提案内容

以太坊改进提案EIP223 (2017-05-03) 定义了代币和代币交互标准,它描述了一种可替代代币的接口, 并支持回调tokenReceived函数以在受到代币时通知合约接收者。

该提案为合约引入了一种交互模型,可用于规范与代币交互的合约的行为,该模型包含的内容如下:

- 1.转移代币时通知接收代币的合约。ERC20中代币转移的接收者不会收到通知。
- 2.以更节约gas的方式将代币存入合约。
- 3.允许为代币转移交易附加金融转账操作记录_data。

在本提案中,接收代币的合约必须实现tokenReceived,若代币接收合约没有实现tokenReceived,则必须执行revert。

代币标准API和规范

函数(Methods)

totalSupply

返回代币的总供应量,与ERC20标准的功能相同。

```
1 function totalSupply() view returns (uint256 totalSupply)
```

name

返回代币的名称,与ERC20标准的功能相同。

为可选项,可以用来提高可用性,但是接口和其它合约不能假定它必须存在。

```
1 function name() view returns (string _name)
```

symbol

返回代币的符号,与ERC20标准的功能相同。

为可选项,可以用来提高可用性,但是接口和其它合约不能假定它必须存在。

```
1 function symbol() view returns (string _decimals)
```

decimals

返回代币的精确度,与ERC20标准的功能相同。

为可选项,可以用来提高可用性,但是接口和其它合约不能假定它必须存在。

```
1 function decimals() view returns (uint8 _decimals)
```

balanceOf

返回给定的owner地址的代币余额,与ERC20标准的功能相同。

```
1 | function balanceOf(address _owner) view returns (uint256 balance)
```

transfer(address,uint)

将value数量的代币转移到地址to,该函数必须调用to地址的tokenReceived(address,uint,bytes calldata)函数。如果to是合约地址且没有实现tokenReceived函数,则代币转移交易必须被中止且相关操作需要被revert;如果to是个人账户地址,则该笔代币转移交易中不执行to的tokenReceived函数。如果消息调用者的账户余额没有足够的代币,则该函数需要抛出异常。在代币交易中可以附加data字段,但这会消耗更多的gas(data字段可以为空)。

注意,即使转移代币的数量为0也必须被视为正常调用并触发Transfer事件。

```
1 function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) returns (bool)
```

transfer(address, uint, bytes)

与transfer(address,uint)类似,区别在于该函数可以指定调用tokenReceived函数时的附加字段,即该函数会调用to地址的tokenReceived(address,uint,bytes)函数,而transfer(address,uint)函数调用tokenReceived时一般不附加字段,data置为零值。

我们可以通过查看to地址是否携带code(合约代码)来判断to是否为合约地址。

```
function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value, bytes calldata _data) returns (bool)
```

事件(Events)

Transfer

代币转移操作需要触发的事件,与ERC20标准的事件相同。

```
1 event Transfer(address indexed _from, address indexed _to, uint256 _value, bytes
    _data)
```

ERC-223代币接受合约的接收方法

tokenReceived

当代币持有者发送代币时,代币合约调用的处理代币转移的函数。from为代币发送者的地址,value时转移的代币数量,dara是附加数据。tokenReceived函数的工作原理类似于合约的fallback函数,并且执行时不返回任何内容。

调用tokenReceived函数时msg.sender为对应代币的代币合约,因此tokenReceived可以通过msg.sender分别分辨当前交易发送的是哪个代币,而代币的发送者则是由tokenReceived的from字段标识。

该函数必须被命名为为tokenReceived,且携带的参数必须为address,uint256,bytes,只有这样才能匹配上函数选择器0x8943ec02。

```
1 function tokenReceived(address _from, uint _value, bytes calldata _data)
```

原理

出于安全考虑,本提案引入了一种代币交互模型,该模型中强制要求在目标合约地址中执行代币接收处 理函数。代币接收合约必须显示实现代币处理功能,否则会回滚整个代币转移操作。

本提案中资产转移操作在发送方发起并在接收方处理,因此ERC223的转账在处理将代币存入合约的操作时会更加节约gas,因为ERC223代币只需要一次交易就可以将代币存入合约,而ERC20代币至少需要两次调用(第一次用approve授权,第二次调用transferFrom)。

