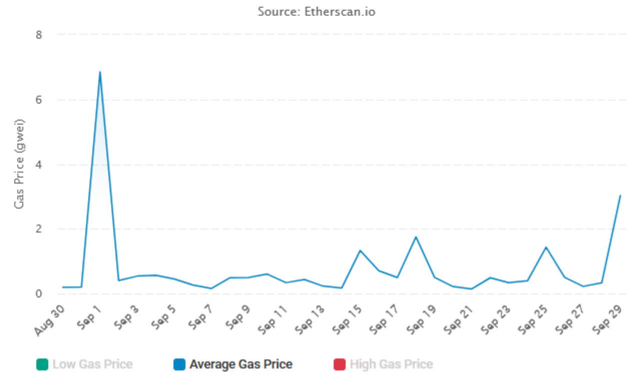
Featured Actions

Action	Low	Average	High
Swap	$1.54	$1.54	$1.68
NFT Sale	$2.60	$2.60	$2.85
Bridging	$0.49	$0.49	$0.54
Borrowing	$1.30	$1.30	$1.43

Custom Gas Limit

Heatmap Chart

Historical Gas Oracle Prices



https://etherscan.io/gastracker

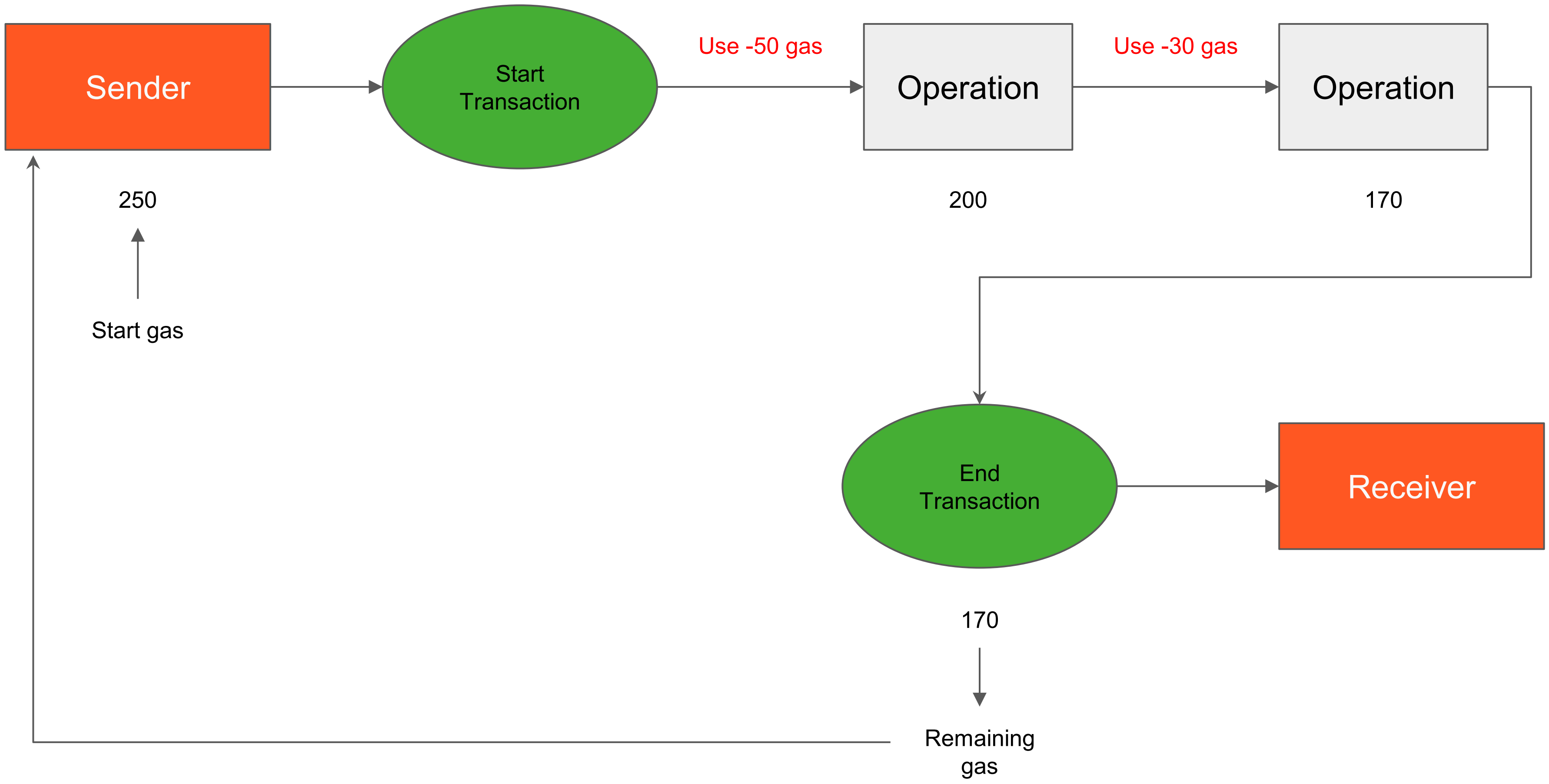
Storage in Ethereum

ETH Price: $4,150 (30 September, 2025) - Gas Price: 2.3 Gwei

Size	Gas	Cost (ETH) (gas * gas price * 10^{-9})	Cost ($)
1KB	677,000	~0.0016	$6.64
1MB	~693,000,000	1.59	$6,615
10MB	~7,000,000,000	~16.1	$66,815

