# Order Something!项目文档

#### 设计

- -基础区块网络&智能合约
  - 业务场景: 客户进行外卖点单
    - -1、用户对外卖平台下订单并计算出用户距离,根据距离和商品价格,订金暂存 至外卖平台
    - -2、商家确认订单后将餐品送出
    - -3、用户确认收货后,外卖平台根据客户距离向商家支付相应金额
- model.cto 组成: - asset • Customer asset Customer identified by ID { o String ID o Double deposit o String[] commodities//客户拥有的商品 o Integer index//客户拥有的商品数 --> Person owner } • Merchant asset Merchant identified by ID { o String ID o String Name //商家姓名 o Double deposit o Double x //商家坐标x o Double y //商家坐标y o Double[] commodities//id索引商品价格 o String[] comname//货物名称

```
o Integer index//指待发货
 --> Customer[] cust//顾客名录
 --> Platform[] plat//平台名录
 o Integer[] commidToDeliver//相应要发的商品id
 --> Person owner
}
     • Platform
asset Platform identified by ID{
 o String ID
 o String Name
 o Double deposit
 o Double[] commidToPay//待付款值
 o Integer index//指待付款
 --> Merchant[] merc//相应要付款的商家
}
   - participant-Person
participant Person identified by ID {
 o String ID
 o String Name
}
   - transaction
     • Order
transaction Order{//下单: 客户指定num, 客户+num存进mc
 --> Merchant mc
 --> Customer ct
 --> Platform pt
 o Integer num
 o Double x///客户目前x坐标
```

```
o Double y///客户目前y坐标
}
     • Deliver
transaction Deliver {//送货: mc从index-1位置得到发货num:=id+减对应
客户; ct在index位置存活+待付款商家, index+1
  --> Merchant mc
}
     • Pay
transaction Pay {
  //付款: ct从index-1位置得到付款商家+付款商品号num:=id; 用num在mt商
品数组中索引bill; ct.deposit-bill&&mc.deposit+bill
  --> Platform pt
}
     • query_customer
transaction query_customer{
  o String id
}
     • logistics
transaction logistics{
  --> Merchant from
  --> Customer to
  o Integer num
}
 • script.js 组成
   - function Order
/**
 * Sample transaction processor function.
 * @param {org.example.empty.Order} tx The sample transaction
instance.
 * @transaction
```

```
*/
async function Order(tx){
 //下单
   tx.mc.commidToDeliver[tx.mc.index] = tx.num;//对应商家添加订
单, 订单号对应到商品
   tx.mc.cust[tx.mc.index] = tx.ct; //订单号对应到客户
   tx.mc.plat[tx.mc.index] = tx.pt; //订单号对应到平台
   tx.mc.index += 1:
                                 //对应商家订单总数加一
   tx.ct.deposit -= tx.mc.commodities[tx.num]
+Math.sqrt((tx.mc.x-tx.x)*(tx.mc.x-tx.x)+(tx.mc.y-
tx.y)*(tx.mc.y-tx.y));//对应客户付款
   tx.pt.deposit += tx.mc.commodities[tx.num]
+Math.sqrt((tx.mc.x-tx.x)*(tx.mc.x-tx.x)+(tx.mc.y-
tx.y)*(tx.mc.y-tx.y));//对应平台收款
    const assetRegistry1 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Merchant');//等待更新
    await assetRegistry1.update(tx.mc);
   const assetRegistry2 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Platform');
   await assetRegistry2.update(tx.pt);
   const assetRegistry3 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Customer');
   await assetRegistry3.update(tx.ct);
}
   - function Deliver
/**
* Sample transaction processor function.
* @param {org.example.empty.Deliver} tx The sample
transaction instance.
* @transaction
*/
async function Deliver(tx){
```

```
//送货
   tx.mc.index -= 1://商家对应的商品数减1
   let num=tx.mc.commidToDeliver[0];//取出第一个要送的商品,对应顾
客和对应平台
   let ct = tx.mc.cust[0];
    let pt = tx.mc.plat[0];
    for(i=0;i<tx.mc.index;i++){</pre>
    tx.mc.commidToDeliver[i]=tx.mc.commidToDeliver[i+1];
       tx.mc.cust[i]=tx.mc.cust[i+1];
       tx.mc.plat[i]=tx.mc.plat[i+1];
    }//所有订单号对应的商品,顾客和平台都前移一个
    //对应平台要付的货款加1,对应到对应的货款和商家
    pt.commidToPay[pt.index] = tx.mc.commodities[num];
    pt.merc[pt.index] = tx.mc;
    pt.index += 1;
   //对应客户拥有的货物
    ct.commodities[ct.index] = tx.mc.comname[num];
   ct.index +=1:
   //等待更新
    const assetRegistry1 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Merchant');
   await assetRegistry1.update(tx.mc);
   const assetRegistry2 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Platform');
   await assetRegistry2.update(pt);
   const assetRegistry3 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Customer');
   await assetRegistry3.update(ct);
}
   - function Pay
```

