

FOOD TRACKING SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



SHREENIVASA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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1. INTRODUCTION

PROJECTOVERVIEW:

The food industry is undergoing a significant transformation, with increasing demand for transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain. Food safety, authenticity, and sustainability are paramount concerns for consumers, regulators, and producers alike. Blockchain technology, with its decentralized and immutable ledger, offers a promising solution to address these concerns. This paper presents a novel approach to implementing a food tracking system using smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain.

The proposed system leverages Ethereum's smart contract capabilities to create a transparent and secure platform for tracking food products from farm to fork. Each food item is assigned a unique digital identity, and its journey through the supply chain is recorded on the blockchain. This digital ledger ensures data integrity and enables real-time access to critical information such as origin, processing, and transportation details.

PURPOSE:

The throughout the supply chain. By leveraging blockchain technology, specifically Ethereum's smart contract capabilities, your project aims to Provide a transparent and immutable ledger system for tracking food products from their origin to the end consumer. Enable detailed tracking of food items, ensuring that consumers have access to critical information about the products they consume.

Empower consumers to make more informed choices about the products they purchase, supporting sustainability efforts in the food industry. In summary, the purpose of our project is to revolutionize the food industry by leveraging blockchain technology to create a secure, transparent, and traceable food tracking system. This system will not only address current industry concerns but also pave the way for more sustainable and accountable practices in the future.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Existing problem:

An existing problem project can address is the lack of transparency and traceability in the food supply chain. Currently, consumers often have limited access to detailed information about the journey of their food products from farm to table. This lack of transparency can lead to concerns about food safety, authenticity, and sustainability. Instances of foodborne illnesses or recalls further highlight the need for a more robust tracking system.

By implementing a food tracking system with Ethereum's smart contracts, you can provide a solution to this problem. This technology

allows for the creation of a decentralized and immutable ledger, ensuring that critical information about each food item's origin, processing, and transportation is securely recorded and accessible in real-time. This addresses the existing problem by significantly enhancing transparency and traceability throughout the food supply chain.

References

If looking for a reference to support your project on implementing a food tracking system with Ethereum smart contracts, you might consider citing a relevant academic paper or a reputable source related to blockchain technology, food supply chains, or smart contracts.

Nakamoto, S. (2008). Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System. Retrieved from <https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>

Please note that this example is a generic reference to the original Bitcoin whitepaper, as I don't have access to specific, project-specific sources. For your project, you should find and cite sources that are directly relevant to your implementation of a food tracking system with Ethereum smart contracts.

Merkle, R. C. (1987). A digital signature based on a conventional encryption function. In Advances in Cryptology—CRYPTO '87 (pp. 369-378). Springer

Problem Statement Definition:

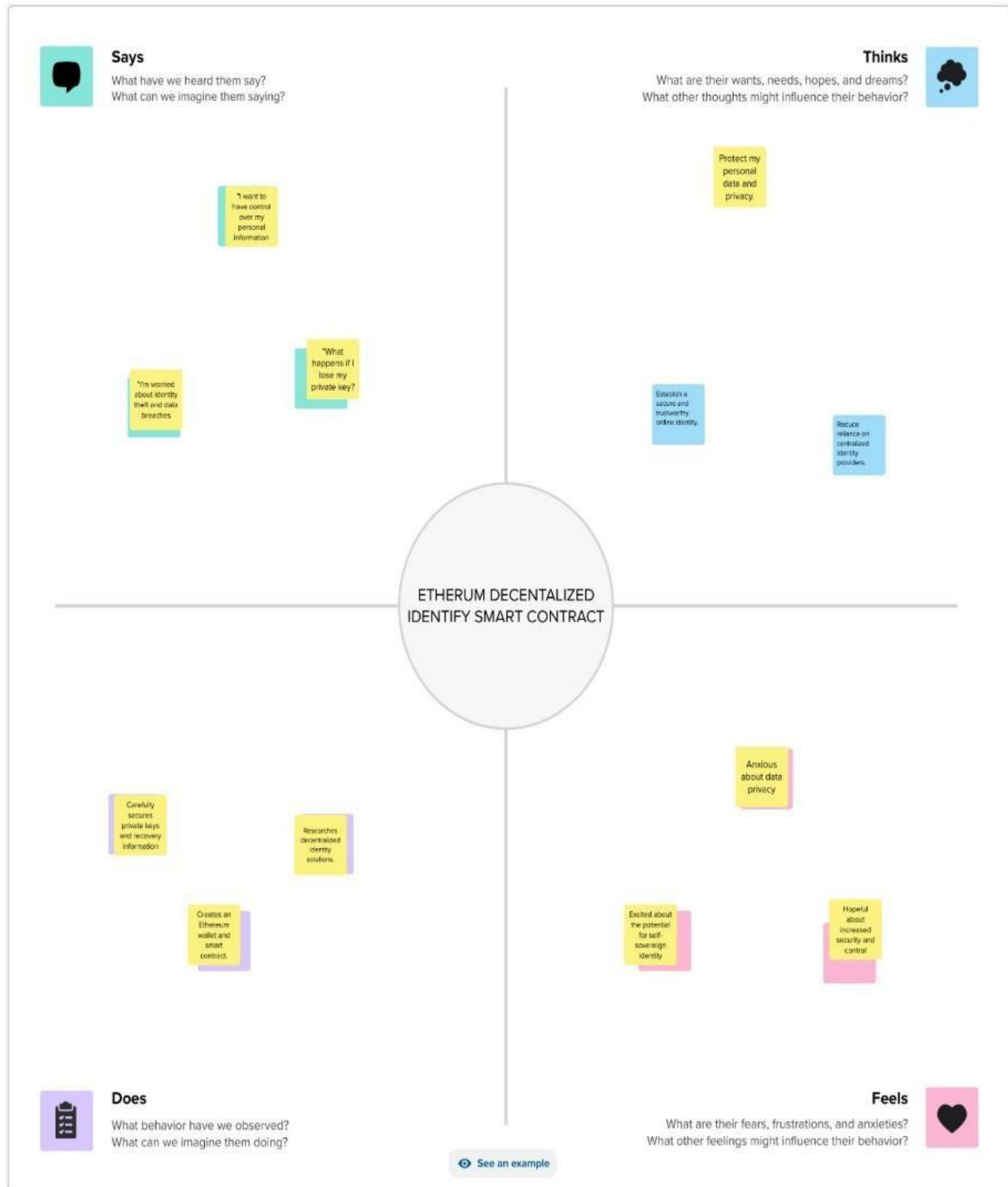
"In the current food industry landscape, concerns regarding transparency, traceability, food safety, authenticity, and sustainability persistently challenge stakeholders across the supply chain. Consumers, regulators, and producers alike face difficulties in accessing accurate and real-time information about the origin, processing, and transportation of food products. This lack of transparency not only hinders consumer trust but also poses risks to food safety and the integrity of the supply chain.

