



**DALHOUSIE
UNIVERSITY**

CSCI 6313 – Introduction to Blockchains

Assignment Number

2

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Gitlab URL

<https://git.cs.dal.ca/bhandari/csci-6313-assignment2>

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Gitlab Repository URL

<https://git.cs.dal.ca/bhandari/csci-6313-assignment2>

This assignment is done in JavaScript using Visual Studio.

Part A

Written a new smart contract class for this part of the assignment -> Changed the version in package.json -> packaged with tar.gz -> Deploy through IDE -> Tested through IDE.

Create State

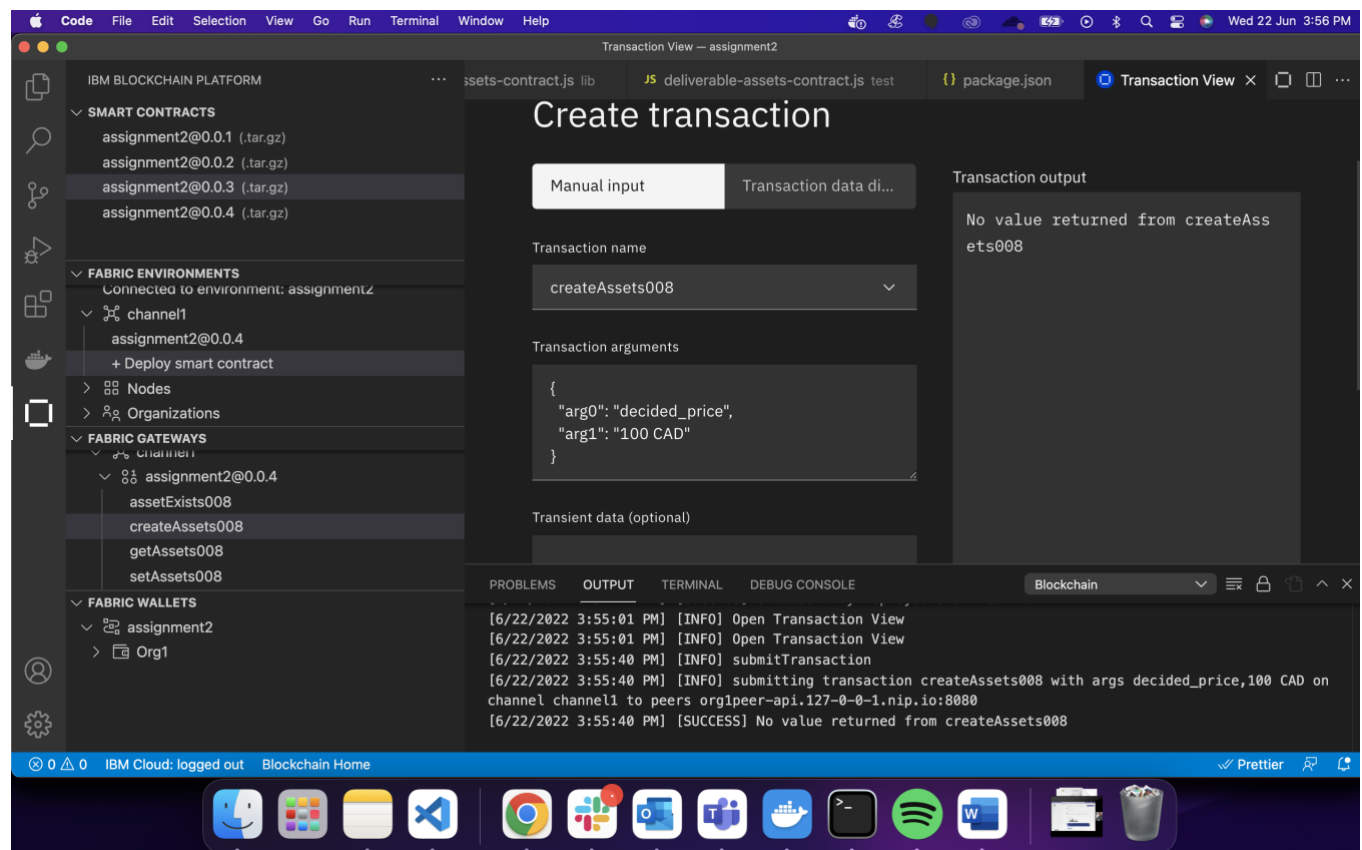


Figure 1 Create state method

Get State

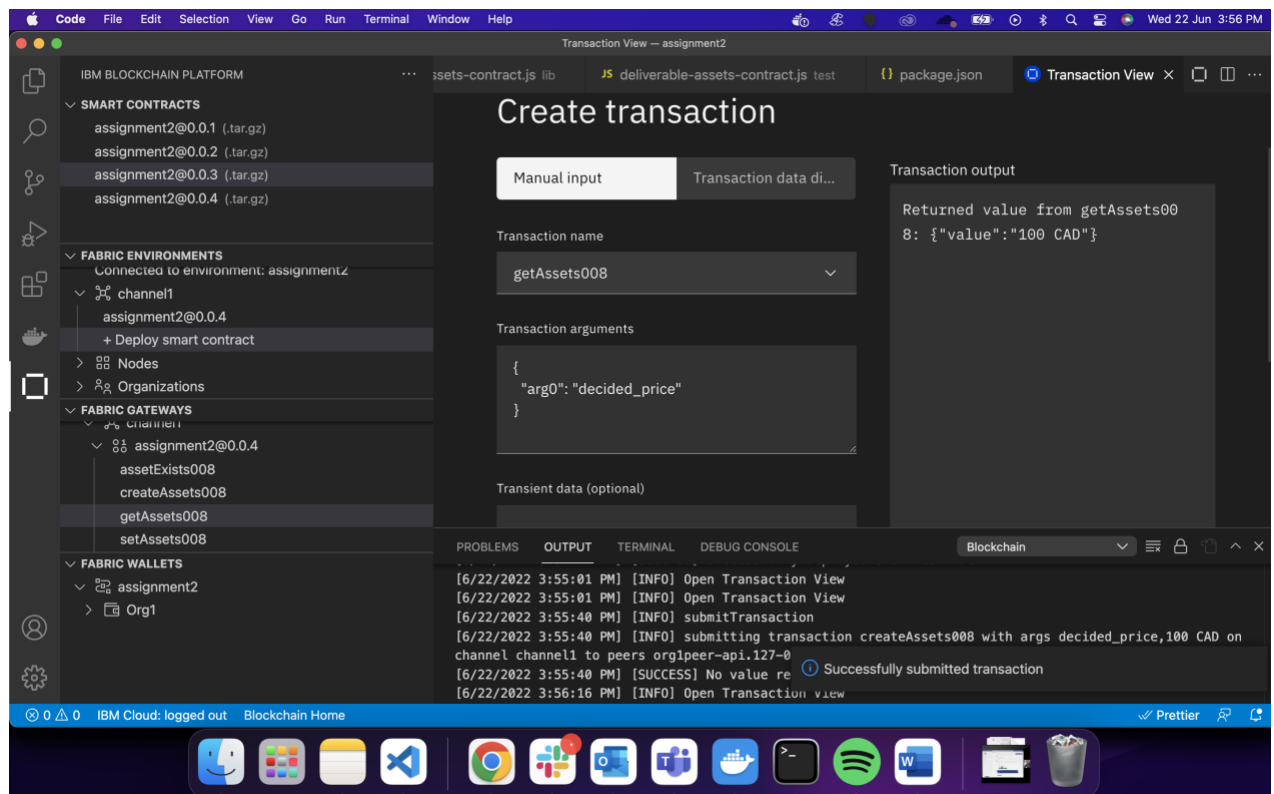


Figure 2 read method

Set State

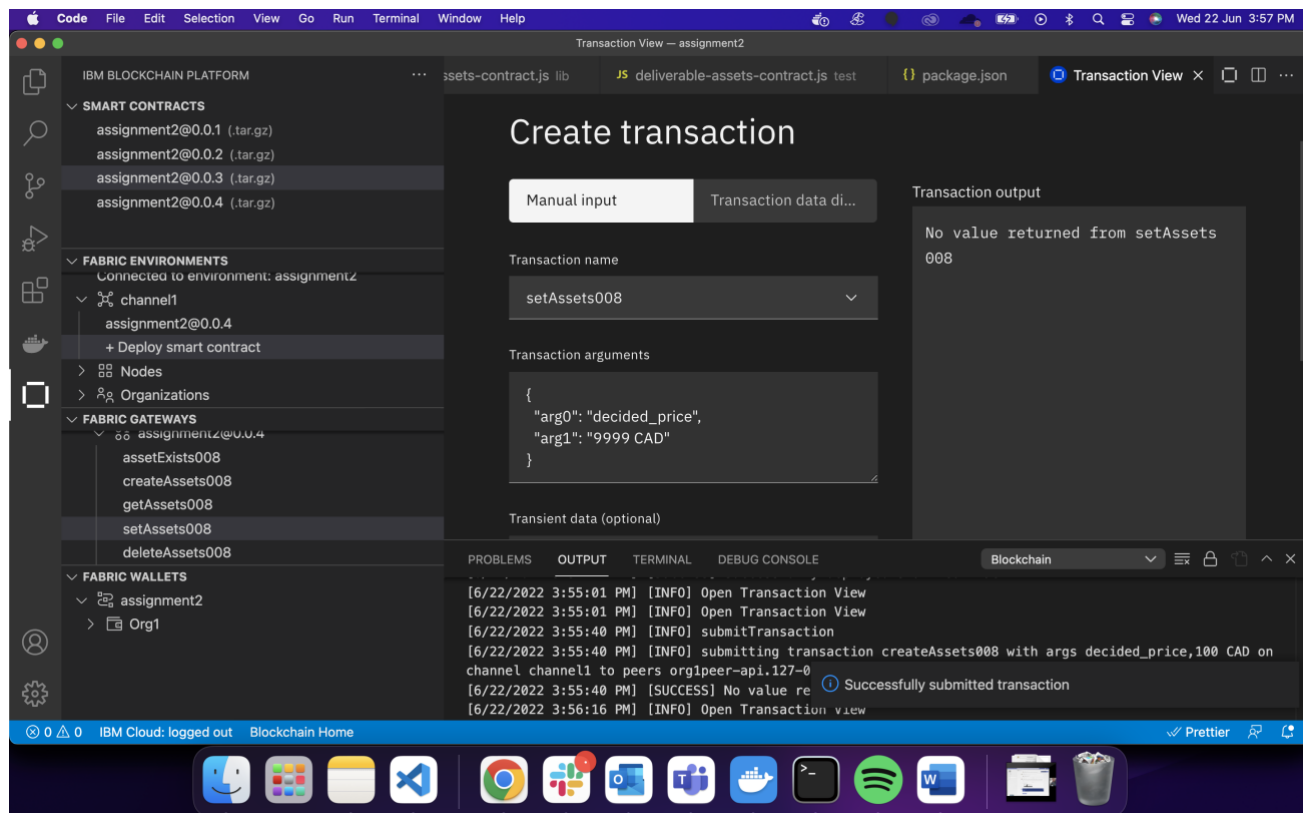


Figure 3 update method

Delete State

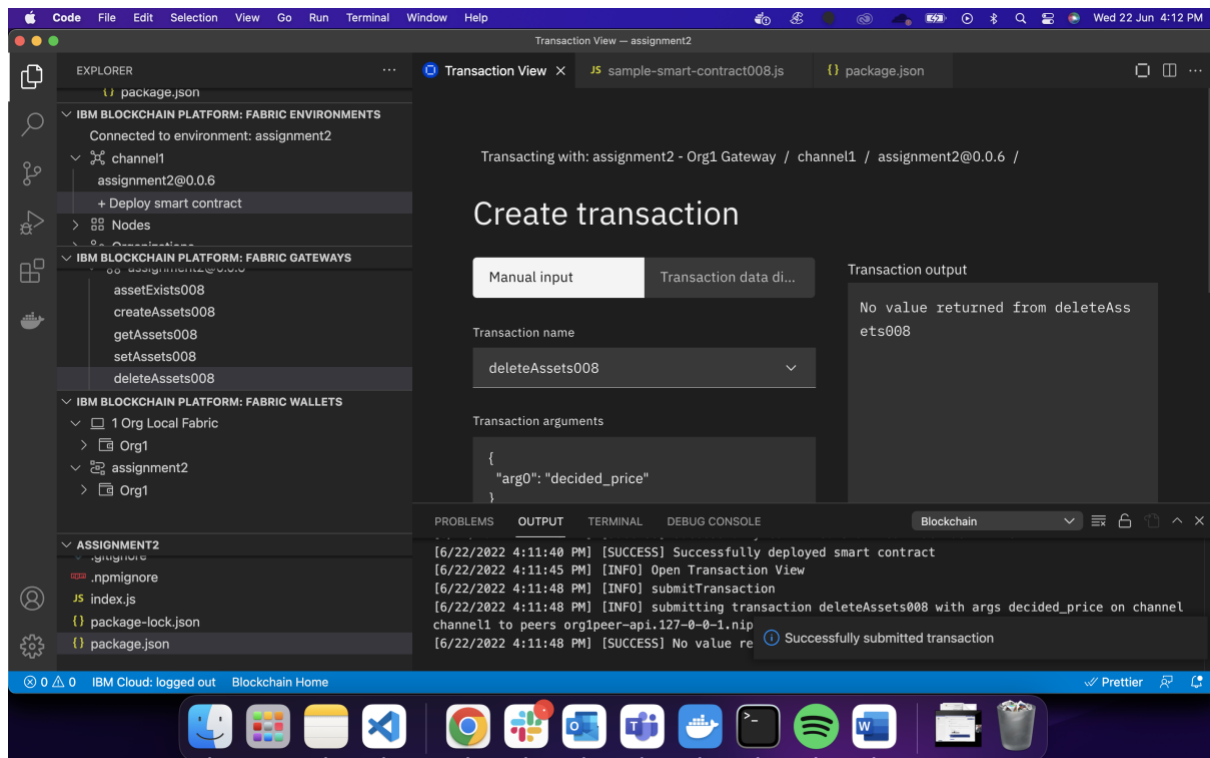


Figure 4 delete method

Smart Contract Class

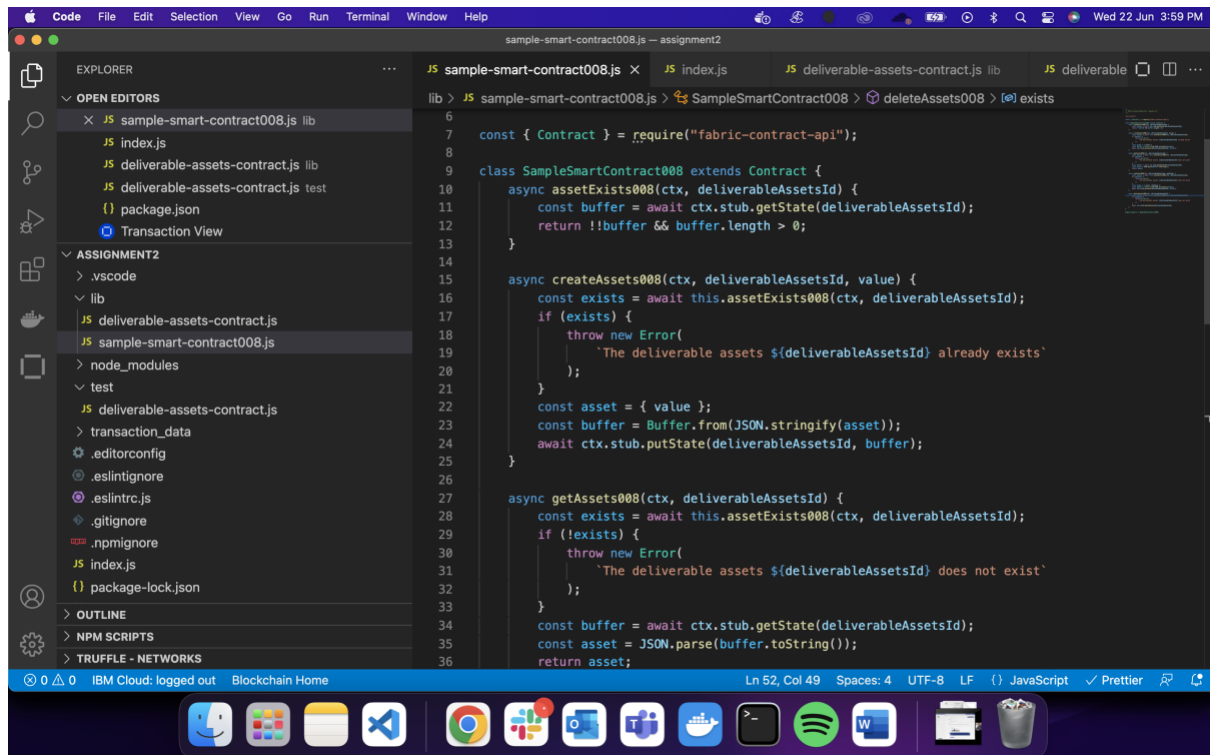


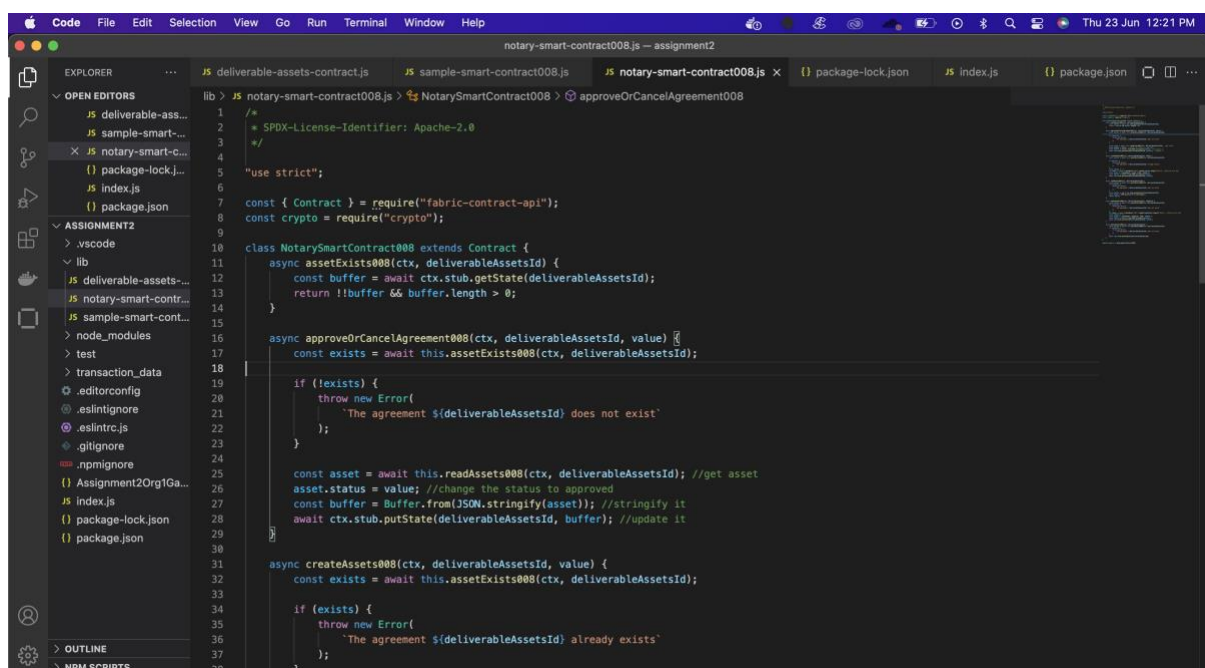
Figure 5 Smart contract class

Part B – Create a Dapp that will act as a Notary for Buyer and Seller (in Hyperledger)

Smart Contract class

