

Walman

A Virtual Wallet Management System

Candidate: David Daniel, Pava
Coordinator: Assoc. Prof. Razvan, Bogdan

ABSTRACT

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1 INTRODUCTION

In this project I implemented a wallet manager in the form of a mobile application. The main features are password management, password generation, qr and barcode storage and management, crypto wallet and OTP token management. The user has the option to backup the data either in the cloud or on the blockchain. Once backed up, the data will be available to be restored.

1.1 CONTEXT

In the last 30 years, the number of tasks that are digitalized has increased exponentially. The most important part of the security systems of these tasks is user management and authentication. The password is the most widely spread form of user authentication and thus is often the prime target of attackers that want to impersonate someone else.

According to [6], a “*systematic literature review in the area of passwords and passwords security*”, there are many problems with password security and management ranging from weak passwords and password reuse, to users writing down passwords or sending them through unsecure channels. Most of these problems according to [6] are solved by using password recommendations. A good solution to most of these problems is a password management tool. A password manager is a piece of software designed for generating and managing passwords, in this way the user can have unique, complex and safely stored password without having to remember them.

Another great method to better secure you accounts is using a two factor authentication (2FA) method. These method vary from security questions, to one time passwords (OTP) sent from the server to the user via email or SMS, to OTPs generated using specialized algorithms such as: HMAC-based One Time Password (HOTP)[7] and Time Based One Time Password (TOTP)[8].

The cryptocurrency market is another area that has seen a considerable development lately. As of May 2022, the market cap of Bitcoin is around 565 billion USD, and the market cap of Ethereum is around 214 billion USD. In the case of Bitcoin, that is more than double of what it was in 2019 (around 211 billion USD), referenced in [1]. Cryptocurrencies also offer secure and long term storage capabilities thanks to the blockchain technology. Blockchain backups, thanks to the decentralized nature of the blockchain, are very hard to be tempered with. A traditional cloud backup could be lost or inaccessible in more than one situations. The most obvious one is data loss happening as result of a cyber attack or the company simply going bankrupt. There are also situations in which the company itself can refuse to serve you anymore. They can freeze your account or just refuse to serve an entire country all-together, we have the recent example of companies like Visa and Mastercard refusing to serve russian citizens as result of political tensions as described in [5] and [3]. All these scenarios cannot happen in a decentralized blockchain system.

Businesses that were traditionally not online like shopping also have inversely digitalized. Nowadays most of the hypermarkets offer fidelity cards. Usually these cards are built around a unique barcode or qr code. Often it's hard to manage all your cards, so a digital storage solution to solve this issue would help the end user better manage their cards.

Considered all mentioned above, a user has to remember and manage a lot of information in order to interact with the currently available online infrastructure. A tool that could help them manage all this data better is a wallet manager.

1.2 MOTIVATION

My personal motivation for creating a wallet manager is the fact that I want to use it myself. Also I wanted for a long time to explore the state of the art in smart contract development, so this was a great occasion to do so.

I chose to create this project in the form of a mobile application since people tend to have their smartphones with them most of the time, so having a virtual wallet on your mobile device makes sense.

Another factor that motivates me is the fact that currently in the mobile application market there are almost no free and open source password management applications available. The user needs to *trust* the creators of the application with their data, not knowing how the implementation of the product is made, they have no guarantee that the data is safe.

1.3 SIMILAR PRODUCTS AVAILABLE ON THE MARKET

There are a lot of password managers available on the market. In this section we are going to try to make a comparison between some of the most popular options available.

Property	LastPass	RememBear	KeePass	PassMan	KeyBase
Mobile Version	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Blockchain Storage	No	No	No	No	Yes
Price	\$3/month	\$6/month	Free	Free	Free
License	Proprietary	Proprietary	GPL-2.0	AGPL-3.0	BSD-3

Table 1.1: A comparison between some of the most popular password managers.

In Table 1.1 we have a comparison between some of the most popular password managers available on the market. First off we have LastPass[18] and RememBear[22], two very similar password managers, both having a free and a payed plan. Neither of these two is open source, so the most pressing issue regarding them is the guarantee that your data is safe. Without having the ability to see how your data is managed and stored you cannot be certain that it is secure. Also these applications do not have blockchain backups.

KeePass[16] is probably the most popular password manager for desktop. It is free and open source, and the code was analyzed and certified by specialized organizations such as the Open Source Initiative. The biggest drawback to KeePass is the aged user interface and the missing mobile application counterpart. Nowadays a lot of the situations where a user needs access to their credentials are happening while using smartphones. Also the features are limited, KeePass doing one thing and doing it well that being password management. There are no cloud or blockchain backups, so the user needs to manager backing up and storing their password database themselves.

Similar with KeePass, PassMan[19] is a free and open source password manager. They have a mobile version of the application, but blockchain backups are missing. Also, again, PassMan is just a password manager. It does not manage shopping cards or crypto wallets.

