

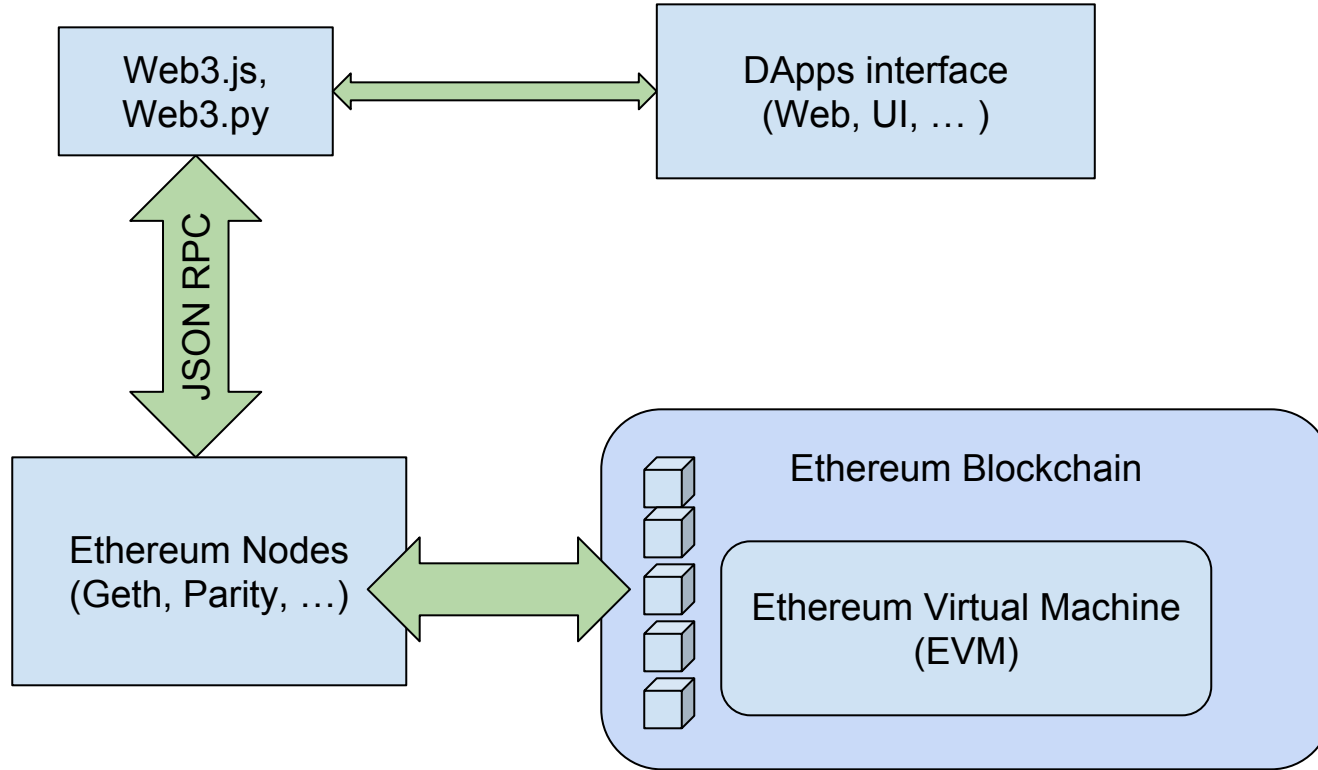


Bootstrap Ethereum Development

Getting your Environment set up and writing your first smart contract

ETH Waterloo

Ethereum Infrastructure



Ethereum Blockchain Stages

Version	Code name	Release date
0	Olympic	May, 2015
1	Frontier	30 July 2015
2	Homestead	14 March 2016
3	Metropolis (vByzantium)	16 October 2017
3.5	Metropolis (vConstantinople)	TBA
4	Serenity	TBA

Ethereum Testnets (current)

1. **ROPSTEN** - Proof Of Work ← ~Same as current mainnet Ethereum
2. **KOVAN** - Proof Of Authority (Parity only)
3. **RINKEBY** - Clique Consensus (PoA, Geth only)

