Building your first Ethereum DApp

Kevin Bluer

Agenda

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- What is a DApp?
- User Interaction with a DApp
- Stepping Back / Reviewing the Technologies
- Hello World DApp (running locally)
- More Sophisticated Voting Example (on Ropsten)
- Summary and Q&A

About Me

- CTO, Nest.vc
- Full-stack Developer Focused on Node.js
- Currently exploring applications of Ethereum, Smart Contracts, DApps, etc within Nest + Mettā
- Reach me at: kevin@bluer.com

What is a DApp?

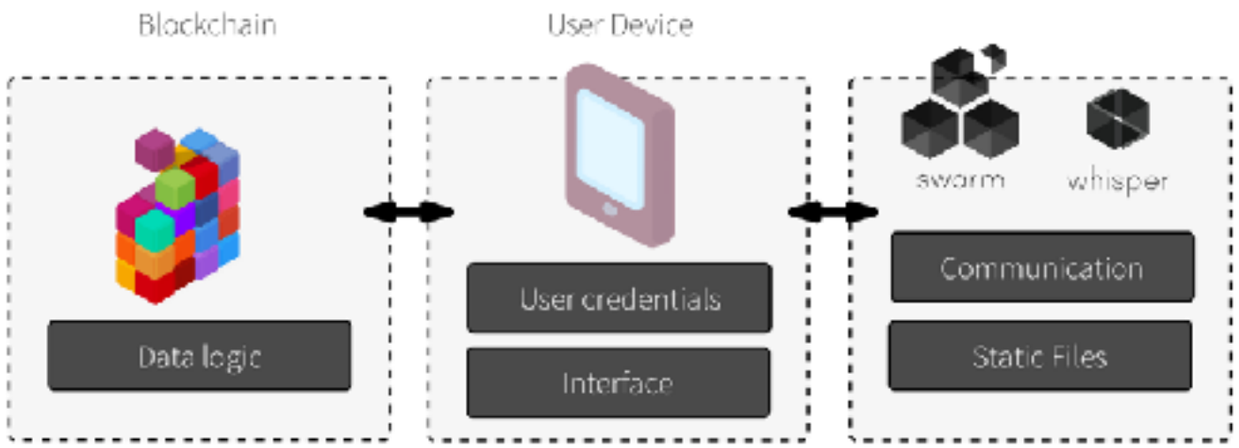
Show of Hands

- Who can describe a DApp?
- Who's used one before in some capacity?
- Who's participated in an ICO (via a DApp)?

JS

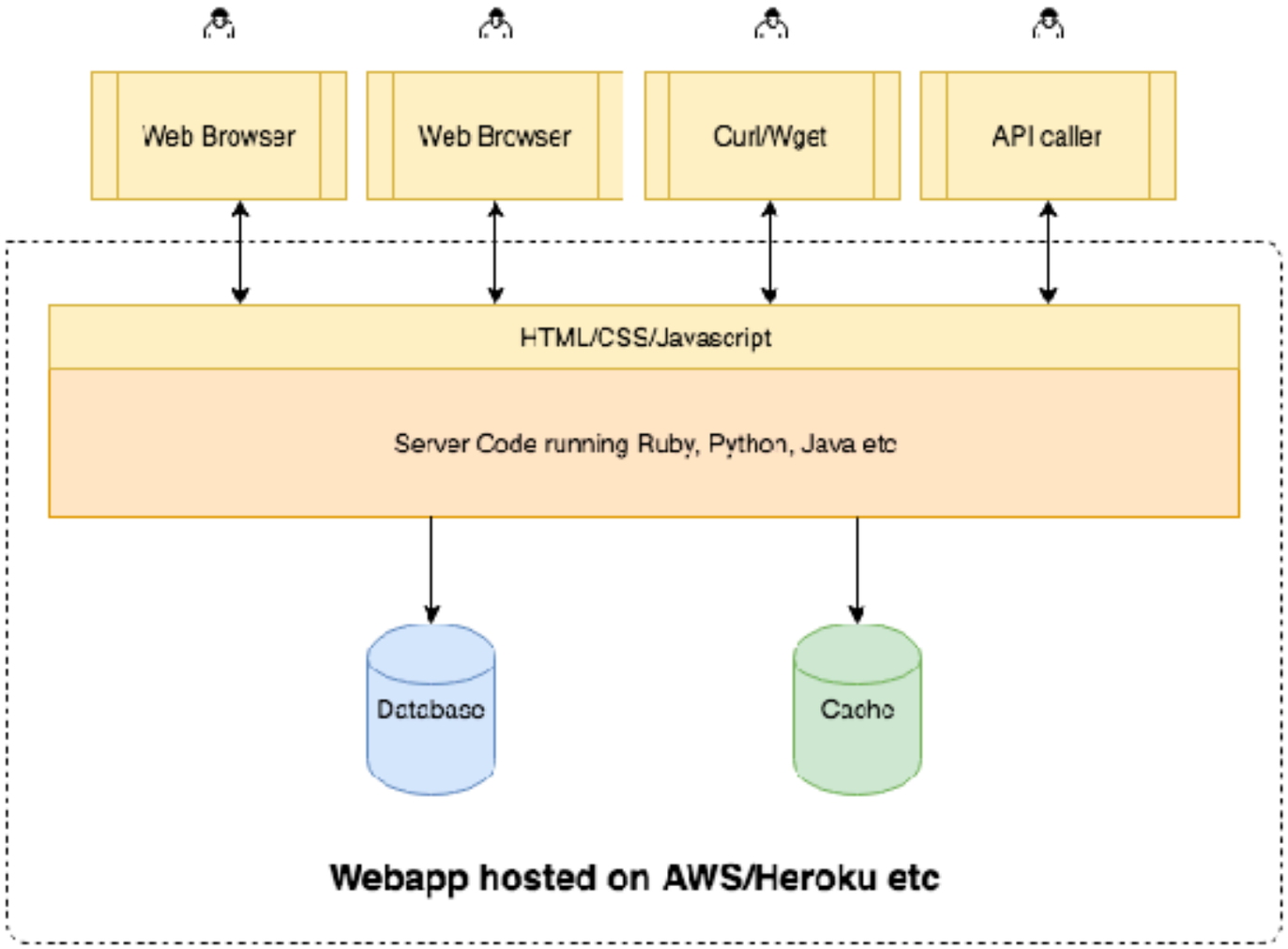
What is a DApp?

