Building Smart Contract Applications: Python, Solidity, & Flask

September 18, 2019 Michael Free



WatPy + Bitcoin Bay KW Meetup @ Terminal.io

Learning Outcomes

- Provide a Python "cheatsheet" for the upcoming ETHWaterloo 2 Hackathon in November
- Learn how to work with Ganache-CLI and Python to Perform Basic Ethereum Functions
- Build a Basic Storage Solidity Smart Contract
- Becoming familiar with Web3.py to Build a dApp
- Using Flask to Build a Web-based Python Application with Ethereum

Install Requirements

- GitHub Repository: <u>https://github.com/Michael-Free/PyDemo</u>
- Built on top of a vanilla Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS install:

sudo apt install libz3-dev python3-dev python3-pip npm unzip

• Solc v0.4.25 is required:

wget https://github.com/ethereum/solidity/releases/download/v0.4.25/solidity-ubuntu-trusty.zip sudo unzip solidity-ubuntu-trusty.zip -d /usr/bin/ rm -rvf solidity-ubuntu-trusty.zip

• This demo/tutorial uses Ganache-CLI and requires other libraries in requirements.txt

sudo npm install -g ganache-cli sudo pip3 install -r requirements.txt

Getting Started - Ganache-CLI

- An Ethereum Blockchain Emulator. Lightweight no need to run a node.
- When started with no parameters: 10 ETH addresses created
- Each address will have 100 ETH by default.
- Other information displayed:
 - HD Wallet mnemonic key: used to import these accounts into a wallet or other applications
 - Metamask, Parity, etc
 - Gas Limit and Gas Price:
 - Gas Limit The amount of fuel is required to execute an operation or run a particular smart contract function.
 - Gas Price Price set by the contract or the network, to execute the operation. This is variable. Choosing a lower gas price, means a lower-priority to execute the transaction (takes longer).
 - Transaction Cost = Gas Limit * Gas Price
 - Host address and port ganache-cli is listening on

Getting Started - Ganache-CLI

mike@pythondemo: ~/PyDemo 103x44 mike@pythondemo: ~/PyDemo\$ ganache-cli Ganache CLI v6.4.5 (ganache-core: 2.5.7)

Available Accounts

(0)	0X0090410809440C809C9450465444196709100150	(~100	
(1)	0x0dd94e12086d39669b8adb71ba4fd2bf295ec089	(~100	ET
(2)	0xe56ef8041539fb0c29040dd67157463cfbfe8475	(~100	ET
(3)	0xe84ebbc01327132c90ccaa299ab1016bc8a8b059	(~100	ET
(4)	0x9e6cd48cf8abf15d51ffd693790ecb684dd379ce	(~100	ET
(5)	0x319eed767314107e9b8bb7417e4c1b616b1cee2b	(~100	ET
(6)	0x3e7cf404e91ee330cff561a0a3056d1426815dd4	(~100	ET
(7)	0x127e32509583d02ca9aaf9b74fc0644952d04966	(~100	ET
(8)	0xbde3d00917b99b7db1ec7fd439288396aac95a34	(~100	ET
(9)	0xd3dcbb17f0a97e365e787ea8abb5b8b46363da3f	(~100	ET

Private Keys

(0) 0x4ff68a7c443d8ba4f0d1c8211846cd125aa7c9f7dfa1752667f9f8508ca8d936
 (1) 0x2908f94490fe8c60bc991732c6fdf7e68156d829928f8994ecd85cd1bcd7850
 (2) 0x73b4acf8525b419f140304b908917395a4976f6fa1984d4770dc1b2b3f185e6c
 (3) 0x9cdb02f6ac2700ac38bc31204124891a838a102efbad743bb60a99c5551c2da9
 (4) 0x628f978619039c2b51a4068bd5aa3ae4a3074733ad79ad0198c2a24fb237957b
 (5) 0x6c36463de1fcb8a85d663f31b85c59f8f1da8f9c6ae8629166f98c3b7eb83d71
 (6) 0x876d989c12ef8d58b3964a04b12e3ad7a7f6b395f5d24b4d80df066b81c22f9a
 (7) 0x9af512338045d8a36e5fb68c37da0a68140780db7934ce15c07f4f8a89f821f
 (8) 0xba6a01151bacc64af1d81a28ec08fd7bdf0b4e19feab33a01b81de105606c3bc
 (9) 0x3768274f257b443b676fb131c54afdf79059f218c33b210d815d775a9350bec

