



Solidity Programming, a language to create Smart Contracts on Ethereum

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For questions, write us on blockchain@madblocks.tech



Agenda



Session – 1: Short Tour on the Blockchain

- Why is Blockchain?
- What is Blockchain?
- Tools Needed for this workshop
- Pre-Requisites

Session – 2: Creating your First Crypto Wallet

- Starting Ganache
- Configuring Metamask with Ganache
- Importing some accounts into metamask
- Making some transactions

Session – 3: Smart Contracts

- Smart Contracts
- Creating the first smart contract
- Deployment onto the Ganache
- Demonstration of some Dapps







Session – 1: Short Tour on Blockchain





Why we need a Blockchain?

- Our take on Blockchain

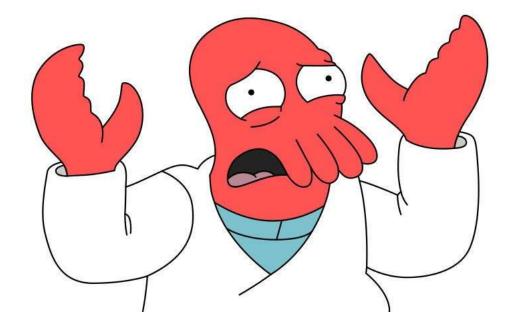


Why the hell is this?



Top 2 quick scenarios

- Data Security
- Centralized Server



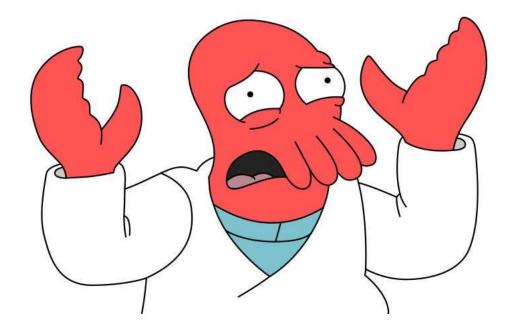


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Is your data secured?

– Can you gurantee that your data stored in a third party server is secured enough?







Is your data secured?

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- Can you gurantee that your data stored in a third party server is secured enough?
- Do you have a control on your own data when it is openly available?







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- Do you have a control on your own data when it is openly available?
 NO
- Does your data have privacy in the internet world?







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- Do you have a control on your own data when it is openly available?
 NO
- Does your data have privacy in the internet world?
 NO







What you need?

- If your data is difficult to hack, then obviously you can say that your data is secured.
- If somone wants to access your data, you have to allow them with a token (cryptographic key) then it means that you have a control on your own data.
- Though data is open to public, they can view but they can't understand what is that data all about. Hence, privacy is given.



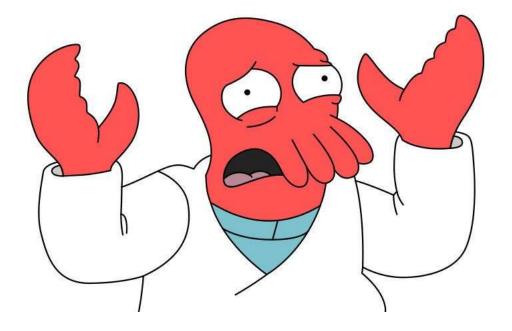
#1. Blockchain gives this kind of security to your data.

Why the hell is this?



Top 2 quick scenarios

- Data Security
- Centralized Server





Is a centralized server a superman?

– If your server goes down, are you in a position to access your own data?





Is a centralized server a superman?

– If your server goes down, are you in a position to access your own data?





Is a centralized server a superman?

- If your server goes down, are you in a position to access your own data?
- Does someone is taking control on your data?





Is a centralized server a superman?

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Is a centralized server a superman?

- If your server goes down, are you in a position to access your own data?
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YES

– Do you think that distributed computing itself will safeguard our data in a centralized system?





Is a centralized server a superman?

- If your server goes down, are you in a position to access your own data?
- Does someone is taking control on your data?

YES

– Do you think that distributed computing itself will safeguard our data in a centralized system?

NO





Centralized, Distributed, Decentralized

- Centralized systems directly control the operation of the individual units from a single center.
- Distributed means computation is spread across multiple nodes instead of just one.
- Decentralized means no node is instructing any other node as to what to do.



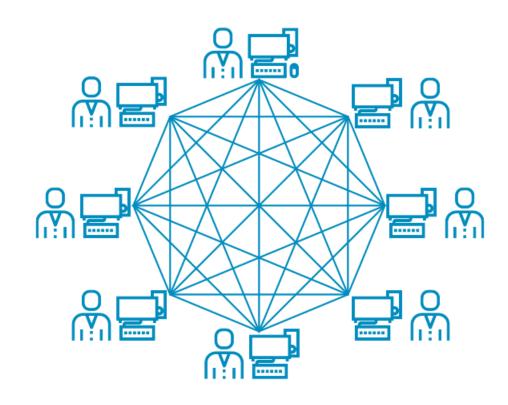
#2. Blockchains are Decentralized and Distrubuted across P2P Network

What Blockchain gives us?



Key Benefits

- Tamper-free
- More difficult to hack
- Decentralized and Distributed across P2P
- Trust
- Transparency



Summary



Pack-Up!

- We gone through the key benefits of using Blockchain in our application development.
- Use Blockchain instead of general database server to store your data.
- Blockchain integrated with Cyber Security gives lot of scope in strengthening our data.







What is Blockchain?

- Our take on Blockchain



What is Blockchain?



Blockchain is the next avenger;

- Blockchain is a Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)
 decentralized on a peer to peer network.
- Ledger is like a complete information about the blocks that gets appended on to the chain.
- Due to its transparency and tamper-free, blockchains are been using in different verticals.
- Blockchains are immutable, thereby the data that gets stored in it is one-time writtable.





Bitcoin



Bitcoin

- Bitcoin is a digital currency, which is used and distributed electronically.
- It is a decentralized peer-to-peer network. No single bank institution or person controls it.
- Bitcoin is the first cryptocurrency which used Blockchain technology and hence, people started calling it as blockchain, but it is not;
- Bitcoin has the open-source public distributed
 ledger in p2p network called Blockchain





Ethereum



Ethereum

- Ethereum is the second-largest cryptocurrency platform by market capitalization, behind Bitcoin.
- It is a decentralized open source Blockchain featuring smart contract functionality.
- Ether is the cryptocurrency generated by Ethereum miners as a reward for computations performed to secure the Blockchain



ethereum



Types of Blockchains



Public Blockchain

In this type of Blockchain, ledgers are visible to everyone on the internet. It allows anyone to verify and add a block of transactions to the Blockchain Public networks have incentives for people to join and free for use. Anyone can use a public blockchain network.

Private Blockchain

The private blockchain is within a single organization. It allows only specific people of the organization to verify and add transaction blocks. However, everyone on the internet is generally allowed to view.

Consortium Blockchain

In this Blockchain variant, only a group of organizations can verify and add transactions. Here, the ledger can be open or restricted to select groups. Consortium blockchain is used cross-organizations. It is only controlled by pre-authorized nodes.



Basic Building Blocks of Blockchain



- 1. P2P Network, Node/Peer
- 2. Miners
- 3. Hashing
- 4. Transactions
- 5. Block
- 6. Public and Private Keys (Digital Signature)
- 7. How Blockchain works?



