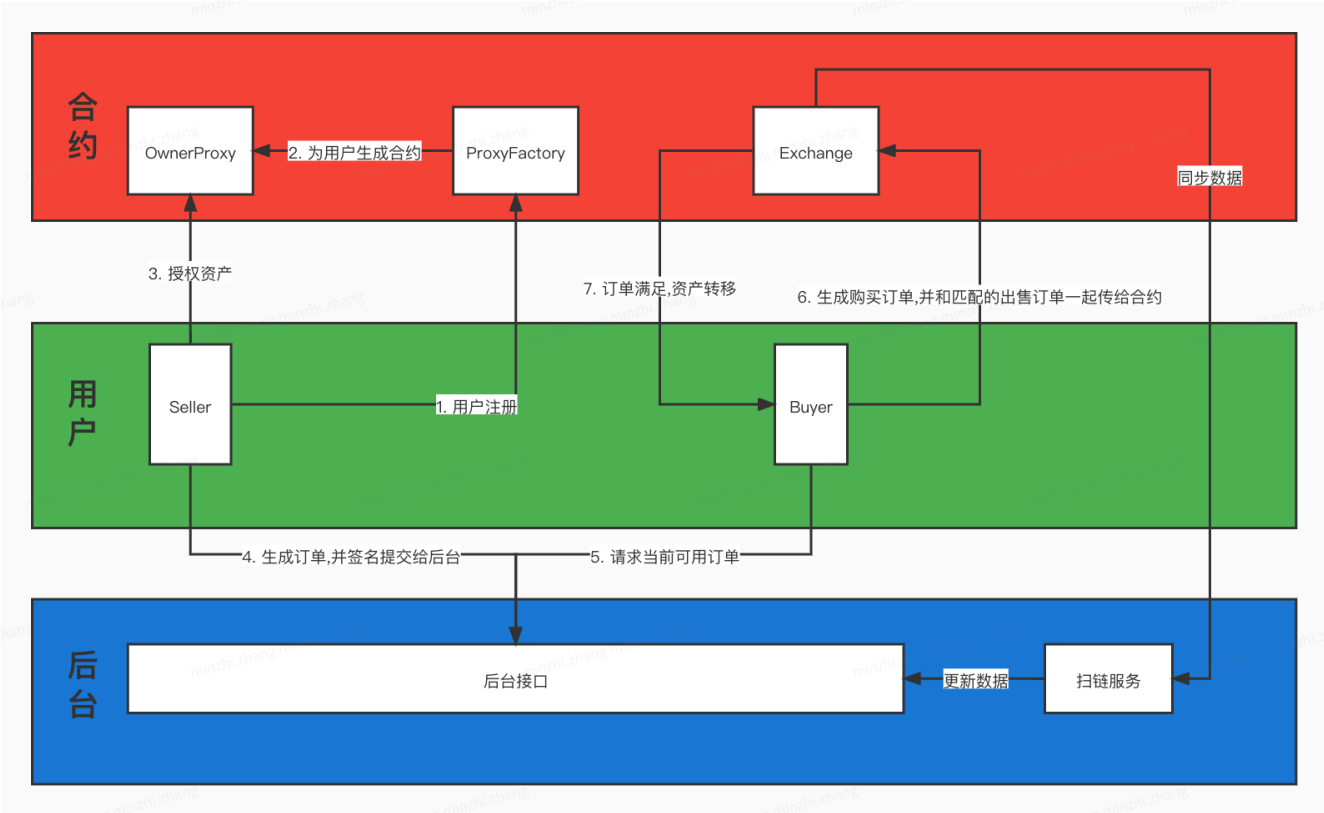


Market设计文档

整体结构



详细流程

用户注册

用户第一次加入需要进行一次注册流程。前端调用GameRegistry合约的 `registerProxy` 方法进行注册，方法调用完成后会给用为用户创建一个合约 `OwnerProxy`。通过调用`registerProxy`合约的 `proxies(user)`方法能够查询为用户生成的`OwnerProxy`。如果该方法返回的是全0地址，则需要注册，否则进行下一步流程。只有卖方需要进行注册，买方不需要注册。

授权资产

卖方调用合约的授权方法，将资产授权给上一步为用户生成的`OwnerProxy`合约。授权后合约可以调用`transferFrom`等方法操作用户的资产。而该合约只有`Exchange`合约有权限调用触发。

生成订单

卖方生成一个具有如下字段的订单：

JavaScript

```
1    let sellOrder = {
2        exchange: this.exchange.address,
3        maker: this.seller.address,
4        taker: ADDRESS_ZERO,
5        makerRelayerFee: RELAYER_FEE,
6        takerRelayerFee: 0,
7        makerProtocolFee: 0,
8        takerProtocolFee: 0,
9        feeRecipient: FEE_ADDRESS,
10       feeMethod: 1,
11       side: 1,
12       saleKind: 0,
13       target: this.erc721.address,
14       howToCall: 0,
15       calldata: IFACE.encodeFunctionData("transferFrom",
16       [this.seller.address, ADDRESS_ZERO, 1]),
17       replacementPattern: ERC721_REPLACEMENT_SELL,
18       staticTarget: ADDRESS_ZERO,
19       staticExtradata: "0x",
20       paymentToken: ADDRESS_ZERO,
21       basePrice: '3000000000000000000',
22       extra: 0,
23       listingTime: 1640785686,
24       expirationTime: 0,
25       salt: 1640785686000,
26   };
```

各个字段的解释如下：

1. exchange: Exchange合约的地址
2. maker: 这个订单的创建者，也即是用户的地址
3. taker: 这个订单的接受者。每笔交易都是由两个订单组成的，一个购买订单一个售卖订单。我们可以指定一个订单他的接受者是谁。如果是全0地址则是任意人。
4. makerRelayerFee: 创建者需要支付的手续费比例
5. takerRelayerFee: 接收者需要支付的手续费比例
6. makerProtocolFee: 创建者需要支付的协议手续费比例
7. takerProtocolFee: 接收者需要支付的协议手续费比例
8. feeRecipient: 手续费接收地址
9. feeMethod: 手续费支付方式
10. side: 买方还是卖方
11. saleKind: 交易方式：固定价格或者荷兰拍

12. target: 当订单通过后会执行这个合约上的某个方法, 对于ERC721的订单, 这个就是ERC721的合约地址
13. howToCall: 调用方式: staticCall或delegateCall
14. calldata: 调用的方法
15. replacementPattern: 调用方法的模式匹配
16. staticTarget: 提供一种通知模式, 当一个订单执行之后会调用这个方法做一个通知
17. staticExtradata: 通知调用的函数
18. paymentToken: 需要支付的币种
19. basePrice: 支付的价格
20. extra: 如果是荷兰拍表示最低价格
21. listingTime: 订单的开始时间
22. expirationTime: 订单的超时时间, 如果设置为0表示永远不超时
23. salt: 订单的盐值, 防止两个订单hash相同, 一般取当前时间的毫秒数

生成订单数据后调用合约的 hashOrder_方法, 即可得到一个订单的hash值:

JavaScript

```
1  let hash = await this.exchange.hashOrder_(
2      [sellOrder.exchange, sellOrder.maker, sellOrder.taker,
        sellOrder.feeRecipient, sellOrder.target, sellOrder.staticTarget,
        sellOrder.paymentToken],
3      [sellOrder.makerRelayerFee, sellOrder.takerRelayerFee,
        sellOrder.makerProtocolFee, sellOrder.takerProtocolFee, sellOrder.basePrice,
        sellOrder.extra, sellOrder.listingTime, sellOrder.expirationTime,
        sellOrder.salt],
4      sellOrder.feeMethod,
5      sellOrder.side,
6      sellOrder.saleKind,
7      sellOrder.howToCall,
8      sellOrder.calldata,
9      sellOrder.replacementPattern,
10     sellOrder.staticExtradata
11 );
```

之后调用签名方法对订单进行签名

JavaScript

```
1  let hashBytes = ethers.utils.arrayify(hash)
2  let flatSig = await this.seller.signMessage(hashBytes);
3  let sig = ethers.utils.splitSignature(flatSig);
```

生成签名之后可以调用validateOrder_方法进行验证，看签名是否合法

JavaScript

```
1    expect(await this.exchange.validateOrder_(
2      [sellOrder.exchange, sellOrder.maker, sellOrder.taker,
3        sellOrder.feeRecipient, sellOrder.target, sellOrder.staticTarget,
4        sellOrder.paymentToken],
5      [sellOrder.makerRelayerFee, sellOrder.takerRelayerFee,
6        sellOrder.makerProtocolFee, sellOrder.takerProtocolFee, sellOrder.basePrice,
7        sellOrder.extra, sellOrder.listingTime, sellOrder.expirationTime,
8        sellOrder.salt],
9      sellOrder.feeMethod,
10     sellOrder.side,
11     sellOrder.saleKind,
12     sellOrder.howToCall,
13     sellOrder.calldata,
14     sellOrder.replacementPattern,
15     sellOrder.staticExtradata,
16     sig.v, sig.r, sig.s
17   )).to.be.equal(true);
```

