QuTao ——智能区块链交易平台



1项目介绍

1.1 项目背景

日常生活中,人们常有进行交易的需求,由此催生了跳蚤市场;在互联网上,虚拟商品的交易也逐渐兴盛。然而,基于安全性等方面的考虑,互联网上的交易往往需要通过管理平台,出现"中间商赚差价"的现象。本项目针对这一痛点,利用区块链去中心化、安全性高的特点,实现了一个智能区块链交易平台,以帮助用户进行高效交易。我们将项目命名为"区淘 QuTao",其中"Qu"代指区块链,"Tao"代指淘宝,顾名思义,展示了应用的底层架构和目标功能。

1.2 项目解决的问题

1. 提供线上交易平台,解决了用户交易虚拟商品的需求。例如,买卖游戏软件、影视资源等等。

- 2. 通过区块链去中心化的特性, 使交易不再依赖中间商, 解决了"差价"问题。
- 3. 通过区块链安全性高的特点,解决了用户对交易信任的需求。

1.3 已有功能

- 注册用户
- 用户登录
- 修改用户信息
- 添加商品
- 修改商品信息
- 购买商品
- 搜索商品
- 查看个人商品

功能呈现请见第四部分 4 最终成果展示

2 技术开发方案

2.1 链码层 —— fabric / go-sdk

2.1.1 需求

- 1. go-sdk 作为链码层与后端交互的桥梁。
- 2. 实现链码层简单接口,并用 go-sdk 包装接口转发给后端。

2.1.2 实现

2.1.2.1 fabric

(1) 基本结构定义

```
Go
// SmartContract provides functions for managing a car
type SmartContract struct {
    contractapi.Contract
}
```

```
// User describes basic details of a user
type User struct {
             uint
                    `json:"id"`
   Ιd
             string `json:"name"`
   Name
   Password string `json:"password"`
             uint `json:"balance"`
   Balance
   Goodslist string `json:"goodslist"`
}
// Product describes basic details of a product
type Product struct {
                     `json:"id"`
   Ιd
               uint
   Url
               string `json:"url"`
               uint `json:"price"`
   Price
   Name
               string `json:"name"`
   Description string `json:"description"`
   Owner string `json:"owner"`
   Allowance uint `json:"allowance"`
}
// QueryResult structure used for handling result of query
type QueryUserResult struct {
          string `json:"key"`
   Key
    Record *User `json:"record"`
type QueryProductResult struct {
   Key string `json:"key"`
   Record *Product `json:"record"`
}
```

(2) 函数定义

```
func (s *SmartContract) CreateUser(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, id uint, name string,
password string, balance uint) error {}

func (s *SmartContract) QueryUser(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, name string) (*User,
error) {}

func (s *SmartContract) QueryAllUsers(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface) ([]QueryUserResult,
```

```
error) {}
func (s *SmartContract) UpdateUser(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, name string, password
string, balance uint, sel string) error {}
func (s *SmartContract) UpdateProduct(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, id uint, url string,
price uint, allowance uint, name string, description string, sel
string) error {}
func (s *SmartContract) CreateProduct(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, id uint, url string,
price uint, owner string, allowance uint, name string, description
string) error {}
func (s *SmartContract) QueryProduct(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, id uint) (*Product,
error) {}
func (s *SmartContract) QueryAllProducts(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface) ([]QueryProductResult,
error) {}
func (s *SmartContract) BuyProduct(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, buyer string, product_id
uint, times uint) error {}
func (s *SmartContract) ClearState(ctx
contractapi.TransactionContextInterface) error {}
```

(3) 链码启动

```
Go
func main() {
    chaincode, err := contractapi.NewChaincode(new(SmartContract))
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Printf("Error create fabcar chaincode: %s",
    err.Error())
        return
```

```
if err := chaincode.Start(); err != nil {
    fmt.Printf("Error starting fabcar chaincode: %s",
err.Error())
  }
}
```