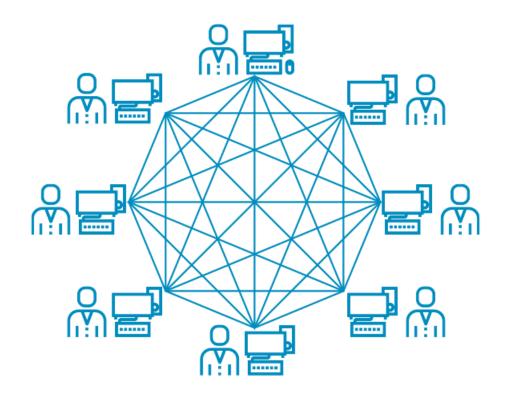


P2P Network



Decentralized and Distributed;

- Each node in the P2P network is called a peer who maintains the entire network.
- The person who maintains the network can able to mine the transaction.
- All the information would be duplicated across the P2P network, it means that all the peers will have same information.





Miners



Someone who maintains the network;

- Each miner in the network maintains the entire full node (The nodes would be of type full and half nodes).
- Every miner will compete with other miners of the network to add a block to the blockchain.
- These miners will agree on a consensus algorithm to get the incentives and add block to the blockchain.





What is Hashing?



What is Hashing?

- Hashing is a process of converting a data/piece of information to a Cryptographic value
- From the Cryptographic value, we can't convert back to the text .i.e. it is one-way function

Text I/P: Madblocks is rocking

Hash: f384a135c4ac27a017139c29b0a84c2b408377cca74a81840fe92da5851d95cf

Text I/P: Madblocks is rocking.

Hash: 35628c955e794344927a4a1a8f289c49d9f3c5e0a911cc97636404d8677893c8

If you change input, then hash is going to be changed



What is transaction?



What is transaction?

- Generally, the processing of a request alias purchase or sell which takes place in the digital world is called as transaction.
- In financial domain, the transactions will be holding some details like credit/debit that taken place between the entities.
- As per me, any kind of request that you make in the Blockchain Infrastructure is a transaction need not be only a money transaction but can be anything.





Digital Signature



Signature created through Keys

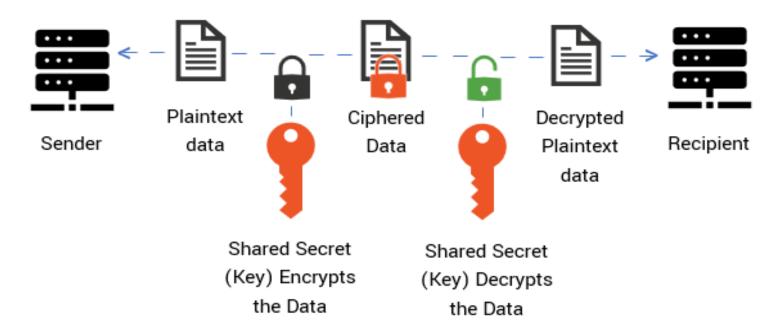
- Private Key Cryptography
- Public Key Cryptography







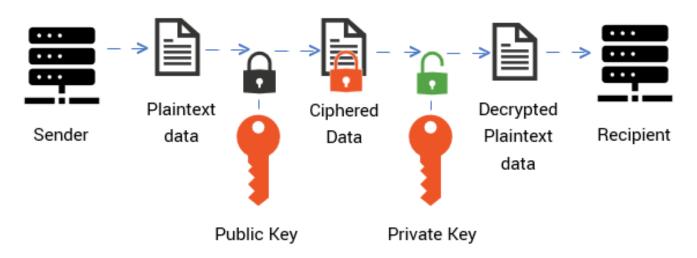
Private Key Encryption (Symmetric)







Public Key Encryption (Asymmetric)





What is Block?

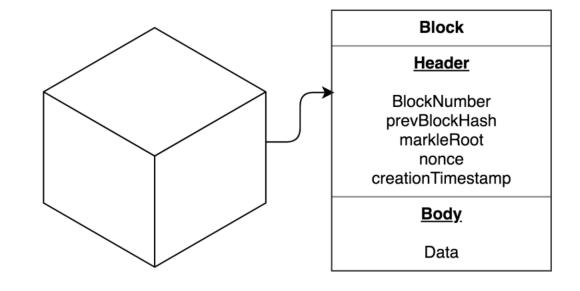


Block

- Whenever a transaction request added to unconfirmed transactions list, then that transaction will be broadcasted to all the peers
- All the peers will be validating the block and based on some consensus algorithm, they are going to add the block to the Blockchain network

A Block would be comprised of

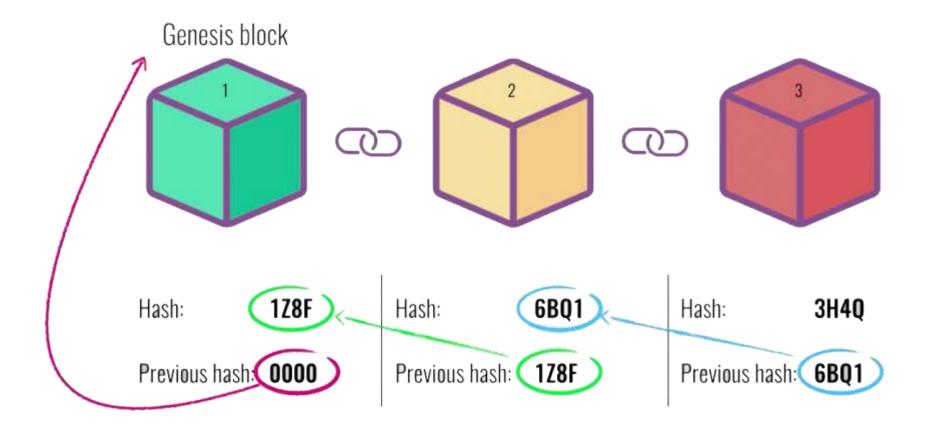
- Timestamp
- Transaction
- Current Hash
- Previous Hash
- Nonce





How Blocks are connected in Blockchain?

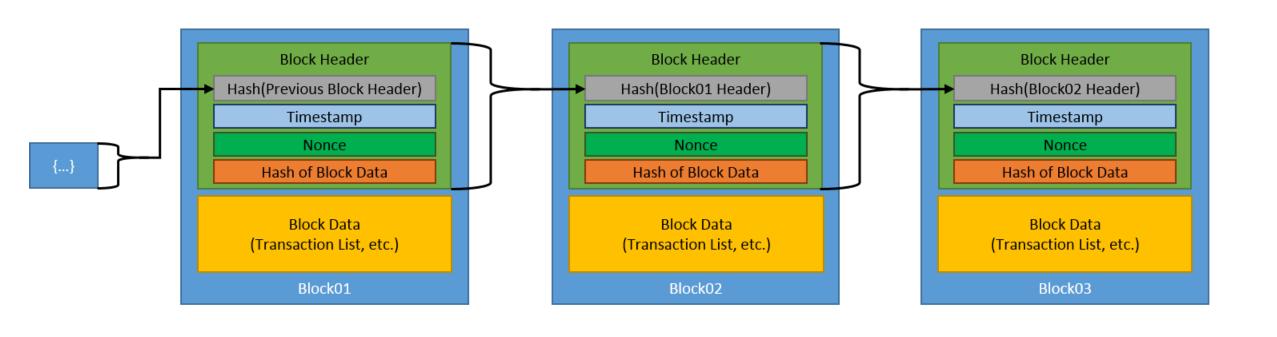






How Blocks are connected in Blockchain?





