

ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

CENG-407
SOFTWARE DESIGN DESCRIPTION

Adopting Blockchain Technology in Scuba Diving

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The ScubaChain project seeks to revolutionize scuba diving certification verification by leveraging blockchain technology to create a reliable, decentralized, and transparent platform for managing diving credentials. The platform aims to eliminate issues associated with traditional

paper-based systems, such as forgery and limited accessibility, by providing a secure and immutable digital ledger.

Through an integrated smartphone application, divers will have the ability to effortlessly confirm their certifications, ensuring ease of use and reliability. The system incorporates cuttingedge technologies such as the Interplanetary File System (IPFS) for decentralized storage and blockchain for data authenticity, enabling a seamless, tamper-proof solution tailored for the global diving community.

1.2 Scope

In this Software Design Document (SDD), we outline ScubaChain, a platform designed to revolutionize the scuba diving industry by transitioning from traditional paper-based systems to a secure, blockchain-based digital ecosystem. ScubaChain provides a transparent, tamper-proof solution for managing certifications and dive logs, ensuring data security, accessibility, and user engagement for divers, dive masters, and dive centers.

The platform consists of a web application for dive centers and dive masters and a mobile application for divers. These tools enable users to issue and verify certifications, log dives, and access real-time updates such as dive maps and weather conditions. Advanced features, including geolocation-based dive site maps, milestone based NFT rewards, and social sharing capabilities, enrich the user experience while fostering a global diving community.

By leveraging blockchain technology, ScubaChain ensures data authenticity and prevents unauthorized modifications or forgery. This approach not only enhances trust and reliability but also paves the way for a standardized and globally accessible scuba diving ecosystem. With future scalability in mind, ScubaChain is set to transform how the diving industry manages its critical processes, making them more secure, efficient, and community-driven.

1.3 Glossary

Term	Definition
Dive Center	A user entity responsible for verifying diver certifications, managing events, and updating dive locations.

Dive Master	A user entity with responsibilities such as managing dive events, verifying certifications, and assisting divers.
Diver	A primary user of the system, responsible for managing their diving certifications and participating in events.
License Hash	A unique identifier generated through blockchain technology to securely verify and store diving certifications.
Transaction_ID	An identifier for transactions logged in the blockchain to track operations like certification or NFT minting.
Smart Contract	Blockchain-based automated scripts that execute specific tasks like hashing licenses, NFTs, and dive logs.
System Information	The central module handling system-level operations such as user authorization, profile updates, and data requests.

1.4 Overview of Document

The Software Design Document (SDD) for the ScubaChain project outlines the architectural and design details essential for implementing a blockchain-based solution in the scuba diving industry. This document serves as a bridge between the requirements specified in the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) document and the actual development process by providing a detailed blueprint of the system's structure and components. The SDD for the ScubaChain is structured to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the system's design, covering key aspects such as system architecture, data flow, and interaction patterns. This document is aimed at developers, project stakeholders, and anyone involved in the software development lifecycle, ensuring clarity and alignment across all phases of the project. The key objectives of this document include providing a clear understanding of the system's purpose and problem domain by highlighting the challenges in the scuba diving industry and how blockchain technology addresses

them; defining the scope of the design by establishing the boundaries of the system and detailing the primary functionalities; describing the system architecture and its components by illustrating the high-level structure through diagrams and technical descriptions; specifying the technologies and methodologies used by identifying tools, frameworks, and best practices essential for the system's implementation; and ensuring traceability between requirements and design by linking the design elements to the specific requirements outlined in the SRS document. By presenting a well-structured and detailed design framework, this document aims to facilitate the development of a robust, scalable, and secure blockchain system tailored to the needs of the scuba diving community. Each section of this document delves into specific aspects of the system, ensuring a holistic and methodical approach to design and implementation.

1.5 Motivation

This motivation section provides a comprehensive explanation of the origins of ScubaChain, its objectives, and its intended achievements. ScubaChain was developed with the aim of modernizing the scuba diving industry, which currently relies on fragile paper-based systems for managing certifications and dive logs. By leveraging blockchain technology, ScubaChain offers a secure, transparent, and tamper-resistant digital platform that enhances both integrity and accessibility. Additionally, ScubaChain seeks to support a sustainable diving ecosystem by integrating advanced features such as real-time dive area information and service location maps. Although ScubaChain was initially launched as a local application, our primary goal is to facilitate its adoption on a global scale.

2. SYSTEM DESIGN

The ScubaChain project leverages blockchain technology to provide a secure, transparent, and decentralized platform for scuba diving license verification. The system is designed to address existing inefficiencies and security risks in traditional license management processes by introducing a modern, user-centric digital solution. This document outlines the architectural design, functional components, explanation diagrams, and interaction flow that collectively define the ScubaChain system.

2.1 Architectural Design

This project includes totally six layer, consists of blockchain layer, smart contract layer, IPFS & database layer, backend layer, frontend layer and authentication & identity management layer. Blockchain serves as the backbone for secure issue and relates the objects with decentralized data storage (Which is IPFS component). This layer implements a public or permissioned blockchain (e.g., Ethereum) for managing license data records and verification transactions.

Smart contract layer automates license verification, renewal, and level-up processes based on predefined rules. In addition, it allows us to use functions (Minting, OpenSea publishing etc.) related to NFT items.

The IPFS & Database layer are divided into three separate parts. IPFS part handles the images about to converted into NFT and normal images. Blockchain sends to the MongoDB system and database handles the storage of dive logs and special hashes. General MongoDB Database stores the normal data types such as user credentials, location information, rating etc.

Backend layer manages the API & user requests; determines which user has access to which functions and processes API requests from other applications in the background. It determines at which layer the called functions will be processed and what outputs they will give to the user after processing.

The frontend & identity management layer indicates the application differently for each different user type, changes the appearance of the application and allowed functions. Also, this the identity management layer that it allows to sign up with Metamask account.

2.1.1 Problem Description

The ScubaChain project addresses critical issues within the scuba diving industry, which currently relies on outdated, paper-based systems for certification management and dive logging. These traditional methods are prone to loss, forgery, inefficiencies, and accessibility challenges, leading to a lack of trust and reliability. Divers face difficulties verifying their credentials, while dive centers struggle with secure data management and fraud prevention. The fragmented nature of the existing ecosystem further complicates collaboration among divers, dive masters, and organizations. ScubaChain aims to revolutionize this ecosystem by integrating blockchain technology to ensure transparency, security, and immutability. The platform will provide

decentralized certification verification, enabling divers to manage their credentials seamlessly through mobile and web applications. Additionally, it facilitates digital dive logging, reducing dependency on physical records. By incorporating real-time data such as weather updates, geolocation-based dive site mapping, and gamified NFT rewards, the system enhances user engagement and fosters a connected diving community. Ultimately, ScubaChain seeks to establish a global, standardized, and secure digital framework, addressing current inefficiencies while paving the way for a more collaborative, trustworthy, and innovative scuba diving industry.

2.1.2 Technologies Used

The ScubaChain project incorporates a combination of advanced technologies to ensure security, scalability, and usability for now & future. Each technology is selected based on its ability to address the specific requirements of the system with most stable ones, including blockchain integration, decentralized identity management, and user-friendly interfaces. Below is a detailed breakdown of the technologies used:

1. Blockchain Technology

Ethereum: Ethereum (public blockchain) is considered for their robust smart contract capabilities, security features, and widespread adoption. Ethereum enables public, decentralized verification, uses Proof of Stake (PoS) for consensus mechanism. [1]

Smart Contracts: Written in Solidity (for Ethereum), smart contracts automate certification issuance, verification, and updates. Ensures immutable and tamper-proof record keeping. [2]

2. Frontend Development

Web Application: Built using **React.js** for its component-based architecture, responsiveness, and scalability. Provides an intuitive interface for dive centers and certification organizations to validate licenses and manage certifications.