Last but not least there is KeyBase[17] which is not technically a password manager. KeyBase is a blockchain, decentralized, social media application. You can store password and secure notes inside the application but from the user experience point of view, KeyBase was never designed to be a password or wallet manager. The reason why it is mentioned, is because KeyBase is implemented on the blockchain, all user data is encrypted and it's free and open source.

2 TECHNOLOGY STACK

In this chapter I am going to describe the technologies used. The application has 3 main components. The first component is the frontend, a mobile application. The second one is the cloud storage backend. The last part are the smart contracts deployed on the blockchain.

2.1 FRONTEND

The most important aspects I considered when I chose the technologies used for the frontend was cross-platform capabilities, ease of testing, documentation availability and performance. This is why for this project I chose a Flutter stack.

2.1.1 Flutter

Flutter[12] is a mobile application development framework developed by Google in the Dart programming language. It was released in May 2017 and it currently is one of the most popular mobile development frameworks.

According to “An empirical investigation of performance overhead in cross-platform mobile development frameworks”[2], Flutter has one of the better resource management systems when compared with other popular mobile development frameworks.

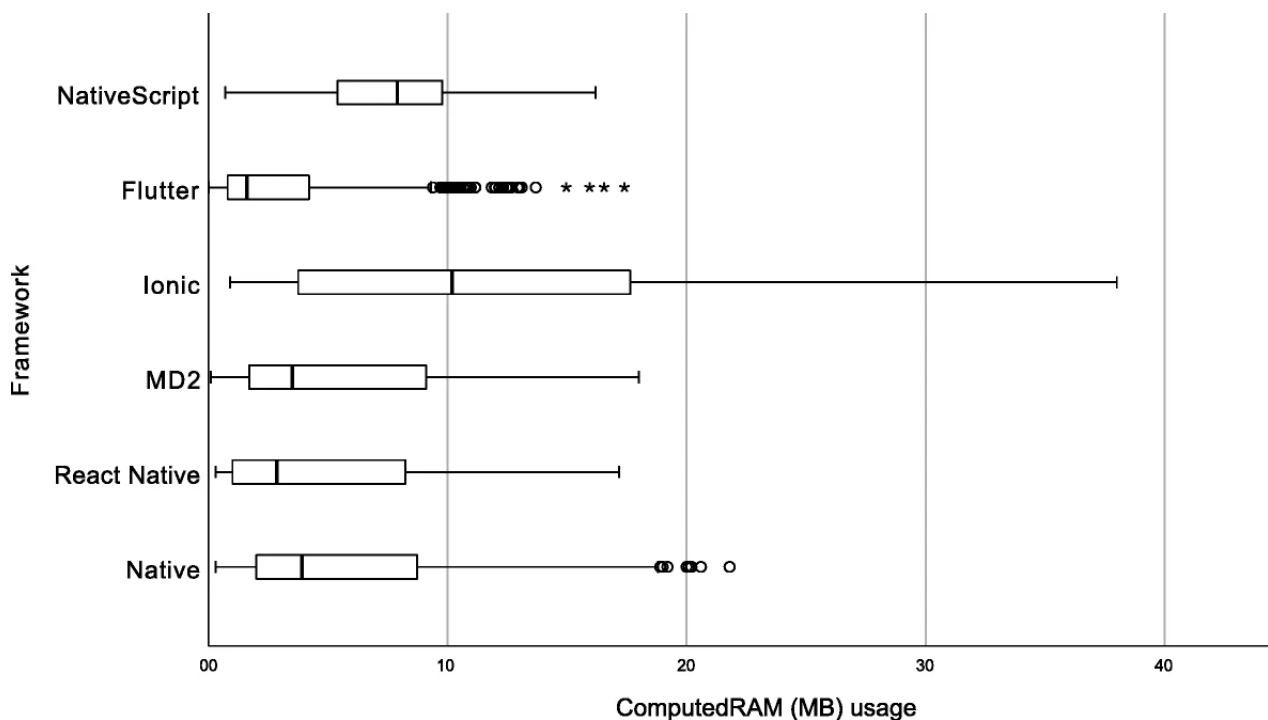


Figure 2.1: Boxplot from [2] of RAM usage across all tests done in [2]

As seen in Figure 2.1, on average Flutter outperforms most of the other frameworks in memory management.

