PRACTICAL 9

[CS601] – Cryptography and Blockchain

Date − 23/03/2023 | *By* Aishwarya Suryakant Waghmare, PRN − 2001106059

Title/Aim of the practical:

To write smart contracts in the solidity programming regarding the Advanced Solidity: Quantifiers, constructor, override, abstract, inheritance as well as error handling and solving the following exercises as well given below:

- ✓ Create an abstract base contract called Calculator with a read-only public function that returns integers.
- ✓ Create a derived contract called Test which derives the Calculator contract and can calculate 1 + 2 and return the result.

Apparatus/Tools/ Resources used:

- Lecture Notes
- E-Resources
- E-Book
- Laptop
- Remix IDE

Procedure of the practical/ Program Code:

function updateData(uint256 a) public {

```
To write a smart contract in the solidity programming regarding the following:

// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract C {
    uint256 internal data;
    uint256 public info;

constructor() {
    info = 10;
  }

function increment(uint256 a) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    return a + 1;
```

```
data = a;
  }
  function getData() public view returns (uint256) {
    return data;
  }
  function compute(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    return a + b;
}
contract D {
  C private c = new C();
  function readInfo() public view returns (uint256) {
    return c.info();
}
contract E is C {
  uint256 private result;
  C private c;
  constructor() {
    c = new C();
  function getComputedResult() public {
    result = compute(23, 5);
  }
  function getResult() public view returns (uint256) {
    return result;
  }
  function getInfo() public view returns (uint256) {
```

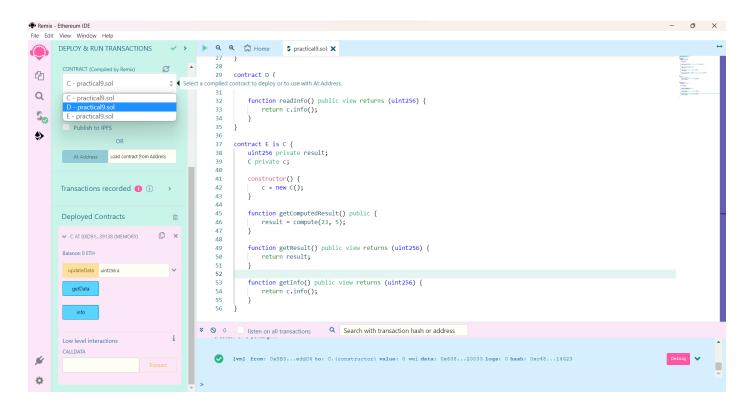
```
return c.info();
  }
}
Solidity Error handling code:
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
contract MyContract {
  address public owner;
  uint public balance;
  event ErrorOccurred(string errorMessage);
  constructor() {
    owner = msg.sender;
    balance = 0;
  function deposit() public payable {
    balance += msg.value;
  }
  function withdraw(uint amount) public {
    require(msg.sender == owner, "Only owner can withdraw");
    require(amount <= balance, "Insufficient balance");</pre>
    balance -= amount;
    (bool success, ) = msg.sender.call{value: amount}("");
    if (!success) {
      emit ErrorOccurred("Failed to send ether");
      balance += amount;
    }
}
```

