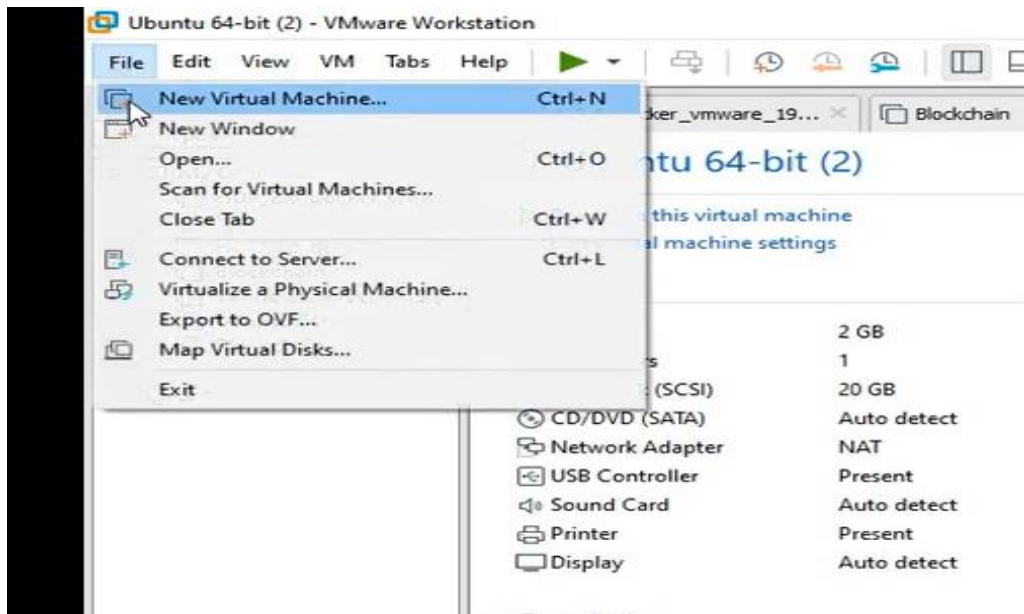


Practical No. 0

Aim: Creating base machine for practical.

Install Ubuntu Operating System

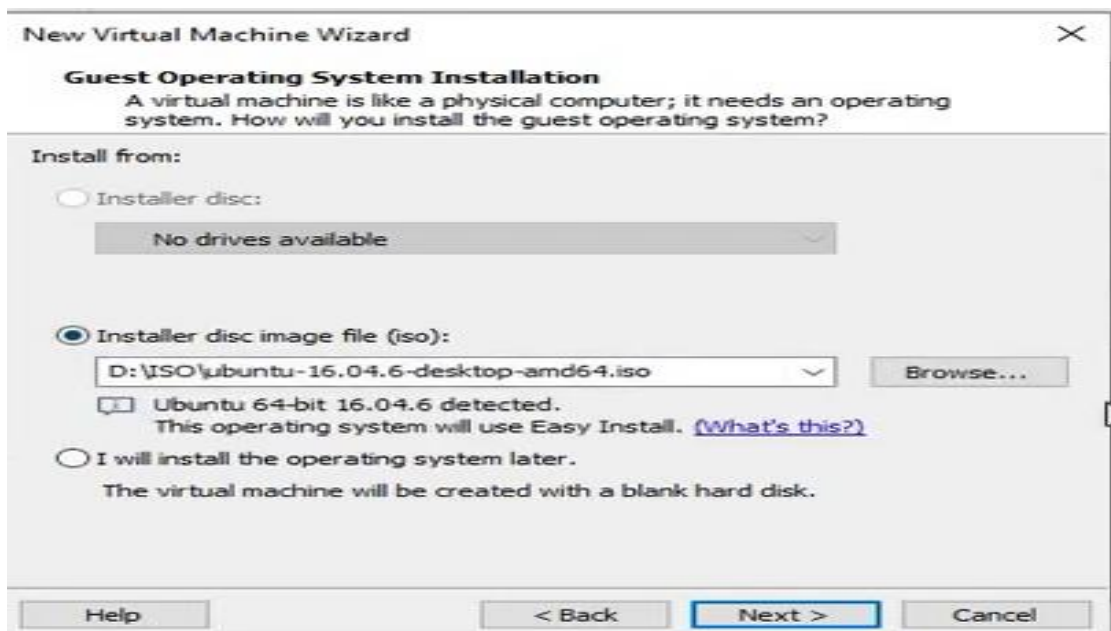
Step 1: File -> New Virtual Machine



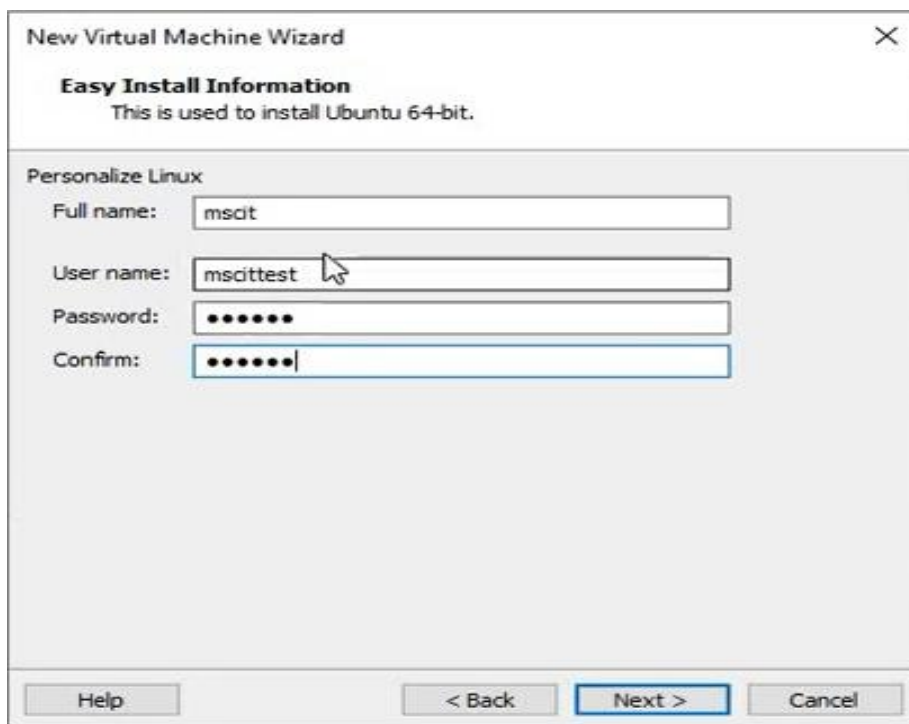
Step 2: Select Typical -> Click Next



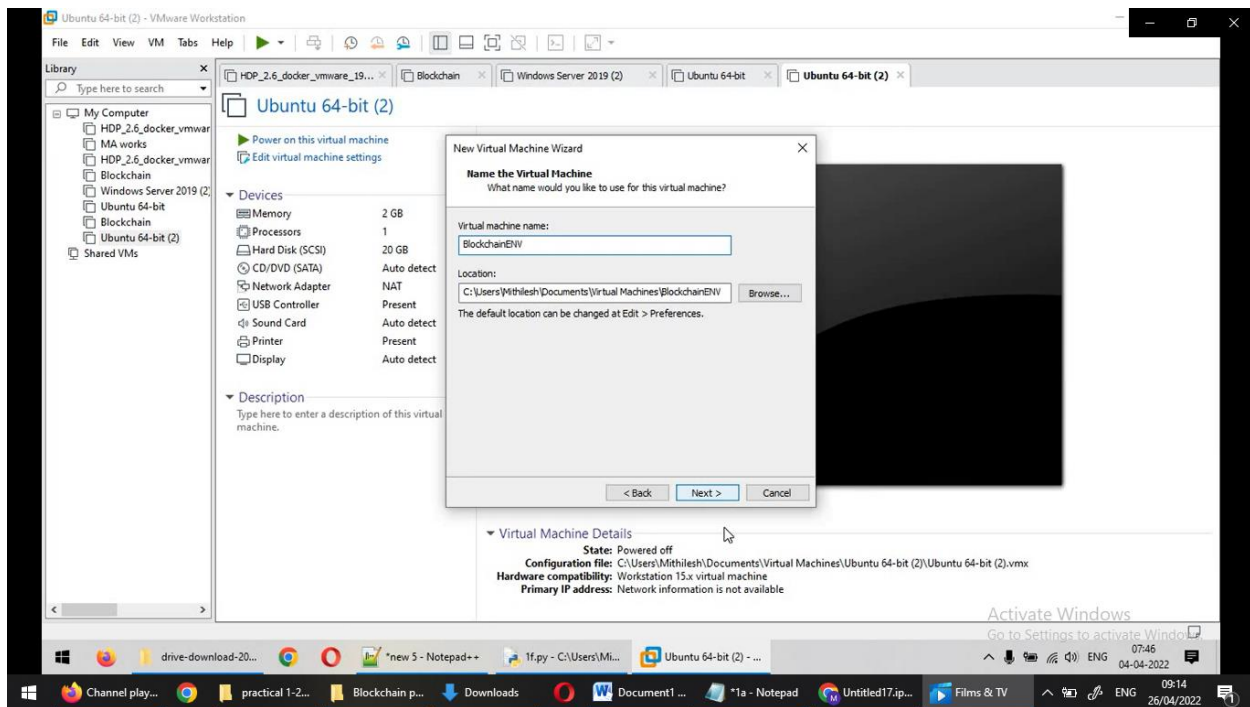
Step 3: Select Option 2 -> Installer disc image file iso-> browse and select Ubuntu iso image (16 or above) -> Click Next



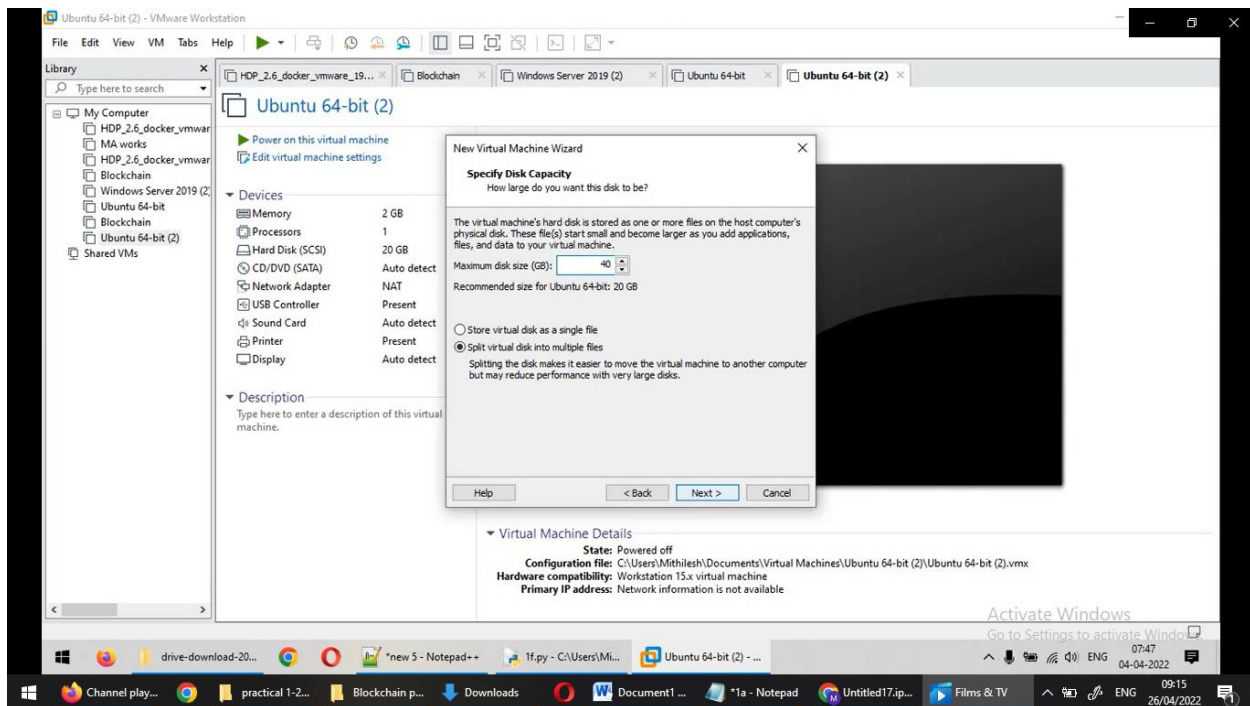
Step 4: Enter required detail-> click next



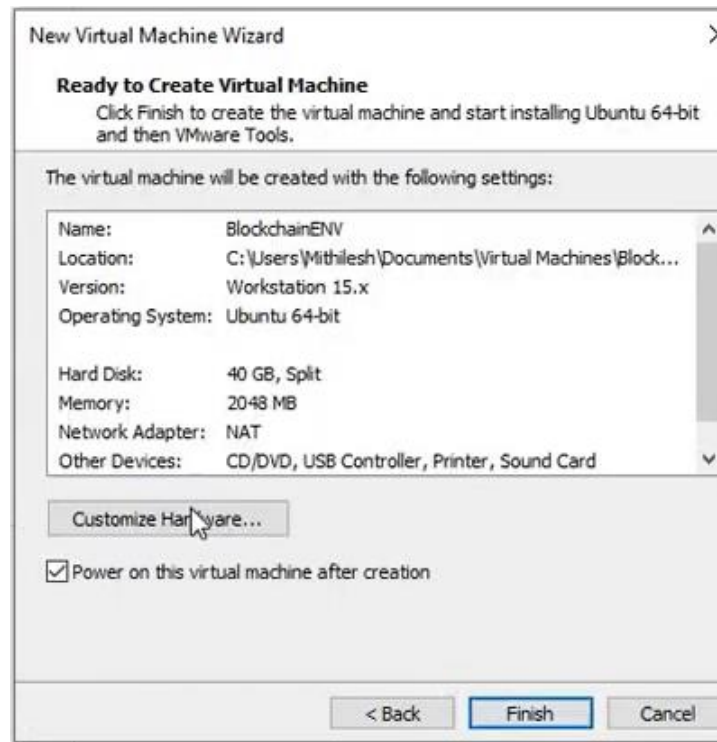
Step 5: Edit VM name



Step 6: change disk size to 40GB -> Click Next



Step 7: Click finish



Installation will be done automatically (in 10-15 minutes) it require working internet connection.

Practical 1A

Aim: A simple client class that generates the private and public keys by using the built-in Python RSA algorithm and test it.