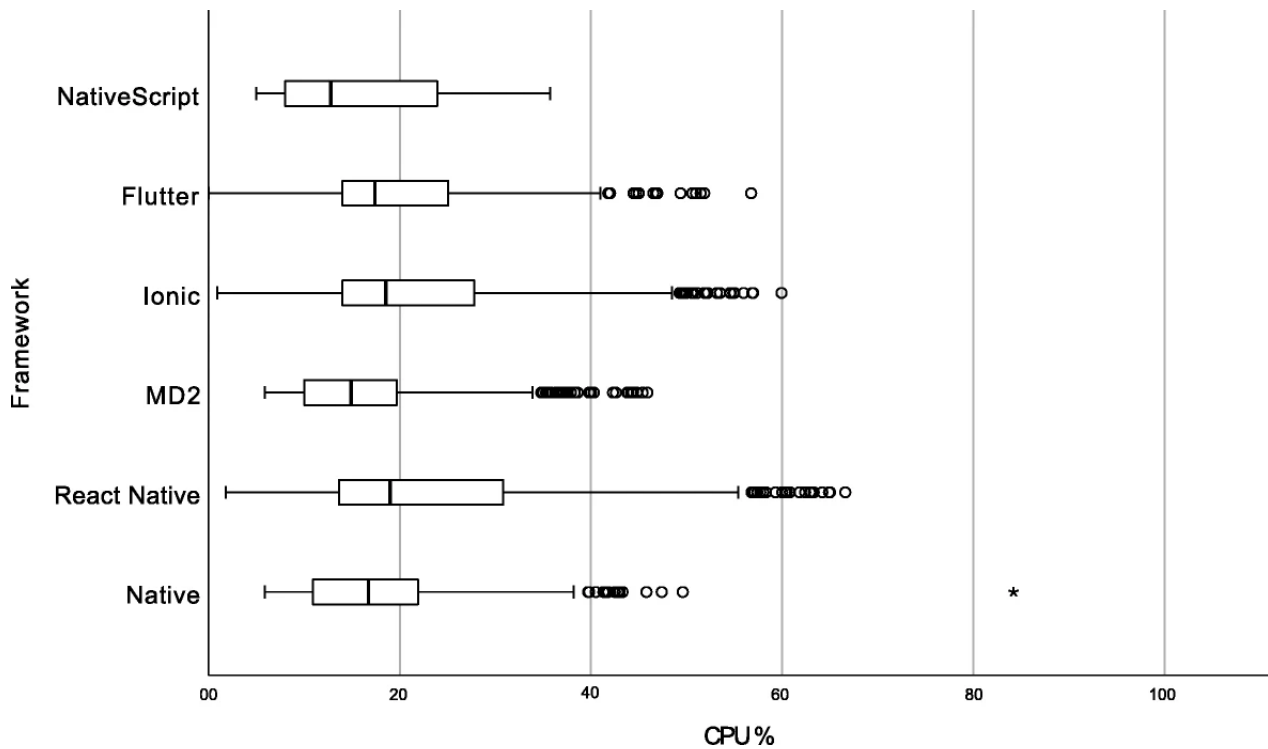


Figure 2.2: Boxplot from [2] of CPU usage across all tests done in [2]

In Figure 2.2 we have a comparison between CPU usage of similar applications implemented in different frameworks in [2], where Flutter achieves a competitive result when compared to the other frameworks.

Another very important feature of Flutter is cross-platform compatibility. A mobile application developed in this framework can be build in native Android and IOS applications with minimal performance loss. There is also Flutter Web for web applications, offering the option to create a browser variant of the application in the future, reusing already developed and tested parts from the mobile application.

Flutter comes with a very rich and detailed documentations, the Flutter Docs[12] and a set of development plugins for the most used IDE and text editors such as Android Studio, IntelliJ or Visual Studio Code. During the development process the code is executed into a runtime environment, allowing almost instant compilation times speeding up the development, and in production, the code is compiled into a native application for performance enhancement.

The User Interface in Flutter is build based on a widget tree, similar to React. Every User Interface item inherits the Widget class.

2.1.2 Dart

Dart[9] is a general purpose programming language developed by Google starting with 2011. It was intended to replace JavaScript and TypeScript for frontend applications, but instead, later, it was used to create the Flutter framework.

Dart is a type safe, C-like programming language. It can be both interpreted by a runtime or compiled. The memory management is handled by a garbage collector similar with Python or JavaScript.

One of the strongest features of Dart is the compiler. It can be compiled in binary code,

JavaScript or mobile native code such as Java and Kotlin for Android and Objective-C and Swift for IOS devices. Dart also performs tree shaking at compile time, discarding unused objects, methods and functions.

2.1.3 Code Generation

During the development of the project I used multiple packages (dart libraries) in the process. One very important package that needs to be mentioned is the *freezed* package[15]. This offers code generation for common model functionalities such as json encoders and decoders, copyWith methods, different constructors and access functions and more.

Classes generated by the package are annotated with the *@freezed* tag. The generated code is stored into files that contain the *.freezed.dart* and *.g.dart* extensions.

2.1.4 State Management

One of the most important aspects of frontend application development is state management architecture. There are a lot of different state management patterns available in Flutter[14] such as Provider, BLoC or the simple setState. These state management patterns tell the application when the state has changed and when certain components of the presentation layer (the UI of the application) needs to be updated as a result of that.

