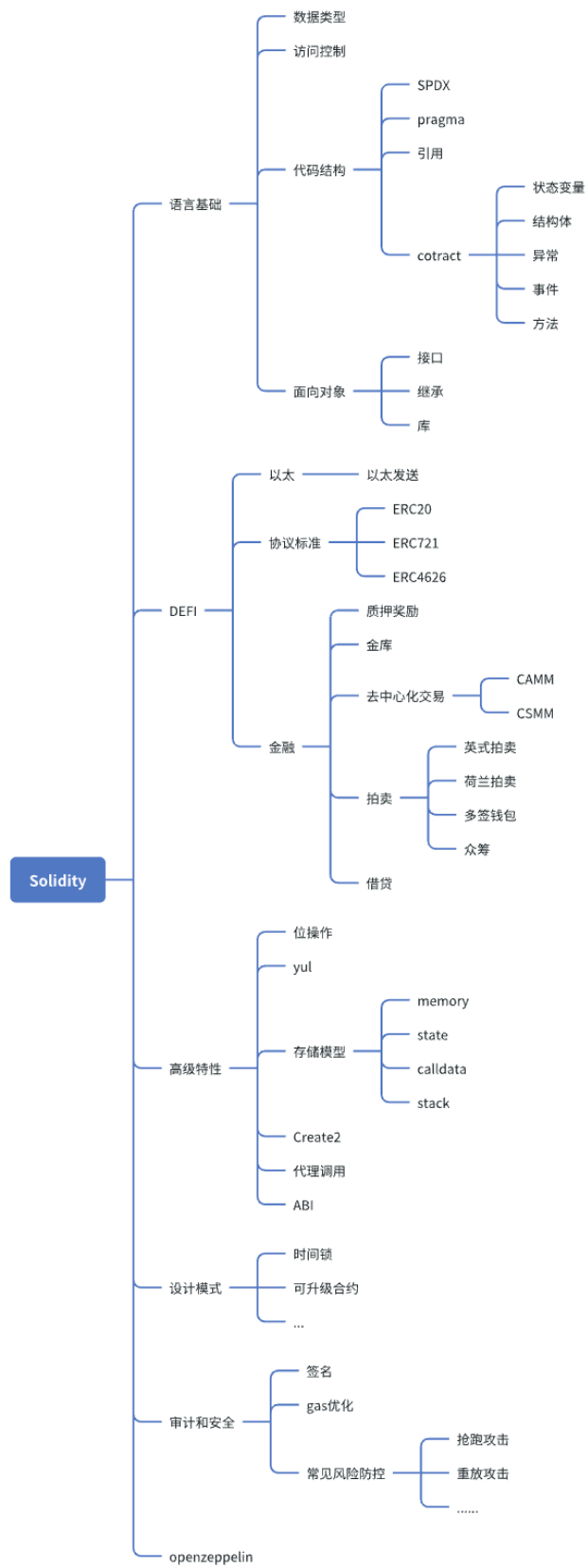


# 下半节

## 1、Solidity的学习内容



## 2、讲解合约里的重点关键字

阅读NTF

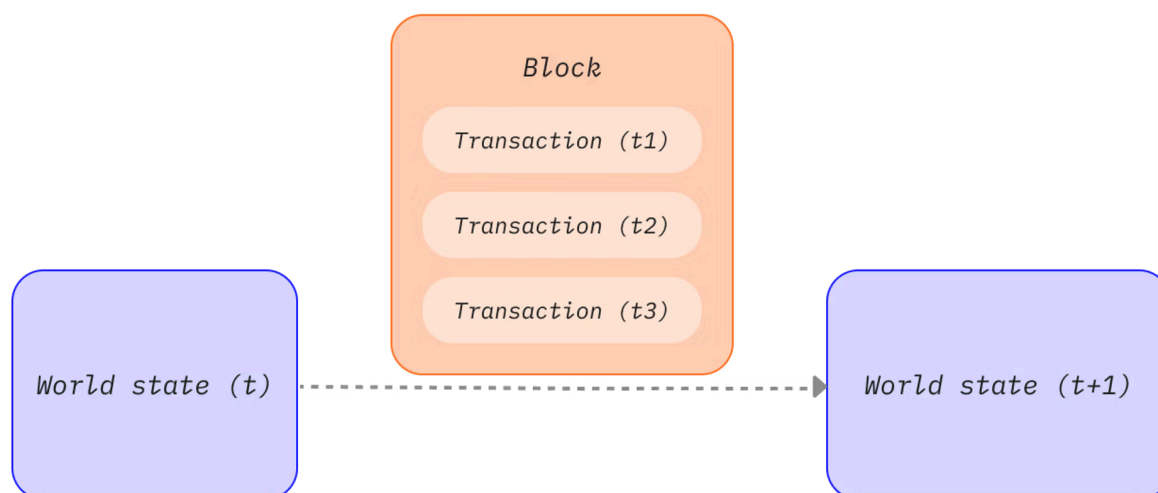
### (1) require, revert, assert的区别

三者的主要区别

函数	使用场景	错误类型	Gas 处理
require	输入验证、权限检查等预期错误	可恢复错误 (Error)	剩余 gas 退回
revert	复杂条件下的显式错误触发	可恢复错误 (Error)	剩余 gas 退回
assert	检查代码逻辑中的严重错误	不可恢复错误 (Panic)	所有剩余 gas 消耗

### (2) 局部变量、状态变量、全局变量

- 状态变量：存储在区块链上，合约级别的变量，持久化存储。
- 局部变量：函数内部的临时变量，存储在内存或栈中，函数执行结束后销毁。
- 全局变量：Solidity 提供的特殊变量，用于访问区块链和交易信息。