<https://testnet.etherscan.io/>

4. **TestRPC** - Local testnet, restarts on every lunch. Much faster for stand alone smart contract developments

<https://github.com/ethereumjs/testrpc>

“Traditional” smart contract deployment

1. Install and **Run a full node** (Geth, Parity)
2. Wait to have a **fully synced Node** (takes days usually, unless --fast)
3. **Expose RPC JSON** port of the node (or use Command line web3 interface)
4. (Optional) use Solidity Development frameworks (Truffle, Embark, ...)
5. Using Solc (Solidity Compiler) to **compile** Solidity code to bytecode
6. Deploy and fail until magically it works once...

Truffle (The most popular Ethereum development framework)

- <http://truffleframework.com>
- <https://github.com/trufflesuite/truffle>

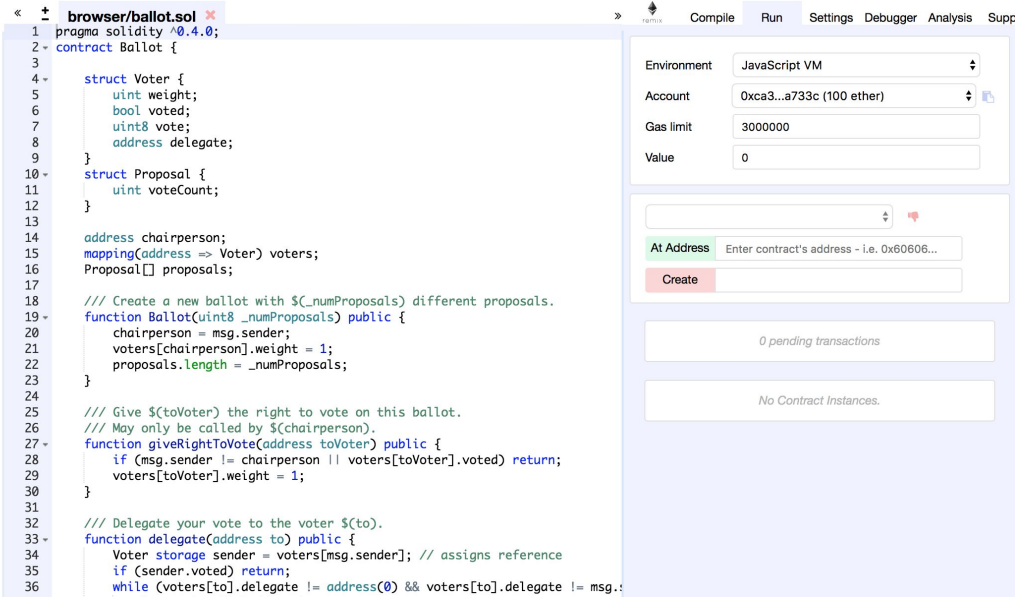
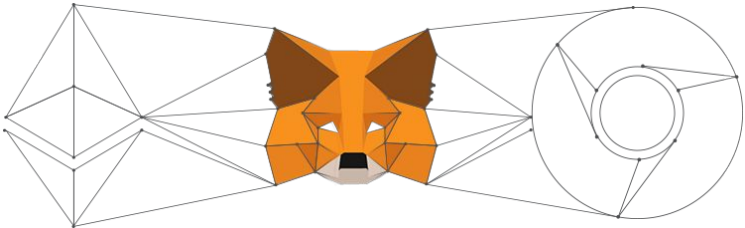
- `npm install -g truffle`
- `truffle init`



```
.
├── contracts
│   ├── ConvertLib.sol
│   ├── MetaCoin.sol
│   └── Migrations.sol
├── migrations
│   ├── 1_initial_migration.js
│   └── 2_deploy_contracts.js
├── test
│   ├── TestMetacoin.sol
│   └── metacoin.js
└── truffle.js
```