To address these critical concerns, this project aims to implement a food tracking system using smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain. The objective is to establish a secure, decentralized, and transparent platform that assigns unique digital identities to food items, enabling the recording of their journey from farm to fork. By leveraging blockchain technology, the proposed system intends to revolutionize the food industry by providing stakeholders with real-time access to trustworthy and immutable data, ultimately enhancing trust, safety, and sustainability in the food supply chain."

This problem statement succinctly outlines the current challenges in the food industry and clearly articulates the goals and objectives of your project. It provides a solid foundation for the development and implementation of your food tracking system.

3. IDEATION&PROPOSEDSOLUTION:

EmpathyMapCanvas:





Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

🕒 10 minutes to prepare
👥 1 hour to collaborate
👤 2-8 people recommended

[Share template feedback](#)



Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

🕒 10 minutes



A Team gathering

Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.



B Set the goal

Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.



C Learn how to use the facilitation tools

Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

[Open article](#)



Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

🕒 5 minutes

🗣️
How might we [your problem statement]?



Key rules of brainstorming

To run a smooth and productive session



Stay on task.



Encourage wild ideas.



Defer judgment.



Listen to others.



Go for volume.



If possible, be visual.



Need some inspiration?

Here's a related version of this template for individual group work.

[Open example](#)

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

10 minutes

TIP
You can select a sticky note and re-arrange it as needed to suit your thought.

NITHOSH KUMAR H

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

VETRIASHAGAN

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

SADRIKA S

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

Person 5

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

Person 6

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

Person 7

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

1. I will use a lot of resources to make sure the product is successful.

3

Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

20 minutes

TIP
Use a sentence-like label to help you to group, label, and organize your ideas. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.



4

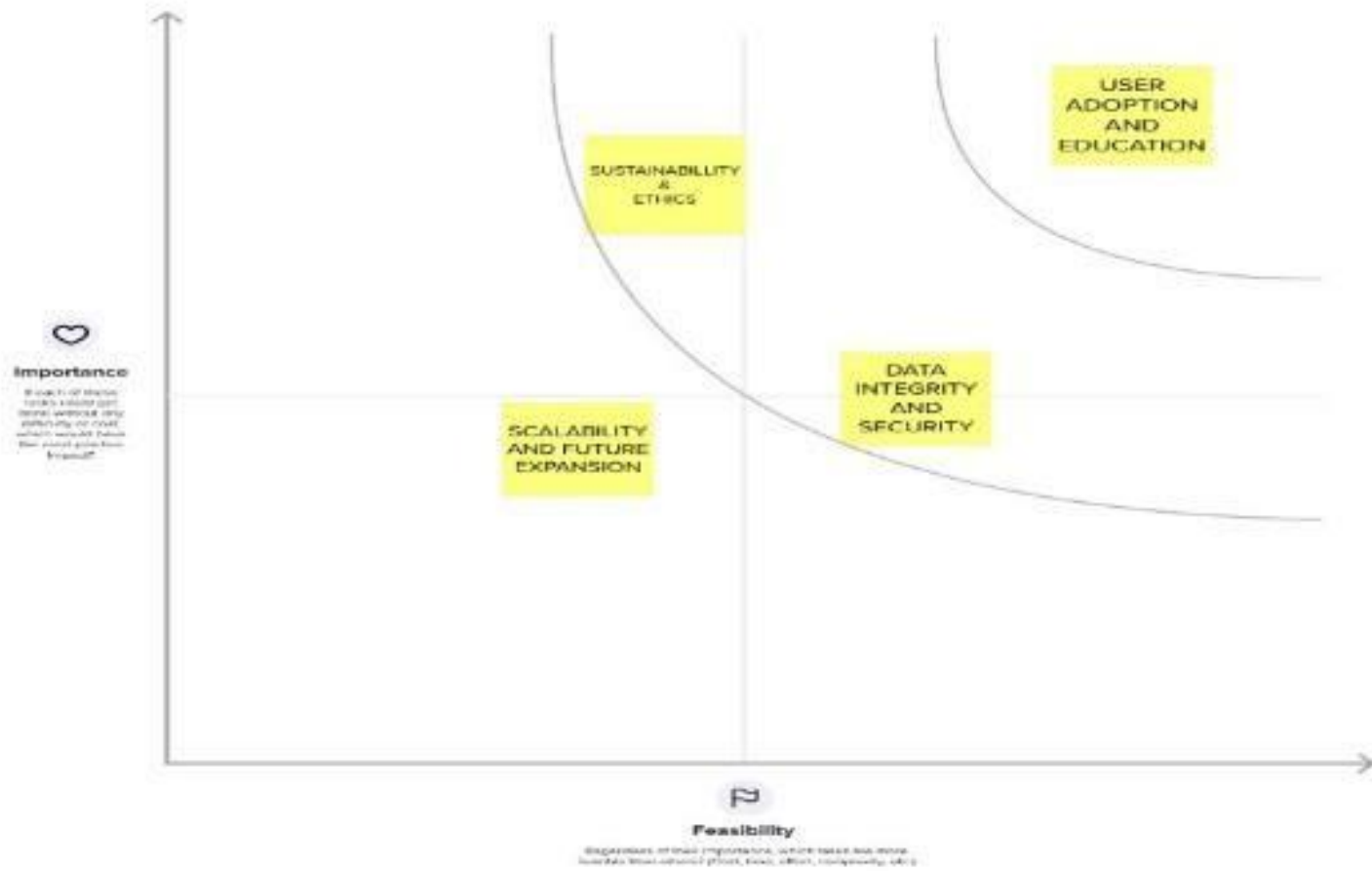
Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

20 minutes

Tip

Participants can use their services to create a shared story about design goals for the grid. The facilitator can assist participants by using the shared story to help them place their ideas on the grid.



5

After you collaborate

You can export the mural as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

Quick add-ons

1. **Share the mural**
Share a view link in the mural with stakeholders to keep them in the loop about the outcomes of the session.
2. **Export the mural**
Export a copy of the mural as a PNG or PDF to attach to emails, include in slides, or reuse in your work.

Keep moving forward

- Strategy blueprint**
Outline the components of a new idea or strategy.
[Open the template](#)
- Customer experience journey map**
Understand customer needs, motivations, and obstacles for an experience.
[Open the template](#)
- Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats**
Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to develop a plan.
[Open the template](#)

[Share template feedback](#)



4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:

Functional requirement:

1. User Registration and Authentication:

- The system should allow users to create accounts with a unique username and password.
- Users should be able to login securely.

2. Input Food Information:

- Users should be able to input details about the food they consume, including name, quantity, serving size, and preparation method.

3. Nutritional Information Retrieval:

- The system should retrieve and display nutritional information for common foods from a reliable database or API.

4. Track Consumption History:

- Users should be able to view their historical food consumption records.

5. Set Dietary Goals:

- Users should be able to set personalized dietary goals, such as calorie intake, macronutrient distribution, or specific dietary preferences (e.g., vegetarian, gluten-free)

6. Generate Reports:

- The system should generate reports summarizing daily, weekly, or monthly food intake, including calorie count, macronutrient distribution, and other relevant metrics.