### (2) pure, view

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity 0.8.27;
import "hardhat/console.sol";
contract PureView{
```

```

uint256 _var;

function showGlobalVar() payable external{

    console.log(msg.sender);
    console.log(block.timestamp);
    console.logUint(msg.value);

}

function notAccess(uint256 a,uint256 b) external pure returns(uint256){

    return a+b;
}

//这里不能是pure，因为msg.sender.balance就已经读取链上状态
function notModify(uint256 a,uint256 b) external view returns(uint256){

    return a+b+msg.sender.balance;
}

function modifyState() external {
    _var++;
}

}

```

### 实验：测试脚本

通过修改notModify 删除view，可以看到不再是读取结果，而是一个 transactionResponse

```

const { ethers } = require("hardhat");
async function show() {
    const _contract = await ethers.getContractFactory("PureView");
    const _pureView = await _contract.deploy();
    await _pureView.waitForDeployment();
}

```

```

    console.log(await _pureView.notModifiy(1, 2));
  }

  show();

```

👤 提问：不是public的数据就不能被外部访问么

```

const { ethers } = require("hardhat");
const hre = require("hardhat");
async function show() {
  const _contract = await ethers.getContractFactory("PureView");
  const _pureView = await _contract.deploy();
  await _pureView.waitForDeployment();
  console.log(await _pureView.notModifiy(1, 2));
  const storageValue = await ethers.provider.getStorage(
    await _pureView.getAddress(),
    0
  );

  console.log(`Storage value at slot`, storageValue);
}

show();

```

如果状态变量被定义为public，那么编译器会自动为public的变量生成get(),但是依然不能通过区块链直接修改他，要通过函数去修改。

### (3) 函数修饰符

public=external+internal>internal>private

```

contract SubPureView is PureView{
  //默认是internal
  function test() view external {
    console.log(_var);
  }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

#### (4) 多重继承

在Solidity中，继承是一种面向对象编程的概念，允许一个合约（子合约）从另一个合约（父合约）继承属性和方法。这种机制有以下几个特点：

- 代码复用：子合约可以重用父合约的代码，减少重复编写
- 功能扩展：子合约可以在父合约基础上添加新的功能
- 多重继承：Solidity支持多重继承，一个合约可以继承多个父合约
- 重写：子合约可以重写父合约的函数，实现自定义行为

在Solidity中使用 `is` 关键字来实现继承。例如：

```
contract ChildContract is ParentContract {  
    // 子合约的代码  
}
```

示例：构造函数按照is 后面的继承顺序

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT  
pragma solidity 0.8.26;  
import "hardhat/console.sol";  
  
contract Parent{  
    constructor(){  
        console.log("Parent");  
    }  
  
    function foo() virtual pure public {  
        console.log("foo Parent");  
    }  
}
```

```

contract Base1 is Parent{

    constructor(){
        console.log("Base1");
    }

    function foo() override virtual pure public {
        console.log("fool base1");
    }
}

contract Base2 is Parent{

    constructor(){
        console.log("Base2");
    }

    function foo() override virtual pure public {
        console.log("fool base2");
    }
}

contract Inherited is Base2, Base1{

    constructor(){

        console.log("Inherited");
    }

    function foo() override(Base1,Base2) pure public {
        console.log("fool");
        super.foo();
    }
}

```

在上面这个例子中，Inherited合约构造函数调用顺序是 Base2,Base1，但是foo的调用顺序是Base1， Base2

Another simplifying way to explain this is that when a function is called that is defined multiple times in different contracts, the given bases are searched from right to left (left to right in Python) in a depth-first manner, stopping at the first match. If a base contract has already been searched, it is skipped.

```
contract Parent{
    uint256 public i;
    constructor(){
        console.log("parent()");
    }
}
contract Base1 is Parent
{
    constructor(){
        console.log("Base1()");
    }
    function foo() virtual public {
        i=i+2;
        console.log("foo1()");
    }
}

contract Base2 is Parent
{
    constructor(){
        console.log("Base2()");
    }
    function foo() virtual public {
        i=i*2;
    }
}
```



```

        console.log("foo2()");
    }
}

contract Inherited is Base2, Base1
{
    // Derives from multiple bases defining foo(), so we must explicitly
    // override it
    //result 2 0+2
    function foo() override(Base2,Base1) public {
        console.log("foo()");
        super.foo();
    }
}

```

演示super的调用顺序是 Inherited→Base1.foo()→Base2.foo()

```

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity 0.8.26;
import "hardhat/console.sol";

contract Parent{
    constructor(){
        console.log("Parent");
    }

    function foo() virtual pure public {
        console.log("foo Parent");
    }
}

contract Base1 is Parent{

    constructor(){
        console.log("Base1");
    }

    function foo() override virtual pure public {
        console.log("foo base1");
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
contract Base2 is Parent{

    constructor(){
        console.log("Base2");
    }

    function foo() override virtual pure public {
        console.log("foo base2");
    }
}

contract Inherited is Base2, Base1{

    constructor(){

        console.log("Inherited");
    }

    function foo() override(Base1,Base2) pure public {
        console.log("foo");
        super.foo();
    }
}

```

## (5) 数据的存储位置

Solidity storage is like an array of length  $2^{256}$ . Each slot in the array can store 32 bytes.

```

//SPDX-License-Identifier:MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.24;
contract TestStorage{

    uint256 a=123;
}

```

```
function retrieveSlotContent(uint256 index) external view returns(bytes3
2 content){
    assembly{
        content:=sload(index)
    }
}
```