CSE 526 – Blockchain App Development Term Project

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This is a term project document for Blockchain App Development course. It contains all the details regarding the project being developed in different phases following software development life cycles. The final Dapp is deployed on the Infura cloud for the use and interaction by the decentralized users.

Project Phases:

<u>Phase 1:</u> This phase includes the research and identification of a decentralized application to be worked upon. The output of this phase is to identify a major area and a problem statement which could be solved using blockchain technology.

<u>Phase 2:</u> The purpose of this phase is to analyze the problem and develop design diagrams like use case, contract diagram, finite state machine (FSM) diagram for this project. The output of this phase is to come up with a coherent design document with all the diagrams and explanation.

<u>Phase 3:</u> This phase includes Design, development, deploy and testing of the smart contract part of the Dapp. The output of this phase is to develop XYZ-contract codebase, where XYZ is your Dapp name.

<u>Phase 4:</u> This phase includes implementation of security and events in the developed smart contract. The output of this phase is to include and provide security in the smart contract.

<u>Phase 5:</u> This phase includes the design of web app for the developed decentralized application and host it on ganache to run it.

<u>Phase 6:</u> This phase includes the deployment of designed Dapp on the Infura cloud-like service for distribution and use of application by decentralized users.

<u>Phase 7:</u> This phase includes the final project documentation consists of all phases and required diagrams putting it all together.

Phase 1 Project Description

Major Area: Financial Market Domain

> **Title:** Managing personal finance using Blockchain

Dapp name: LoanPurse-Dapp

Clients: Lenders, Borrowers(Requestors)

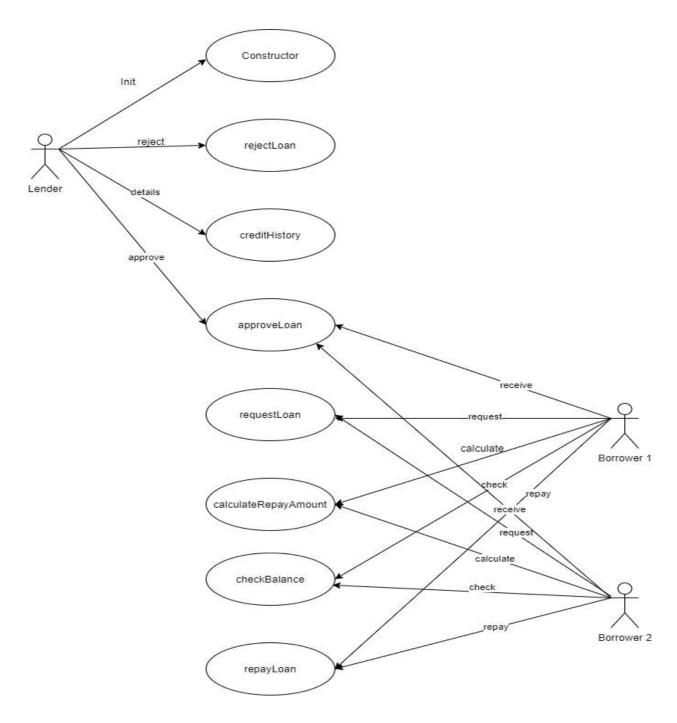
Abstract/Problem Statement:

- Financial markets are quite cumbersome for many of us and especially for the people who are in dire need of their finance but have a hard time arranging it. Banks and other middle entities make the process tedious, time-consuming and lending money from these entities make it costly by factors like the rate of interest. In the real world, I have often seen how difficult it is to manage personal finance in case of certain unprecedented situations. Arranging money from people who do not have any immediate relations makes the situation worse.
- For instance, this pandemic has been hard on everyone. Managing personal finances for everyone has been a task. Students like us find it difficult to manage money after losing jobs and other sources of income.
- This problem has a global scope where participants are decentralized and not necessarily known to each other. To address situations like these, I am planning to build a peer-to-peer decentralized application, where anybody can lend money to anyone over any place in the world enabling an opportunity for one user to get the return on his/her money and the other user to borrow money at a very reasonable rate without much hassle of involving the third party like banks, brokers, etc. This would enable and build trust between the lender and borrower which is an important aspect of blockchain. They do not need to give any fees or amount to a third party, and it would help them save their finance.
- The transactions in this Dapp are recorded, verified, and validated. Hence all the transactions are secure. This Dapp will solve several similar issues and would be a boon to many in this pandemic and otherwise.

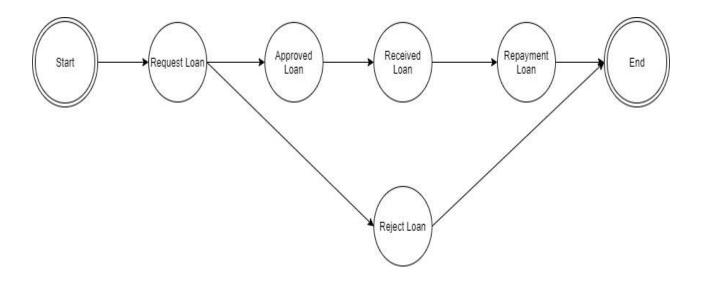
Phase 2 Design Diagrams

This phase includes the design diagrams of the selected project (LoanPurse- Dapp).

1) Use case diagram:



2) Finite State Machine (FSM) diagram:



States in the FSM above:

- 1) **Start/Init:** Initialization phase.
- 2) Request Loan: In this state, a borrower request for a loan from a lender.
- 3) <u>Approved Loan:</u> In this state, a lender approves the loan request from borrower and transfer the loan amount.
- 4) Received Loan: In this state, a borrower receives the loan amount from a lender.
- 5) Repayment Loan: In this state, a borrower repays the final loan amount to lender based on interest calculation and loan duration.
- 6) **Reject Loan:** In this state, a lender can reject the loan request from borrower.
- 7) **End/Done:** End phase of the state.

3) Contract diagram:

```
LoanPurse
address lender
uint public calRepayAmount
uint noOfLoan
uint amt
struct Loan {
      uint id;
      address borrower;
      uint loanAmount;
      string loanStatus;
mapping(address => Loan) loans
mapping(address => uint) amount
modifier onlyLender
modifier notLender
constructor()
requestLoan()
rejectLoan()
approveLoan()
creditHistory()
checkBalance()
calculateRepay()
repayLoan()
```

Modifiers:

- 1) **onlyLender:** modifier to validate functions/activities that can only be done by a lender like approve loan, reject loan etc.
- 2) **notLender:** modifier to validate functions/activities that can only be done by a borrower like request for loan, receive the loan etc. and cannot be done by lender

Functions:

1) constructor() : A default constructor is used to deploy the smart contract.

2) requestLoan(): Function where borrowers can request for a loan

3) **approveLoan()**: Function where lender can approve loan and transfer the loan amount to borrower

4) rejectLoan() : Function where lender can reject loan request

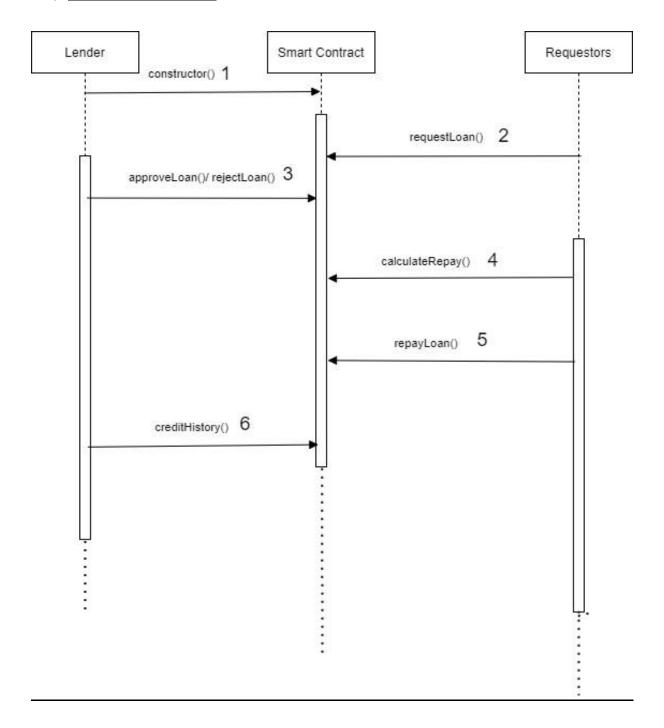
5) **creditHistory()**: Function to check credit history of borrowers

6) checkBalance(): Function to check the balance after the loan is transferred

 calculateRepay(): Function to calculate the repay amount the accrued loan amount

8) repayLoan() : Function where borrowers repay the loan after the loan duration

4) Sequence diagram:



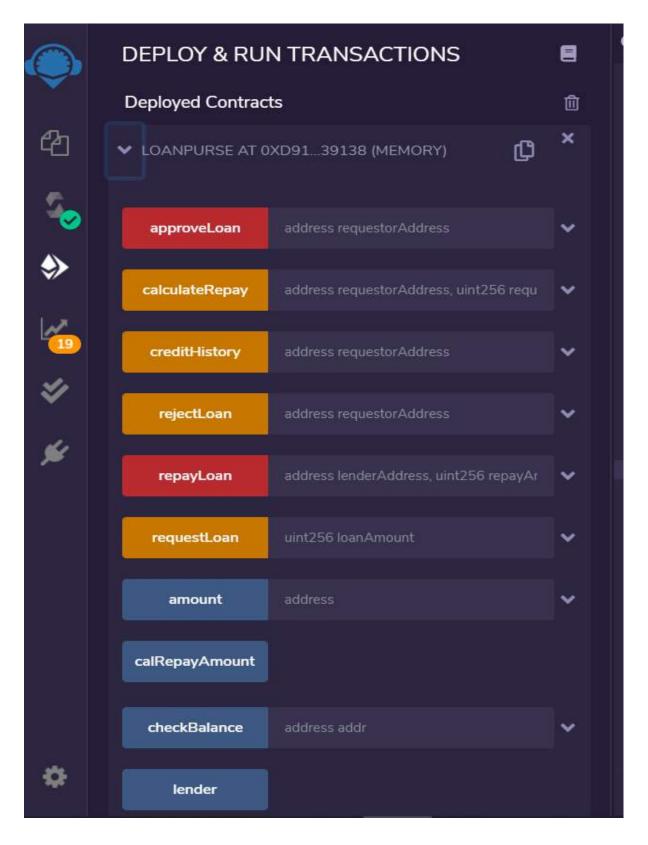
The above diagram shows the sequence in which the users of smart contract interact with SC. The orders shown in the diagram is being followed while interacting with the smart contract and in the same manner all the transactions are performed.