- ERC-20存款: approve ~46 gas, transferFrom ~75K gas
- ERC-223存款: transfer ~54K gas

ERC20标准实现了两种代币转移方法:①直接使用**transfer**函数;②使用**approve**+**transferFrom**。ERC20的transfer函数不会通知接收者,因此如果代币被发送至其它具有transfer函数的合约,则接收方合约无法识别该代币转移操作,导致代币被永远放置在接收方合约中且无法恢复(根源在于接收方合约没有收到通知,因此无法对自更新自身的合约状态)。

ERC223旨在简化代币的交互流程。ERC223使用"存款"模式对代币进行操作,类似于原生的以太币。对于ERC223合约来说转账就是对transfer函数的简单调用,是一笔单独的交易,而不是ERC20中approve+transferFrom的模式。

ERC标准允许使用"bytes calldata _data"参数将有效的数据负载添加在转账交易中,这些负载可以在接收合约中被编码并执行二次调用,类似于msg.data在ether转账交易中的做法;也可以在链上进行公共日志记录或相关金融业务中所必要的操作。

兼容性

本提案的接口类似于ERC20标准,并且大多数功能与ERC20中类似,但是ERC223的**transfer(address, uint256, bytes calldata)**函数不能向后兼容ERC20接口。

ERC20代币可以被转移到具有转账功能的非合约地址或具有approve+transferFrom模式的合约地址,但是若将ERC20代币存入具有transfer函数的合约地址则会导致该笔代币存入操作不被接收方合约认可。

下面是处理ERC20代币存款的合约示例,该合约可以接收tokenA存款,但是无法阻止通过transfer函数将其它代币发送往该合约的操作。

```
contract ERC20Receiver
 1
 2
   {
 3
        event Deposit();
        address tokenA; //代币合约地址
 4
 5
        function deposit(uint _value, address _token) public
 6
 7
            require(_token == tokenA);
 8
            IERC20(_token).transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _value);
 9
            emit Deposit();
10
        }
11 }
```

下面是处理ERC223代币存款的合约示例,该合约可以过滤其它代币仅接收tokenA存款,而其它的ERC223代币存款将会被拒绝。

```
1 | contract ERC223Receiver
2
   {
3
        event Deposit();
4
        address tokenA;
 5
        function tokenReceived(address _from, uint _value, bytes memory _data)
    public
6
        {
 7
            require(msg.sender == tokenA);
8
            emit Deposit();
9
        }
   }
10
```

安全性

由于ERC223代币模型类似于Ether,因此必须考虑重放问题。

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.19;
 2
 3
    library Address {
        /**
 4
         * @dev Returns true if `account` is a contract.
 5
 6
 7
         * This test is non-exhaustive, and there may be false-negatives: during
    the
 8
         * execution of a contract's constructor, its address will be reported as
9
         * not containing a contract.
10
         * > It is unsafe to assume that an address for which this function
11
    returns
12
         * false is an externally-owned account (EOA) and not a contract.
13
         //判断是否是合约地址(这里用的方法存在风险,合约的构造函数执行指令时extcodesize返回的
14
    是0)
        function isContract(address account) internal view returns (bool) {
15
            // This method relies in extcodesize, which returns 0 for contracts in
16
            // construction, since the code is only stored at the end of the
17
            // constructor execution.
18
19
            uint256 size;
20
            // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
21
22
            assembly { size := extcodesize(account) }
23
            return size > 0;
24
        }
25
26
27
    abstract contract IERC223Recipient {
28
29
    * @dev Standard ERC223 function that will handle incoming token transfers.
30
31
     * @param _from Token sender address.
32
     * @param _value Amount of tokens.
33
     * @param _data Transaction metadata.
34
35
        function tokenReceived(address _from, uint _value, bytes memory _data)
    public virtual;
36
    }
37
38
39
    * @title Reference implementation of the ERC223 standard token.
40
     */
    contract ERC223Token {
41
42
         /**
43
         * @dev Event that is fired on successful transfer.
44
45
```