生成订单后，将相关信息传给后台，后台验证通过后，即表示挂单成功。

请求订单

经过前面的步骤，后台会收到所有的订单以及相关信息。这些信息保存在数据库中，之后卖方查询接口，接口根据业务需求返回给用户相关的挂单数据，供用户选择。

生成购买订单

买方选定了想要的商品后会生成一个购买订单，这样他就有一个一个卖单和一个买单两个订单。订单的结构是完全一样的，只是数据内容不一样，下面是一个具体的买单数据：

JavaScript

```
1    let buyOrder = {
2        exchange: this.exchange.address,
3        maker: this.buyer.address,
4        taker: this.seller.address,
5        makerRelayerFee: RELAYER_FEE,
6        takerRelayerFee: 0,
7        makerProtocolFee: 0,
8        takerProtocolFee: 0,
9        feeRecipient: ADDRESS_ZERO,
10       feeMethod: 1,
11       side: 0,
12       saleKind: 0,
13       target: this.erc721.address,
14       howToCall: 0,
15       calldata: IFACE.encodeFunctionData("transferFrom", [ADDRESS_ZERO, this
        .buyer.address, 1]),
16       replacementPattern: ERC721_REPLACEMENT_BUY,
17       staticTarget: ADDRESS_ZERO,
18       staticExtradata: "0x",
19       paymentToken: ADDRESS_ZERO,
20       basePrice: '3000000000000000000',
21       extra: 0,
22       listingTime: 1640785686,
23       expirationTime: 0,
24       salt: 1640785686000,
25   };
```

之后同样的方法求hash，签名，然后调用合约的atomicMatch_方法，传入两个订单数据和签名数据进行购买：

JavaScript

```
1      await this.exchange.connect(this.buyer).atomicMatch_(
2      [
3          this.buyOrder.exchange, this.buyOrder.maker, this.buyOrder.taker,
4          this.buyOrder.feeRecipient, this.buyOrder.target, this.buyOrder.staticTarget,
5          this.buyOrder.paymentToken,
6          this.sellOrder.exchange, this.sellOrder.maker,
7          this.sellOrder.taker, this.sellOrder.feeRecipient, this.sellOrder.target,
8          this.sellOrder.staticTarget, this.sellOrder.paymentToken,
9      ],
10     [
11         this.buyOrder.makerRelayerFee, this.buyOrder.takerRelayerFee,
12         this.buyOrder.makerProtocolFee, this.buyOrder.takerProtocolFee,
13         this.buyOrder.basePrice, this.buyOrder.extra, this.buyOrder.listingTime,
14         this.buyOrder.expirationTime, this.buyOrder.salt,
15         this.sellOrder.makerRelayerFee, this.sellOrder.takerRelayerFee,
16         this.sellOrder.makerProtocolFee, this.sellOrder.takerProtocolFee,
17         this.sellOrder.basePrice, this.sellOrder.extra, this.sellOrder.listingTime,
18         this.sellOrder.expirationTime, this.sellOrder.salt,
19     ],
20     [
21         this.buyOrder.feeMethod, this.buyOrder.side,
22         this.buyOrder.saleKind, this.buyOrder.howToCall,
23         this.sellOrder.feeMethod, this.sellOrder.side,
24         this.sellOrder.saleKind, this.sellOrder.howToCall,
25     ],
26     this.buyOrder.calldata, this.sellOrder.calldata,
27     this.buyOrder.replacementPattern, this.sellOrder.replacementPattern,
28     this.buyOrder.staticExtradata, this.sellOrder.staticExtradata,
29     [
30         this.buySig.v, this.sellSig.v
31     ],
32     [
33         this.buySig.r, this.buySig.s, this.sellSig.r, this.sellSig.s,
34         "0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"
35     ],
36     {value: "300000000000000000"}
37 );
```

执行成功后，资产转移给相应用户

其他说明

手续费问题

00000000000000000000000000000000

3. 买方的calldata为

transferFrom(0x00,0x70997970C51812dc3A010C7d01b50e0d17dc79C8,1) 最终得到的数据为：

[illegible]

4. 买方的calldata为

[illegible]

最终结果为：

```
(!buy.replacementPattern && buy.calldata) || (buy.replacementPattern && sell.calldata)
```

```
(!sell.replacementPattern && sell.calldata) || (sell.replacementPattern && buy.calldata)
```

目前如果只需要支持ERC721 ERC1155 那么对于replacementPattern 只有四种固定的值。

1. 买方ERC721:

```
00000000fffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff00000000000000000000000000000000  
00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
00000000000000000000
```

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2. 卖方ERC721:

```
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ff
ffffff
ffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff00000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000
```

3. 买方ERC1155:

[illegible]

4. 卖方ERC1155:

[illegible]

其他难点

1. NFT的展示问题，如何展示出一个用户所有用的所有NFT，是否需要离线跑出数据
2. 后台数据和链上数据的同步问题，当一个订单被购买了如何快速的更新后台数据