

# Blockchain-based store

Peter Buttaroni  
Mauro Gentile

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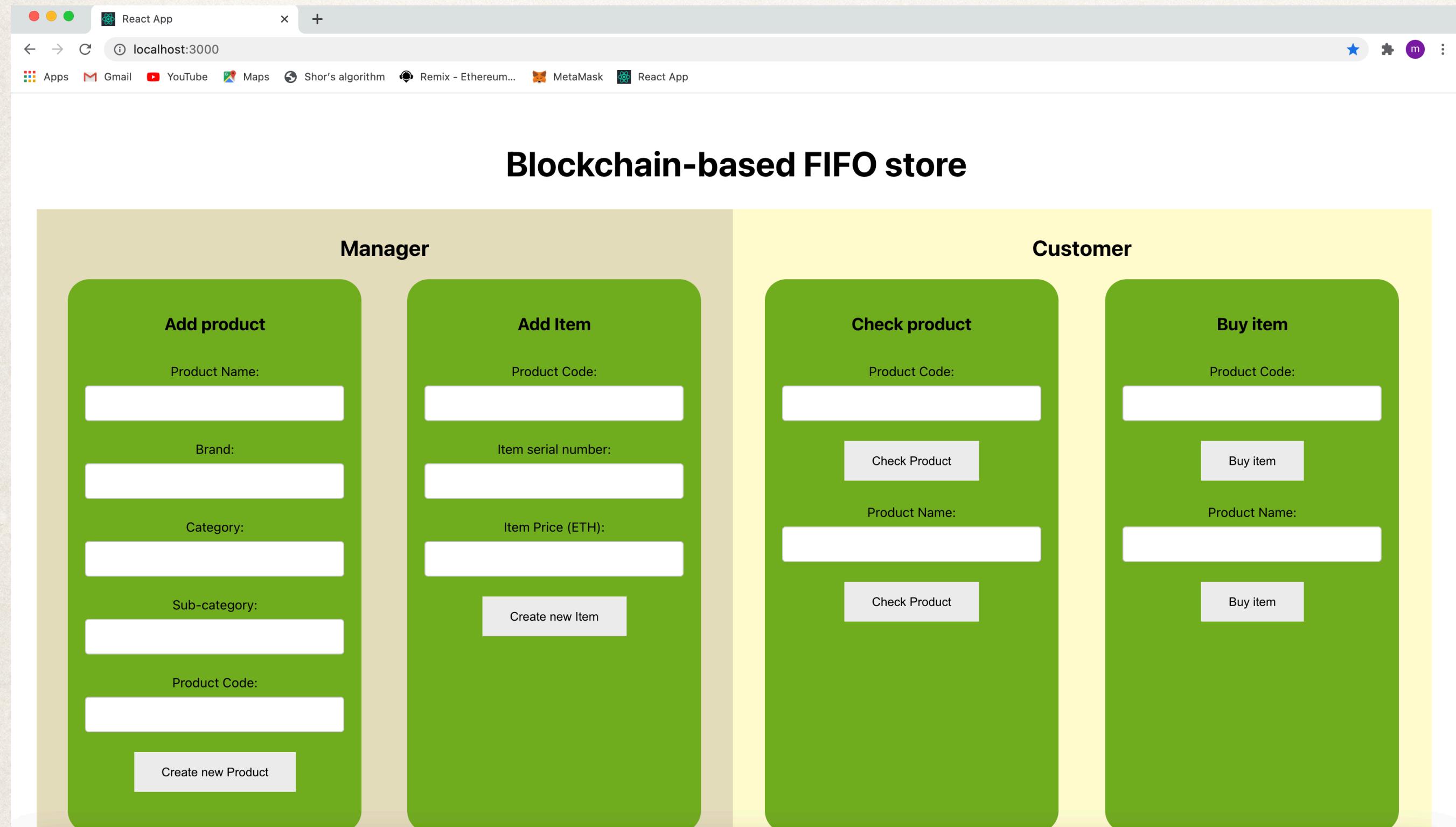
# Project objective

