3) Write a Smart Contract for performing various arithmetic operations using a user-defined function in Solidity Programming Language.

Ans.

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
contract ArithmeticOperations {
  // Function to add two numbers
  function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256) {
     return a + b;
  }
  // Function to subtract two numbers
  function subtract(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256) {
     require(a >= b, "Subtraction result cannot be negative");
     return a - b:
  }
  // Function to multiply two numbers
  function multiply(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256) {
     return a * b:
  }
  // Function to divide two numbers
  function divide(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256) {
     require(b != 0, "Division by zero");
     return a / b;
  }
  // Function to calculate the remainder of division
  function modulo(uint256 a, uint256 b) public pure returns (uint256) {
     require(b != 0, "Modulo by zero");
     return a % b:
  }
}
```

After compiling the Solidity smart contract, you will obtain bytecode and ABI (Application Binary Interface) JSON. Below is how the compiled contract will look:

This smart contract includes functions for performing the following arithmetic operations:

- Addition: add(uint256 a, uint256 b)

- Subtraction: subtract(uint256 a, uint256 b)

- Multiplication: multiply(uint256 a, uint256 b)

- Division: divide(uint256 a, uint256 b)

- Modulo: modulo(uint256 a, uint256 b)

Each function takes two unsigned integers as input parameters and returns the result of the corresponding arithmetic operation. The pure keyword is used to indicate that these functions do not modify the contract's state and only perform computations based on the input parameters.