2.1.2.2 go-sdk

(1) 结构定义

```
Go
// Number of total users
var UserNum uint
// Number of total products
var ProductNum uint
// User describes basic details of a user
type User struct {
             uint `json:"id"`
   Ιd
             string `json:"name"`
   Name
   Password string `json:"password"`
   Balance uint `json:"balance"`
   Goodslist string `json:"goodslist"`
}
// Product describes basic details of a product
type Product struct {
               uint `json:"id"`
   Ιd
   Url
               string `json:"url"`
              uint `json:"price"`
   Price
               string `json:"name"`
   Name
   Description string `json:"description"`
             string `json:"owner"`
   Owner
   Allowance uint `json:"allowance"`
}
type UpdateUserRequest struct {
            string `json:"name"`
   Password string `json:"password"`
```

```
Balance uint `json:"balance"`
   Select
            string `json:"select"`
}
type UpdateProductRequest struct {
   Ιd
               uint `json:"id"`
   Url
               string `json:"url"`
              uint `json:"price"`
   Price
   Allowance uint `json:"allowance"`
             string `json:"name"`
   Description string `json:"description"`
   Select string `json:"select"`
}
//buy product struct
type BuyProductRequest struct {
              string `json:"buyer"`
   Product_id uint `json:"product_id"`
   Times
             uint `json:"times"`
}
var (
                 *fabsdk.FabricSDK
   SDK
   channelClient *channel.Client
   channelName = "mychannel"
   chaincodeName = "QuTao"
   orgName
               = "0rg1"
   orgAdmin
               = "Admin"
   org1Peer0
               = "peer0.org1.example.com"
   org2Peer0 = "peer0.org2.example.com"
)
```

(2) 接口实现

其中两个接口使用 GET 请求,其余接口使用 POST 请求

链码层 API 及部署方案: 区块链层 API LIST 及部署方法

```
func RunGin() {
    InitState()
    r := gin.Default()

r.GET("/QueryAllUsers", func(c *gin.Context) {
```

```
var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("QueryAllUsers", [][]byte{})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code": "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": string(result.Payload),
            })
       }
    })
    r.POST("/CreateUser", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var user User
        c.BindJSON(&user)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("CreateUser",
[][]byte{[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(UserNum))), []byte(user.Name),
[]byte(user.Password), []byte(strconv.Itoa(int(user.Balance)))})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                          "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            UserNum++
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": "{\"id\":" + strconv.Itoa(int(UserNum-
1)) + "}",
            })
```

```
}
    })
    r.POST("/QueryUser", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var user User
        c.BindJSON(&user)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("QueryUser",
[][]byte{[]byte(user.Name)})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                           "400",
                "code":
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": string(result.Payload),
            })
        }
    })
    r.POST("/UpdateUser", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var user UpdateUserRequest
        c.BindJSON(&user)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("UpdateUser",
[][]byte{[]byte(user.Name), []byte(user.Password),
[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(user.Balance))), []byte(user.Select)})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
```

```
c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": string(result.Payload),
            })
        }
    })
    r.POST("/UpdateProduct", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var product UpdateProductRequest
        c.BindJSON(&product)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("UpdateProduct",
[][]byte{[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(product.Id))),
[]byte(product.Url), []byte(strconv.Itoa(int(product.Price))),
[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(product.Allowance))),
[]byte(product.Name), []byte(product.Description),
[]byte(product.Select)})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            ProductNum++
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": string(result.Payload),
            })
        }
    })
    r.GET("/QueryAllProducts", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("QueryAllProducts",
[][]byte{})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
```

```
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code": "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": string(result.Payload),
            })
        }
    })
    r.POST("/CreateProduct", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var product Product
        c.BindJSON(&product)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("CreateProduct",
[][]byte{[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(ProductNum))),
[]byte(product.Url), []byte(strconv.Itoa(int(product.Price))),
[]byte(product.Owner),
[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(product.Allowance))),
[]byte(product.Name), []byte(product.Description)})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            ProductNum++
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code": "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": "{\"id\":" +
strconv.Itoa(int(ProductNum-1)) + "}",
            })
        }
    })
```

```
r.POST("/QueryProduct", func(c *gin.Context) {
        var product Product
        c.BindJSON(&product)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("QueryProduct",
[][]byte{[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(product.Id)))})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code":
                           "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
                "code":
                          "200",
                "message": "Success",
                "result": string(result.Payload),
            })
        }
    })
    r.POST("/BuyProduct", func(c *gin.Context) {
        req := BuyProductRequest{}
        c.BindJSON(&req)
        var result channel.Response
        result, err := ChannelExecute("BuyProduct",
[][]byte{[]byte(req.Buyer),
[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(req.Product_id))),
[]byte(strconv.Itoa(int(req.Times)))})
        fmt.Println(result)
        if err != nil {
            //fmt.Printf("Failed to evaluate transaction: %s\n",
err)
            c.JSON(http.StatusBadRequest, gin.H{
                "code": "400",
                "message": "Failure",
                "result": string(err.Error()),
            })
        } else {
            c.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{
```