Time



A Scenario of Blocks in the Blockchain







A Scenario of Blocks in the Blockchain

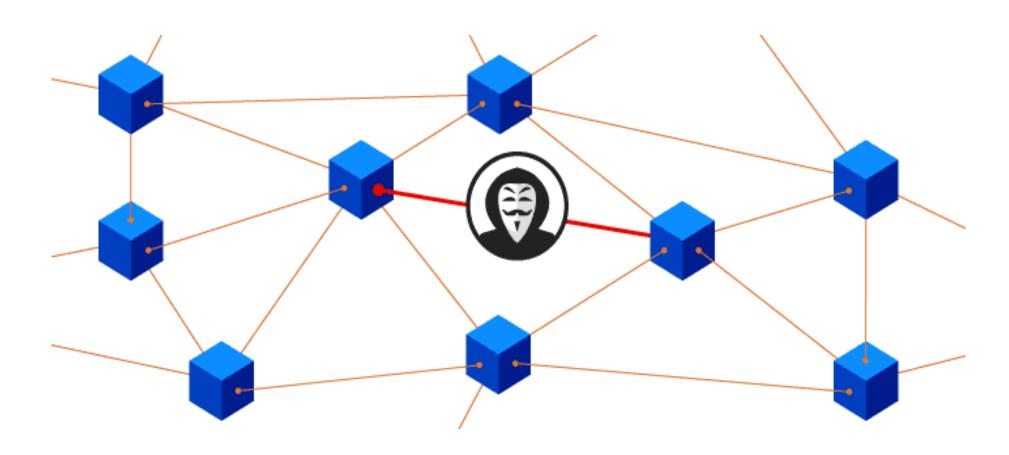




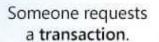


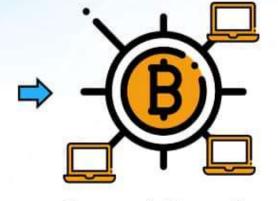
Hacking is possible only when hacking is done on all the peers



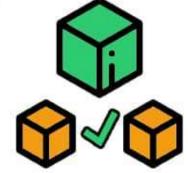






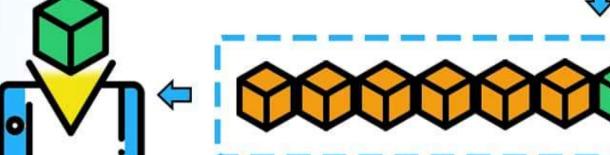


The requested transaction is broadcast to a P2P network consisting of computers known as nodes.



The P2P network of nodes validates the transaction and the user's status using known algorithms.





The transaction is complete!

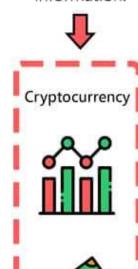


The new block is then added to the existing blockchain in a way that is permanent and unalterable.

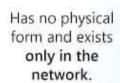
Once verified. the transaction is combined with other transactions to create a new block of data

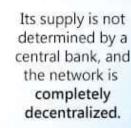


A verified transaction can involve cryptocurrency, contracts, records, or other information.



Has no intrinsic value in that it is not redeemable for another commodity.





for the ledger.

How Blockchain Works?



For questions, write us on blockchain@madblocks.tech



Summary



Pack-Up!

- We gone through what is blockchain and the basic building blocks of Blockchain.
- Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology decentralized on a P2P network.
- The data (transactions) are encryyted, though they are open to public they can't understand what the data is all about.







Tools & Pre-Requisite

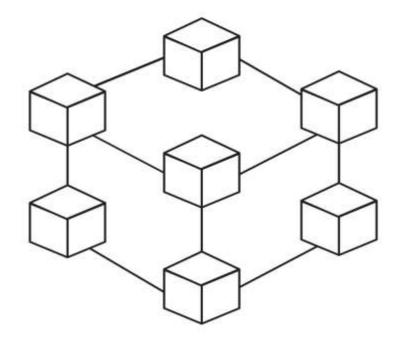




Solidity Compiler



Solidity is an object-oriented programming language for writing smart contracts. It is used for implementing smart contracts on various blockchain platforms, most notably, Ethereum.



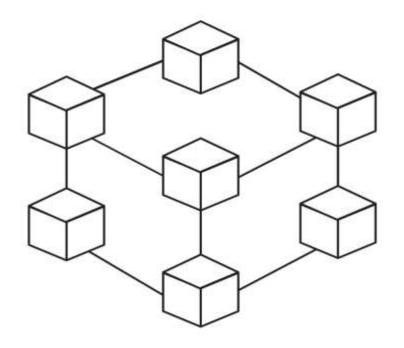




Metamask Wallet



MetaMask is a free and secure browser extension that allows web applications to read and interact with the Ethereum blockchain.



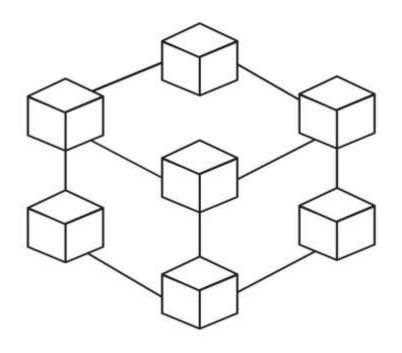




Ganache Blockchain



Quickly fire up a personal Ethereum blockchain which you can use to run tests, execute commands, and inspect state while controlling how the chain operates.



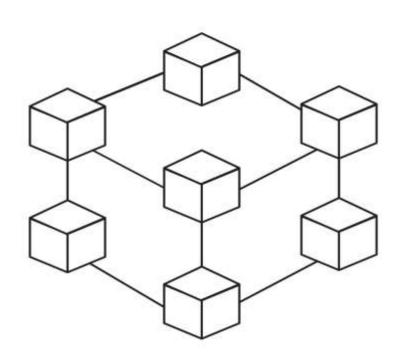




Ethereum Networks



Ethereum is the second-largest cryptocurrency platform by market capitalization, behind Bitcoin. It is a decentralized open source blockchain featuring smart contract functionality.

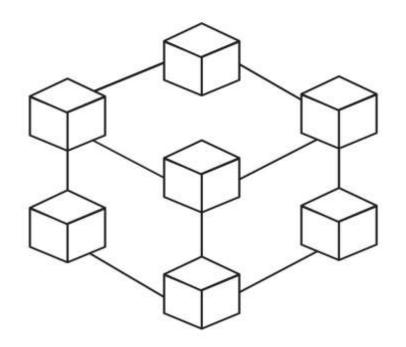




Prerequisites of today's session



- 1. Basic programming knowledge on any object-oriented programming.
- Laptop/Desktop PC with minimum of 4GB RAM, 500GB of Hard Disk, 1GB of Graphics Card, Internet Connectivity upto 20Mbps.
- 3. **Ubuntu OS / Windows** (Ubuntu Recommended for Blockchain Applications)





Summary



Pack-Up!

- We have gone through what kind of tools are required for doing hands-on and a pre-requisite needed.
- Solidity Programming Language
- Remix Web IDE
- Ganache Local Ethereum Blockchain Server
- Metamask Crypto Wallet

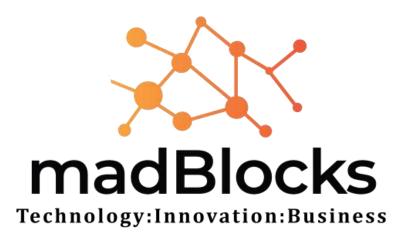






Session – 2: Creating your Crypto Wallet





How to launch Ganache Blockchain Server on Ubuntu OS?



Launching Ganache Blockchain



Important Steps

- Download the Ganache Server from truffle suite.
- www.trufflesuite.com/ganache
- Download it and Launch.













DOCS TRUFFLEC®N TUTORIALS BOXES BLOG **EVENTS** COMMUNITY

Ganache

ONE CLICK BLOCKCHAIN

GITHUB REPO

DOCS



Quickly fire up a personal Ethereum blockchain which you can use to run tests, execute commands, and inspect state while controlling how the chain operates.



Need another OS download?





Ganache

ONE CLICK BLOCKCHAIN

GITHUB REPO

DOCS



Quickly fire up a personal Ethereum blockchain which you can use to run tests, execute commands, and inspect state while controlling how the chain operates.



Need another OS download?





The file will be downloaded as this



Double Click on this, and Ganache Server opens...



