



Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences

–Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering–

Using Non-Fungible Tokens to Track User Data Across Websites

What this paper is for (Abschlussarbeit zur Erlangung des ...)

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ABSTRACT

Lorem ipsum ...

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ACRONYMS

NFT Non-Fungible Token

dapp Decentralized Application

INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOTIVATION

1.2 GOALS

1.3 OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In order to discuss possible ways to track user data using NFTs, it is important to gain an overview of both the big picture beyond NFTs and the required technologies behind NFTs. These technologies are blockchain, smart contracts, NFTs themselves and cryptocurrency wallets. After these technologies are introduced, the function of cookies and how they are implemented in order to track user data is briefly discussed.

2.1 WEB3

Previous iterations of the web include the original web, consisting of basic and static websites. Users did not have the possibility to interact with the content of websites in this original state of the internet. Web2 gave rise to a more interactive kind of web. This meant user generated content was at the center of the internet. Social media was born out of Web2. [1]

Websites in the era before Web3 fell under the standard client-server model. Here the program or website runs on a server, with which the client is connected to and sends requests to. All of the connecting clients are dependant on this central server, through which all bits of information must pass through. [2]

This centralized architecture served well for the first two iterations of the web. However, Web3 calls for decentralization, giving birth to decentralized applications (dapps). These applications no longer run on a single server, but rather on the blockchain itself. The advantage of this is that the benefits of the blockchain, such as availability and security, are baked right into the dapp. [2]

2.2 BLOCKCHAIN

Blockchain technology allows for peer-to-peer electronic cash payments. What makes blockchain different from other forms of electronic payments is that it takes out the trusted third party acting as a middleman between each transaction [3]. This means that two parties can execute a secure financial transaction without relying on, e.g. a bank, to verify each transaction.

This is achieved via a distributed ledger system. The stored information is distributed across many nodes, which may be located anywhere in the world. Each transaction is transparent and secure, even without the parties' knowledge of each other. Transparency means that each transaction is immutably stored within the blocks and visible to anyone. Security is achieved via several measurements. Each block is hashed, meaning that tampering with data within a block leads to the entire block's data changing. The de-

centralized structure of the blockchain also means that each node has a copy of the blockchain, which makes it difficult to tamper with. [4]

Cryptocurrencies and NFTs are based on blockchain.

2.3 SMART CONTRACTS

Although Bitcoin does not natively support Smart Contracts, other blockchains such as Ethereum do. Smart Contracts are way to execute contracts between buyers and sellers, also without the need of a third party intervening. Once specific conditions of a contract are met, the underlying functions are automatically executed. [5]

The purpose of Smart Contracts in regard to NFTs is to ensure their uniqueness and specify the terms of agreement. An NFT's Smart Contract might specify that the NFT will be transferred from one party to the other if one party pays the other the agreed upon amount.

2.4 NON-FUNGIBLE TOKENS

NFTs are a type of cryptocurrency which is based on the Smart Contracts of the Ethereum blockchain. Cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, are all the same. One coin is equal in value and indistinguishable from another. [6]

The value in NFTs thus lies in the fact that they are distinguishable from one another. Each NFT is non-fungible, meaning non-replaceable. This makes it possible to attach them to both digital and physical products in order to prove possession and authenticity of the product. [6]

For example, when buying a sneaker in an online store, it is feasible to receive an NFT with it as well. This NFT may contain the serial number

A common use-case of NFTs is to utilize them as an investment tool. Because NFTs have a price attached to them, it is possible to sell them at a higher price than what they were bought for. However, in the realms of this paper, NFTs will not be considered as an investment asset, but rather as a data-tracking mechanism.

2.5 CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS

Having tangible proof of ownership is what makes NFTs valuable. A cryptocurrency wallet serves the main function of allowing access to the data on a blockchain and transferring cryptocurrencies between two parties [7].

As mentioned in section 2.2, blockchain data is not stored in a central manner. This means that cryptocurrencies and NFTs are not stored inside of the wallet itself. Rather, a wallet gives a user a public and private key pair. This public key is then encoded into the NFT on the blockchain when a transaction takes place. With a public key encoded into the NFT's transaction history, the corresponding user can verify ownership by owning the associated private key. In order to access the wallet, a user must associate a password with the private key. [8]

Wallets also allow users to see their account balances and to execute transactions.

Should a user forget or lose their private-key, then they lose access to their wallet without the possibility of recovery. The wallet and its contents are thus inaccessible. [8]

With the rise of Web3, many applications are being created with the use of wallets in mind. Later in section 4.3, we will discuss what current products are on the market that fall within the realm of this paper. An important use-cases of wallets, beyond directly communicating with the blockchain, is the use of single-sign on for Web3 websites [9].

Cryptocurrency wallets are thus the gateway to any blockchain. They are the center pieces of any type of interaction with NFTs.

2.6 COOKIES

PROBLEM STATEMENT

CURRENT STATE OF THE ART AND RELATED WORK

4.1 CURRENT STATE OF THE ART

Online Stores and NFTs / Wallets How is user data typically tracked online? Are there already nfts, sites, and tools to track data using nfts? Challenge of high entry barrier with nfts and wallets. A lot of necessary know-how

4.2 RELATED WORK

4.3 CURRENT MARKET PRODUCTS

Todo: Reference [\[9\]](#) here

METHODOLOGY

5.1 TODO

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 CURRENT STATE OF THE ART

6.2 DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

7.1 CONCLUSION

7.2 FUTURE WORK AND PATH FORWARD

APPENDIX

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