Mobile Application: Developed using **Flutter** for cross-platform compatibility, ensuring a seamless experience on both Android and iOS devices. Enables divers to access their certifications, manage dive logs, and interact with the system easily. [3]

3. Backend Development

Node.js: Used to build a robust, scalable backend server to handle API requests, manage business logic, and facilitate blockchain interactions. [4]

Express.js: A lightweight web application framework for Node.js, streamlining the development of RESTful APIs.

4. Database Management

MongoDB: MongoDB is a schema-less database, which means the database can manage data without the need for a blueprint. Document. Data in MongoDB is stored in documents with key-value pairs instead of rows and columns, which makes the data more flexible when compared to SQL databases. [5]

Ngrok: Ngrok is a globally distributed reverse proxy that secures, protects and accelerates your applications and network services, no matter where you run them. Ngrok is environment independent because it can deliver traffic to services running anywhere with no changes to your environment's networking. [8]

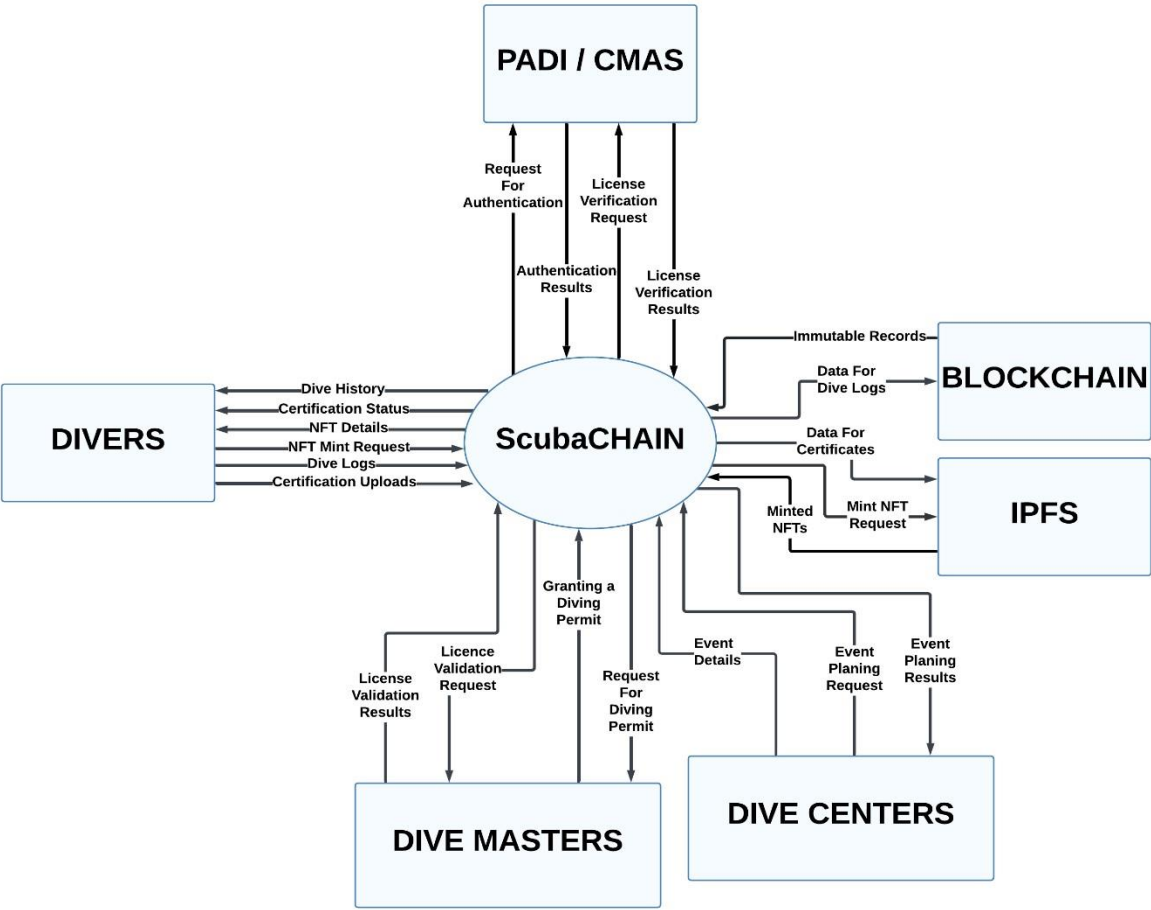
IPFS (InterPlanetary File System): Used for decentralized storage of certification-related documents, ensuring data integrity and accessibility. [6]

5. Authentication and Identity Management

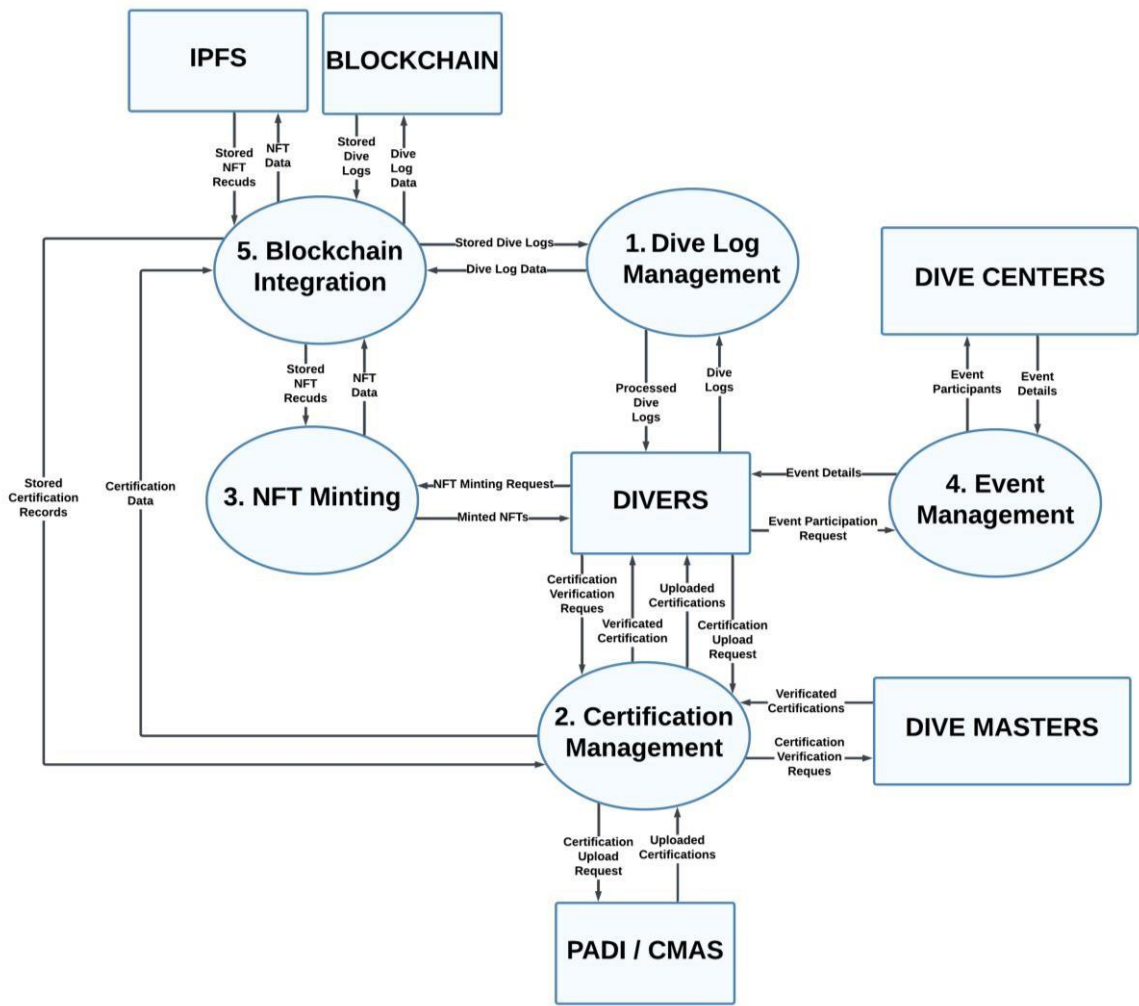
Digital Wallet Integration: Supports blockchain wallets like **MetaMask** for secure user authentication and interaction with the blockchain. [7]