CREATE A WORKSPACE

Quickstart for a one-click blockchain or create a new workspace for advanced setup options.



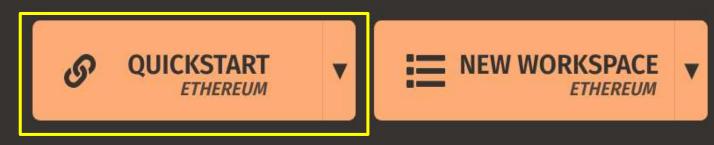






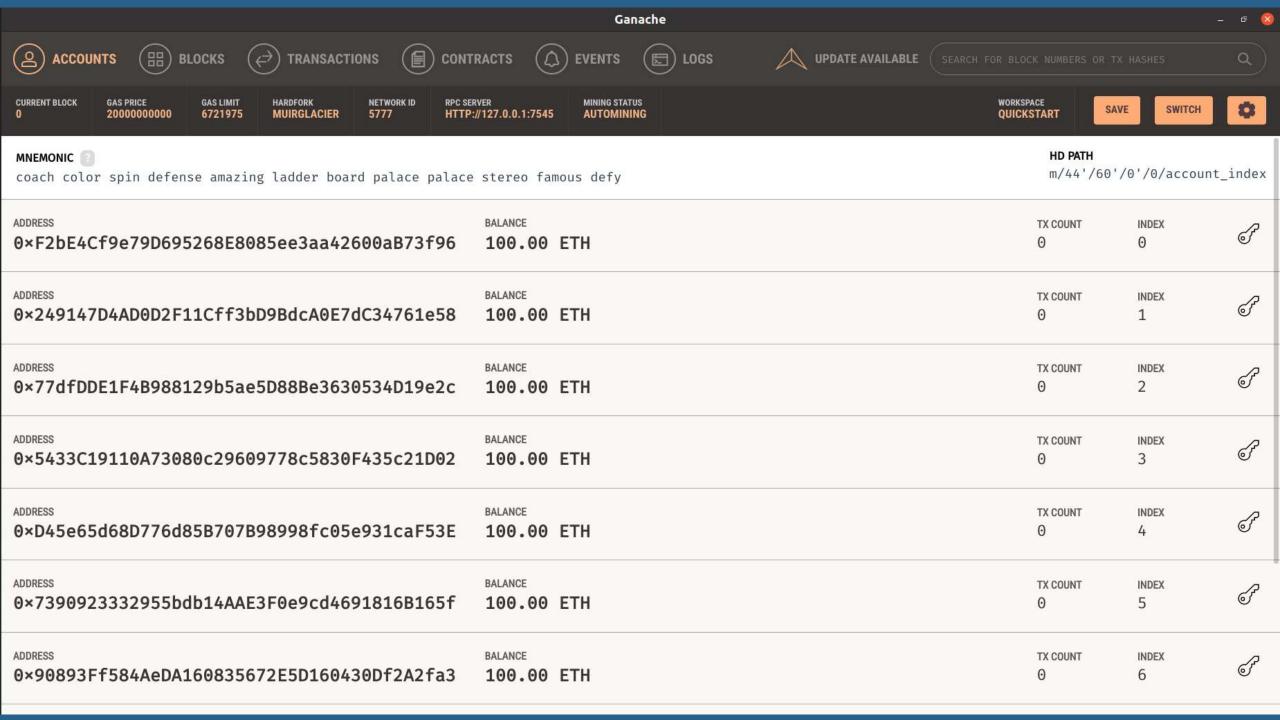
CREATE A WORKSPACE

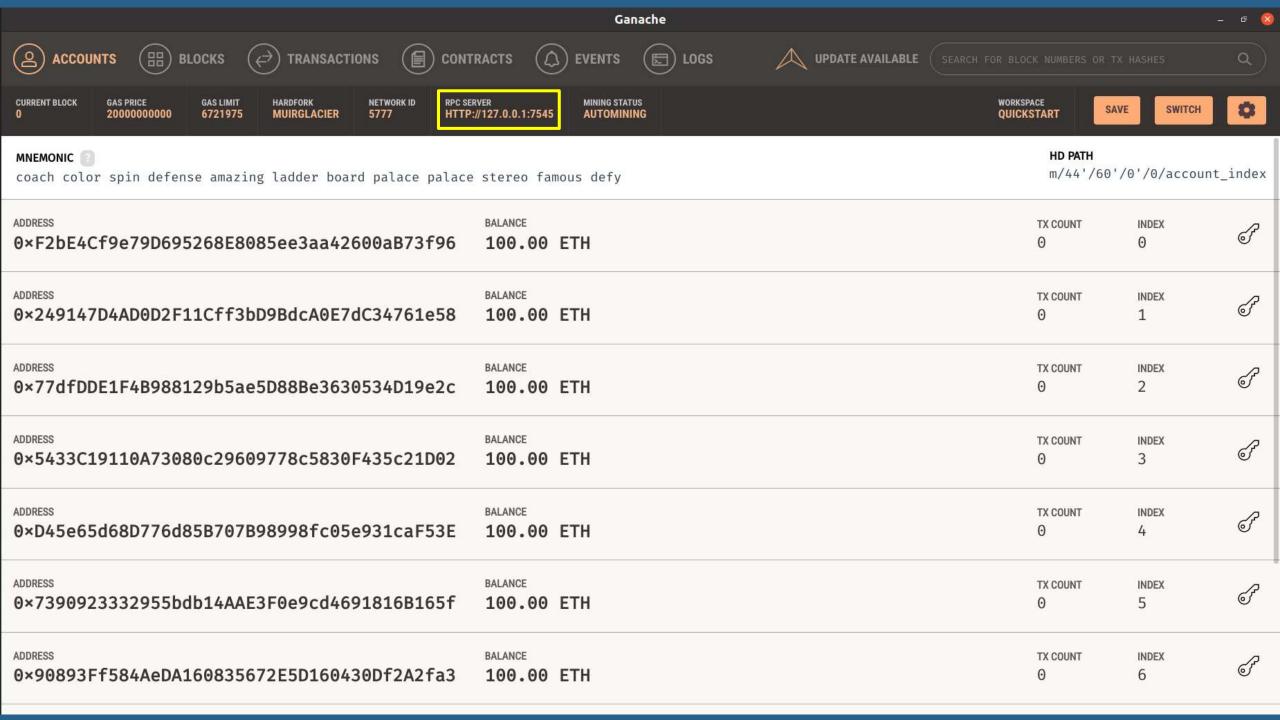
Quickstart for a one-click blockchain or create a new workspace for advanced setup options.





Click on Quickstart Button to launch







Summary

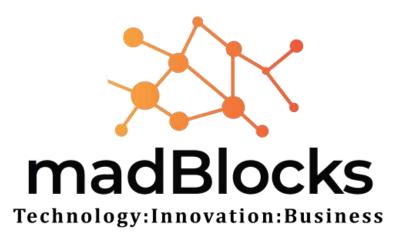


- 1. We have downloaded the Ganache from truffle and we had quickly launched the Ganache Blockchain (Local Ethereum) Server.
- 2. We had identified the IP address of server along with port number as follows:

http://localhost:7545







How to add Metamask to Google Chrome?







What is MetaMask?

A crypto wallet and gateway to Blockchain Apps

MetaMask provides the simplest yet most secure way to connect to Blockchain-based applications.

MetaMask generates passwords and keys on your device, so only you have access to your accounts and data.

MetaMask provides an essential utility for Blockchain newcomers, token traders, crypto gamers and developers.