- A DApp is a Decentralized Application
- Traditional Web Application on the front-end
- Ethereum (Blockchain) on the back-end



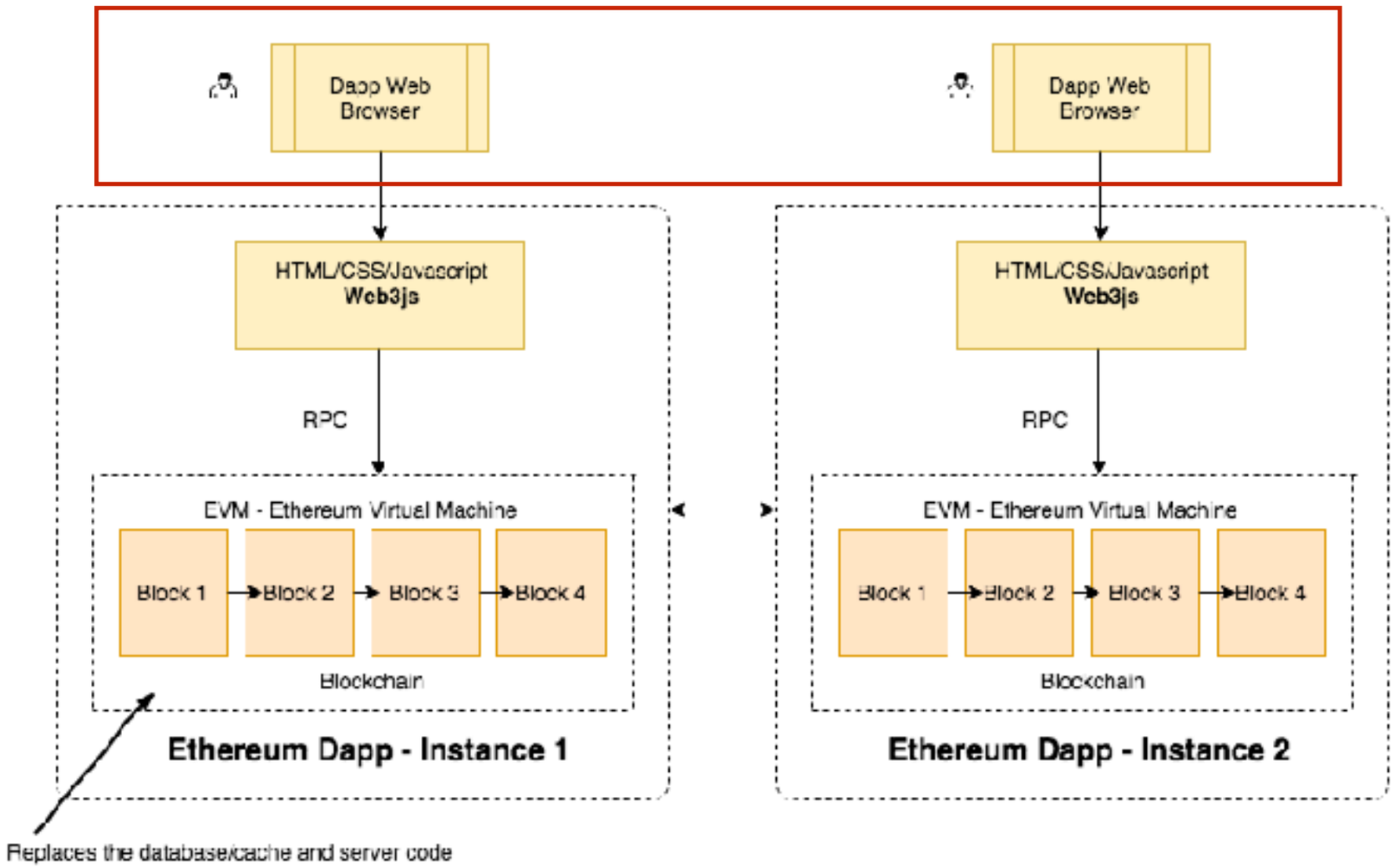
JS

So it’s not this…



Mahesh Murthy (https://medium.com/@mvmurthy/ethereum-for-web-developers-890be23d1d0c)

More like this...



