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fisco-bcos

FISCO BCOS 是一个稳定、高效、安全的区块链底层平台，经过多家机构、多个应用，长时间在生产环境运行的实际检验

一、fisco介绍和节点简单搭建 demo:节点快速搭建 二、控制台和浏览器介绍和搭建,控制台操作等 demo:环境搭建 三 四, 多群组组网搭建, 机构/群组/节点/证书/安全控制/准入等概念介绍和区分, demo:复制节点搭建 五 共识和区块执行流程 demo:通过日志或者gdb还原区块执行流程 六 合约详细 demo:资产管理 七 新特性和不同 demo:新特性的演示或者源码查看 八:总结 对比主流链和解决问题的初心

权限控制 https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzA3MTI5Njg4Mw==&mid=2247485317&idx=1&sn=4a7cf90cc727382af2099d11f67d8b0e&scene=19#wechat_redirect

仲裁节点环境搭建 https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzA3MTI5Njg4Mw==&mid=2247485337&idx=1&sn=622e88b631ae1bfe5789b2fe21576779&scene=19#wechat_redirect

```
Executive::initialize Executive::verifyTransaction bool Executive::execute  
Executive::create m_t->isCreation() Executive::createOpcode  
Executive::executeCreate Executive::go
```

```
echo 52 | disasm
```

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Executive::initialize Executive::verifyTransaction bool Executive::execute  
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Executive::initialize Executive::verifyTransaction bool Executive::execute  
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Executive::executeCreate Executive::go
```

```
echo 52 | disasm
```

环境搭建

solc

```
brew update  
brew upgrade  
brew tap ethereum/ethereum  
brew install solidity
```

<https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/installing-solidity.html>

remix-ide

合约开发和测试工具

```
git clone https://github.com/ethereum/remix-ide.git cd remix-ide npm  
install npm run build && npm run serve ``
```


名称介绍

单节点搭建

mac下安装 目前我们官方文档给出的环境搭建都是在linux下测试运行的, 实际上调整一下,也能在mac上运行。mac环境需要先安装openssl curl的环境;

```
下载自动脚本
curl -LO https://github.com/FISCO-BCOS/FISCO-BCOS/releases
初始化环境
./build_chain.sh -l "127.0.0.1:1"
启动
./nodes/127.0.0.1/start_all.sh
```

查看进程

```
ps -ef | grep -v grep | grep fisco-bcos
```

日志输出

```
tail -f nodes/127.0.0.1/node0/log/log_2020072613.05.log

info|2020-07-26 13:11:03.890250|[g:1][CONSENSUS][SEALER]++
info|2020-07-26 13:11:03.890799|[g:1][CONSENSUS][PBFT]check
info|2020-07-26 13:11:03.890821|[g:1][CONSENSUS][PBFT]check
```

控制台

```
cd nodes/127.0.0.1/
./download_console.sh
cp sdk/* console/conf/
cp console/conf/applicationContext-sample.xml console/conf/
./console/start.sh
```

```
There is no hello.sol in the directory of contracts/solidity
```

在操作控制台命令,获取区块高度

```
getBlockNumber
```

查看到区块高度是0;我们看ETH的公链高度每几秒机会增加,fisco-bcos的高度没有随着时间的增加而增加。

部署一个测试合约,发现高度增加了1

```
deploy HelloWorld
getBlockNumber
getCode 0x16e8178ad85c1a820ace341637a28b8bff278540
call HelloWorld 0x16e8178ad85c1a820ace341637a28b8bff278540
call HelloWorld 0x16e8178ad85c1a820ace341637a28b8bff278540
call HelloWorld 0x16e8178ad85c1a820ace341637a28b8bff278540
```

账本的状态没有改变,所以区块高度一直没有增加;当部署合约之后,账本状态发送了改变,高度也发送了改变。ETH公链使用POW机制,需要时时给矿工正反馈的机制,在每个高度产生2ETH的奖励给某个挖矿用户,即在每个高度账本的状态都发生了改变,所以需要产生区块,高度也发生了变化。

-I 指定IP和启动多少台; -I过程经过以下几个关键步骤

- 下载二进制文件
- 生成根证书,节点证书,sdk证书
- 初始化节点和环境配置

多节点搭建