After Creating Ubuntu VM-> Login -> Open Terminal -> Install below packages

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install python3
sudo apt-get install python3-pip
pip3 install Crypto
pip3 install pycrypto
```

sudo apt-get update

[Enter password]

sudo apt-get install python3

[Type y]

sudo apt-get install python3-pip

pip3 install Crypto

pip3 install pycrypto

On terminal type below command to create new file

sudo nano practical1A.py [press enter]

#####

```
import hashlib
import random
import binascii
import datetime
import collections
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
from Crypto import Random
from Crypto.Cipher import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
class Client:
```

```

def __init__(self):

    random = Random.new().read
    self._private_key = RSA.generate(1024, random)
    self._public_key = self._private_key.publickey()
    self._signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(self._private_key)
    @property
    def identity(self):
        return binascii.hexlify(self._public_key.exportKey(format='DER')).decode('ascii')

```

```

Dinesh = Client()
print ("sender ",Dinesh.identity)

```

```

#####

```

save the file -> ctrl +O to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

To run this file

sudo python3 practical1A.py

Output:

sender 30819f300d06092a864886f.....

Practical 1B

Aim: Create multiple transactions and display them

sudo nano practical1B.py [press enter]

```
#####
```

```
import hashlib
import binascii
import datetime
import collections
```

```
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
from Crypto import Random
from Crypto.Cipher import PKCS1_v1_5
from collections import OrderedDict
import Crypto
import Crypto.Random
from Crypto.Hash import SHA
from Crypto.Signature import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
class Client:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        random = Random.new().read
        self._private_key = RSA.generate(1024, random)
        self._public_key = self._private_key.publickey()
        self._signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(self._private_key)
    @property
    def identity(self):
        return binascii.hexlify(self._public_key.exportKey(format='DER')).decode('ascii')
```

```
class Transaction:
```

```
    def __init__(self, sender, recipient, value):
        self.sender = sender
        self.recipient = recipient
        self.value = value
        self.time = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
        if self.sender == "Genesis":
            identity = "Genesis"
```

```

else:
    identity = self.sender.identity

return collections.OrderedDict({
    'sender': identity,
    'recipient': self.recipient,
    'value': self.value,
    'time': self.time})

def sign_transaction(self):
    private_key = self.sender._private_key
    signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(private_key)
    h = SHA.new(str(self.to_dict()).encode('utf8'))
    return binascii.hexlify(signer.sign(h)).decode('ascii')

```

```

def display_transaction(transaction):
    #for transaction in transactions:
    dict = transaction.to_dict()
    print ("sender: " + dict['sender'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("recipient: " + dict['recipient'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("value: " + str(dict['value']))
    print ('-----')
    print ("time: " + str(dict['time']))
    print ('-----')

```

```

transactions = []

```

```

A = Client()
B = Client()
t1 = Transaction(
    A,
    B.identity,
    15.0
)
t1.sign_transaction()
display_transaction (t1)

```


#####

save the file -> ctrl +O to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

To run this file

sudo python3 practical1B.py

Output:

sender: 30819f300d0609.....

recipient: 30819f300d06.....

value: 15.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:00:21.070283

Practical 1C

Aim: Create a transaction class to send and receive money and test it.

On terminal type below command to create new file

sudo nano practical1C.py [press enter]

```
#####
```

```
# following imports are required by PKI
```

```
import hashlib
```

```
import binascii
```

```
import datetime
```

```
import collections
```

```
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
```

```
from Crypto import Random
```

```
from Crypto.Cipher import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
from collections import OrderedDict
```

```
import Crypto
```

```
import Crypto.Random
```

```
from Crypto.Hash import SHA
```

```
from Crypto.Signature import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
class Client:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        random = Random.new().read
```

```
        self._private_key = RSA.generate(1024, random)
```

```
        self._public_key = self._private_key.publickey()
```

```
        self._signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(self._private_key)
```

```
    @property
```

```
    def identity(self):
```

```
        return binascii.hexlify(self._public_key.exportKey(format='DER')).decode('ascii')
```

```
class Transaction:
```

```
    def __init__(self, sender, recipient, value):
```

```
        self.sender = sender
```

```
        self.recipient = recipient
```

```
        self.value = value
```

```
        self.time = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
```

```

if self.sender == "Genesis":
    identity = "Genesis"
else:
    identity = self.sender.identity

return collections.OrderedDict({
    'sender': identity,
    'recipient': self.recipient,
    'value': self.value,
    'time': self.time})

def sign_transaction(self):
    private_key = self.sender._private_key
    signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(private_key)
    h = SHA.new(str(self.to_dict()).encode('utf8'))
    return binascii.hexlify(signer.sign(h)).decode('ascii')

def display_transaction(transaction):
    #for transaction in transactions:
    dict = transaction.to_dict()
    print ("sender: " + dict['sender'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("recipient: " + dict['recipient'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("value: " + str(dict['value']))
    print ('-----')
    print ("time: " + str(dict['time']))
    print ('-----')

transactions = []

Dinesh = Client()
Ramesh = Client()
Suresh = Client()

t1 = Transaction(
    Dinesh,
    Ramesh.identity,
    15.0
)

```

```
t1.sign_transaction()
transactions.append(t1)
```

```
t2 = Transaction(
    Ramesh,
    Suresh.identity,
    25.0
)
t2.sign_transaction()
transactions.append(t2)
```

```
t3 = Transaction(
    Ramesh,
    Suresh.identity,
    200.0
)
t3.sign_transaction()
transactions.append(t3)
```

```
tn=1
for t in transactions:
    print("Transaction #",tn)
    display_transaction (t)
    tn=tn+1
    print ('-----')
```

```
#####
```

save the file -> ctrl +O to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

To run this file

sudo python3 practical1C.py

Output:

Transaction # 1

sender: 30819f300d060...

recipient: 30819f300d02a864....

value: 15.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:07:59.162213

Transaction # 2

sender: 30819f300d06092a8.....

recipient: 30819f300d06092a8.....

value: 25.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:07:59.165396

Transaction # 3

sender: 30819f300d06092a8648....

recipient: 30819f300d06092a86488...

value: 200.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:07:59.168579

Practical 1D

Aim: Create a blockchain, a genesis block and execute it.

On terminal type below command to create new file

sudo nano practical1D.py [press enter]

```
#####
```

```
# following imports are required by PKI
```

```
import hashlib
import binascii
import datetime
import collections
```

```
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
from Crypto import Random
from Crypto.Cipher import PKCS1_v1_5
from collections import OrderedDict
import Crypto
import Crypto.Random
from Crypto.Hash import SHA
from Crypto.Signature import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
class Client:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        random = Random.new().read
        self._private_key = RSA.generate(1024, random)
        self._public_key = self._private_key.publickey()
        self._signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(self._private_key)
        @property
        def identity(self):
            return binascii.hexlify(self._public_key.exportKey(format='DER')).decode('ascii')
```

```
class Transaction:
```

```
    def __init__(self, sender, recipient, value):
        self.sender = sender
        self.recipient = recipient
        self.value = value
        self.time = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```

def to_dict(self):
    if self.sender == "Genesis":
        identity = "Genesis"
    else:
        identity = self.sender.identity

    return collections.OrderedDict({
        'sender': identity,
        'recipient': self.recipient,
        'value': self.value,
        'time': self.time})

def sign_transaction(self):
    private_key = self.sender._private_key
    signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(private_key)
    h = SHA.new(str(self.to_dict()).encode('utf8'))
    return binascii.hexlify(signer.sign(h)).decode('ascii')

def display_transaction(transaction):
    #for transaction in transactions:
    dict = transaction.to_dict()
    print ("sender: " + dict['sender'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("recipient: " + dict['recipient'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("value: " + str(dict['value']))
    print ('-----')
    print ("time: " + str(dict['time']))
    print ('-----')

def dump_blockchain (self):
    print ("Number of blocks in the chain: " + str(len (self)))
    for x in range (len(TPCoins)):
        block_temp = TPCoins[x]
        print ("block # " + str(x))
        for transaction in block_temp.verified_transactions:
            display_transaction (transaction)
            print ('-----')
        print ('=====')

```

```

class Block:
    def __init__(self):
        self.verified_transactions = []
        self.previous_block_hash = ""
        self.Nonce = ""

Dinesh = Client()

t0 = Transaction (
    "Genesis",
    Dinesh.identity,
    500.0
)

block0 = Block()
block0.previous_block_hash = None
Nonce = None
block0.verified_transactions.append (t0)
digest = hash (block0)
last_block_hash = digest

TPCoins = []
TPCoins.append (block0)

dump_blockchain(TPCoins)

```

#####

save the file -> ctrl +O to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

To run this file

sudo python3 practical1D.py

Output:

```

Number of blocks in the chain: 1
block # 0
sender: Genesis

```

recipient: 30819f300d06092.....

value: 500.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:24:05.232662

Practical 1E

Aim: Create a mining function and test it.

On terminal type below command to create new file

sudo nano practical1E.py [press enter]

```
#####
```

```
import hashlib
```

```
def sha256(message):  
    return hashlib.sha256(message.encode('ascii')).hexdigest()
```

```
def mine(message, difficulty=1):  
    assert difficulty >= 1  
    #if(difficulty <1):  
    #    return  
    #'1'*2=> '11'  
    prefix = '1' * difficulty  
    print("prefix",prefix)  
    for i in range(1000):  
        digest = sha256(str(hash(message)) + str(i))  
        print("testing=>" + digest)  
        if digest.startswith(prefix):  
            print ("after " + str(i) + " iterations found nonce: " + digest)  
            return i #i= nonce value
```

```
mine ("test message",2)
```

```
#####
```

save the file -> ctrl +O to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

To run this file

sudo python3 practical1E.py

Output:

prefix 11

testing=>ab7d1f2b4ba63486a274d7a8c5e4dde793c2d47069ae19ab832dc1177622a182

testing=>cf0a36c4f0c3107cba7a8ebe690db004a01f659bc0aed3b327f01fab0065bf41

testing=>fb0eac040f5f40cd4a39373ca0e6165c07a36db3df510b4c0ad4d45654caeabb

testing=>a298e97de6df74e3856aabb5aed9807652d98a9911a6431bdb3bad0ad2a7bd

testing=>7ff8aa3e5b40e1b5bed59ab464c9b98ceff64b2445cc446cc89ecd93330cba1e

.....

testing=>1cddb5b7e9af6eda960e734606c33f0ce676a7e557a22ba4d7b9af557b0c0360

testing=>29d2f56130e7b276b3cfb94687ff3b1d5c79b6dc8238fe259aae1f5af19fd8b2

testing=>3a5f4dcfed5301f36be80fd7d42573b1585ea4ef9037e96853affe66d68f8a04

testing=>ddb4d9dc8c7f20443eedc9ac798aebb2c080cc46926dc0151760e37097bf2dcf

testing=>4fb1010880723ce012526941ae6236260852c8e995583d0d2f65b6f9ff655c61

testing=>11038c5fc4f90108f4198097c76c9af5d38c92b48fe27968eacbd89324fe9d2a

after 21 iterations found nonce:

11038c5fc4f90108f4198097c76c9af5d38c92b48fe27968eacbd89324fe9d2a

21

Practical 1F

Aim: Add blocks to the miner and dump the blockchain.

On terminal type below command to create new file

sudo nano practical1F.py [press enter]

```
#####
```

```
# following imports are required by PKI
```

```
import hashlib
```

```
import random
```

```
import binascii
```

```
import datetime
```

```
import collections
```

```
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
```

```
from Crypto import Random
```

```
from Crypto.Cipher import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
from collections import OrderedDict
```

```
import Crypto
```

```
import Crypto.Random
```

```
from Crypto.Hash import SHA
```

```
from Crypto.Signature import PKCS1_v1_5
```

```
class Client:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        random = Random.new().read
```

```
        self._private_key = RSA.generate(1024, random)
```

```
        self._public_key = self._private_key.publickey()
```

```
        self._signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(self._private_key)
```

```
    @property
```

```
    def identity(self):
```

```
        return binascii.hexlify(self._public_key.exportKey(format='DER')).decode('ascii')
```

```
class Transaction:
```

```
    def __init__(self, sender, recipient, value):
```

```
        self.sender = sender
```

```
        self.recipient = recipient
```

```
        self.value = value
```

```
        self.time = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```

def to_dict(self):
    if self.sender == "Genesis":
        identity = "Genesis"
    else:
        identity = self.sender.identity

    return collections.OrderedDict({
        'sender': identity,
        'recipient': self.recipient,
        'value': self.value,
        'time': self.time})

def sign_transaction(self):
    private_key = self.sender._private_key
    signer = PKCS1_v1_5.new(private_key)
    h = SHA.new(str(self.to_dict()).encode('utf8'))
    return binascii.hexlify(signer.sign(h)).decode('ascii')

def display_transaction(transaction):
    #for transaction in transactions:
    dict = transaction.to_dict()
    print ("sender: " + dict['sender'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("recipient: " + dict['recipient'])
    print ('-----')
    print ("value: " + str(dict['value']))
    print ('-----')
    print ("time: " + str(dict['time']))
    print ('-----')

def dump_blockchain (self):
    print ("Number of blocks in the chain: " + str(len (self)))
    for x in range (len(TPCoins)):
        block_temp = TPCoins[x]
        print ("block # " + str(x))
        for transaction in block_temp.verified_transactions:
            display_transaction (transaction)
            print ('-----')
        print ('=====')

```

```

class Block:
    def __init__(self):
        self.verified_transactions = []
        self.previous_block_hash = ""
        self.Nonce = ""

def sha256(message):
    return hashlib.sha256(message.encode('ascii')).hexdigest()

def mine(message, difficulty=1):
    assert difficulty >= 1
    #if(difficulty <1):
    #    return
    # '1'*3=> '111'
    prefix = '1' * difficulty
    for i in range(1000):
        digest = sha256(str(hash(message)) + str(i))
        if digest.startswith(prefix):
            return i #i= nonce value

```

```

A = Client()
B =Client()
C =Client()
t0 = Transaction (
    "Genesis",
    A.identity,
    500.0
)

```

```

t1 = Transaction (
    A,
    B.identity,
    40.0
)

```

```

t2 = Transaction (
    A,
    C.identity,
    70.0
)

```

```

t3 = Transaction (
    B,
    C.identity,
    700.0
)
#blockchain
TPCoins = []

block0 = Block()
block0.previous_block_hash = None
Nonce = None
block0.verified_transactions.append (t0)
digest = hash (block0)
last_block_hash = digest #last_block_hash it is hash of block0
TPCoins.append (block0)

block1 = Block()
block1.previous_block_hash = last_block_hash
block1.verified_transactions.append (t1)
block1.verified_transactions.append (t2)
block1.Nonce=mine (block1, 2)
digest = hash (block1)
last_block_hash = digest
TPCoins.append (block1)

block2 = Block()
block2.previous_block_hash = last_block_hash
block2.verified_transactions.append (t3)
Nonce = mine (block2, 2)
block2.Nonce=mine (block2, 2)
digest = hash (block2)
last_block_hash = digest
TPCoins.append (block2)