Computation steps

1. If **gas_limit** * **gas_price** > **balance** then **halt**
2. **Deduct** gas_limit * gas_price from **balance**
3. Set gas = gas_limit
4. **Run code** deducting from gas
5. After termination **return remaining gas** to **balance**


Sender
Start Transaction
Use -50 gas
Operation
Use -30 gas
Operation
250
200
170
Start gas
End Transaction
Receiver
170
Remaining gas

Out of gas exceptions

- State **reverts** to **previous state**
- gas_limit * gas_price is **still deducted** from **balance**

Introduction to Solidity

Solidity

- A **high level programming** language for **writing** smart **contracts** on **Ethereum**
- **Compile** code for the **Ethereum Virtual Machine**
- **Syntax** similar to **JavaScript**

Documentation: docs.soliditylang.org

Solidity

- **Contracts** look like **classes** / **objects**
- **Statically**-typed language (variable types must be set explicitly)
- Most of the control structures from **JavaScript** are available in **Solidity** (conditions, loops, exception handling, etc.)

HelloWorld contract

```
pragma solidity >=0.7.0 <0.9.0;

contract HelloWorld {

    function print () public pure returns (string memory) {

            return 'Hello World!';

    }

}
```

Pragmas

```
pragma solidity 0.8.0;

pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

pragma solidity >=0.8.1 < 0.9.0;
```

Equivalent

The pragma keyword is used to enable certain compiler (version) features or checks. Follows the same syntax used by [npm].

Contract

```
contract <ContractName> { … }
```

Constructors

```
contract HelloWorld1 {
        constructor () { … }
}


contract HelloWorld2 {
        constructor (uint x, string y) { … }
}
```

Solidity: Variables

- State variables:
  - Contract variables
  - **Permanently stored** in contract **storage**
  - **Must declare** at compilation time

- Local variables
  - Within a **function**: **cannot** be **accessed** outside
  - **Complex** types: at **storage** by default
  - **Value** types: in the **stack**
  - Function **arguments**

Types

- The **type** of each variable **needs to be specified** (Solidity is a statically typed language)
- **Two** categories:
  - **Value** types
  - **Reference** types
- “**undefined**” or “**null**” values **do not exist** in Solidity
- **Variables** without a value **always** have a **default value** (zero-state) dependent on their type.
- Solidity follows the scoping rules of C99 (variables are visible until the end of the smallest `{}`-block)

Value types

Types: booleans

```
contract Booleans {
        bool p = true;
        bool q = false;
}
```

Operators: `!`, `&&`, `||`, `!=`, `==`

Types: integers

```
contract Integers {

        uint256 x = 5;

        int8 y = -5;

}
```

- Two types:
  - `int` (signed)
  - `uint` (unsigned)
- Keywords: `uint8` / `int8` to `uint256` / `int256` in step of 8.
- `uint` / `int` are alias for `uint256` / `int256`.
- Operators as usual:
  - Comparisons: `<=, <, ==, !=, >=, >`
  - Arithmetic operators: `+, -, *, /, %, **`
  - Bitwise operators: `&, |, ^`
  - Shift operators: `>>, <<`
- Range: $2^b - 1$ where $b \in \{ 8, 16, 24, 32, \ldots, 256 \}$
- Division always results in an integer and round towards zero (5 / 2 = 2).
- No floats!

Types: address

```
contract Address {
    address owner;
    address payable anotherAddress;
}
```

Address type holds an Ethereum address (20 byte value).
The “payable” keyword enables to send Ether to the address (you cannot send to plain addresses).

Types: fixed-size byte arrays

```
contract ByteArrays {

        bytes32 y =
0xa5b9…;

    // y.length == 32

}
```

- `bytes1`, `bytes2`, `bytes3`, …, `bytes32`
- `byte` is alias for `byte1`
- `length`: fixed length of the byte array. You cannot change the length of a fixed byte array.

