

1. Write a function to check whether a contract has code or not. Hint: Use assembly function.

Answer:

CODE:

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
contract ContractCodeChecker {
    // Function to check whether a contract has code at a given address function hasCode(address _target) external view returns (bool) {
        uint256 codeSize; assembly {
            // Retrieve the size of the code at the target address codeSize := extcodesize(_target)
        }
        return codeSize > 0;
    }
}
```

Explanation:

In the above code, I have defined a contract named ContractCodeChecker. The hasCode function takes a `_target` address as an argument and returns a boolean indicating whether the contract at that address has code or not. Inside the function, I have used assembly to retrieve the code size at the _target address using the `extcodesize` opcode. If the codeSize is greater than zero, the function returns true, indicating that the contract has code. Otherwise, it returns false.

1. Explain advantages and disadvantages of using atomic swaps and cross-chain bridges.

Atomic swaps and cross-chain bridges facilitate interoperability between blockchain networks, each with distinct pros and cons.

Atomic Swaps:

Advantages:

Decentralized and Trustless: Atomic swaps eliminate the need for a third-party intermediary, ensuring user control over private keys and funds.

Interoperability: They enable direct exchange between different blockchain networks, enhancing liquidity for lesser-known tokens.

Privacy: Transactions occur directly between parties, enhancing privacy compared to centralized exchanges.

Disadvantages:

Complexity: Executing atomic swaps can be technically challenging for average users.

Liquidity: Finding suitable counterparties for swaps, especially for less popular tokens, can be difficult.

Limited Compatibility: Both blockchains involved must support the same hashing algorithm and scripting language.

Cross-Chain Bridges:

Advantages:

Wider Compatibility: Bridges connect blockchains with different architectures, enabling broader interoperability.

User-Friendly: Designed to be accessible, bridges shield users from technical complexities.

Liquidity Pools: Some bridges utilize liquidity pools to address liquidity issues, ensuring sufficient assets for swaps.

Disadvantages:

Centralization: Many bridges rely on validators or nodes, posing centralization risks if compromised.

Potential for Failure: Technical issues or exploits can lead to asset loss, requiring user trust in the bridge's security.

Complexity in Deployment: Building and maintaining bridges involves complexity and cost, requiring careful management to avoid vulnerabilities.

In conclusion, while atomic swaps offer decentralization and trustlessness, they may pose challenges in execution and compatibility. Cross-chain bridges provide wider compatibility and ease of use but introduce centralization risks and deployment complexities. Choosing between them depends on specific use cases and user preferences.

The screenshot shows the Remix Ethereum browser-based IDE interface. The main area displays the Solidity code for a contract named 'HelloWorld1.sol'. The code defines a contract 'Caller' that delegates calls to a receiver contract and updates its state via delegate calls. The environment settings are set to 'Remix VM (Cancun)' with a gas limit of 3000000 and 0 Wei value. The 'Deploy' button is visible on the left. The bottom status bar indicates a transaction record and a note about Solidity copilot not being activated. The system tray at the bottom shows various application icons.

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract Caller {
    // Address of the contract to which we will delegate calls
    address public receiverContract;

    // Event to log delegate call results
    event DelegateCallResult(bool success, bytes returnData);

    constructor(address _receiverContract) {
        infinite gas 226000 gas
        receiverContract = _receiverContract;
    }

    // Function to update the state variables in the receiver contract via delegate call
    function updateStateVariables(uint256 _newValue) external returns (bool, bytes memory) {
        // Prepare the delegate call data
        bytes memory data = abi.encodeWithSignature("updateState(uint256)", _newValue);

        // Perform the delegate call
        (bool success, bytes memory returnData) = receiverContract.delegatecall(data);

        // Emit an event to log the result of the delegate call
        emit DelegateCallResult(success, returnData);
    }
}
```

Thu Apr 11 1:38 PM

remix.ethereum.org/#lang=en&optimize=false&runs=200&evmVersion=null&version=soljson-v0.8.25+commit.b61c2a91.js

RELAUNCH TO UPDATE

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

ENVIRONMENT: Remix VM (Cancun)

ACCOUNT: 0x5B3...eddC4 (99.999999)

GAS LIMIT: 3000000

VALUE: 0 Wei

CONTRACT: Caller - contracts/HelloWorld1.sol
Receiver - contracts/HelloWorld1.sol

Deploy: 0x7EF2e0048F5bAeDe046f6

Publish to IPFS

At Address: Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded: 2

Pinned Contracts (VM: vm-cancun): No pinned contracts found for selected workspace & network

Select a compiled contract to deploy or use with At Address.

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract Caller {
    // Address of the contract to which we will delegate calls
    address public receiverContract;

    // Event to log delegate call results
    event DelegateCallResult(bool success, bytes returnData);

    constructor(address _receiverContract) {
        receiverContract = _receiverContract;
    }

    // Function to update the state variables in the receiver contract via delegate call
    function updateStateVariables(uint256 _newValue) external returns (bool, bytes memory) {
        // Prepare the delegate call data
        bytes memory data = abi.encodeWithSignature("updateState(uint256)", _newValue);

        // Perform the delegate call
        (bool success, bytes memory returnData) = receiverContract.delegatecall(data);