4.2. Non-Functional Requirements:

1. Performance:

- The system should respond to user interactions (inputting food, viewing reports) within 2 seconds under normal load conditions.

2. Security:

- User data, including personal information and food consumption history, should be stored securely and protected against unauthorized access or breaches.

3. Usability:

- The user interface should be intuitive, easy to navigate, and accessible to users of varying technological proficiency.

4. Scalability:

- The system should be designed to handle a potentially large user base and an increasing volume of food data without significant performance degradation.

5. Reliability and Availability:

- The system should be available 24/7 with a maximum downtime of 99.9% per year. It should also have backup and recovery procedures in place.

6. Compatibility:

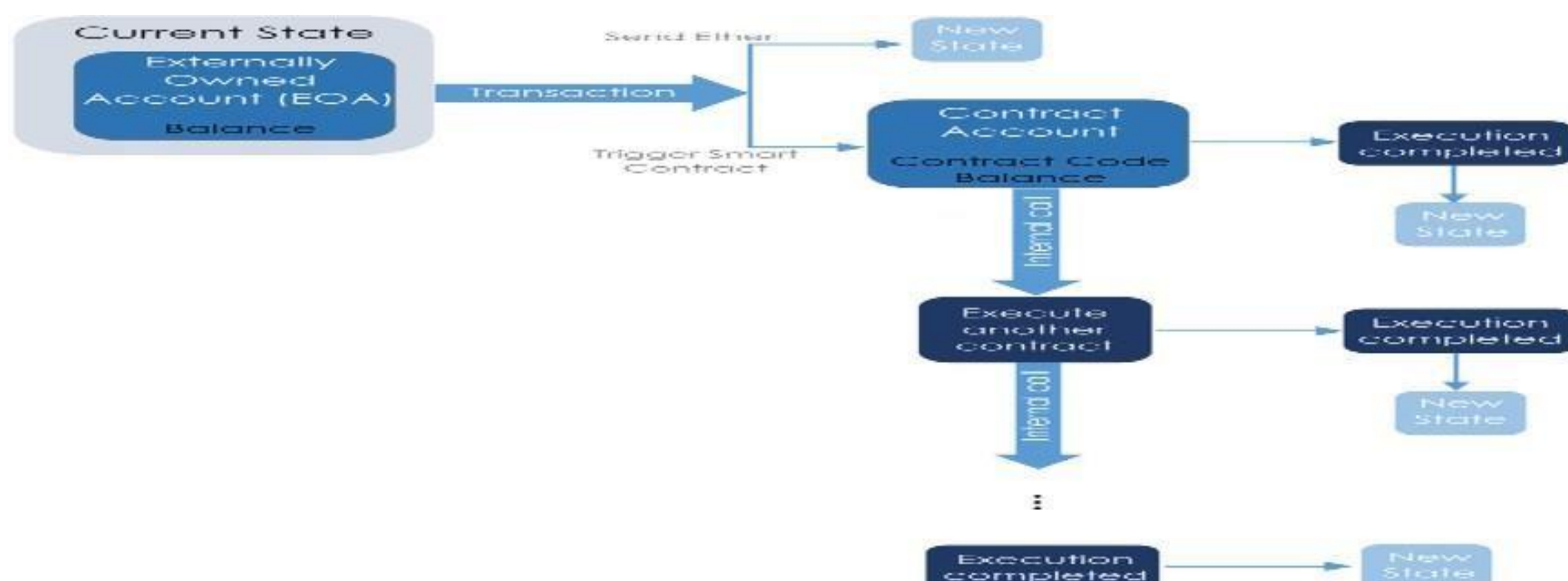
- The system should be compatible with various devices and platforms (e.g., web browsers, mobile apps) to ensure a seamless user experience.

7. Data Privacy and Compliance:

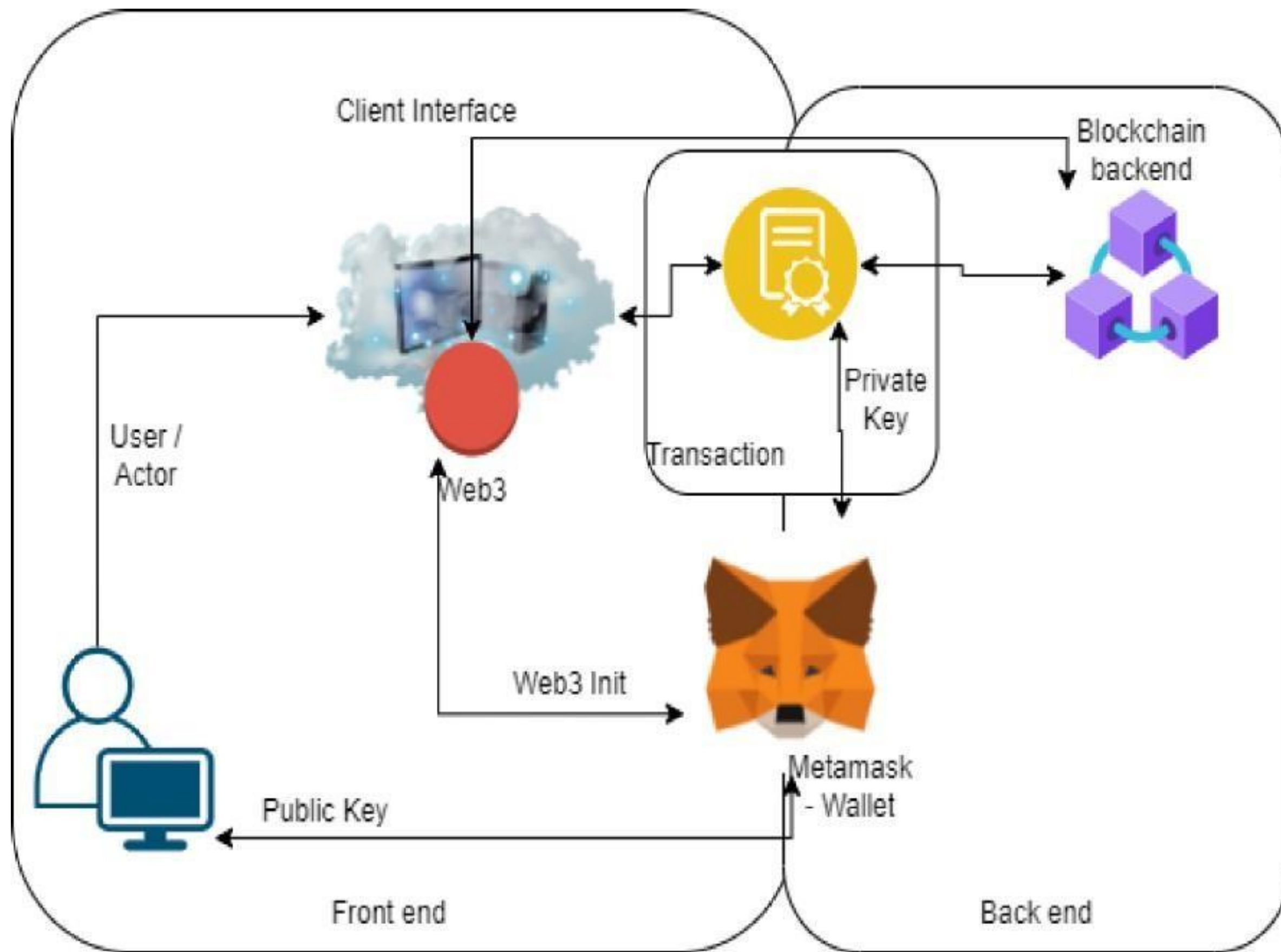
- The system should comply with data protection regulations (e.g., GDPR)