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Characteristics

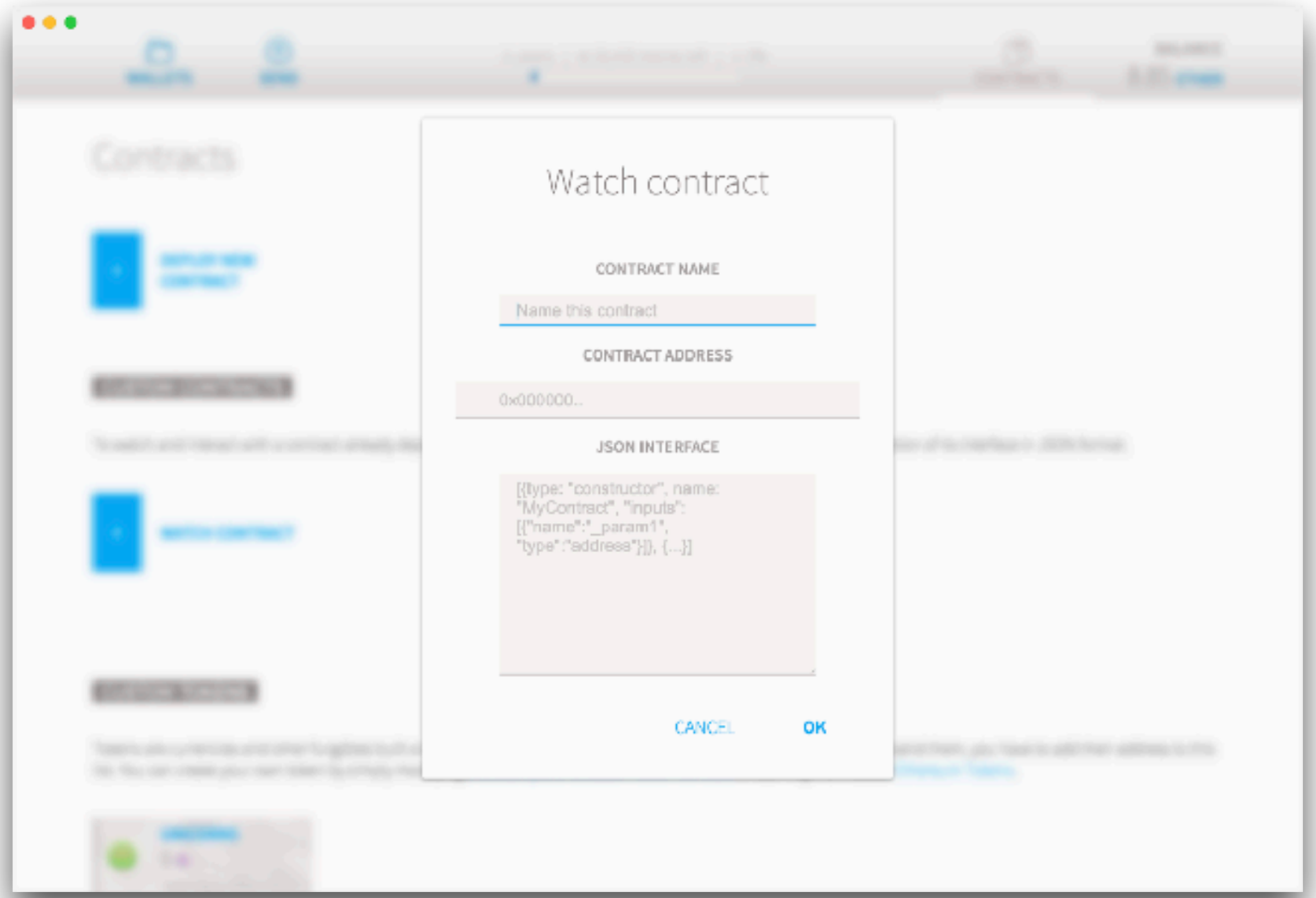
- Every client communicates with a blockchain instance (as opposed to a centralized server)
- You can’t do this through a standalone browser (without a plugin)…why?
  - *Because browsers can’t directly interact with an Ethereum wallet (yet)*
- This interaction is required to facilitate the “trust” (or proof that you own the wallet / are who you say you are)
- So…