For this project I used the Redux state management architecture. This pattern is a very popular solution for managing the state of an application, and it is commonly used in web development. There is an implementation for it in Flutter in the packages: flutter_redux[13], redux[20] and redux_epics[21].

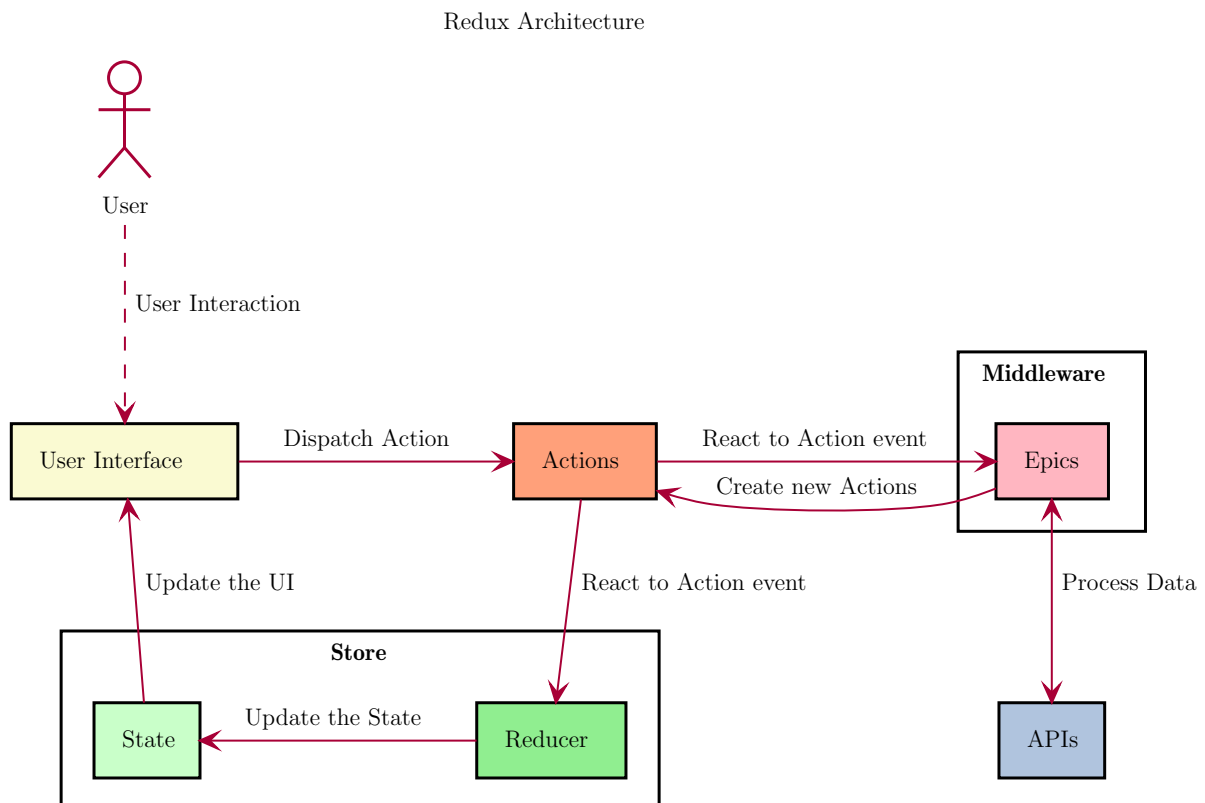


Figure 2.3: Basic structure of a Redux State Management System

In Figure 2.3 we can see the core structure of the redux architecture I used in the project. A state change begins the dispatch of an action. They are usually triggered by the user interface, but in some cases they can be triggered by an API event. The Epics are a set of listeners which analyze the action stream. When an Epic recognizes an Action, it performs a series of operations which can process the data using the APIs (business logic) or dispatch new actions. Every action is also watched by the Reducer, which listens for Actions and changes the State accordingly. When the State changes, the Widgets (in case of Flutter) that depend on the elements updated in the State, are triggered to be updated.

In order to access specific elements of the state, and not update every widget, every time the state changes. Containers can be used to access a specific part of the state. In order to access the State, the User Interface needs to request it from the Store, in this way, the Store knows when to redraw the object. The widgets that update when the state is modified and have access to the Store are part of the flutter_redux package[13].

Error handling in redux is made using special stream functions from the RxDart package[23]. RxDart offers an extension to the functional capabilities of dart. In redux the application is represented as a stream of actions. In order to make error handling efficiently, every action sequence spawns a new stream. In case of an exception, the stream will have an exception and we can dispatch a new Action with relevant information about the error. In this way the probability of total application wide runtime exceptions is dramatically lowered.

2.2 FIREBASE

In this section I am going to describe the technologies used for the creation of the cloud storage server portion of the application. In order to use the cloud storage, the user needs to create an account. After the account is created, the user needs to have the ability to create backup entries and restore previous backups.