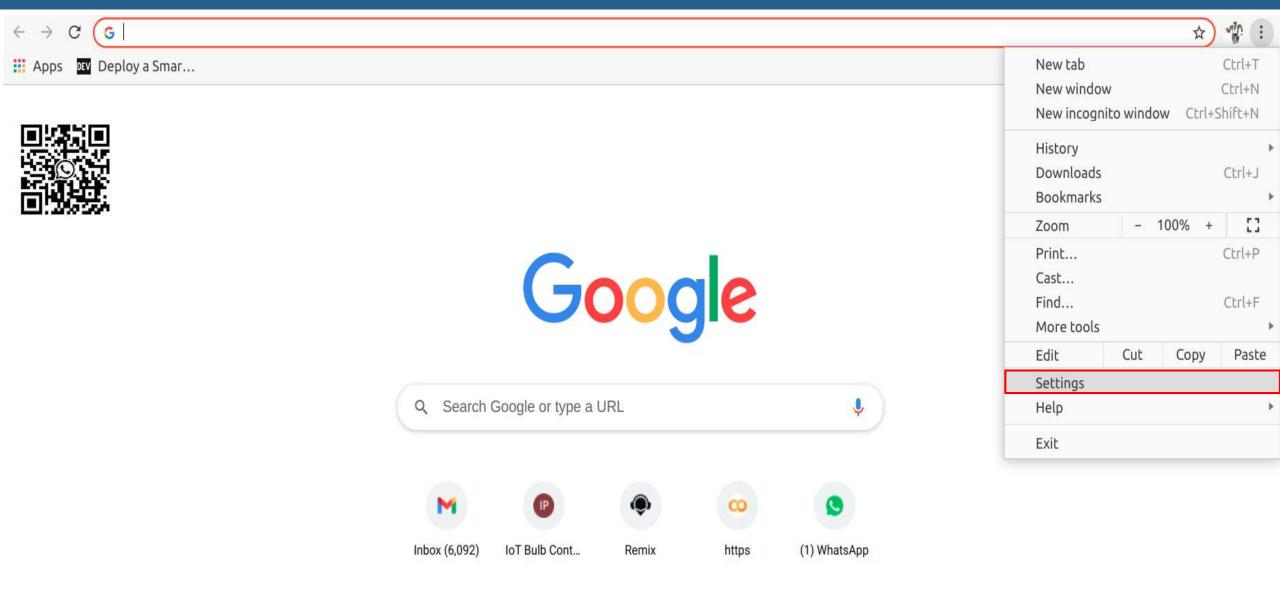
Adding Metamask

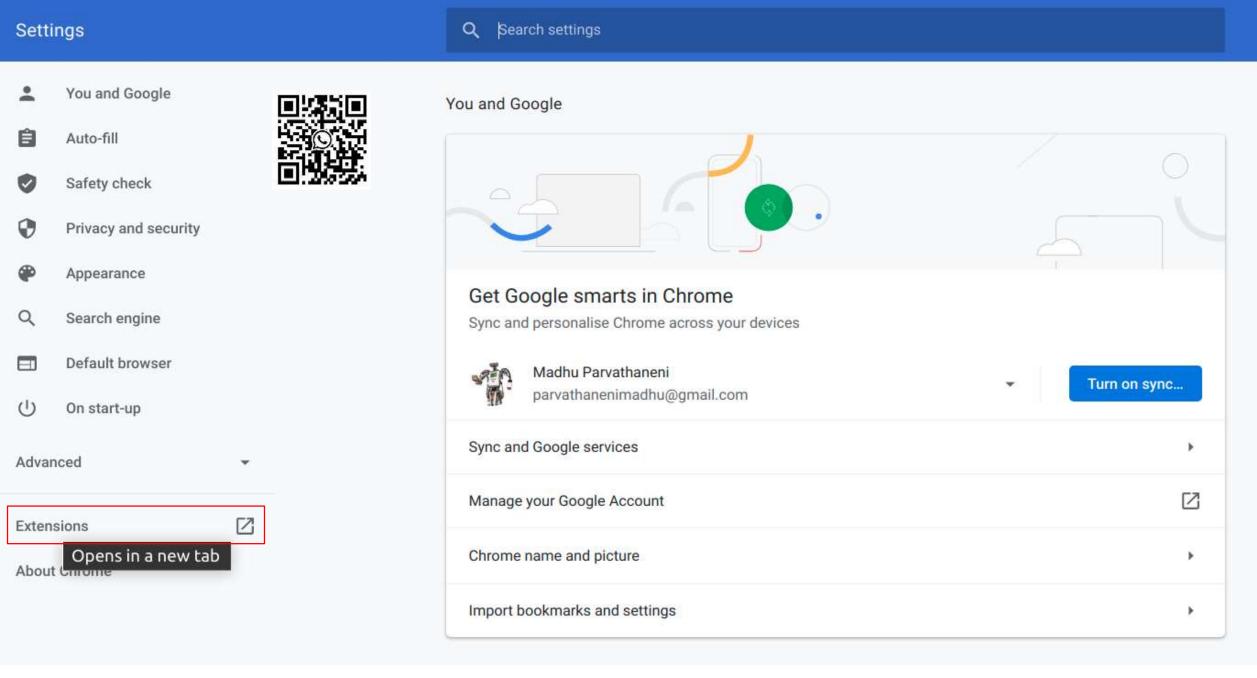


Important Steps

- Adding the Metamask extension with Google Chrome
- Search for 'Metamask' in Extensions Page
- Add it to Chrome