2.2 后端层 —— java

2.2.1 需求

- 1. 将基础业务转发至链码层
- 2. 处理复杂业务(如登录、搜索),将其拆解为基础业务发送至区块链层
- 3. 后台信息监控与指令处理
- 4. 对接前端

2.2.2 技术栈

- 1. 使用 CloseableHttpResponse 连接链码层
- 2. 使用 Springboot 连接前端
- 3. 使用 slf4j 输出日志信息
- 4. 使用 md5 加密用户登录信息

2.2.3 实现

1. 对链码的实体(User 和 Product)进行封装

User 结构如下:

```
Java
public class User {
    private final int id;
    private String name;
    private String password;
    private int balance;
    //goods 的未序列化的版本,用于懒加载
```

```
private String goodslist;
private List<Integer> goods;
//details omitted
}
```

Product 结构如下:

```
public class Product {
    private final int id;
    private String url;
    private int price;
    private String owner;
    private String name;
    private String description;
    private int allowance;
    //details omitted
}
```

2. 与链码对接的接口

```
Java
public Result<Integer> createUser(String name, String password,
double initialBalance);
public Result<User> getUser(String name);
public Result<List<User>> getUsers();
public Result<?> updateUser(User user, String select);
public Result<Integer> createProduct(String url, int price, String
owner, int allowance, String name, String description);
public Result<Product> getProduct(int id);
public Result<List<Product>> getProducts();
public Result<?> buyProduct(String buyer, int productId, int
times);
public Result<?> updateProduct(Request.ModifyProduct request ,
Product product);
public record QueryResult(int code, String message, String
result){
    private static final Gson gson = new Gson();
    public static QueryResult fromJson(String json){
        return gson.fromJson(json,QueryResult.class);
    public <T> T getResult(Class<T> clazz){
        String json = result.replaceAll("\\\","");
        return gson.fromJson(json,clazz);
```

```
}
public boolean isSuccess(){
    return "Success".equalsIgnoreCase(message);
}

public record QueryAllUsersResult(String key, User record){}

public record QueryAllProductsResult(String key, Product record){}

public record CreateResult(int id){}
```

3. 与前端对接的接口

RequestBody 定义如下:

```
Java
public class Request {
    public record Register(String username, String password){}
    public record Login(String username, String password){}
    public record ChangePassword(String username, String
oldPassword, String newPassword){}
    public record Recharge(String username, int amount){}
    public record Buy(String username, int productId, int times){}
    public record CreateProduct(String username, String url, int
price, int allowance, String name, String description){}
    public record ModifyProduct(String username, int productId,
@Nullable String url, @Nullable Integer price,
                                @Nullable Integer allowance,
@Nullable String name, @Nullable String description){}
    public record ListProduct(String message){}
    public record ListMyProduct(String username){}
}
```