dump_blockchain(TPCoins)

```

```
#####
```

save the file -> ctrl +O to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

To run this file

sudo python3 practical1F.py

Output:

Number of blocks in the chain: 3

block # 0

sender: Genesis

recipient: 30819f300d0609.....

value: 500.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:30:59.070952

=====

block # 1

sender: 30819f300d06092a86.....

recipient: 30819f300d06092a.....

value: 40.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:30:59.071076

sender: 30819f300d06092a86....

recipient: 30819f300d06092a....

value: 70.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:30:59.071174

=====

block # 2

sender: 30819f300d06092a....

recipient: 30819f300d06092a....

value: 700.0

time: 2022-04-26 04:30:59.071272

=====

Practical 3A

AIM: WRITE A SOLIDITY PROGRAM FOR VARIABLES, OPERATORS, LOOPS, DECISION MAKING AND STRING.

A)Variables:

supports three types of variables.

State Variables – Variables whose values are permanently stored in a contract storage.

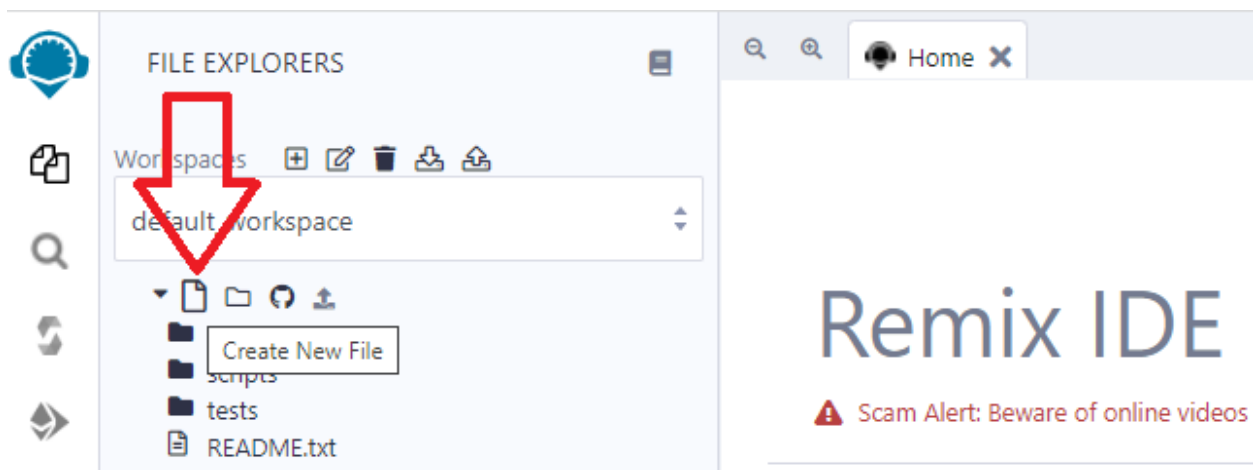
Local Variables – Variables whose values are present till function is executing.

Global Variables – Special variables exists in the global namespace used to get information about the blockchain.i.e. `blockhash(uint blockNumber)` returns (bytes32), `block.coinbase` (address payable), `block.difficulty` (uint).....and many more

Step 1: Open this website

<https://remix.ethereum.org/>

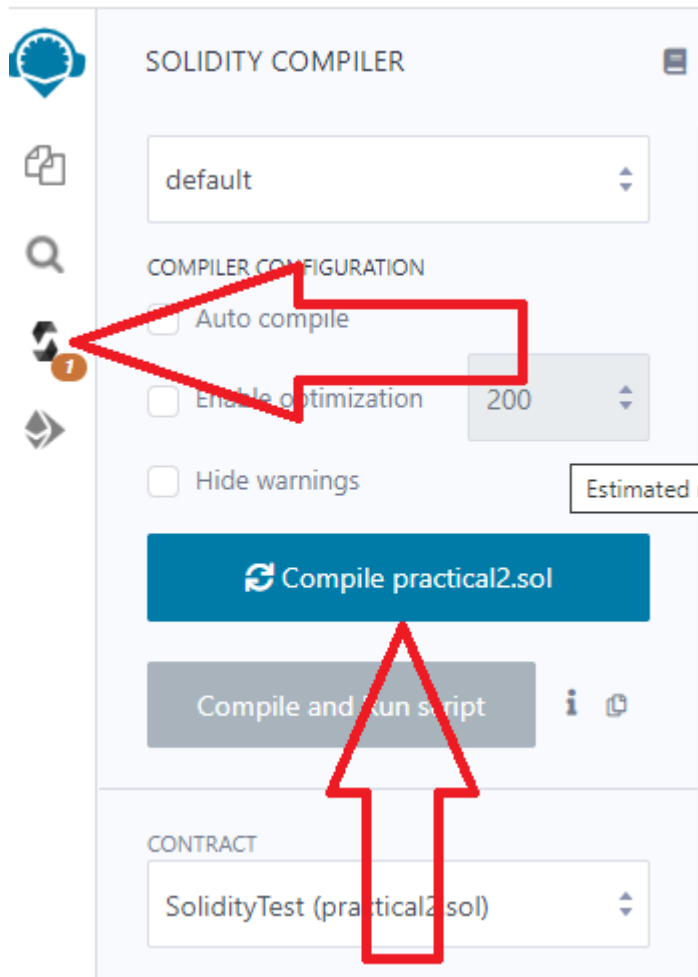
Step 2: Create new file – practical.sol









Step 3: Write this program in the new file

```
//////////  
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;  
contract SolidityTest {  
    uint storedData; // State variable  
    constructor() public {  
        storedData = 10;  
    }  
    function getResult() public view returns(uint){  
        uint a = 1; // local variable  
        uint b = 2;  
        uint result = a + b;  
        return result; //access the state variable  
    }  
}
```

Step 4: Compile contract





Step 5: Deploy contract







DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

ENVIRONMENT

JavaScript VM (London)  

VM


ACCOUNT 


0x5B3...eddC4 (100 ether)   

GAS LIMIT


3000000

VALUE

0 

Wei 

CONTRACT

SolidityTest - practical2.sol 

Deploy

Step 6: Select the contract and click button

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

CONTRACT

SolidityTest - practical2.sol

Deploy

☐ Publish to IPFS

OR

At Address Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded **1**

Deployed Contracts

▼ SOLIDITYTEST AT 0XD91...39138 (MEM)

getResult

0: uint256: 3

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.18;
2 contract SolidityTest {
3     uint storedData;
4     constructor(uint value) public {
5         storedData = value;
6     }
7     function getResult() public returns (uint) {
8         uint a = 1;
9         uint b = 2;
10        uint result = a + b;
11        return result;
12    }
13 }
14
```

1.State Variable:

```
// Solidity program to
// demonstrate state
// variables
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
// Creating a contract
contract Solidity_var_Test {
// Declaring a state variable
uint8 public state_var;
// Defining a constructor
constructor() public {
state_var = 16;
}
}
```



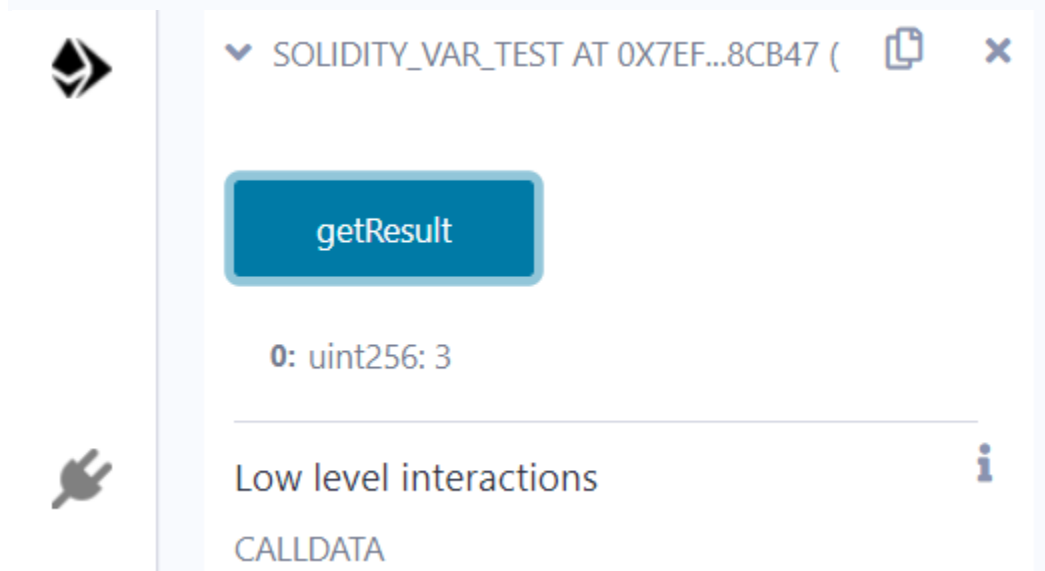
2.Local Variable:



```
// Solidity program to demonstrate
// local variables
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
// Creating a contract
```

```

contract Solidity_var_Test {
// Defining function to show the declaration and
// scope of local variables
function getResult() public view returns(uint){
// Initializing local variables
uint local_var1 = 1;
uint local_var2 = 2;
uint result = local_var1 + local_var2;
// Access the local variable
return result;
}
}



```



▼ SOLIDITY_VAR_TEST AT 0X7EF...8CB47 ( 

getResult

0: uint256: 3

 Low level interactions 

CALLDATA

3.Global variable:

```

// Solidity program to
// show Global variables
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
// Creating a contract
contract Test {
// Defining a variable
address public admin;
// Creating a constructor to
// use Global variable

```



```
constructor() public {  
  admin = msg.sender;  
}  
}
```



Scope of local variables is limited to function in which they are defined but State variables can have three types of scopes.

Public – Public state variables can be accessed internally as well as via messages. For a public state variable, an automatic getter function is generated.

Internal – Internal state variables can be accessed only internally from the current contract or contract deriving from it without using this.

Private – Private state variables can be accessed only internally from the current contract they are defined not in the derived contract from it.

B)Operators

Solidity supports the following types of operators.

Arithmetic Operators

Comparison Operators

Logical (or Relational) Operators

Assignment Operators

Conditional (or ternary) Operators

1. Arithmetic Operator

// Solidity contract to demonstrate

// Arithmetic Operator

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
// Creating a contract
contract SolidityTest {
// Initializing variables
uint16 public a = 20;
uint16 public b = 10;
// Initializing a variable
// with sum
uint public sum = a + b;
// Initializing a variable
// with the difference
uint public diff = a - b;
// Initializing a variable
// with product
uint public mul = a * b;
// Initializing a variable
// with quotient
uint public div = a / b;
// Initializing a variable
// with modulus
uint public mod = a % b;
// Initializing a variable
// decrement value
uint public dec = --b;
// Initializing a variable
// with increment value
uint public inc = ++a;
}
```



2.Relational Operator

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// Relational Operator

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
```

```
// Creating a contract
```

```
contract SolidityTest {
```

```
// Declaring variables
```

```
uint16 public a = 20;
```

```
uint16 public b = 10;
```

```

// Initializing a variable
// with bool equal result
bool public eq = a == b;

// Initializing a variable
// with bool not equal result
bool public noteq = a != b;

// Initializing a variable
// with bool greater than result
bool public gtr = a > b;

// Initializing a variable
// with bool less than result
bool public les = a < b;

// Initializing a variable
// with bool greater than equal to result
bool public gtreq = a >= b;

// Initializing a variable
// bool less than equal to result
bool public leseq = a <= b;
}

```

3.Logical Operators

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// Logical Operators

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract logicalOperator{

// Defining function to demonstrate
// Logical operator
function Logic(

```

```

bool a, bool b) public view returns(
bool, bool, bool){

// Logical AND operator
bool and = a&&b;

// Logical OR operator
bool or = a||b;

// Logical NOT operator
bool not = !a;
return (and, or, not);
}
}

```

4.Bitwise Operators

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// Bitwise Operator

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract SolidityTest {

// Declaring variables
uint16 public a = 20;
uint16 public b = 10;

// Initializing a variable
// to '&' value
uint16 public and = a & b;

// Initializing a variable
// to '|' value
uint16 public or = a | b;

// Initializing a variable
// to '^' value

```

```

uint16 public xor = a ^ b;

// Initializing a variable
// to '<<' value
uint16 public leftshift = a << b;

// Initializing a variable
// to '>>' value
uint16 public rightshift = a >> b;

// Initializing a variable
// to '~' value
uint16 public not = ~a ;

}

```

5.Assignment Operator

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// Assignment Operator

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract SolidityTest {

// Declaring variables
uint16 public assignment = 20;
uint public assignment_add = 50;
uint public assign_sub = 50;
uint public assign_mul = 10;
uint public assign_div = 50;
uint public assign_mod = 32;

// Defining function to
// demonstrate Assignment Operator

```

```
function getResult() public{
assignment_add += 10;
assign_sub -= 20;
assign_mul *= 10;
assign_div /= 10;
assign_mod %= 20;
return ;
}
}
```

6.Conditional Operators

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// Conditional Operator

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract SolidityTest{
// Defining function to demonstrate
// conditional operator
function sub(
uint a, uint b) public view returns(
uint){
uint result = (a > b? a-b : b-a);
return result;
}
}
```

C)Loops:

1.While loop: The most basic loop in Solidity is the **while** loop which would be discussed in this chapter. The purpose of a **while** loop is to execute a statement or code block repeatedly as long as an **expression** is true. Once the expression becomes **false**, the loop terminates.

2.do-while loop: The **do...while** loop is similar to the **while** loop except that the condition check happens at the end of the loop. This means that the loop will always be executed at least once, even if the condition is **false**.

3.for loop: The **for** loop is the most compact form of looping. It includes the following three important parts –

The **loop initialization** where we initialize our counter to a starting value. The initialization statement is executed before the loop begins.

The **test statement** which will test if a given condition is true or not. If the condition is true, then the code given inside the loop will be executed, otherwise the control will come out of the loop.

The **iteration statement** where you can increase or decrease your counter.

4.loop control: Solidity provides full control to handle loops and switch statements. There may be a situation when you need to come out of a loop without reaching its bottom. There may also be a situation when you want to skip a part of your code block and start the next iteration of the loop. To handle all such situations, Solidity provides **break** and **continue** statements. These statements are used to immediately come out of any loop or to start the next iteration of any loop respectively.

1.While Loop

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract SolidityTest {
    uint storedData;
    constructor() public{
        storedData = 10;
    }
    function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
        uint a = 10;
        uint b = 2;
        uint result = a + b;
        return integerToString(result);
    }
    function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
    returns (string memory) {
        if (_i == 0) {
```



```

return "0";
}
uint j = _i;
uint len;
while (j != 0) {
len++;
j /= 10;
}
bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
uint k = len - 1;
while (_i != 0) { // while loop
bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
_i /= 10;
}
return string(bstr);
}
}

```

2.Do-while loop:

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract SolidityTest {
uint storedData;
constructor() public{
storedData = 10;
}
function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
uint a = 10;
uint b = 2;
uint result = a + b;
return integerToString(result);
}
function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
returns (string memory) {
if (_i == 0) {
return "0";
}
uint j = _i;
uint len;

```

```

while (j != 0) {
len++;
j /= 10;
}
bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
uint k = len - 1;
do {           // do while loop
bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
_i /= 10;
}
while (_i != 0);
return string(bstr);
}
}

```

3.For Loop:

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract SolidityTest {
uint storedData;
constructor() public{
storedData = 10;
}

function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
uint a = 10;
uint b = 2;
uint result = a + b;
return integerToString(result);
}

function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
returns (string memory) {
if (_i == 0) {
return "0";
}
uint j=0;
uint len;

```

```

for (j = _i; j != 0; j /= 10) { //for loop example
len++;
}
bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
uint k = len - 1;
while (_i != 0) {
bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
_i /= 10;
}
return string(bstr); //access local variable
}}

```

4.loop Control: (Break statement)

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract SolidityTest {
uint storedData;
constructor() public{
storedData = 10;
}
function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
uint a = 1;
uint b = 2;
uint result = a + b;
return integerToString(result);
}
function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
returns (string memory) {

if (_i == 0) {
return "0";
}
uint j = _i;
uint len;

while (true) {
len++;
j /= 10;
if(j==0){
break; //using break statement

```

```

}
}
bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
uint k = len - 1;

while (_i != 0) {
    bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
    _i /= 10;
}
return string(bstr);
}
}

```

(continue statement)

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract SolidityTest {
    uint storedData;
    constructor() public{
        storedData = 10;
    }
    function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
        uint n = 1;
        uint sum = 0;

        while( n < 10){
            n++;
            if(n == 5){
                continue; // skip n in sum when it is 5.
            }
            sum = sum + n;
        }
        return integerToString(sum);
    }
    function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
    returns (string memory) {

        if (_i == 0) {
            return "0";
        }
        uint j = _i;

```

```

uint len;

while (true) {
len++;
j /= 10;
if(j==0){
break; //using break statement
}
}
bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
uint k = len - 1;

while (_i != 0) {
bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
_i /= 10;
}
return string(bstr);
}
}

```

D) Decision Making:

While writing a program, there may be a situation when you need to adopt one out of a given set of paths. In such cases, you need to use conditional statements that allow your program to make correct decisions and perform right actions. Solidity supports conditional statements which are used to perform different actions based on different conditions. Here we will explain the **if..else** statement.

1.if statement: The **if** statement is the fundamental control statement that allows Solidity to make decisions and execute statements conditionally.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract SolidityTest {
uint storedData;
constructor() public {
storedData = 10;
}
}

```

```

function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
uint a = 1;
uint b = 2;
uint result = a + b;
return integerToString(result);
}
function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
returns (string memory) {
if (_i == 0) { // if statement
return "0";
}
uint j = _i;
uint len;

while (j != 0) {
len++;
j /= 10;
}
bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
uint k = len - 1;

while (_i != 0) {
bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
_i /= 10;
}
return string(bstr); //access local variable
}}

```

2.if-else statement: The 'if...else' statement is the next form of control statement that allows Solidity to execute statements in a more controlled way.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract Types {
// Declaring state variables
uint i = 10;
bool even;

```

```

// Defining function to
// demonstrate the use of
// 'if...else statement'
function decision_making(
) public payable returns(bool){
if (i%2 == 0){
even = true;
}
else{
even = false;
}
return even;
}
}

```

3.if-else..if statement: The **if...else if...** statement is an advanced form of **if...else** that allows Solidity to make a correct decision out of several conditions.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract Types {
// Declaring state variables
uint i = 12;
string result;
// Defining function to
// demonstrate the use
// of 'if...else if...else
// statement'
function decision_making (
) public returns(string memory){
if(i<10){
result = "less than 10";
}
else if(i == 10){
result = "equal to 10";
}
else{
result = "greater than 10";
}
}
}

```

```
return result;
}
}
```

String:

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// how to create a contract

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.23;
```

// Creating a contract

```
contract Test {
```

// Declaring variable

```
string str;
```

// Defining a constructor

```
constructor(string str_in){
```

```
str = str_in;
```

```
}
```

// Defining a function to

// return value of variable 'str'

```
function str_out() public view returns(string memory){
```

```
return str;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Note: after deploy it asked u to enter string then enter string over there and then see the output after clicking on str_out button

PRACTICAL NO.: 3A (continue)

AIM: WRITE A SOLIDITY PROGRAM FOR STRING, ARRAYS, ENUMS, STRUCTURE & MAPPINGS.