```
curl -LO https://github.com/FISCO-BCOS/FISCO-BCOS/releases,
./build_chain.sh -l "127.0.0.1:4" -p 30300,20200,8545 -v 2
./nodes/127.0.0.1/start_all.sh
```

启动后查看日志,看节点启动是否正常。如果我们停止掉其中的一个,链还是能正常运行的;如果再停止一个,链就不能正常运行了。这是拜占庭共识的特点。

多节点搭建

FISCO BCOS generator为企业用户提供了部署、管理和监控多机构多群组联盟链的便捷工具。

设计实录 达成目标

浏览器 brew install

<https://github.com/tebelorg/Tump/releases/download/v1.0.0/openssl.rb>

浏览器搭建

官方提供的是linux版本的,mac使用可能会有环境问题,所以使用手动搭建模式

1 获取浏览器代码

```
git clone https://github.com/FISCO-BCOS/fisco-bcos-browser.  
  
├─ deploy  
├─ .. └─ comm  
├─ img  
├─ server  
├─ .. └─ fisco-bcos-browser #后端代码  
└─ web  
    └─ fisco-bcos-browser-front #前端代码
```

fisco-bcos-browser代码使用前后端分离的方式开发,代码目录很清晰

后端部署

环境要求

环境	版本
Java	jdk1.8.0_121或以上版本
gradle	gradle-5.0或以上版本
mysql	mysql-5.6或以上版本

后端编译和配置

```
cd server/fisco-bcos-browser
#编译出dist
gradle build
#配置文件
mv conf_template conf
#修改配置文件
vim conf/application.yml
    url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/db_browser?useUnicode=
    username: root
    password: xxxx
    driver-class-name: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
#运行, 默认端口为5001
sh start.sh
```

查看后端是否成功启动,因安装环境不同,可能会存在以下问题

openssl问题

```
brew install https://github.com/tebelorg/Tump/releases/dowr
```

gradle安装配置

```
Could not find method annotationProcessor() for arguments

https://gradle.org/releases/

gradle 需要使用5.0以上版本
```

前端配置

前端代码存在web/fisco-bcos-browser-front/dist, 已经编译完直接配置nginx指向即可

```
server{
    listen      80;    #步骤1、前端nginx监听端口
    server_name  lfisco-bcos.com;    #步骤1、前端地址,
    location / {
        root    /Users/liuhaoyang/2cWorkPlace/demo-fisco-bcos/
        index   index.html index.htm;
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.html =404;
    }

    # Load configuration files for the default server block
    #步骤3、后端服务(fisco-bcos-browser server)地址及端口
    location /api {
        proxy_pass      http://127.0.0.1:5101/;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    }
    access_log /Users/liuhaoyang/logs/php/lfisco-bcos.com.access.log;
    error_log /Users/liuhaoyang/logs/php/lfisco-bcos.com.error.log;
}
```

按照自己的环境配置完重启nginx即可

模块介绍

```

├── cmake
│   ├── scripts
│   ├── secp256k1
│   └── templates
├── docs
│   └── images
├── evmc
├── fisco-bcos
│   ├── benchmark
│   ├── blockverifier
│   ├── consensus
│   ├── evm
│   ├── main
│   ├── p2p
│   ├── para
│   ├── rpc
│   ├── sync
│   └── tools
├── libblockchain
│   BlockchainImp, 检查构建创世块、获取区块和交易等face接口的实现
├── libblockverifier
│   executeBlock
│   executeTransaction
│   parallelExecuteBlock
├── libchannelserver
│   基于channel的sdk长连接协议定义, 与web3sdk中定义类似, 此处为ser
├── libconfig
│   全局配置
├── libconsensus
│   ├── pbft
│   ├── raft
│   └── rotating_pbft
│       共识模块
├── libdevcore
│   地址, base64, log, rlp, trie等定义
├── libdevcrypto
│   ├── sm2
│   ├── sm3
│   └── sm4
│       加密模块
├── libethcore
│   block区块定义;
│   transaction定义;
│   abi定义;
│   并行交易定义;
├── libeventfilter
│   EventLogFilterManager
│   EventLogFilterParams

```