2.1.3 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

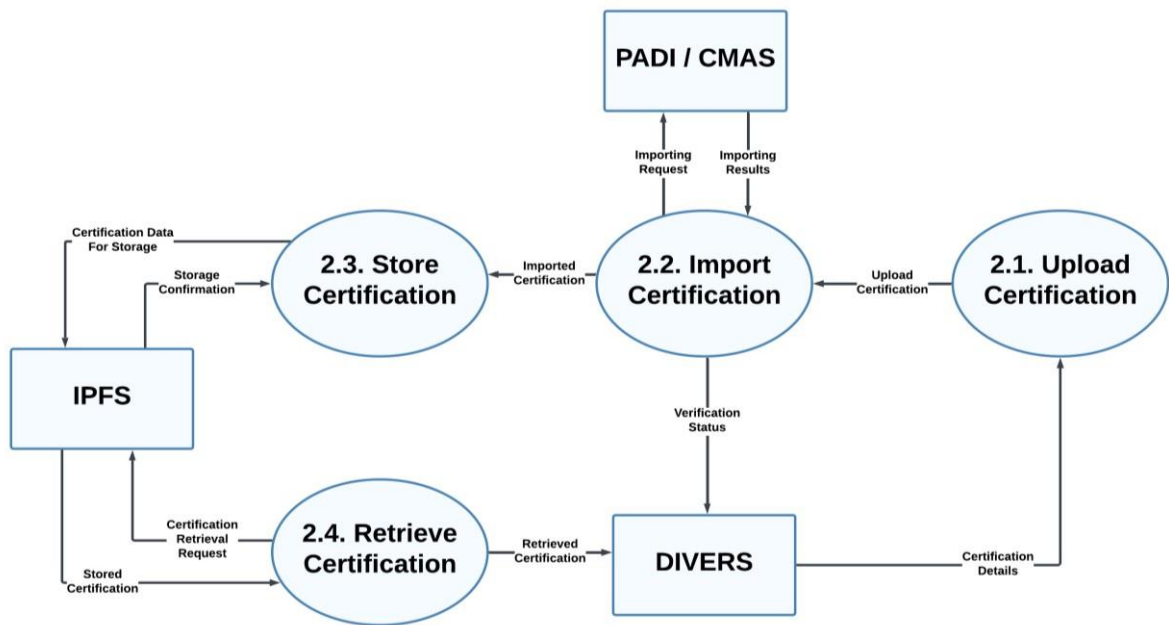
Level 0 (Context Diagram)