Faster, portable smart contract deployment

1. **Metamask Chrome extension** used instead of running a full node
2. Use Remix (**Browser-Solidity**) for coding, compiling, deploying and triggering functions



```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.0;
2 contract Ballot {
3
4     struct Voter {
5         uint weight;
6         bool voted;
7         uint8 vote;
8         address delegate;
9     }
10
11     struct Proposal {
12         uint voteCount;
13     }
14
15     address chairperson;
16     mapping(address => Voter) voters;
17     Proposal[] proposals;
18
19     /// Create a new ballot with $( _numProposals ) different proposals.
20     function Ballot(uint8 _numProposals) public {
21         chairperson = msg.sender;
22         voters[chairperson].weight = 1;
23         proposals.length = _numProposals;
24     }
25
26     /// Give $(toVoter) the right to vote on this ballot.
27     /// May only be called by $(chairperson).
28     function giveRightToVote(address toVoter) public {
29         if (msg.sender != chairperson || voters[toVoter].voted) return;
30         voters[toVoter].weight = 1;
31     }
32
33     /// Delegate your vote to the voter $(to).
34     function delegate(address to) public {
35         Voter storage sender = voters[msg.sender]; // assigns reference
36         if (sender.voted) return;
37         while (voters[to].delegate != address(0) && voters[to].delegate != msg.sender) {
```

Hands on Demo

- **Browser-Solidity**

- <http://ethereum.github.io/browser-solidity/>
- <https://github.com/ethereum/browser-solidity>

- **Metamask**

- <https://metamask.io>
- <https://github.com/MetaMask/metamask-extension>

- **HelloWorld.sol**

- <https://gist.github.com/shayanb/d417cfd229c0980d0fbc2a63dde001a5>

**TRIED TO PUT YOUR ENTIRE
APP IN A SMART CONTRACT?**



imgflip.com

The background image shows a hand interacting with a mobile application interface. The interface features a numeric keypad with buttons for digits 1-9, 0, and symbols for backspace (X) and forward (arrow). A 'Proceed' button with a right arrow is also visible. The overall image has a dark blue overlay.

Web3

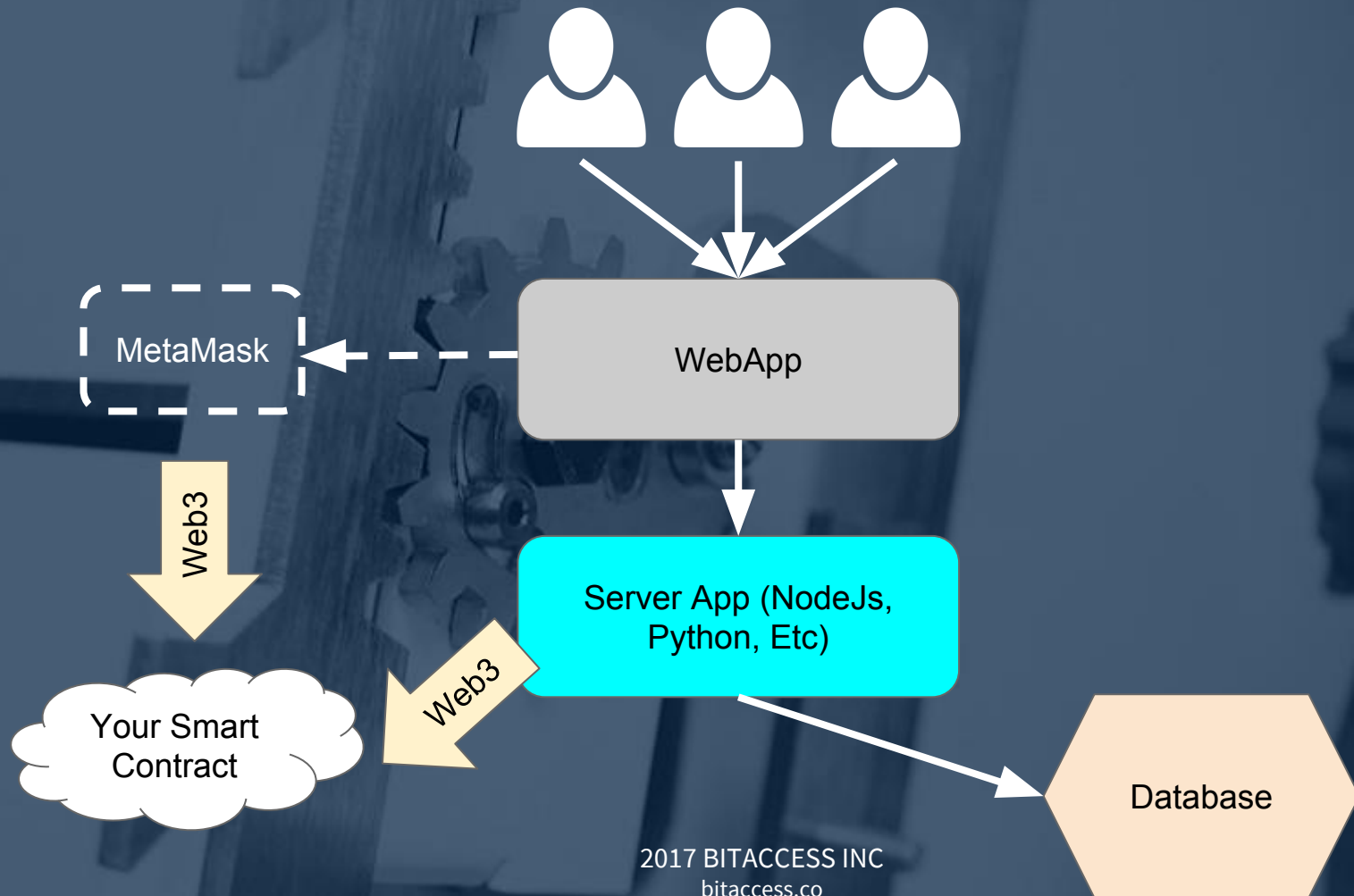
How you talk to your smart contract.

