

PROBLEM STATEMENT

This project implements transportation of Gasoline between a Producer and a Distributor where an order is initiated by a Distributor and accepted by the producer if sufficient stock is available. During transportation, quality and quantity check is maintained with the help of sensors. If specifications are not met and the quality deteriorates, then payment amount decreases accordingly.

MODEL DESIGN AND WORKING

7.1 Model Layout

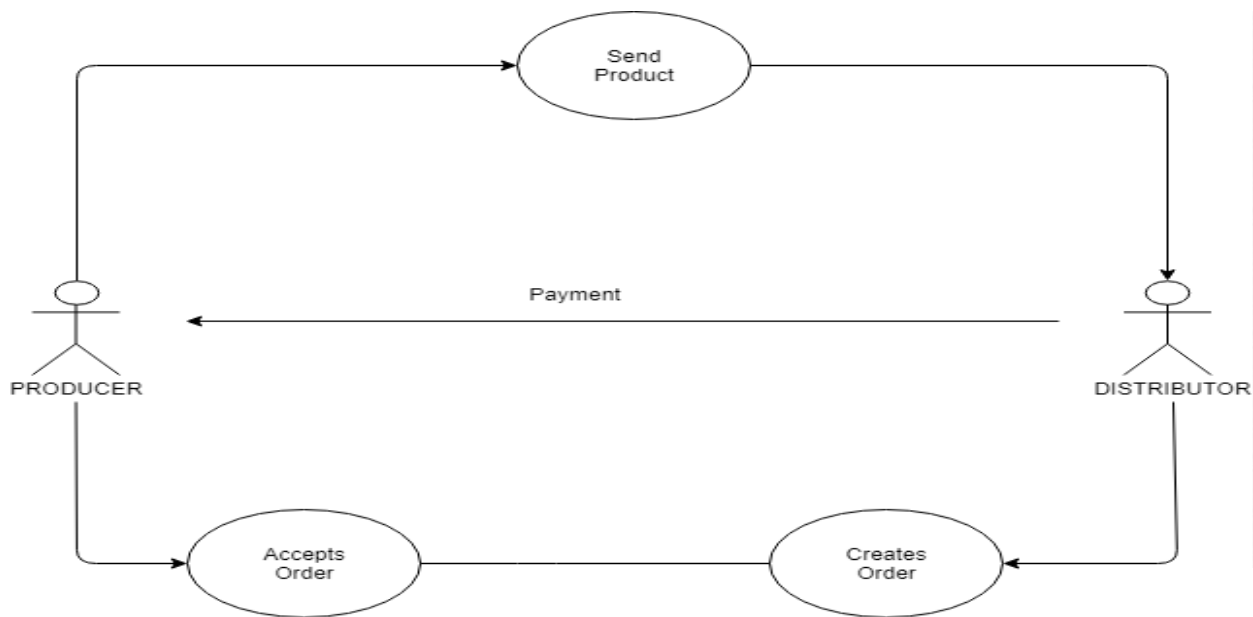


Figure 4: Model Layout

Entities encompass a Producer and a Distributor. Flow control for the model is as follows:

The Distributor initiates the order which consists of all the product details which is sent to the Producer. The Producer then checks his stock to see if he has sufficient quantity of the Gasoline. If yes, the order is accepted and sent to the Distributor with payment details. During transport, quality check is maintained. This process takes as input data from temperature, light and humidity sensor based on which product price decreases/increases according to the specified quality. Order is then accepted by the distributor and payment is sent to the producer's account.

CONTRACTS USED IN PROJECT

Transport.sol

This contract takes care from placing an order by the Distributor to accepting that order by Producer and trasvering all the details to the driver contract.

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the `Transport.sol` contract code is visible, showing functions like `createOrderByDistributor` and `makePayment`. The right sidebar shows the `Transport at 0x0dc...97caf (memory)` window, which contains a list of functions and their parameters. The `addDistributor` function is highlighted, showing its parameters: `_distaddr` (address) and `_name` (string). Below the function list, there is a `transact` button.

Payment.sol

This contract takes care of all the payments being done between the Distributor and the Producer, by taking the addresses and amount as it's input.

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the `Payment.sol` contract code is visible, showing functions like `makePayment` and `makePayment`. The right sidebar shows the `Payment at 0x5e7...26e9f (memory)` window, which contains a list of functions and their parameters. The `makePayment` function is highlighted, showing its parameters: `_from` (address), `_to` (address), and `_amount` (uint256). Below the function list, there is a `transact` button.

Driver.sol

This contract generates a unique tracking number for every order being placed by the Distributor and that unique tracking number is used for accepting the order by the Producer and maintain a record for the transportation.

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface. The main editor shows the `Driver.sol` contract code, which is a Solidity contract inheriting from `Transport`. The code includes a `drive` function that takes parameters for producer address, distributor address, quantity, product ID, and hours. It generates a unique tracking number, sends an order to the distributor, and calculates the amount. The contract also includes comments for the addresses of the distributor and producer.

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.5.8;
2 import "./Transport.sol";
3
4 contract Driver is Transport {
5
6     function drive(address _produceraddr, address _distaddr, uint _quantity, uint _prodID, uint no,uint hrs) public {
7
8         //this should return tracking no.
9         uint _trackingNo = createOrderByDistributor(_produceraddr,_distaddr,_quantity, _prodID);
10
11         sendOrderByDistributor(_produceraddr,_distaddr,_trackingNo,_quantity);
12
13         //this return calculated amount
14         uint _amount = acceptOrderByProducer(_produceraddr,_trackingNo);
15         emit Message("Order is being sent");
16         randomtemperature(no, hrs);
17         randomaccelerometer(no,hrs);
18         randomluminosity(no,hrs);
19         acceptOrderByDistributor(_trackingNo,_distaddr,_produceraddr,_amount);
20     }
21 }
22
23
24
25 //0xC35b7d915458EF540aDe6068dfe2F44E8fa733c -dist
26 //0x583031D1113aD414f025768D6afa8fb302140225 -prod
27
```

The right sidebar shows the transaction list for the `Driver` contract at address `0x089...659fb` (memory). The list includes transactions such as `acceptOrderByDistributor`, `acceptOrderByProducer`, `addDistributor`, `addProducer`, `addProduct`, `checkprice`, `createOrderByDistributor`, `drive`, `makePayment`, `randomaccelerometer`, `randomluminosity`, `randomtemperature`, and `sendOrderByDistributor`. Each transaction has input fields for the required parameters.

CONCLUSION

In this project we addressed the potential of Blockchain. We delved into the benefits of Blockchain compared to the traditional centralized system that is currently being used.

Overall, we confer that the use of Blockchain in transportation of Gasoline is a potential use case. We have designed a basic working model of a Blockchain-based Application for transportation of Gasoline.