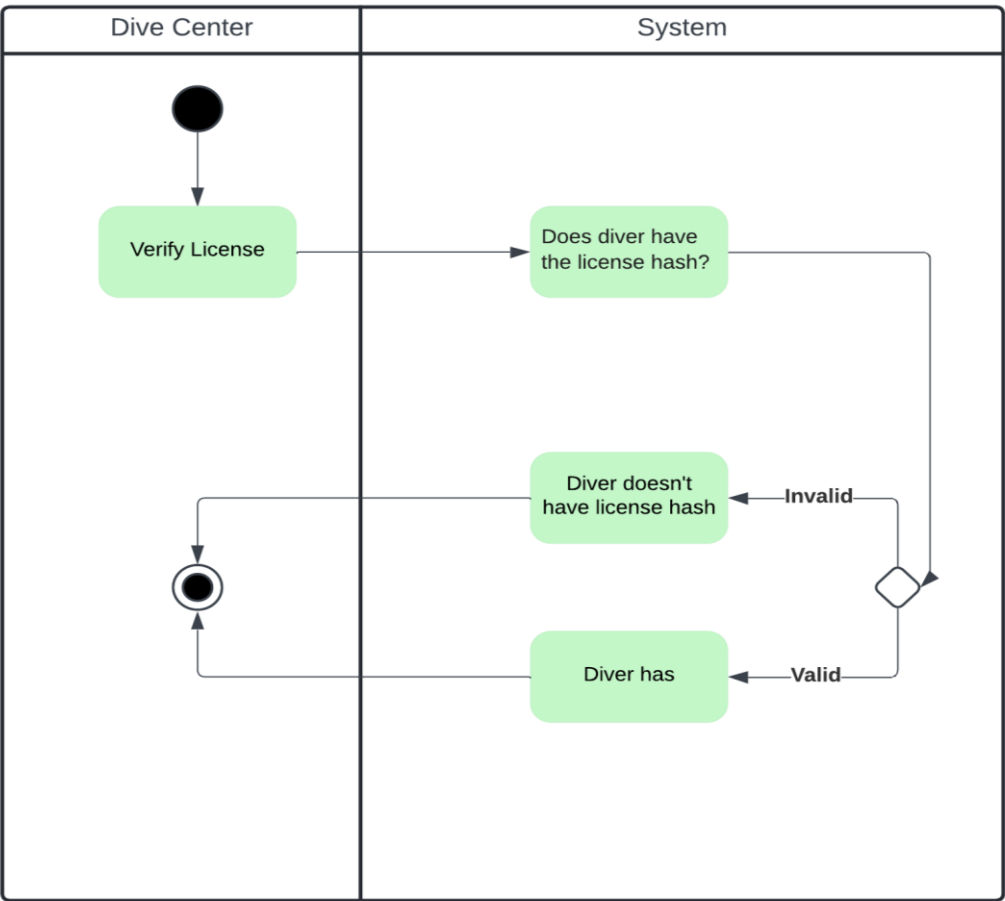
Level 1

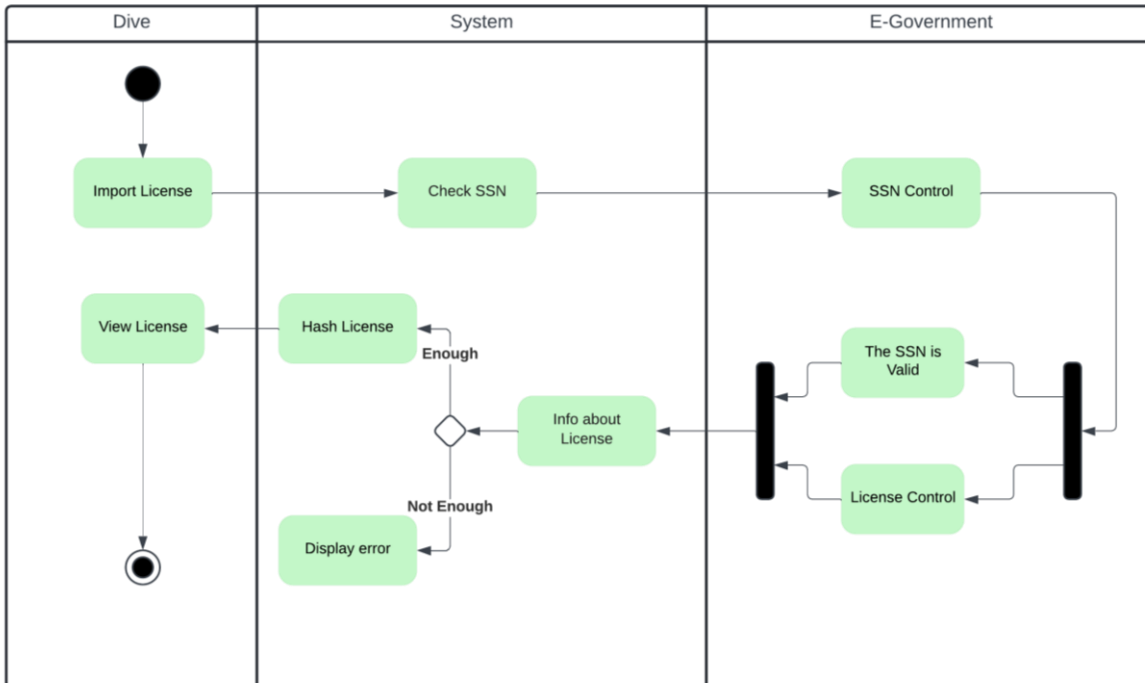
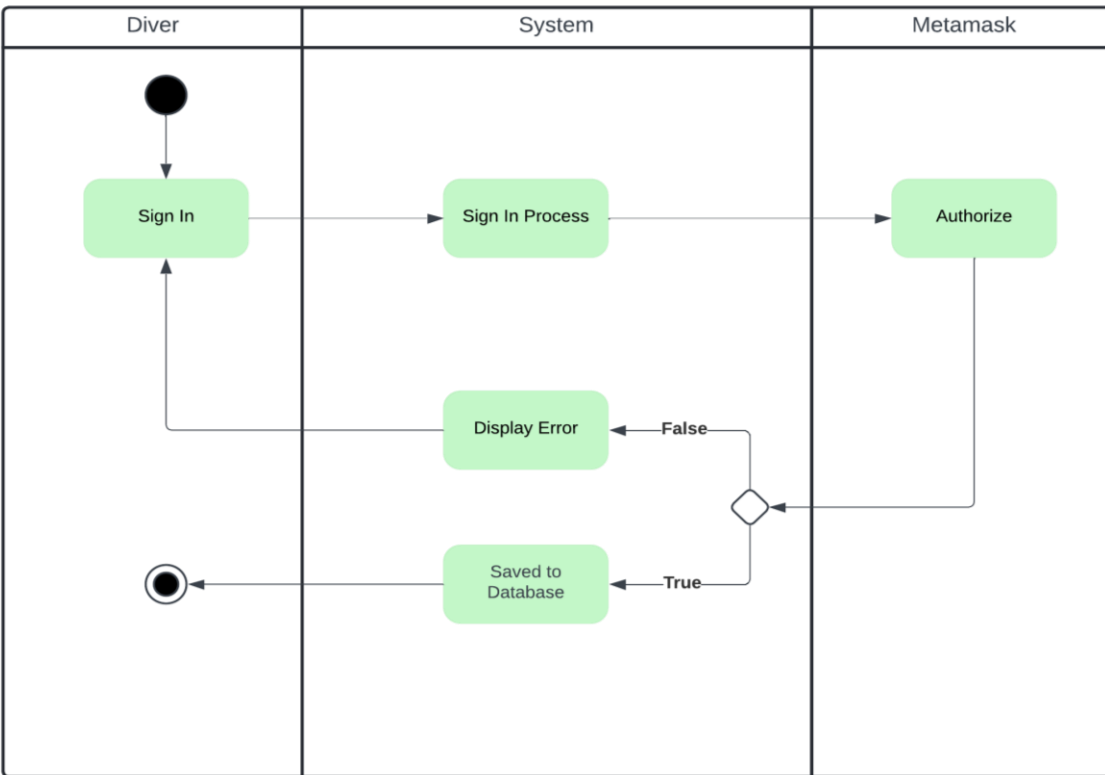