User interaction with a DApp

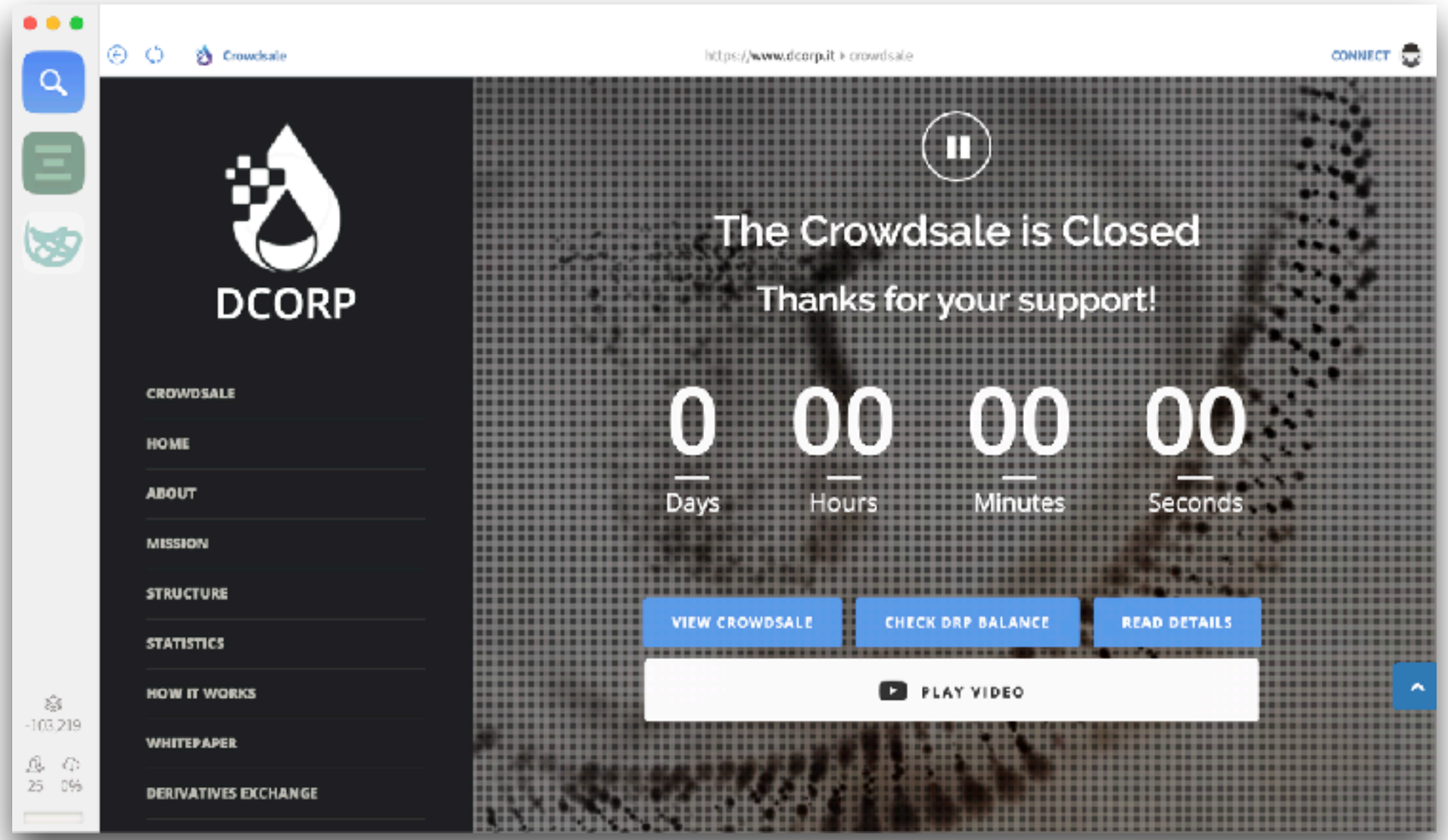
Interacting with a DApp

- Wallet (to interact with a smart contract directly)
- Mist Browser
- Chrome via MetaMask