```
    EventLogFilter: matches
  |— libevm
      EVMC 提供exec接口
      ExtVmFace 提供evm的call get接口
      VMFactory
  |— libexecutive
      Executive: call, create, execute
      ExtVM: 生成调用结果或部署结果
  |— libflowlimit
  |— libinitializer
      总的初始化, 将P2P, RPC, Secure, Ledger, Log等模块的初始化集
  |— libinterpreter
      VM 虚拟机汇编操作的定义
      VMCall call操作对应汇编的定义
      VMOp copyCode, exp256 操作工具类
  |— libledger
      DBInitializer: 初始化storage相关, create实例
      创建共识引擎
      初始化blockVerifier, eventLogFilter, initBlockChain,
  |— libmptstate
      Account 账户的定义, nonce, code, balance等, setCode账
      State, MPTState MPTStateFactory
      MPTStateFactory: getState
      State: addAddress, addBalance/subBalance, createAcc
      MPTState: commit操作, 维持MPT State状态树, State为数据
  |— libnetwork
      ASIInterface boost的网络模块, 用于socket连接, ssl的we
      Host: 节点间握手(Server/Client) 与P2P关联
      asyncConnect..
      Session session会话, 监听信息
PeerWhitelist 白名单
  |— libp2p
      p2p模块
  |— libprecompiled
      |— extension
      |— solidity
      预编译合约的实现, 包含接口solidity文件。与table直接交互
  |— librpc
      SafeHttpServer 接收/回复rpc API的请求
      Rpc 定义rpc的接口
      JsonHelper HttpMessage等解析工具类
  |— libsecurity
      EncryptedLevelDB leveldb文件加密
      EncryptedFile: decryptContents解密文件
      KeyCenter: KeyCenterHttpClient keyServer密钥管理中心
  |— libstat
  |— libstorage
      BasicRocksDB put commit
```

```
RocksDBStorage put commit
LevelDBStorage commit, select, put commit
SQLStorage: 是否与AMDB相关
ZdbStorage: 在mysql上, 创建预编译、系统表等数据表
CachedStorage: 缓存存储, 具体未知
ScalableStorage: 可扩展存储, 与AMDB proxy相关?
MemoryTable 系统表, 如权限控制, crud等
BinLog: binlog handler(decode, encode, ), binlog st
SQLBasicAccess: buildSQL, buildConditions
SQLConnectionPool: 连接池
Table: table的基本操作setEntries
├─ libstoragestate
    StorageState MPT操作定义对state的操作如, createAccount
    StorageStateFactory 工厂类
├─ libsync
    DownloadingBlockQueue, DownloadingTxQueue
    GossipBlockStatus 传递区块状态包
    DownloadRequest, RspBlockReq 下载区块请求
    SyncMaster 同步操作定义, send, broadcast
    SyncTransaction 广播交易
    SyncMsgEngine msg监听、收发
    SyncMsgPacket 广播的消息包
    SyncTreeTopology 网络拓扑图 nodeList, nodeInfo
├─ libtxpool
    TransactionNonceCheck commonTxCheck
    TxPool insert, clear, pending, verify等对交易池的操作
├─ test
    │ └─ data
    │ └─ tools
    │ └─ unittests
└─ tools
    └─ ci
```

名称介绍

名称介绍

EVM

名称介绍

合约是什么

合约是一段在链上执行的代码

字节码(ByteCode)是什么

源码通过编译可以形成字节码

字节码是一种包含执行程序、由一序列 op 代码/数据对组成的二进制文件

字节码与硬件无关,需要在特定的虚拟机中执行

```
solc --bin --opcodes Demo.sol
```

Opcodes:

```
PUSH1 0x80 PUSH1 0x40 MSTORE PUSH1 0x0 DUP1 SSTORE CALLVAL
```

Binary:

```
60806040526000805534801561001457600080fd5b50604051610100380
```

ABI(Application Binary Interface)是什么

ABI是定义以太坊合约调用的一种格式。

定义调用的函数签名, 参数编码, 返回结果编码等。

```
solc --bin --abi Demo.sol
```

```
[{"inputs":[{"internalType":"int256","name":"y","type":"int
```

ABI上链么

在执行合约或者调用合约的过程种使用到了ABI ABI本身不上链

为什么用到ABI

既然不上链为什么要用ABI呢?

创建合约和调用合约本身有想通的地方,都是发一笔交易,改变账户或者账本状态。

在创建合约的时候,如果有构造方法,那构造方法的参数必须要通过ABI才能实现编码.

执行合约的时候,参数需要编码才能放入交易.

<https://github.com/ethereum/web3.js/blob/1.x/packages/web3->

//发布部署合约

```
Contract.prototype.deploy = function(options, callback){

    options = options || {};

    options.arguments = options.arguments || [];
    options = this._getOrSetDefaultOptions(options);

    // throw error, if no "data" is specified
    if(!options.data) {
        if (typeof callback === 'function'){
            return callback(errors.ContractMissingDeployDataError());
        }
        throw errors.ContractMissingDeployDataError();
    }

    var constructor = _.find(this.options.jsonInterface, function(method) {
        return (method.type === 'constructor');
    }) || {};
    constructor.signature = 'constructor';

    return this._createTxObject.apply({
        method: constructor,
        parent: this,
        deployData: options.data,
        _ethAccounts: this.constructor._ethAccounts
    }, options.arguments);

};
```

//创建交易

```
Contract.prototype._createTxObject = function _createTxObject(
    var args = Array.prototype.slice.call(arguments);
    var txObject = {};

    if(this.method.type === 'function') {

        txObject.call = this.parent._executeMethod.bind(txObject);
        txObject.call.request = this.parent._executeMethod.request;

    }

    txObject.send = this.parent._executeMethod.bind(txObject);
    txObject.send.request = this.parent._executeMethod.request;
```

```

txObject.encodeABI = this.parent._encodeMethodABI.bind(
txObject.estimateGas = this.parent._executeMethod.bind(

if (args && this.method.inputs && args.length !== this.
    if (this.nextMethod) {
        return this.nextMethod.apply(null, args);
    }
    throw errors.InvalidNumberOfParams(args.length, this.
}

txObject.arguments = args || [];
txObject._method = this.method;
txObject._parent = this.parent;
txObject._ethAccounts = this.parent.constructor._ethAcc

if(this.deployData) {
    txObject._deployData = this.deployData;
}

return txObject;
};

//encode ABI
Contract.prototype._encodeMethodABI = function _encodeMethod
    var methodSignature = this._method.signature,
        args = this.arguments || [];

    var signature = false,
        paramsABI = this._parent.options.jsonInterface.filter
        return ((methodSignature === 'constructor' && :
            ((json.signature === methodSignature || json
        }).map(function (json) {
            var inputLength = (_.isArray(json.inputs)) ? js

            if (inputLength !== args.length) {
                throw new Error('The number of arguments is
            }

            if (json.type === 'function') {
                signature = json.signature;
            }
            return _.isArray(json.inputs) ? json.inputs :
        }).map(function (inputs) {
            return abi.encodeParameters(inputs, args).repla
        })[0] || '';