The class is built in a way that it is able to submit an agreement between Buyer and Seller. While submitting the agreement, it calculates the hash (through **md5**) and save it as well in the state (with key name **"hash"**). During create, I am also assigning key in the state – **Status** as empty string. This state will save the agreement status. When the contract is approved, the **status** will be assigned **"approved"** or **"cancelled"** otherwise.

Below are some screenshots of how the smart contract class is designed.



```
1  /*  
2   * SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0  
3   */  
4  
5  "use strict";  
6  
7  const { Contract } = require("fabric-contract-api");  
8  const crypto = require("crypto");  
9  
10 class NotarySmartContract008 extends Contract {  
11   async assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId) {  
12     const buffer = await ctx.stub.getState(deliverableAssetsId);  
13     return !!buffer && buffer.length > 0;  
14   }  
15  
16   async approveOrCancelAgreement008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId, value) {  
17     const exists = await this.assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId);  
18  
19     if (!exists) {  
20       throw new Error(  
21         `The agreement ${deliverableAssetsId} does not exist`  
22       );  
23     }  
24  
25     const asset = await this.readAssets008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId); //get asset  
26     asset.status = value; //change the status to approved  
27     const buffer = Buffer.from(JSON.stringify(asset)); //stringify it  
28     await ctx.stub.putState(deliverableAssetsId, buffer); //update it  
29  
30   }  
31  
32   async createAssets008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId, value) {  
33     const exists = await this.assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId);  
34  
35     if (exists) {  
36       throw new Error(  
37         `The agreement ${deliverableAssetsId} already exists`  
38       );  
39     }  
40   }  
41 }
```

Figure 6 smart contract class

```

lib > JS notary-smart-contract008.js > NotarySmartContract008 > approveOrCancelAgreement008
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    }
    const status = "";
    var hash = crypto.createHash("md5").update(value).digest("hex"); //Hashing with md5
    const asset = { agreement: value, hash, status };