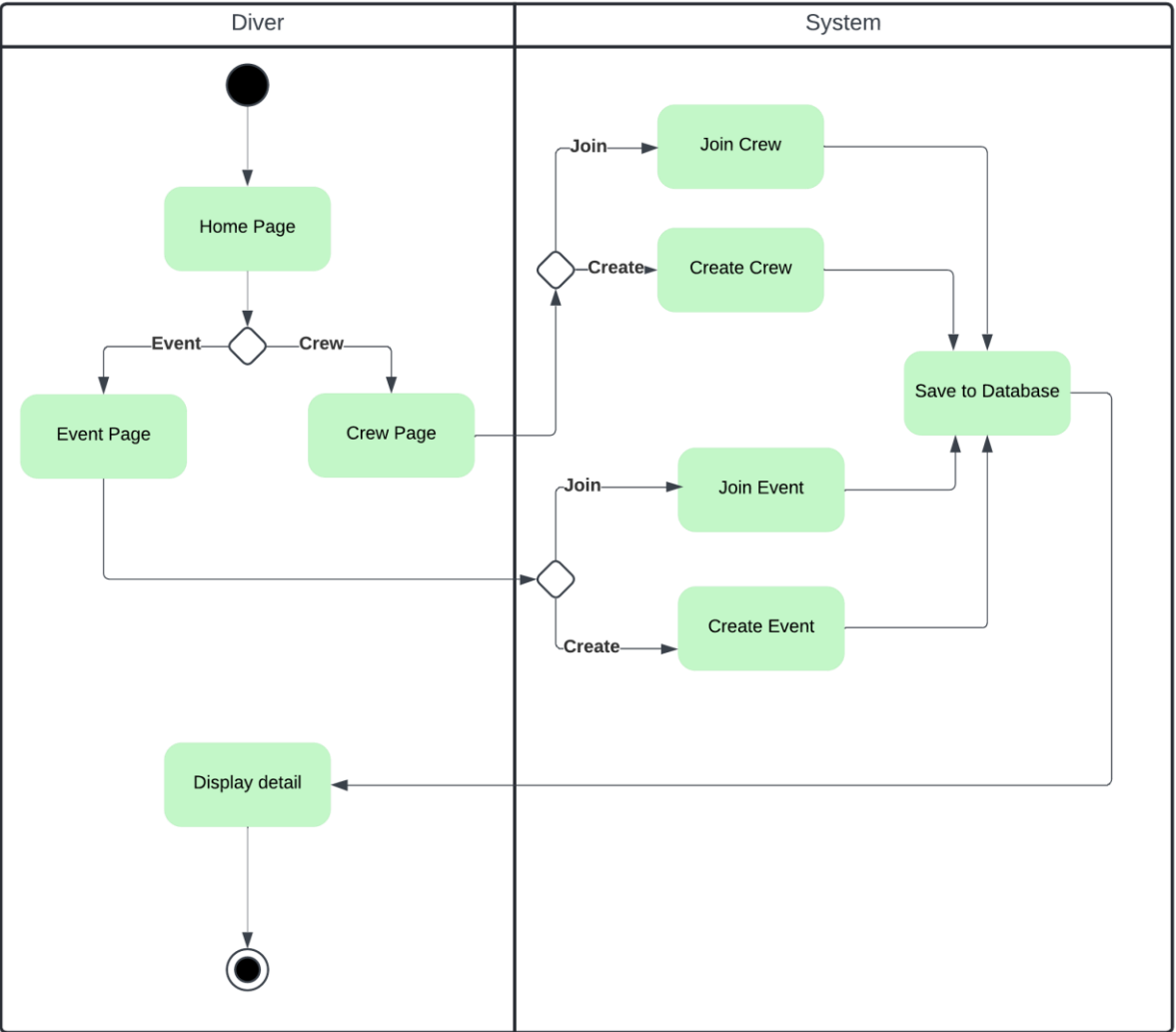
Level 2



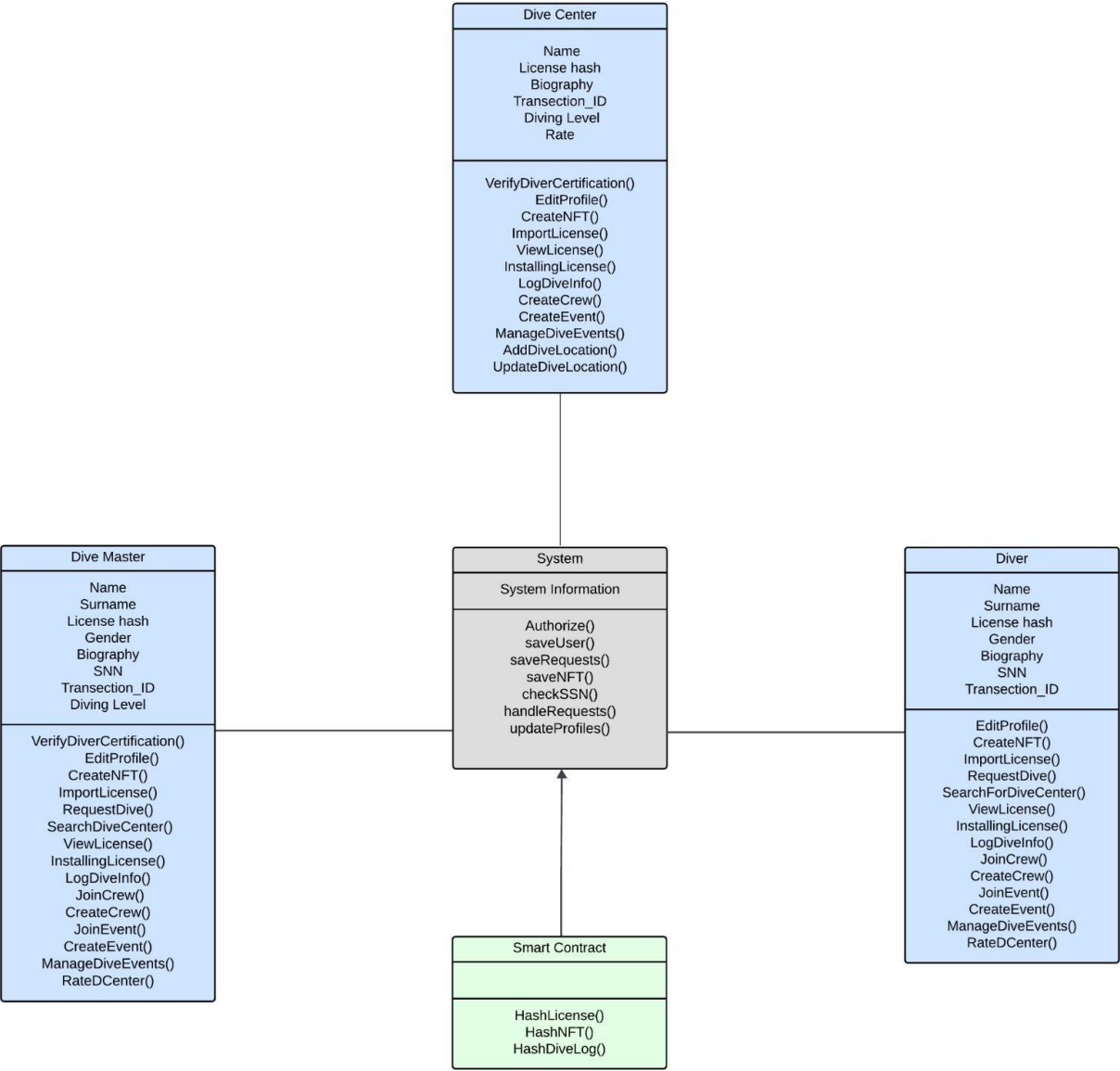
2.1.4 Activity Diagram





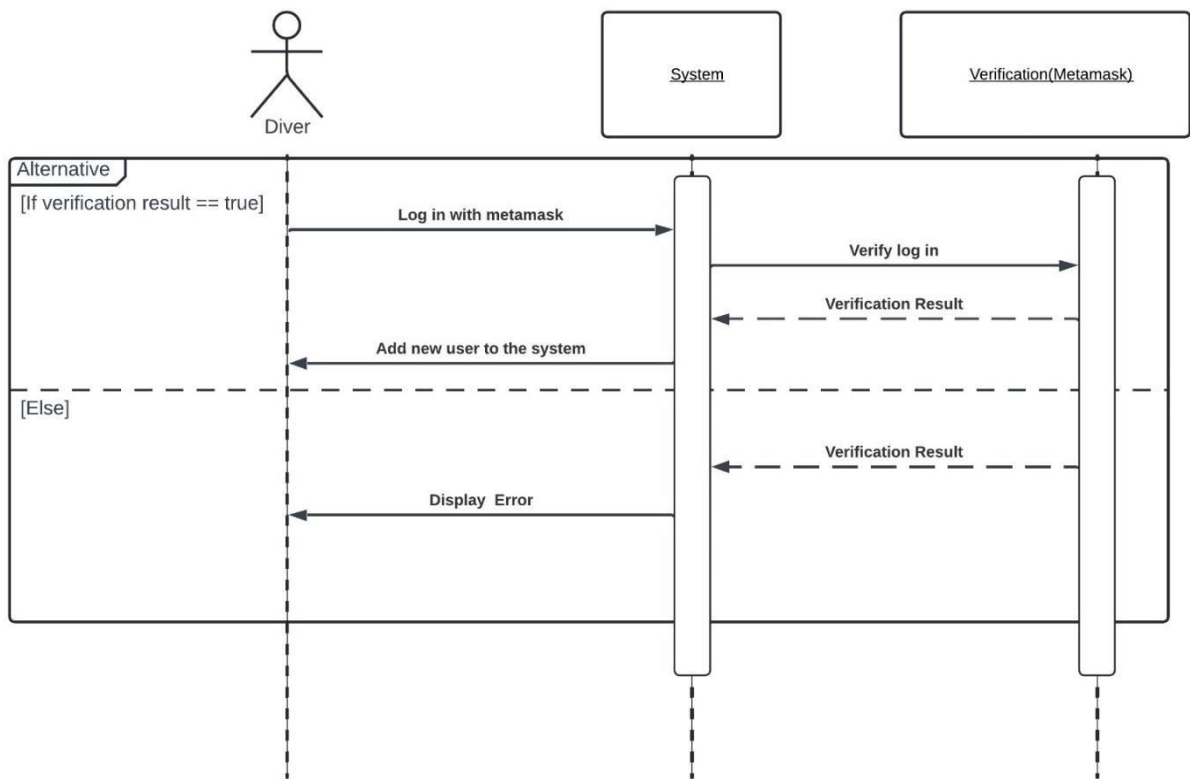


2.1.5 Class Diagram

