FISCOBCOS中的GoSDK操作---(引入工具包版本)

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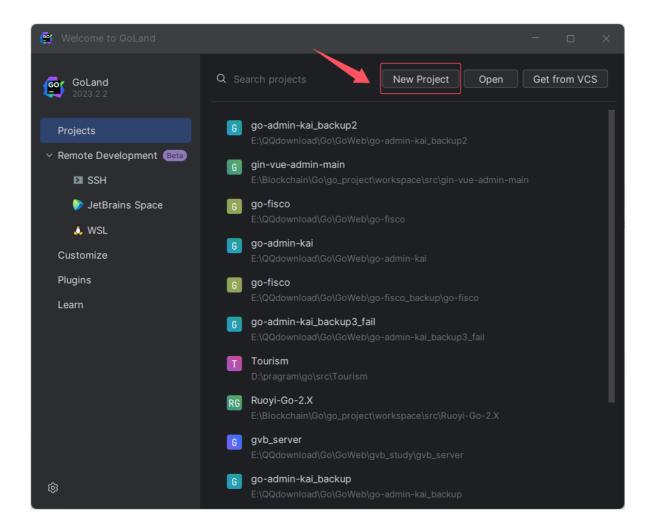
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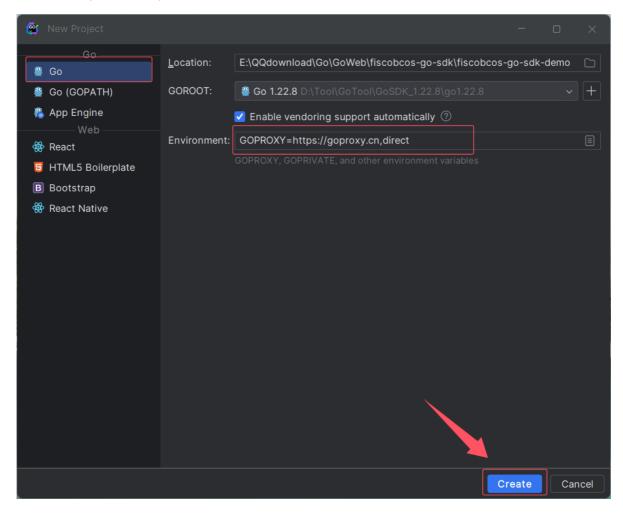
| 内容 | 作者 | 时间 | 版本号 | 联系方式 |
|----------|------------|------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 文档创 建 | 陈雅凯,高俭豪,谭俊 | 2024-11-16 | 1.0 | email: <u>2040575063@qq.com</u> |

一, GoWEB项目创建:

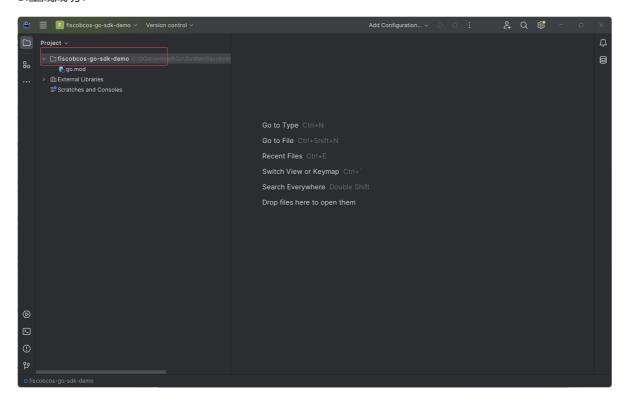
1.新建项目:



2.项目路径(随自己心意):



3.生成成功:

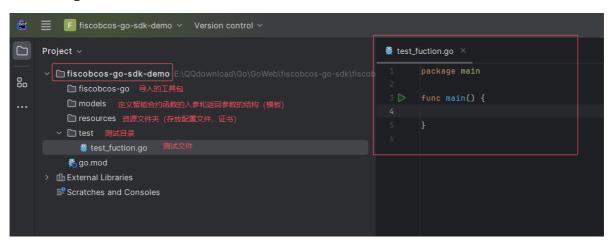


二,项目书写:

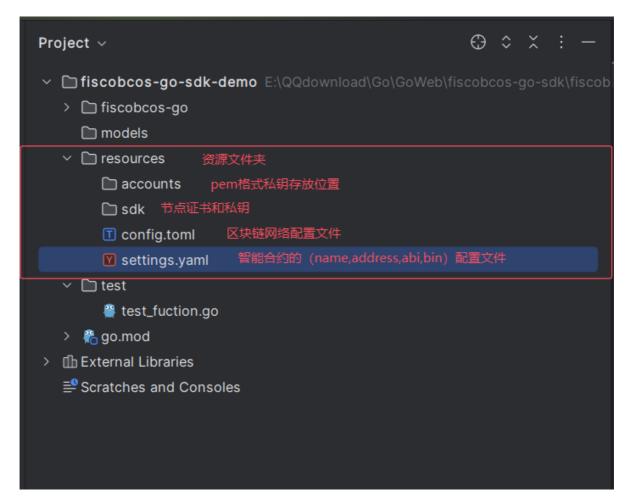
1.创建目录:

注意事项:

fiscobcos-go在打包好的文件夹中寻找。导入之后会提示项目目录爆红,修改成自己的就好了



resources文件夹配置:



导入工具包fiscobcos-go之后(需要引入的依赖):

```
go get -u github.com/FISCO-BCOS/go-sdk
go get -u gopkg.in/yam1.v3
```

```
Terminal Local x + v
Windows PowerShell
版权所有 (C) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
安菜最新的 PowerShell、了解新功能和改建! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

② PS E:\QQdownload\So\SoWeb\fiscobcos-go-sdk\fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo> go get -u github.com/FISCO-8COS/go-sdk
② ps: edded github.com/FISCO-8COS/go-sdk v1.1.1
② PS E:\QQdownload\So\SoWeb\fiscobcos-go-sdk\fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo> go get -u gopkg.in/yaml.v3
③ ps: edded gopkg.in/yaml.v3 v3.0.1
PS E:\QQdownload\So\SoWeb\fiscobcos-go-sdk\fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo> [
po iscobcos-go-sdk-demo > fiscobcos-go - sdk\fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo> [
po iscobcos-go-sdk-demo > fiscobcos-go > core > ① fiscobcos-go > fiscobcos-go > 7.44 LF UTF-8 Tab ②
```

2.合约配置文件的读取:

书写配置文件settings.yaml(书写时,输入自己合约对应的name(合约名称),address,abi,bin。bin可以填写,也可以不用填写):

```
contract1: (这里的设计只是一个键对应一个结构体数据)
name:
address:
abi:
bin:
contract2:(这里的设计只是一个键对应一个结构体数据)
name:
address:
abi:
bin:
```

注意事项:

在WeBASE-Front上编译合约获得abi和bin,部署合约获得address。

```
pragma solidity >=0.4.24 <0.6.11;

contract Helloworld {
    string name;

    constructor() public {
        name = "Hello, World!";
    }

    function get() public view returns (string memory) {
        return name;
    }

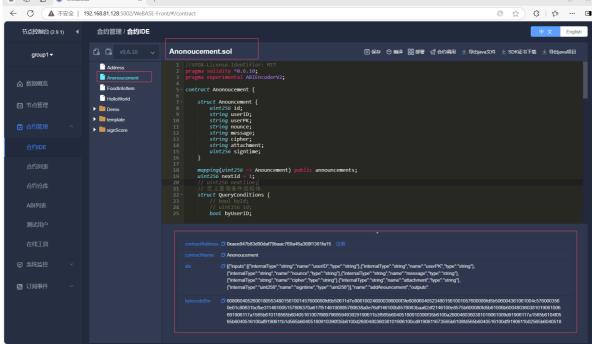
    function set(string memory n) public view returns(bool) {
        name = n;
        return true;
    }
}</pre>
```

```
//SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.6.10;
pragma experimental ABIEncoderV2;
contract Anonoucement {
   struct Anouncement {
       uint256 id;//宣言ID
       string userID;//用户编号
       string userPK;//用户的公钥
       string nounce;//签名的随机值
       string message;//消息
       string cipher;//消息的密文 --消息
       string attachment;//附件的摘要 --哈希
       uint256 signtime;//存证时间
   }
   mapping(uint256 => Anouncement) public announcements;
   uint256 nextId = 1;
   // uint256 nextline;
   // 定义查询条件结构体
   struct QueryConditions {
       // bool byId;
       // uint256 id;
       bool byUserID;
       string userID;
       bool by TimeRange;
       uint256 startTime;
       uint256 endTime;
       // 可以根据需要继续添加其他查询条件字段,比如按消息内容、公钥等查询
   }
   // 添加公告的函数
   // function addAnouncement(uint256 id, Anouncement memory anouncement) public
returns (bool) {
   // if (announcements[id].id == 0) {
   //
             announcements[id] = anouncement;
   //
             return true;
   //
   //
        return false;
   // }
   function addAnouncement(string memory userID, string memory userPK, string
memory nounce,
   string memory message, string memory cipher, string memory attachment, uint 256
signtime) public returns (bool) {
       Anouncement memory anouncement =
Anouncement(nextId,userID,userPK,nounce,message,cipher,attachment,signtime);
       announcements[nextId] = anouncement;
       nextId++;
       return true;
   }
   // 根据公告ID获取公告信息的函数
```

```
function getAnouncement(uint256 id) public view returns (Anouncement memory)
{
       return announcements[id];
   }
   // 根据查询条件、每页显示数量和起始位置返回公告列表的函数
   function listAnouncement(bool byUserID, string memory userID, bool
byTimeRange,uint256 startTime,uint256 endTime,uint256 pageSize, uint256
startIndex) public view returns (Anouncement[] memory) {
       uint256[] memory ids = new uint256[](120);
       // uint256[] ids;
       uint256 foundCount = 0;
       uint256 totalMatched = 0;
       uint256 nextline = 0;
       // 遍历所有公告
       for (uint256 i = 1; i < nextId; i++) {
           // Anouncement storage ann = announcements[i];
           Anouncement memory ann = announcements[i];
           bool isMatch = true;
           // 检查是否满足查询条件
           // if (byId && ann.id!= id) {
           // isMatch = false;
           // }
           if (byUserID && keccak256(abi.encodePacked(ann.userID))!=
keccak256(abi.encodePacked(userID))) {
               isMatch = false;
           }
           if (byTimeRange && (ann.signtime < startTime || ann.signtime >
endTime)) {
               isMatch = false;
           }
           // 如果满足查询条件
           if (isMatch) {
               totalMatched++;
               // 判断是否在当前页范围内
               if (totalMatched > startIndex && foundCount < pageSize) {</pre>
                   // ids.push(i);
                   ids[nextline] = i;
                   nextline ++;
                   foundCount++;
               }
           }
       }
       // 创建一个数组来存储最终要返回的公告列表
       Anouncement[] memory result = new Anouncement[] (foundCount);
       // 将满足条件的公告添加到结果数组中
```

```
for (uint256 j = 0; j < foundCount; j++) {
    result[j] = announcements[ids[j]];
}

return result;
}
}</pre>
```



(1) 这里的abi要将其中的 "替换成 ",可以打开一个记事本,放入abi,使用快捷键ctrl+f, 全部替换。

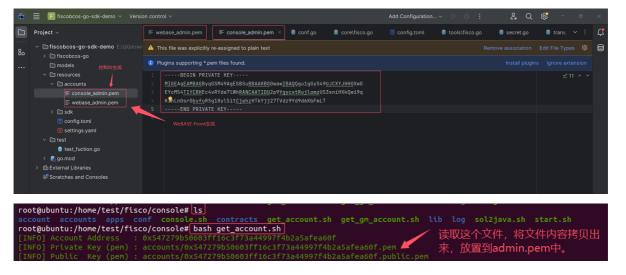


(2) 也可以不用替换,直接将abi赋值给whole.Config.Fisco.Abi["contract1"]。(这里的"contract1"是一个map的键与settings配置文件中的保持一致) 换做其他的合约换成对应的 键 就好。