    const buffer = Buffer.from(JSON.stringify(asset));
    await ctx.stub.putState(deliverableAssetsId, buffer);
  }

  async readAssets008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId) {
    const exists = await this.assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId);
    if (!exists) {
      throw new Error(
        'The agreement ${deliverableAssetsId} does not exist'
      );
    }
    const buffer = await ctx.stub.getState(deliverableAssetsId);
    const asset = JSON.parse(buffer.toString());
    return asset;
  }

  async updateAssets008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId, newValue) {
    const exists = await this.assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId);
    if (!exists) {
      throw new Error(
        'The agreement ${deliverableAssetsId} does not exist'
      );
    }
    var hash = crypto.createHash("md5").update(newValue).digest("hex"); //Hashing with md5
    const status = "";
    const asset = { agreement: newValue, hash, status };
    const buffer = Buffer.from(JSON.stringify(asset));
    await ctx.stub.putState(deliverableAssetsId, buffer);
  }

  async deleteAssets008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId) {
    const exists = await this.assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId);
    if (!exists) {
      throw new Error(
        'The agreement ${deliverableAssetsId} does not exist'
      );
    }
    await ctx.stub.deleteState(deliverableAssetsId);
  }

  module.exports = NotarySmartContract008;

```

Figure 7 smart contract class - cont.

```

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    }
    const status = "";
    var hash = crypto.createHash("md5").update(newValue).digest("hex"); //Hashing with md5
    const status = "";
    const asset = { agreement: newValue, hash, status };
    const buffer = Buffer.from(JSON.stringify(asset));
    await ctx.stub.putState(deliverableAssetsId, buffer);
  }

  async deleteAssets008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId) {
    const exists = await this.assetExists008(ctx, deliverableAssetsId);
    if (!exists) {
      throw new Error(
        'The agreement ${deliverableAssetsId} does not exist'
      );
    }
    await ctx.stub.deleteState(deliverableAssetsId);
  }

  module.exports = NotarySmartContract008;

```

Figure 8 smart contract class (cont..)