Phase 3 Design & Development of Smart Contract(Dapp)

Steps for Execution (Loan Process):

- Lender (Owner) is the one who deploys the smart contract.
- ➤ Borrower(Requestor) requests for the loan amount (e.g., 20 ETH) from the lender through requestLoan function.
- ➤ Lender then approves the requested loan amount from the borrower by transferring the same requested amount using approveLoan function and by entering the borrower's address.
- ➤ In case, the loan amount is approved, the requested amount gets deducted from the Lenders' account and gets added to borrower's account.
- ➤ Lender can also reject the loan request from the borrower using the rejectLoan function by entering the borrowers' address.
- In case, the loan amount is rejected by the lender, the account balances of both lender and borrower remain same as earlier except very less transaction charges.
- ➤ Using creditHistory function, we can check the details about the history of loans about the borrower like number of existing loans taken by borrower, requested loan amount and the status of the loan amount whether it is in requested state or in Approved state or the request has been rejected.
- ➤ Lender button shows the address of the lender/owner of the smart contract which helps to identify in case if someone wants to know who is the lender/deployer of that smart contract.
- Amount button shows the last requested loan amount by the borrower
- checkBalance button displays the current balance of the entered account address whether it is borrower or lender.
- Through calculateRepay function & calRepayAmount button, the borrower can calculate the amount to be paid back to the lender based on predefined rate of interest.
- ➤ The same calculated repay amount is being used by the borrower to pay to the lender through repayLoan function. Once the loan is repaid, the account balances of lender and borrower get updated.

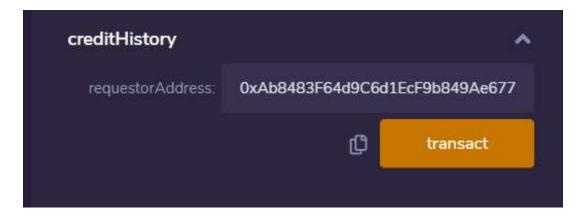
> SC deployed by lender:



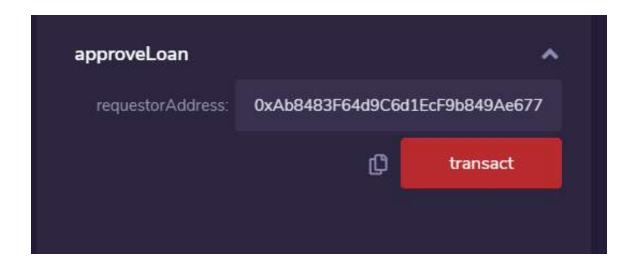
Loan request by borrower by filling out the details (loan amount):

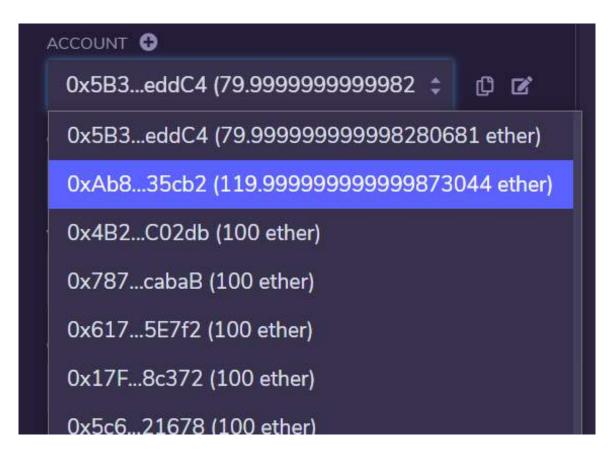


> Credit history and loan status of borrower's account:



Loan approved by lender to the borrower by transferring the requested loan amount:



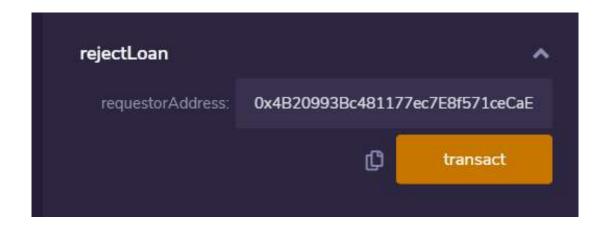




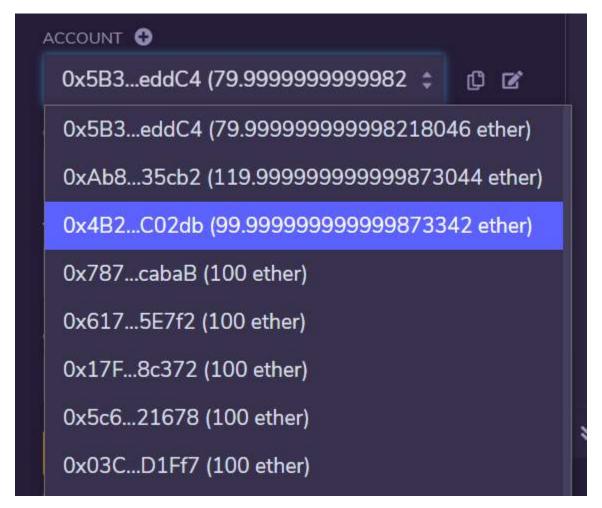
> Credit history shows the details of loan request:

> Another Requestor requests for loan and this time Lender rejects the loan request:

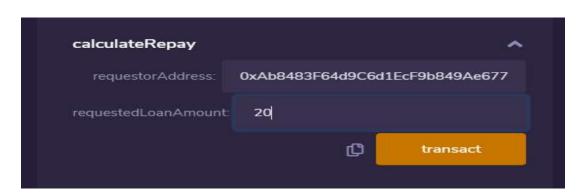


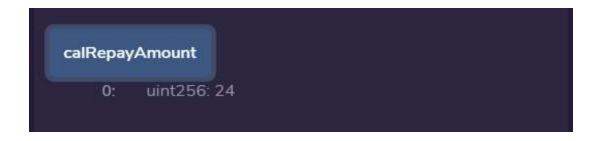


Loan gets Rejected and there is no change in the balance except a very little amount of transaction charges:

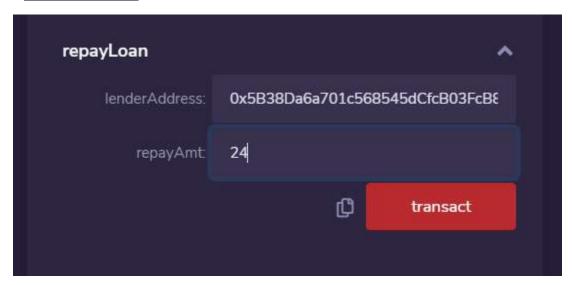


Requestor calculates the repay amount to be paid (e.g., repay amount on 20 Ether loan amount):



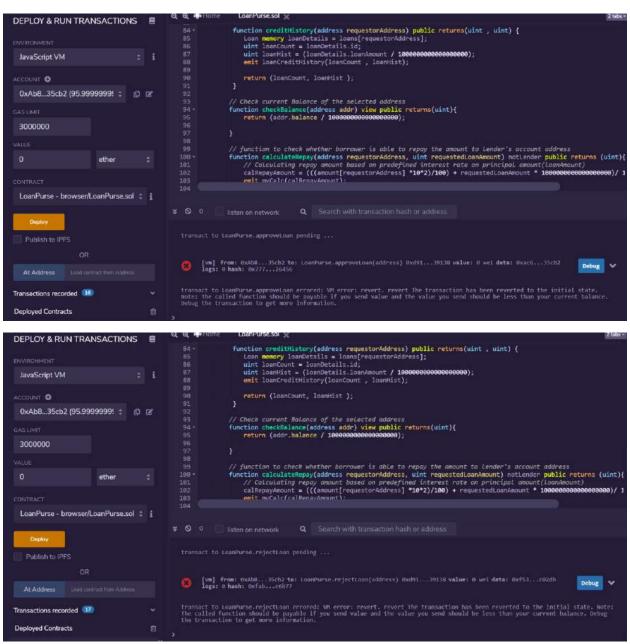


Requestor pays back the same calculated repay amount to Lender. The account balance of Requestor and Lender get updated after paying the repay amount:

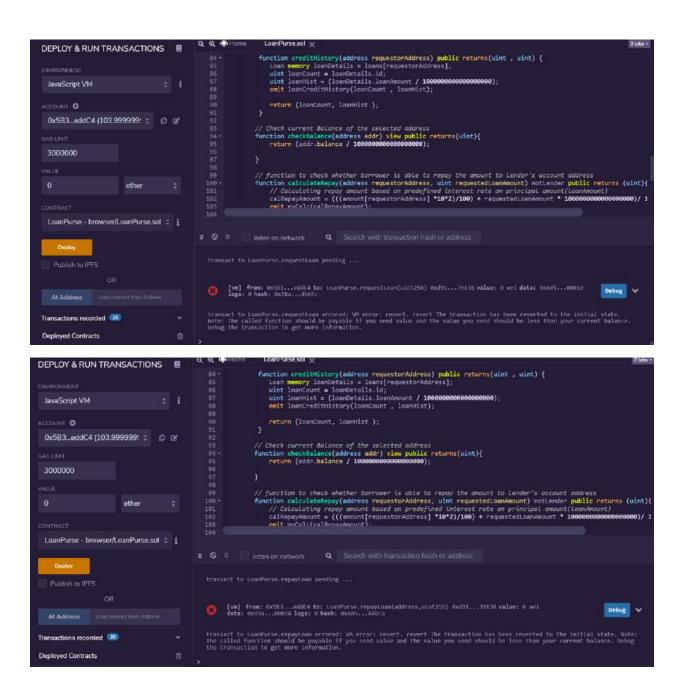


Lender receives 24 ethers in his account and the balance is deducted from borrower account:

When the borrower tries to approve/reject the loan, SC gives an error(as expected based on function modifier):



When the lender tries to request loan or repay the loan, SC gives an error(as expected based on function modifier):



Code snippets of the LoanPurse.sol

Variables, mapping, struct, and modifiers:

```
// modifier to check the functions which are applicable to only Lender can be done

// by Lender (e.g. approveloan, rejection)

nodifier onlyLender()

require(msg.sender == lender);

// require(msg.sender == lender);

// modifier to check the functions which are not applicable to Lender can not be done

// by Lender (e.g. requestioan, repayloan)

modifier notLender()

require(msg.sender |= lender);

// applicable to Lender can not be done
```

Constructor and other functions:

Phase 3 Conclusion and Outcome:

- > Successfully designed and developed the LoanDapp smart contract with all the functionalities and based on the design diagram
- Verified and validated the deployment of smart contract and end-to-end transactions involved in the Loan process on Remix and Ganache
- LoanPurse-contract folder has been deployed using truffle and required files are created

Phase 4 Security and Events

Security:

Security and privacy are important aspects of any application. Thus, to maintain the privacy of transaction values, I am doing some validations which are required to confirm the valid transactions happening between borrower and lender and required amounts are available to carry out the transactions. Also, I am validating that functionalities to performed by certain user like approve and reject the loan requests can only be done by lender. In the same manner, request loan and repay loan can only be done by borrower/requestor. This provides the security to the Dapp and the ownership of each transactions supposed for the assigned users.