3.连接FISCOBCOS的网络配置文件读取:

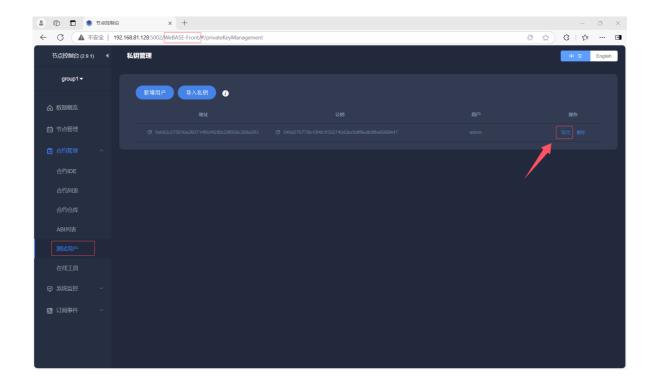
配置fiscobcos链的连接:

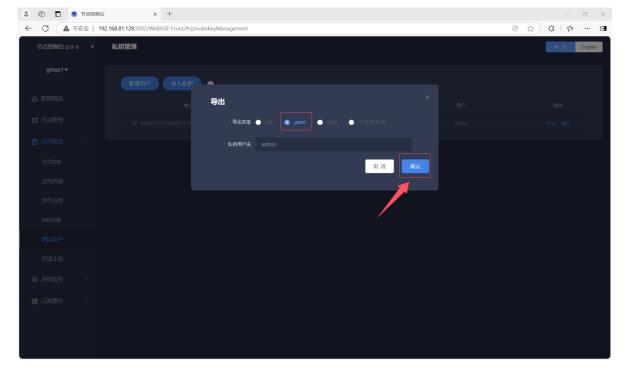
生成私钥:



或者从WeBASE-Front上,拿取,下载到项目目录的(fisco-go-sdk-demo/fiscobcos/accounts)中:

下载完之后,记得将私钥文件改个名字(与config.toml中的配置项保持一致)。





注意:

这里导出后下载到自己的项目目录fisco-go-sdk-demo/fiscobcos/accounts)中。 记得改文件名称(与config.toml中的配置项保持一致)。

拷贝节点证书文件:

```
Project ~
fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo E:\QQdow
  fiscobcos-go
    models
  resources
     accounts

∨ □ sdk

         ≡ sdk.crt
         ≡ sdk.key
      config.toml
       Y settings.yaml
  test
       test_fuction.go
  > \mathbb{e}_n go.mod
Scratches and Consoles
```

例如: root@ubuntu:/home/test/fisco# ls nodes/127.0.0.1/sdk ca.crt sdk.crt sdk.key

网络连接配置文件config.toml (有要修改的部分,认真看图):

```
[Network]
#type rpc or channel
Type="channel"
# 三个节点证书,使用相对路径
CAFile="resources/sdk/ca.crt"
Cert="resources/sdk/sdk.crt"
Key="resources/sdk/sdk.key"
# if the certificate context is not empty, use it, otherwise read from the
certificate file
# multi lines use triple quotes
CAContext=''''
KeyContext=''''
CertContext=''''
[[Network.Connection]]
NodeURL="192.168.81.128:20200" # 节点的地址
GroupID=1 # 群组id
# [[Network.Connection]]
# NodeURL="127.0.0.1:20200"
# GroupID=2
```

```
[Account]
# only support PEM format for now
KeyFile="resources/accounts/webase_admin.pem" #使用什么账户调用合约
DynamicKey=true #是否启用动态私钥(是: 使用自己生成的私钥,发送交易要携带key。否: 默认使用自己导入进来的私钥(就是KeyFile中配置的值))

[Chain]
ChainID=1 #链id
SMCrypto=false # 非国密

[log]
Path="./"
```

```
| Froject | Fro
```