5. PROJECT DESIGN:

Data Flow Diagrams & User Stories:

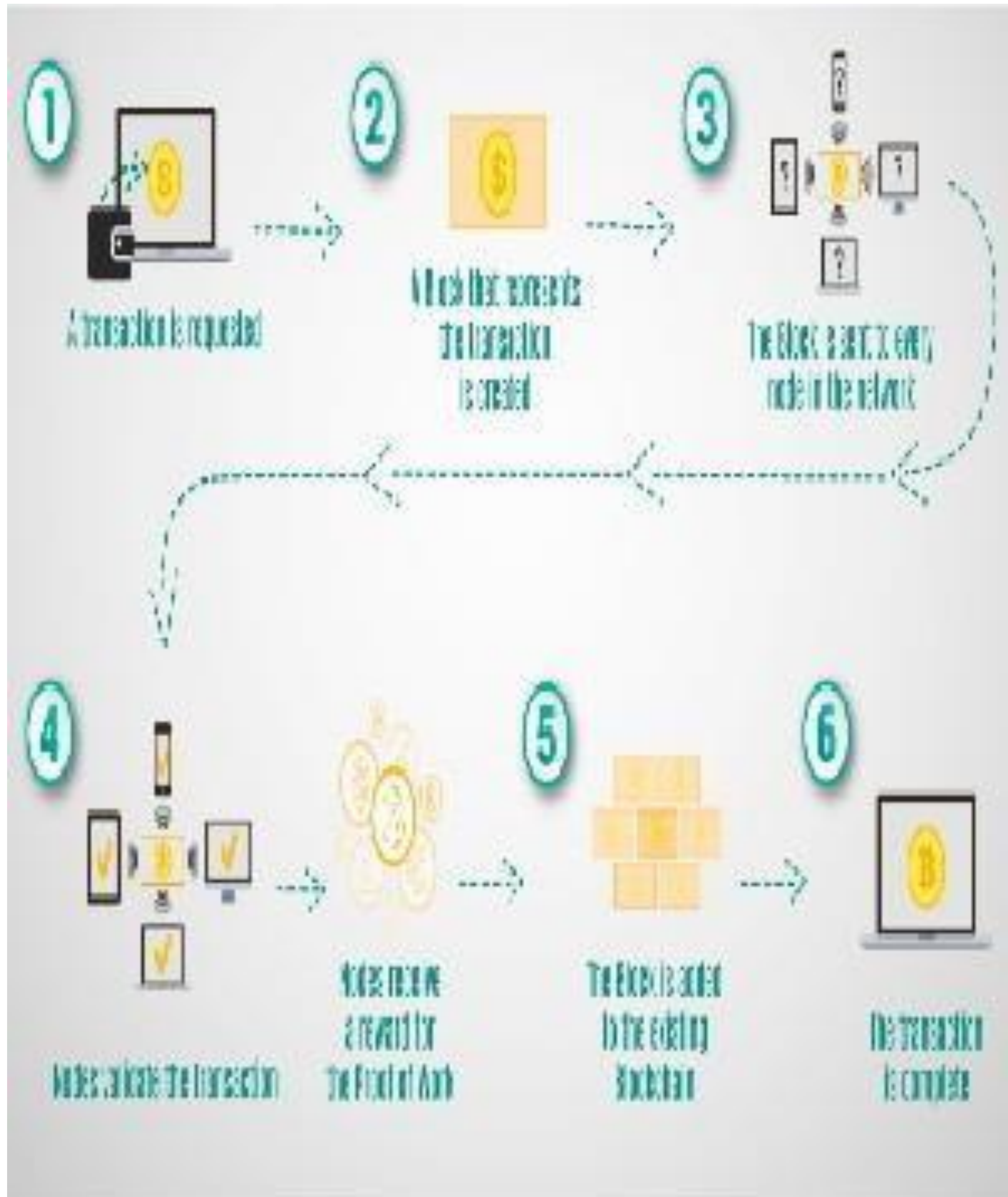


SolutionArchitecture:



6. PROJECTPLANNING:

TechnicalArchitecture:



7. CODING&SOLUTIONING:

SPDX-License-

Identifier: This specifies the license under which the code is distributed. In this case, it's using the MIT license.

Pragmasolidity^0.8.0; This indicates that the contract is designed to work with Solidity version 0.8.0 or higher. It ensures compatibility with the specified version.

CONTRACT STRUCTURE:

ContractFoodTracking{...} This defines the contract named foodTracking. All the functions, variables, and structures related to food tracking are defined within this contract.

STATE VARIABLE:

Address public owner; This variable stores the Ethereum address of the owner (deployer) of the smart contract. It is declared as public, meaning it can be accessed externally.

MAPPING:

Mapping(string => FoodItem) public foodItems; This creates a mapping named foodItems that associates a unique string (the item ID) with a FoodItem struct. This mapping allows for efficient retrieval of food item details.

SEND FOOD ITEM FUNCTION:

Function sendFoodItem(..) external onlyOwner{...}: This function allows the owner to send information about a food item to the blockchain. It creates a new FoodItem struct and stores it in the foodItems mapping.

VERIFYFOODITEMFUNCTION:

Function `verifyFoodItem(..)externalonlyOwner{...}`: This function allows the owner to verify a food item, changing its status from Unverified to Verified

CONSUMEFOODITEMFUNCTION:

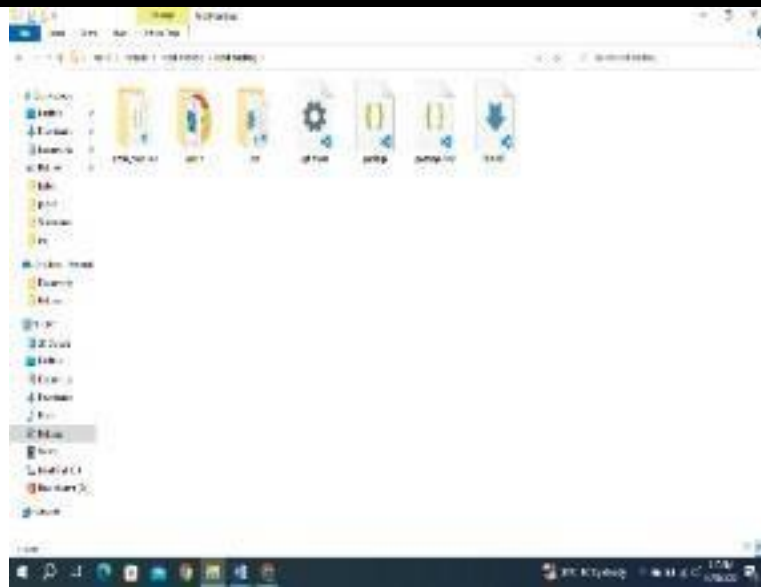
```
Function consumeFoodItem(...)externalonlyUnconsumed(itemId){...}: This function allows the owner to mark a food item as Consumed, provided it has already been verified.
```