Events:

Events are notifications that can be emitted from functions to indicate the presence of a condition or flag during a smart contract function's execution. Solidity provides feature to define and emit an event with and without parameters. Events are logged on-chain, in the receipt tree and can be accessed using their names. Events are used to notify the application the various changes made to the contract.

I have defined below events in my Dapp and where they are emitted in the smart contract:

```
// Events are defined here
event Initialized();
event LoanRequested();
event LoanApproved();
event LoanRejected();
event LoanRejected();
event LoanRepaid();
event loanRepaid();
event loanCeditHistory(uint loanCount1, uint loanAmt1);
```

```
// constructor() is executed when the smart contract is deployed into the network

// and msg.sender which is the lender/owner, is the account creating this contract.

constructor () public {

lender = msg.sender;

emit Initialized();

// emit Initialized();

// function to request Loan by borrower to lender by giving few details about the borrower and reason for Loan

function requestions(uint loanAmount) notLender public {

// add Loan object to mapping

amount[msg.sender] = loanAmount * 10000000000000000;

loans[msg.sender] = Loan(noOfLoan, msg.sender, loanAmount, "Loan Requested");

emit LoanRequested();

emit LoanRequested();
```

```
// function to approve the Loan request by Lender and transfer the Loan amount to barrower account
function approveLoan(address payable requestorAddress) onlyLender payable public {
    require(msg.sender == lender);
    require(msg.value > ant, "Insufficient Balance.");
    amt = amount[requestorAddress];
    requestorAddress.transfer(amt);

    uint tempBalance = 0;
    tempBalance = msg.value - amt;
    msg.sender.transfer(tempRalance);

    noofLoan++;
    loans[requestorAddress] = Loan(noofLoan, requestorAddress, amt, "Loan Request Approved");
    emit LoanApproved();

    // function to reject the Loan request by Lender
    function rejectLoan(address requestorAddress) onlyLender public {
        require(msg.sender == lender);
        loans[requestorAddress].loanStatus="Loan Request Rejected";

    emit LoanRejected();
}
```

```
function repayLoan(address payable lenderAddress, wint repayAmt) notLender public payable {
    require(msg.sender.balance >= repayAmt);
    require(msg.value > repayAmt);
    require(msg.value > repayAmt);

require(msg.value > repayAmt == calRepayAmount);

112
    require(repayAmt == calRepayAmount);

113
    // transfer the calculated Repay Amount to Lender's account
115
    lenderAddress.transfer(calRepayAmount * 1000000000000000);

116
    // Transfer the remaining amount to berrower's account after deducting the repay amount from msg.value amount
    uint tempBalance = 0;
119
    tempBalance = msg.value - (calRepayAmount * 1000000000000000);
120
    msg.sender.transfer(tempBalance);
121
    loans[msg.sender].loanStatus = "Loan Amount Paid";
122
    emit LoanRepaid();
123
    emit LoanRepaid();
```

The following are the events used in the smart contract and what they indicate:

- **event Initialized():** This indicates the loan Dapp process has been initialized and started
- <u>event LoanRequested()</u>: this indicates the phase where the loan amount has been requested by borrower
- **event LoanApproved():** This indicates the phase where the loan amount request from borrower has been approved by lender and the loan amount transferred
- <u>event LoanRejected()</u>: This indicates the phase where the loan amount request from borrower has been rejected by lender
- <u>event LoanRepaid():</u> This indicates the phase where the loan amount has been paid back by borrower to the lender
- riangleright event myCalc(uint myRepay): This indicates the phase where the repayLoan amount is calculated and returned to show the calculated repay amount to the Requestor
- ➤ <u>event loanCreditHistory(uint loanCount1, uint loanAmt1)</u>: This indicates the phase where the loan credit history is shown for the requestor like the number of previous loan counts and the last loan amount approved for the Requestor

Screenshots of different event logs are shown below:

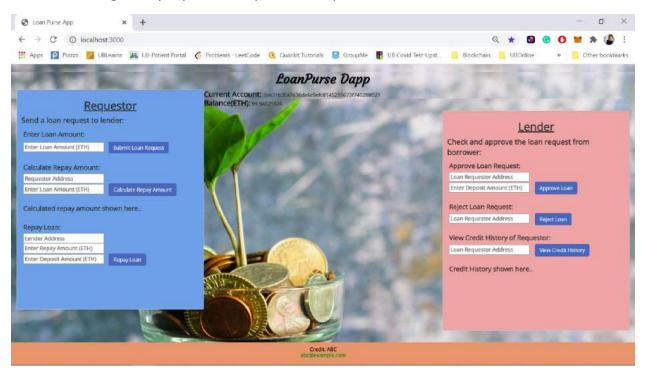
```
[ { "from": "0xd9145cce52d386f254917e481eb44e9943f39138", "topic": "0x5daa87a0e9463431830481fd4b6e3403442dfb9a12b9c07597e9f61d50b633c8", "event":
  logs
                                   "Initialized", "args": { "length": 0 } } ] 🔘 🔘
logs
                                   [ { "from": "0xd9145cce52d386f254917e481eb44e9943f39138", "topic":
                                    "0x4af1e6a77c28295fe2fb322956c842b883950f67ac8f05676982dd8bbd0798b0",        <mark>"event":</mark>
                                    "LoanRequested", "args": { "length": 0 } } ]  🚨
                                   [ { "from": "0xd9145cce52d386f254917e481eb44e9943f39138", "topic": "0x9639dda8f647312e851cdfd585dd97dbcd3ccc14454ee915c04af5c7180a1cbe", "event":
 logs
                                    { "from": "0xd9145cce52d386f254917e481eb44e9943f39138", "topic"
 loes
                                   "LoanRejected", "args": { "length": 0 } } ]   🗓
                                    [ { "from": "0xd9145cce52d386f254917e481eb44e9943f39138", "topic":
 logs
                                    "LoanRepaid", "args": { "length": 0 } } ]  🚨
```

Phase 4 Conclusion and Outcome:

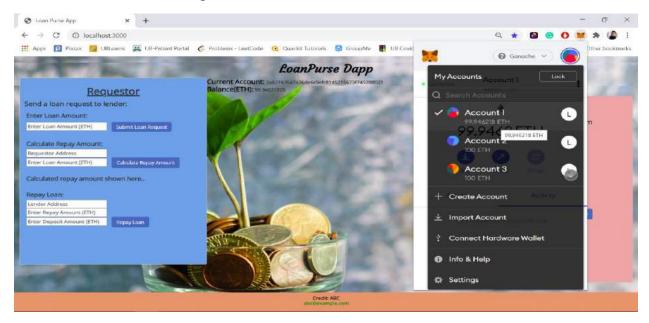
- > Successfully implemented security, privacy and events in the smart contract to make the Dapp more secured.
- ➤ Verified and validated the deployment of smart contract and end-to-end transactions involved in the Loan process on Remix and Ganache.
- ➤ LoanPurse-contract folder has been deployed using truffle and required files are created.

Phase 5 Web App Development (Dapp)

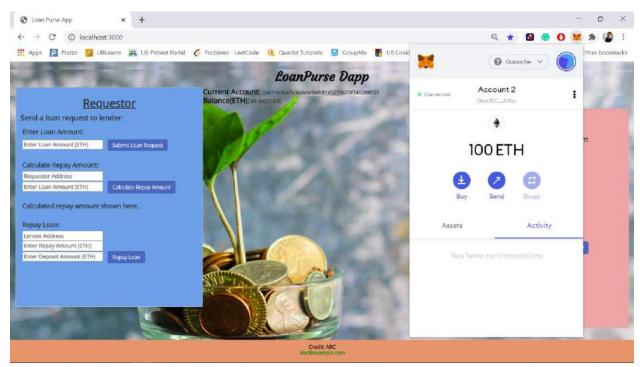
The below screenshot shows the web part of the LoanPurse Dapp deployed on localhost server using Ganache. The web application consists of all the required fields as part of loan request and approval process. The corresponding fields to each of the stakeholders like Requestor and Lender are shown categorically separated as per their requirements.

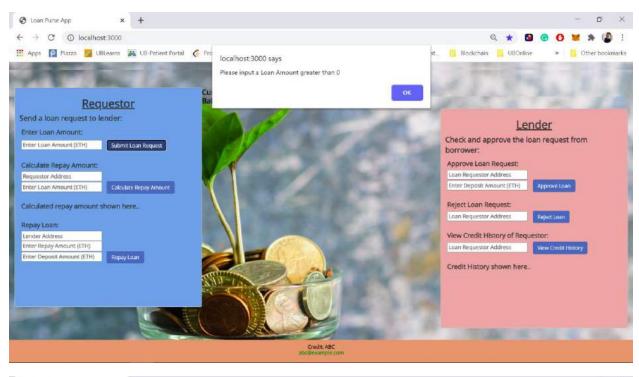


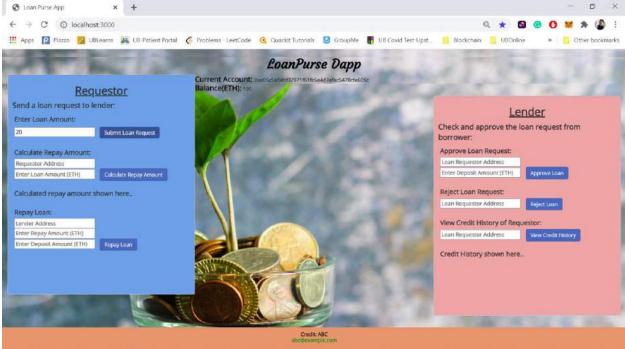
This screenshot shows that all the account has been connected with the web app, and the smart contract on web app was deployed by the 1st account(Smart Contract Owner) in Ganache for which small transaction charges are deducted.

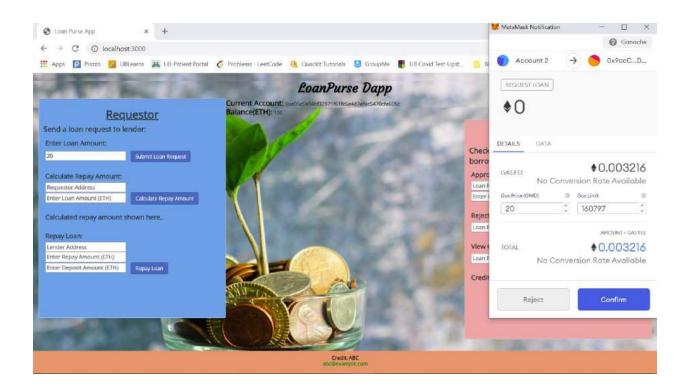


Account 2(Requestor) requests for the loan amount to the Lender by entering the required loan amount in the field and submitting the loan request.