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Management of a store based on a distributed database

- ▶ Webpage based
- ▶ Minimisation of Mb stored
- ▶ Access based on privileges

# GUI



Two sections:

- ▶ One with operations reserved to owner
- ▶ The other with public operations

This approach enabled a more friendly experience for the user (sometimes “require” replaced with “view” functions)

# Data structure

## PRODUCTS

< mapping to products >

### PRODUCT

Product name: iPhone 12
Brand: Apple
Category: Electronics
Sub-category: Mobile phones
Code: 34218
Stock: 112 units
Product index: 2
< mapping to items >

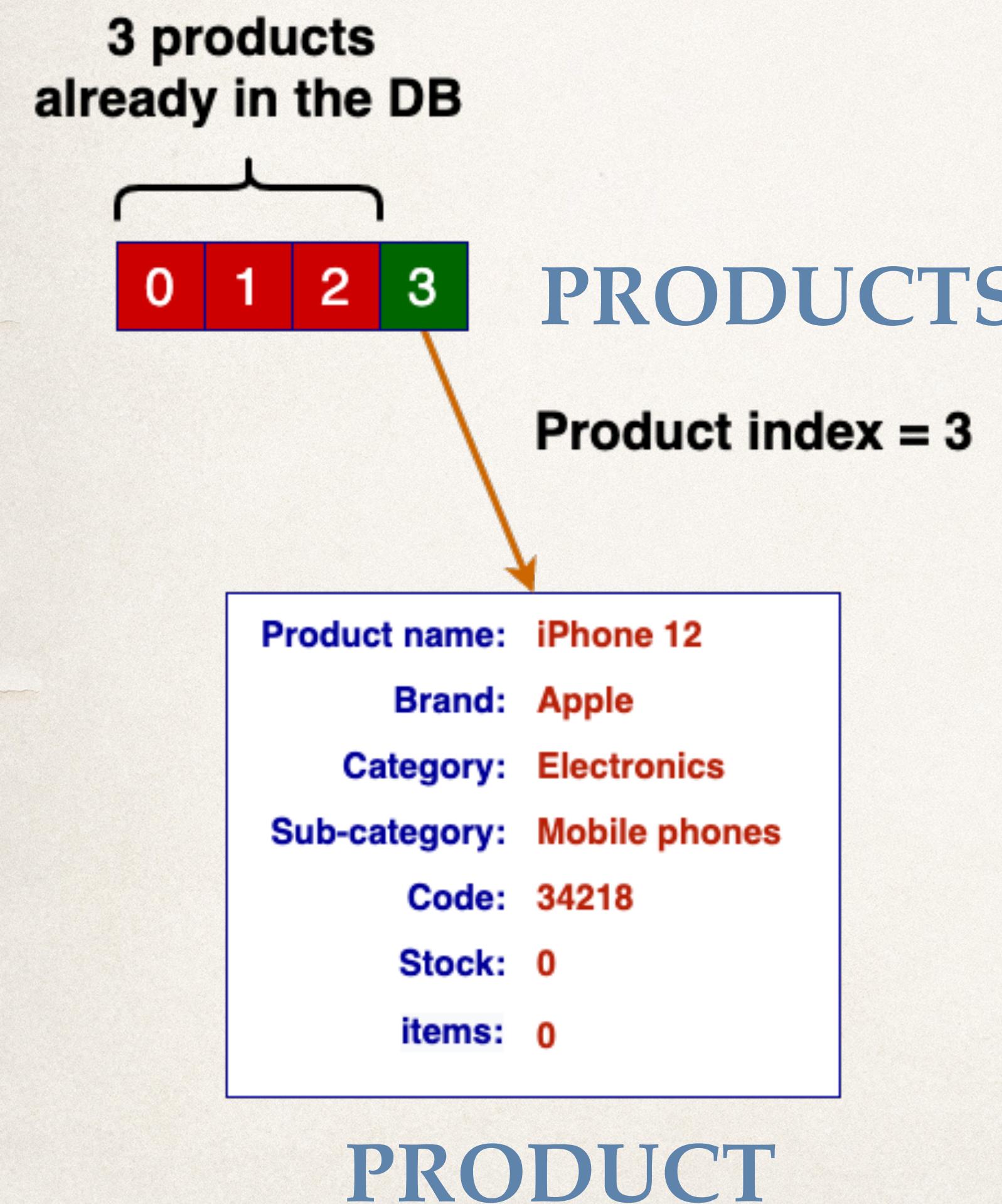
### ITEM

Serial number: 2347641245575
Price (ETH): 1.734314
Paid: 1.734314
State: Paid
Product index: 2
Item index: 4
< address to parent >

Three entities defined to avoid redundancies

- ▶ **PRODUCTS:** mapping of <**PRODUCT**>
- ▶ **PRODUCT:** abstraction with general info
- ▶ **ITEM:** info relative to a specific instance