Firebase[11] is an app development platform created by Google, designed as a backend for mobile and web applications. Firebase offers already implemented solutions for user management, artificial intelligence integration and databases. A firebase backend is hosted by Google in a “pay as you use” monetization scheme.

For this project I chose to use the services provided by Firebase to implement the cloud storage part of the project, mainly for ease of deployment, the good integration with Flutter throughout the dedicated packages and reduced costs (so far free).

The user management uses the email and password login service provided by Firebase. Once a user account is created, a database entry is also made, access to this database being restricted to the user based on their unique identifier.

For the storage, Firebase provides two different services. The first one is Real Time Database, which is a NoSQL type database, that resembles a Json type file. There are drawbacks to the Real Time Database such as low fragmentation which increases the data transfer size between the client and the server. A solution to this problem is the second service, Firestore, which is also a NoSQL type database similar with Real Time Database but it has some additional features. Firestore is structured into collections of documents which each have multiple fields of different types. This approach allows the client a more granular access to the data, reducing the size of files transferred between the client and the server and client side processing.

2.3 BLOCKCHAIN

For the Blockchain storage of the application I used the Ethereum smart contract development stack with Solidity. In this chapter I am going to explain the basic logic behind the blockchains, how smart contracts are built into them and the economy between smart contract deployment and usage.

2.3.1 What is a Blockchain?

The blockchain is the basic structure that sits at the base of most of the cryptocurrencies. At it's core, it is a decentralized, distributed system of data storage and processing.

Block
blockNumber
timestamp
nonce
stateRoot
transactions
difficulty
baseFeePerGas
parentHash
mixHash

Figure 2.4: The structure of a block as described by the Ethereum documentation[10]

The blockchain is made up of a list of blocks connected to each other. Every block contains a set of information about itself and a reference to the previous block, the *parentHash* field in case of Ethereum, in the form of a hash as described in Figure 2.4. The *parentHash* of the current block is the *mixHash* of the previous block.

The *mixHash* is the digest of a hashing algorithm of the entire content of the block. The *mixHash* needs to have the first two bytes 0, in order to be considered mined. This is achieved by incrementing the *nonce* field until the target *mixHash* is reached.

For the hashing algorithm, Ethereum was developed using the Keccak-256 hashing function, which was later standardized as SHA-3 in [4].

The block also has the *timestamp* when it was mined and the *stateRoot* which contains metadata about the current state of the system.

Information about the difficulty of the mining process and the respective price of the process are also stored in the block, in the *difficulty* and *baseFeePerGas* fields.

The *transactions* field contains information about the transactions associated with the block and the optional data exchanged. This is the place where the smart contract logic is deployed and later interacted with.

A successfully mined block is added to the blockchain and then the transaction is confirmed by every subsequent blocks.

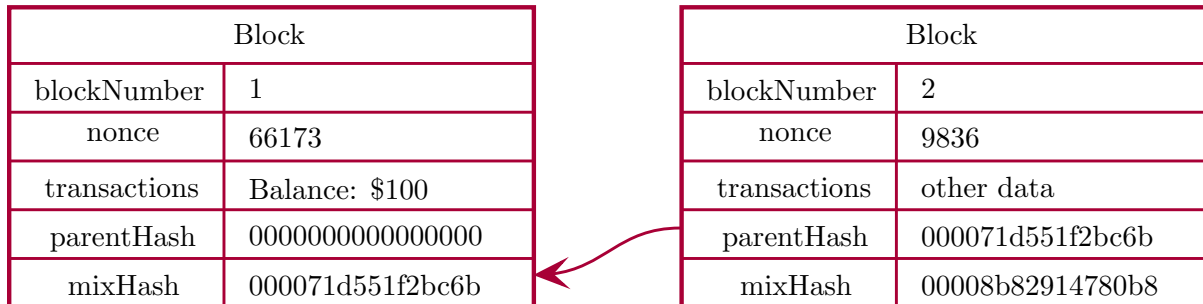


Figure 2.5: High level relationship between two blocks

In Figure 2.5 the relationship between two blocks is represented. As stated before, *block 2* has the mixHash of *block 1* in it's parentHash field. In this example, *block 1* being the first block in the blockchain has the null value as parentHash.

If the data in *block 1* was to be changed, it would invalidate the mixHash of *block 1*. The mixHash would have to be mined again, but then it will be different than the parentHash of *block 2*, therefore invalidating the blockchain. This is the first mechanism of defense against malicious data manipulation. There cannot be changes in any previous blocks of the blockchain without invalidating every block starting from the change.

The blocks following a changed block can be mined again in order to re-validate the blockchain. Here is where the second line of defense comes in, distribution. Every chain is stored on multiple nodes, therefore a change in one has to be reflected in all of them. This makes data alteration nearly impossible.