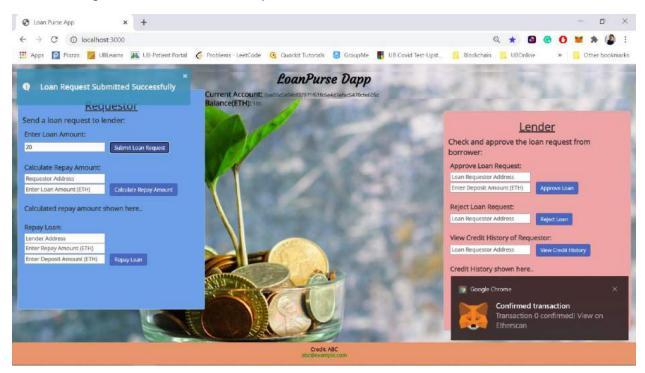




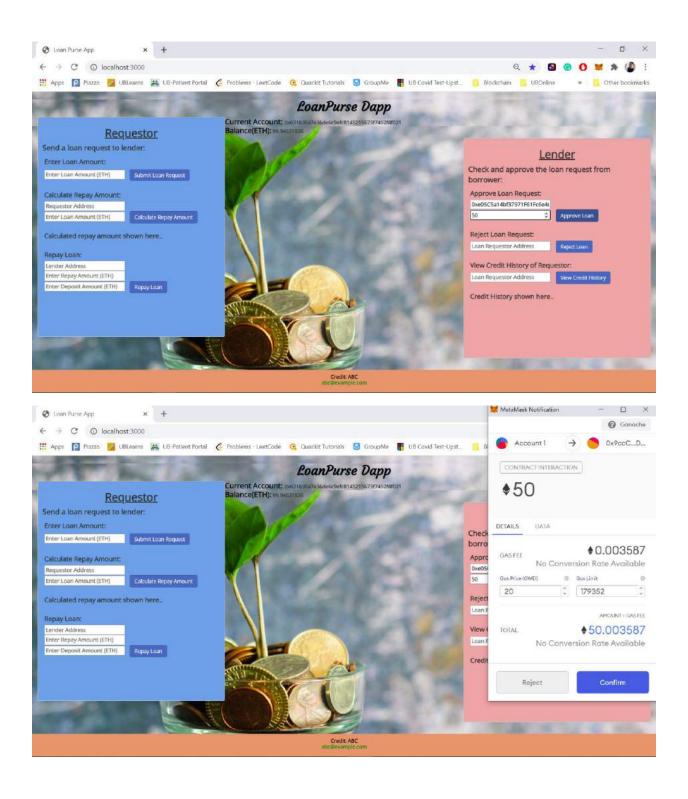


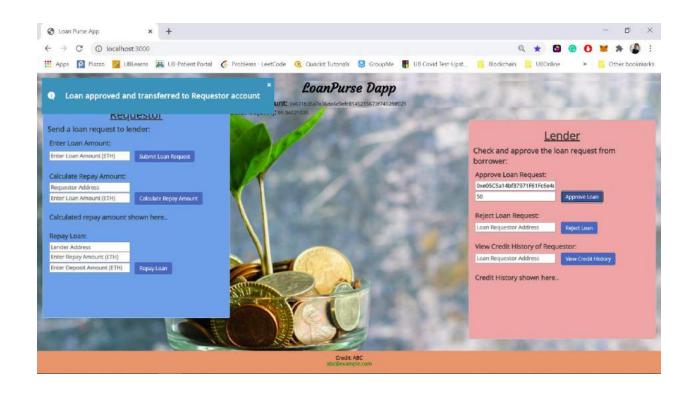


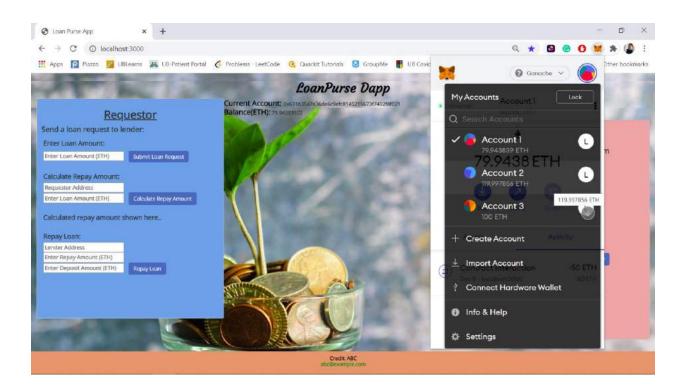
Toast message shows that the loan request was successful.



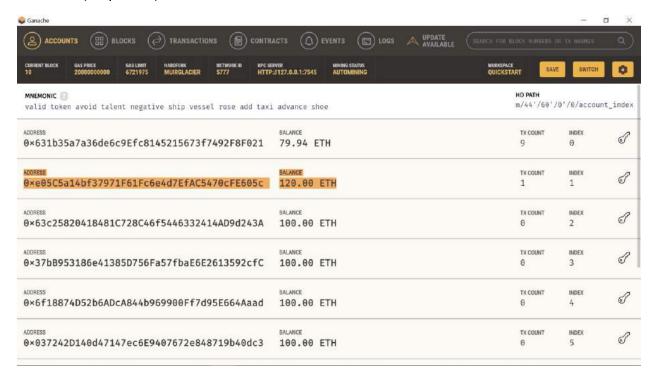
Account 1 (Lender) approves the loan request from the Requestor. Once the Loan request is approved, the loan amount gets transferred to the Requestors' account as shown below.



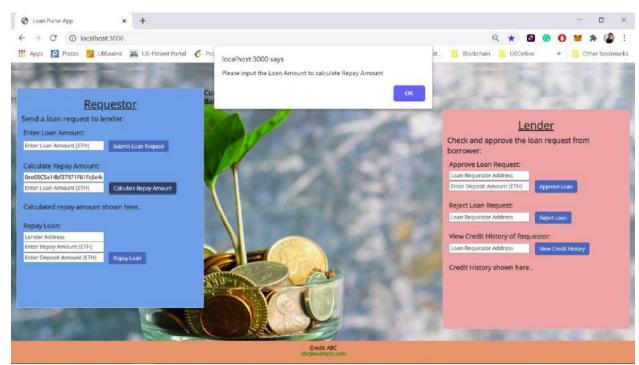


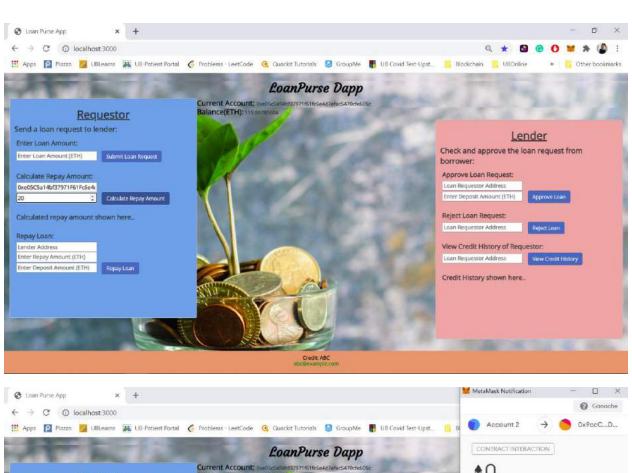


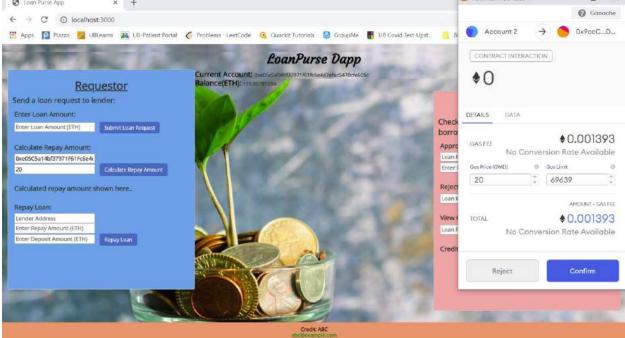
Account 2(Requestor) receives the loan amount to its account.

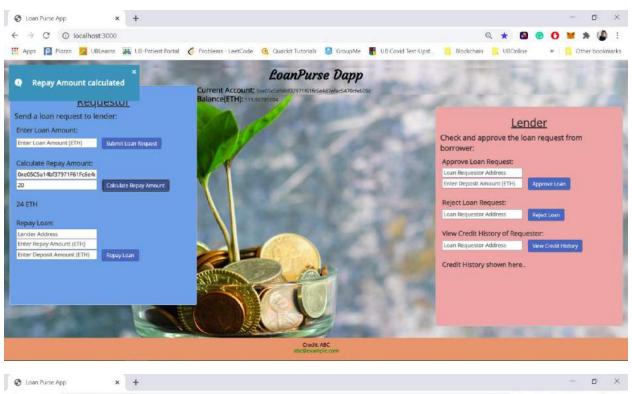


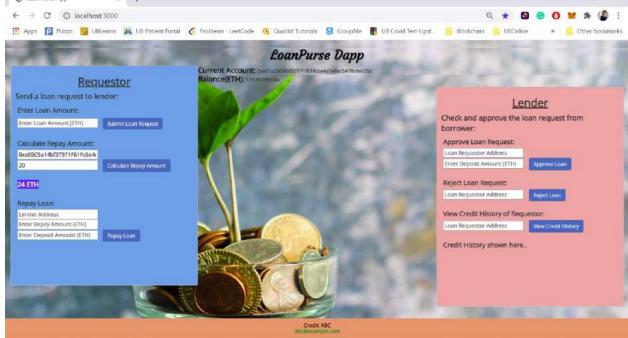
Account 2(Requestor) calculates the repay amount to repay the taken loan.