A) String:

Solidity supports String literal using both double quote (") and single quote ('). It provides string as a data type to declare a variable of type String.(Int to str)

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract SolidityTest {
    constructor() public{
    }
    function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
        uint a = 1;
        uint b = 2;
        uint result = a + b;
        return integerToString(result);
    }
    function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
    returns (string memory) {

        if (_i == 0) {
            return "0";
        }
        uint j = _i;
        uint len;

        while (j != 0) {
            len++;
            j /= 10;
        }
        bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
        uint k = len - 1;

        while (_i != 0) {
            bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
            _i /= 10;
        }
    }
}
```

```
return string(bstr);  
}  
}
```

B)Array:

Array is a data structure, which stores a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type. An array is used to store a collection of data, but it is often more useful to think of an array as a collection of variables of the same type.

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// accessing elements of an array

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;  
  
// Creating a contract  
contract Types {  
  
    // Declaring an array  
    uint[6] data;  
    uint x;  
  
    // Defining function to  
    // assign values to array  
    function array_example() public returns (uint[6] memory)  
    {  
  
        data = [uint(10), 20, 30, 40, 50, 60];  
    }  
    function result() public view returns(uint[6] memory){  
        return data;  
    }  
    // Defining function to access  
    // values from the array  
    // from a specific index  
    function array_element() public view returns (uint){  
        uint x = data[2];  
        return x;  
    }  
}
```

C)Enums:

Enums restrict a variable to have one of only a few predefined values. The values in this enumerated list are called enums. With the use of enums it is possible to reduce the number of bugs in your code.

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// how to use 'enumerator'

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract Types {

// Creating an enumerator
enum week_days
{
Monday,
Tuesday,
Wednesday,
Thursday,
Friday,
Saturday,
Sunday
}

// Declaring variables of
// type enumerator
week_days week;

week_days choice;

// Setting a default value
week_days constant default_value
= week_days.Sunday;

// Defining a function to
// set value of choice
function set_value() public {
choice = week_days.Thursday;
}
```

```

// Defining a function to
// return value of choice
function get_choice(
) public view returns (week_days) {
return choice;
}
// Defining function to
// return default value
function getdefaultvalue(
) public pure returns(week_days) {
return default_value;
}
}

```

D)Structure:

Struct types are used to represent a record.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract test {
struct Book {
string title;
string author;
uint book_id;
}
Book book;

function setBook() public {
book = Book('Learn Java', 'TP', 1);
}
function getBookId() public view returns (uint) {
return book.book_id;
}
}

```

E)Mappings:

Mapping is a reference type as arrays and structs. Following is the syntax to declare a mapping type.

mapping(_KeyType => _ValueType) where ,

_KeyType – can be any built-in types plus bytes and string. No reference type or complex objects are allowed.

_ValueType – can be any type.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract LedgerBalance {
    mapping(address => uint) balance;

    function updateBalance() public returns(uint) {
        balance[msg.sender]=30;
        return balance[msg.sender];
    }
}
```

Mapping program for String.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract LedgerBalance {
    mapping(address => string) name;

    function updateBalance() public returns(string memory){
        name[msg.sender] = "Mrunali";
        return name[msg.sender];
    }
    function printsender() public view returns(address) {
        return msg.sender;
    }
}
```

PRACTICAL NO.:3B

AIM: WRITE A SOLIDITY PROGRAM FOR FUNCTION, VIEW FUNCTION, PURE FUNCTION & FALLBACK FUNCTION.

A)Function:

A function is a group of reusable code which can be called anywhere in your program. This eliminates the need of writing the same code again and again. It helps programmers in writing modular codes. Functions allow a programmer to divide a big program into a number of small and manageable functions.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract SolidityTest {
    constructor() public{
    }
    function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
        uint a = 1;
        uint b = 2;
        uint result = a + b;
        return integerToString(result);
    }
    function integerToString(uint _i) internal pure
    returns (string memory) {

        if (_i == 0) {
            return "0";
        }
        uint j = _i;
        uint len;

        while (j != 0) {
            len++;
            j /= 10;
        }
        bytes memory bstr = new bytes(len);
        uint k = len - 1;

        while (_i != 0) {
            bstr[k--] = byte(uint8(48 + _i % 10));
```

```

_i /= 10;
}
return string(bstr); //access local variable

}
}

```

B)View Function:

View functions ensure that they will not modify the state. A function can be declared as **view**. Getter methods are by default view functions.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract Test {
function getResult() public view returns(uint product, uint sum){
uint a = 1; // local variable
uint b = 2;
product = a * b;
sum = a + b;
}
}

```

C)Pure Function:

Pure functions ensure that they not read or modify the state. A function can be declared as **pure**. Pure functions can use the revert() and require() functions to revert potential state changes if an error occurs.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract Test {
function getResult() public pure returns(uint product, uint sum){
uint a = 1;
uint b = 2;
product = a * b;
sum = a + b;
}
}

```

D)Fallback Function:

Fallback function is a special function available to a contract.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract Test {
    uint public x ;
    function() external { x = 1; }
}
contract Sink {
    function() external payable { }
}
contract Caller {
    function callTest(Test test) public returns (bool) {
        (bool success,) = address(test).call(abi.encodeWithSignature("nonExistingFunction()"));
        require(success);
        // test.x is now 1
        address payable testPayable = address(uint160(address(test)));
        // Sending ether to Test contract,
        // the transfer will fail, i.e. this returns false here.
        return (testPayable.send(2 ether));
    }
    function callSink(Sink sink) public returns (bool) {
        address payable sinkPayable = address(sink);
        return (sinkPayable.send(2 ether));
    }
}
```


PRACTICAL NO.:3B

AIM: WRITE A SOLIDITY PROGRAM FOR FUNCTION OVERLOADING, MATHEMATICAL FUNCTION & CRYPTOGRAPHIC FUNCTIONS.

Function Overloading:

The definition of the function must differ from each other by the types and/or the number of arguments in the argument list. You cannot overload function declarations that differ only by return type.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract Test {
    function getSum(uint a, uint b) public pure returns(uint){
        return a + b;
    }
    function getSum(uint a, uint b, uint c ) public pure returns(uint){
        return a + b + c;
    }
    function callSumWithTwoArguments() public pure returns(uint){
        return getSum(2,2);
    }
    function callSumWithThreeArguments() public pure returns(uint){
        return getSum(1,2,4);
    }
}
```

Mathematical Function:

Solidity provides inbuilt mathematical functions as well.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract Test {
    function callAddMod() public pure returns(uint){
        return addmod(4, 5, 3);
    }
    function callMulMod() public pure returns(uint){
        return mulmod(4, 5, 3);
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

Cryptographic Function:

Solidity provides inbuilt cryptographic functions as well.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;  
contract Test {  
function callKeccak256() public pure returns(bytes32 result){  
return keccak256("ABC");  
}  
}
```

PRACTICAL NO.:4B

AIM: WRITE A SOLIDITY PROGRAM FOR CONTRACT, INHERITANCE, CONSTRUCTORS, ABSTRACT CONTRACTS, INTERFACES, LIBRARIES, ASSEMBLY, EVENTS, ERROR HANDLING.

A)Contract:

Contract in Solidity is similar to a Class in C++. A Contract have following properties.

Constructor – A special function declared with constructor keyword which will be executed once per contract and is invoked when a contract is created.

State Variables – Variables per Contract to store the state of the contract.

Functions – Functions per Contract which can modify the state variables to alter the state of a contract.

// Calling function from external contract

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract C {
//private state variable
uint private data;

//public state variable
uint public info;

//constructor
constructor() public {
info = 10;
}
//private function
function increment(uint a) private pure returns(uint) { return a + 1; }
//public function
function updateData(uint a) public { data = a; }
function getData() public view returns(uint) { return data; }
function compute(uint a, uint b) internal pure returns (uint) { return a + b; }
}
//Derived Contract
contract E is C {
uint private result;
```

```

C private c;

constructor() public {
c = new C();
}
function getComputedResult() public {
result = compute(3, 5);
}
function getResult() public view returns(uint) { return result; }
function getData() public view returns(uint) { return c.info(); }
}

```

B)Inheritance:

Inheritance is a way to extend functionality of a contract. Solidity supports both single as well as multiple inheritance.

// Solidity program to

// demonstrate

// Single Inheritance

```

pragma solidity >=0.4.22 <0.6.0;

```

// Defining contract

```

contract parent{

```

// Declaring internal

// state variable

```

uint internal sum;

```

// Defining external function

// to set value of internal

// state variable sum

```

function setValue() external {

```

```

uint a = 20;

```

```

uint b = 20;

```

```

sum = a + b;

```

```

}

```

```

}

```

// Defining child contract

```

contract child is parent{

// Defining external function
// to return value of
// internal state variable sum
function getValue() external view returns(uint) {
return sum;
}
}

// Defining calling contract
contract caller {

// Creating child contract object
child cc = new child();

// Defining function to call
// setValue and getValue functions
function testInheritance() public {
cc.setValue();
}
function result() public view returns(uint ){
return cc.getValue();
}
}

```

C)Constructors:

Constructor is a special function declared using constructor keyword. It is an optional function and is used to initialize state variables of a contract. Following are the key characteristics of a constructor.

A contract can have only one constructor.

A constructor code is executed once when a contract is created and it is used to initialize contract state.

A constructor can be either public or internal.

An internal constructor marks the contract as abstract.

In case, no constructor is defined, a default constructor is present in the contract.

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
contract Base {
    uint data;
    constructor(uint _data) public {
        data = _data;
    }
    function getResult() public view returns(uint){
        return data;
    }
}
contract Derived is Base (5) {
    constructor() public {}
}

```

// Indirect Initialization of Base Constructor

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract Base {
    uint data;
    constructor(uint _data) public {
        data = _data;
    }
    function getResult() public view returns(uint){
        return data;
    }
}
contract Derived is Base {
    constructor(uint _info) Base(_info * _info) public {}
}

```

D)Abstract Contracts:

Abstract Contract is one which contains at least one function without any implementation. Such a contract is used as a base contract. Generally an abstract contract contains both implemented as

well as abstract functions. Derived contract will implement the abstract function and use the existing functions as and when required.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

contract Calculator {
function getResult() public view returns(uint);
}
contract Test is Calculator {
function getResult() public view returns(uint) {
uint a = 4;
uint b = 2;
uint result = a + b;
return result;
}
}
```

E)Interfaces:

Interfaces are similar to abstract contracts and are created using interface keyword. Following are the key characteristics of an interface.

Interface can not have any function with implementation.

Functions of an interface can be only of type external.

Interface can not have constructor.

Interface can not have state variables.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

interface Calculator {
function getResult() external view returns(uint);
}
contract Test is Calculator {
constructor() public {}
function getResult() external view returns(uint){
uint a = 5;
uint b = 2;
```

```
uint result = a + b;  
return result;  
}  
}
```

F)Libraries:

Libraries are similar to Contracts but are mainly intended for reuse. A Library contains functions which other contracts can call. Solidity have certain restrictions on use of a Library.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;  
  
library Search {  
function indexOf(uint[] storage self, uint value) public view returns (uint) {  
for (uint i = 0; i < self.length; i++)  
if (self[i] == value) return i;  
return uint(-1);}  
}  
  
contract Test {  
uint[] data;  
uint value;  
uint index;  
constructor() public {  
data.push(6);  
data.push(7);  
data.push(8);  
data.push(9);  
data.push(10);  
}  
function isValuePresent() external {  
value = 9;  
//search if value is present in the array using Library function  
index = Search.indexOf(data, value);  
}  
function getResult() public view returns(uint){  
return index;  
}}}
```


G)Assembly:

Solidity provides an option to use assembly language to write inline assembly within Solidity source code. We can also write a standalone assembly code which then be converted to bytecode. Standalone Assembly is an intermediate language for a Solidity compiler and it converts the Solidity code into a Standalone Assembly and then to byte code. We can used the same language used in Inline Assembly to write code in a Standalone assembly.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

library Sum {
function sumUsingInlineAssembly(uint[] memory _data) public pure returns (uint o_sum) {
for (uint i = 0; i < _data.length; ++i) {
assembly {
o_sum := add(o_sum, mload(add(add(_data, 0x20), mul(i, 0x20))))
}}
}
}

contract Test {
uint[] data;
constructor() public {
data.push(1);
data.push(2);
data.push(3);
data.push(4);
data.push(5);
}
function sum() external view returns(uint){
return Sum.sumUsingInlineAssembly(data);
}
}
```

H)Events:

Event is an inheritable member of a contract. An event is emitted, it stores the arguments passed in transaction logs. These logs are stored on blockchain and are accessible using address of the contract till the contract is present on the blockchain. An event generated is not accessible from within contracts, not even the one which have created and emitted them.

// Solidity program to demonstrate

// creating an event

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.21;
```

// Creating a contract

```
contract eventExample {
```

// Declaring state variables

```
uint256 public value = 0;
```

// Declaring an event

```
event Increment(address owner);
```

// Defining a function for logging event

```
function getValue(uint _a, uint _b) public {
```

```
emit Increment(msg.sender);
```

```
value = _a + _b;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

D)Error Handling:

Solidity provides various functions for error handling. Generally when an error occurs, the state is reverted back to its original state. Other checks are to prevent unauthorized code access.

Solidity program to demonstrate require statement.

// Solidity program to

// demonstrate require

// statement

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
```

// Creating a contract

```
contract requireStatement {
```

// Defining function to

// check input

```
function checkInput(uint8 _input) public view returns(string memory){
```

```
require(_input >= 0, "invalid uint");
```

```

require(_input <= 255, "invalid uint8");

return "Input is Uint8";
}
// Defining function to
// use require statement
function Odd(uint _input) public view returns(bool){
require(_input % 2 != 0);
return true;
}
}

```

Solidity program to demonstrate assert statement.

```

// Solidity program to
// demonstrate assert
// statement

```

```

pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

// Creating a contract
contract assertStatement {
// Defining a state variable
bool result;
// Defining a function
// to check condition
function checkOverflow(uint8 _num1, uint8 _num2) public {
uint8 sum = _num1 + _num2;
assert(sum<=255);
result = true;
}
// Defining a function to
// print result of assert
// statement
function getResult() public view returns(string memory){
if(result == true){
return "No Overflow";
}
else{
return "Overflow exist";
}
}
}

```

```
}  
}
```

Solidity program to demonstrate revert statement.