注意事项:

启用动态私钥的话,只能使用携带私钥的发送交易的函数,如: (SendTransactionByKey, SendCallByKey) 。

不启用动态私钥的话,只能使用不携带私钥的发送交易的函数,如: (SendTransaction, SendCall) 。

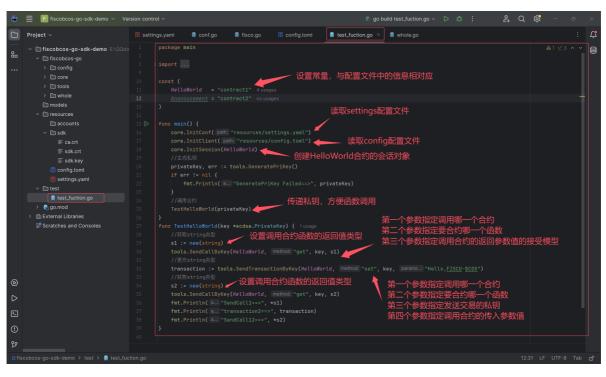
4.HelloWorld的调用(通过crypto/ecdsa包下的函数生成私钥,发送交易。)

在main函数中调用WeBASE-Front上的合约:

```
package main

import (
    "crypto/ecdsa"
    "fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo/fiscobcos-go/core"
    "fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo/fiscobcos-go/tools"
    "fmt"
)
```

```
const (
   Helloworld = "contract1"
)
func main() {
   core.InitConf("resources/settings.yaml")
   core.InitClient("resources/config.toml")
   core.InitSession(HelloWorld)
   //生成私钥
   privateKey, err := tools.GeneratePriKey()
   if err != nil {
       fmt.Println("GeneratePriKey Failed==>", privateKey)
   }
   //调用合约
   TestHelloWorld(privateKey)
}
func TestHelloWorld(key *ecdsa.PrivateKey) {
   //获取string类型
   s1 := new(string)
   tools.SendCallByKey(HelloWorld, "get", key, s1)
   //更改string类型
   transaction := tools.SendTransactionByKey(HelloWorld, "set", key,
"Hello,FISCO-BCOS")
   //获取string类型
   s2 := new(string)
   tools.SendCallByKey(Helloworld, "get", key, s2)
   fmt.Println("SendCall1==>", *s1)
   fmt.Println("transaction2==>", transaction)
   fmt.Println("SendCall12==>", *s2)
}
```



启动项目:

注意事项:

- (1) 启动程序时,如果报错了,执行go mod tidy。
- (2) 如果还是报错,根据报错信息拉取对应的工具包。

例如:

调用成功:

5.Anonoucement的调用 (通过crypto/ecdsa包下的函数生成私钥,发送交易。)

addAnouncement (添加公告) 功能测试:

```
package main

import (
    "crypto/ecdsa"
    "fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo/fiscobcos-go/core"
    "fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo/fiscobcos-go/tools"
    "fmt"
    "math/big"
    "time"
)

const (
    HelloWorld = "contract1"
    Anonoucement = "contract2"
)

func main() {
    core.InitConf("resources/settings.yam1")
```

```
core.InitClient("resources/config.toml")
   core.InitSession(Anonoucement)
   //生成私钥
   privateKey, err := tools.GeneratePriKey()
   if err != nil {
       fmt.Println("GeneratePriKey Failed==>", privateKey)
   //调用合约
   TestAnnouncement(privateKey)
}
func TestAnnouncement(key *ecdsa.PrivateKey) {
   //addAnouncement 添加公告
   now := time.Now()
   timestamp := now.Unix() // 获取当前时间的Unix时间戳
   fmt.Println("当前Unix时间戳:", timestamp)
   signtime := new(big.Int)
   signtime.SetInt64(timestamp)
   addAnouncementReturn := tools.SendTransactionByKey(Anonoucement,
"addAnouncement", key, "10001", "userPK1", "nounce1", "message1", "cipher1",
"attachment1", signtime)
   fmt.Println("addAnouncementReturn=>", addAnouncementReturn)
}
```