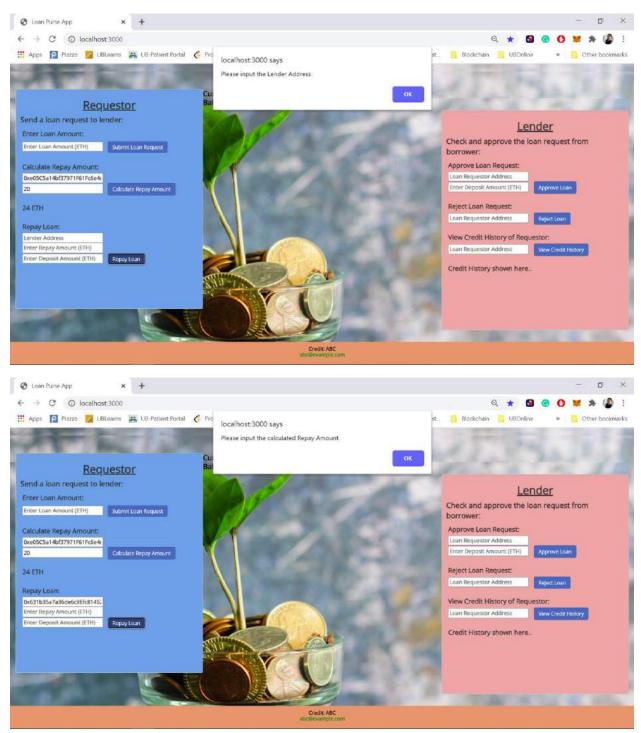


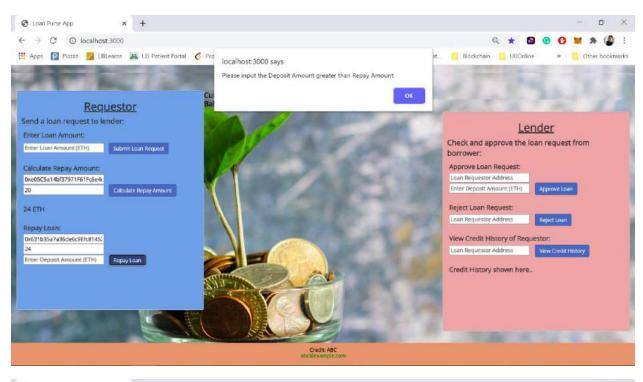


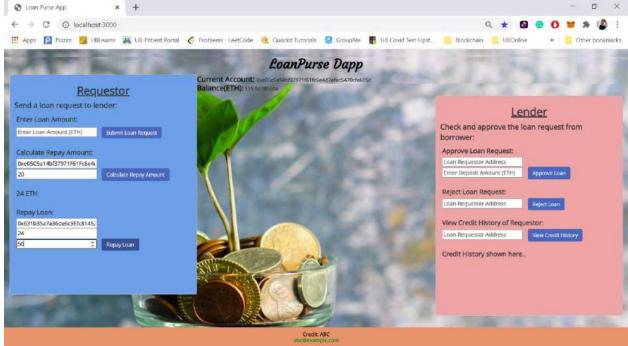


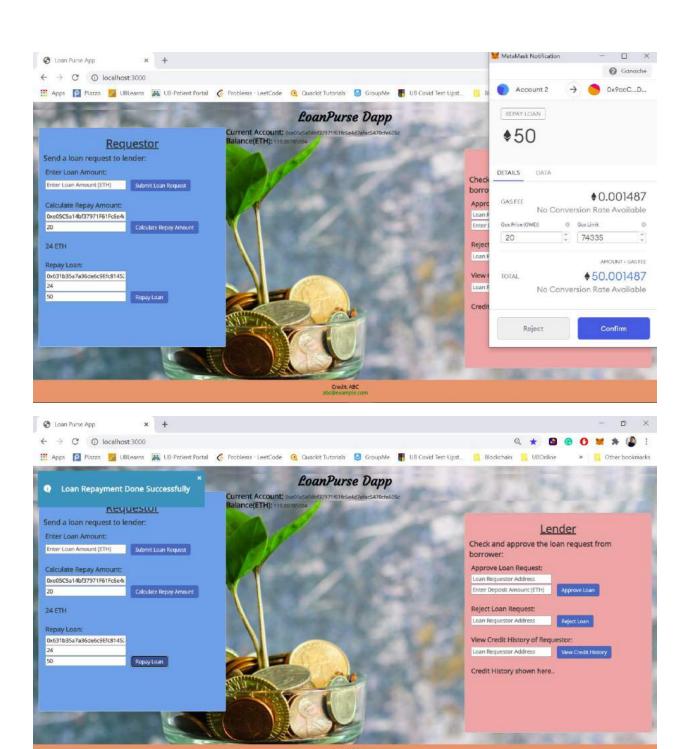


Account 2(Requestor) repays the loan amount to Account 1(Lender).

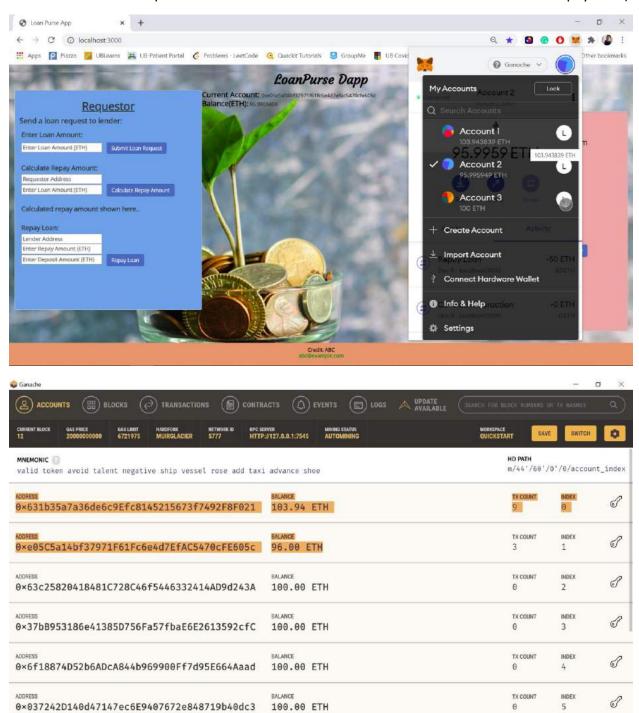




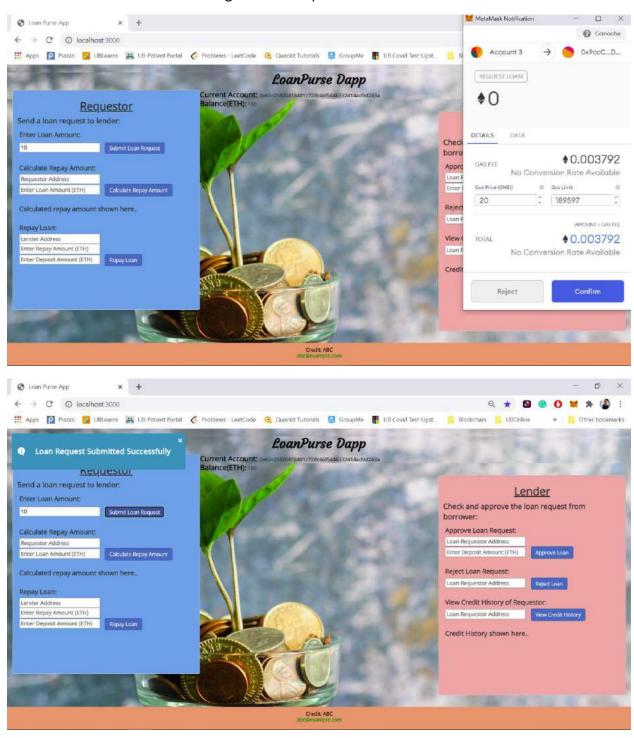




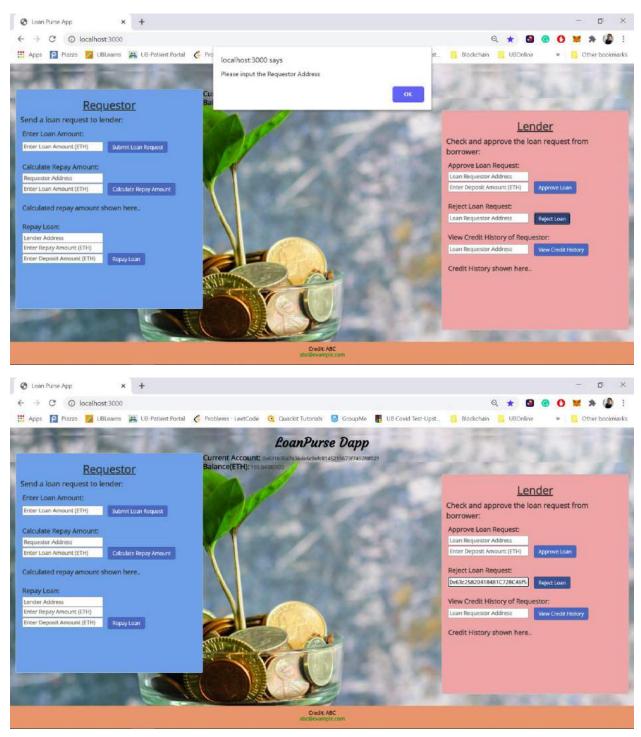
Account balances of Requestor and Lender after Loan Repayment is done successfully (24 ETH is deducted from the Requestors' account and transferred to Lenders' account as Loan repayment).

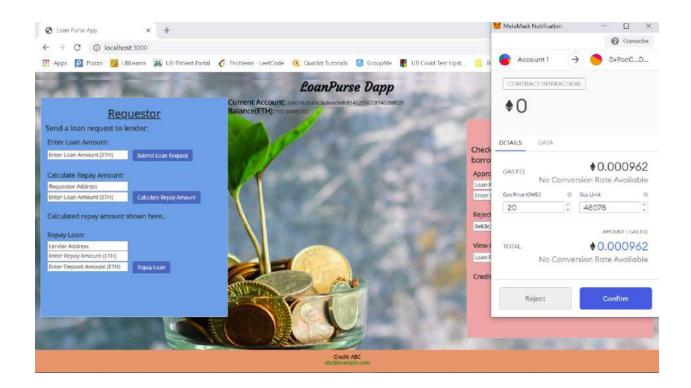


Account 3(Requestor) requests for the loan amount to the lender by entering the required loan amount in the field and submitting the loan request.

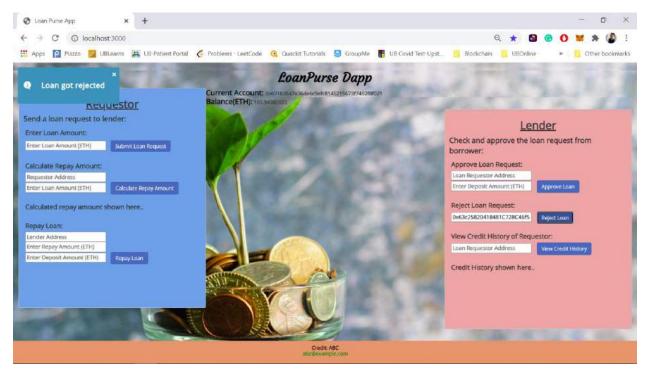


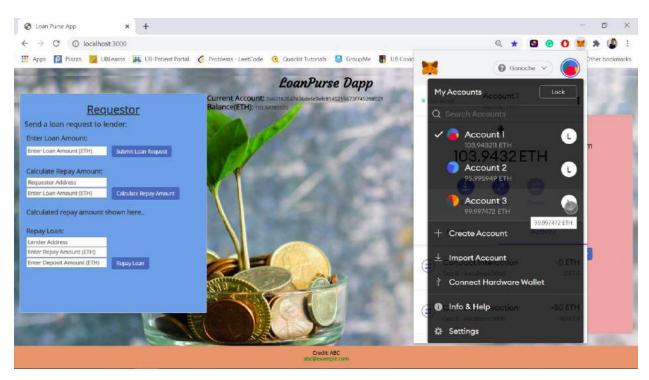
Account 1(Lender) rejects the loan request for the Account 3(Requestor).