Interacting with a DApp - Wallet

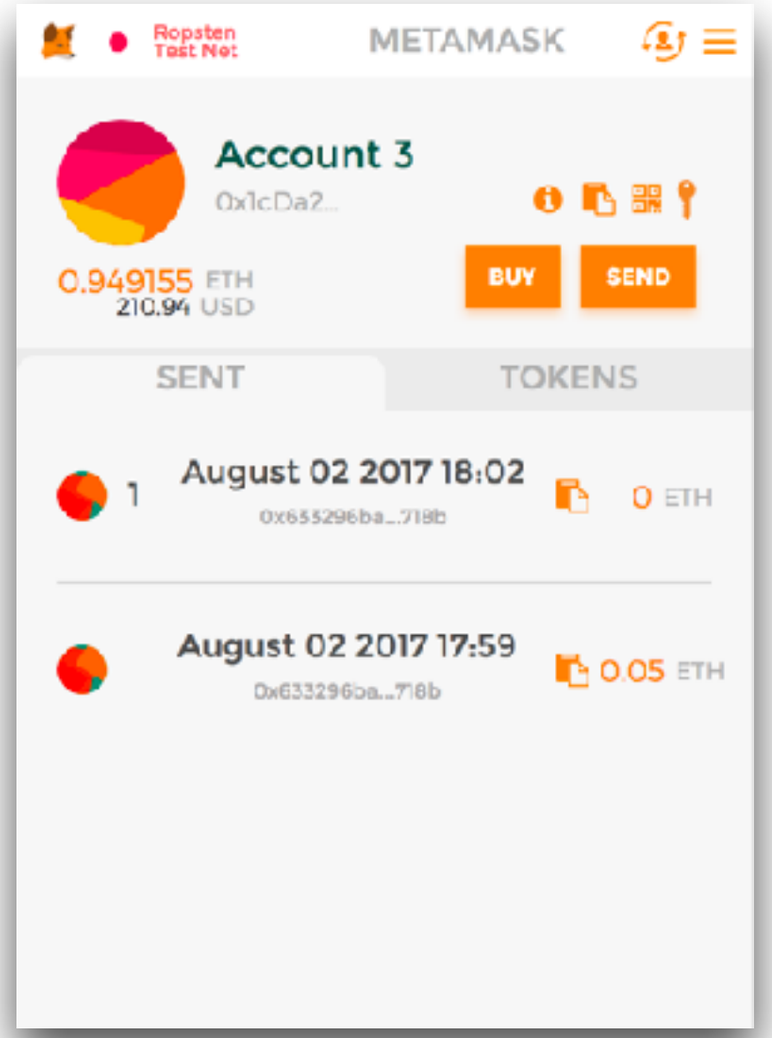


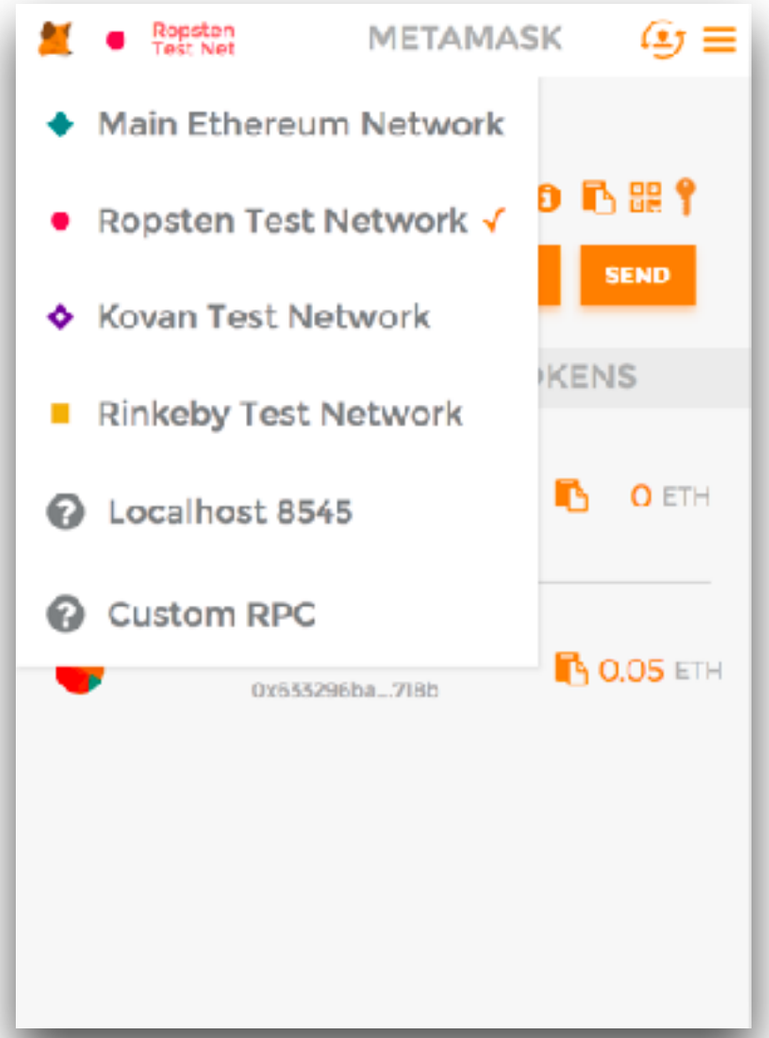
Interacting with a DApp - Mist



JS

Interacting with a DApp - MetaMask





Interacting with a DApp - MetaMask

- “MetaMask is a bridge that allows you to visit the distributed web of tomorrow in your browser today. It allows you to run Ethereum dApps right in your browser without running a full Ethereum node.”
- Supports various networks (e.g. Main Ethereum, Testnets such as Ropsten, or local)
- https://metamask.io/
- https://medium.com/metamask
- https://github.com/MetaMask/metamask-plugin