\* Sample transaction processor function.

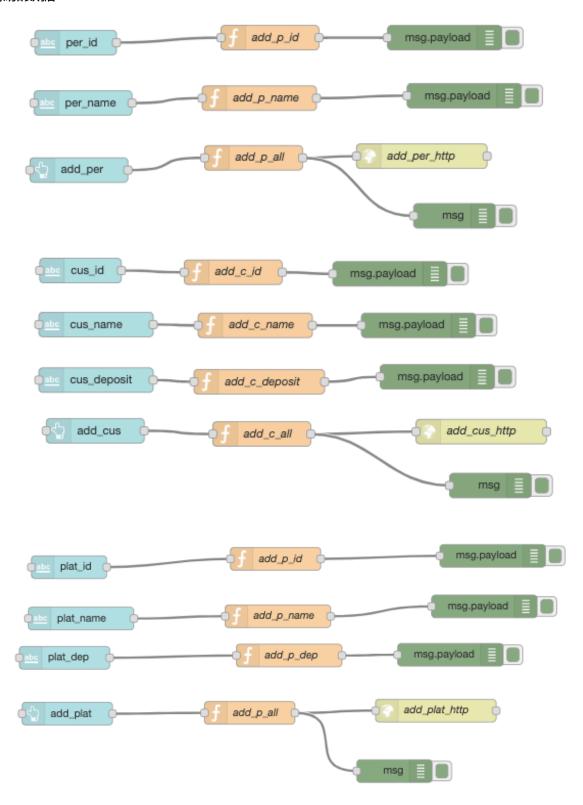
/\*\*

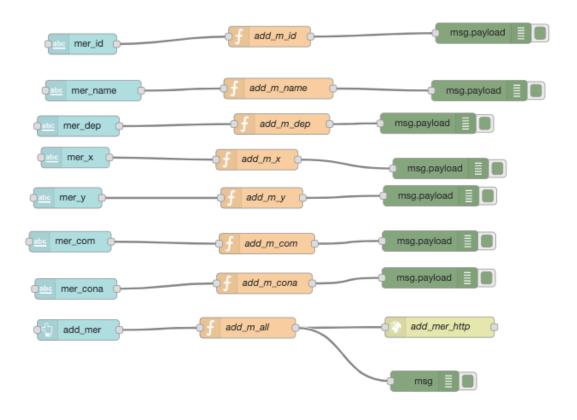
```
* @param {org.example.empty.Pay} tx The sample transaction
instance.
* @transaction
*/
async function Pay(tx){
    tx.pt.deposit-=tx.pt.commidToPay[0];//平台支付货款
    tx.pt.merc[0].deposit+=tx.pt.commidToPay[0];//商家收款
    for(i=0;i<tx.pt.index-1;i++){</pre>
        tx.pt.commidToPay[i]=tx.pt.commidToPay[i+1];
        tx.pt.merc[i]=tx.pt.merc[i+1];
    }
    const assetRegistry1 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Merchant');
    await assetRegistry1.update(tx.pt.merc[tx.pt.index-1]);
    tx.pt.index-=1;//平台待支付价款减一
    const assetRegistry2 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Platform');
    await assetRegistry2.update(tx.pt);
}
   - function query_customer
/**
 * Sample transaction processor function.
 * @param {org.example.empty.query customer} tx The sample
transaction instance.
* @transaction
*/
  async function query_customer(tx){
    let assetRegistry1 = await
getAssetRegistry('org.example.empty.Customer');
   let resource = await assetRegistry1.getAll();
   let l = resource.length;
   var money=0;
```

```
for(let i=0; i<1;i++){
      if(resource[i].ID==tx.ID){
          money=resource[i].deposit;
      }
   }
  console.log(money);
  return money;
  }
   - function logistics
/**
 * Sample transaction processor function.
* @param {org.example.empty.logistics} tx The sample
transaction instance.
 * @transaction
*/
async function logistics(tx){
  console.log("commodity transfer successful");
}
-Node-red前端设计
```