    // return constructor
    if(methodSignature === 'constructor') {

```

```

        if(!this._deployData)
            throw new Error('The contract has no contract data');

        if(!this._deployData.startsWith('0x')) {
            this._deployData = '0x' + this._deployData;
        }

        return this._deployData + paramsABI;
    }

    // return method
    var returnValue = (signature) ? signature + paramsABI : '';

    if(!returnValue) {
        throw new Error('Couldn\'t find a matching contract method');
    }

    return returnValue;
};

```

合约是如何运行的

调研合约

[illegible]

使用0.4.25的编译器

智能合约编译后的字节码，分为三个部分：部署代码、runtime代码、auxdata。

部署代码：以上面的输出结果为例，EVM虚拟机在创建合约的时候，会先创建合约账户，然后运行部署代码。运行完成后它会将runtime代码+auxdata 存储到区块链上。之后再把二者的存储地址跟合约账户关联起来(也就是把合约账户中的code hash字段用该地址赋值)，这样就完成了合约的部署。

runtime代码：运行时代码。

auxdata: 每个合约最后面的43字节就是auxdata，它会紧跟在runtime代码后面被存储起来，是源码的加密指纹，用来验证。这只是数据，永远不会被EVM执行。

solc命令的--bin-runtime选项，输出了runtime代码和auxdata，省略了部署代码，使用remix-ide也可以

bytecode

[illegible]

runtime bytecode

a165627a7a72305820902c0ea7bc58fa4d3a23cebb43ad421601d9d35af

bytecode 种包含了部署代码 和 runtime

还使用这一段代码做实验保持为Demo.sol

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.22;

contract Demo{
    int m = 0;
    constructor(int y) public {
        m = 15 + y;
    }

    function add( int x ) public {
        m = m + x + 14 ;
    }
    function get( ) public view returns (int) {
        return m;
    }
}
```

拷贝到控制台目录下

```
cp ~/Documents/learn/discuss-fisco-bcos/code_and_doc/Demo.s
```

[部署合约，查看交易详情](#)[illegible]

最后64位表示输入参数;

[查看整个汇编代码](#)

```

.code
    PUSH 80          contract Demo{\n\tint m = 0;\...
    PUSH 40          contract Demo{\n\tint m = 0;\...
    MSTORE          contract Demo{\n\tint m = 0;\...
    PUSH 0           0
    DUP1            int m = 0
    SSTORE          int m = 0
    CALLVALUE        constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP1            solidity ^
    ISZERO          a
    PUSH [tag] 1     a
    JUMPI           a
    PUSH 0           a
    DUP1            n
    REVERT          .22;\ncontrac
tag 1              a
    JUMPDEST        a
    POP             constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    PUSH 40          constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    MLOAD           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    PUSH 20          constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP1            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    PUSHSIZE        constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP4            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    CODECOPY        constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP2            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    ADD             constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP1            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    PUSH 40          constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    MSTORE          constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP2            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    ADD             constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    SWAP1           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP1            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP1            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    MLOAD           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    SWAP1           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    PUSH 20          constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    ADD             constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    SWAP1           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    SWAP3           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    SWAP2           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    SWAP1           constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    POP            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    POP            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    POP            constructor(int y) public {\n\...
    DUP1            y
    PUSH F          15

```

[illegible]


```

JUMPDEST          function get( ) public view re...
CALLVALUE         function get( ) public view re...
DUP1              solidity ^
ISZERO            a
PUSH [tag] 4      a
JUMPI             a
PUSH 0            a
DUP1              n
REVERT            .22;\ncontrac
tag 4             a
JUMPDEST          a
POP              function get( ) public view re...
PUSH [tag] 5      function get( ) public view re...
PUSH [tag] 6      function get( ) public view re...
JUMP              function get( ) public view re...
tag 5             function get( ) public view re...
JUMPDEST          function get( ) public view re...
PUSH 40           function get( ) public view re...
MLOAD             function get( ) public view re...
DUP1              function get( ) public view re...
DUP3              function get( ) public view re...
DUP2              function get( ) public view re...
MSTORE            function get( ) public view re...
PUSH 20           function get( ) public view re...
ADD               function get( ) public view re...
SWAP2             function get( ) public view re...
POP              function get( ) public view re...
POP              function get( ) public view re...
PUSH 40           function get( ) public view re...
MLOAD             function get( ) public view re...
DUP1              function get( ) public view re...
SWAP2             function get( ) public view re...
SUB               function get( ) public view re...
SWAP1             function get( ) public view re...
RETURN            function get( ) public view re...
tag 3             function add( int x ) public {...
JUMPDEST          function add( int x ) public {...
CALLVALUE         function add( int x ) public {...
DUP1              solidity ^
ISZERO            a
PUSH [tag] 7      a
JUMPI             a
PUSH 0            a
DUP1              n
REVERT            .22;\ncontrac
tag 7             a
JUMPDEST          a
POP              function add( int x ) public {...