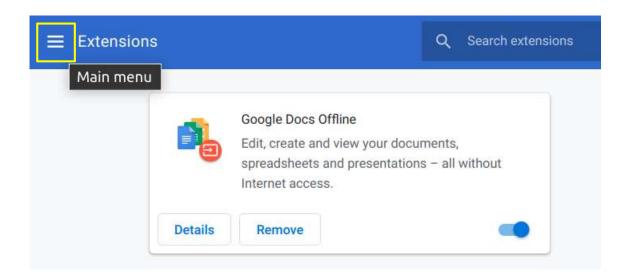








Click on the Extensions Menu



To get an access to add a new extension



Extensions Extensions

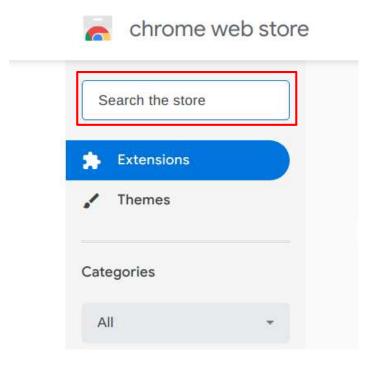


Keyboard shortcuts

Click on Open Chrome Web Store

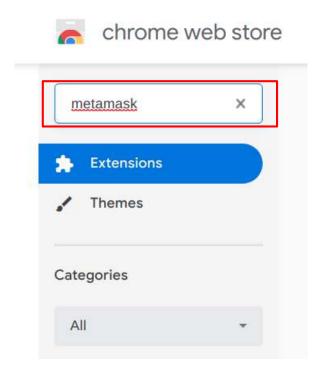












Type metamask and hit enter





Extensions



MetaMask

Offered by: https://metamask.io

An Ethereum Wallet in your Browser

★★★★ 1,779 Productivity

Click on this extension called **Metamask**





Home > Extensions > MetaMask

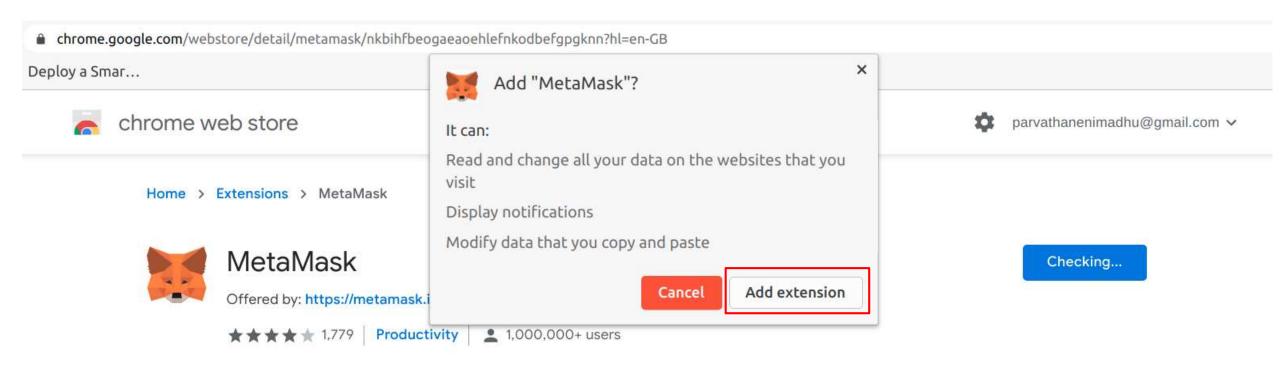


MetaMask

Offered by: https://metamask.io

 Add to Chrome

Click on Add to Chrome



Click on **Add extension**









Welcome to MetaMask

Connecting you to Ethereum and the Decentralized Web.
We're happy to see you.

Get Started

Click on Get Started









Help Us Improve MetaMask

MetaMask would like to gather usage data to better understand how our users interact with the extension. This data will be used to continually improve the usability and user experience of our product and the Ethereum ecosystem.

MetaMask will...

- Always allow you to opt-out via Settings
- Send anonymized click & pageview events
- Maintain a public aggregate dashboard to educate the community
- X Never collect keys, addresses, transactions, balances, hashes, or any personal information
- X Never collect your full IP address
- Never sell data for profit. Ever!

No Thanks

l agree

Click on I agree







< Back

Create Password

New password (min 8 cha	ars)
•••••	
Confirm password	
•••••	
I have read and a	agree to the Terms of Use
Create	

Enter some valid password and Click on **Create**





Secret Backup Phrase

Your secret backup phrase makes it easy to back up and restore your account.

WARNING: Never disclose your backup phrase. Anyone with this phrase can take your Ether forever.

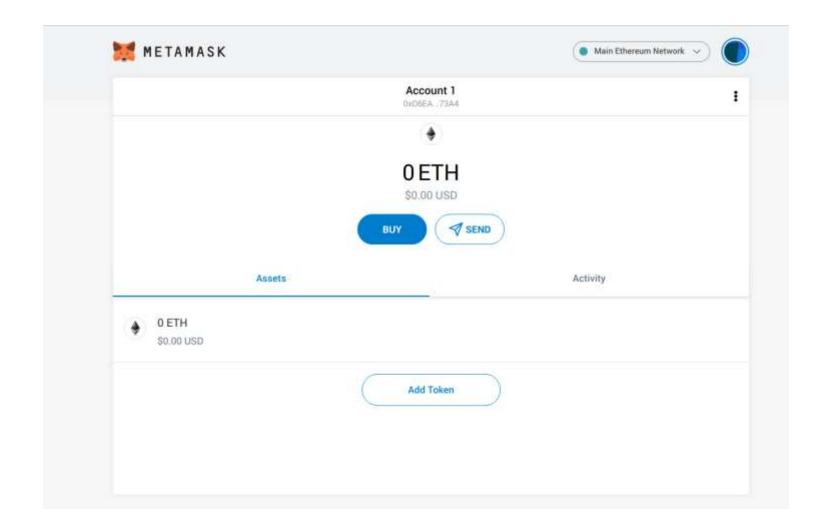


Remind me later

Next

If you want to store backup phrase, you can do it but as of now it is not required.

I'll click on Remind me later





Finally, our Crypto Wallet is ready for making transactions.





Summary

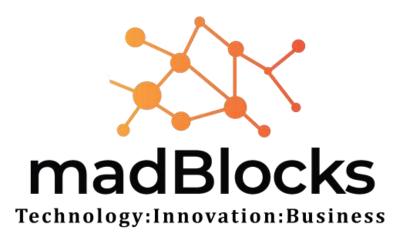


- 1. We have added an extension called metamask A crypto wallet (a gateway to blockchain decentralized apps)
- 2. We had created a new wallet for making some blockchain transactions which was added as an extension to google chrome.

Metmask – A gateway to blockchain dApps







How to Connect Metamask with Ganache?