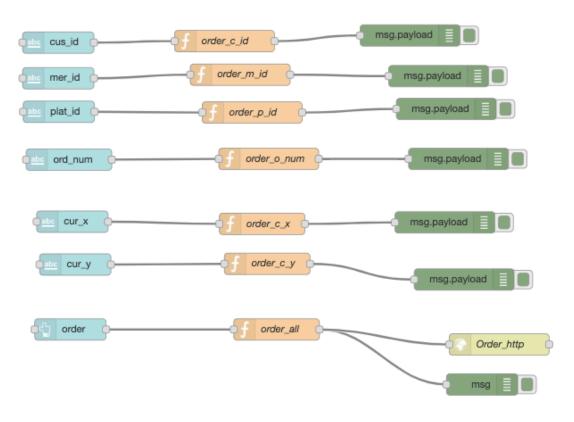
• 流程图

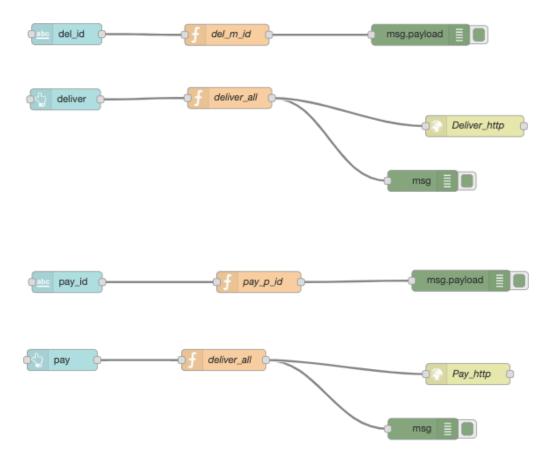
# 一添加数据



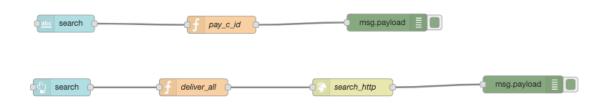


### - 交易实现



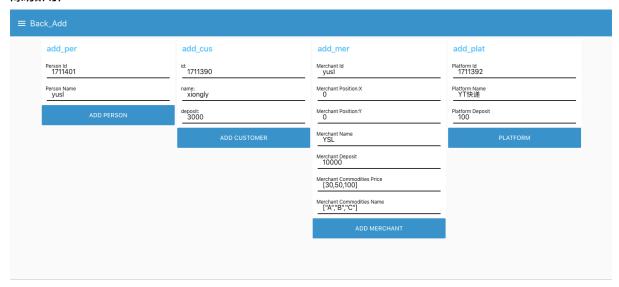


# 一查找用户

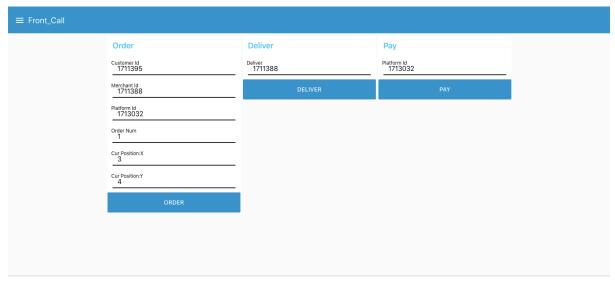


### • 效果图

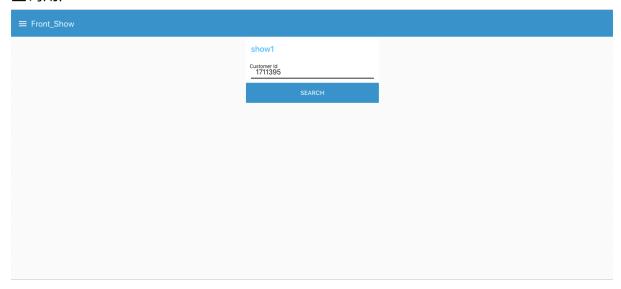
# 一添加用户



# 一交易实现



### 一查询用户



### Readme

# Order Something!

PART ONE 基础网络定义:

# \*\*Participant\*\*

`Person`

#### \*\*Asset\*\*

`Customer`
`Merchant`

#### \*\*Transaction\*\*

`Order` `Deliver` `Pay` `logistics`

To test this Business Network Definition in the \*\*Test\*\* tab:

Create two 'Person' participants:

•••

```
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Person",
    "ID": "1",
    "Name": "Toby"
}
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Person",
    "ID": "2",
    "Name": "Bob"
}
Create a Customer asset:
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Customer",
    "ID": "1",
    "deposit": 0,
    "commodities": [],
    "index": 0,
    "owner": "resource:org.example.empty.Person#1"
}
Create a Merchant asset:
***
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Merchant",
    "ID": "2".
    "owner": "resource:org.example.empty.Person#2",
    "deposit": "original value",
    "x": 0,
    "v": 0,
    "commodities": [],
    "comname": [],
    "index":0,
    "cust": [],
    "plat": [],
    "commidToDeliver": [],
    "owner": "resource:org.example.empty.Person#2"
}
Create a Platform asset:
***
{
```

```
"$class": "org.example.empty.Platform",
    "ID": "3",
    "Name": "",
    "deposit": 0,
    "commidToPay": [],
    "index": 0,
    "merc": []
}
Submit a 'Order' transaction:
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Order",
    "mc": "resource:org.example.empty.Merchant#2",
    "ct": "resource:org.example.empty.Customer#1",
    "pt": "resource:org.example.empty.Platform#3",
    "num": 4.
    "x": 1,
    "v": 1
}
Submit a `Deliver` transaction:
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Deliver",
    "mc": "resource:org.example.empty.Merchant#ID:2",
}
Submit a 'Pay' transaction:
***
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.Pay",
    "pt": "resource:org.example.empty.Platform#3"
}
```

Submit a `logistics` transaction:

```
"
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.logistics",
    "from": "resource:org.example.empty.Merchant#2",
    "to": "resource:org.example.empty.Customer#1",
    "num": 4
}
"
Submit a `query_customer` transaction:
"
{
    "$class": "org.example.empty.query_customer",
    "id": ""
}
```

#### PART TWO 智能合约实现逻辑:

在"Order"阶段,首先系统根据客户的坐标确定运费。之后客户可对我们的外卖平台提交订单(指定一个平台、商品编号、商家)。商家将用户记录在cust数组中,将对应商品编号存入commidToDeliver,并将"指针"变量i"index"+1。将通过commodities数组用商品编号索引出商品价值,平台根据商品价格对s客户进行收款。此时,客户的存款减去相应的金额,平台c存款增加。

"Deliver"阶段,在商家asset的定义中,我们使用"index"变量记录从0位置到index位置为商家此刻还没有进行发货的订单。当商家发起"Deliver"操作时,系统自动为商家根据cust数组中记录的客户顺序和commidToDeliver中记录的商品顺序发出缓冲列表中的第一单,即最早进行的订单。后续的客户和商品依次向数组头移动一位,后续收到的订单被记录在此时的"index"之后。平台此时在merc数组和commidToPay记录待付款的商家和对应商家编号。存储对应客户所拥有的商品的commodities数组从商家comname数组中用商品id索引出商品名称,记录在commodities中。

在对商家付款的"Pay"阶段,平台首先从缓冲表commidToPay[0]和merc[0]位置取出当前要支付的商品编号和相应的商家。平台的存款减去商品的金额,为对应商家存款t增加金额。根据"index"将两个数组中后续的商品编号和商家前移,后续收到的订单被记录在此时的"index"之后。

"logistics"可为我们提示一系列交易已成功进行。

<sup>&</sup>quot;query\_customer"可以实现查看指定客户实时的存款金额。

进行完上述一系列操作,客户commodities中新增商品编号为4的商品名称,客户存款中扣除运费和该商品的价格。平台获得运费,商家获得商品价格。