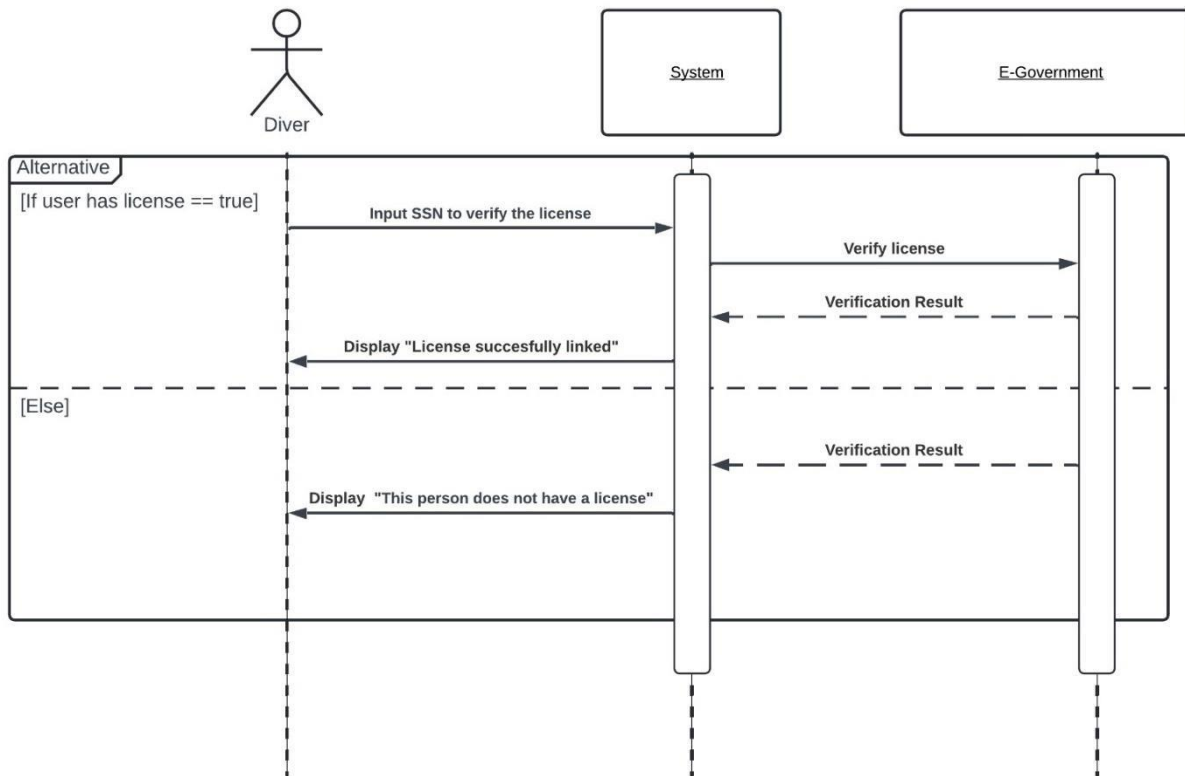


2.1.6 Sequence Diagram

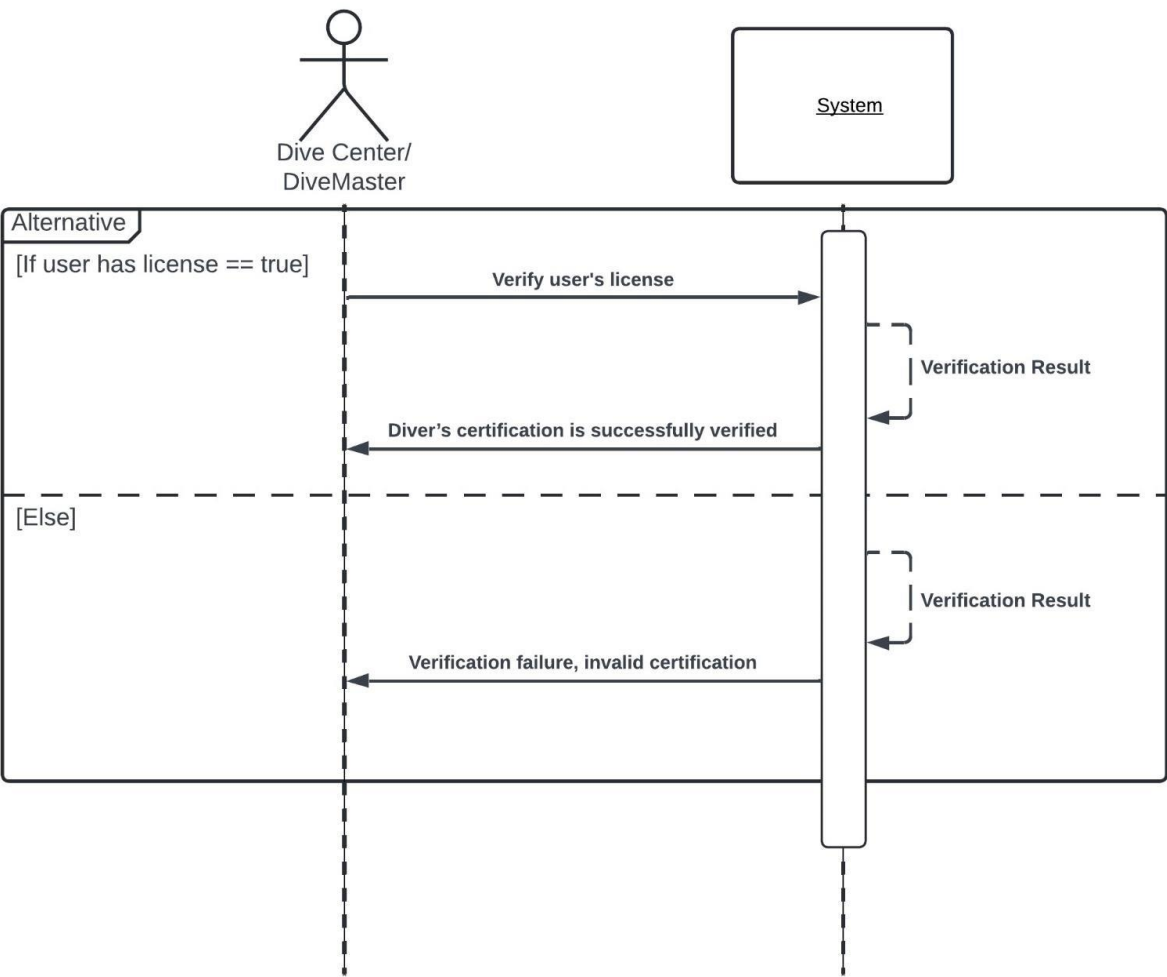
Sequence Diagram of Use Case 1 - Register/Login with Metamask