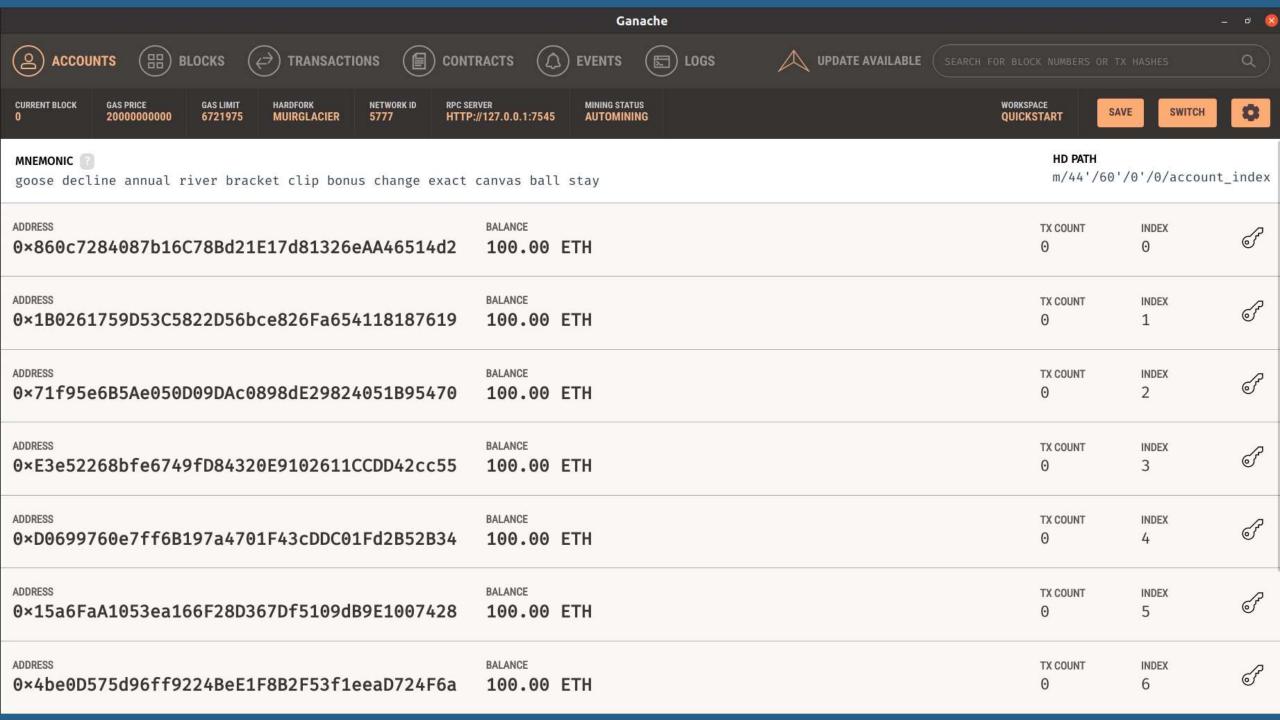
Launch Ganache Server

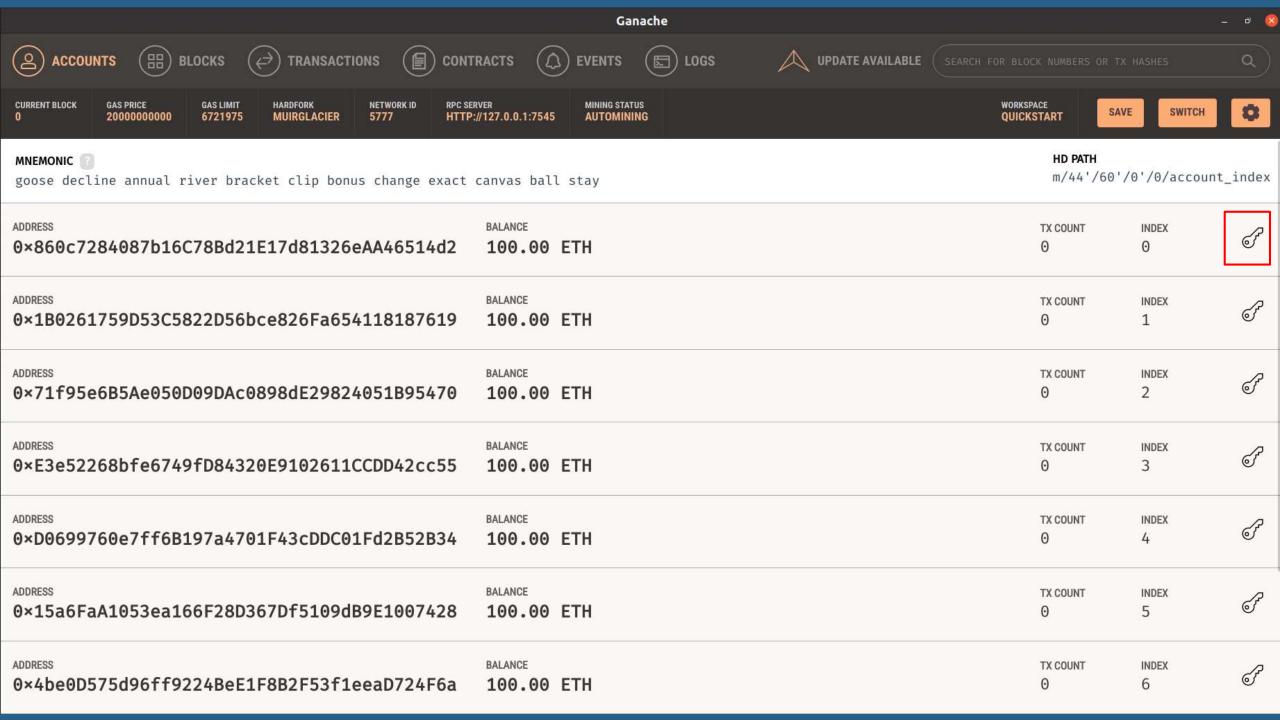


Important Steps

- Make sure you have downloaded Ganache Package
- Open and Launch the Ganache Server
- So, that you can connect to Metamask









ACCOUNT INFORMATION

ACCOUNT ADDRESS

0×860c7284087b16C78Bd21E17d81326eAA46514d2

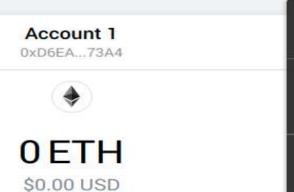
PRIVATE KEY

e3865812739df153d967729cf8e642767055bd44855dc8bca086870440de812f Do not use this private key on a public blockchain; use it for development purposes only!

DONE

Copy the Private Key so that you can import it to the Metamask





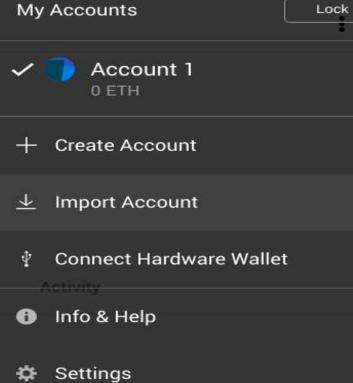
BUY



Assets



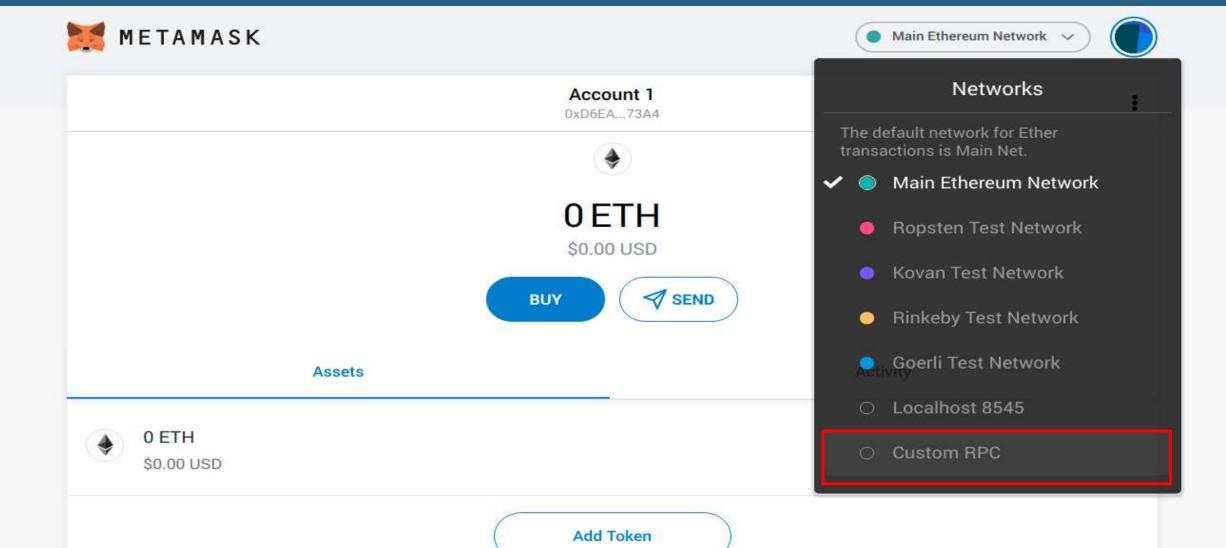
Add Token







Import	Hardware	
ted MetaMa	sk account seedph	9
e Priv	vate Key	*
r private l	key string here	
••••••	•••••	•••••
ncel		oort
	ounts will no ited MetaMa inported acco	Import Hardware ounts will not be associated with sted MetaMask account seedph inported accounts here Private Key r private key string here





Settings

 \times

General

Advanced

Contacts

Security & Privacy

Alerts

Networks

About

- Main Ethereum Network
- Ropsten Test Network
- Rinkeby Test Network
- Goerli Test Network
- Kovan Test Network
- Localhost 8545
- New Network

A malicious Ethereum network provider can lie about the state of the blockchain and record your network activity. Only add custom networks you trust.