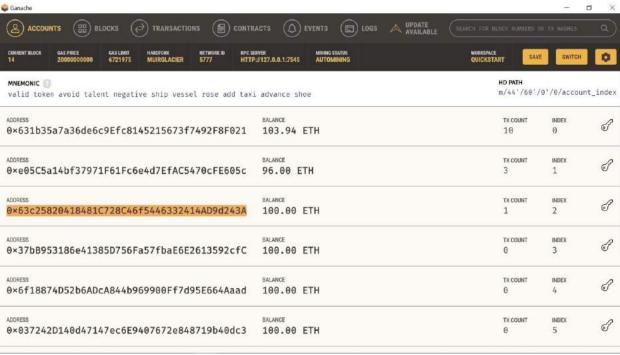




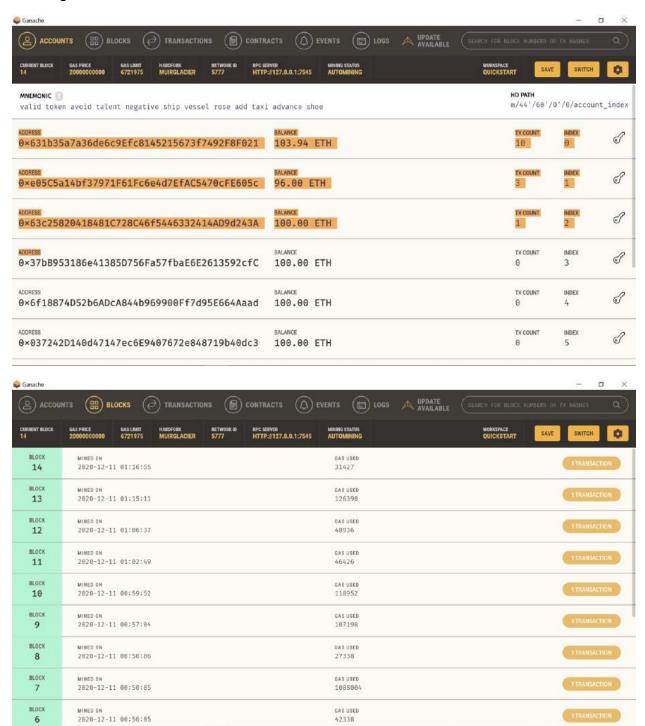
A toast message is displayed once the loan is rejected and no loan amount is transferred to the Requestors' account (Account 3 in this case).

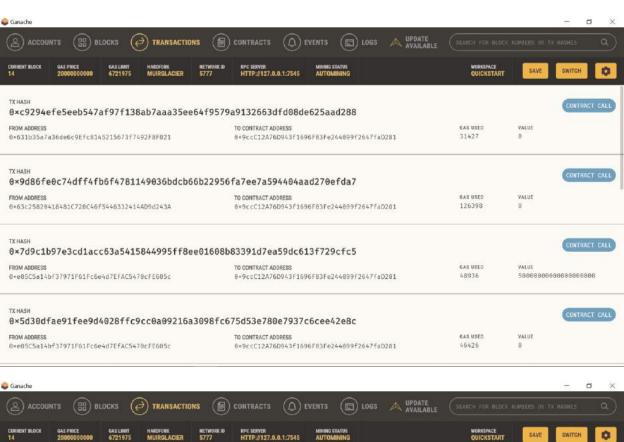


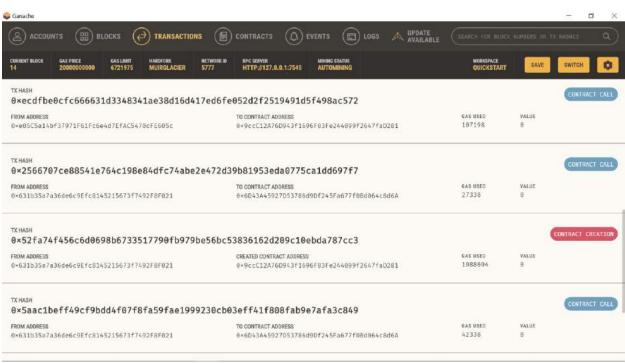




Showing the transactions on the Ganache server.





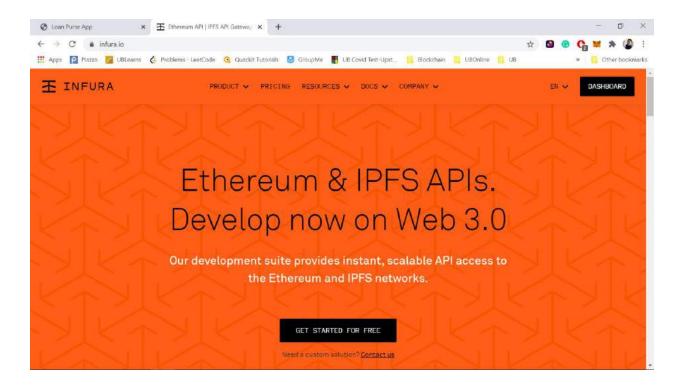


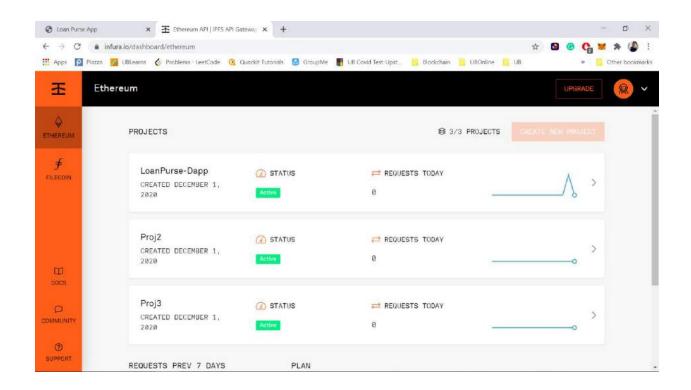
Phase 6 Dapp Deployment on Infura

This phase includes the deployment of the designed Dapp on Infura cloud network for the public use where any decentralized users can interact with the Dapp.

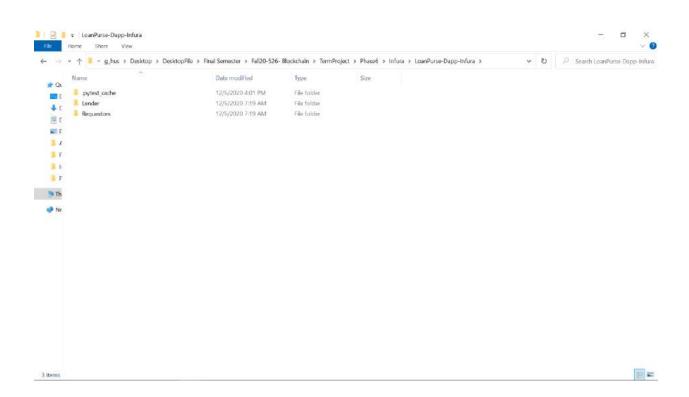
I have created a project called (LoanPurse -Dapp) on the Infura to host my Dapp as shown below.

Infura details:

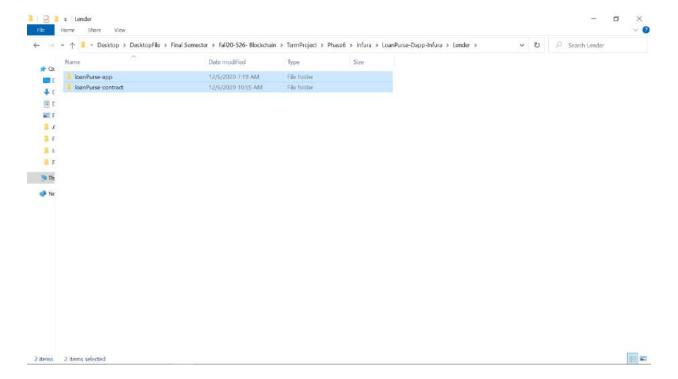




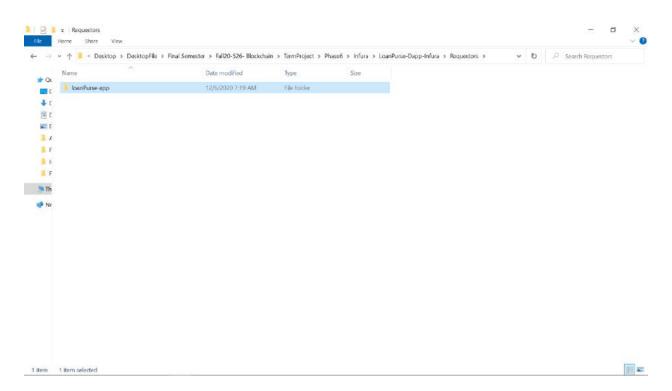
Dapp folder structure:



Lender has both contract and app files as shown below

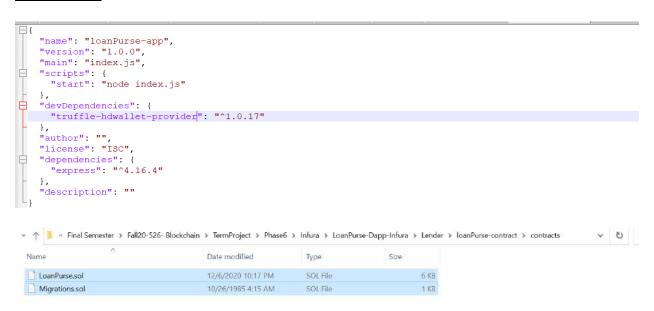


Requestor (Decentralized end-users) has only app file with smart contract address which can be accessed.