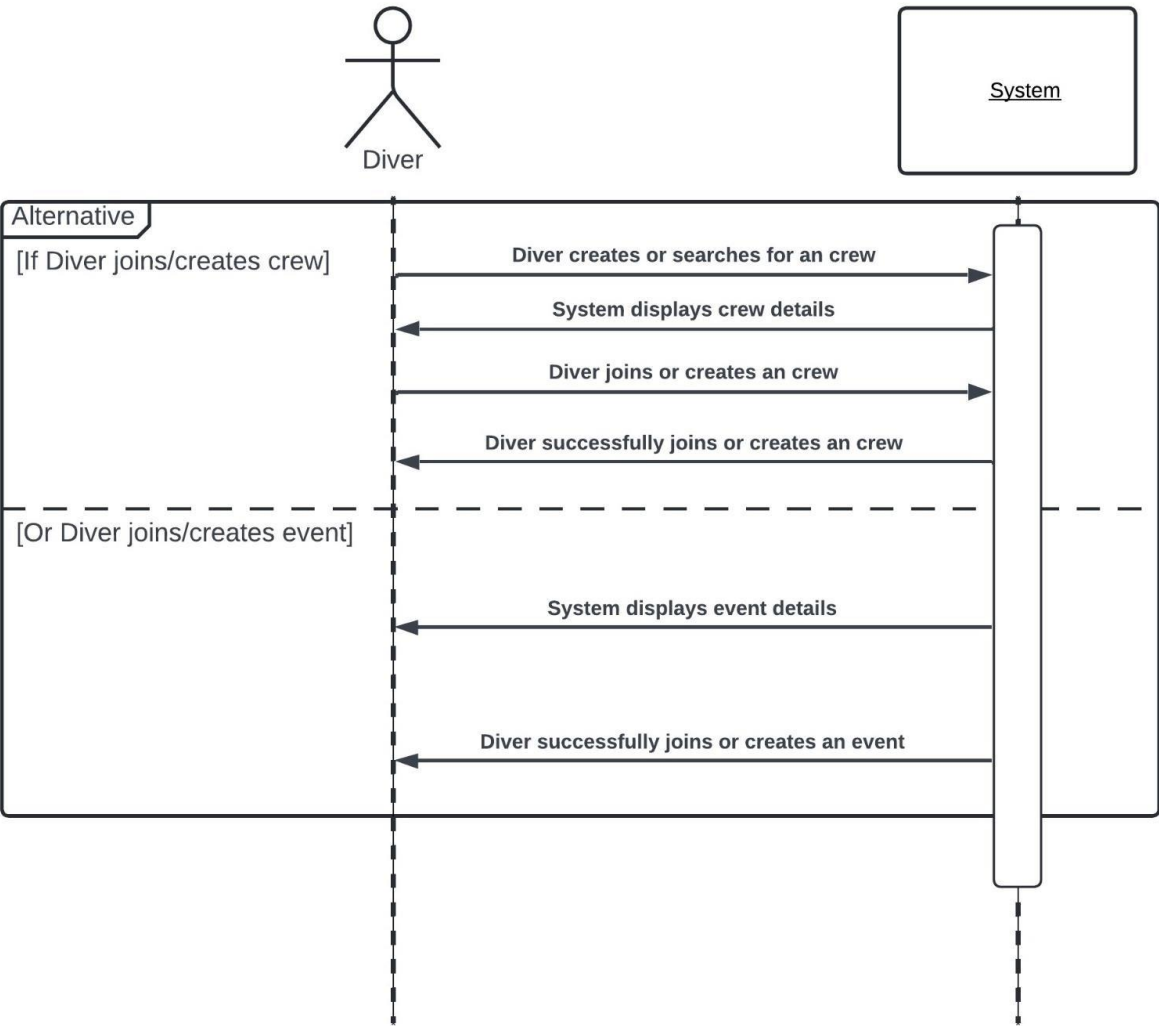
Sequence Diagram of Use Case 2 - Installing the License



Sequence Diagram of Use Case 10 -Verify Diver Certification

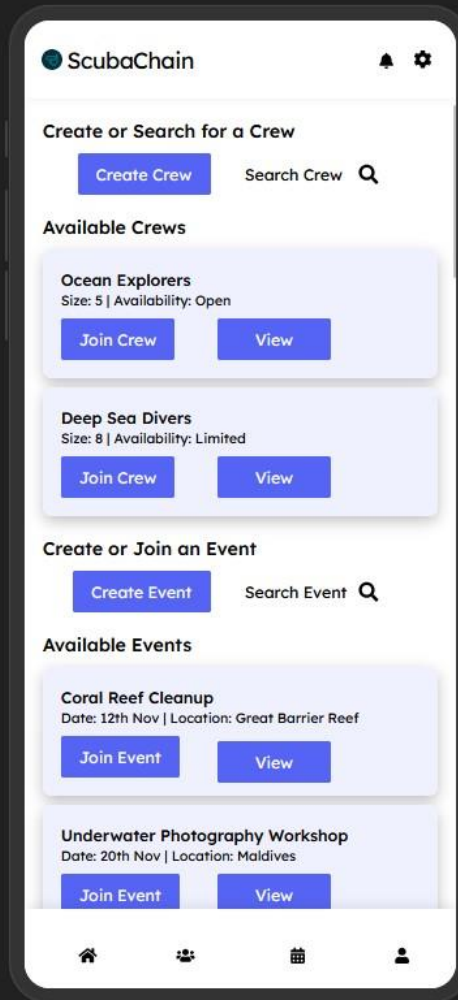


Sequence Diagram of Use Case 9 -Creating/Joining a Crew & Event

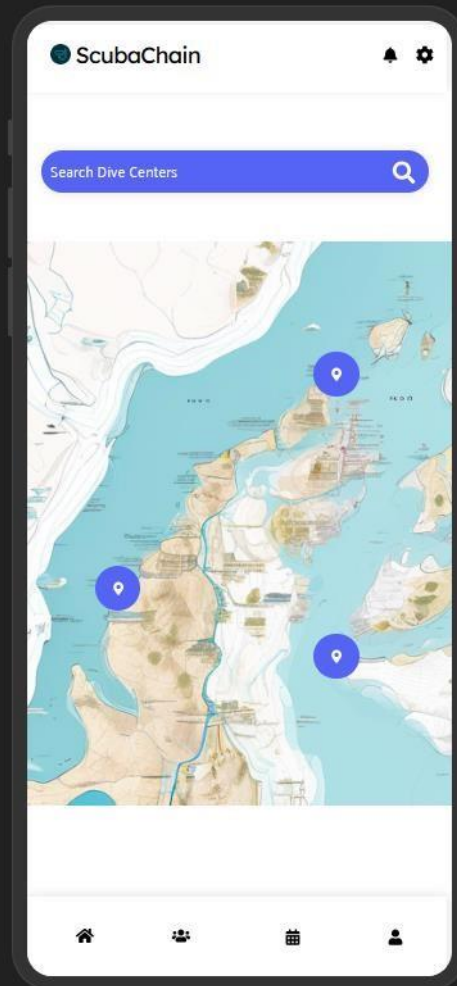


3. USER INTERFACE (UI) DESIGN

Process Flow




Dive Center Map



Dive Center Rating Screen

ScubaChain




Coral Reef Dive Center
Bali, Indonesia

Rate your experience:

Leave a comment...

Submit



Ocean's Edge Diving
Cairns, Australia

Rate your experience:

Leave a comment...