Dapp – Submit Agreement

Dapp is written using javascript. For submit agreement it first create the network gateway, use the identity and then gets the contract in the specified channel. Once initialization is done, the javascript app calls create method.

Below is the web api call, output of console log.

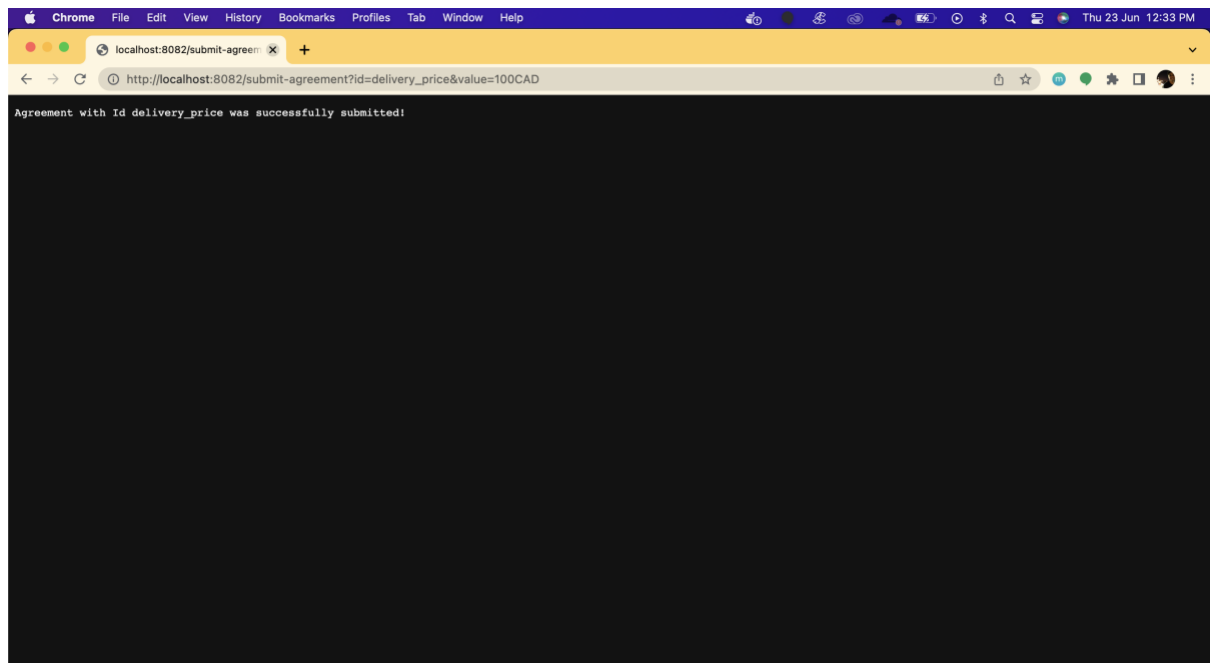


Figure 9 submit agreement (create) output

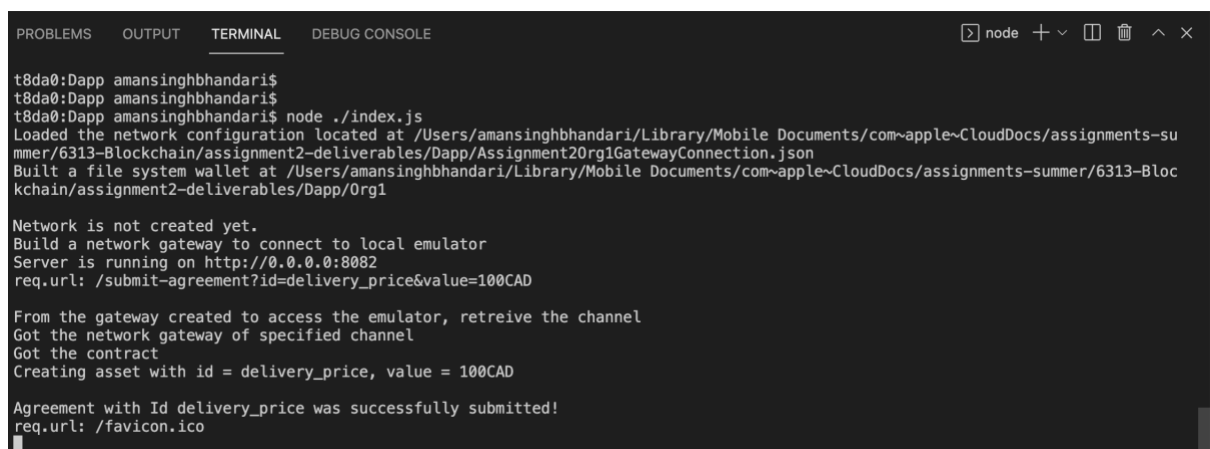


Figure 10 submit agreement output (console log)