2.3.2 Ethereum

Ethereum is one of the most popular cryptocurrencies. Other than the popularity and the implicit high amount of resources that is implied, and unlike other popular cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum offers the ability to run code on the blockchain using the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)[10].

Every execution on the Ethereum Virtual Machine requires Gas, which is an amount of Ethereum cryptocurrency units (ETH) proportional with the complexity and the memory requirements of the task. Since the cost of an ETH has raised dramatically over the last 5 years, subdivisions of the currently were created. The two most widely used subdivisions are *wei* (10^{-18} ETH) and *gwei* (10^{-9} ETH).

Since the development of a blockchain application implies a lot of testing and prototyping, solutions of simulating the blockchain were created. Ganache is such a software developed in JavaScript, it simulates an Ethereum blockchain on a local machine or on a server. For this project I tinkered with Ganache but later I decided to go one step further and deploy my contracts on an Ethereum Testnet.

Ethereum Testnets are networks similar with the main Ethereum network (mainnet), designed to provide a free of charge development environment identical with the mainnet. Testnets

are blockchains that run in parallel with the mainnet, having the same functionalities and features. There are a lot of Ethereum Testnets like: Ropsten, Kovan or Goerli. In this project I worked with the Rinkeby network. Unlike on the mainnet, ETH is generated constantly on the Testnets and it is distributed to any wallet that requests it via faucets. There are no costs involved with developing a blockchain application on a Testnet. After the development process is complete, in production the application can be easily redeployed on the mainnet.

2.3.3 Smart Contracts

The code that can be executed by the Ethereum Virtual Machine has to be compiled into a specific binary code. Smart contracts are transactions that contain binary code that can be later executed from subsequent transactions. Gas cost afferent to the execution of the contract is payed by the transaction that wants to execute the contract, not the contract itself. Therefore in order to create a blockchain application, one of the requirements of such a program is having an attached cryptocurrency wallet. In the case of server applications, this wallet can be a server secret, managed by the administrator, but in the case of client applications, the wallet cannot be incorporated by default into the application, since that would mean that everyone has access to it and is able to act maliciously. This is the reason why this project requires an integrated wallet. An external wallet can also be used, but it would deteriorate the user experience.

Once a smart contract is deployed, it cannot be changed, therefore testing such a contract for vulnerabilities and bugs is essential.

One very important aspect of blockchain applications is gas efficiency. Certain operations consume more gas than others, and storing data also consumes gas. The application should be optimized to leave a minimal data footprint focusing on using non persistent memory.

Accessing data from a smart contract is free of charge. As long as there is no new data to be stored or there is no code to be executed, accessing the data in a smart contract is cost free.

A very important security aspect of smart contracts and blockchains in general is that data is always visible by anyone who accesses the blockchain and it cannot be modified. Therefore sensitive data needs to be encrypted.

2.3.4 Solidity

Solidity[24] is a dedicated programming language for blockchain applications. It was designed specifically for the creation of smart contracts. This language is an object oriented, compiled language that resembles C++ and JavaScript.

Code written in Solidity is compiled into binary code that can be executed on the Ethereum Virtual Machine and there are specific modifiers for the interaction with the EVM and code optimization. Some of these modifiers are: *view* which specifies that the afferent function is forbidden from changing the state and *payable* which allows ETH to be transferred with the function call. There are also more commonly used modifiers like: *override*, *virtual*, *private* or *public*.

2.4 DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

For the creation of this project I used a wide variety of tools. They range from Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) to task management applications.

For the development of the mobile application I used IntelliJ and Visual Studio Code with the Flutter specific plugins. I also used Adobe XD for user interface design and plantuml for diagrams. In order to test the application, I used the Android Virtual Machine provided by Android Studio.

For the blockchain part of the application I wrote the smart contracts using Solidity. I created a python compilation script for the smart contracts that is also used in the testing pipeline.

For the cloud portion I used the Firebase console and the specific packages for Flutter.

All the code was managed using the Git software versioning system and it was deployed on Github at <https://github.com/dvpv/walman>. I used the Github Actions feature in order to manage the two test pipelines for the mobile application and blockchain smart contracts.

The smart contracts were deployed on the Rinkeby Testnet using the Remix Ethereum IDE, and in order to access them from the mobile application, the web3dart[25] flutter package was used.

For task management I used Focalboard, a free and open source alternative to Trello.

3 IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 USE CASES

The application has six main components: the password, qr and barcode, OTP and crypto-wallet managers and the cloud and blockchain backup solutions.