```
event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint value, bytes
    data);
47
48
        string private _name;
49
        string private _symbol;
                private _decimals;
50
        uint8
        uint256 private _totalSupply;
51
52
53
        mapping(address => uint256) public balances; // List of user balances.
54
        /**
55
         * @dev Sets the values for {name} and {symbol}, initializes {decimals}
56
    with
57
         * a default value of 18.
58
         * To select a different value for {decimals}, use {_setupDecimals}.
59
60
61
         * All three of these values are immutable: they can only be set once
    during
62
        * construction.
63
         */
64
        constructor(string memory new_name, string memory new_symbol, uint8
65
    new_decimals)
        {
66
67
            _name = new_name;
68
            _symbol = new_symbol;
            _decimals = new_decimals;
69
70
        }
71
        /**
72
73
         * @dev Returns the name of the token.
74
75
        function name() public view returns (string memory)
76
        {
77
            return _name;
78
        }
79
80
         * @dev Returns the symbol of the token, usually a shorter version of the
81
82
         * name.
83
         */
        function symbol() public view returns (string memory)
84
85
86
            return _symbol;
87
        }
88
89
90
         * @dev Returns the number of decimals used to get its user
    representation.
         * For example, if `decimals` equals `2`, a balance of `505` tokens should
91
92
         * be displayed to a user as `5,05` (`505 / 10 ** 2`).
```

```
93
 94
          * Tokens usually opt for a value of 18, imitating the relationship
     between
          * Ether and Wei. This is the value {ERC223} uses, unless {_setupDecimals}
 95
     is
 96
          * called.
 97
          * NOTE: This information is only used for _display_ purposes: it in
 98
 99
          * no way affects any of the arithmetic of the contract, including
          * {IERC223-balanceOf} and {IERC223-transfer}.
100
101
         function decimals() public view returns (uint8)
102
103
104
             return _decimals;
         }
105
106
107
         /**
108
          * @dev See {IERC223-totalSupply}.
109
         function totalSupply() public view returns (uint256)
110
111
         {
112
             return _totalSupply;
113
         }
114
115
         /**
116
          * @dev Returns balance of the `owner`.
117
118
119
          * @param _owner The address whose balance will be returned.
120
          * @return balance Balance of the `_owner`.
121
122
         function balanceOf(address _owner) public view returns (uint256)
123
         {
124
             return balances[_owner];
125
         }
126
127
          * @dev Transfer the specified amount of tokens to the specified address.
128
129
                 Invokes the `tokenFallback` function if the recipient is a
     contract.
130
                 The token transfer fails if the recipient is a contract
131
          *
                 but does not implement the `tokenFallback` function
132
                 or the fallback function to receive funds.
133
134
          * @param _to
                          Receiver address.
135
          * @param _value Amount of tokens that will be transferred.
136
          * @param _data Transaction metadata.
137
138
         function transfer(address _to, uint _value, bytes calldata _data) public
     returns (bool success)
139
         {
```

```
140
             // Standard function transfer similar to ERC20 transfer with no _data
141
             // Added due to backwards compatibility reasons .
142
             // 更新余额
143
             balances[msg.sender] = balances[msg.sender] - _value;
             balances[_to] = balances[_to] + _value;
144
             if(Address.isContract(_to)) {
145
                 //调用接收合约的tokenReceived对此次转账进行处理
146
147
                 IERC223Recipient(_to).tokenReceived(msg.sender, _value, _data);
             }
148
149
             emit Transfer(msg.sender, _to, _value, _data);
150
             return true;
151
         }
152
153
          * @dev Transfer the specified amount of tokens to the specified address.
154
155
                 This function works the same with the previous one
                 but doesn't contain `_data` param.
156
                 Added due to backwards compatibility reasons.
157
158
159
          * @param _to
                          Receiver address.
160
          * @param _value Amount of tokens that will be transferred.
          */
161
         function transfer(address _to, uint _value) public returns (bool success)
162
163
             bytes memory _empty = hex"00000000"; //不附带data, 置为零值
164
             balances[msg.sender] = balances[msg.sender] - _value;
165
166
             balances[_to] = balances[_to] + _value;
167
             if(Address.isContract(_to)) {
                 IERC223Recipient(_to).tokenReceived(msg.sender, _value, _empty);
168
169
             }
170
             emit Transfer(msg.sender, _to, _value, _empty);
171
             return true;
172
         }
173
     }
```

资料来源

ERC-223: 223 Token with communication model (ethereum.org)