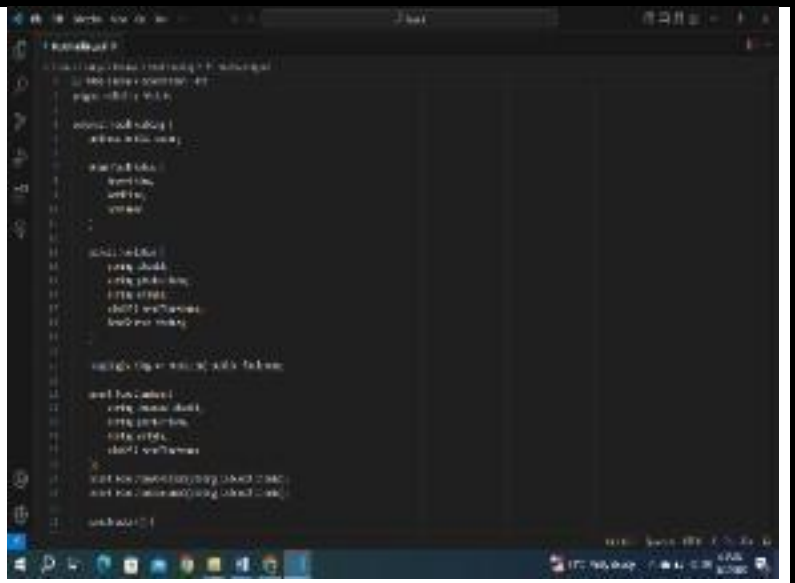
Feature1:

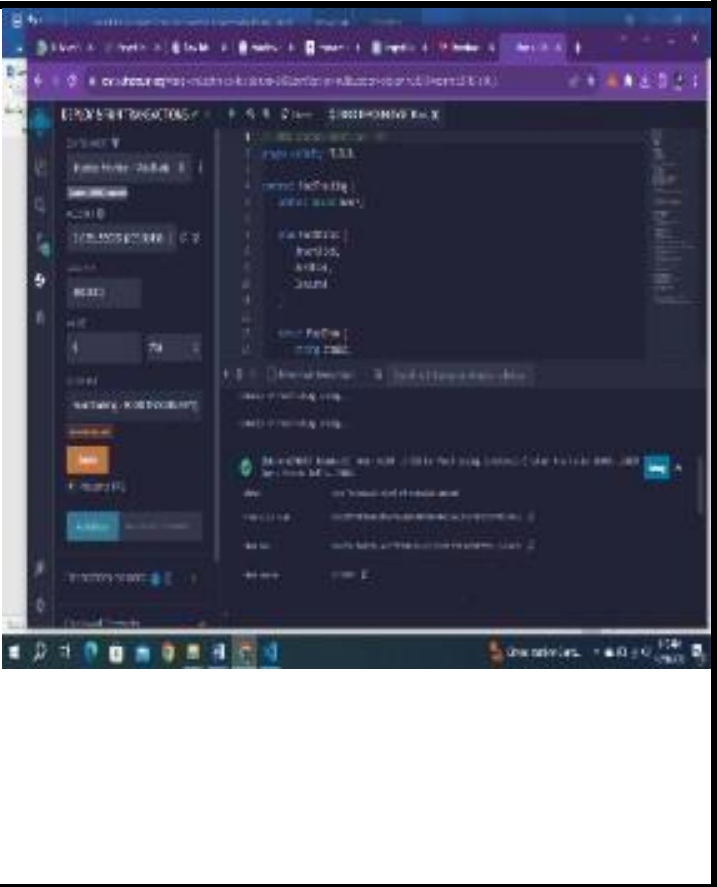
This Solidity smart contract establishes a framework for tracking food items, ensuring that only the owner can perform certain operations, and that food items progress through defined states (Unverified, Verified, Consumed). Remember to conduct thorough testing and consider potential security vulnerabilities before deploying it on the Ethereum blockchain.

8. PERFORMANCETESTING:

PerformaceMetrics:

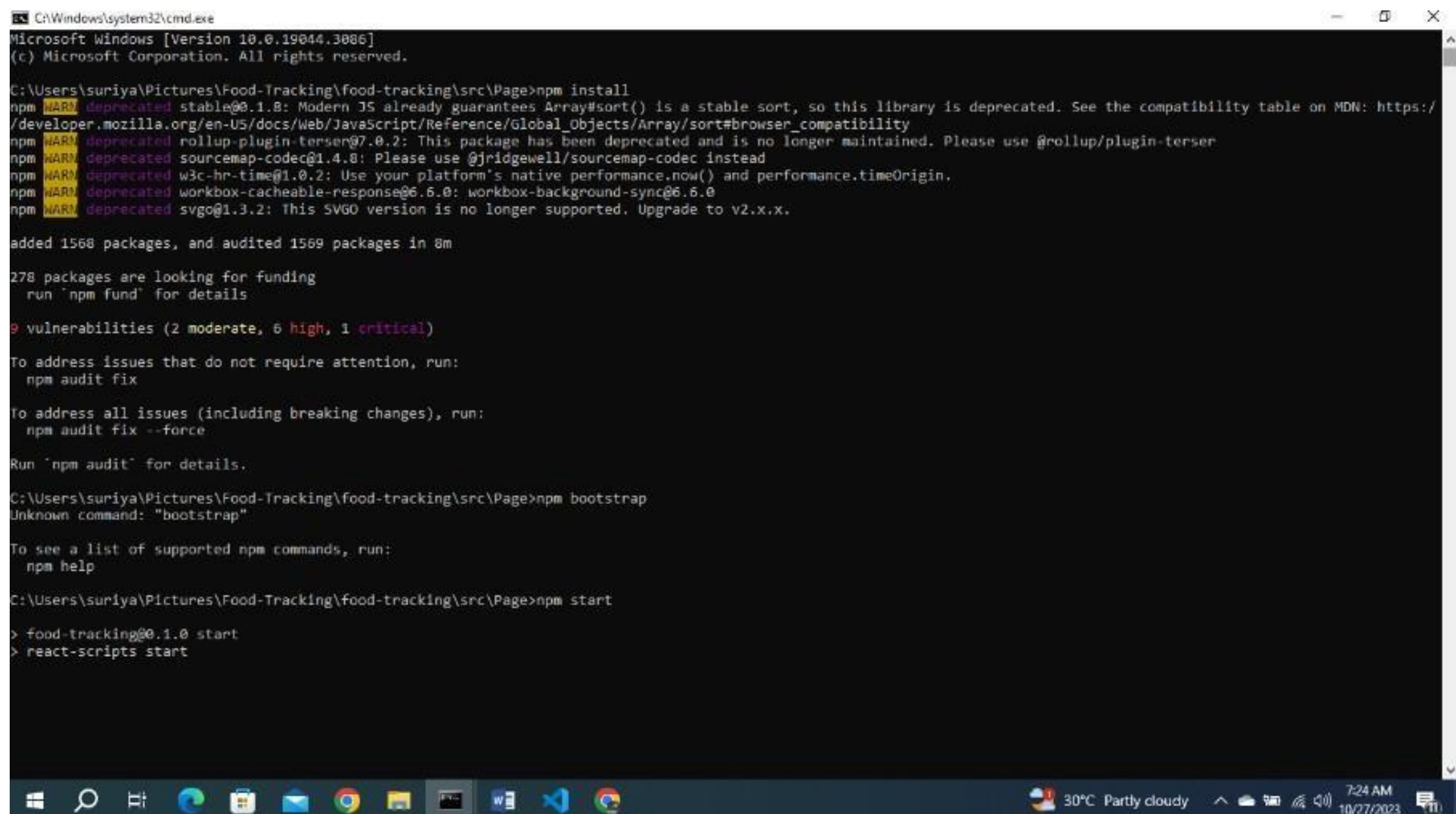
S.No.	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Information gathering	Setup all the Prerequisite:	