Types: Enum

```
contract Purchase {
    enum State { Created, Locked, Inactive }
}
```

Example Enum

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

contract Enum {
    enum ActionChoices { GoLeft, GoRight, GoStraight, SitStill }
    ActionChoices choice;
    ActionChoices constant defaultChoice = ActionChoices.GoStraight;

    function setGoStraight() public {
        choice = ActionChoices.GoStraight;
    }

    function getChoice() public view returns (ActionChoices) {
        return choice;
    }
}
```

Reference types

Types: arrays, static and dynamic

```
contract Arrays {
        uint256[2] x;
        uint8[] y;
        bytes z;
        string name;
        // 2D: dynamic rows, 2 columns!
    uint [2][] flags;

        function create () public {
                uint[] memory a = new
uint[](7);
                flags.push([0, 1]);
    }
}
```

- The **notation** of declaring **2D** arrays is **reversed** when compared to **other languages**!
  - **Declaration**: `uint[columns][rows] z;`
  - **Access**: `z[row][column]`
- `bytes` and `string` are **special** arrays.
- `bytes` is similar to `byte[]` but is **cheaper** (gas).
- `string` is **UTF-8-encoded**.
- Members:
  - push: push an element at the end of array.
  - length: return or set the size of array.
- `string` does **not** have **length** member.
- **Allocate** memory **arrays** by using the **keyword** `new`. The size of memory arrays has to be known at compilation (in this case 7). You **cannot** resize a memory array.

Types: Mappings

```
contract Mappings {

    mapping(address => uint256) balances;

}
```

key

value

Types: Struct

```
contract Vote {
    struct Voter {
        bool voted;
        address voter;
        uint vote;
    }
}
```

- A struct cannot contain a struct of its own type (the size of the struct has to be finite).
- A struct can contain mappings.

Example Structs

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;

contract Ballot {
  struct Voter {
    uint weight;
    bool voted;
    address delegate;
    uint vote;
  }
}
```

```
contract CrowdFunding {
  struct Funder {
    address addr;
    uint amount;
  }

  struct Campaign {
    address beneficiary;
    uint fundingGoal;
    uint numFunders;
    uint amount;
    mapping (uint => Funder) funders;
  }
}
```

Visibility

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- **external**: External functions cannot be called internally. Variables cannot be declared as external.
- **internal**: Internal functions and variables can be called only internally. Contracts that inherit another contract can access the parent's internal variables and functions.
- **private**: Private functions and variables can be called only by the contract in which they are defined and not by a derived contract.

Solidity: Functions

- Can return multiple values
- Access
  - **Public**: Accessed by **anyone**
  - **Private**: Accessed **only** from the **contract**
  - **Internal**: Accessed **only internally**
  - **External**: Accessed **only externally**
- Declarations
  - **View**: They promise **not** to **modify** the **state**
  - **Pure**: They promise **not** to **read** from or **modify** the **state**.
  - **Payable**: Must be used to **accept Ether**

Remember that on-chain data is public regardless of access declaration!

Solidity: Inheritance

- Multiple inheritance
- **One contract** is created on the **blockchain** for all derived contracts: codes concatenate
- The general **inheritance** system is very **similar** to **Python's**

Solidity: Inheritance

- Use ***is*** keyword to **extend** a contract
- **Derived** contracts: **access** all non-private members, internal functions and state variables
- **Abstract** contracts can be used as **interfaces**
- **Functions** can be **overridden**
- **Interfaces**: functions are not implemented

Solidity: Inheritance

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

interface Regulator {
    function checkValue(uint amount)  external returns (bool);
    function loan() external returns (bool);
}
contract LocalBank is Bank(10) {
    string private name;
    uint private age;

    function setName(string newName) public {
        name = newName;
    }
    function getName() public view returns (string) {
        return name;
    }
    function setAge(uint newAge) public {
        age = newAge;
    }
    function getAge() public view returns (uint) {
        return age;
    }
}
```

```
contract Bank is Regulator {
    uint private value;
    constructor (uint amount) public  {
        value = amount;
    }
    function deposit(uint amount) public {
        value += amount;
    }
    function withdraw(uint amount) public {
        if (checkValue(amount)) {
            value -= amount;
        }
    }
    function balance() public view returns (uint) {
        return value;
    }
    function checkValue(uint amount) public view returns (bool) {
        return value >= amount;
    }
    function loan() public view returns (bool) {
        return value > 0;
    }
}
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

contract Jedi {

   function computeForce() internal pure returns (uint){
                     return 50;
   }

  function getExtraForce() private pure returns (uint) {
                     return 100;
  }

}

contract Ewok {
   Jedi j = new Jedi();
   uint force =  j.computeForce(); // error private method
}
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

contract Human is Jedi {
   uint age = 70;
   string name = “Luke”;
   string lastName = “Skywalker”;
   bool isMaster = false;
   uint force = 0;

   function setMaster(bool _master) external {
                    isMaster = _master;
          force = computeForce(); // internal call
          force = force + getExtraForce(); // error private
method
   }

   function getJedi() public view returns (uint, string, string,
bool){
                    return (age, name, lastName, isMaster) //
multi-values
   }