        // Emit an event to log the result of the delegate call
        emit DelegateCallResult(success, returnData);
    }

    return (success, returnData);
}
```

[vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: Receiver.(constructor) value: 0 wei data: 0x608...90033 logs: 0 hash: 0x835...504f8 creation of Caller pending...

[vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: Caller.(constructor) value: 0 wei data: 0x608...8cb47 logs: 0 hash: 0x95f...77ce9

Debug

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remix.ethereum.org/#lang=en&optimize=false&runs=200&evmVersion=null&version=soljson-v0.8.25+commit.b61c2a91.js

RELAUNCH TO UPDATE

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

At Address: Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded: 2

Pinned Contracts (VM: vm-cancun): No pinned contracts found for selected workspace & network

Deployed/Unpinned Contracts: RECEIVER AT 0X7EF...8CB47

Balance: 0 ETH

updateState uint256 _newValue

stateVariable stateVariable - call

0: uint256: 0

Low level interactions: CALLDATA

Transact

CALLER AT 0XDA0...42B53 (M)

CALL to Receiver.stateVariable

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract Caller {
    // Address of the contract to which we will delegate calls
    address public receiverContract;

    // Event to log delegate call results
    event DelegateCallResult(bool success, bytes returnData);

    constructor(address _receiverContract) {
        receiverContract = _receiverContract;
    }

    // Function to update the state variables in the receiver contract via delegate call
    function updateStateVariables(uint256 _newValue) external returns (bool, bytes memory) {
        // Prepare the delegate call data
        bytes memory data = abi.encodeWithSignature("updateState(uint256)", _newValue);

        // Perform the delegate call
        (bool success, bytes memory returnData) = receiverContract.delegatecall(data);

        // Emit an event to log the result of the delegate call
        emit DelegateCallResult(success, returnData);
    }

    return (success, returnData);
}
```

[vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: Caller.(constructor) value: 0 wei data: 0x608...8cb47 logs: 0 hash: 0x95f...77ce9

[call] from: 0x5B380da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4 to: Receiver.stateVariable() data: 0xe19...67ea

Debug

Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Profiles Tab Window Help

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remix.ethereum.org/#lang=en&optimize=false&runs=200&evmVersion=null&version=soljson-v0.8.25+commit.b61c2a91.js Relaunch to update

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

At Address Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded 4

Pinned Contracts (VM: vm-cancun)

No pinned contracts found for selected workspace & network

Deployed/Unpinned Contracts

RECEIVER AT 0x7EF...8CB47 Balance: 0 ETH

updateState

_newValue: "21"

Calldata Parameters **transact**

stateVariable

0: uint256: 0

Low level interactions CALLDATA Transact

AI AI AI Home HelloWorld1.sol X

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract Caller {
    // Address of the contract to which we will delegate calls
    address public receiverContract;

    // Event to log delegate call results
    event DelegateCallResult(bool success, bytes returnData);

    constructor(address _receiverContract) {
        receiverContract = _receiverContract;
    }

    // Function to update the state variables in the receiver contract via delegate call
    function updateStateVariables(uint256 _newValue) external returns (bool, bytes memory) {
        // Prepare the delegate call data
        bytes memory data = abi.encodeWithSignature("updateState(uint256)", _newValue);

        // Perform the delegate call
        (bool success, bytes memory returnData) = receiverContract.delegatecall(data);

        // Emit an event to log the result of the delegate call
        emit DelegateCallResult(success, returnData);
    }

    // Return the state variable value
    function getStateVariable() external view returns (uint256) {
        return stateVariable;
    }
}
```

0 Listen on all transactions Filter with transaction hash or address Debug

[vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: Receiver.updateState(uint256) 0x7EF...8CB47 value: 0 wei data: 0xcc8...00015 logs: 0 hash: 0x6e9...0686b

transact to Receiver.updateState pending ...

[vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: Receiver.updateState(uint256) 0x7EF...8CB47 value: 0 wei data: 0xcc8...00015 logs: 0 hash: 0x55e...f55ce

Debug



The screenshot shows a web-based Ethereum development environment. At the top, the URL is `remix.ethereum.org/#lang=en&optimize=false&runs=200&evmVersion=null&version=soljson-v0.8.25+commit.b61c2a91.js`. The interface includes a sidebar for deploying and running transactions, showing a balance of 0 ETH and a state variable `_newValue` set to 21. Below this, there are sections for low-level interactions and a transaction history for a caller at address 0xDA0...42B53.

The main area displays the Solidity code for `HelloWorld1.sol`:

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract Caller {
    // Address of the contract to which we will delegate calls
    address public receiverContract;

    // Event to log delegate call results
    event DelegateCallResult(bool success, bytes returnData);

    constructor(address _receiverContract) {
        receiverContract = _receiverContract;
    }

    // Function to update the state variables in the receiver contract via delegate call
    function updateStateVariables(uint256 _newValue) external returns (bool, bytes memory) {
        // Prepare the delegate call data
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        // Perform the delegate call
        (bool success, bytes memory returnData) = receiverContract.delegatecall(data);

        // Emit an event to log the result of the delegate call
        emit DelegateCallResult(success, returnData);

        return (success, returnData);
    }
}
```

At the bottom, a transaction is shown being called from the caller contract to the receiver contract, with a hash of `0xb0d...d938f`.

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract Caller {
    // Address of the contract to which we will delegate calls
    address public receiverContract;

    // Event to log delegate call results
    event DelegateCallResult(bool success, bytes returnData);

    constructor(address _receiverContract) {
        receiverContract = _receiverContract;
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    // Function to update the state variables in the receiver contract via delegate call
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