Network Name

New RPC URL

http://127.0.0.1:7545

ChainID (optional)

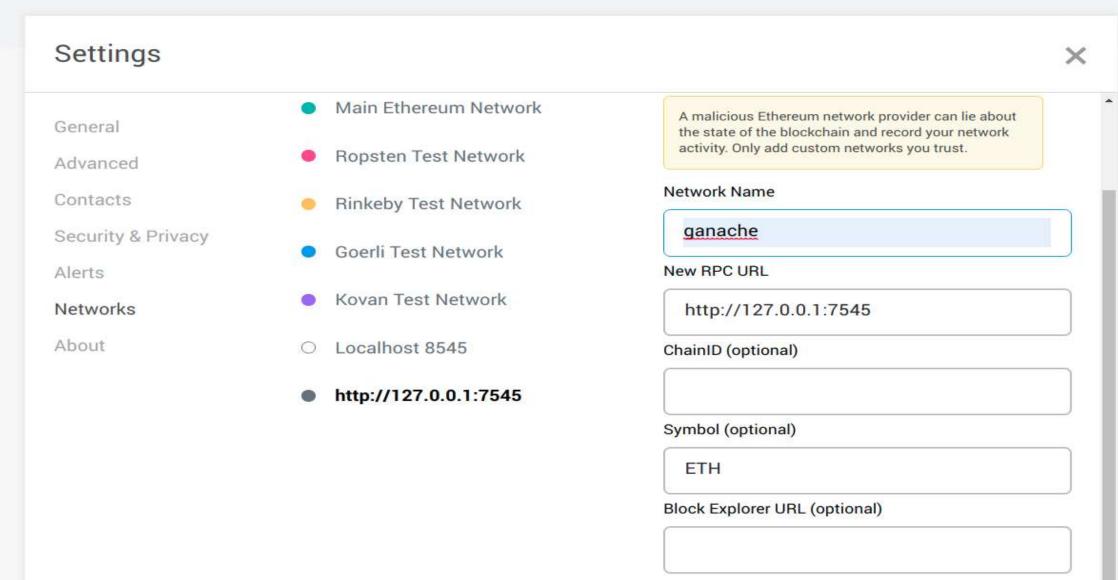
Symbol (optional)

Block Explorer URL (optional)

Cancel

Save





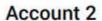
Cancel

Save









0x860c...14d2





100 ETH

BUY



Assets



100 ETH

Add Token



Summary

- 1. We have connected our metamask with Ganache for transactions on Ganache IP Address and Port number.
- 2. We had imported an account into metamask with 100 test ethers for doing transactions.

http://localhost:7545







Session – 3: Smart Contracts



Smart Contract



What is a Smart Contract?

- Smart Contracts are self-executing, business automation applications that run on a decentralized network of a Blockchain.
- Smart Contracts give you:
 - Autonomy (Eradicate the third party)
 - Trust (No one can stole or tamper)
 - Savings (No agents in between parties)
 - Safety (Difficulty to hack)
 - Efficiency (Saving lot of time)





What is Solidity?



What is Solidity?

- Solidity is an object-oriented programming language used to write smart contracts on Ethereum Blockchain.
- Solidity is influenced by C++, Python and JavaScript to target Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).
- Solidity Compiler will convert the program into byte code which can be executed by EVM and then deployed on to a Blockchain network.





What is Remix IDE?



Remix is a powerful, open source tool that helps you write Solidity contracts straight from the browser. Written in JavaScript, Remix supports both usage in the browser and locally.

Remix also supports testing, debugging and deploying of smart contracts and much more.

Yahoo! We are ready to create our first Smart Contract.





Options in Remix IDE



File Explorer – This is an option available on Remix IDE to handle various files associated to a Smart Contract.

Solidity Compiler – This is an option available on Remix IDE to compile the solidity file and push if any errors

Deploy & Run – This is an option available on Remix IDE to deploy and run the smart contract

Let's walk-through at http://remix.ethereum.org







Syntaxes and Data Types



pragma



pragma is a keyword in Solidity programming language enables certain compilation features

Syntax:

pragma solidity compiler_version;

For example:

pragma solidity 0.6.6;





Comments



Comments are programmer friendly and Solidity supports comments as C/C++ language

1. Single Line Comment

Syntax:

// This line is commented

2. Multiple Line Comment

Syntax:

/*
These are the multiple lines are commented */





Data Types



Type of data that involves in Solidity Programming

- 1. Boolean bool
- 2. Unsigned Integer uint8 to uint256 uint
- 3. Signed Integer int8 to int256 int
- 4. Fixed Point Numbers fixedMxN M bits, N decimal points
- 5. Unsigned Fixed Point Numbers ufixedMxN
- 6. Address address 20 byte value

Fixed Point Numbers / Unsigned Fixed Point Numbers M should be divisible by 8 (8 to 256)
N should be in range 0 to 80





Variables



Variables are identifiers where you can store a value

- 1. State Variables
 - whose values are permanently stored in contract storage
- 1. Local Variables
 - whose values are accessible till function is executing
- 3. Global Variables
 - whose values are accessible through the Blockchain
- 1. Variable Declaration
- 2. Variable Definition
- 3. Variable Initialization
- 4. Variable Assignment





Scope of Variables



Local Variable scope lies within the function whereas the State Variable scopes are of following:

- 1. public
 - Both internal and external access through function calls
- 1. internal
 - only internal access within the contract or derived contracts
- 3. private
 - only internal access within the contract

Syntax:

dataType scope var_name;





Operators



Operator is used to perform operation. There were different types of operators same as C/C++. Let's see what are they:

- 1. Arithmetic Operators
 - +, -, *, /, %, ++, --
- 1. Comparison Operators

- 3. Logical Operators
 - &&, ||, !
- 4. Bitwise Operators

5. Assignment Operators

6. Conditional Operator







Loops



A branch of statements gets executed over and over. The following were the loops available:

- 1. while Loop
- 1. do...while Loop
- 3. for Loop
- 4. Loop Control
 - break
 - continue





Decision Making



A branch of statements gets executed on a condition check. The following were available:

- 1. if statement
- 1. if....else statement
- 3. if.....else if statement





Strings



Solidity supports string literals using either double quote or single quote.

Syntax:

string data='text';

- 1. \r Carriage Return
- 1. n new line
- 3. \\ Backslash
- 4. \t − tab space
- 5. \x Hexadecimal Value





Arrays



Collection of values of similar dataType same as arrays in C programming language

Syntax:

$$uint[3] a = [1,2,3];$$

You can access the members of the array through index. Index value starts with 0
You can also create both static and dynamic arrays





enums



The values in the enumerated list are called enums

Syntax:

enum madhu {ORANGE, MANGO, APPLE}

madhu ms; ms=madhu.ORANGE // 0 ms=madhu.MANGO // 1 ms=madhu.APPLE // 2





structures



Collection of values of different dataType same as structures in C programming language

Syntax:

```
struct abc
{
     string a;
     uint b;
}
```

You can access the members of the structure through structure variable. You can use dot operator to access its members





ethers



Lets look at the denomination of ethers

- 1. 1 wei = 1
- 1. 1 sazboo = 1e12
- 3. 1 finney = 1e15
- 4. 1 ether = 1e18





Functions



Group of reusable code which can be called anywhere throughout the program which is same as functions in C/C++

Syntax:

function	function_name	(parameters)	scope returi	ns () {
		-		
}		-		

function definition has to be created before you make a function call scope – public/private/view/pure





Function Calls



If you want to execute a branch of reusable code, then you have to make a function call so that the branch will gets executed.

Syntax:

function function_name (p	parameters) scope returns ()
}	
function_name(parameters)	•





Function Modifier



Function Modifiers are the modifiers which modifies the function behaviour and they were widely used in Smart Contracts.

Syntax:

```
modifier modifierName {
     require (parameters);
    _;
}
```





Summary

- 1. We have understood what are the syntaxes and operations available in Solidity programming language.
- 2. We had gone through various examples in understanding solidity programming language.







Creating a Smart Contract





Step – 1: Open your Remix IDE







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Step – 2: Delete all the temporary files and create new sol file







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Step – 3: Create a Smart Contract on basic bank balance







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Hey, Smart Contract is Up !!!!



Demonstrations



Election Voting Dapp:

This Decentralized application focuses on election voting where only one vote has to be casted from one account and instant result can be easily produced. All the data gets stored in the blockchain network.

Registration Dapp:

This Decentralized application focuses on basic registration data which is generally required for any decentralized app. All the data gets stored in the blockchain network.



You can clone from https://github.com/madblocksgit



Summary

- 1. We have understood how to create and deploy a smart contract and also we have created a basic contract.
- 2. Decentralized applications which gets connected to blockchain server and works like a centralized where there will be a blockchain instead of a normal database.