// Solidity program to

// demonstrate revert

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;  
// Creating a contract  
contract revertStatement {  
    // Defining a function  
    // to check condition  
    function checkOverflow(uint _num1, uint _num2) public view returns(  
        string memory, uint) {  
        uint sum = _num1 + _num2;  
        if(sum < 0 || sum > 255){  
            revert(" Overflow Exist");  
        }  
        else{  
            return ("No Overflow", sum);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Practical No. 5

Aim: Install hyperledger-Irha

Step 1: install docker

sudo apt-get install curl

curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -

**sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu
\$(lsb_release -cs) stable"**

sudo apt-get update

apt-cache policy docker-ce

sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce

Step 2: create docker network

```
sudo docker network create mithilesh-iroha-network
```

Step 3:add PostgreSQL to our network

```
sudo docker run --name some-postgres -e POSTGRES_USER=postgres -e  
POSTGRES_PASSWORD=mysecretpassword -p 5432:5432 --network=mithilesh-iroha-  
network -d postgres:9.5
```

Step 4:create a volume of persistant storage named "blockstore" to store the blocks for our blockchain

```
sudo docker volume create blockstore
```

Step 5: Download the Iroha code from github.

```
sudo apt-get install git  
git clone -b develop https://github.com/hyperledger/iroha --depth=1
```

Step 6: run the Iroha docker container

```
sudo docker run -it --name iroha \  
-p 50051:50051 \  
-v $(pwd)/iroha/example:/opt/iroha_data \  
-v blockstore:/tmp/block_store \  
--network=mithilesh-iroha-network \  
--entrypoint=/bin/bash \  
hyperledger/iroha:latest
```

Step 7: run Iroha

```
irohad --config config.docker --genesis_block genesis.block --keypair_name node0
```

Step 8:Open a new terminal

Step 9:attach the docker container to our terminal

```
sudo docker exec -it iroha /bin/bash
```

Step 10:Launch the iroha-cli tool and login as admin@test.

```
iroha-cli -account_name admin@test
```

Select 1 – for new transaction

```
root@74412806a1ab: /opt/iroha_data
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mithilesh@ubuntu:~$ sudo docker exec -it iroha /bin/bash
[sudo] password for mithilesh:
root@74412806a1ab:/opt/iroha_data# iroha-cli -account_name admin@test
Welcome to Iroha-Cli.
Choose what to do:
1. New transaction (tx)
2. New query (qry)
3. New transaction status request (st)
> : 1
```

Select 14- for creating new coin

```
root@74412806a1ab: /opt/iroha_data
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
> : 1
Forming a new transactions, choose command to add:
1. Detach role from account (detach)
2. Add new role to account (apnd_role)
3. Create new role (crt_role)
4. Set account key/value detail (set_acc_kv)
5. Transfer Assets (tran_ast)
6. Grant permission over your account (grant_perm)
7. Subtract Assets Quantity (sub_ast_qty)
8. Set Account Quorum (set_qrm)
9. Remove Signatory (rem_sign)
10. Create Domain (crt_dmn)
11. Revoke permission from account (revoke_perm)
12. Create Account (crt_acc)
13. Add Signatory to Account (add_sign)
14. Create Asset (crt_ast)
15. Add Peer to Iroha Network (add_peer)
16. Add Asset Quantity (add_ast_qty)
0. Back (b)
> : 14
```

Now type Asset name: mscit

Domain id: test

Asset precision: 2

And select option 3 to add more command

```
Asset name: mscit
Domain Id: test
Asset precision: 2
Command is formed. Choose what to do:
1. Go back and start a new transaction (b)
2. Save as json file (save)
3. Add one more command to the transaction (add)
4. Send to Iroha peer (send)
> : 3
```

Now select option 16 to add asset quantity

Asset id: mscit#test

Amount: 16.35

Select option 4- send request to Iroha peer

```
15. Add Peer to Iroha Network (add_peer)
16. Add Asset Quantity (add_ast_qty)
0. Back (b)
> : 16
Asset Id: mscit#test
Amount to add, e.g 123.456: 16.35
Command is formed. Choose what to do:
1. Go back and start a new transaction (b)
2. Save as json file (save)
3. Add one more command to the transaction (add)
4. Send to Iroha peer (send)
> : 4
Peer address (127.0.0.1): 127.0.0.1
Peer port (50051): 50051
```

```
4. Send to Iroha peer (send)
> : 4
Peer address (127.0.0.1): 127.0.0.1
Peer port (50051): 50051
[2022-04-25 14:29:47.336304284][I][CLI/ResponseHandler/Transaction]: Transaction
successfully sent
🎉 Congratulation, your transaction was accepted for processing.
Its hash is 70a37c3b8c32ac6d569c19e47105cc2eb17935218c00c5bffa49526962631e6a8
-----
```

Select option 2 –for query

Select option 8- for assets


```
root@74412806a1ab: /opt/Iroha_data
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
-----
Choose what to do:
1. New transaction (tx)
2. New query (qry)
3. New transaction status request (st)
> : 2
Choose query:
1. Get all permissions related to role (get_role_perm)
2. Get information about asset (get_ast_info)
3. Get all current roles in the system (get_roles)
4. Get Account's Signatories (get_acc_sign)
5. Get Account's Transactions (get_acc_tx)
6. Get Account's Asset Transactions (get_acc_ast_tx)
7. Get Transactions by transactions' hashes (get_tx)
8. Get Account's Assets (get_acc_ast)
9. Get Account Information (get_acc)
0. Back (b)
> : 8
```

Select option 1

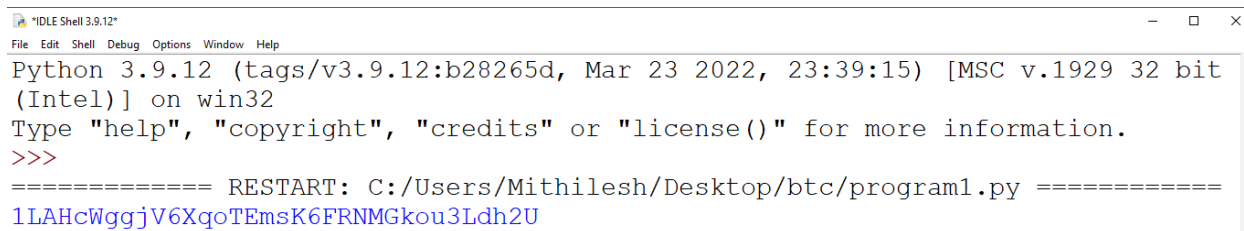
Enter peer : 127.0.0.1

Port: 50051

```
root@74412806a1ab: /opt/Iroha_data
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
> : 8
Requested account Id: admin@test
Requested asset Id: mscit#test
Query is formed. Choose what to do:
1. Send to Iroha peer (send)
2. Save as json file (save)
0. Back (b)
> : 1
Peer address (127.0.0.1): 127.0.0.1
Peer port (50051): 50051
[2022-04-25 14:30:47.209371457][I][CLI/ResponseHandler/Query]: [Account Assets]
[2022-04-25 14:30:47.210003255][I][CLI/ResponseHandler/Query]: -Account Id:- admin@test
[2022-04-25 14:30:47.210315228][I][CLI/ResponseHandler/Query]: -Asset Id- mscit#test
[2022-04-25 14:30:47.210622642][I][CLI/ResponseHandler/Query]: -Balance- 16.35
```


Aim: Demonstrate the use of Bitcoin Core API.

```
#pip install bitcoinlib
from bitcoinlib.wallets import Wallet
w = Wallet.create('Wallet1')
key1 = w.get_key()
print(key1.address)
w.scan()
print(w.info())
```



The screenshot shows a Python IDLE Shell window titled "IDLE Shell 3.9.12". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. The shell displays the following text: "Python 3.9.12 (tags/v3.9.12:b28265d, Mar 23 2022, 23:39:15) [MSC v.1929 32 bit (Intel)] on win32", "Type 'help', 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information.", and a prompt ">>>". Below the prompt, the output of the script is shown: "===== RESTART: C:/Users/Mithilesh/Desktop/btc/program1.py =====" followed by the Bitcoin address "1LAHcWggjV6XqoTEmsK6FRNMGkou3Ldh2U" in blue text.

More detail on: <https://pypi.org/project/bitcoinlib/>

Aim: 9. Create your own blockchain and demonstrate its use.

Install on Ubuntu via PPAs

The easiest way to install go-ethereum on Ubuntu-based distributions is with the built-in launchpad PPAs (Personal Package Archives). We provide a single PPA repository that contains both our stable and development releases for Ubuntu versions trusty, xenial, zesty and artful.

linux:

To enable our launchpad repository run:

Step 1: open new terminal

Step 2: on terminal type this command

sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:ethereum/ethereum

#if above command gives error then run

#sudo apt-get install --reinstall ca-certificates

Step 3: install the stable version of go-ethereum:

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install ethereum

Step 4: create new directory for storing blockchain data

mkdir myblockchain

cd myblockchain

Step 5: Create genesis.json file

sudo nano genesis.json

[illegible]

}

save the file -> ctrl +o to write -> {enter} save -> ctrl +x exit

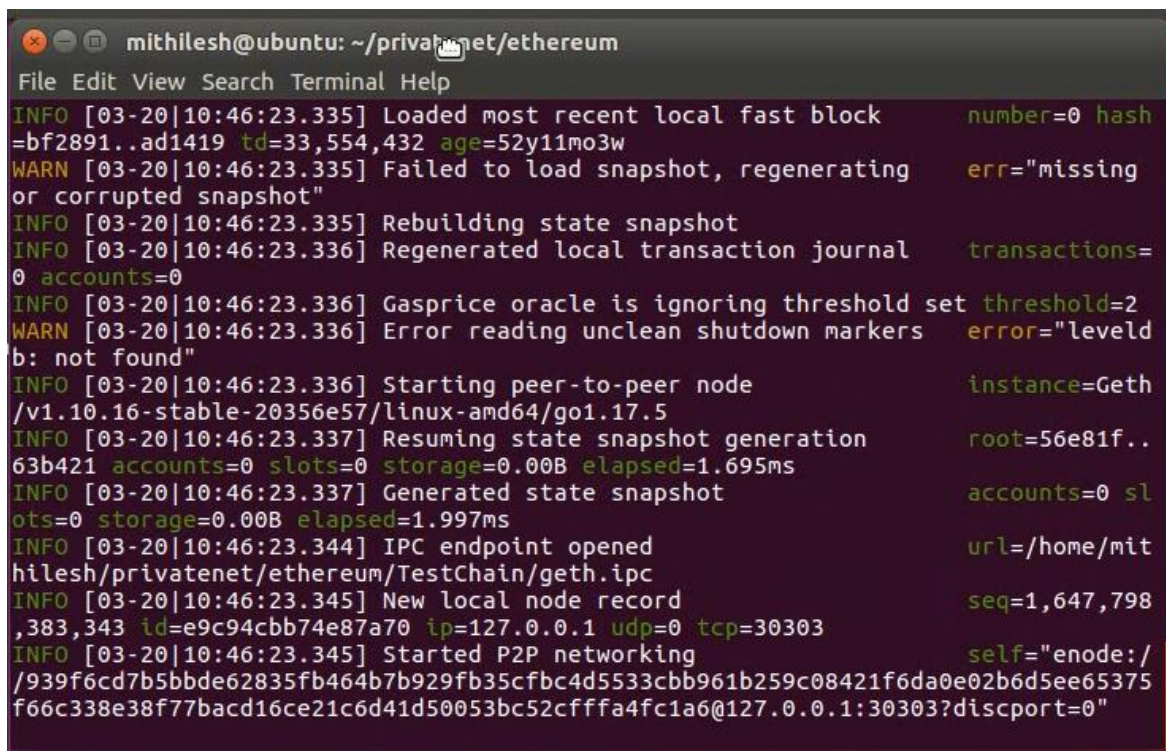
Step 6: initialize the block

sudo geth --datadir TestChain init genesis.json

Step 7: create network

sudo geth --datadir TestChain --networkid 1234

[do not close this terminal]



```
mithilesh@ubuntu: ~/privatenet/ethereum
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.335] Loaded most recent local fast block      number=0 hash
=bf2891..ad1419 td=33,554,432 age=52y11mo3w
WARN [03-20|10:46:23.335] Failed to load snapshot, regenerating    err="missing
or corrupted snapshot"
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.335] Rebuilding state snapshot
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.336] Regenerated local transaction journal    transactions=
0 accounts=0
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.336] Gasprice oracle is ignoring threshold set threshold=2
WARN [03-20|10:46:23.336] Error reading unclean shutdown markers  error="level d
b: not found"
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.336] Starting peer-to-peer node              instance=Geth
/v1.10.16-stable-20356e57/linux-amd64/go1.17.5
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.337] Resuming state snapshot generation      root=56e81f..
63b421 accounts=0 slots=0 storage=0.00B elapsed=1.695ms
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.337] Generated state snapshot                accounts=0 sl
ots=0 storage=0.00B elapsed=1.997ms
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.344] IPC endpoint opened                     url=/home/mit
hilesh/privatenet/ethereum/TestChain/geth.ipc
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.345] New local node record                   seq=1,647,798
,383,343 id=e9c94cbb74e87a70 ip=127.0.0.1 udp=0 tcp=30303
INFO [03-20|10:46:23.345] Started P2P networking                  self="enode:/
/939f6cd7b5bbde62835fb464b7b929fb35cfbc4d5533cbb961b259c08421f6da0e02b6d5ee65375
f66c338e38f77bacd16ce21c6d41d50053bc52cffffa4fc1a6@127.0.0.1:30303?discport=0"
```

////////////////////////////////////

Step 8: open new terminal 2:

cd myblockchain

Step 9: attach geth to the network

sudo geth attach TestChain/geth.ipc

Step 10: on geth terminal type these commands

personal.newAccount("123456")

miner.start()

miner.setEtherbase(eth.accounts[0])

admin.addPeer(admin.nodeInfo.enode)

Step 10: Wait for 10-20 minutes and check balance

eth.getBalance(eth.accounts[0])

if ether balance is 0 wait for 10-20minutes for mining process to get complete and run **eth.getBalance(eth.accounts[0])** again.

```
mithilesh@ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
  
> admin.addPeer("enode://939f6cd7b5bbde62835fb464b7b929fb35cfbc4d5533cbb961b259c  
08421f6da0e02b6d5ee65375f66c338e38f77bacd16ce21c6d41d50053bc52cffffa4fc1a6@127.0.  
0.1:30303?discport=0")  
true  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
0  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
0  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
0  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
0  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
50000000000000000000  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
  
50000000000000000000  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
50000000000000000000  
> eth.getBalance("0x753d99385b88b7bea56da99cc3749aa4bc15b324")  
100000000000000000000  
> 
```

After balance is updated you can check current block height

eth.blockNumber

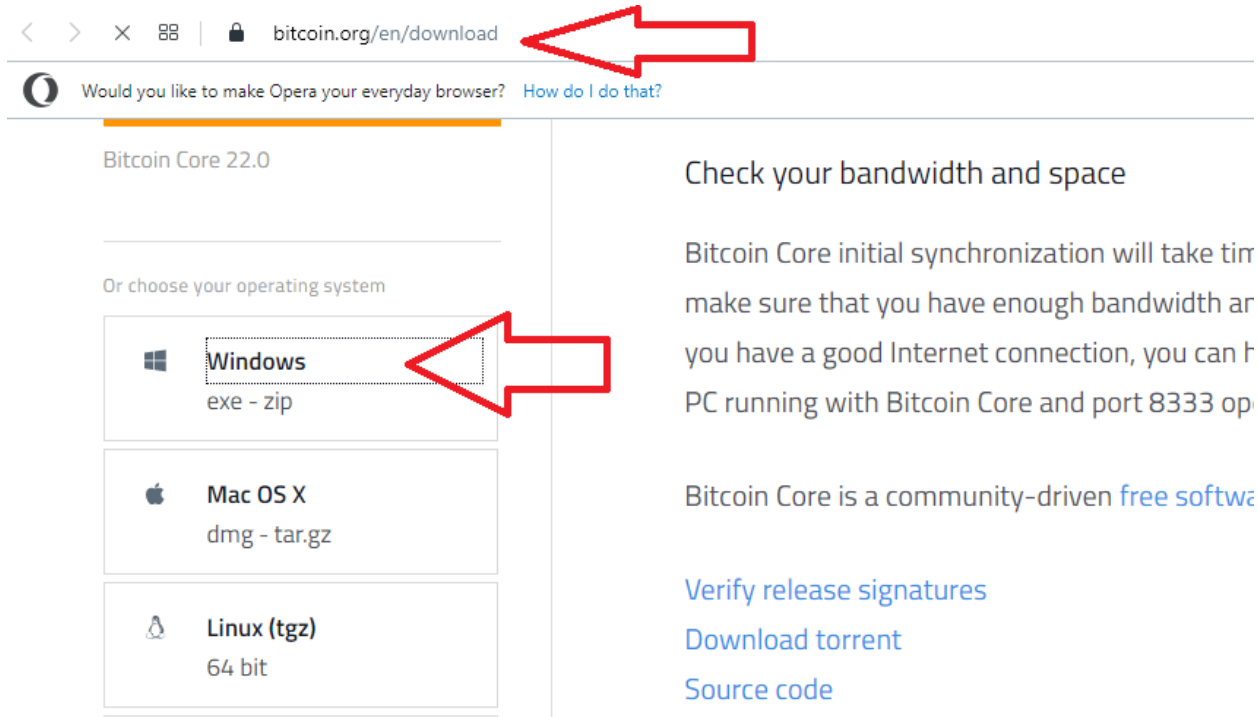
More detail: <https://medium.com/swlh/how-to-set-up-a-private-ethereum-blockchain-c0e74260492c>

Practical No. 07

Aim: Demonstrate the running of the blockchain node.

