



11/10/2024

Mini Twitter DAPP

BLOCKCHAIN & SECURITE APPLICATIVE Module

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MST: ARTIFITIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE

Introduction:

The Mini Twitter DApp is a decentralized application that mimics the core functionalities of a social media platform, allowing users to publish, edit, like, and dislike posts. The main objective of this project is to showcase the potential of blockchain technology in creating a transparent, user-owned, and tamper-proof social media platform. Unlike traditional social media, where data is controlled by a centralized entity, this DApp leverages the Ethereum blockchain to store posts and reactions, providing users with greater control and ownership over their content.

Used Technologies:

- Ethereum Blockchain: The decentralized network where posts and interactions are stored, ensuring security and immutability.
- Solidity: The programming language used to create smart contracts that manage data storage and user interactions.
- Web3.js: A JavaScript library that facilitates interactions between the DApp and the Ethereum blockchain, including account management and data retrieval.
- MetaMask: A browser-based wallet used for authenticating users and managing Ethereum transactions directly from the browser.

Task Details and Implementation:

→ Smart Contract:

The smart contract, written in Solidity, is the core of the DApp, managing all data and user interactions. Key functionalities implemented in the smart contract include:

- <u>Post Creation</u>: Users can publish a new post, which is then stored immutably on the blockchain. Each post is associated with the user's Ethereum address.
- <u>Post Editing</u>: Users can edit only the posts they have authored. This is enforced through address verification, ensuring user control over their own content.
- <u>Reaction System</u>: Users can like or dislike posts, and these reactions are tracked on the blockchain to maintain integrity and transparency of interactions.

1. Contract Declaration and Struct Definition:

```
struct Post {
    string message;
    address author;
    uint256 likes;
    uint256 dislikes;
    uint256 timestamp;
    uint256 lastModified;
}
Post[] public posts;
```

- **Post**: Defines the structure of a post, which includes:
 - o <u>message</u>: The content of the post.
 - o <u>author</u>: The address of the user who created the post.
 - o <u>likes and dislikes</u>: Counters for tracking likes and dislikes.
 - o <u>timestamp</u>: Records the time when the post was created.
 - o <u>lastModified</u>: Updates whenever the post is edited.
- Posts: Declares a dynamic array called posts to store all posts created on the platform.
- **2. 'publishPost' Function :** its Allows users to publish a new post.

```
// Publish a new post
function publishPost(string memory _message) public {
   Post memory newPost = Post({
       message: _message,
       author: msg.sender,
       likes: 0,
       dislikes: 0,
       timestamp: block.timestamp,
       lastModified: block.timestamp
   });
   posts.push(newPost);
}
```

3. 'getPost' Function: its Retrieves the details of a specific post by its index

```
// Get a post by index
function getPost(uint256 index) public view returns (string memory, address, uint256, uint256, uint256, uint256) {
    require(index < posts.length, "Index out of bounds");
    Post storage post = posts[index];
    return (post.message, post.author, post.likes, post.dislikes, post.timestamp, post.lastModified);
}</pre>
```

4. 'likePost' Function : its Allows users to like a specific post.

5. 'dislikePost' Function : its Allows users to dislike a specific post.

6. 'editPost' Function : its Allows the author of a post to edit its content.

7. 'getTotalPosts' Function: its Provides the total number of posts on the platform.

```
// Get the total number of posts
function getTotalPosts() public view returns (uint256) {
    return posts.length;
}
```

→ Interface :

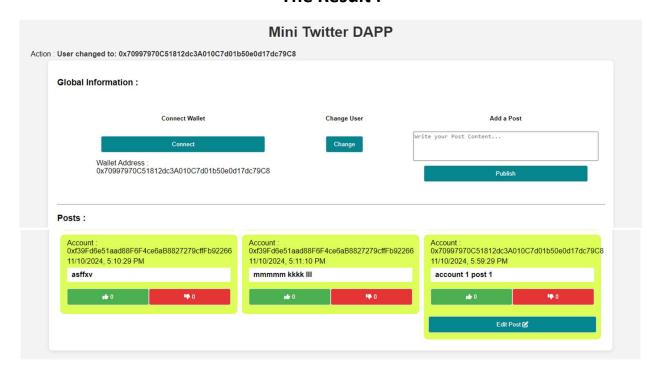
The user interface is developed with a focus on ease of use and accessibility, incorporating Web3.js to manage blockchain interactions. Key features of the interface include:

- <u>Wallet Connection</u>: Users connect their Ethereum wallet (MetaMask) to authenticate with the DApp, which assigns their account as their identity.
- Account Switching: The DApp includes an account-switching function, allowing users to seamlessly change accounts and continue interacting with the platform.
- <u>User Interactions</u>: Users can publish posts, react to posts (like/dislike), and edit their own posts directly from the interface. Feedback messages guide the user through actions and inform them of success or errors.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
    <head>
       <meta charset='utf-8'>
       <meta http-equiv='X-UA-Compatible' content='IE=edge'>
       <title>Mini Twitter DApp</title>
       <meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.1.2/css/all.min.css"</pre>
       <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/web3@1.7.0/dist/web3.min.js"></script>
       <h1>Mini Twitter DAPP</h1>
       Action : <span id="status">Loading...</span>
        <div class="content">
            <header>
                <h3>Global Information :</h3>
                <div class="global_info">
                        <h5>Connect Wallet</h5>
                        <button onclick="connectWallet()">Connect</button>
                        \Wallet Address : \docsarrow\docsarrow\span id="wallet_address"\None\docsarrow\span\docsarrow\foralle
                        <h5>Change User</h5>
                        <button onclick="changeUser()">Change</button>
                    </section>
                        <h5>Add a Post</h5>
                        <textarea style="width: 400px; resize: none;" rows="4" id="postMessage"</pre>
                        placeholder="Write your Post Content..."> </textarea>
                        <button onclick="publishPost()">Publish</button>
            </header>
            <hr width="100%">
               <h3> Posts : </h3>
               <div class="posts" id="posts"></div>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
                   let web3;
                   let contract;
                   let account;
                   const contractAddress = '0xCf7Ed3AccA5a467e9e704C703E8D87F634fB0Fc9';
                   const contractABI = [ ···
                   async function connectWallet() { ···
210 >
228
                   async function loadContract() { ...
234
    >
                   async function update_wallet_address() { …
                   async function changeUser() { ···
271
                   async function publishPost() { ···
294
                   async function loadPosts() { ···
295 >
                   async function likePost(index) { ···
    >
343
                   async function dislikePost(index) { ···
    >
                   async function editPost(index) { ···
                   function updateStatus(status) { ···
    >
                   document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", connectWallet);
               </script>
           </body>
      </html>
```

The Result:



→ Deployment and Tests :

 <u>Deployment</u>: The contract deploys on a test network such as Hardhat's local blockchain for development and testing without mainnet gas fees.

1. Setup Hardhat: there is 20 account

```
D:\my study\Master\S3\BLOCKCHAIN & SECURITE APPLICATIVE\hhproject\chain>yarn hardhat node
yarn run v1.22.22
$ "D:\my study\Master\S3\BLOCKCHAIN & SECURITE APPLICATIVE\hhproject\chain\node_modules\.bin\hardhat" node
Started HTTP and WebSocket JSON-RPC server at http://127.0.0.1:8545/

Accounts
=========

WARNING: These accounts, and their private keys, are publicly known.
Any funds sent to them on Mainnet or any other live network WILL BE LOST.

Account #0: 0xf39Fd6e51aad88F6F4ce6aB8827279cffFb92266 (10000 ETH)
Private Key: 0xac0974bec39a17e36ba4a6b4d238ff944bacb478cbed5efcae784d7bf4f2ff80

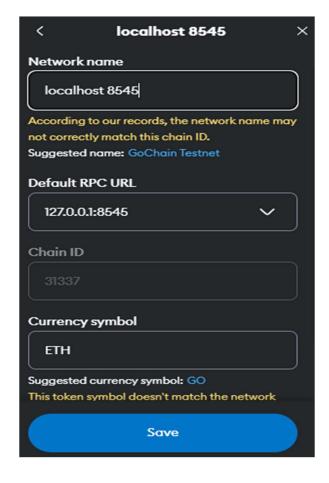
Account #1: 0x70997970C51812dc3A010C7d01b50e0d17dc79C8 (10000 ETH)
Private Key: 0x59c6995e998f97a5a0044966f0945389dc9e86dae88c7a8412f4603b6b78690d

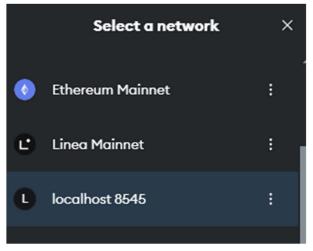
Account #2: 0x3C44CdDdB6a900fa2b585dd299e03d12FA4293BC (10000 ETH)
Private Key: 0x5de4111afa1a4b94908f83103eb1f1706367c2e68ca870fc3fb9a804cdab365a