返回值定义如下:

```
public record Result<R>(boolean success, R payload, String
message) {
   public static <R> Result<R> of(boolean success, R payload,
   String message){
      return new Result<>(success, payload, message);
   }
   public static <R> Result<R> of(boolean success, R payload){
      return of(success, payload, null);
   }
   public static <R> Result<R> of(boolean success, String
message){
```

```
return of(success, null, message);
}
public static <R> Result<R> of(boolean success){
    return of(success,null, null);
}
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Result{" +
        "success=" + success +
        ", payload=" + payload +
        ", message='" + message + '\'' +
        '};
}
```

4. 提供的后台命令(尖括号要去掉)

```
Java
create-user -username=<用户名> -password=<密码>
query-user -username=<用户名>
query-all-users
create-product -url=<url> -price=<价格> -owner=<用户名> -
allowance=<限量> -name=<商品名> -description=<商品描述>
query-product -id=<商品id>
query-all-products
buy(或者 buy-product) -buyer=<用户名> -id=<商品id> -times=<购买数量>
quit
```

2.3 前端层 —— react

2.3.1 需求

- 1. 展示用户信息,处理用户修改密码、货币兑换
- 2. 展示商品数据,处理商品购买、添加个人商品
- 3. 处理登录、注册信息
- 4. 对接后端

2.3.2 技术栈

1. Ant Design Pro

该项目主要使用 ProTable 进行表格的展示

通过不同的参数, ProTable 分别用做表单填写, 表格展示, 表格查询等功能

2. React

React 是一个用于构建用户界面的 JavaScript 库, React 主要用于构建 UI。
React 通过组件的方式构建整个页面,通过组件的嵌套,可以构建出复杂的页面。

该项目主要使用 React 处理前端页面的展示逻辑

3. Redux

Redux 是 JavaScript 状态容器,提供可预测化的状态管理。

Redux 可以让应用的状态变化变得可预测,易于调试。

该项目主要使用 Redux 管理前端的状态,提高代码的可靠性和可维护性。

2.3.3 实现

1. API

```
TypeScript
declare namespace API {
 interface registerInfo {
   username: string;
   password: string;
  }
  interface changePasswordInfo {
    username: string;
   oldPassword: string;
   newPassword: string;
  }
  interface loginInfo {
   username: string;
    password: string;
  }
  interface createProductInfo {
    username: string;
    url: string;
    price: number;
    allowance: number;
    name: string;
```

```
description: string;
  }
  interface modifyProductInfo {
    username: string;
    productId: number;
   url: string;
    price: number;
    allowance: number;
   name: string;
   description: string;
  }
  interface rechargeInfo {
    username: string;
    amount: number;
  }
  interface listProductInfo {
    message: string;
  }
  interface listMyProductInfo {
    username: string;
  }
  interface buyProductInfo {
    username: string;
    productId: number;
   times: number;
  }
  interface productInfo {
    id: number;
    url: string;
    price: number;
    owner: string;
    name: string;
    description: string;
    allowance: number;
 }
}
```

```
TypeScript
<ProTable<API.productInfo>
    headerTitle="商品列表"
    actionRef={actionRef}
    rowKey="cardId"
    search={{ labelWidth: 'auto' }}
    toolBarRender={() => [
    1}
    request={async (
      params,
      sorter,
      filter,
    ) => {
      const { payload, success } = await listProduct({
        message:params?.description,
      });
      return {
        data: payload || [],
        success,
      };
    }}
    columns={columns}
  />
```

3. 登录界面

```
TypeScript
<ProConfigProvider hashed={false}>
  <div style={{}}>
    < LoginForm
      logo={<img src={logoimg} />}
      title="QuTao"
      subTitle="垃圾区块链平台"
      actions={
        <></>
      onFinish={async (values) => {
        await handleSubmit(values as API.loginInfo,setName);
      }}
      <ProFormText</pre>
        name="username"
        fieldProps={{
          size: 'large',
```

```
}}
    placeholder={'用户名'}
    rules={[
      {
        required: true,
        message: '请输入用户名!',
      },
    1}
  />
  <ProFormText.Password</pre>
    name="password"
   fieldProps={{
      size: 'large',
    }}
    placeholder={'密码'}
    rules={[
      {
        required: true,
        message: '请输入密码!',
     },
    ]}
  />
</LoginForm>
<div
  style={{
   marginBlockEnd: 24,
  }}
>
  <a
    style={{
     display: 'block',
     textAlign: 'center',
    }}
    onClick={() => {
     window.location.href = '/register'
   }}
    去注册
  </a>
</div>
<div
  style={{
   marginBlockEnd: 24,
  }}
```