HD Wallet

Mnemonic: lecture machine fiction install jewel stage forget away illegal decade lion assist Base HD Path: m/44'/60'/0'/0/{account_index}

Gas Price

as Limit

21975

istening on 127.0.0.1:8545



- Web3 is an API to the Ethereum Blockchain to build applications.
- There are many implementations. The most widely used implementation is Web3.js, which Web3.py is derived from.
- Let's startup a python terminal and import the web3 libraries:

>>> from web3 import Web3, HTTPProvider

• Set Gananche-CLI as the Blockchain Provider:

>>> web3 = Web3(HTTPProvider('http://127.0.0.1:8545'))

• Let's see if we can find out the gas price:

```
>>> web3.eth.gasPrice 20000000000
```

• Let's see if we can get the balance of one of our ethereum accounts:

• Create a new account for yourself:

>>> web3.personal.newAccount('YOURPASSWORD')
'0xE972Dc8a9a0701A98dB8466FC555Bc10150Cd977'

• The new balance of that account is zero:

>>> web3.eth.getBalance('0xE972Dc8a9a0701A98dB8466FC555Bc10150Cd977')
0

- Interacting with Ganache-CLI with Python and Web3.py
 - Get a list of your personal accounts:

>>> web3.personal.listAccounts

• Notice that this lists the ethereum addresses started by ganache-cli.

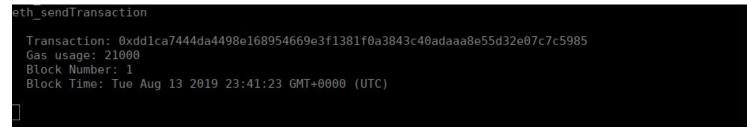
```
>>> from web3 import Web3, HTTPProvider
>>> web3 = Web3(HTTPProvider('http://127.0.0.1:8545'))
>>> web3.personal.listAccounts
['0xf82580c1b9A15e74A850ccbfF67B55c1A05395dD', '0x6de4306310B7dc464a4de5feE44Fa0a27a212b67', '0x8Df8C0c
661a5550C2e8102171Da6c5c1963860EA', '0xB30a12b5B6482F1b4C0b3E7A2BB2D54EBfd39084', '0x7ec745904006Dd0148
E928e0bbBA365aB735Dae7', '0x074049fd576Ca29A30f500Da7f6d496dE6272Dea', '0x17403E84558B78f5c0e569cd1Ef10
58f877E44F1', '0x76c4410715F7C8De6f24C7653b45D3f85B692EA', '0x99e28fEcC4C82A7BAD83Cb99B73CbEF7c9a78D99
', '0xFdcD268Be30f156737759E72f1DC7A9fBeEAD2a1']
>>> []
```

• The call from python to Web3.py can be observed from the ganache-cli terminal as well.



• Send some ETH to your new account from your other accounts:

• The response is the transaction hash registered on the blockchain. Here is the output of the transaction in ganache-cli:



Explaining Smart Contracts

- Self-Executing contracts that exist on a blockchain
 - Think of it like a computer program
- Contracts can store terms between a buyer and a seller directly written into lines of code (soldity)
- Transactions with the contract are recorded on the blockchain.
- The goal is to provide fully self-executing and self-enforcing contracts, improving on our existing framework.