# Main operations: Add product

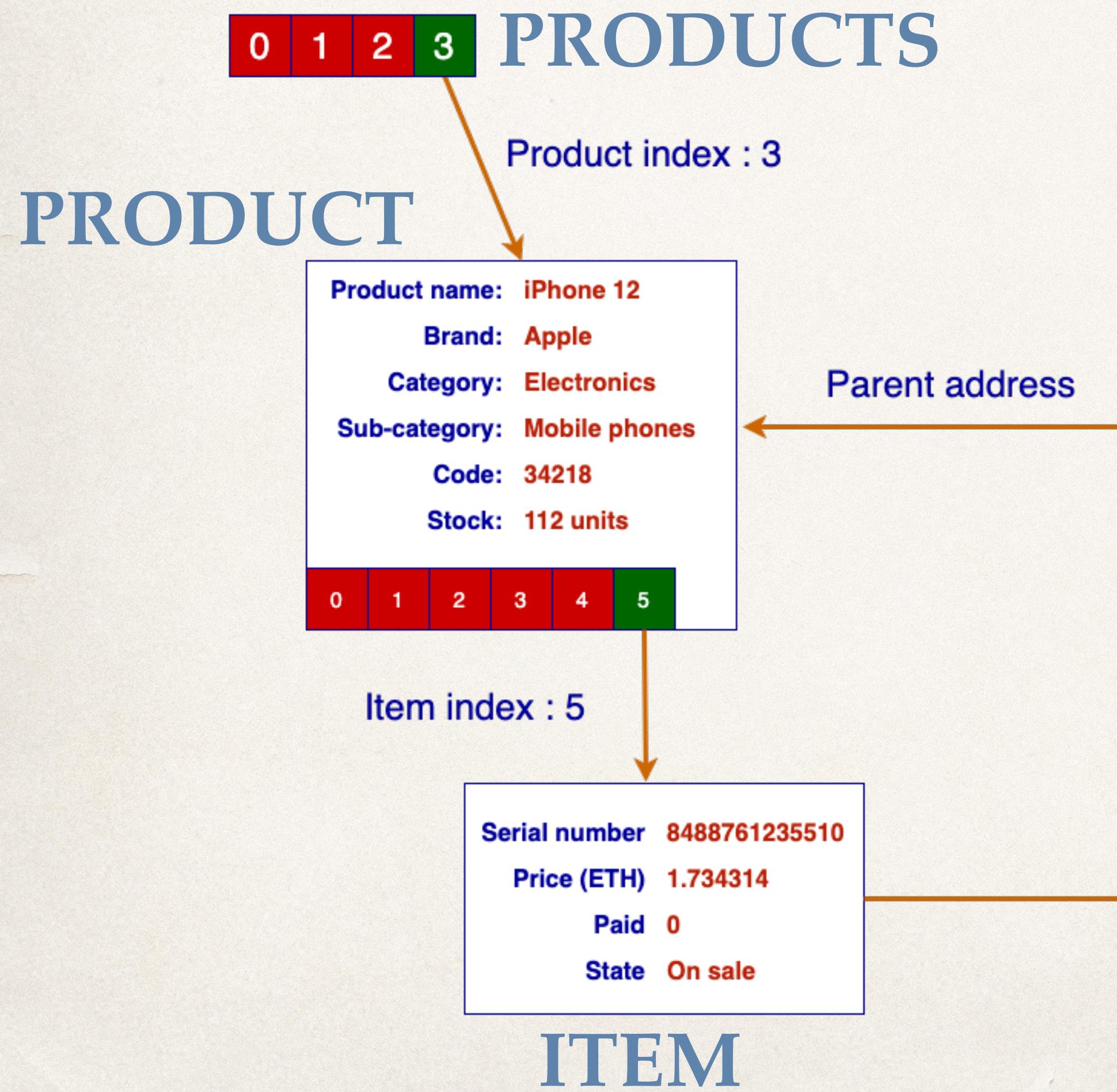


Addition in the first non occupied index in Products mapping

- ▶ Requires owner's privileges
- ▶ Prior check for product existence (it is not a transaction: it does not consume gas)
- ▶ Stock initialised to 0
- ▶ Mapping to items left uninitialised

# Demo: add product

# Main operations: Add items



Addition in the first non occupied index in Items mapping of a given product

- ▶ Requires owner's privileges
- ▶ Prior check for serial number existence
- ▶ Consumes gas only if item is added (item existence check does not consume gas)
- ▶ State set to “On sale”
- ▶ Pointer to parent stored for easier access to parent info

# Demo: Add item

# Main operations: Buy item

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---



<b>Product name:</b> iPhone 12
<b>Brand:</b> Apple
<b>Category:</b> Electronics
<b>Sub-category:</b> Mobile phones
<b>Code:</b> 34218
<b>Stock:</b> 2 units

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Returns the address and the price to be paid of the first “On sale” item according to FIFO policy

- ▶ Runnable by both owner and customers
- ▶ Prior check for item existence (no gas consumption)
- ▶ Requires the correct amount of ETH
- ▶ Once the transaction is received information both at product and item level is updated

<b>Serial number</b>	2347641245575
<b>Price (ETH)</b>	1.734314
