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How to Write and Deploy a Smart Contract

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Table of Contents

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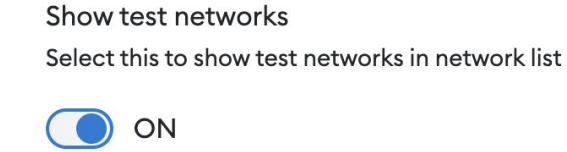
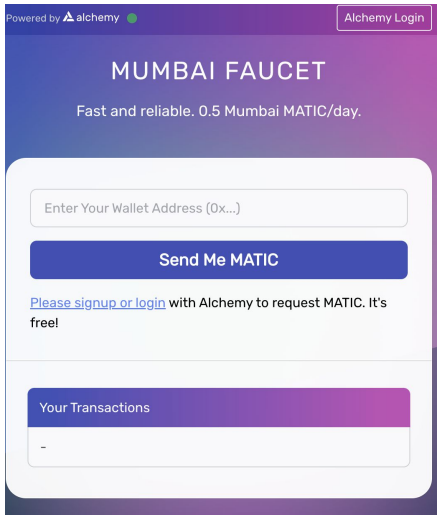
Tools needed

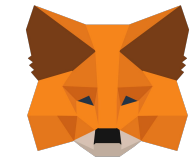
- Set up a Node development environment on your machine
  - You should be able to run **node** and **npm** commands from your Terminal
- **Hardhat - npm install --save-dev hardhat**
- **MetaMask Wallet**: Make sure you have some Polygon Mumbai Matic in your wallet. Use the Mumbai faucet to fund your account.
- **Alchemy**: Sign up for a free account and create a Polygon Mumbai network endpoint

Full details in README found on

https://github.com/lanasta/deploy-smart-contract/tree/developerweek2023







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- Set environment variables that are needed in the Hardhat config file:

```
export INFURA_URL_GOERLI=<Copy and paste the network endpoint URL from Infura>
```

```
export PRIVATE_KEY_GOERLI=<Copy and paste your MetaMask wallet private key>
```

or

```
export ALCHEMY_URL_MUMBAI=<Copy and paste the Polygon Mumbai network endpoint URL from Alchemy>
```

```
export PRIVATE_KEY_MUMBAI=<Copy and paste your MetaMask wallet private key>
```

- If you'd like to test interacting with your smart contract from a Node application, modify the contract address in `demo/interact.js`, and please set the following environment variable.

```
export GOERLI_ACCOUNT_ADDRESS=<Copy and paste your MetaMask Goerli account address>
```

How smart contracts work

- Runs in a blockchain network
  - Decentralized, trustless, transparent, immutable
- Self-execute when certain conditions are met, removes the need for a third-party (eg. bank or other centralized authorities)
- Widely used in business management, legal processes, financial agreements, health systems
- In enterprise use cases, a private blockchain would be of interest
- In healthcare, smart contracts can automate processes like payment and insurance claims
  - Saves time, costs, reduce chances of human error

Smart contract concepts

- **Ethereum Virtual Machine(EVM)**: the execution environment for smart contracts in Ethereum and the fundamental consensus mechanism. Acts as a “world computer”, accessible from anywhere throughout the world through participating Ethereum nodes.
- **Gas fees**: required as it is expensive to have thousands of computers (usually referred to as nodes in blockchain) all over the world validate smart contracts. Paid to miners who use their computing power to process and confirm transactions.
- **Block explorer**: A visualization tool that allows anyone to explore the state of a particular blockchain network and see information about blocks, transactions, balances, etc e.g. https://etherscan.io/
- **Addresses**: Each smart contract and each Ethereum account has an address that is represented by a 42-character hexadecimal address e.g. `0x92bc44d5318309EE2abF1539BF71dE1b7d7bE3b8`
- **Application Binary Interface(ABI)**: defines the methods and variables that are available to interact with in a smart contract.

What bytecode looks like

THE EVM

For the EVM to be able to run your contract it needs to be in **bytecode**. Compilation turns this:

Show all | Copy

```
pragma solidity 0.4.24;

contract Greeter {

    function greet() public constant returns (string) {
        return "Hello";
    }

}
```

into this

```
PUSH1 0x80 PUSH1 0x40 MSTORE PUSH1 0x4 CALLDATASIZE LT PUSH2 0x41
JUMPI PUSH1 0x0 CALLDATALOAD PUSH29
0x100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000 SWAP1
DIV PUSH4 0xFFFFFFFF AND DUP1 PUSH4 0xCFAE3217 EQ PUSH2 0x46 JUMPI
JUMPDEST PUSH1 0x0 DUP1 REVERT JUMPDEST CALLVALUE DUP1 ISZERO PUSH2
0x52 JUMPI PUSH1 0x0 DUP1 REVERT JUMPDEST POP PUSH2 0x5B PUSH2 0xD6
JUMP JUMPDEST PUSH1 0x40 MLOAD DUP1 DUP1 PUSH1 0x20 ADD DUP3 DUP2
SUB DUP3 MSTORE DUP4 DUP2 DUP2 MLOAD DUP2 MSTORE PUSH1 0x20 ADD
SWAP2 POP DUP1 MLOAD SWAP1 PUSH1 0x20 ADD SWAP1 DUP1 DUP4 DUP4 PUSH1
0x0 JUMPDEST DUP4 DUP2 LT ISZERO PUSH2 0x9B JUMPI DUP1 DUP3 ADD
```