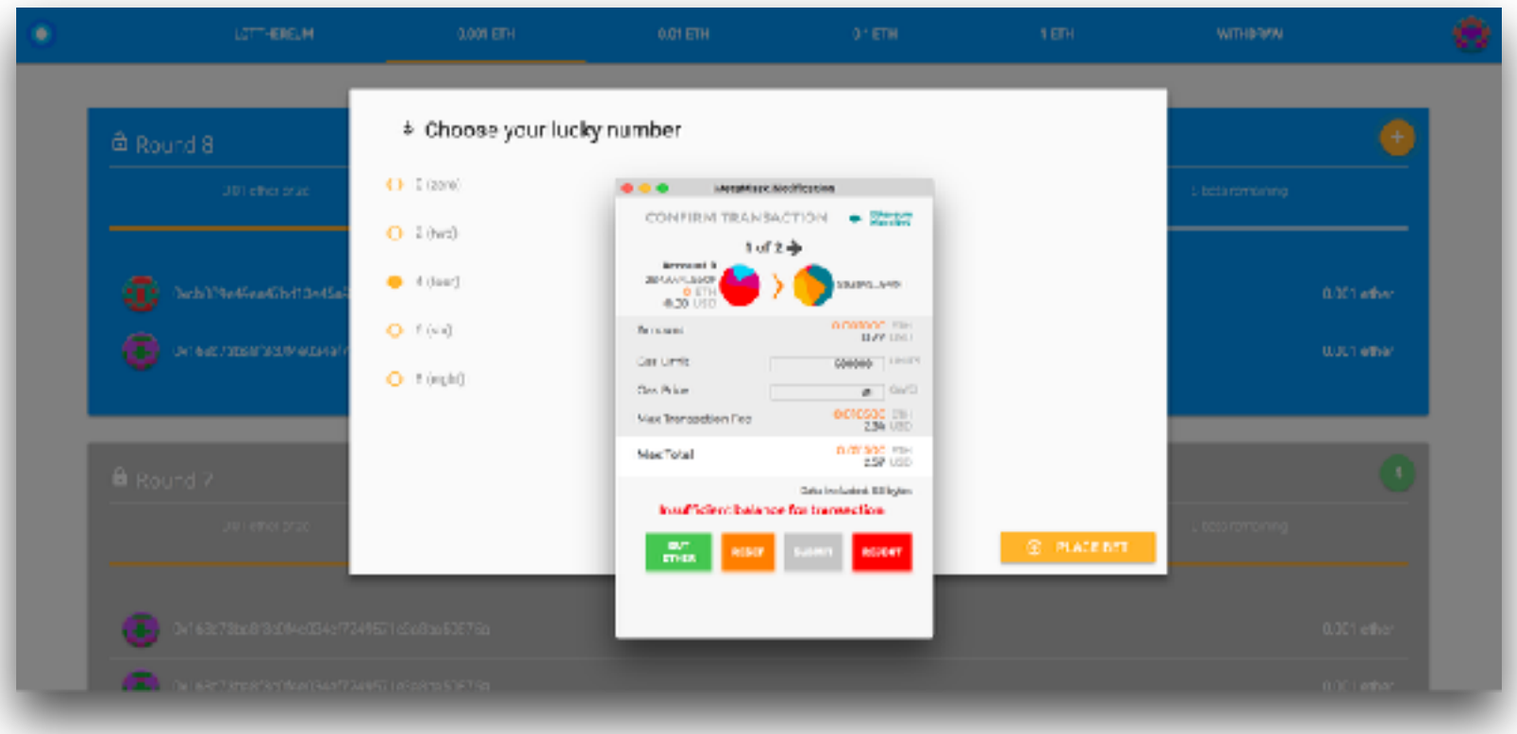
Examples of DApps

Example DApps

- https://dapps.ethercasts.com

Lotthereum

- https://lotthereum.github.io
- “Lotthereum is a decentralized open source Ethereum based lottery”



CryptoPunks

- http://www.larvalabs.com/cryptopunks
- “10,000 unique collectible characters with proof of ownership stored on the Ethereum blockchain.”

Stepping Back

Ethereum Blockchain

- Database - groups of transactions are packaged into blocks … each block is linked to the next one
- Code - all the business logic of your application, which is commonly called a “**smart contract**”

31			
32			
33			<ethereum byte code here>
34			
35			
36		<and here>	
37			
38			
39			

Writing a Smart Contract…3 things

- **Solidity** (most popular although there are others)
- You interface with the Smart Contract through a library called **Web3.js**
  - Referenced in your applications just as you would any other library (e.g. jQuery)
- **Truffle Framework** makes life a bit easier
- *Did you know? 100,000's of smart contracts already deployed :)*

Solidity

Solidity

- “Solidity is a contract-oriented, high-level language whose syntax is similar to that of JavaScript and it is designed to target the Ethereum Virtual Machine”

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.11;
// We have to specify what version of compiler this code will compile with

contract Voting {
  /* mapping field below is equivalent to an associative array or hash.
  The key of the mapping is candidate name stored as type bytes32 and value is
  an unsigned integer to store the vote count
  */

  mapping (bytes32 => uint8) public votesReceived;

  /* Solidity doesn't let you pass in an array of strings in the constructor (yet).
  We will use an array of bytes32 instead to store the list of candidates
  */

  bytes32[] public candidateList;

  /* This is the constructor which will be called once when you
  deploy the contract to the blockchain. When we deploy the contract,
  we will pass an array of candidates who will be contesting in the election
  */
  function Voting(bytes32[] candidateNames) {
    candidateList = candidateNames;
  }

  // This function returns the total votes a candidate has received so far
  function totalVotesFor(bytes32 candidate) returns (uint8) {
    if (validCandidate(candidate) == false) throw;
    return votesReceived[candidate];
  }

  // This function increments the vote count for the specified candidate. This
  // is equivalent to casting a vote
  function voteForCandidate(bytes32 candidate) {
    if (validCandidate(candidate) == false) throw;
    votesReceived[candidate] += 1;
  }