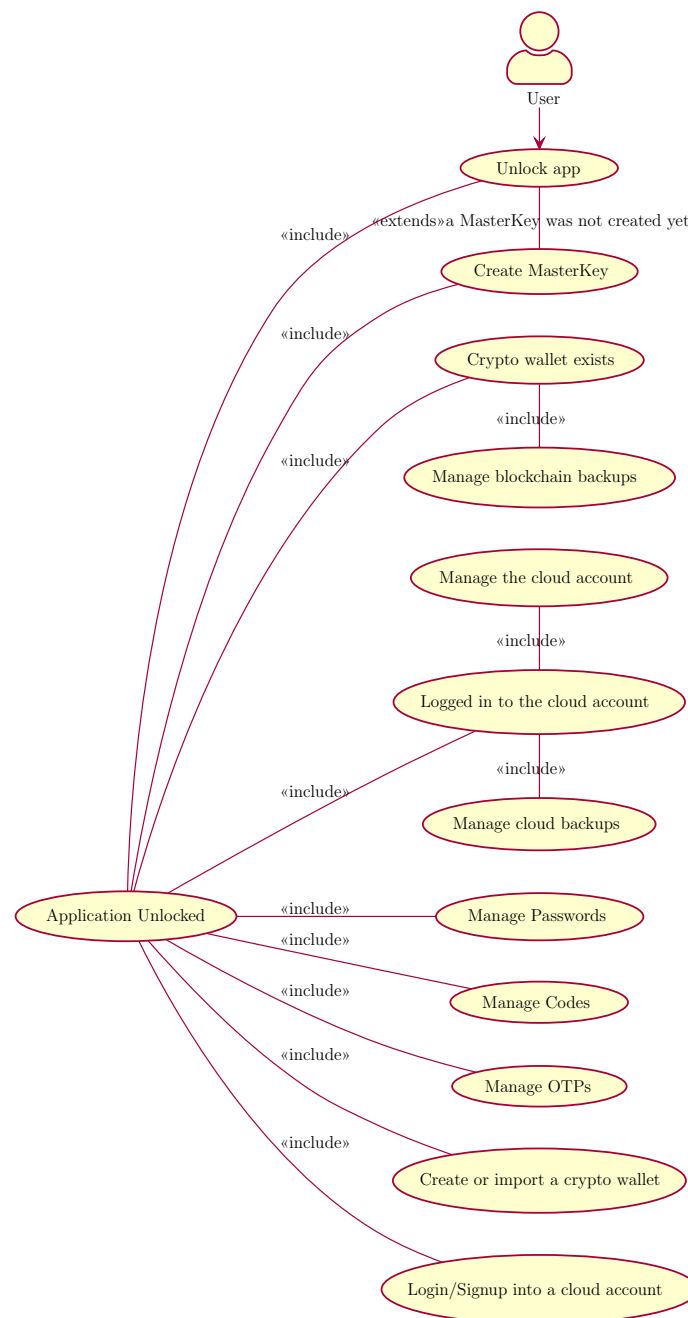


Figure 3.1: Principal use cases of the application

In Figure 3.1 the main use cases of the application are depicted.

The entire application is locked and encrypted using the mater key. If a master key was not set yet, in the case of a first time launch of the application, the user is prompted to create a new master key. After the application is unlocked, the user has access to multiple functionalities and features.

The home page of the application shows in a short format the passwords, codes and wallet balance. The user can navigate to different pages for each of the functionalities.

The passwords page, shows the user a list with the passwords that are currently stored into the database. Here the user has the option to add, edit or remove passwords.

The codes page is similar with the passwords page, the user has the ability to scan new codes, view existing ones and delete them.

On the OTP page, the user can see the currently stored one time passwords. The codes are updated every second and a timer representing the remaining time in which the current code is valid is displayed.

On the wallet page, the user can see the current balance of the wallet and the public address. The only transactions that can be made with this wallet are blockchain backup operations.

The sync page shows all available cloud and blockchain backups. The use has the option to restore a backup, or create new ones.

In order to create a blockchain backup the user needs to have a crypto wallet. If there is no crypto wallet created, the user has the option to import one by private key or create a new one. For the backup to work, the wallet needs to have enough currency in it in order to pay for the gas price. Restoring a backup requires no gas payment. Crypto wallets are not backed up on blockchain backups and neither they are on cloud backups.

For a cloud backup to be created the usr needs to be logged into a cloud account. If the user is not yet logged in, they can create new account, or login into an existing one.

On the settings page, the user can manage the cloud account and view and delete the wallet private key.

There is an app-wide search button which displays results from the entire application. If the user clicks on one of the results, they will be redirected to the respective page in order to view the content.

3.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system is composed out of three main components. The communication between these components is made exclusively using the HTTPS protocol.