4. 对接后端

```
TypeScript
export async function register(body: API.registerInfo) {
  console.log("注册",body)
  return request<any>('/api/register', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
   data: body,
 });
}
export async function login(body: API.loginInfo) {
  console.log("登录",body)
  return request<any>('/api/login', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
 });
}
export async function logout() {
  console.log("登出")
  message.success('退出成功')
```

```
}
export async function changePassword(body: API.changePasswordInfo)
  console.log("修改密码",body)
  return request<any>('/api/changePassword', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
 });
}
export async function createProduct(body: API.createProductInfo) {
  console.log("创建商品",body)
  return request<any>('/api/createProduct', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
 });
}
export async function modifyProduct(body: API.modifyProductInfo) {
  console.log("修改商品",body)
  return request<any>('/api/modifyProduct', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
 });
}
export async function recharge(body: API.rechargeInfo) {
  console.log("充值",body)
  return request<any>('/api/recharge', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
```

```
});
}
export async function listProduct(body: API.listProductInfo) {
  console.log("商品列表",body)
  return request<any>('/api/listProduct', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
 });
}
export async function buyProduct(body: API.buyProductInfo) {
  console.log("购买商品",body)
  return request<any>('/api/buyProduct', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
 });
}
export async function listMyProduct(body: API.listMyProductInfo) {
  console.log("我的商品",body)
  return request<any>('/api/listMyProduct', {
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    },
    data: body,
  });
}
```