Dapp – Retrieve Agreement

In this web API, I am retrieving the **agreement and its hash** from the deployed contract. Once it is received, **generating** the hash of the agreement again in Dapp and then **comparing it with the one received**. You can check the same in the console logs. The “message” in the json response **is not returned** from the contract, **instead it was added in Dapp** just to show on the browser.

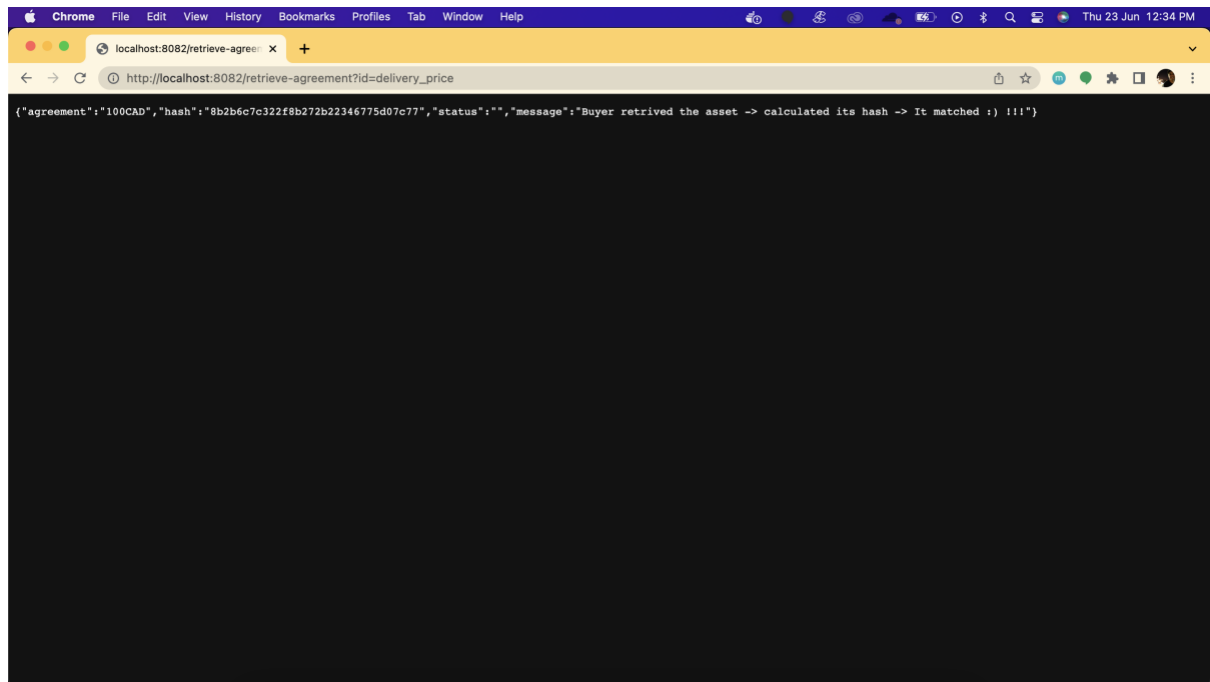


Figure 11 retrieve agreement (read) output



Figure 12 retrieve agreement output (console log)

Dapp – Approve or Cancel the agreement

On retrieval buyer/seller is checking whether the hash is matched or not. Upon this, buyer/seller will take the decision to approve or cancel the contract. Let's call our next api to approve or cancel agreement. As you can see in the figure below, I am passing the approved or cancelled in the parameter "status".