  function validCandidate(bytes32 candidate) returns (bool) {
    for(uint i = 0; i < candidateList.length; i++) {
      if (candidateList[i] == candidate) {
        return true;
      }
    }
    return false;
  }
}
```

Solidity

- JavaScript like syntax
- Object Oriented
- Contract
  - Think of it as a *class* in a OO language
- Contain a constructor which initializes with an array of candidates
- Can contain methods
  - Return total votes
  - Increment vote count

Example Contract

Voting.sol

Solidity

- Constructor invoked once and only once when the contract is deployed and initialized
- Updates to the code don’t change the original contract (or it’s data) / The new deployment will create a new instance of the contract

JS

Web3

Web3.js

- “Ethereum JavaScript API”
- The bridge between your web application and the smart contract in Ethereum’s Blockchain
- “This is the Ethereum compatible JavaScript API which implements the Generic JSON RPC spec. It's available on npm as a node module, for bower and component as an embeddable js and as a meteor.js package.”

Truffle

Truffle Framework

- http://truffleframework.com/
- “Truffle is the most popular development framework for Ethereum with a mission to make your life a whole lot easier.”
- Features
  - Smart Contract Compilation, Deployment, etc
  - Scriptable Deployment to Test / Private / Public Networks

Development Envs

Building DApps

- Localhost (TestRPC)
- TestNet (Ropsten)
- Main Network

TestRPC

- “testrpc is a Node.js based Ethereum client for testing and development. It uses ethereumjs to simulate full client behavior and make developing Ethereum applications much faster. It also includes all popular RPC functions and features (like events) and can be run deterministically to make development a breeze.”
- > testrpc
  - Loaded with 10x accounts (each w/ 100 ETH)
- > geth attach http://localhost:8545
- Or via truffle (rather than Geth)

Testnets

- https://ropsten.etherscan.io/
- https://ropsten.etherscan.io/address/0x1cda2ea9673146dc4bf55662fe14bef11c22ea78

Main Network

- https://etherscan.io/
- https://etherscan.io/address/0x830e3a6766c753e041aa5b78e94213972a99d400

Hello World

Hello World

Vote on the next meetup topic

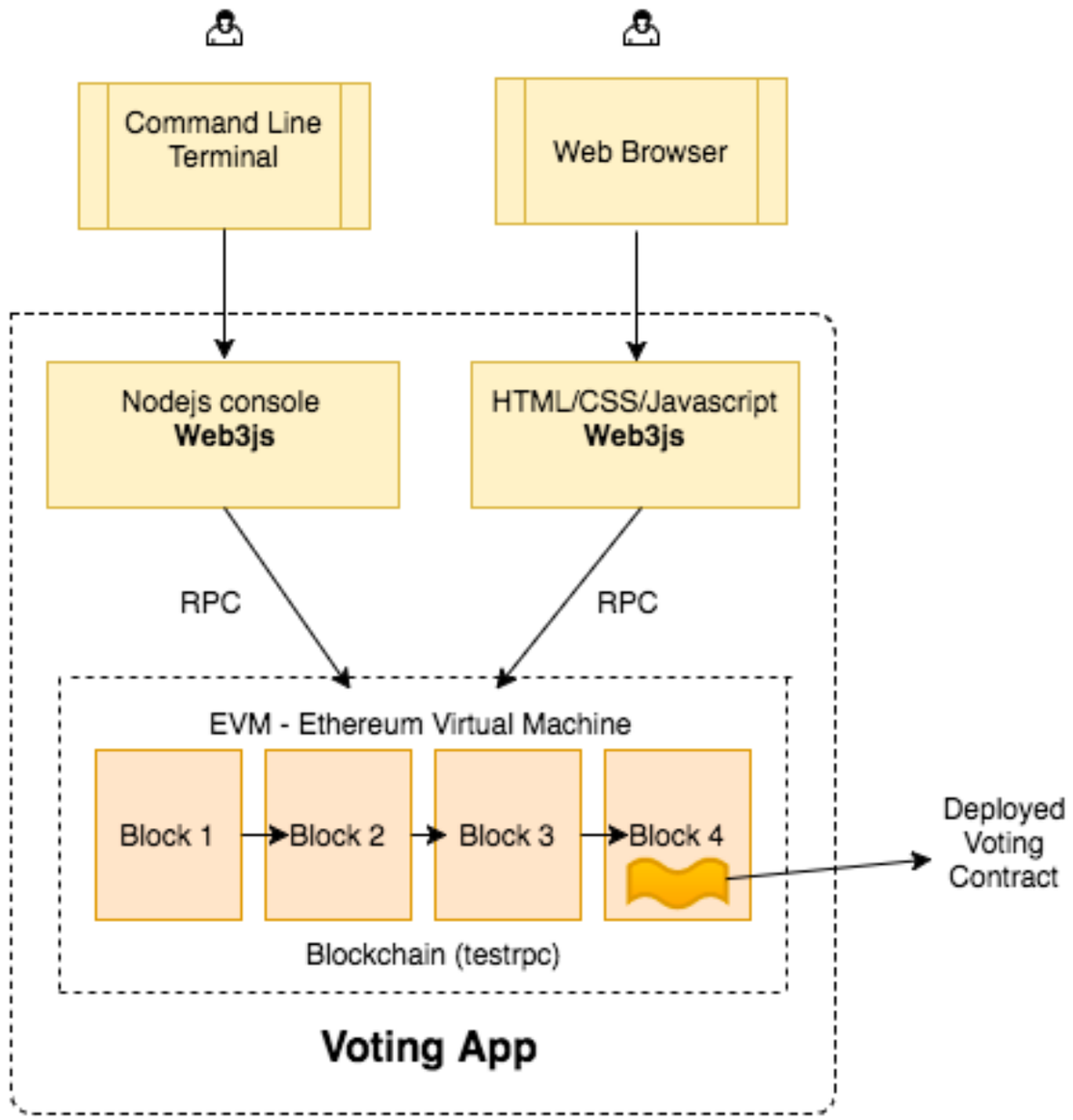
Framework	Votes
React	0
Angular	0
Vue	0

Vote

Things to note...

- The backend is Ethereum's blockchain
- In this case a local test network (e.g. dev env)
- Web3.js is used as the bridge from the client to the blockchain
- MetaMask is used to connect a wallet

What's Going On?



Setup Steps

1.> npm run dev

2.> testrpc

3.Take one of the test accounts, add to the truffle.js and…

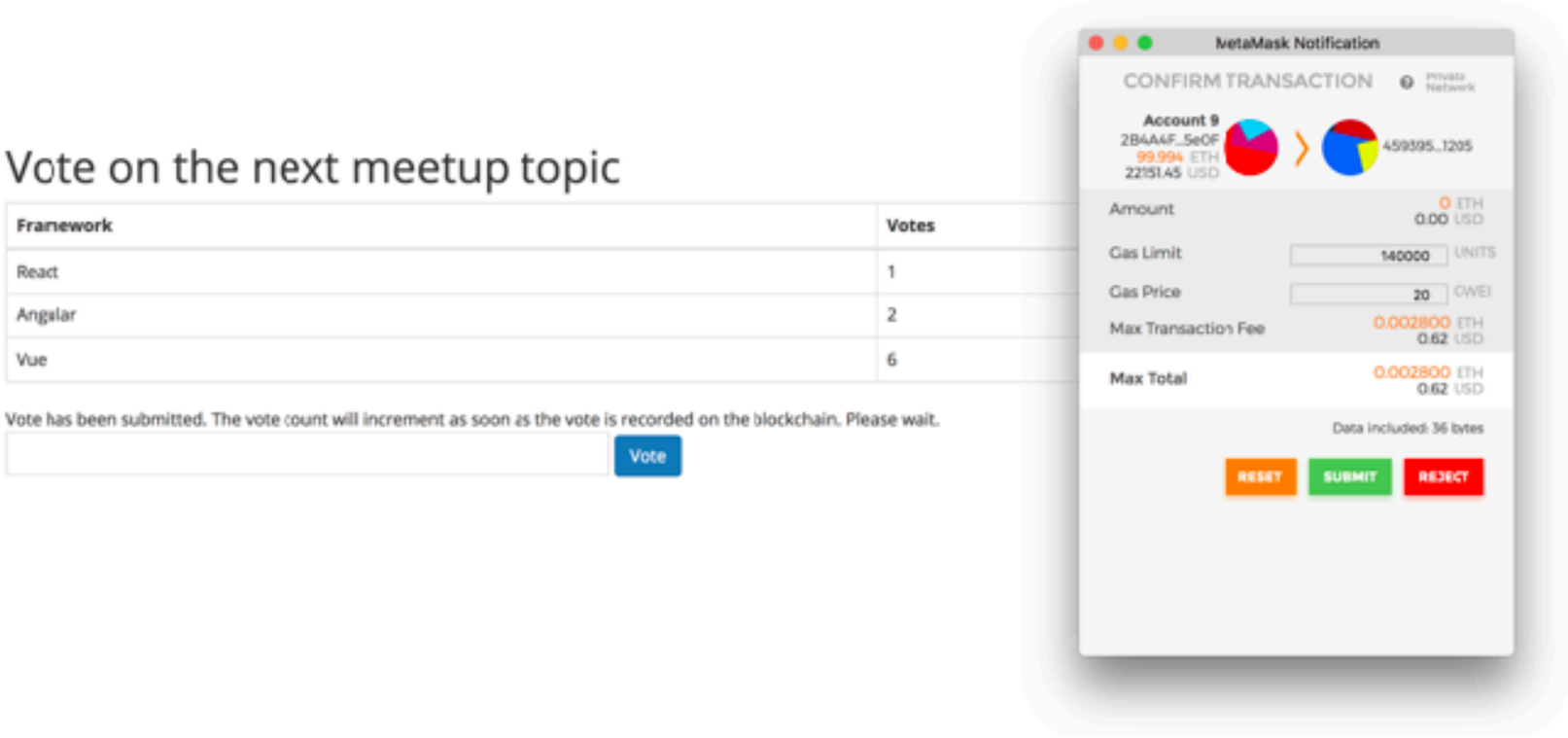
4.> truffle migrate

5.Ensure MetaMask is point a local “Private Network”. Note that the browser refreshes and the votes are now shown

6.Conduct a vote and confirm transaction

ETH + Gas

- “It costs money to interact with the blockchain. This money goes to miners who do all the work to include your code in the blockchain.”



Units

