

PDP1 Learn solidity & smart contracts

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What is an Smart Contract?

A code, sequence of bits, living in the blockchain, with their own address to interact with and defined behaviour in functions.

- Solidity it's a good language to code it (there are more languages).
- Once deployed it's immutable in behaviour but no in memory, has (2^256)-1 slots of memory of 256 bit length each
- Has a maximum weight, a top of 24kb deployed
- Define a license and a compiler version to be builded

NOTE: this presentation it's ethereum oriented, some things couldn't be like this in other blockchains

Solidity 101, Language Basics





Loops

```
if (/* boolean expr */) {...} for (uint256 i = 0; i < 10; ++i)/
\else if (...) {...}
else { . . . }
```



Types

uintXX: 256 bits length, we can split it: uint256, uint8, uint32...

Strings ar not recommended

Arrays: fixed length on function level, dynamic at contract level

Mappings: kind of functions, map one type into another

Structs: just lik C



Ethereum allow us to set the type and scope for a function

Type

- view: only reads from the contract
- pure: don't even read the contract
- payable: allow to accept money in the call

Scope

- public: anyone can call it
- private: just the contract can call it
- internal: contract and subcontracts can call it
- external: only the outside can call it









Are two libraries to assist us in the contract development

ethers: front-end library, good hardhat partner, to interact with extensions metamask like

hardhat: very useful library, help us to mount a local ethereum network, makes easier the contract development

Solidity 201, Solid than a rock



event

We can send information on it, or not, just fires the event, we can send it to anyone or only for who make the call.

```
contract MyContract {
    event MyEvent(uint256);
    event MySpecialEvent(address indexed);

function foo() public {
    uint256 value;
    // ...
    emit MyEvent(value);
    emit MySpecialEvent(msg.sender);
}
```

enum

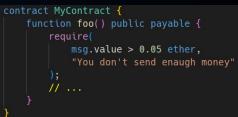
We can't set the value of the enum but if we receive the enum as param of a function don't require validation in our contract.

```
enum MyEnum {
    e1,
    e2,
    e3,
    e4
}

contract MyContract {
    // value auto-validated
    function foo(MyEnum value) public {}
}
```

require

Kind of assert in a function, the contract call auto reverts with the provided message if the condition don't match





Where are everyone?!

The **msg** object

When a call it's performed to our contract we receive information about the call, who did it, if has money with it, how many gas it takes, very useful resources

msg.sender: address who call us

msg. gas: gas cost of the transaction

msg. value: money sended in the transaction

msg. sig: first 4 bytes of the call, function identifier

msg.data: the complete calldata







Diamond pattern

That definitely comes from starts

So, 24kb of top for a contract, we can't update the contract functionality without loose money and information associated to it, don't sound very nice. In order to fix that: **EIP-2535** and no it's not a star name

Key concepts

- Fallbacks
- Delegate calls
- Storage/Layout

Leaving the solidity system

Presentation for PDP1 - learn about solidity and smart contracts

Reference Course:

https://coursehunter.net/course/ekskursiya-po-web-3-ethereum-i-smart-kontrakty

PDP GitHub with notes:

https://github.com/qmarquez/coursehunter.ATourWeb3EthereumSmartContracts.lessonsAndNotes

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