3 团队组成与分工

• 卢峰杰:链码层的实现、书写部分报告

许若一:后端的实现、书写部分报告

• 邓铭辉: 前端的实现、书写部分报告

• 陶天骋:制作 PPT 及展示、书写部分报告

4 最终成果展示

4.1 首页

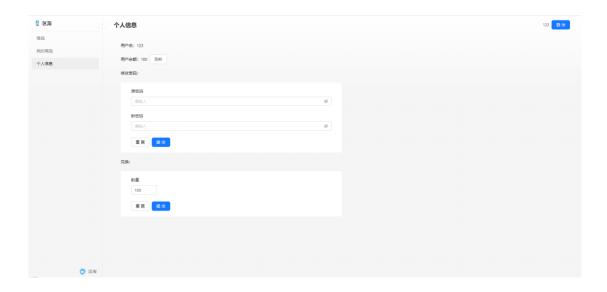


4.2 登录/注册



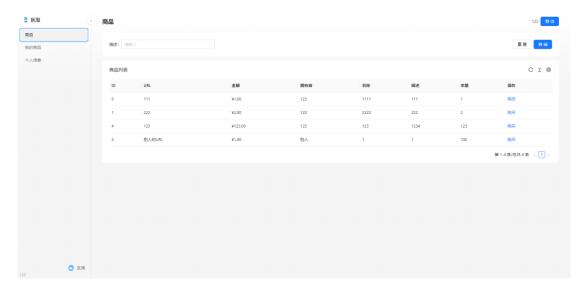
4.3 修改个人信息

可以修改自己的个人信息



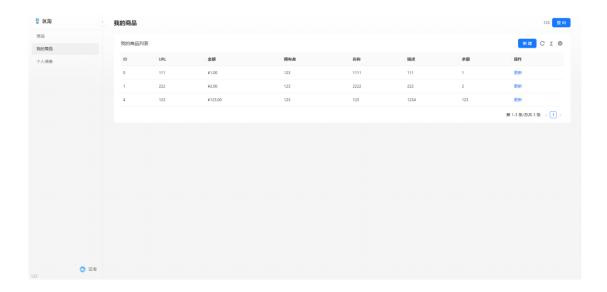
4.4 所有商品列表

查看所有平台上的商品



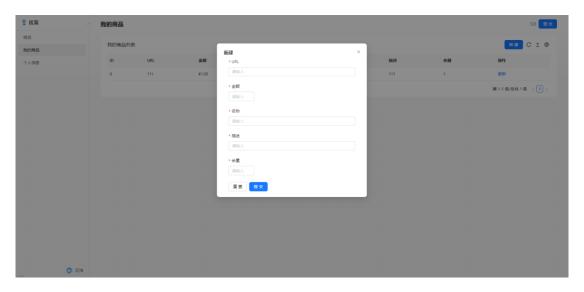
4.5 我的商品

查看自己所有已添加的商品

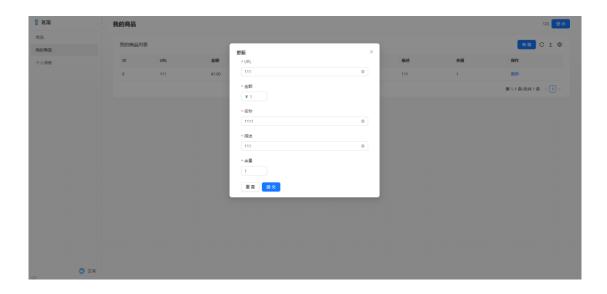


4.6 添加商品

提供商品的相关信息, 然后即可添加成功



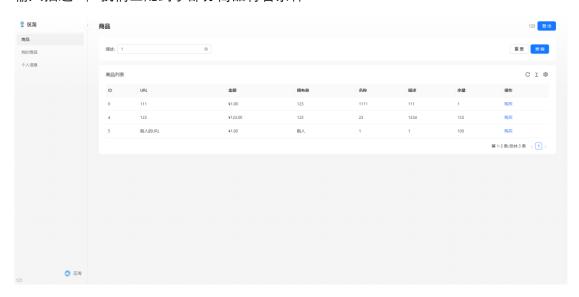
4.7 修改商品信息



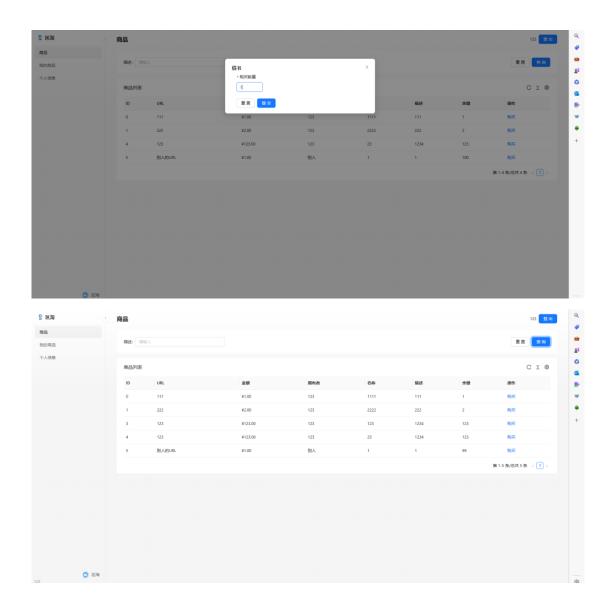
4.8 搜索商品

可以根据描述进行搜索

输入描述 1, 我们匹配到了部分商品符合条件



4.9 购买商品



5 后期改进思路

- 1. 更高的安全性:商品信息从原来的一层变成两层,一些属性可以在购买后才能查看
- 2. 更丰富的功能: 消费记录查询功能的实现、退款功能的实现
- 3. 更优的并发: 优化并发性能, 支持更高的并发数
- 4. 更好的部署策略: 我们用免费的内网穿透套餐尝试了部署, 可以考虑之后部署在自己的服务器上

6 仓库地址

https://github.com/Crer-lu/QuTao 欢迎大家给我们一个 Star,谢谢!