Explaining Smart Contracts

- Moving Parts in the Next Step:
 - **Solidity** the smart contract language that is most commonly used. This is what this demo/tutorial will be using.
 - **Solc** Solc is a binary and commandline interface for the Solidity Compiler (LLLC).
 - **LLLC** the Lovely Little Language Compiler. This binary will translate Solidity Contracts into a Ethereum-Blockchain executable format.
 - **Py-Solc** The python wrapper for the the solc binary.

Building a Smart Contract

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.21;
contract StorageContract {
    /* Define variable owner of the type address */
    string public serialnumber;
    address public assetowner;
    /* create an event for registration - events help return values for the ui. */
    event Registration(
       string serialnumber,
       address assetowner
    );
    /* create a function that uses the 2 variables */
    function setRegistration (string newSerialnumber, address newAssetowner) public {
        serialnumber = newSerialnumber;
        assetowner = newAssetowner;
        emit Registration(serialnumber, assetowner);
```

Learning More About Solidity

There are plenty of online resources for learning more about Solidity. For exploring more, take a look at some of the provided documentation and sample contract-implementations:

- Solidity Documentation: https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/
- **OpenZeppelin:** https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts
- BlockGeeks: https://github.com/blockgeeks/workshop/tree/master/src/contracts

Deploying Contracts (deploycontract.py)

- 2 ways to deploy a contract with Python:
 - Inline Code
 - What this demonstration will use.
 - Importing the Contract as a File
 - Not covered by this demo, but best practices provided in README.md



Deploying with Inline Solidity Code

from solc import compile_source
from web3 import Web3, HTTPProvider
from web3.contract import ConciseContract
web3 = Web3(HTTPProvider('http://127.0.0.1:8545'))
contract_source_code = '''
pragma solidity ^0.4.21;
contract StorageContract {
 /* Define variable owner of the type address */
 string public serialnumber;
 address public assetowner;

/* create an event for registration - events help return values for the ui. */
event Registration(
 string serialnumber,
 address assetowner

);

/* create a function that uses the 2 variables */
function setRegistration (string newSerialnumber, address newAssetowner) public {
 serialnumber = newSerialnumber;
 assetowner = newAssetowner;
 emit Registration(serialnumber, assetowner);

deploycontract.py

Deploying Contracts

compiled_sol = compile_source(contract_source_code)
smartcontract_interface = compiled_sol['<stdin>:StorageContract']
StorageContract = web3.eth.contract(
 abi=smartcontract_interface['abi'],
 bytecode=smartcontract_interface['bin'])
web3.eth.defaultAccount = web3.eth.accounts[0]
tx_hash = StorageContract.constructor().transact()
tx_receipt = web3.eth.waitForTransactionReceipt(tx_hash)
assetregister = web3.eth.contract(
 address=tx_receipt.contractAddress,
 abi=smartcontract_interface['abi'],

Web³

deploycontract.py

Using Flask to Build a dApp - Libraries

Flask Requirements

Flask requirements
from flask import Flask, render_template, jsonify, request, flash, redirect, url_for
from flask_bootstrap import Bootstrap
from flask_wtf import FlaskForm
from wtforms import StringField, SelectField, SelectField, validators
from wtforms.validators import InputRequired

Flask

Web3 Requirements

DAPP Requirements
from hexbytes import HexBytes
from web3.auto import w3
from deploycontract import assetregister, StorageContract

Web³

dapp.py

dapp.py

Using Flask to Build a dApp - Input Form

Define an Input Form

Registration Form for the application
class RegisterForm(FlaskForm):
 ethaddress = SelectField('Ethereum Address', choices=[])
 serialnumber = StringField('Serial Number', [InputRequired()])



dapp.py

Using Flask to Build a dApp - App Routing

Application Routing: 3 Basic Routes