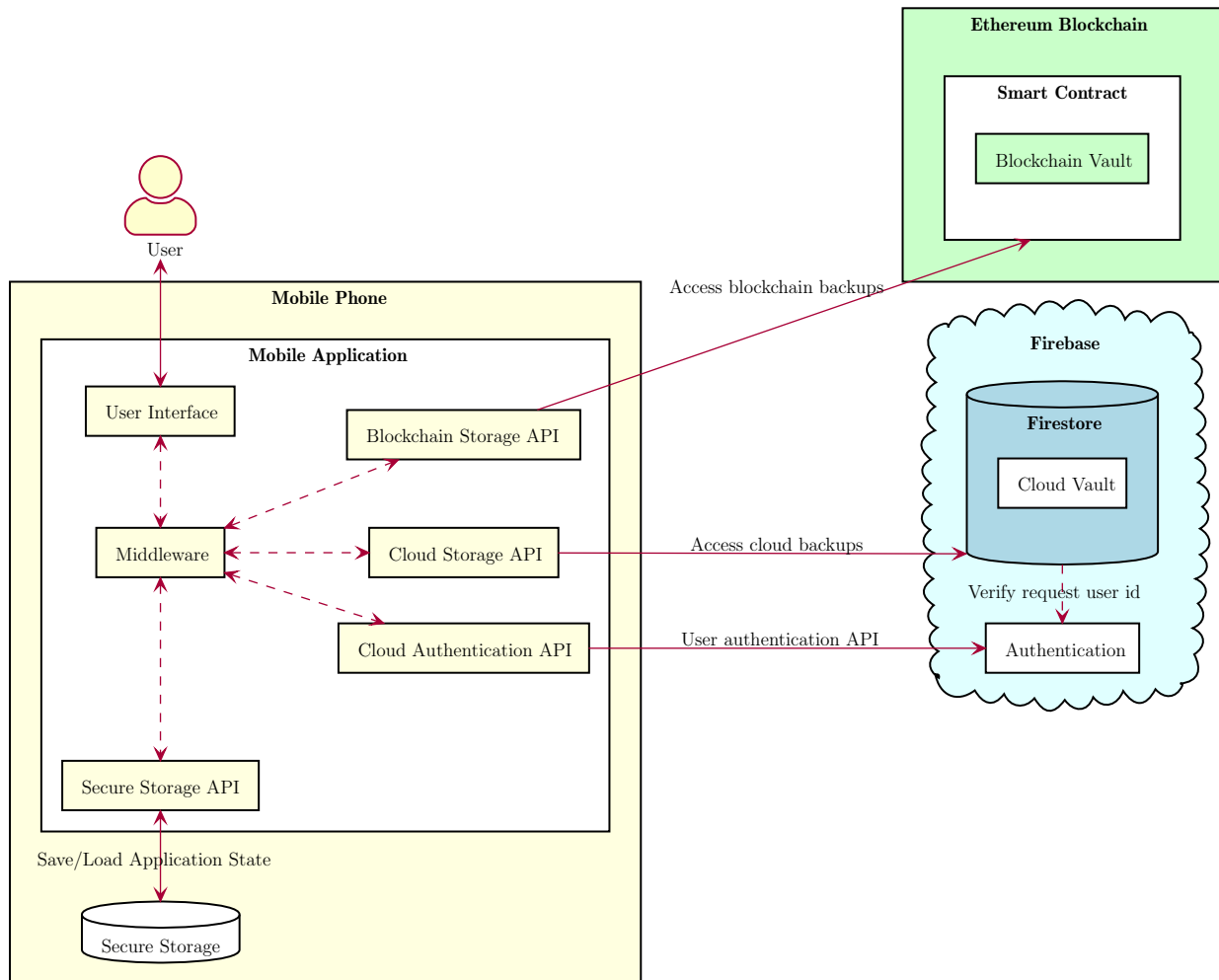


Figure 3.2: High level system architecture

In Figure 3.2 a high level representation of the system is depicted into a component diagram. The user can directly interact only with the mobile application. The Firebase component is deployed online in the cloud platform provided by google and the smart contract is deployed on the Ethereum blockchain.

The mobile application is the first component and it is the only component that initiates data exchange in the system. It has three API sub components for each of the online services it needs to communicate with and one API for interaction with the Secure Storage.

The Secure Storage (or Secure Enclave on IOS) is a special persistent memory zone created to store sensitive information on a mobile device. I used the Secure Storage to save the part of the application state that needs to be recovered at each application start.

The middleware consists of the redux epics defined into the application. The epics are the only part of the mobile application which has access to the external APIs.

The user interface interacts with the middleware by dispatching redux actions. The state of the application is updated by the reducer when it detects specific action events that require

a state update. The user interface code is completely separated from the APIs, the only connection being the middleware.

3.3 APPLICATION FLOW

3.4 PASSWORD MANAGEMENT

3.5 QR AND BARCODE MANAGEMENT

3.6 OTP AUTHENTICATOR

3.6.1 HOTP

3.6.2 TOTP

3.7 CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLET

3.8 BACKUP

3.8.1 Cloud Backup

3.8.2 Blockchain Backup

3.9 SECURITY

4 TESTS

4.1 TEST PIPELINE

4.2 UNIT TESTS

4.3 WIDGET TESTS

4.4 PERFORMANCE STATISTICS

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

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