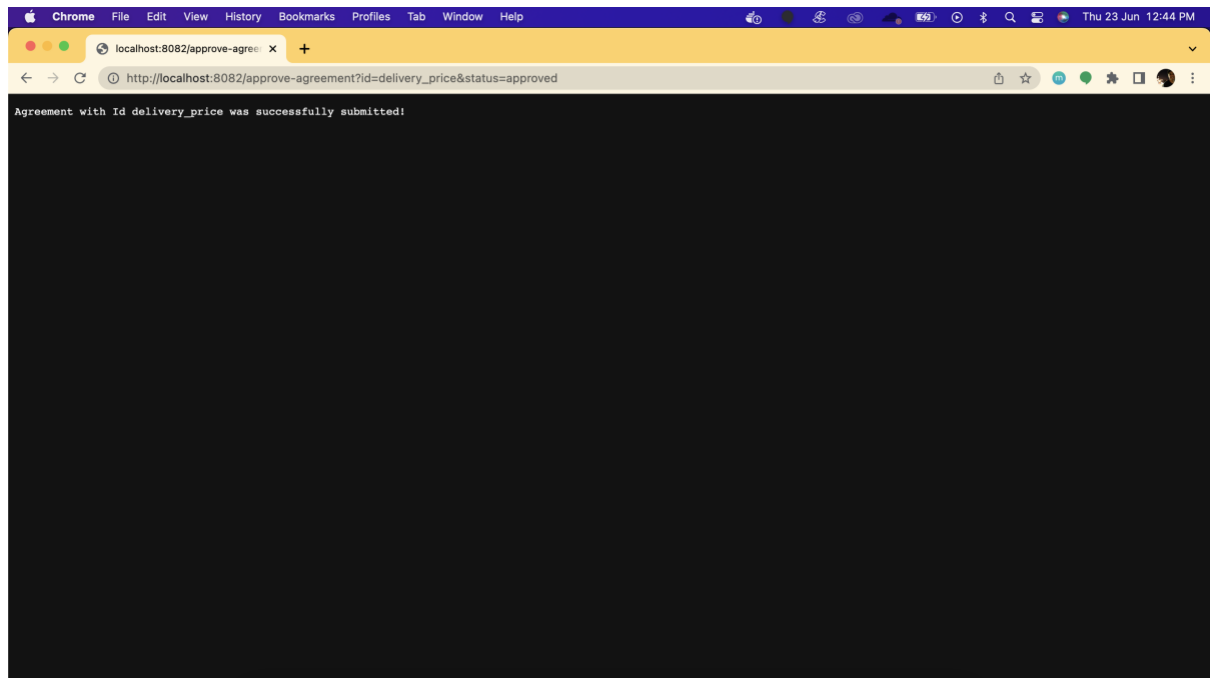


Figure 13 approve agreement (update) output



Figure 14 approve agreement output (console log)

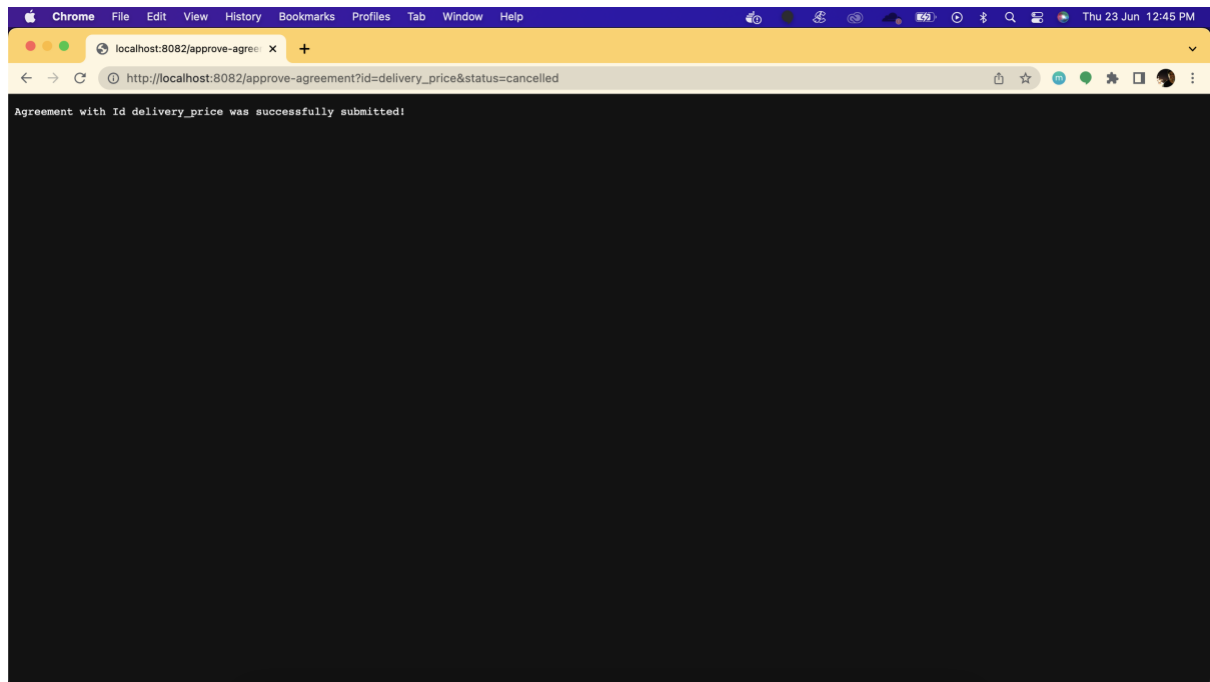


Figure 15 cancel agreement (update) output



Figure 16 cancel agreement output (console log)