

Name	N	Name	Last commit date
<b>1</b>			
.vscode	chore: prettier on all files (#	2 years ago	
src src	fix: release (#1504)	4 days ago	
test	feat!: drop legacy storage (	last year	
nycrc .nycrc	chore: prettier 2.8.6 (#1088)	last year	
CHANGELOG.md	Publish	5 months ago	
README.md	feat(request-node): use sub	last year	
jest.config.js	ci: save test results in Circle	last year	
package.json	chore: publish 0.52.0 (#1509)	2 days ago	
tsconfig.build.json	chore(tsconfig): specify incl	2 years ago	
tsconfig.json	chore(tsconfig): specify incl	2 years ago	



# @requestnetwork/data-access

@requestnetwork/data-access is a typescript library part of the <u>Request Network</u> <u>protocol</u>. It is the default implementation of the Data Access layer. The Data Access layer is responsible for:

- Indexing transactions to allow retrieval. In the context of the Request Protocol, examples of transactions are "create a request", "accept a request", "change the expected amount of a request"
- Batching them into blocks to save on cost
- Accessing transactions through a local cache
- Synchronizing with the storage

# **Transactions indexing (Channel & Topics)**

The indexing of the transactions is made by two mechanisms:

- Channel
- Topics

requestNetwork / packages / data-access /

↑ Top

There are two ways of getting transactions:

- by channel id: this gets all the transactions of the channel
- by topic: this gets all the transactions of the channels indexed by this topic

In the context of requests, all the transactions of a channel are the actions of a request. The channel id is the request id. It is possible to get a request from the request id thanks to this. The topics are for example, the identities of the stakeholders of the request. So, you can retrieve all the requests (channels) of an identity.

#### Installation

npm install @requestnetwork/data-access

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## Usage

#### **Persist a Transaction**

```
import DataAccess from '@requestnetwork/data-access';
import { DataAccessTypes, SignatureTypes, StorageTypes } from '@requestnetw

// Any implementation of Storage layer, @requestnetwork/ethereum-storage fo
const storage: StorageTypes.IStorage;

const dataAccess = new DataAccess(storage);
await dataAccess.initialize();
```

```
const transactionData = JSON.stringify({
  attribut1: 'some value',
  attribut2: 'some other value',
});
const transactionDataSignature = {
 method: SignatureTypes.REQUEST SIGNATURE METHOD.ECDSA,
    '0xe649fdfe25c3ee33061a8159be9b941141121c5bed8d07664cb67b7912819b453984
};
const transaction: DataAccessTypes.ITransaction = {
  data: transactionData,
  signature: transactionDataSignature,
};
// Channel id is an identifer to group a list of transactions
const channelId = 'myRequest';
// Topics to index the channel
const channelTopics = ['stakeholder1', 'stakeholder2'];
const result = await dataAccess.persistTransaction(transaction, channelId,
```

#### **Get Transactions by topic**

## Get Transactions by multiple topics

```
import DataAccess from '@requestnetwork/data-access';
import { DataAccessTypes, SignatureTypes, StorageTypes } from '@requestnetw

const storage: StorageTypes.IStorage; // Any implementation of Storage laye
```

#### Get Transactions by channelld

```
import DataAccess from '@requestnetwork/data-access';
import { DataAccessTypes, SignatureTypes, StorageTypes } from '@requestnetw

const storage: StorageTypes.IStorage; // Any implementation of Storage laye

const dataAccess = new DataAccess(storage);
await dataAccess.initialize();

const channelId = 'myRequest';

const {
   result: { transactions },
} = await dataAccess.getTransactionsByChannelId(channelId);
```

#### **Features**

#### Indexing

Transactions are indexed with topics. When persisting a transaction on data-access, topics can be given as second parameters. These topics will allow retrieving transactions later. For example, each transaction made by @requestnetwork/request-logic are indexed with the requestId.

#### **Batching**

To save on costs, transactions are batched together. This is the responsibility of Data Access layer. This package creates blocks that are collections of transactions

#### **Synchronization**

Blocks can be added into the storage by other peers running their own data-access instance. Therefore, to remain consistent with the global state of the network, this package need to synchronize with these new

blocks. dataAccess.synchronizeNewDataIds() allows to synchronize manually with all unsynchronized blocks. The synchronization can also be done automatically, dataAccess.startAutoSynchronization() allows to automatically synchronize with new blocks, the interval time between each synchronization can be defined in data-access constructor. dataAccess.stopAutoSynchronization() allows to stop automatic synchronization.

#### **Architecture**

data-access implements the structure of the data on the blockchain.

The architecture is a sorted list of blocks . A block is a JSON (see packages/data-access/format/) object containing:

- a sorted list of transactions
- an index of this transactions (a dictionary referencing the transactions by arbitrary string)

A transaction is an object containing the data as a string and the signature of these data. (the data will be the actions from the request logic layer)

#### Example of a block

```
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{
   "header":{
      "index":{
         "0xaaaaaa":
            0
         "0xccccccccc":[
            0,
         ],
         "0xe53f3ea2f5a8e5f2ceb89609a9c2fa783181e70f1a7508dccf5b770b846a6a8
            0
         ],
         "0x320728cd4063b523cb1b4508c6e1627f497bde5cbd46b03430e438289c6e1d2
         ]
      "version": "0.1.0"
   },
   "transactions":[
```

```
"signature":{
        "method":"ecdsa",
        "value":"0x12345"
     },
      "transaction":"{\"attribut1\":\"plop\",\"attribut2\":\"value\"}"
},
      "signature":{
            "method":"ecdsa",
            "value":"0x12345"
      },
      "transaction":"{\"attribut1\":\"foo\",\"attribut2\":\"bar\"}"
}
```

# Contributing

Pull requests are welcome. For major changes, please open an issue first to discuss what you would like to change. Read the contributing guide

# License

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