Account #3: 0x90F79bf6EB2c4f870365E785982E1f101E93b906 (10000 ETH)
Private Key: 0x7c852118294e51e653712a81e05800f419141751be58f605c371e15141b007a6
```

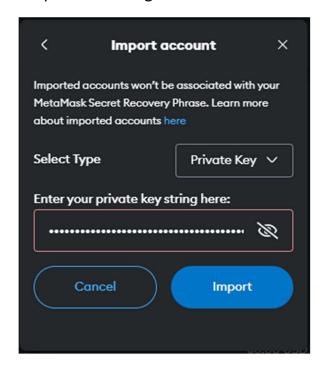
2. Connect to MetaMask:

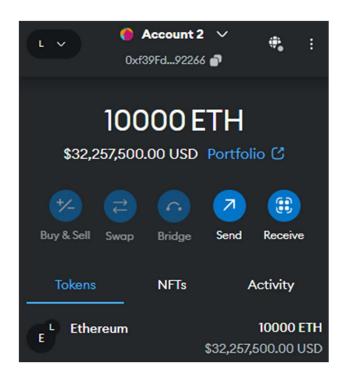
o Add Hardhat's local network in MetaMask (http://127.0.0.1:8545, Chain ID 31337).



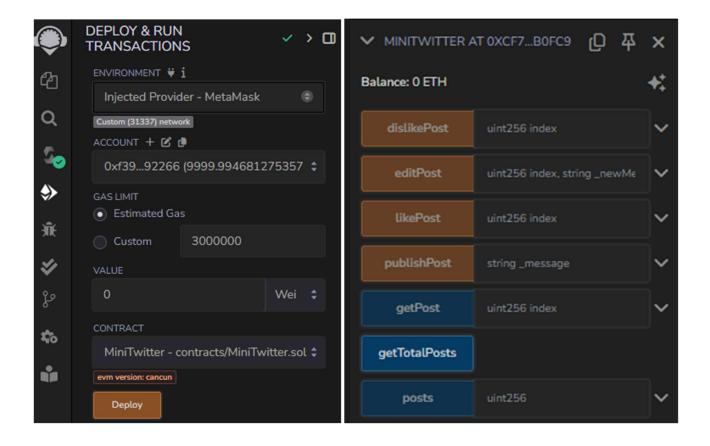


o Import Hardhat-generated test accounts into MetaMask for testing contract interactions.

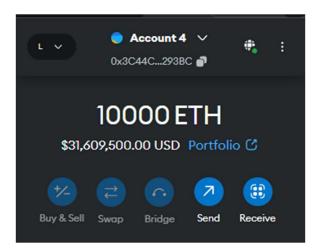




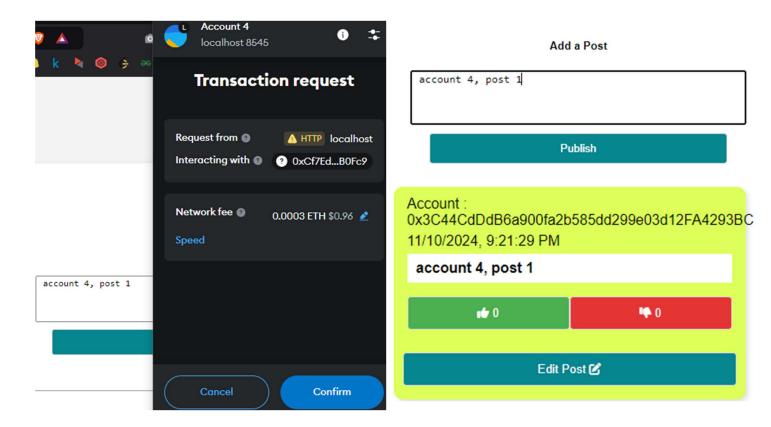
 Deploy the smart contract in REMIX IDE using the environment: 'integrated provider – metamask'.



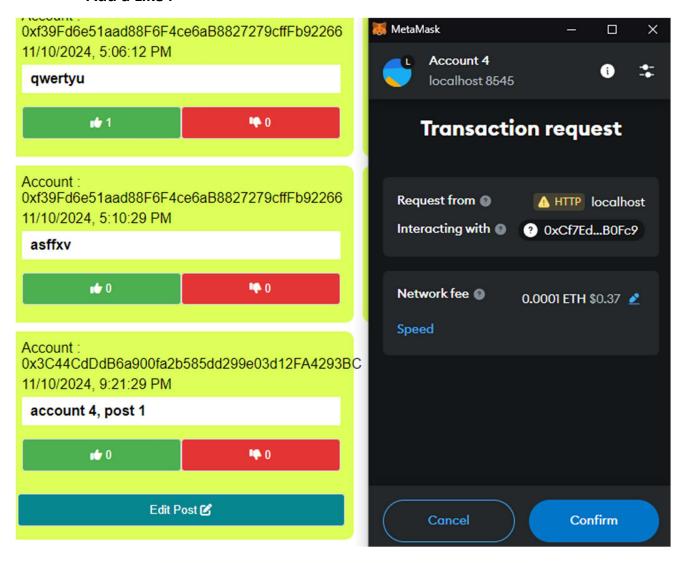
- Run the Interface using XAMPP.