Step 1: Visit: <https://bitcoin.org/en/download>

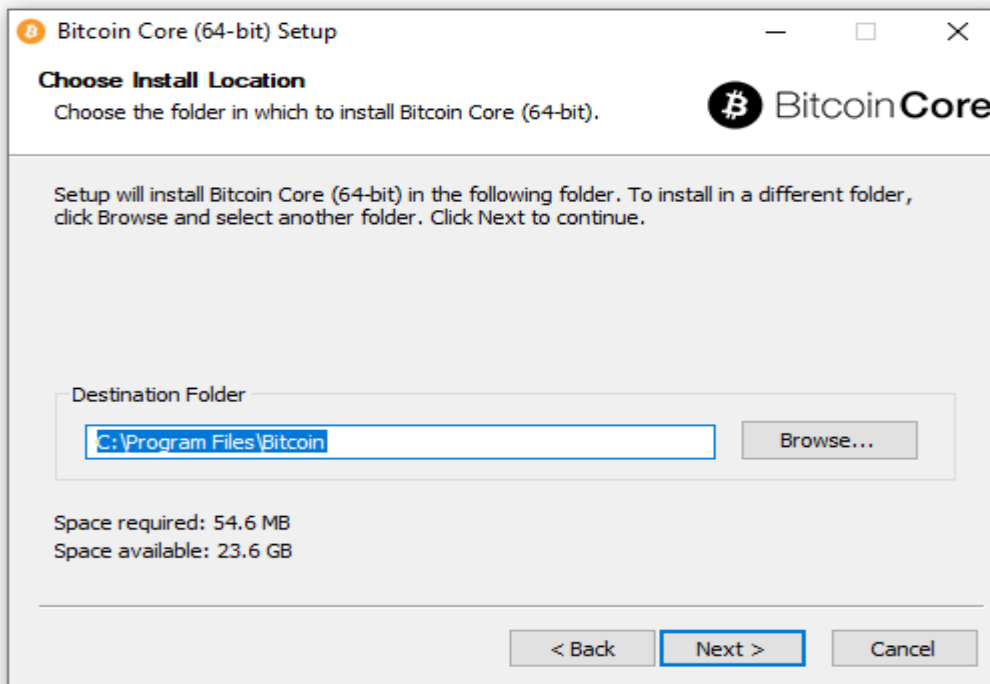
Step 2: Download windows setup [use and try with Linux version as well]



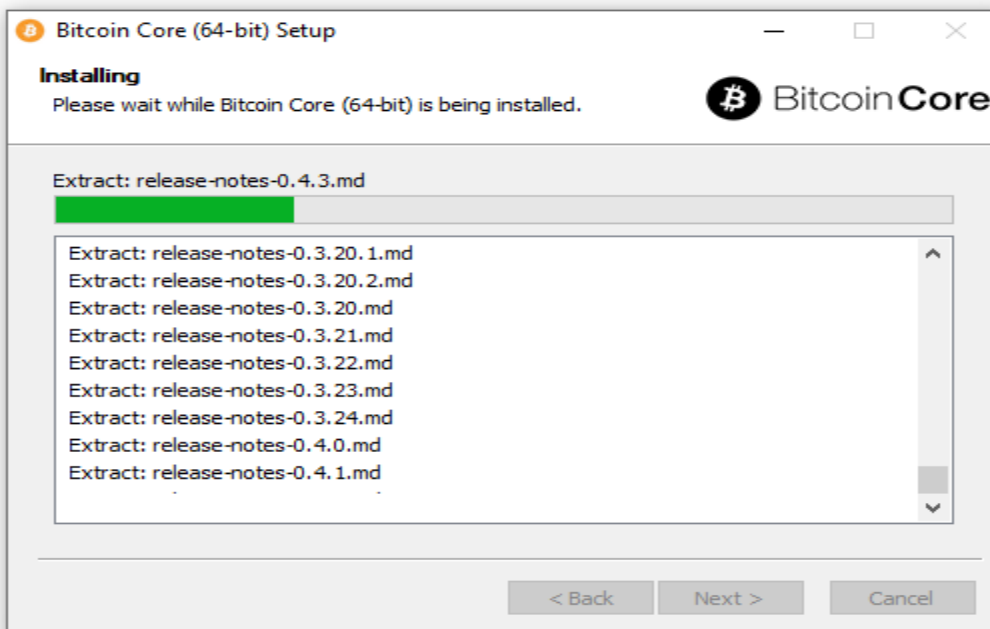
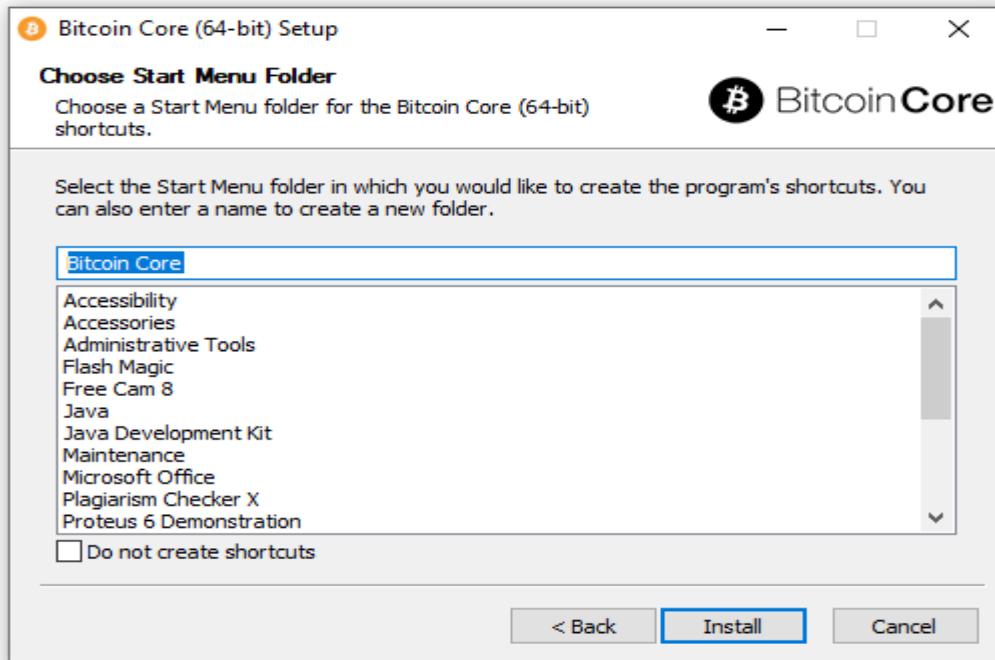
Step 3: Run the setup file-> click next