下图中的TestAnnouncement中的"contract2"可替换为Anonoucement

```
### Spanished the Consider of the Consider of
```

执行结果:

announcements功能测试:

(1) 创建接受数据的结构体:

```
package contract

import "math/big"

type Output struct {
    Id     *big.Int
    UserID     string
    UserPK     string
    Nounce     string
    Message     string
    Cipher          string
    Attachment string
    Signtime    *big.Int
}
```

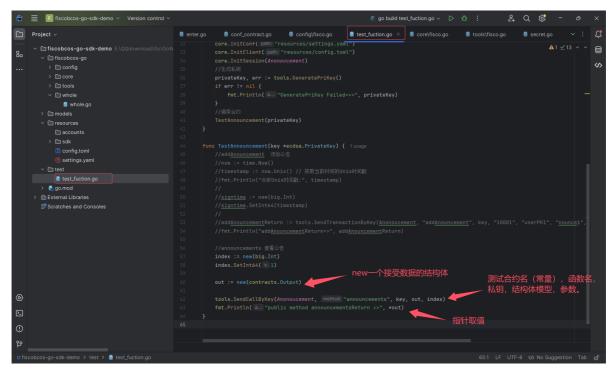
路径: fiscobcos-go-sdk-demo/models/contracts/anonoucement.go

```
🌓 go build
main.go
            🚆 anonoucement.go 🗵
                               🦉 global.g
    package contract
    import "math/big"
    type Output struct { 1usage
                                     反回数据为uint256
        Ιd
                  *big.Int
        UserID
        UserPK
                  string
        Nounce
                                     *big.Int
        Message
        Cipher
        Attachment string
        Signtime
                  *big.Int
15
       由于返回值有多个参数,所以可以用结构体去接收。
```

(2)运行的代码

```
func TestAnnouncement(key *ecdsa.PrivateKey) {
   //addAnouncement 添加公告
   //now := time.Now()
   //timestamp := now.Unix() // 获取当前时间的Unix时间戳
   //fmt.Println("当前Unix时间戳:", timestamp)
   //
   //signtime := new(big.Int)
   //signtime.SetInt64(timestamp)
   //
   //addAnouncementReturn := tools.SendTransactionByKey(Anonoucement,
"addAnouncement", key, "10001", "userPK1", "nounce1", "message1", "cipher1",
"attachment1", signtime)
   //fmt.Println("addAnouncementReturn=>", addAnouncementReturn)
   //announcements 查看公告
   index := new(big.Int)
   index.SetInt64(1)
   out := new(contracts.Output)
```

```
tools.SendCallByKey(Anonoucement, "announcements", key, out, index)
fmt.Println("public method announcementsReturn =>", *out)
}
```



listAnouncement功能测试(在进行测试时,测试人员使用addAnouncement函数,上传了多个公告):

(1) 不用查询条件进行查询(返回所有数据):