- **Testing**: Both manual and automated testing approaches were used. Manual testing was performed to verify wallet connectivity, post publishing, editing, and reactions. Automated tests were implemented to validate the contract's functions for data integrity, security, and user permissions.
 - Connect with the account 4:

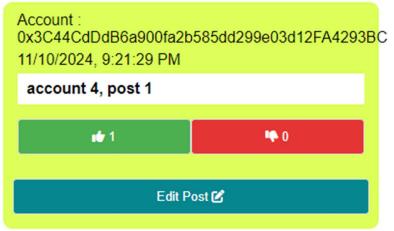


- Publish a post:

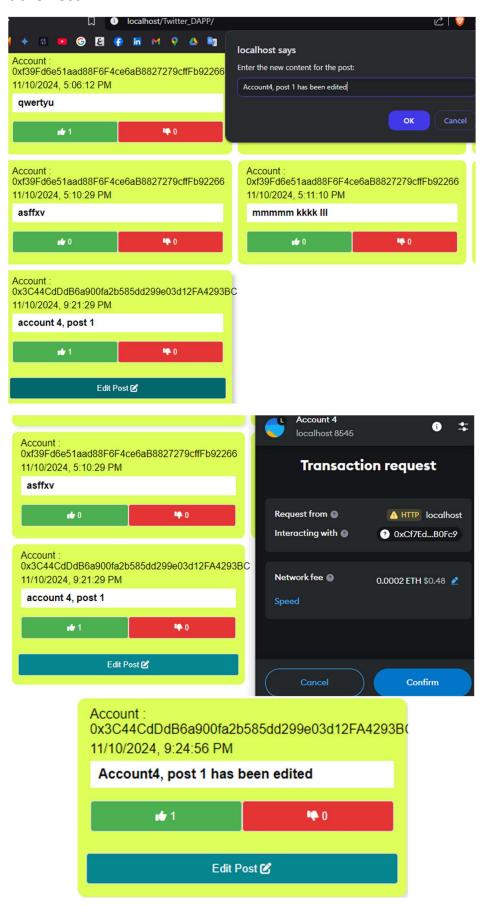


- Add a Like:

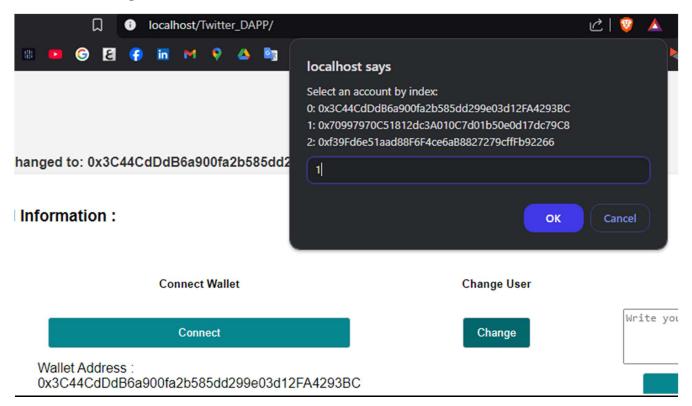




- Edit the Post:



- Change the account:



Wallet Address: 0x70997970C51812dc3A010C7d01b50e0d17dc79C8

Conclusion:

The Mini Twitter DApp demonstrates how blockchain can be used to create a decentralized and user-controlled social media platform, providing users with transparency, security, and ownership over their interactions. Through a seamless integration of Ethereum blockchain, Web3.js, and MetaMask, this DApp delivers a decentralized alternative to traditional social platforms.