```
var unitMap = {
    'noether':      '0',
    'wei':          '1',
    'kwei':         '1000',
    'Kwei':         '1000',
    'babbage':      '1000',
    'femtoether':   '1000',
    'mwei':         '1000000',
    'Mwei':         '1000000',
    'lovelace':     '1000000',
    'picoether':    '1000000',
    'gwei':         '1000000000',
    'Gwei':         '1000000000',
    'shannon':      '1000000000',
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    'szabo':        '1000000000000',
    'microether':   '1000000000000',
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    'finney':       '1000000000000000',
    'milliether':    '1000000000000000',
    'milli':         '1000000000000000',
    'ether':        '1000000000000000000',
    'kether':       '1000000000000a0000000000',
    'grand':        '1000000000000000000000',
    'mether':       '1000000000000000000000000',
    'gether':       '1000000000000000000000000000',
    'tether':       '1000000000000000000000000000000'
};
```

Reviewing the Web3.js

- The ABI (Application Binary Interface)

```
import voting_artifacts from '../../build/contracts/Voting.json'
```

```
var Voting = contract(voting_artifacts);
```

- Voting (note the name, gas, and account params)

```
Voting.deployed().then(function(contractInstance) {
  contractInstance.voteForCandidate(candidateName, {gas: 140000, from: web3.eth.accounts[0]}).then(function() {
    let div_id = candidates[candidateName];
    return contractInstance.totalVotesFor.call(candidateName).then(function(v) {
      $("#" + div_id).html(v.toString());
      $("#msg").html("");
    });
  });
});
```

- Retrieving the current votes (reading doesn't need gas)

```
contractInstance.totalVotesFor.call(name).then(function(v) {
  $("#" + candidates[name]).html(v.toString());
});
```

More Sophisticated Example

Decentralized Voting Application

- https://www.zastrin.com/simple-ethereum-voting-dapp.html
- Purchase some tokens (already done)
- Vote on a candidate
- *0x1cda2ea9673146dc4bf55662fe14bef11c22ea78*

Thank You / Q&A