```

```

PUSH [tag] 8      function add( int x ) public
PUSH 4           function add( int x ) public {...
DUP1            function add( int x ) public {...
CALLDATASIZE    function add( int x ) public
SUB             function add( int x ) public {...
DUP2           function add( int x ) public {...
ADD            function add( int x ) public {...
SWAP1         function add( int x ) public {...
DUP1          function add( int x ) public {...
DUP1          function add( int x ) public {...
CALLDATALOAD  function add( int x ) public
SWAP1         function add( int x ) public {...
PUSH 20       function add( int x ) public {...
ADD           function add( int x ) public {...
SWAP1         function add( int x ) public {...
SWAP3         function add( int x ) public {...
SWAP2         function add( int x ) public {...
SWAP1         function add( int x ) public {...
POP           function add( int x ) public {...
POP           function add( int x ) public {...
POP           function add( int x ) public {...
PUSH [tag] 9    function add( int x ) public
JUMP          function add( int x ) public {...
tag 8         function add( int x ) public {...
  JUMPDEST    function add( int x ) public {...
  STOP       function add( int x ) public {...
tag 6         function get( ) public view re...
  JUMPDEST    function get( ) public view re...
  PUSH 0      int
  DUP1        m
  SLOAD       m
  SWAP1       return m
  POP         return m
  SWAP1       function get( ) public view re...
  JUMP [out]  function get( ) public view re...
tag 9         function add( int x ) public {...
  JUMPDEST    function add( int x ) public {...
  PUSH E      14
  DUP2        x
  PUSH 0      m
  SLOAD       m
  ADD         m + x
  ADD         m + x + 14
  PUSH 0      m
  DUP2        m = m + x + 14
  SWAP1       m = m + x + 14
  SSTORE      m = m + x + 14
  POP         m = m + x + 14

```

```
POP          function add( int x ) public {...
JUMP [out]   function add( int x ) public {,
.data
```

CODECOPY表示拷贝代码

RETURN 表示执行到此处时整个流程结束

CALLVALUE 获取需要给合约转账的资产；如果是0，则直接进入tag1；否则revert，因为构造函数没有payable修饰；所以该函数不能进行转账操作。

运行合约的时候，如果是第一次执行这个合约的时候，执行完构造函数内容后有个CODECOPY指令，作用是把后续的内容拷贝到覆盖构造函数的内容，然后返回合约写入statedb中

在"安装时间"和"运行时间"之间有一个强制的分离。无法运行构造器两次
调用操作

```
call Demo 0x07456194d14c1888a6a4358aff384431b48e9159 add

getTransactionByHash 0x33359a12f1c6fd57aadd3ed5654f9f3a264

{
  "blockHash": "0x676f254838edc813e14245989c8051ba8ab0c43",
  "blockNumber": "0x37",
  "from": "0xbd10881e4d4397dd6fe3922efed68847f0aa80c2",
  "gas": "0x11e1a300",
  "gasPrice": "0x11e1a300",

  "hash": "0x33359a12f1c6fd57aadd3ed5654f9f3a2644533dba97",
  "input": "0x87db03b700000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000",
  "nonce": "0x26fe90f75b671f29d9734be7b1b5de0a7b4f5bf7f21a",
  "to": "0x07456194d14c1888a6a4358aff384431b48e9159",
  "transactionIndex": "0x0",
  "value": "0x0"
}
```

[illegible]

```
web3.sha3("add(int256)")
```

```
Executive::initialize Executive::verifyTransaction bool Executive::execute  
Executive::create m_t->isCreation() Executive::createOpcode  
Executive::executeCreate Executive::go  
  
echo 52 | disasm
```