Source: https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/smart-contracts/compiling/

```
[
    {
        "constant": true,
        "inputs": [],
        "name": "greet",
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "",
                "type": "string"
            }
        ],
        "payable": false,
        "type": "function"
    }
]
```

Corresponding ABI for the Solidity code

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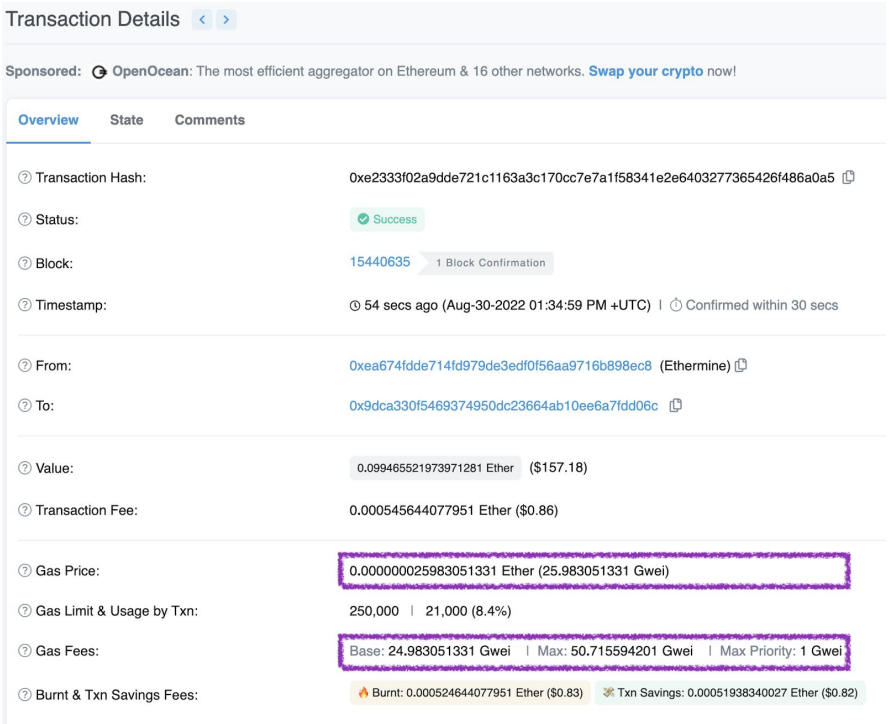
Gas fees

Sub-units of Ether

Unit	wei value	wei	ether value
wei	1 wei	1	10^-18 ETH
kwei	10^3 wei	1,000	10^-15 ETH
mwei	10^6 wei	1,000,000	10^-12 ETH
gwei	10^9 wei	1,000,000,000	10^-9 ETH
microether	10^12 wei	1,000,000,000,000	10^-6 ETH
milliether	10^15 wei	1,000,000,000,000,000	10^-3 ETH
ether	10^18 wei	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	1 ETH

Source: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/wei.asp



Source: Etherscan.io transaction details

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Solidity Overview

1. **Version pragma**: solidity compiler version compatible with the code at the time of the development. Future versions may contain incompatible changes.
2. **Contract keyword**: the contract name follows after, encapsulates the smart contract logic
3. **State variables**: types include signed integers, unsigned integers, Boolean, addresses, enums, and bytes
4. **Function declarations**: can take in parameter, specify view or pure functions, return type and function visibility types – private, internal, external, or public.

Source: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-to-solidity/

```
pragma solidity >=0.4.0 <0.6.0;
contract SimpleStorage {
   uint storedData;
   function set(uint x) public {
      storedData = x;
   }
   function get() public view returns (uint) {
      return storedData;
   }
}
```

Source: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/solidity/solidity_quick_guide.htm

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Solidity Global Variables

Name	Returns
blockhash(uint blockNumber) returns (bytes32)	Hash of the given block - only works for 256 most recent, excluding current, blocks
block.coinbase (address payable)	Current block miner's address
block.difficulty (uint)	Current block difficulty
block.gaslimit (uint)	Current block gaslimit
block.number (uint)	Current block number
block.timestamp (uint)	Current block timestamp as seconds since unix epoch
gasleft() returns (uint256)	Remaining gas
msg.data (bytes calldata)	Complete calldata
msg.sender (address payable)	Sender of the message (current caller)
msg.sig (bytes4)	First four bytes of the calldata (function identifier)
msg.value (uint)	Number of wei sent with the message
now (uint)	Current block timestamp
tx.gasprice (uint)	Gas price of the transaction
tx.origin (address payable)	Sender of the transaction

Source: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/solidity/solidity_variables.htm

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Let’s write and deploy a smart contract together!

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Q & A

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Thank You

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