Steps to build a DApp in a day

1. Write the App in a language you **know** and **love** (*no blockchain for now*)
2. Write super hacky tests (you will thank yourself later)
3. Put the **simplest possible function** in a smart contract
4. See if you can get the app to work
5. If you are lucky, go to 3

Don't feel like syncing a node?

- To Connect to web3, you need a synced node
- Feel free to use our public GETH nodes:
 - ropsten rpc: <http://45.33.89.56:8545>
 - ropsten websocket: ws://45.33.89.56:8546
 - rinkeby rpc: <http://45.33.89.56:8547>
 - rinkeby websocket: ws://45.33.89.56:8548
 - mainnet rpc: <http://45.33.89.56:8541>
 - mainnet websocket: ws://45.33.89.56:8542
- (Tell us if they crash)



Using Web3.js

- **NodeJS is preferred**

- npm install --save web3
- <https://www.npmjs.com/package/web3>
- Docs are here: <https://web3js.readthedocs.io/en/1.0/>
- <https://github.com/ethereum/web3.js>

- **Python**

- pip install web3
- Docs are here: <https://web3py.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- Web3.py is a port of web3.js, but is further behind
- <https://github.com/pipermerriam/web3.py>

Using Web3.js

- You can either connect through RPC or Websockets
- Websockets have (buggy) notifications
 - Things you can get notified about:
 - Pending Transactions (all of them, you will need to filter)
 - New Block Headers
 - Warning! Parity and GETH have different Web3 Interfaces. If you are using Websockets, use GETH with web3.js
- Use RPC unless you absolutely need notifications

Using Web3.js

- Connecting to Web3:

```
var Web3 = require('web3')
var web3 = new Web3(process.env.WEB3_WEBSOCKET_URL || 'ws://45.33.89.56:8546/')
web3.eth.subscribe('pendingTransactions', function (error, transaction) {
  if (error) {
    console.log('pendingTransactions error', error)
  }
}).on('data', function (transaction) {
  web3.eth.getTransaction(transaction, function (err, tx) {
    console.log('Details for', transaction, tx, err && err.message)
  })
}).on('error', function (transaction) {
  console.log('pendingTransactions error', transaction)
})
```



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