2.	Extractthezip files	Opentovscode	
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3.	RemixIde platform explorting	Deploythesmartcontract code Deployandrune transaction.Byselectingthe environment-injectthe MetaMask.	
4	Openfile explorer	Opentheextractedfileand click onthe folder. Opensrc,andsearchfor utiles. Opencmdenter commands1.npm install 2. npminstallbootstrap 3. npmstart	
5	{LOCALHOSTIP ADDRESS	copytheaddressandopenit tochromesoyoucanseethe front end of your project.	

9. RESULTS:

OUTPUTSCREENSHOTS:



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.3086]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\suriya\Pictures\Food-Tracking\food-tracking\src\Page>npm install
npm WARN deprecated stable@0.1.8: Modern JS already guarantees Array#sort() is a stable sort, so this library is deprecated. See the compatibility table on MDN: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array/sort#browser_compatibility
npm WARN deprecated rollup-plugin-terser@7.0.2: This package has been deprecated and is no longer maintained. Please use @rollup/plugin-terser
npm WARN deprecated sourcemap-codec@1.4.8: Please use @jridgewell/sourcemap-codec instead
npm WARN deprecated w3c-hr-time@1.0.2: Use your platform's native performance.now() and performance.timeOrigin.
npm WARN deprecated workbox-cacheable-response@6.6.0: workbox-background-sync@6.6.0
npm WARN deprecated svgo@1.3.2: This SVGO version is no longer supported. Upgrade to v2.x.x.

added 1568 packages, and audited 1569 packages in 8m

278 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details

9 vulnerabilities (2 moderate, 6 high, 1 critical)