```
'home.html'
@app.route("/register", methods=['GET'])
    return render template(
@app.route("/registered", methods=['POST'])
def registered():
    return render template(
        'registered.html'
```



dapp.py

Application Routing - home (/)



HTML Templates - index.html

Basic template for application:

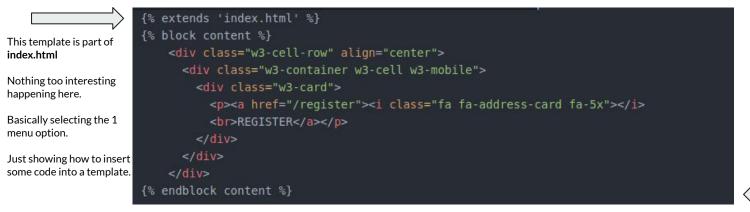
	html	1
Variables can be passed to	<html> <head></head></html>	I
HTML templates.	<pre><title>Bitcoin Bay KW + WatPy Solidity Demo</title></pre>	1
	<meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" name="viewport"/>	1
The 'contractaddress' variable is inserted into	<pre><link href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css" rel="stylesheet"/></pre>	1
the template with double	<pre><link href="https://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3-theme-teal.css" rel="stylesheet"/></pre>	
curly brackets:	<pre><link href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet"/></pre>	
	 <body></body>	
{{ contractaddress }}	<pre><div class="w3-container w3-padding-small w3-theme-d3"></div></pre>	1
	<pre><div class="w3-right"></div></pre>	1
	Contract Address: {{ contractaddress }}	
V		
	<div class="w3-bar w3-theme w3-xlarge"></div>	
	<i class="fa fa-gears"></i>	
	<pre>Bitcoin Bay + WatPy Solidity Demo</pre>	
	<pre><i class="fa fa-search"></i> </pre>	1
	A GTAS	ı
	{% block content %}{% endblock %}	
		,
		I

templates/index.html

All other routes will inherit this HTML template.

Their content will be shown between these 2 tags in **index.html**: {% block content %} {% endblock %}

HTML Templates - home.html



Insert this HTML between these two tags in **index.html**: {% block content %} {% endblock %}

templates/home.html

What it looks like

📕 mike@pythondema: ~/PyDemo	V 🗠 🛞 🕎 Bitcoin Bay KW + WatPy Solidity Demo - Brave	~ ^ 😣
mike@pythondemo: ~ 103x27	Bitcoin Bay KW + WatPy Solidit X +	
Mnemonic: toward umbrella peanut powder author survey exile craft clock shadow thrive friend Base HD Path: m/44'/60'/0'/0/{account_index}		(≛) Ξ
Gas Price	Contract Address: 0x79613861A00744eaeca2795faa82Fd7	De356E62a
2000000000	Solidity Demo	Q
Gas Limit		
Listening on 127.0.0.1:8545 eth_accounts eth_estimateGas eth_blockNumber eth_getBlockByNumber eth_sendTransaction	REGISTER	
Transaction: 0xc39396712c13790d37cc87fc9beeafa36a64f1ableaa3f5a1e67766b3079273c Contract created: 0x79613861a00744eaeca2795faa82fd7de356e62a Gas usage: 380035 Block Number: 1 Block Time: Fri Sep 13 2019 01:48:22 GMT+0000 (UTC)		
eth_getTransactionReceipt		
mike@pythondemo:~/PyDemo 103x28 mike@pythondemo:~/PyDemo 103x28		
<pre>mike@pythondemo:~/PyDemo\$ export FLASK_APP="dapp.py" mike@pythondemo:~/PyDemo\$ export FLASK_ENV=development mike@pythondemo:~/PyDemo\$ flask runhost 0.0.0.0 * Serving Flask app "dapp.py" * Environment: development * Debug mode: off * Running on http://0.0.0.0:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit) 10.0.2.2 [13/Sep/2019 01:48:31] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - 10.0.2.2 [13/Sep/2019 01:48:31] "GET / favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -]</pre>		

Application Routing - Register (/register) - GET

Call the form class created earlier.

n creates an index for each ethereum address.

Add +1 for each address created by ganache-cli (0-9).