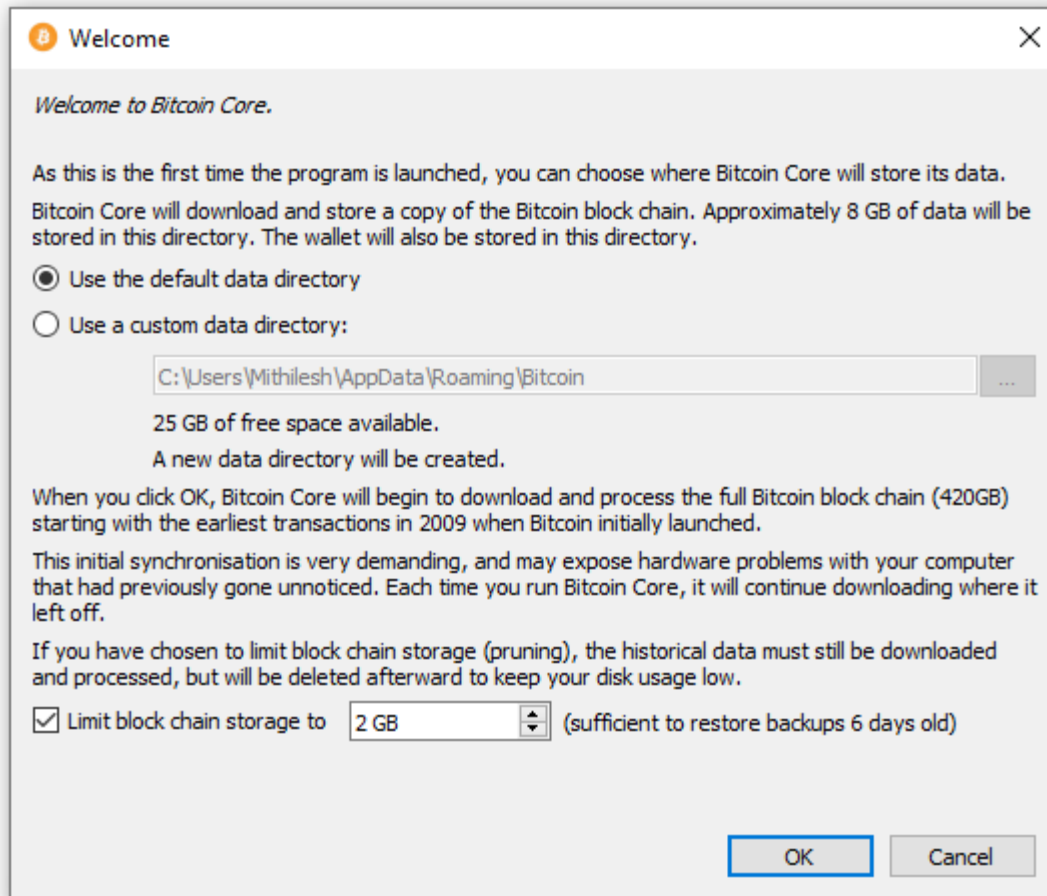
Step 4: Click Next

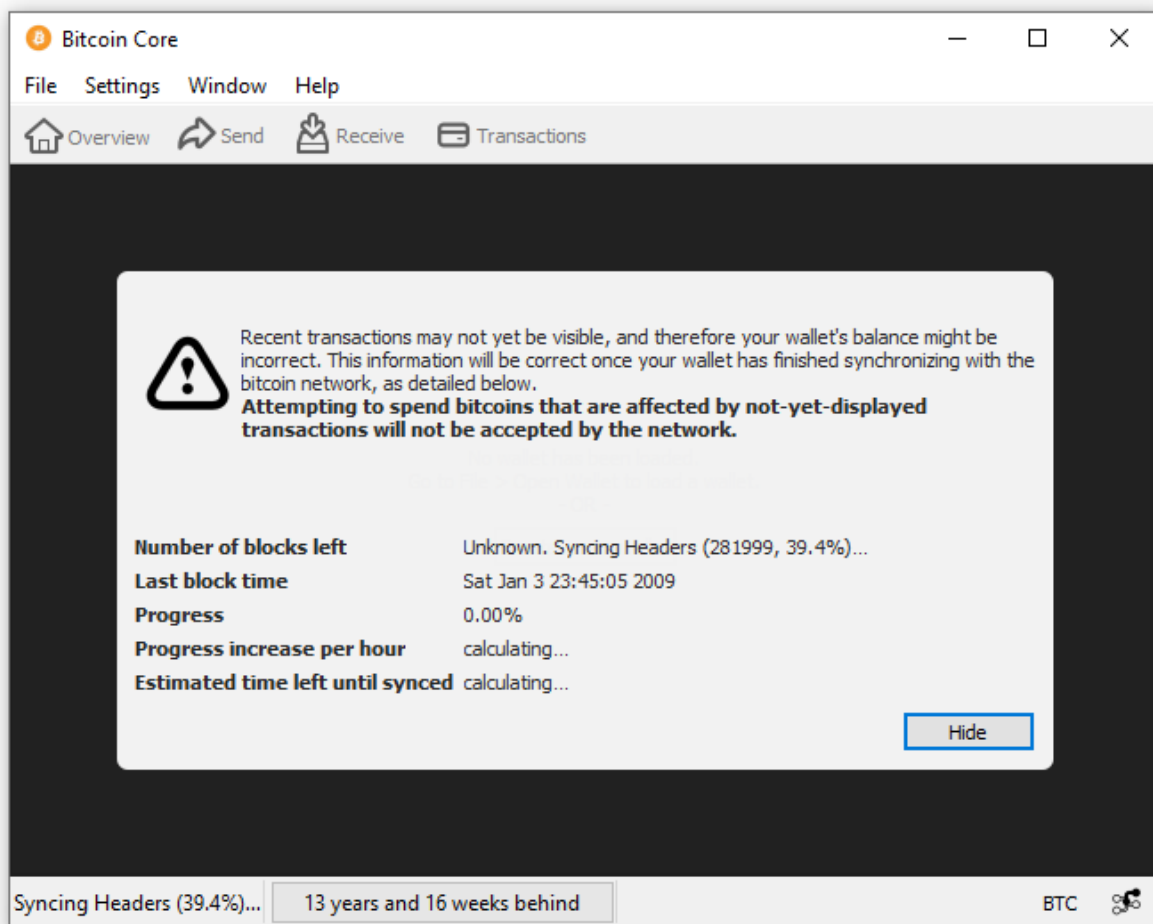


Step 5: Finally click on Install

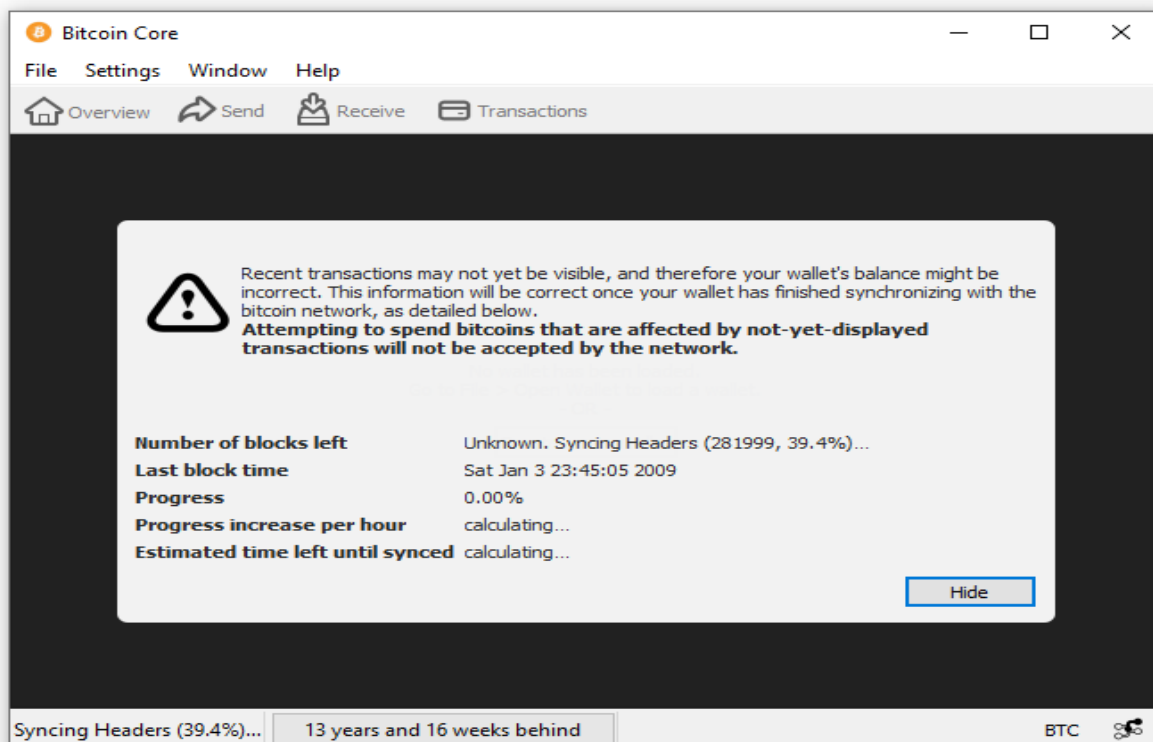
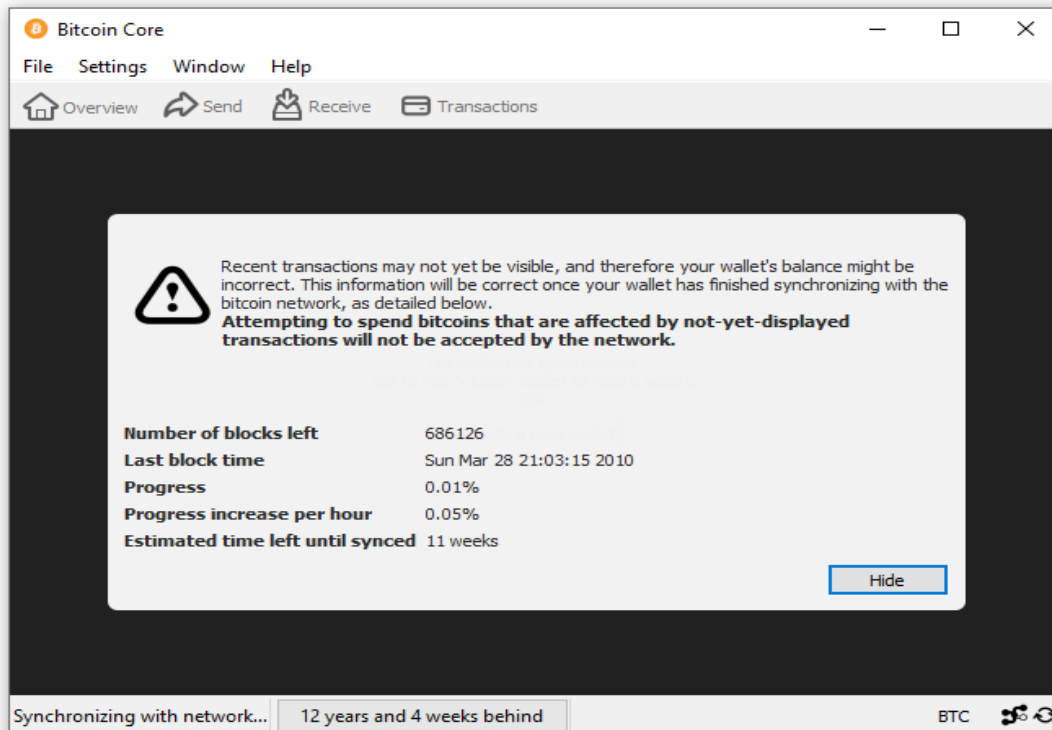


Launch Bitcoin Core-> Click OK.

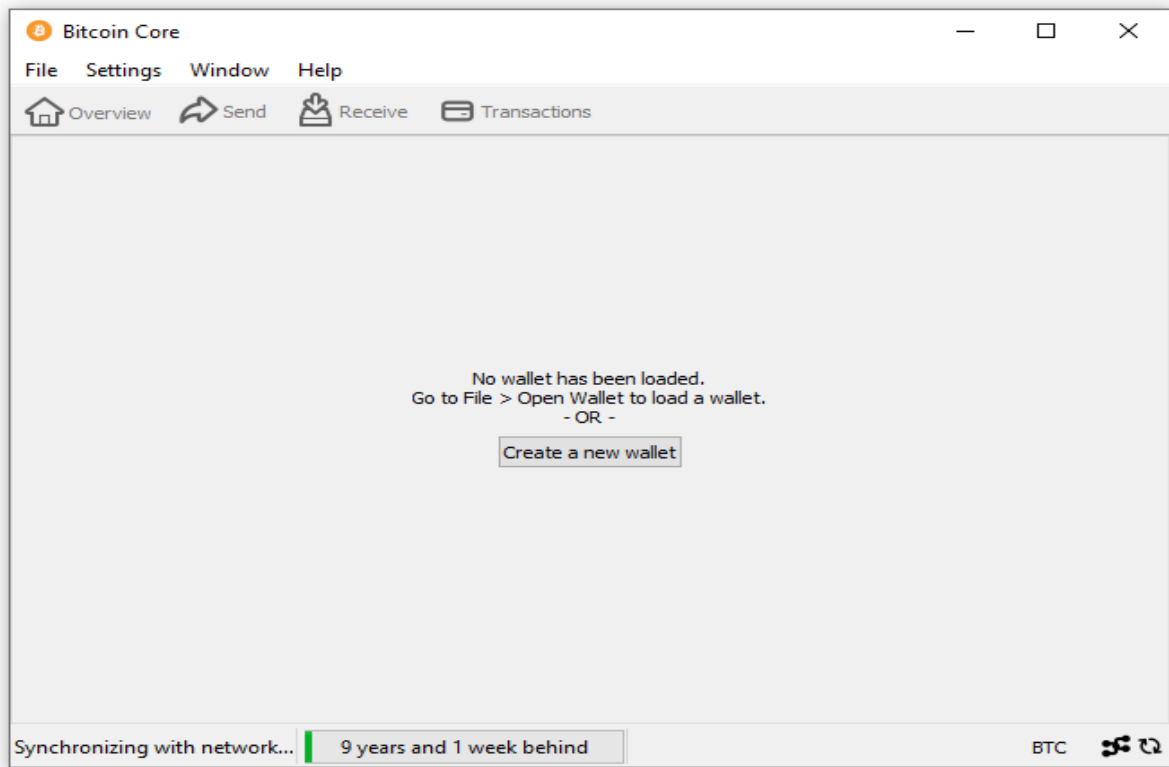




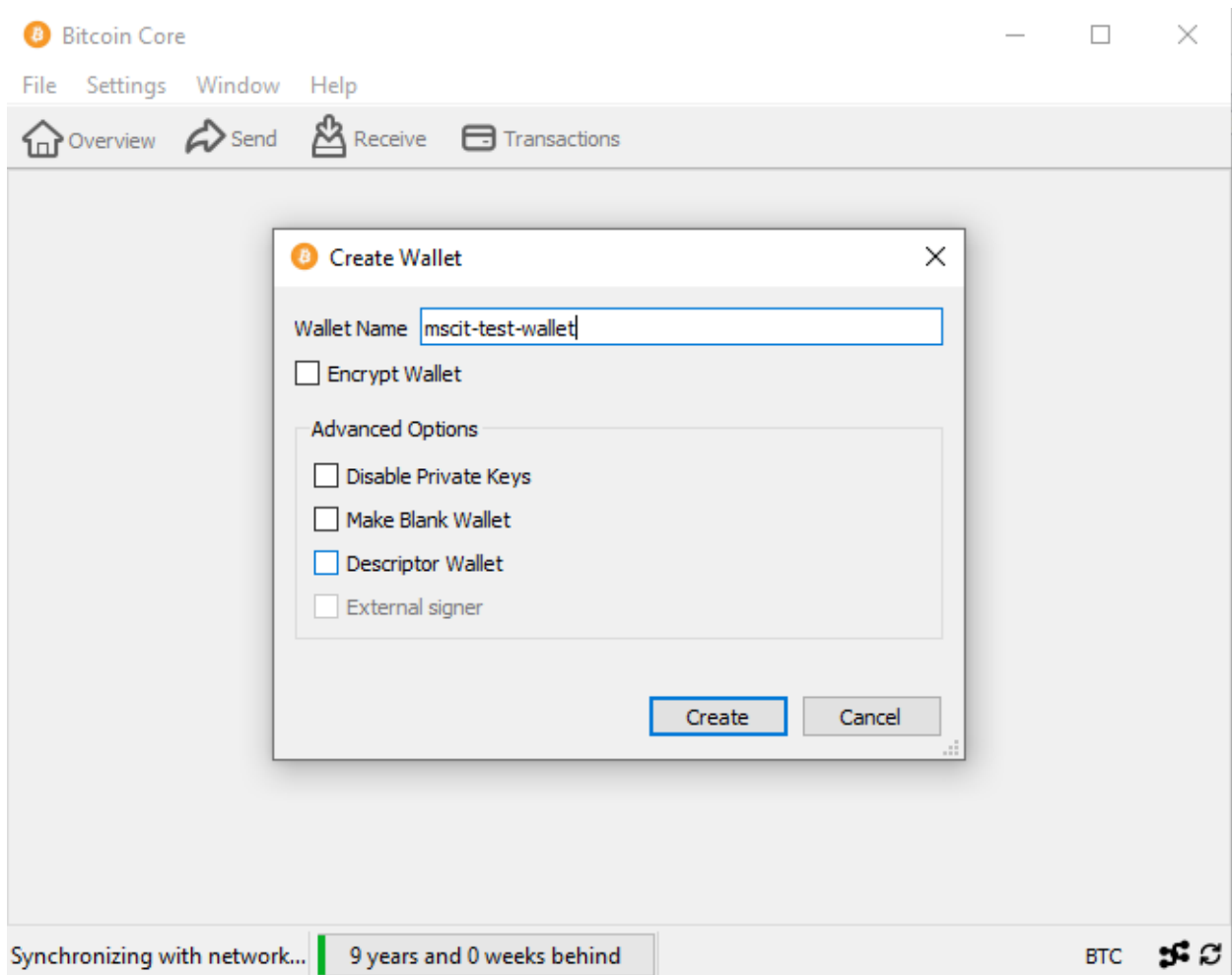
Click on Hide button [Synchronization take place in background]



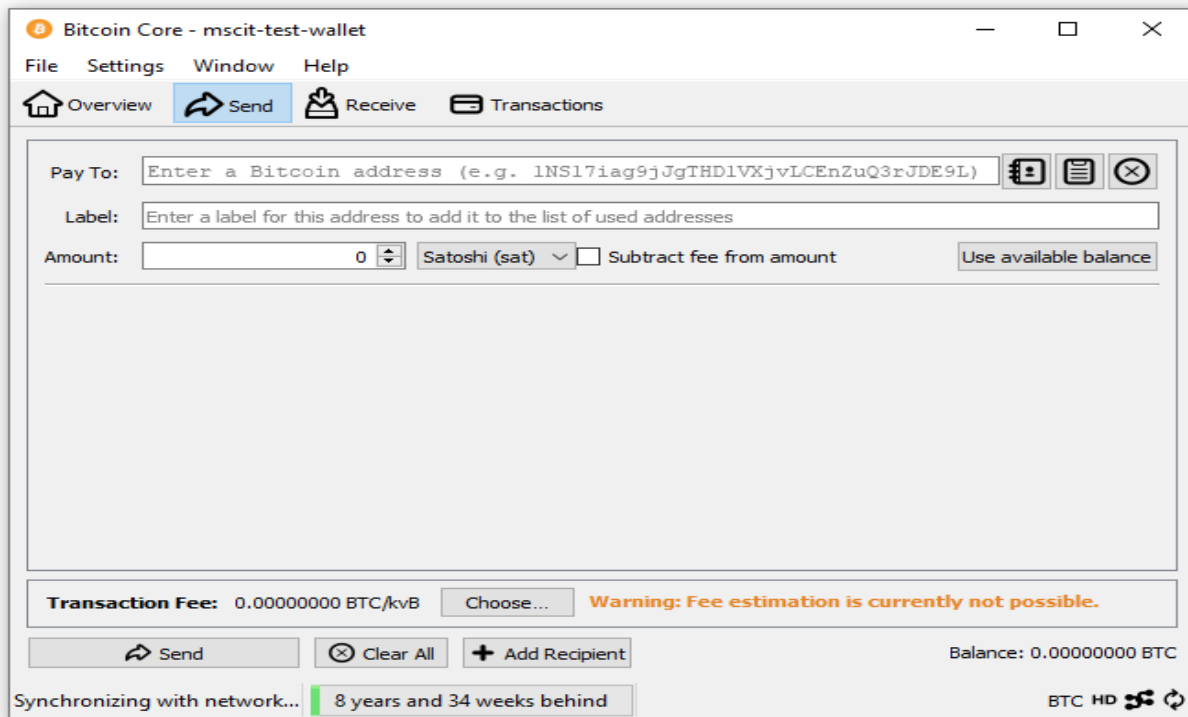
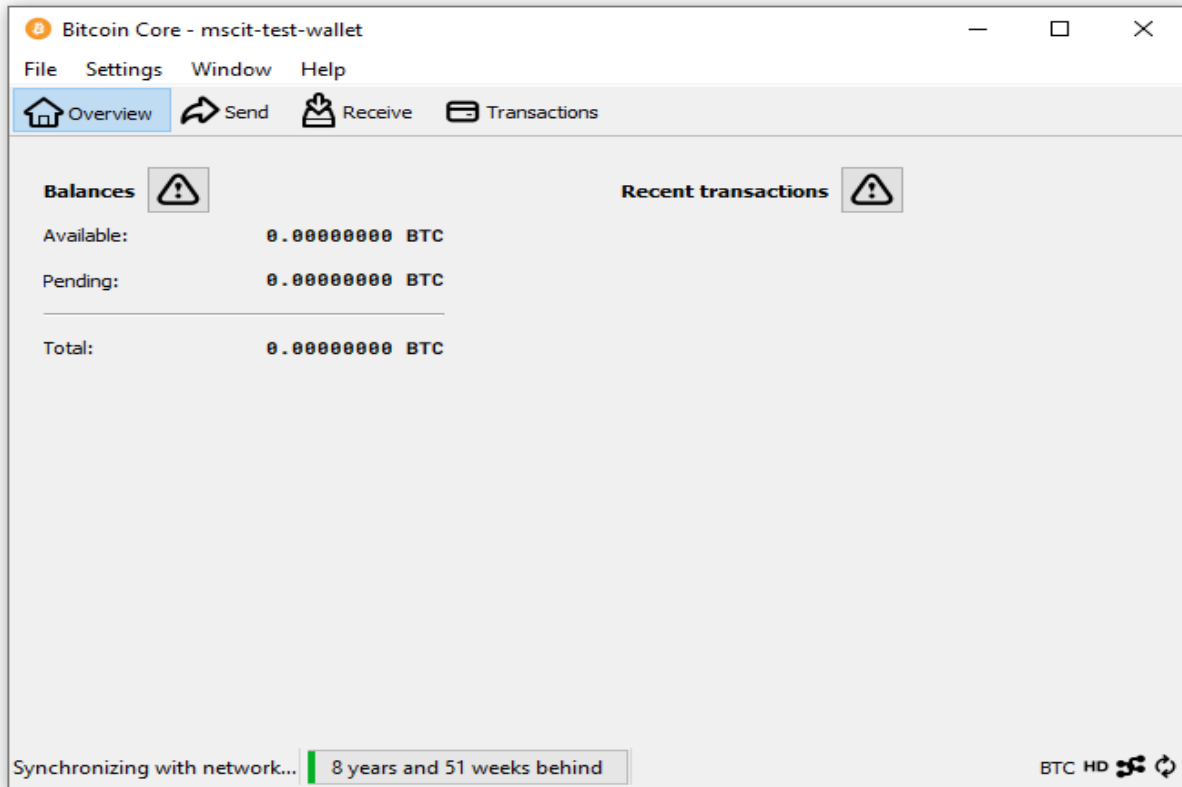
You can create a wallet -> Create a new wallet