To address issues that do not require attention, run:
  npm audit fix

To address all issues (including breaking changes), run:
  npm audit fix --force

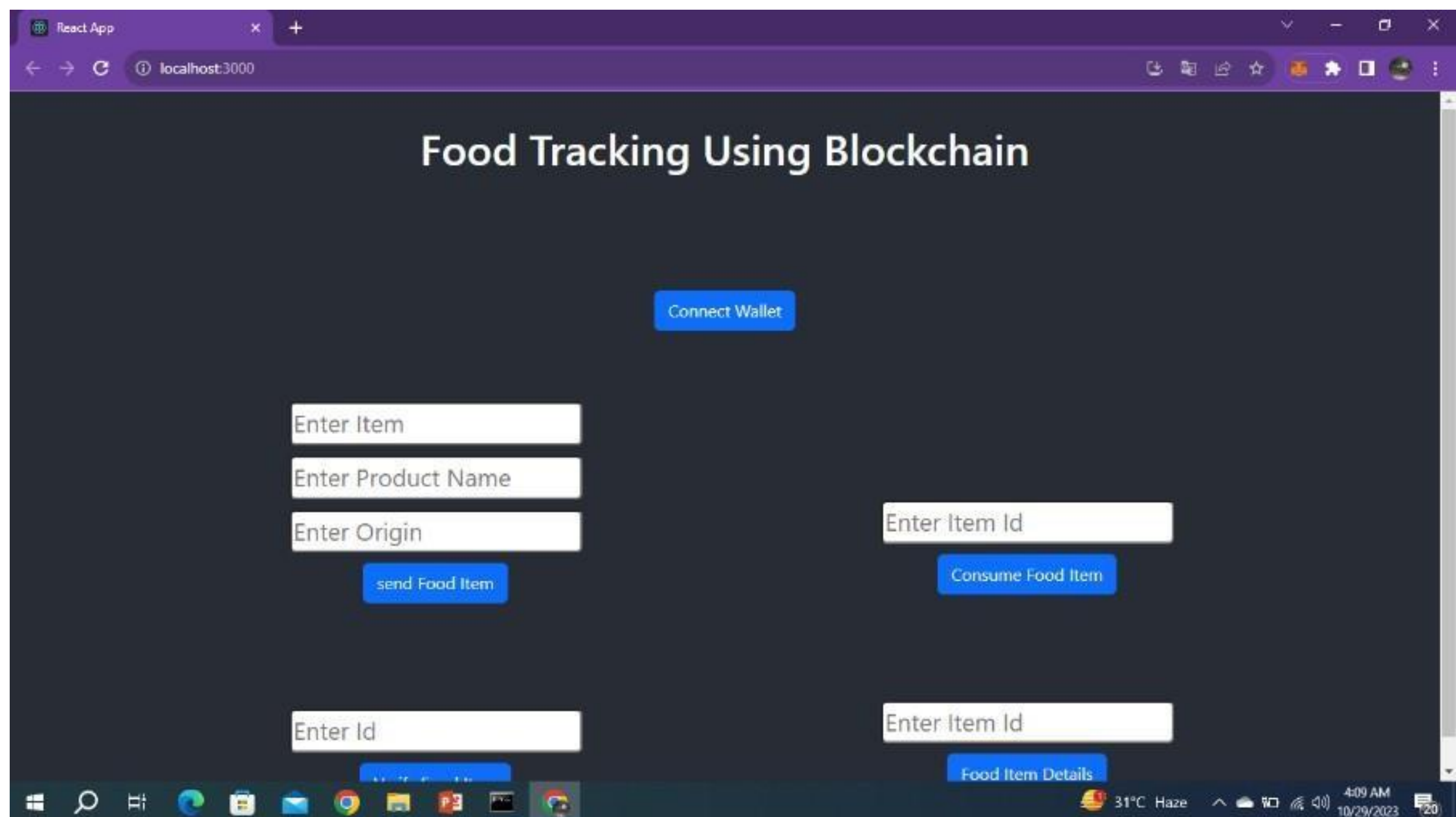
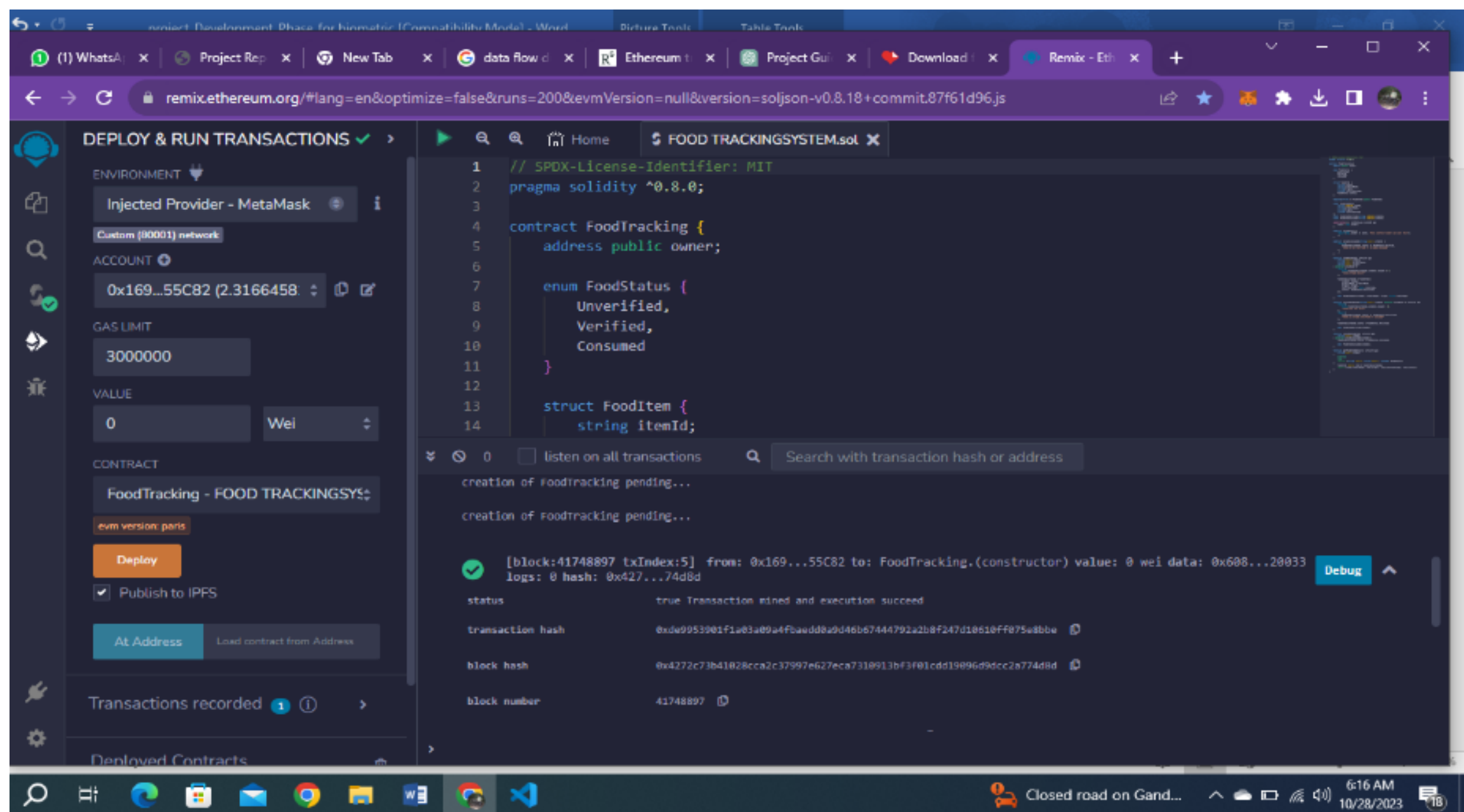
Run `npm audit` for details.

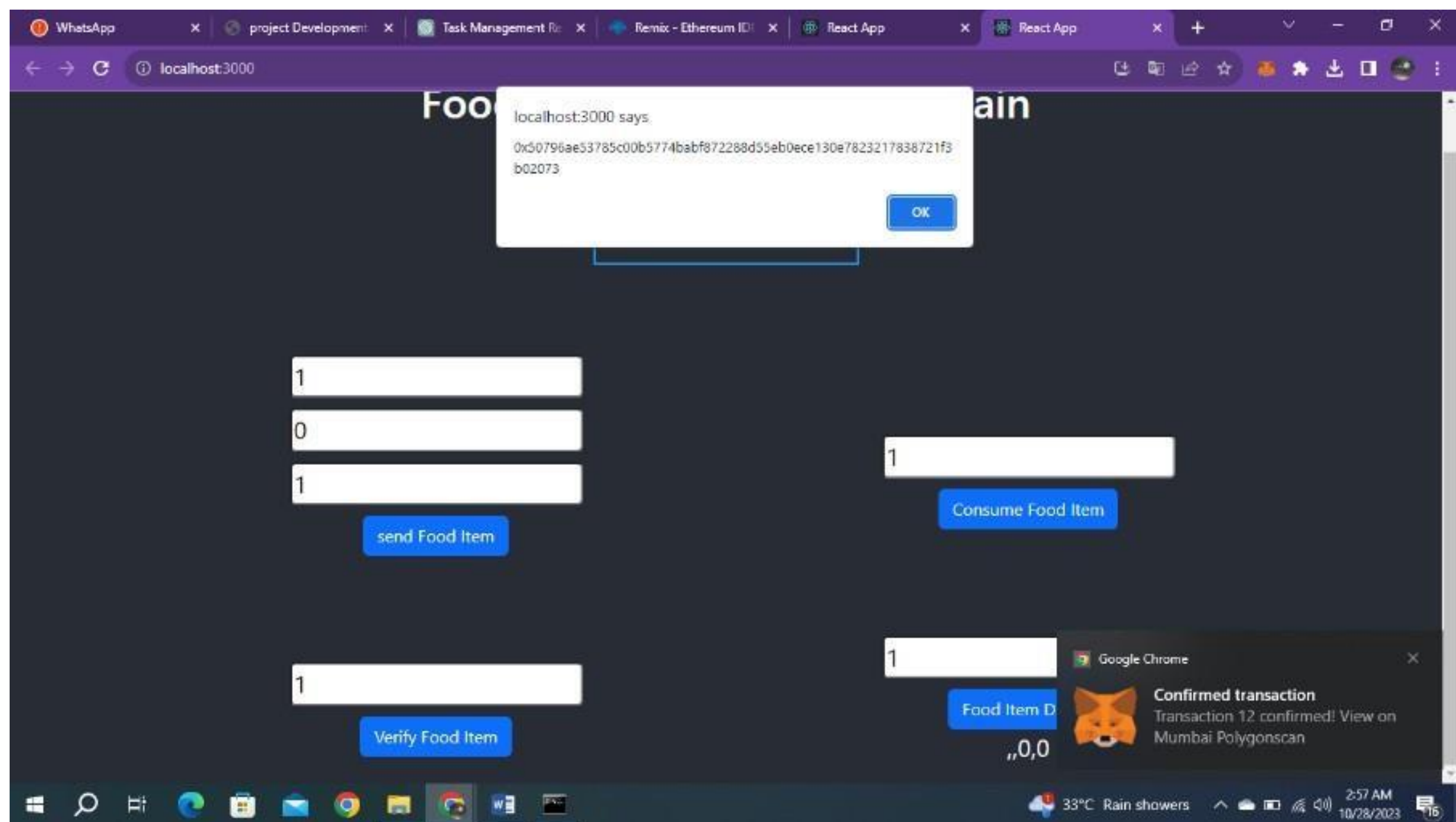
C:\Users\suriya\Pictures\Food-Tracking\food-tracking\src\Page>npm bootstrap
Unknown command: "bootstrap"