<b>Paid</b>	1.734314
<b>State</b>	Paid

<b>Serial number</b>	8488761235510
<b>Price (ETH)</b>	1.0
<b>Paid</b>	0
<b>State</b>	On sale

Demo: buy items

Demo: transactions rejected for  
a wrong amount of money

Demo: not authorised attempt to add  
products/items

# A remark on gas consumption

```
let check_prod = await this.product.methods.check_if_product_exists("", productCode_ext).call();
if (check_prod.outcome == false){
  let check = await this.product.methods.check_if_sn_exists(productCode_ext, item_SN).call();
  if (check.outcome == true){
    let result = await this.product.methods.createItem(item_SN, item_price, productCode_ext).send({ from: this.accounts[0]});  
    alert("Item added");
  } else {
    alert("Addition failed.\n" + check.message);
  }
} else{
  alert("Addition failed.\nProduct not present in the database");
}
```

“Call” to view functions

“Send” a transaction

Transactions (“**send**” functions) are sent **only after** preliminary checks through calls to “**view**” functions:  
Gas consumption incurred only when strictly needed (i.e. when blockchain needs to be altered)

In such a way, wasting of gas happens in a limited number of cases, mainly on client side (e.g.: wrong amount of ETH sent, attempt to perform a not authorised operations etc.)

*“That’s all Folks!”*

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CLICK TO PLAY

Demo: log in and launch