```
@app.route("/register", methods=['GET'])
def register():
    form = RegisterForm()
    form.ethaddress.choices = []
    n = -1
    for chooseaccount in w3.personal.listAccounts:
        n = n+1
        form.ethaddress.choices += [(n, chooseaccount)]
    return render_template(
            'register.html',
            registerform=form,
            contractaddress=assetregister.address
)
```

Return the form into the register.html template.

Return the contract address to the register.html template.



dapp.py

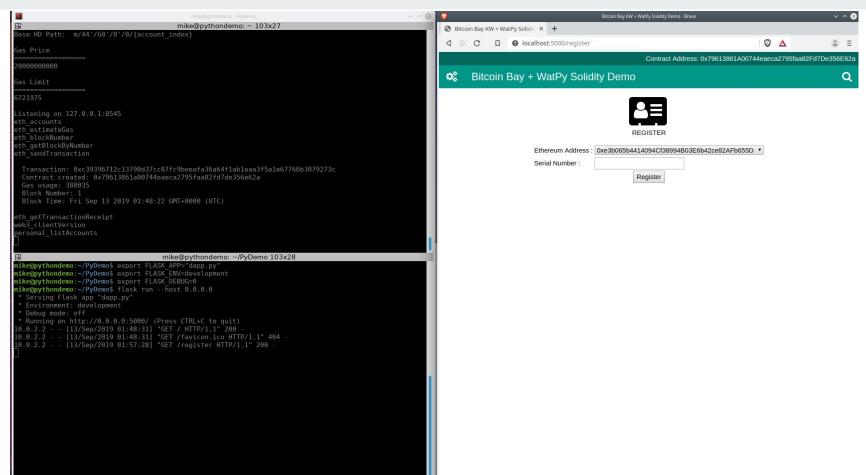
HTML Templates - register.html

{% extends 'index.html' %} {% block content %} <div class="w3-cell-row" align="center"> Import the index.html template <div class="w3-container w3-cell w3-mobile"> <i class="fa fa-address-card fa-5x"></i>

<b Call the ethereum <form method="POST" action="{{ url for('registered') }}" enctype="multipart/form-data"> addresses dropdown {{ registerform.csrf token }} menu & label from the registerform class. {{ registerform.ethaddress.label }} : {{ registerform.ethaddress }} {{ registerform.serialnumber.label }} : {{ registerform.serialnumber }} Call the serial number input field & label from the registerform class. <input type="submit" value="Register"> </form> endblock content %}

templates/register.html

What it looks like



Application Routing - Registered (/registered) - POST

@app.route("/registered", methods=['POST']) def registered(): registered = assetregister.functions.setRegistration(request.form['serialnumber'], Call the setRegistration w3.eth.accounts[int(request.form['ethaddress'])]).transact() contract function. tx = w3.eth.getTransaction(registered) tx hash = HexBytes.hex(tx['hash']) Pass the address and print('TRANSACTION HASH:') Create some vars to pass serial number string from to the template from the print(str(tx hash)) the form to the contract contract transaction print() tx data = HexBytes(tx['input']) print('TRANSACTION DATA:') Print some of this info in print(w3.toHex(tx data)) the flask server window 'registered.html', reg ethaddress=w3.eth.accounts[int(request.form['ethaddress'])], reg serial=request.form['serialnumber'], reg accountnumber=request.form['ethaddress'], Pass some variables to the templates. Not all are reg receipt=w3.eth.getTransactionReceipt(registered), used - add them yourself! reg txhash= tx hash, reg txdata= tx data, contractaddress=assetregister.address

dapp.py

HTML Templates - registered.html

Call vars passed from the dapp.py /registered route

```
{% extends 'index.html' %}
{% block content %}
    <div class="w3-cell-row" align="center">
     <div class="w3-container w3-cell w3-mobile">
          <i class="fa fa-address-card fa-5x"></i>
          <br/><br/>kegistered
          Ethereum Address: {{ reg ethaddress }} <br/>
          Serial Number: {{ reg serial }} <br/>dr>
     </div>
    </div>
{% endblock content %}
```

Import the **index.html** template

templates/registered.html

What it looks like