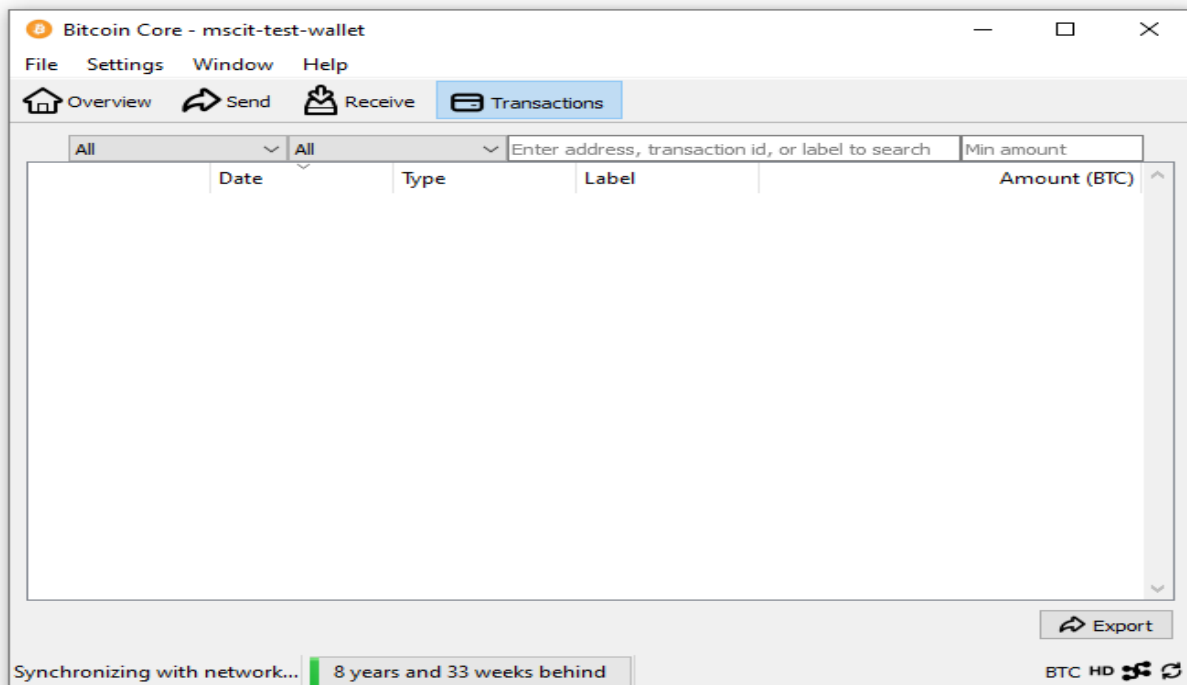
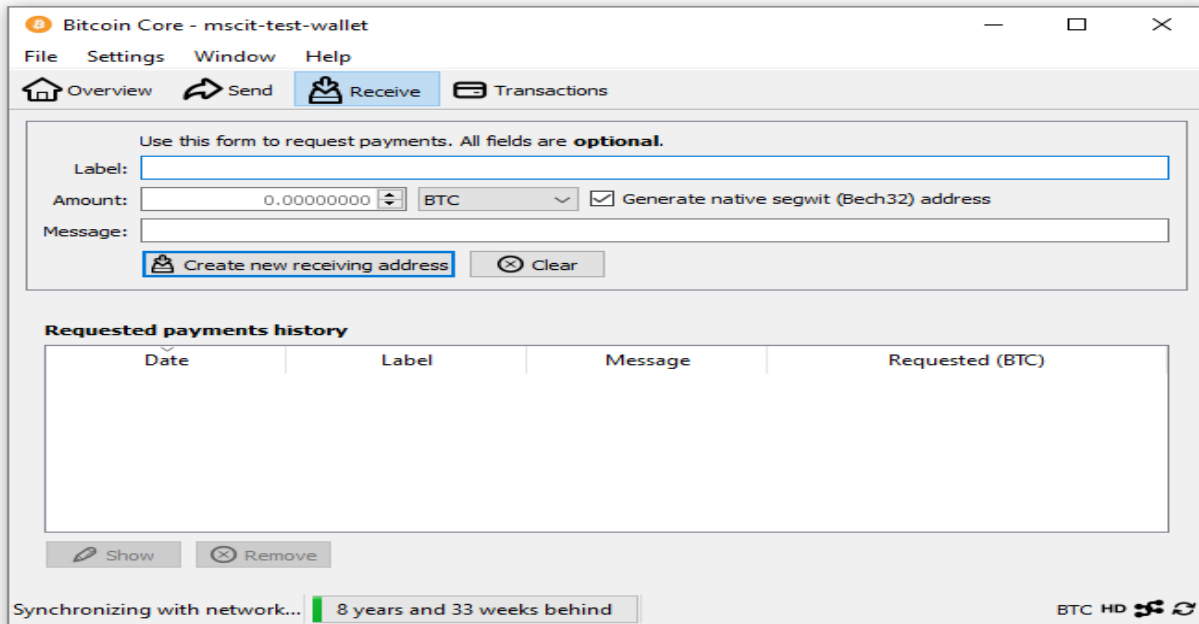


Enter Wallet name



Finally Account is setup





Practical No. 08

Aim: Demonstrate the use of Bitcoin Core API.

Open Python IDLE and create new Script.

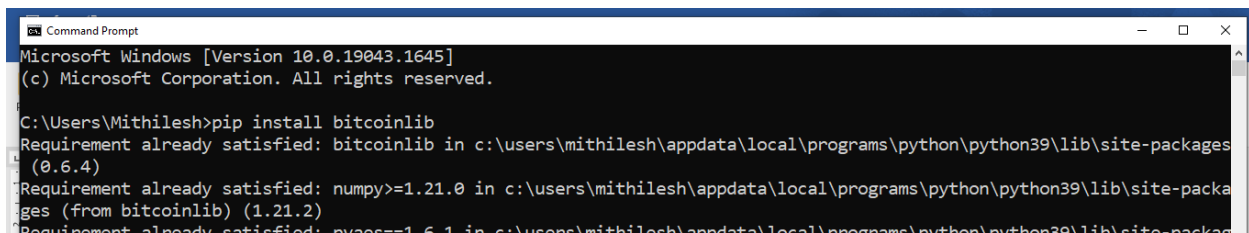
#####

```
from bitcoinlib.wallets import Wallet
w = Wallet.create('Wallet6')
key1 = w.get_key()
print('Wallet Address:',key1.address)
w.scan()
print(w.info())
```

#####

Open CMD and install **bitcoinlib** package

pip install bitcoinlib



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1645]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Mithilesh>pip install bitcoinlib
Requirement already satisfied: bitcoinlib in c:\users\mithilesh\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages
(0.6.4)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.0 in c:\users\mithilesh\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packa
ges (from bitcoinlib) (1.21.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyaes==1.6.1 in c:\users\mithilesh\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packa
```

After installing package run the program from Python IDLE

```
IDLE Shell 3.9.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Wallet Address 1BAAtKdJbsim7mMTr5HKH5DtdeDvzsssSojd
===== WALLET =====
ID                               2
Name                             Wallet6
Owner                            
Scheme                           bip32
Multisig                          False
Witness type                      legacy
Main network                     bitcoin
Latest update                    2022-04-27 19:29:29.811638

- Wallet Master Key -
ID                               17
Private                          True
Depth                           0

- NETWORK: bitcoin -
- - Keys
22 m/44'/0'/0'/0/0             1BAAtKdJbsim7mMTr5HKH5DtdeDvzsssSojd
address index 0                 0.00000000 ₿
23 m/44'/0'/0'/0/1             15VAQ8xnRQJJscjq6qLFSXjEoMdQsB1Wxt
address index 1                 0.00000000 ₿
24 m/44'/0'/0'/0/2             1GvJ5gGdUGqbJR4iscxkksSVkust9watsBm
address index 2                 0.00000000 ₿
25 m/44'/0'/0'/0/3             1KjMbCw82MPn2Ad4Gfg51JhcAfNRRNYvepq
address index 3                 0.00000000 ₿
26 m/44'/0'/0'/0/4             1Md9b1xbajrRJQ1RvwDLE4RV3ZpAWLRFAZ
address index 4                 0.00000000 ₿
28 m/44'/0'/0'/1/0             1QLTktKig5rx6khsSX5kJBfKQ7rVnTG3Qd
address index 0                 0.00000000 ₿
29 m/44'/0'/0'/1/1             16fyVf7SSEobKlyVDj9NnCrbJPn2wnvF5A
address index 1                 0.00000000 ₿
30 m/44'/0'/0'/1/2             1Dz6zQ7PF57Hg2qU2fNHBEGwmrrPqKol6o
address index 2                 0.00000000 ₿
31 m/44'/0'/0'/1/3             1EMDowBLGdXVpMKn16HnpeqlnMDNhZcQpn
address index 3                 0.00000000 ₿
32 m/44'/0'/0'/1/4             1EfQVH35druVHo5cRczPRbebNyVpv2uve9
```

More Detail: <https://pypi.org/project/bitcoinlib/>

Practical No. 10

Aim: Build Dapps with angular[using truffle and ganache cli]

Step 1: Install the required package –on new **terminal 1** type these commands

```
sudo apt-get -y install curl git vim build-essential
```

```
sudo apt-get install curl software-properties-common
```

```
sudo apt install npm
```

```
sudo npm install -g web3
```

```
sudo apt-get install nodejs
```

```
sudo apt install python3.9
```

```
curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_10.x | sudo bash -
```

```
sudo npm install --global node-sass@latest
```

```
sudo npm install -g truffle@latest
```

```
sudo npm install -g ganache-cli
```

```
export NODE_OPTIONS=--openssl-legacy-provider
```

Step 2: Create a new directory

```
mkdir myproject
```

```
cd myproject
```

Step 3: Initialize the project folder

```
truffle init
```

```
#####
```

```
////to update npm//
```

```
sudo npm cache clean -f
```

```
sudo npm install -g n
```

```
sudo n latest
```

```
#####
```

Step 4: Now create a new contract

nano contracts/HelloWorld.sol

Step 5: Add the following code in HelloWorld.sol

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

```
contract HelloWorld {
```

```
    function sayHello() public pure returns(string memory){
```

```
        return("hello world");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Step 6: Edit default configuration file

nano migrations/1_initial_migration.js

Step 7: Edit this line in the file

```
const Migrations = artifacts.require('HelloWorld');
```

```
module.exports = function (deployer) {  
  deployer.deploy(Migrations,"hello");  
};
```

Step 8: Edit network configuration file

sudo nano truffle-config.js

Remove all line (press CTRL +K) from the file and add the following lines

```
#####
```

```
module.exports = {
```

```
  networks: {
```

```
    development: {
```

```
      host: "127.0.0.1",
```

```
      port: 8545,
```

```
      network_id: "*",
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
#####
```

Step 9: start ganache-cli –Switch/Open to **terminal 2**

ganache-cli

Step 10: deploy the truffle deploy- On **terminal 1**

truffle deploy

[Note contract address]

```
mithilesh@ubuntu: ~/dapptest
> Network name:      'development'
> Network id:        1649516002204
> Block gas limit: 6721975 (0x6691b7)

1_initial_migration.js
=====

Deploying 'HelloWorld'
-----
> transaction hash: 0x51a8203fb4972e9286
56b7ba531ea74f61231540714fa1983091b1077810e72d
> Blocks: 0          Seconds: 0
> contract address: 0xD9Fd118164b669E742
577A04378397A61837e2c9
> block number:      1
> block timestamp:    1649516161
> account:            0x4Ff91151b98D04Ab14
751d47B910Dc2d7fB86f87
> balance:            99.9972989
> gas used:           135055 (0x20f8f)
> gas price:          20 gwei
> value sent:         0 ETH
> total cost:         0.0027011 ETH
```

Step 11: Open truffle console - On **terminal 1**

truffle console

Step 11: Get reference of contract

contract = await

HelloWorld.at('0x2C403EE1b30F56C0c773089c1Eb9DddF1499C969')

[Replace '0x2C403EE1b30F56C0c773089c1Eb9DddF1499C969' with your contract address; every time you compile/deploy a new contract address will be generated]

Step 12: Call the function from the contract

```
a = await contract.sayHello()
```

Step 13: Print output on the screen

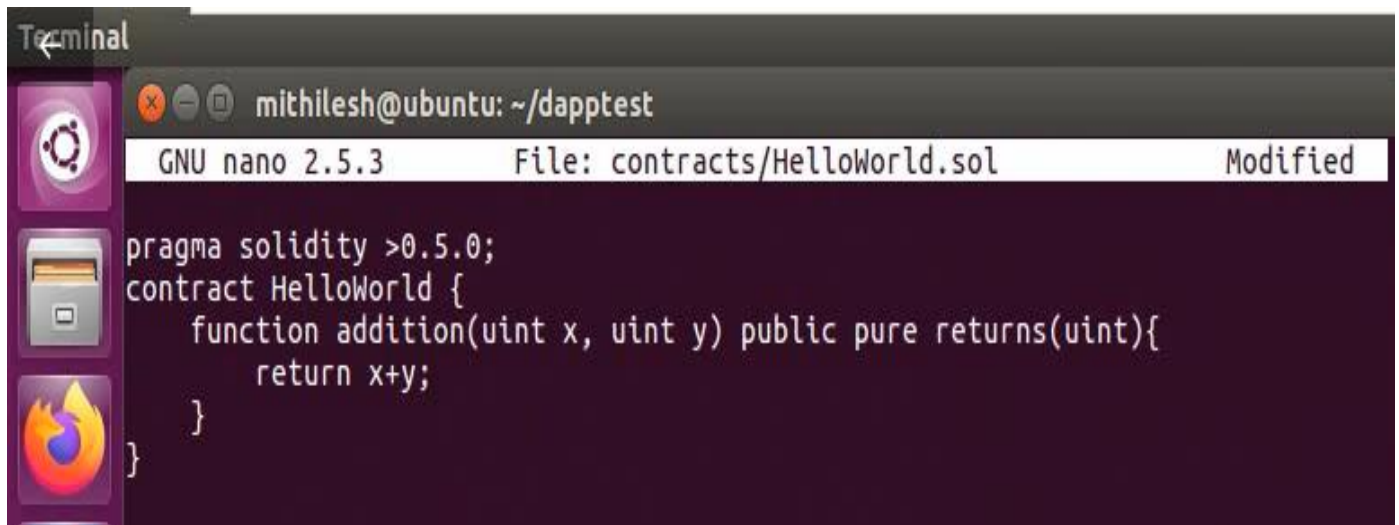
a

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The prompt is 'mithilesh@ubuntu:~/dapptest\$'. The user enters 'truffle console'. The prompt changes to 'truffle(development)>'. The user enters 'contract = await HelloWorld.at('0xD9Fd118164b669E742577A04378397A61837e2c9')'. The prompt changes to 'truffle(development)>'. The user enters 'a = await contract.sayHello()'. The prompt changes to 'truffle(development)>'. The output 'undefined' is shown. The user enters 'a'. The output 'hello world' is shown and highlighted in green. The prompt changes to 'truffle(development)>'.

```
mithilesh@ubuntu:~/dapptest$ truffle console
truffle(development)> contract = await HelloWorld.at('0xD9
Fd118164b669E742577A04378397A61837e2c9')
truffle(development)> a = await contract.sayHello()
undefined
truffle(development)> a
'hello world'
truffle(development)>
```

[In case you are getting any error for version; change the solidity version in HelloWorld.sol]

Example 2:

A terminal window titled 'Terminal' showing the nano editor. The prompt is 'mithilesh@ubuntu: ~/dapptest'. The editor title bar shows 'GNU nano 2.5.3' and 'File: contracts/HelloWorld.sol'. The code in the editor is:

```
pragma solidity >0.5.0;
contract HelloWorld {
    function addition(uint x, uint y) public pure returns(uint){
        return x+y;
    }
}
```

```
Terminal
mithilesh@ubuntu: ~/dapptest
GNU nano 2.5.3      File: contracts/HelloWorld.sol      Modified
pragma solidity >0.5.0;
contract HelloWorld {
    function addition(uint x, uint y) public pure returns(uint){
        return x+y;
    }
}
```

Save-> Deploy ->Open console



```
mithilesh@ubuntu:~/dapptest$ truffle console
truffle(development)> contract = await HelloWorld.at('0xa0B4708F8238f2A34588E5
40FCAC869B39a66eEc')
undefined
truffle(development)> a = await contract.sayHello(10,20)
Uncaught TypeError: contract.sayHello is not a function
    at evalmachine.<anonymous>:1:18
truffle(development)> a = await contract.addition(10,20)
undefined
truffle(development)> a
BN { negative: 0, words: [ 30, <1 empty item> ], length: 1, red: null }
truffle(development)>
```