

Introduction to smart Contracts

Blockchain Business Applications

Introducing Smart Contracts

- **Computer programs stored on the blockchain that digitize contracts by converting their terms into computer code that is automatically executed when the terms are met**
 - Follow an “if this then that” logic
 - Behave exactly as programmed and cannot be changed
- **Used to digitally facilitate, verify, and enforce the contracts made between two or more parties**
- **Can also be used to automate workflows by performing next action when conditions are met**
 - Removes the need for human intermediaries

Vending machine example

- Often used metaphor of smart contracts is a vending machine
 - With the right inputs (snack selected + money), a certain output is guaranteed (snack obtained)
 - Vending machine removes the need for a vendor employee
- Similarly, smart contracts can replace intermediaries in many industries

```
3 contract VendingMachine {
4
5     // Declare state variables of the contract
6     address public owner;
7     mapping (address => uint) public cupcakeBalances;
8
9     // When 'VendingMachine' contract is deployed:
10    // 1. set the deploying address as the owner of the contract
11    // 2. set the deployed smart contract's cupcake balance to 100
12    constructor() {
13        owner = msg.sender;
14        cupcakeBalances[address(this)] = 100;
15    }
16
17    // Allow the owner to increase the smart contract's cupcake
    balance
18    function refill(uint amount) public {
19        require(msg.sender == owner, "Only the owner can refill.");
20        cupcakeBalances[address(this)] += amount;
21    }
22
23    // Allow anyone to purchase cupcakes
24    function purchase(uint amount) public payable {
25        require(msg.value >= amount * 1 ether, "You must pay at
    least 1 ETH per cupcake");
26        require(cupcakeBalances[address(this)] >= amount, "Not
    enough cupcakes in stock to complete this purchase");
27        cupcakeBalances[address(this)] -= amount;
28        cupcakeBalances[msg.sender] += amount;
29    }
30 }
```

Applications

Blockchain platforms

- Creating and trading digital assets (NFTs)
- Decentralized exchanges for cryptocurrencies

Finance

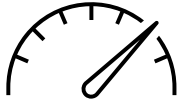
- Automatic insurance processing and payments (crops, flight delays)
- Dividend payments, stock splits, liability management

Management & Government

- Certifying intellectual properties and digital rights
- Payment systems for work and pension, e-voting and other government services

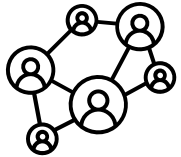
- **Other application scenarios are e.g., health care and energy industries and emerging technologies such as Internet of Things**

Benefits



Speed and efficiency

- Executed immediately once the terms are met, no need to wait for human action
- Digital and automated process reduces paperwork and errors



Trust and transparency

- No third party involved
- Records of transactions shared between parties
- Visible terms and predictable outcomes



Security and privacy

- Encrypted records difficult to hack
- Each record connected to other records on a distributed ledger



Cost savings

- Less human intermediaries reduces also costs related to transactions

Challenges

- **Some limitations of blockchain hinder the development of smart contracts**
 1. Irreversible bugs
 2. Performance issues
 3. Lack of trusted data feeds
 4. Lack of standards and regulations
- **There are also legal issues, such as smart contracts being inconsistent with laws, or posing potential hazards, such as data loss or privacy breach**

Further learning opportunities

- This course is about introducing smart contracts and not about codes for smart contracts.
- However, if you are interested in learning about how to develop smart contracts, you can follow the link provided in this slide and learn more about smart contracts on Ethereum:

<https://ethereum.org/en/developers/learning-tools/>