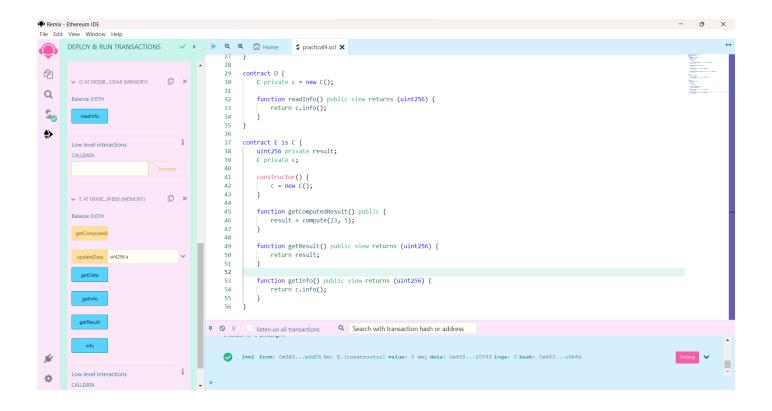
```
Exercises 1 and 2 :
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.5.0 <0.9.0;
abstract contract Calculator {
   function getResult() public view virtual returns (uint256);
}

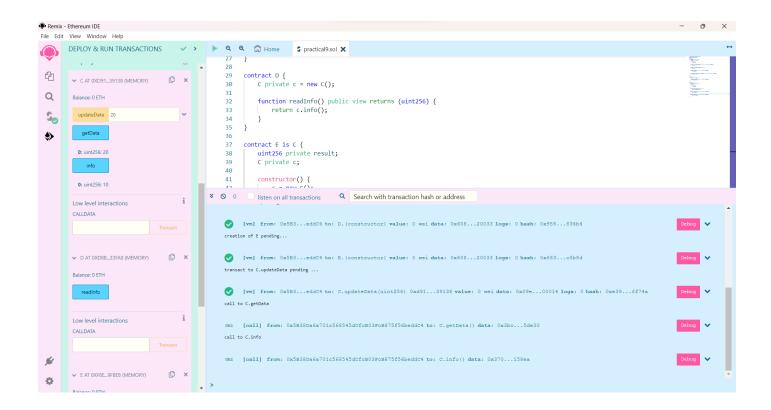
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity >=0.5.0 <0.9.0;
abstract contract Calculator {
   function getResult() public view virtual returns (uint256);
}

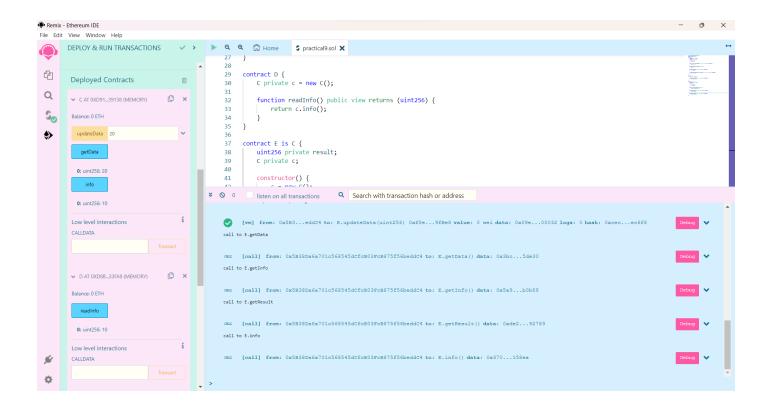
contract Test is Calculator {
   function getResult() public pure override returns (uint256) {
    return 1 + 2;
   }
}</pre>
```

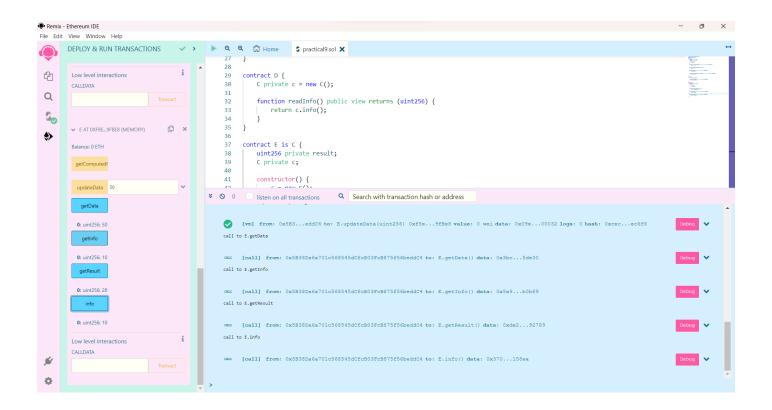
Result/ Output/ Screenshots of the practical:

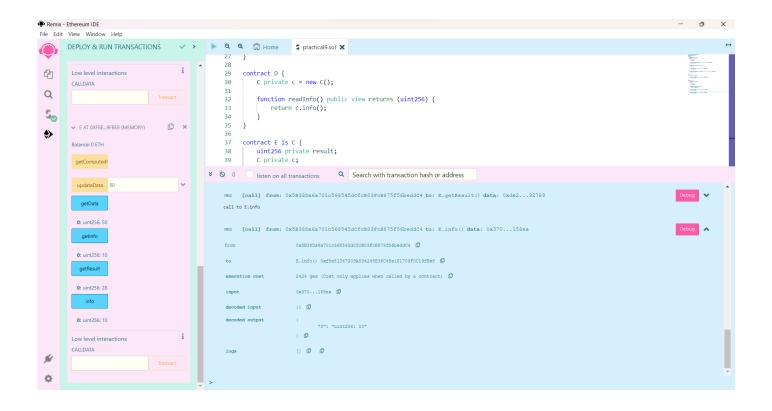


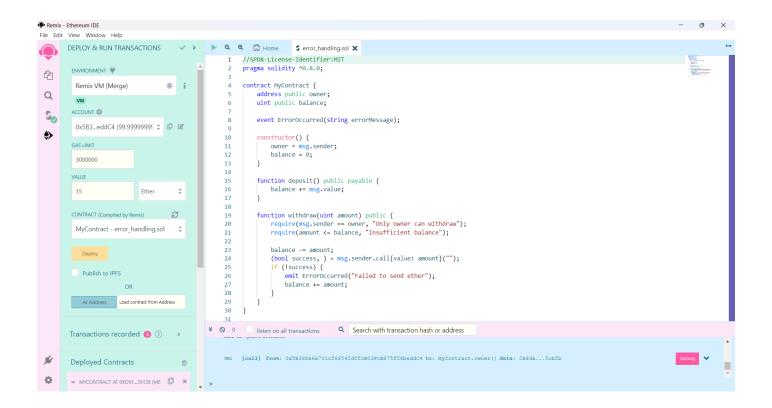


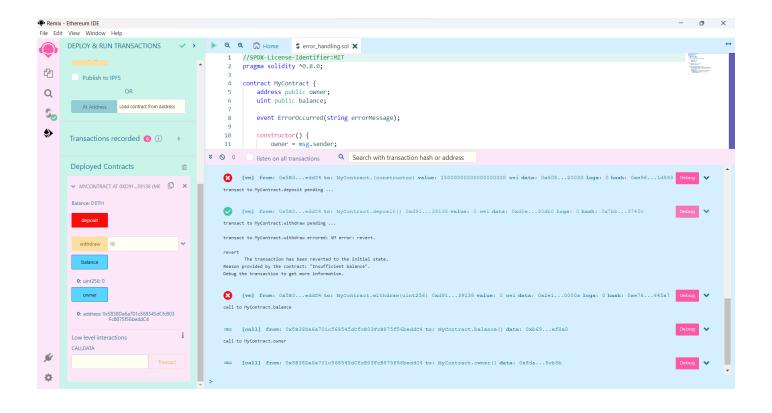


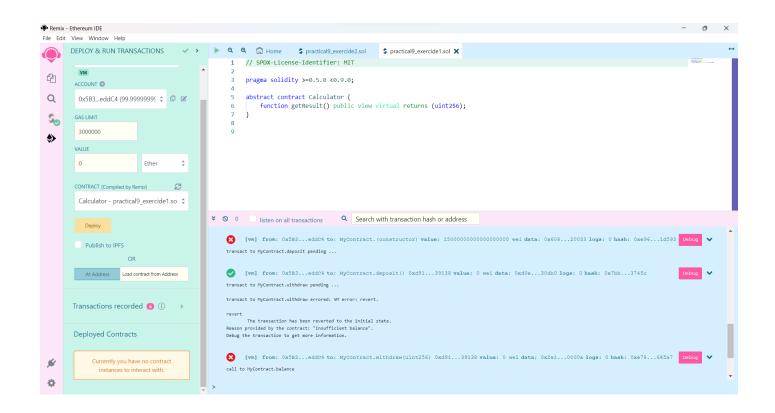


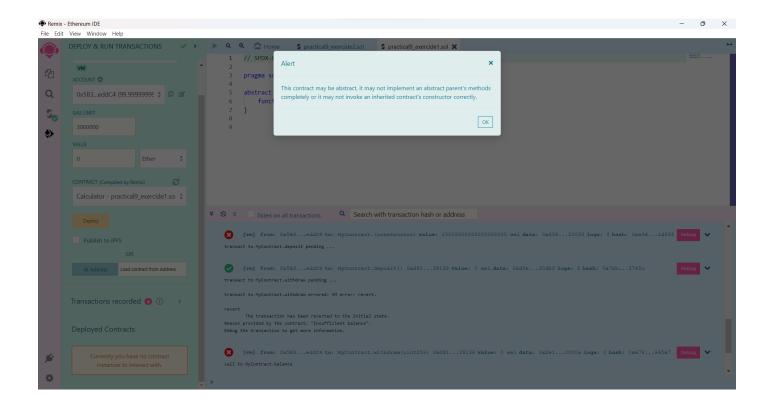


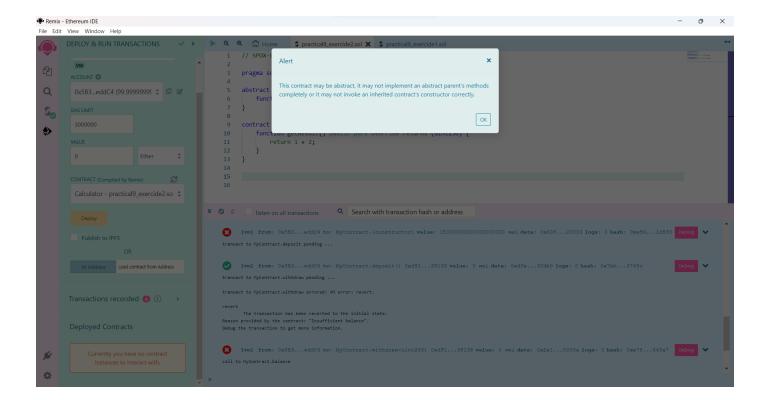












Parameters achieved/ Conclusion:

Therefore, understood and wrote smart contracts in the solidity programming regarding the Advanced Solidity: Quantifiers, constructor, override, abstract, inheritance.