Submit

Diver Licenses Page

ScubaChain

Diver Licenses


Open Water Diver



Issuing Agency: PADI
Date of Issue: 2021-06-15
Expiration Date: 2024-06-15

Download License


Advanced Open Water



Issuing Agency: NAUI
Date of Issue: 2020-08-22
Expiration Date: 2023-08-22

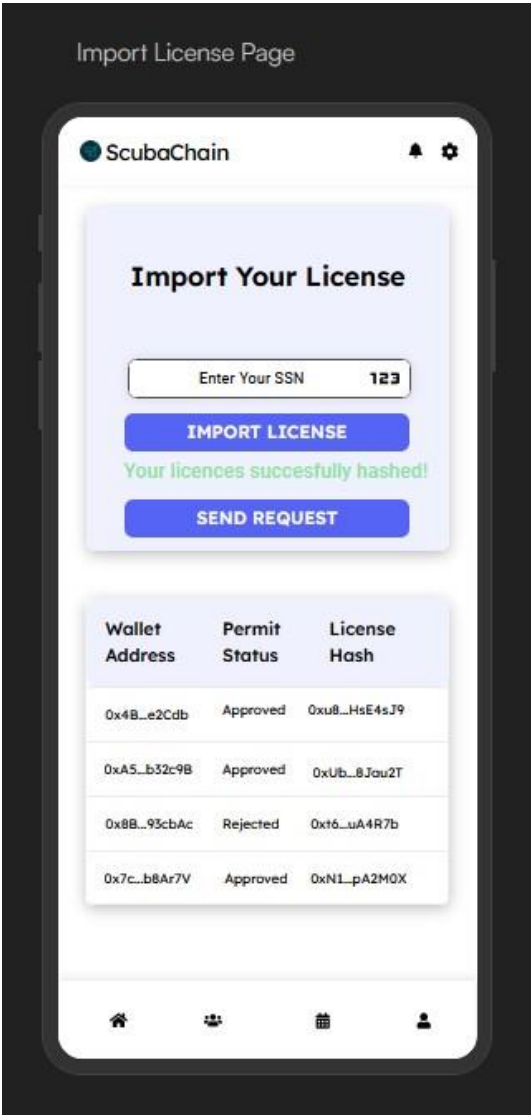
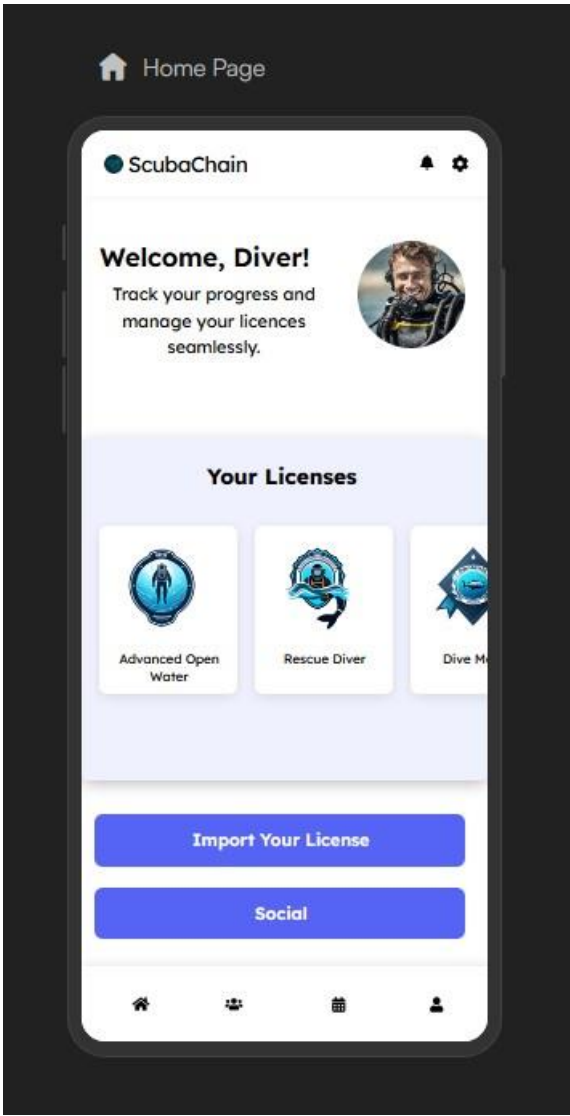
Download License

Rescue Diver



Issuing Agency: SSI
Date of Issue: 2019-11-30
Expiration Date: 2022-11-30

Download Licenses




License Verification Page

ScubaChain





Verify License

Wallet Address	License Hash	Situation
0x4B...e2Cdb	0xA5...b32c9s	 
0xA5...e52f9B	0x2B...32cbAv	 
0x8B...93cbAc	0x7C...65cbAc	 
0x7c...b8Ar7V	0x1B...82xfnp	 




Log Dive Information


ScubaChain




Dive Location

Enter location 

Dive Center

Select Dive Center 

Duration (minutes)



Max Depth (meters)

123


Depth (meters)

123

Visibility

123

Date

mm/dd/yy 

Bottom Time

Enter no

Weight

123

Bar Start

123

Bar End


123

Tempeture


Dive No

Enter no





Time in

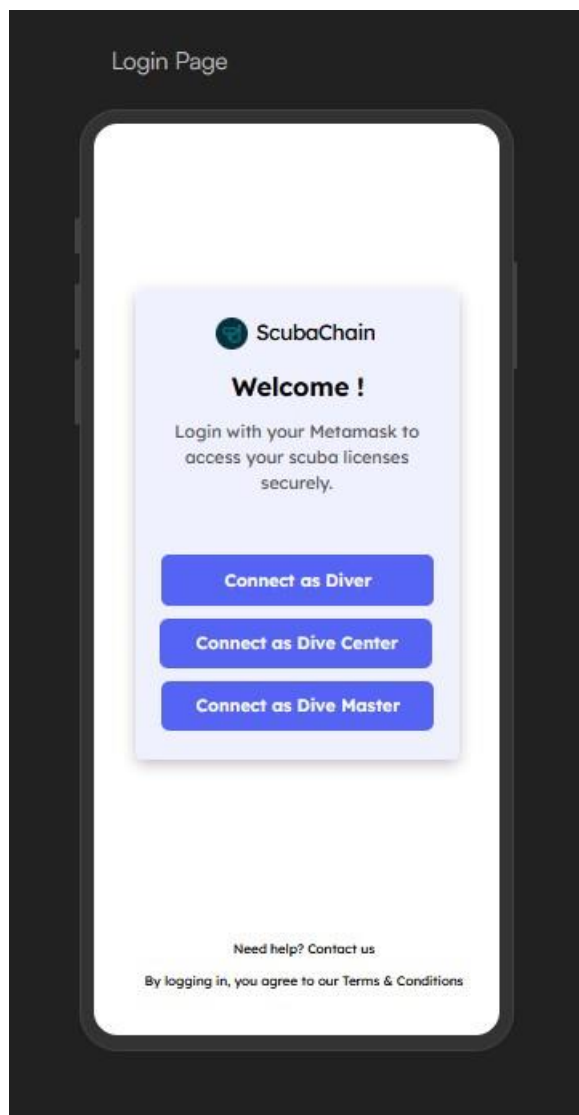


Time Out



Save Dive





4. REFERENCES

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- [2] “Solidity” Solidity, <https://docs.soliditylang.org/> (accessed Dec. 24, 2024).
- [3] “Flutter documentation” Docs, <https://docs.flutter.dev/> (accessed Dec. 24, 2024).
- [4] “Node.js V23.5.0 documentation,” Index | Node.js v23.5.0 Documentation, <https://nodejs.org/docs/latest/api/> (accessed Dec. 24, 2024).

[5] A. S. Gillis and B. Botelho, “What is mongodb?

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatamanagement/definition/MongoDB> (accessed Feb. 26, 2025).

[6] A. Shikalgar, (PDF) a review on “ipfs based decentralized social media platform,” https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371158121_A_Review_on_IPFS_Based_Decentralized_Social_Media_Platform (accessed Dec. 25, 2024).

[7] “Integrate your dapp with the metamask wallet,” MetaMask developer documentation, <https://docs.metamask.io/wallet/> (accessed Dec. 25, 2024).

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