To see a list of supported npm commands, run:
  npm help

C:\Users\suriya\Pictures\Food-Tracking\food-tracking\src\Page>npm start

> food-tracking@0.1.0 start
> react-scripts start
```





10. ADVANTAGE&DISADVANTAGE:

ADVANTAGE:

Regulatory Compliance and Accountability:

Implementing a food tracking system using smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain ensures a high level of compliance with industry and governmental regulations. The immutable nature of

blockchain records provides an unalterable history of each food item's journey, which can serve as a reliable audit trail.

Enhanced Consumer Trust and Confidence:

By implementing a food tracking system using smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain, you provide consumers with unprecedented transparency into the origin and journey of their food products. This increased transparency leads to greater trust in the supply chain and confidence in the safety and authenticity of the food they consume. This, in turn, can lead to higher customer satisfaction and loyalty, benefiting both producers and retailers in the long run.

Real-time Monitoring and Alerts:

The system allows for real-time monitoring of food items throughout their journey. This enables immediate responses to any deviations or anomalies in the supply chain, reducing the risk of spoilage or contamination.

Fraud Prevention:

The immutable nature of blockchain ensures that once data is recorded, it cannot be tampered with. This prevents fraudulent activities such as counterfeiting or misrepresenting the origin of food products.

DISADVANTAGE:

Cost of Implementation and Maintenance:

Building and maintaining a blockchain-based system can be expensive, particularly in terms of development, infrastructure, and ongoing maintenance. This cost may be a significant barrier for smaller producers or businesses with limited resources.

Scalability Challenges:

Depending on the scale of your project and the number of transactions involved, you may encounter scalability issues with the Ethereum blockchain. High transaction volumes could lead to slower processing times and increased gas fees.

Integration Complexity:

Integrating the blockchain system with existing systems, databases, and software used in the food supply chain may be complex and require significant customization. This could lead to disruptions in existing operations.

Privacy Concerns:

Blockchain technology provides transparency, but it also means that sensitive information may be visible to all participants in the network.

Ensuring privacy for certain types of data (e.g., proprietary recipes or trade secrets) may be challenging.

11. CONCLUSION:

In a rapidly evolving food industry landscape, the integration of blockchain technology and smart contracts presents a transformative solution to address critical concerns surrounding transparency, traceability, safety, authenticity, and sustainability. The implementation of a food tracking system on the Ethereum blockchain, as proposed in this project, signifies a paradigm shift towards a more secure, transparent, and accountable supply chain.

By leveraging the decentralized and immutable ledger capabilities of blockchain, coupled with the automation and trust mechanisms offered by smart contracts, this system provides a robust platform for recording and verifying the journey of food products from farm to fork. The unique digital identities assigned to each item ensure that critical information, including origin, processing, and transportation details, is securely stored and readily accessible in real-time.

12. FUTURE SCOPE:

The implementation of a food tracking system using Ethereum smart contracts lays the foundation for a host of future advancements and opportunities in the food industry. As technology continues to evolve, there are several potential areas of expansion and enhancement for this project.

Tokenization and Incentive Mechanisms: Consider introducing a token-based system to incentivize active participation in the supply chain. Tokens could be used to reward producers, logistics providers, and consumers for their contributions to data accuracy and transparency.

Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR)
Integration: Develop AR/VR applications that allow consumers to virtually explore the journey of food products, providing an immersive and educational experience about the supply chain.

13. APPENDIX:

SOURCE CODE:

```
//SPDX-License-Identifier:MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract FoodTracking {
    address public owner;

    enum FoodStatus {
        Unverified,
        Verified,
        Consumed
    }

    struct FoodItem {
```

```

    string itemId;
    string productName;
    string origin;
    uint256 sentTimestamp;
    FoodStatus status;
}

mapping(string=>FoodItem) public foodItems; event FoodItemSent

(
    string indexed itemId,
    string productName,
    string origin,
    uint256 sentTimestamp
);
event FoodItemVerified(string indexed itemId); event FoodItemConsumed(string indexed itemId);

constructor(){
    owner=msg.sender;
}

modifier onlyOwner(){
    require(msg.sender==owner,"Only contract owner can call this");
    _;
}

modifier onlyUnconsumed(string memory itemId){
    require(
        foodItems[itemId].status==FoodStatus.Verified,"Item is not verified or already consumed"
    );
    _;
}

function sendFoodItem(
    string memory itemId,
    string memory productName,
    string memory origin
) external onlyOwner{
    require(
        bytes(foodItems[itemId].itemId).length==0,"Item already exists"
    );

    foodItems[itemId]=FoodItem({itemId:itemId,
        productName:productName,

```

```

        origin:origin,
        sentTimestamp:block.timestamp,status:Food
        Status.Unverified
    });

    emitFoodItemSent(itemId,productName,origin,block.timestamp);
}

functionverifyFoodItem(stringmemoryitemId)externalonlyOwner{
    require(
        bytes(foodItems[itemId].itemId).length>0,"Item
        iddoesnotexist"
    );
    require(
        foodItems[itemId].status==FoodStatus.Unverified,"Item
        alreadyverifiedorconsumed"
    );

    foodItems[itemId].status=FoodStatus.Verified;

    emitFoodItemVerified(itemId);
}

functionconsumeFoodItem(string
    memoryitemId
)externalonlyUnconsumed(itemId){foodItems[itemId].status=FoodStatus.Consumed
    ;

    emitFoodItemConsumed(itemId);
}

functiongetFoodItemDetails(stringmemoryit
    emId
)
    external
    view
    returns(stringmemory,stringmemory,uint256,FoodStatus)
{
    FoodItemmemoryitem=foodItems[itemId];return(item.productName,item.origin,item.sentTimestamp,it
    em.status);
}
}

```

GitHub&ProjectDemoLink:

