## 第七章:卖家支持和用户体验

学习 Bluemix 和区块链

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# 计划: 30 分钟的章节内容以及1到2小时的实践

第一章	什么是区块链? 概念和架构全览
第二章	我们要构建的故事是什么?
第二章第一节	故事的架构
第三章	建立本地Hyperledger Fabric V1 开发环境
第四章	建立和测试网络
第五章	管理员用户体验
第六章	买家支持和用户体验
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第十章	金融公司支持和用户体验
第十一章	综合演示
第十二章	事件和自动化演示

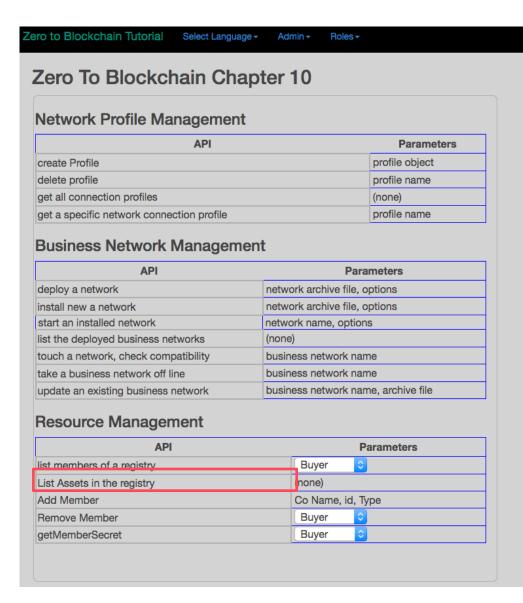
#### 几点注释

- 每次启动或者重启docker、docker containers,它们会以原始的状态启动。也就是说他们在系统里没有数据。当你运行./startup.sh 或者./buildAndDeploy.sh 脚本时会出现这种情况。
- 本教程有一个"自动装入"功能,它作为管理员菜单的一部分,在屏幕的顶端。它会自动产生20位成员,9个订单和在为买家"创建新订单"流程时用到的项目文件。
- 如果你需要预先为你的系统生成数据时,你就需要用到这个命令。我们将在最后一章看看如何在这个自动装入程序里增加交易。
- 自动装入会通过网络socket channel显示它的状态,显示 在右边。

#### Zero to Blockchain Tutorial Select Language -[6] Cloud Nine Software, Inc successfully added [10] Software Solutions, Inc successfully added [18] dummy shipper successfully added [15] Fast Eddy, Inc successfully added [11] Hybrid Cloud Designs, Inc successfully added [14] The Education Game, Inc successfully added [0] PC Hardware, Inc successfully added [4] 2nd Life Systems, Inc successfully added [1] Inovative Solutions, Inc successfully added [9] Virtual Paper, Inc successfully added [2] The i-Series Experts, Inc successfully added [16] The Overnight Experts, Inc successfully added [21] The App Store, Inc successfully added [20] UPS Systems, Inc successfully added [8] NonStop, Inc successfully added [13] Kid Friendly Learning, Inc successfully added [12] Born On The Cloud, Inc successfully added [5] The Cognitive Advantage, Inc successfully added [17] PC Hardware Now, Inc successfully added [3] Cooling Systems R Us, Inc successfully added [19] dummy provider successfully added [7] Office Experts, Inc successfully added [22] The Global Financier successfully added loadTransaction: order 008 successfully added loadTransaction: order 006 successfully added loadTransaction: order 009 successfully added loadTransaction: order 005 successfully added loadTransaction: order 003 successfully added loadTransaction: order 004 successfully added loadTransaction: order 007 successfully added loadTransaction: order 001 successfully added loadTransaction: order 002 successfully added

## 订单状态

你可以通过我们 在第五章中建立 的管理界面查看 系统里所有订单 的状态。



#### Result

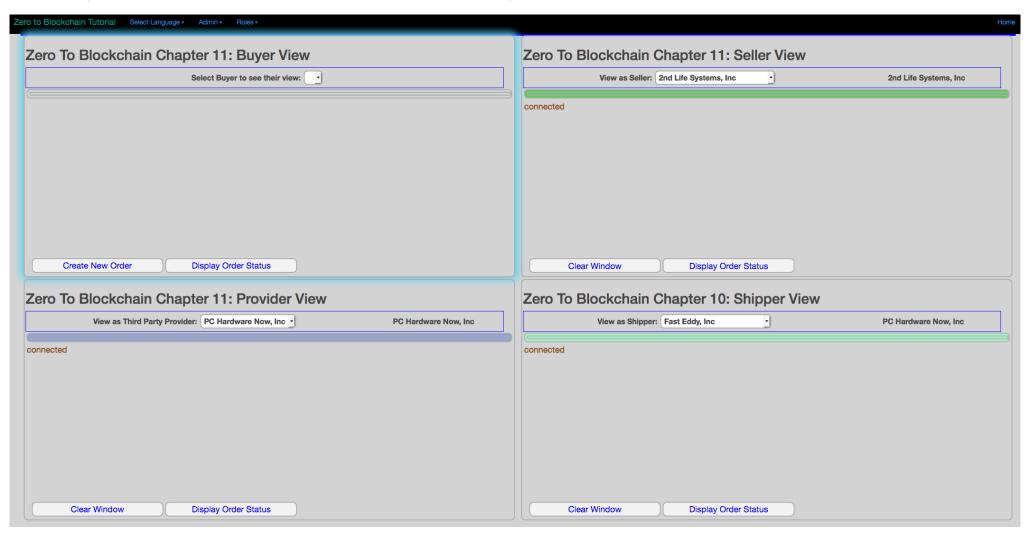
#### **Registry List**

Network update results: success

Order Number	Created	Status	Buyer/Seller	Amount
001	2017-09-25T11:59:04.793Z	Order Created	yes@softwaresolutionsinc.com bob@pchardwareinc.com	\$9125.00
002	2017-09-25T11:59:04.795Z	Order Created	yes@softwaresolutionsinc.com jojo@innovativesolutionsinc.com	\$6055.00
003	2017-09-25T11:59:03.770Z	Order Created	yes@softwaresolutionsinc.com Erin@2ndlifesystemsinc.com	\$38800.00
004	2017-09-25T11:59:03.786Z	Order Created	yes@softwaresolutionsinc.com aiesha@cloudninesoftwareinc.com	\$9125.00
005	2017-09-25T11:59:03.748Z	Order Created	yes@softwaresolutionsinc.com joshua@officeexpertsinc.com	\$6055.00
006	2017-09-25T11:59:01.937Z	Order Created	eric@bornonthecloudinc.com Erin@2ndlifesystemsinc.com	\$38800.00
007	2017-09-25T11:59:04.714Z	Order Created	eric@bornonthecloudinc.com bob@pchardwareinc.com	\$9125.00
800	2017-09-25T11:58:56.406Z	Order Created	eric@bornonthecloudinc.com jojo@innovativesolutionsinc.com	\$6055.00
009	2017-09-25T11:59:03.746Z	Order Created	eric@bornonthecloudinc.com Erin@2ndlifesystemsinc.com	\$38800.00

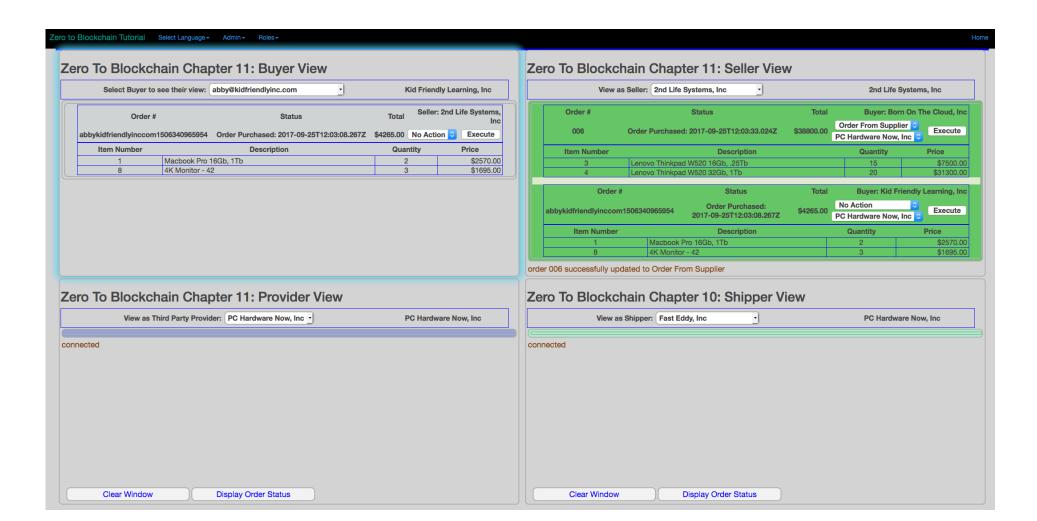
### 卖家视图

• 在下面的三个课程里,我们将建立图中的每一块仪表盘. 今天,我们集中看看右上角部分: 卖家



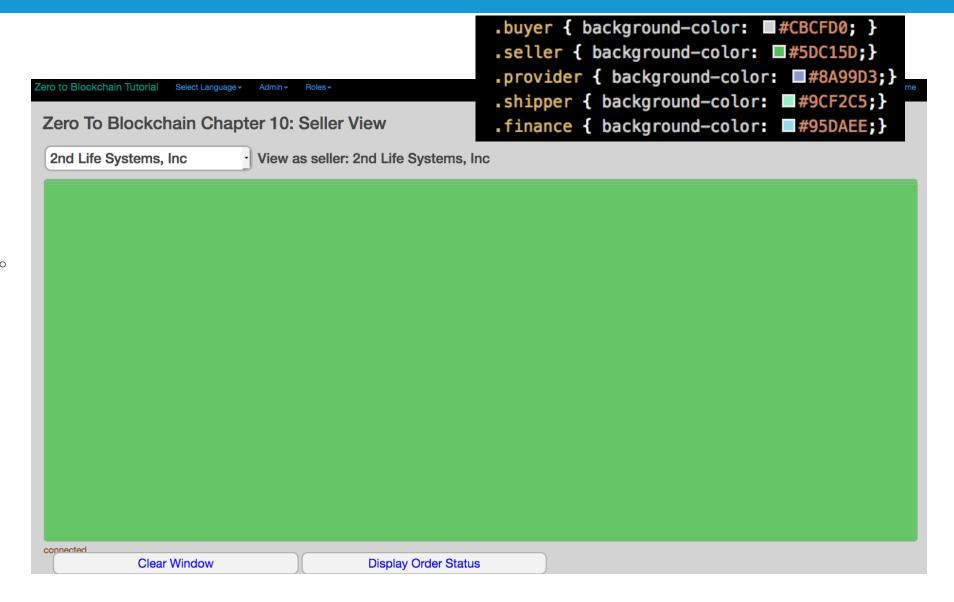
### 买家视图

• 在第六章,我们已经创建了买家视图,可用让我们创建订单,显示订单和选择性地更新订单状态。



#### 背景颜色

- 你会看到卖家的背景色是绿色。你可以在pageStyles.css 指定颜色。因为四类会员角色都在同一个浏览器页面显示,用不同的颜色显示易于把它们区分开来。
- 我们将重用在买家用户 体验中使用的绝大部分 代码来创建卖家用户体 验。



#### 查询文件

• 我们在上一章节建立了query.qry 文件,它的查询如下:

```
query selectOrders {
  description: "Select all Orders"
  statement:
    SELECT org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Order
}
```

- Hyperledger Composer 怎样做到为不同的人和角色 使用同一个查询呢? 答案是通过 ACL 定义.
- 我们为卖家做相同的事情:允许访问(缺省,卖家无法访问)和限制访问特定的交易。

```
rule BuyerACLCreate {
    description: "Enable Buyers to execute all actions on an Order"
    participant(m): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Buyer"
    operation: READ, CREATE, UPDATE
    resource(v): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.**"
    transaction(tx): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.CreateOrder"
    condition: (v.buyer.buyerID == m.getIdentifier())
    action: ALLOW
rule BuyerACLBuy {
    description: "Enable a Buyer to update an Order from Create to Buy"
    participant(m): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Buyer"
    operation: READ, CREATE, UPDATE
    resource(v): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.**"
    transaction(tx): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Buy"
    condition: (v.buyer.buyerID == m.getIdentifier())
    action: ALLOW
rule BuyerACLCancel {
    description: "Enable a Buyer to CANCEL an Order"
    participant(m): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Buyer"
    operation: READ, CREATE, UPDATE, DELETE
    resource(v): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.**"
    transaction(tx): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.OrderCancel"
    condition: (v.buyer.buyerID == m.getIdentifier())
    action: ALLOW
rule BuyerACLDispute {
    description: "Enable a Buyer to raise a DISPUTE on an Order"
    participant(m): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Buyer"
    operation: READ, CREATE, UPDATE
    resource(v): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.**"
    transaction(tx): "org.acme.Z2BTestNetwork.Dispute"
    condition: (v.buyer.buyerID == m.getIdentifier())
```

#### OrderAction 函数

• 在第六章,我们创建了 OrderAction 函数,它可以为买家处理订单状态。 我们将扩展它的能力来支持卖家需要的功能。

买家功能:

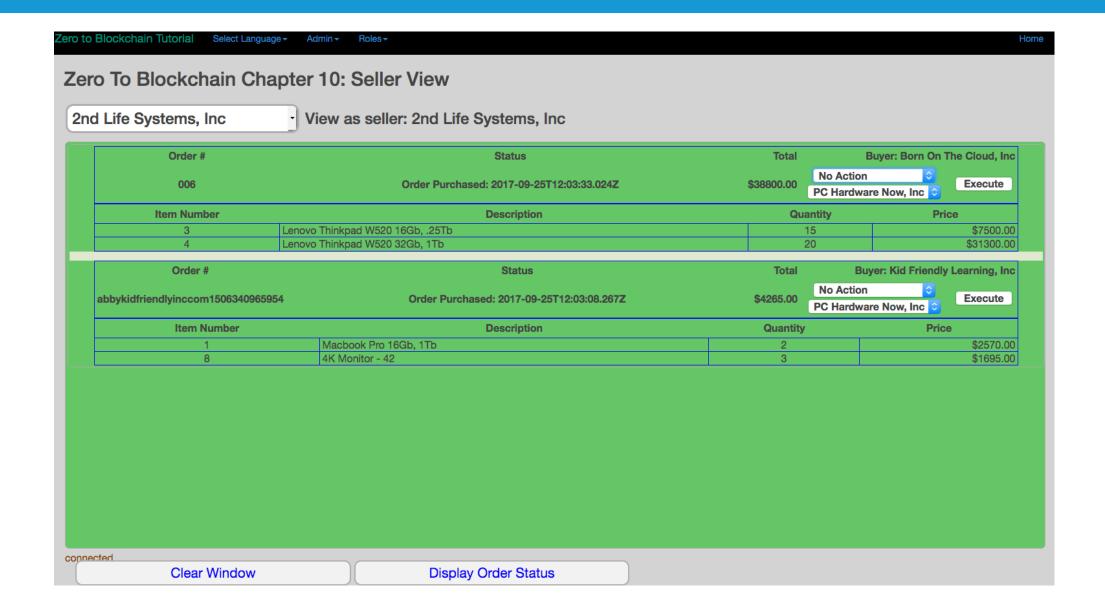
```
console.log('Purchase entered');
 updateOrder = factory.newTransaction(NS, 'Buy');
updateOrder.buyer = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Buyer', order.buyer.$identifier);
updateOrder.seller = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Seller', order.seller.$identifier);
case 'Order From Supplier':
console.log('Order from Supplier entered for '+order.orderNumber+ ' inbound id: '+ _userID+' with o
updateOrder = factory.newTransaction(NS, 'OrderFromSupplier');
updateOrder.provider = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Provider', req.body.provider);
updateOrder.seller = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Seller', order.seller.$identifier);
break;
case 'Resolve':
console.log('Resolve entered');
updateOrder = factory.newTransaction(NS, 'Resolve');
updateOrder.buyer = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Buyer', order.buyer.$identifier);
updateOrder.shipper = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Shipper', order.shipper.$identifier);
updateOrder.provider = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Provider', order.provider.$identifier);
updateOrder.seller = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Seller', order.seller.$identifier);
updateOrder.financeCo = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'FinanceCo', financeCoID);
updateOrder.resolve = req.body.reason;
break:
case 'Dispute':
 console.log('Dispute entered');
updateOrder = factory.newTransaction(NS, 'Dispute');
updateOrder.financeCo = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'FinanceCo', financeCoID);
updateOrder.buyer = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Buyer', order.buyer.$identifier);
updateOrder.seller = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Seller', order.seller.$identifier);
updateOrder.dispute = req.body.reason;
case 'Authorize Payment':
console.log('Authorize Payment entered');
updateOrder = factory.newTransaction(NS, 'AuthorizePayment');
updateOrder.buyer = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Buyer', order.buyer.$identifier);
updateOrder.financeCo = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'FinanceCo', financeCoID);
break;
case 'Cancel':
 console.log('Cancel entered');
updateOrder = factory.newTransaction(NS, 'OrderCancel');
updateOrder.buyer = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Buyer', order.buyer.$identifier);
 updateOrder.seller = factory.newRelationship(NS, 'Seller', order.seller.$identifier);
```

#### 卖家功能:

- Order From Supplier
- Request Payment
- Resolve (争议)
- Refund (订单)

备注: 争议解决已经在买家部分写好了, 我们不需要做任何事情就可重用 ... 为什么呢?

## 卖家视图



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第八章	提供商支持和用户体验
第九章	发货人支持和用户体验
第十章	金融公司支持和用户体验
第十一章	综合演示
第十二章	事件和自动化演示