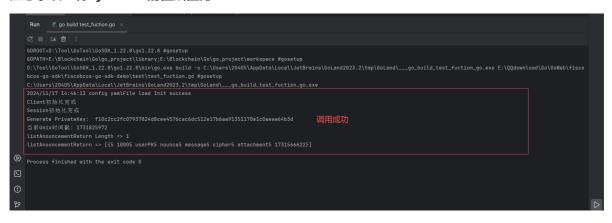
```
func TestAnnouncement(key *ecdsa.PrivateKey) {
    //addAnouncement 添加公告
    //now := time.Now()
    //timestamp := now.Unix() // 获取当前时间的Unix时间戳
    //fmt.Println("当前Unix时间戳:", timestamp)
    //
    //signtime := new(big.Int)
    //signtime.SetInt64(timestamp)
    //
    //addAnouncementReturn := tools.SendTransactionByKey(Anonoucement,
"addAnouncement", key, "10001", "userPK1", "nounce1", "message1", "cipher1",
"attachment1", signtime)
    //fmt.Println("addAnouncementReturn=>", addAnouncementReturn)

    //announcements 查看公告
    //index := new(big.Int)
```

```
//index.SetInt64(1)
   //
   //out := new(contracts.Output)
   //tools.SendCallByKey(Anonoucement, "announcements", key, out, index)
   //fmt.Println("public method announcementsReturn =>", *out)
   //listAnouncement (分页获取数据)
   ans := new([]contracts.Output)
   byUserID := false //是否使用UserID,来进行查询
   userID := "10005"
   byTimeRange := false //是否使用时间范围来查询
   startTime := new(big.Int)
   startTime.SetInt64(0) //设置起始时间
   end_now := time.Now()
   end_imestamp := end_now.Unix() // 获取当前时间的Unix时间戳
   fmt.Println("当前Unix时间戳:", end_imestamp)
   endTime := new(big.Int)
   endTime.SetInt64(end_imestamp) //设置结束时间
   pageSize := new(big.Int) //每页大小
   pageSize.SetInt64(10)
   startIndex := new(big.Int) //起始索引
   startIndex.SetInt64(0)
   tools.SendCallByKey(Anonoucement, "listAnouncement", key, ans, byUserID,
userID, byTimeRange, startTime, endTime, pageSize, startIndex)
   fmt.Println("listAnouncementReturn Length =>", len(*ans))
   fmt.Println("listAnouncementReturn =>", *ans)
}
```

(2) 使用UserID进行查询:

注意事项: 将byUserID的值赋值为true

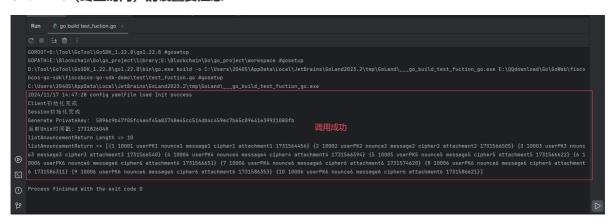


(3) 使用startTime,endTime进行查询:

注意事项:

将byTimeRange的值赋值为true,将byUserID的值赋值为false

endTime (终止时间) 的设置要注意



(4) 使用UserID和startTime,endTime进行查询:

注意事项:

- (1) 将byTimeRange和byUserID的值赋值为true
- (2) 会根据UserID和startTime,endTime进行查询,把所有符合条件的值返回

6.通过WeBASE导出的私钥发送交易

注意事项:

代码中不展示具体的调用函数过程,但会通过私钥计算出公钥和地址,与webase上导出的文件作对比

具体函数调用过程,只需要通过将各类型的私钥,转换成*ecdsa.PrivateKey类型的私钥,就可以调用SendCallByKey和SendTransactionByKey(将私钥作为参数传入就行)。

详细内容见FISCOBCOS中的GoSDK操作---(搭建项目版本),注意由于两个文档的目录结构不同,要注意函数在哪个包下。

三, 小结:

| 合约中传入和返回参数 | Go语言中使用对应类型 | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| string | string或者*string | |
| uint / uint256 | *big.Int | |
| uint8 | *uint8 | |
| address | *common.address(用这个包: github.com/ethereum/go-ethereum/common) | |
| bool | *bool | |
| uint[] / uint256[] | *[]big.Int | |
| string[] | *[]string | |
| 结构体 (例如: User) | *User | |
| 结构体数组(例如: User[]) | *[]User | |

注意事项:

go语言中声明传入、传出的参数的模型时,可以直接:new一个类型 赋值给 变量

例如: num:= new(big.Int)