}
```

Data location

Data location: areas

- Every reference type (array, struct, mapping) has a data location.
- Two main data locations: **storage** and **memory**.
- **Calldata**: special location for function’s arguments.
- As of Solidity version **0.5.0** you must **always declare** the data **location** of reference types inside functions’ body, arguments and returned values.

Data location: areas

- Storage:
  - Persistent
  - All state variables are saved to storage
- Memory:
  - Non-persistent
  - Can be used for function variables or arguments
- Calldata:
  - Non-modifiable (read-only)
  - Function arguments
  - Cheaper than memory
  - Used for dynamic params of an *external* function

Data location: assignment copy/reference rules

- Assignment of the form “variable1 = variable2”
- Assignment by copy
  - storage <-> memory
  - all other assignments to storage (e.g., to state variables)
- Assignment by reference
  - memory <-> memory
  - storage -> local storage variable

https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.21/types.html#data-location-and-assignment-behavior

Events,
Modifiers,
and Global variables

Solidity: events

- EVM logging mechanism
- Arguments are stored in the transaction log
- An alternative to store data cheaply
- Client software can create “listeners” to events (eg. in Python/JS)

Solidity: events

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;

contract ClientReceipt {
   event Deposit(
      address indexed _from,
      bytes32 indexed _id,
      uint _value
   );

   function deposit(bytes32 _id) public payable {
      emit Deposit(msg.sender, _id, msg.value);
   }
}
```

Contract - Solidity

```
var abi = /* abi as generated by the compiler */;
var web3 = /* http/ws connection to Eth full node */;
var contractObject = web3.eth.contract(abi);
var contractInstance =
contractObject.at("0x1234...ab67"); /* address */

var event = contractInstance.Deposit();

// watch for changes
event.watch(function(error, result){
   if (!error)
      console.log(result);
    ....
    /* use result to access event data .. */
});
```

Client - Javascript

Solidity: Modifiers

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

contract owned {

   address owner;


   constructor() public { owner = msg.sender; }


   modifier onlyOwner {
      require(msg.sender == owner);
      _;
   }
}
```

Declare modifier

```
contract mortal is owned {
   function close() public onlyOwner {
      selfdestruct(owner);
   }
}
```

Apply modifier

Solidity: units and globally available variables

- Ether Units
  - A literal number can take a suffix of wei, finney, szabo or ether (2 ether == 2000 finney evaluates to true)
- Time Units
  - Suffixes like seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks and years (1 hours == 60 minutes)

Solidity: units and globally available variables

- Block and Transaction Properties
  - block.blockhash
  - Block.coinbase
  - block.timestamp
  - msg.data
  - msg.gas
  - msg.value
  - msg.sender
  - tx.origin

Solidity: units and globally available variables

- Error Handling
  - via error objects (see https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.21/control-structures.html)
  - assert
  - require
  - revert
- Mathematical and Cryptographic Functions
  - addmod, mulmod
  - Keccak256 (SHA-3), sha256, ripemd160

Solidity: units and globally available variables

- Address Related
  - <address>.balance
  - <address>.transfer
  - <address>.send
  - <address>.call, <address>.callcode, <address>.delegatecall
- Contract Related
  - this, selfdestruct

Sending Ether and Contract interactions

Fallback functions

```
contract Fallback {

    receive() external {

        ...

    }

    fallback() external {

        ...

    }

}
```

- No arguments (`msg.*` is accessible, contains all data about incoming transaction, incl. sender and value).
- No returned values.
- Mandatory visibility: external.
- `Receive` is executed if no data (transaction field) is supplied. It `is implicitly` `payable`.
- `Fallback` is executed if the function that a user tries to call does not exist. May or may not be `payable`.
- In the absence of a fallback function a contract cannot receive Ether and an exception is thrown.
- Should be simple - without consuming too much gas.

Send ether

Function	Gas forwarded	Error handling	Notes
`transfer`	2300	throws error on failure	• **Safe** against re-entrancy* • **Fails** if recipient contract's fallback function consumes >2300 gas
`send`	2300	`false` on failure	• **Safe** against re-entrancy* • **Fails** if recipient contract's fallback function consumes >2300 gas
`call`	all remaining gas	`false` on failure	• **Not safe** against re-entrancy*

(* see next lecture, 04)

Interacting with other contracts

```
contract Planet {
        string private name;
    constructor (string memory _name){ name = _name; }
        function getName() public returns(string memory) { return name; }
}

contract Universe {
        address[] planets;
        event NewPlanet(address planet, string name);

        function createNewPlanet(string memory name) public {
                Planet p = new Planet(name);
        planets.push(address(p));
        emit NewPlanet(address(p), p.getName());
    }
}
```