Truffle-config.js file:

Package.json



Deployment of smart contract using truffle with Ropsten account:

```
truffle migrate --network ropsten
```

Smart Contract Address:

```
| Second | 198911 (0x2e63b) | 3 ps price: 28 gmai | 198911 (0x2e63b) | 3 ps price: 28 gmai | 198911 (0x2e63b) | 3 ps price: 28 gmai | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 198911 | 1989
```

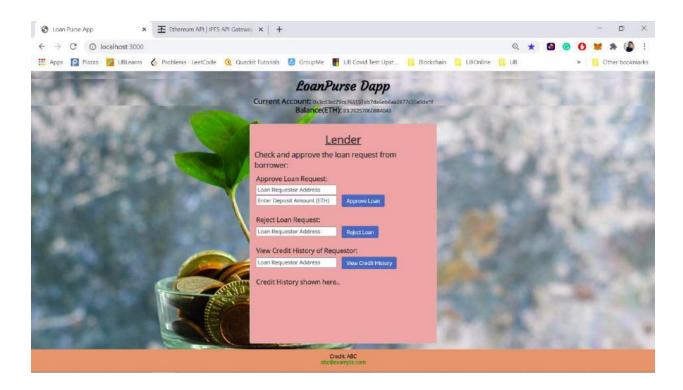
Infura URL where Lender has deployed the Dapp:

Smart contract address is available for Decentralized users(Requestors) to use the Dapp:

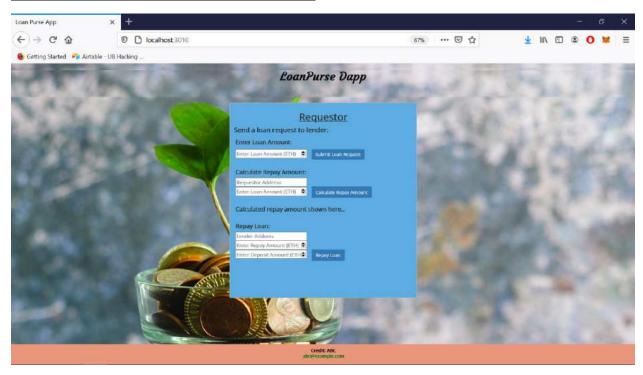
```
eg,
           X o index.html
Js app.js
Requestors > loanPurse-app > src > js > JS app.js > // address
       App = {
        web3Provider: null,
        contracts: {},
        names: new Array(),
        // url: 'http://127.0.0.1:7545',
        contractOwner: null,
         currentAccount1: null,
         myRepayAmount: 0,
         loanCount:0,
         loanAmount: 0,
       √// network_id: 5777,
         address: '0x2f0Eb24ab1B58E0804Cd03C7EC8215B32d82df72',
```

Dapp web part screenshots:

Lenders' screen:



Requestors' screen (Decentralized end-users):



• Steps to execute application:

Server side need to install the node modules and compile and deploy the contract using below commands.

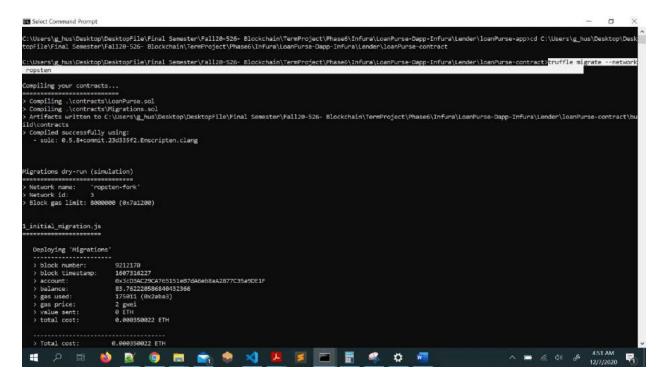
```
npm install
truffle migrate --network Ropsten
```

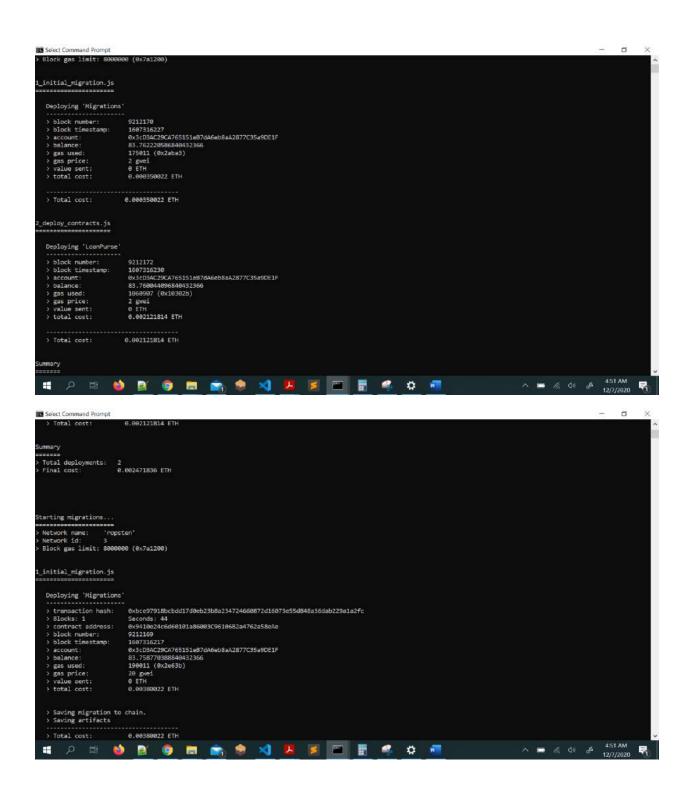
➤ The application will start listening on port 3000 for server after executing the following command and available for use by the Lender(Smart contract owner) and process any of the requests coming from the Requestors' side

```
npm install
npm start
```

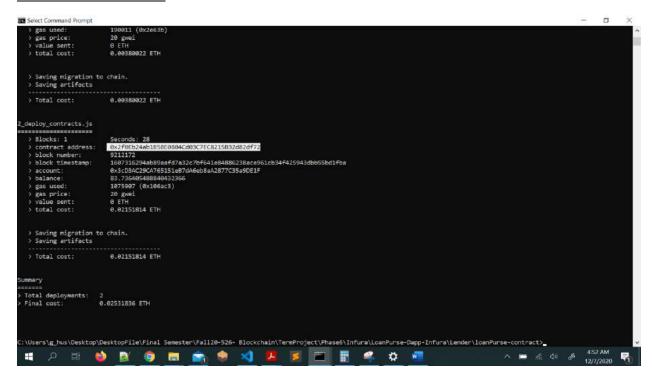
Client side need to install the node modules. The application will start listening at port 3010 after executing the following commands. The Requestors can use the web application to start the loan request process and send the details to Lender who is responsible for approving the loan request and transfer the loan amount to requestor.

```
npm install
npm start
```





Smart Contract Address:



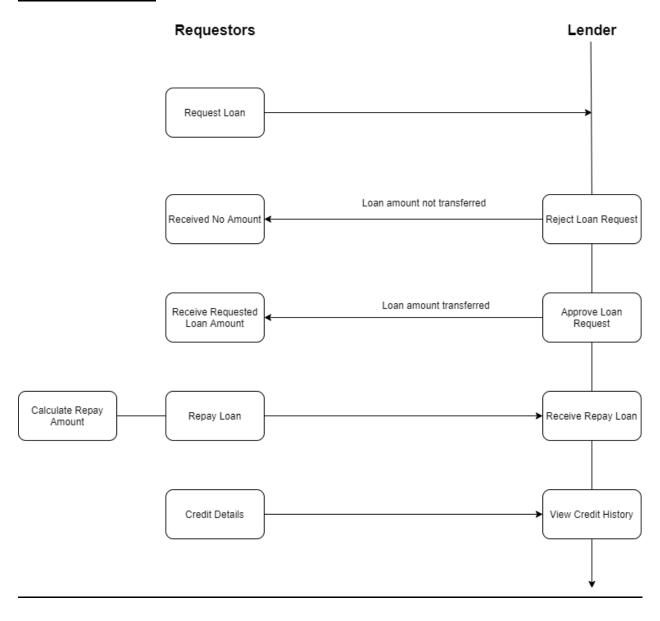
Phase 6 - Conclusion:

The Loan Purse Dapp has been successfully deployed on Infura cloud-like platform and available for the decentralized end-users to start using the application and interact with it for further requests.

Phase 7 Bundle up and Project wrap up

This is the final phase for the project which includes the updated project documentation including the design phase till deployment phase.

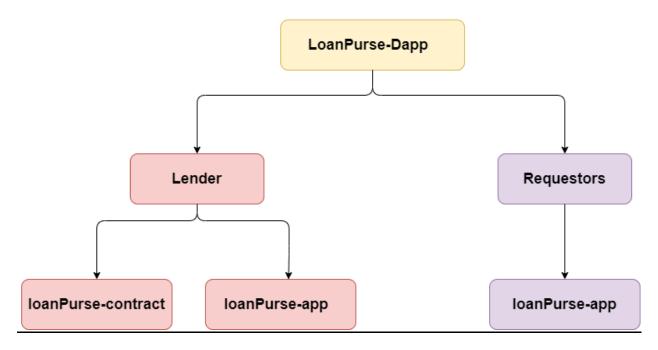
Interaction Diagram:



The above flow diagram shows the working flow of the LoanPurse Dapp including all the processes being followed by the stakeholders of the Dapp like Requestors and Lender. Requestor requests for the loan amount to the Lender. Lender then either rejects the loan request or

approves the loan request. In case, Lender rejects the loan request from the Requestor, the loan amount is not transferred to the Requestors' account. If the loan request is approved by the Lender, the requested loan amount is transferred to the Requestors' account. While repaying the loan, the Requestor calculates the Repay Loan Amount and repays the loan to the Lender. Once, the Requestor repays the loan, the repaid amount gets transferred to the Lenders' account. Lender can also view the Credit History of the Requestors.

Directory Structure:



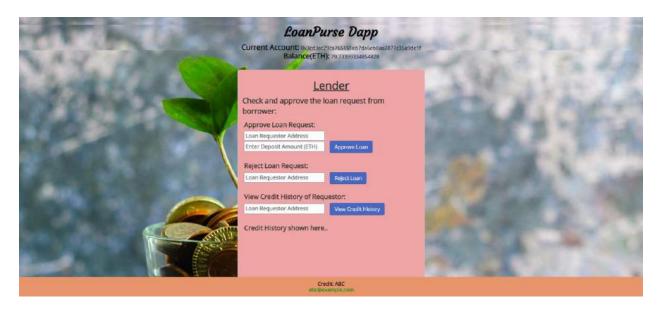
Smart Contract Address:

Smart Contract Code Snippets:

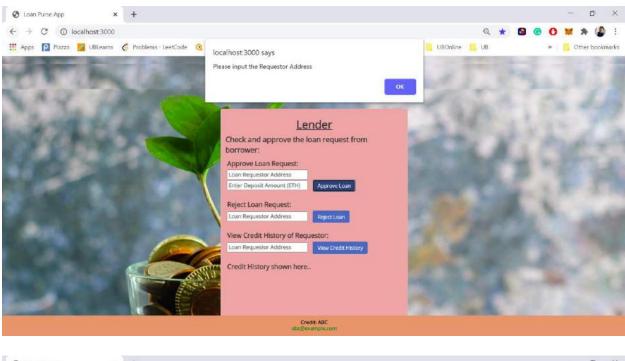
```
contract LoanPurse {
    address payable public lender; // owner of the contract who deploy the contract
    uint public calRepayAmount; // calculate the Repay Amount based on predefined interest rate
    uint noCfloan=0; // count of total loans
                 mapping(address => Loan) loans; // mapping address to Loan
mapping(address => uint) public amount;
                struct Loan {
    uint id;
    address borrower;
    uint loanAmount;
                      string loanStatus
                // Events are defined here
event Initialized();
event LoanRequested();
event LoanReproved();
event LoanRepected();
event LoanRepected();
                 event myCalc(uint myRepay);
event loanCreditHistory(uint loanCount1, uint loanAmt1);
                // modifier to check the functions which are applicable to only lender can be done
// by lender (e.g. approveloan, rejection)
modifier onlyLender()
{ require(msg.sender == lender);
                  // modifier to check the functions which are not applicable to Lender can not be done
// by Lender (e.g. requestLoan, repayLoan)
modifier notLender()
{ require(msg.sender != lender);
                   // constructor() is executed when the smart contract is deployed into the network
// and 'msg.sender' which is the Lender/owner, is the account creating this contract.
                   // and msg.sender whice
constructor () public {
   lender = msg.sender;
                         emit Initialized():
                  emit LoanRequested();
                  // function to approve the loan request by Lender and transfer the Loan amount to barrower account
function approveLoan(address payable requestorAddress) onlyLender payable public {
    require(meg.sender == lender);
    require(meg.value > amt, "Insufficient Salance.");
    amt = amount[requestorAddress, transfer(amt);
                          // Transfer the remaining amount to Lender's account after transferring the requested Loan amount from msg.value amount
uint tempBalance = 0;
tempBalance = msg.value - amt;
                              // transfer the requested Loan Amount to Requestor's account
msg.sender.transfer(tempBalance);
                              noOfLoan++;
loans[requestorAddress] = Loan(noOfLoan, requestorAddress, amt, "Loan Request Approved");
emit LoanApproved();
                     // function to reject the Loan request by Lender
function rejectLoan(address requestorAddress) onlyLender public {
    require(msg.sender == lender);
    loans[requestorAddress].loanStatus="Loan Request Rejected";
                            emit LoanRejected():
                     // function to view the Credit History of the Requestor
function creditHistory(address requestorAddress) public returns(uint , uint) {
    toan memory loanDetails = loans[requestorAddress];
    uint loanCount = loanDetails.io;
    uint loanHist = (loanDetails.loanAmount / 10000000000000000000);
    emit loanCreditHistory(loanCount , loanHist);
                      return (losnCount, losnHist ):
                      // Check current Bolonce of the selected address
function checkBalance(address addr) view public returns(uint){
    return (addr.balance / 10000000000000000);
```

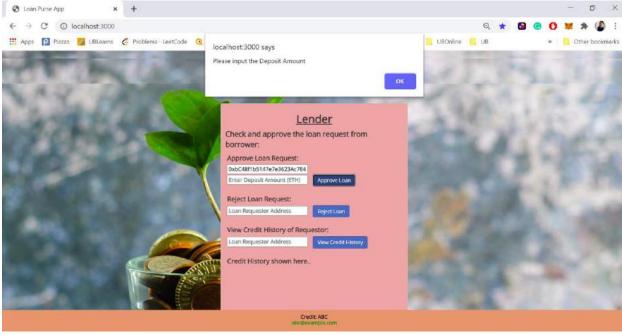
Web app(UI) screenshots:

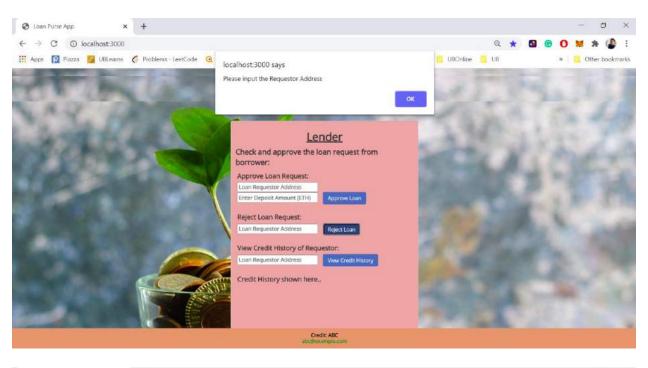
Lenders' Screen:

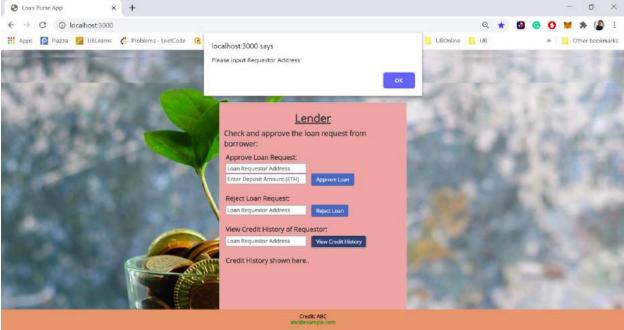


Validation of blank fields:

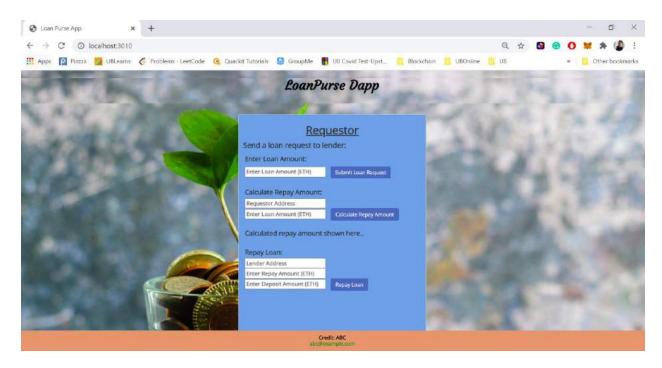




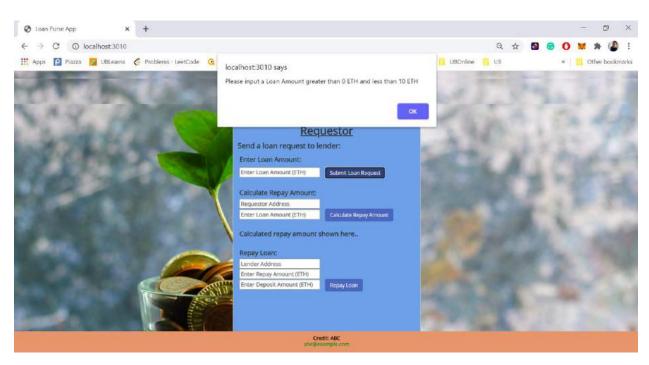


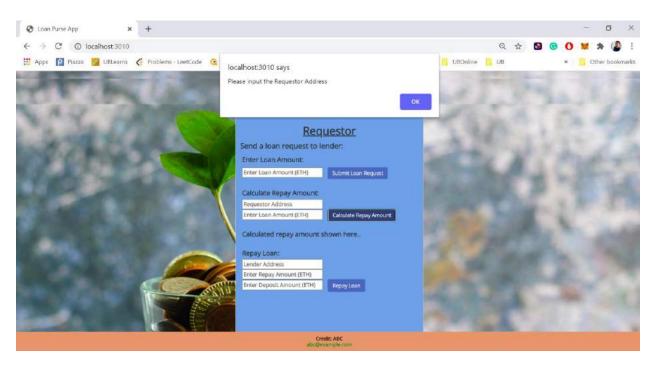


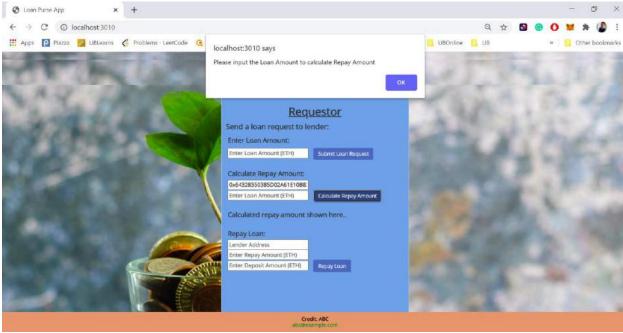
Requestors' screen:

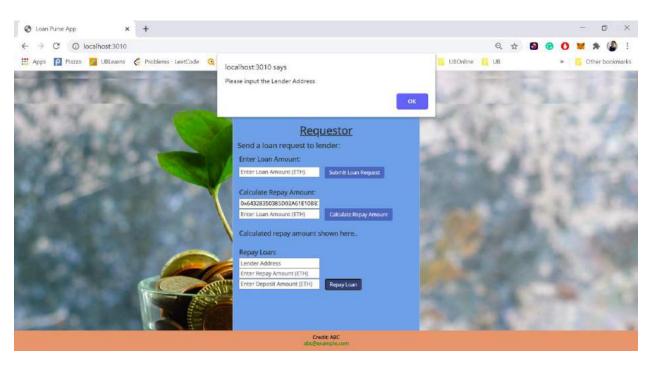


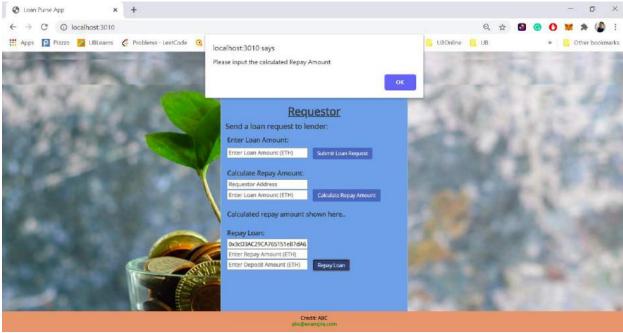
Validation of blank fields:

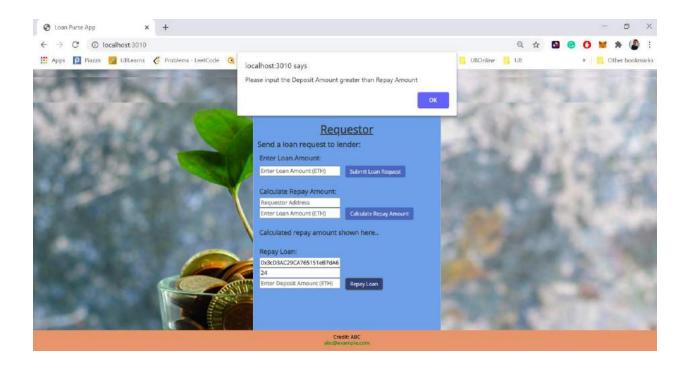












Conclusion:

The Loan Purse decentralized application(Dapp) has been successfully designed, implemented over different phases and finally deployed on the Infura cloud service for the use by the decentralized users.

Acknowledgement:

I would like to take an opportunity to thank the Professor Bina Ramamurthy for her constant support throughout the course and offering all the help while implementing this blockchain application term project. She has been a great mentor motivating each and everyone in the course to design their own end-to-end blockchain project along with the web-part implementation and deployment on Infura and providing all the support and guidance in completing this term project. I would also like to thank all the teaching assistants of this Blockchain course especially Chunwei Ma, who helped and provided constant support during his office hours to understand the project materials and answers to any queries that I had during different phases of this project. The course has provided a great learning in the blockchain domain with all the minute details for anyone who is even novice into this blockchain world. I am excited to have my own decentralized identity(Ropsten's account) now created during this course and hope to use the same in future for all the blockchain related activities.