

To structure a smart contract on the Cardano platform, following the defined parameters, we can conceptualize the process as follows:

1. Definition of the Contract and Main Variables

- Applicant address: The person requesting the creation of the NFT.
- Receiver Address: The person who authorizes the payment and receives the funds.
- Payment amount: The amount of ADA to be transferred for the creation of the NFT.
- Title and notes: Information that will be stored in the NFT.
- Transaction hash: The hash that represents the transaction in the blockchain.

2. Main Components of the Contract

a. NFT Creation Request

- The applicant initiates an application by providing the title, notes, payment amount and recipient's address.
- The contract verifies that the payment amount is correct and stores the NFT data in a temporary state.

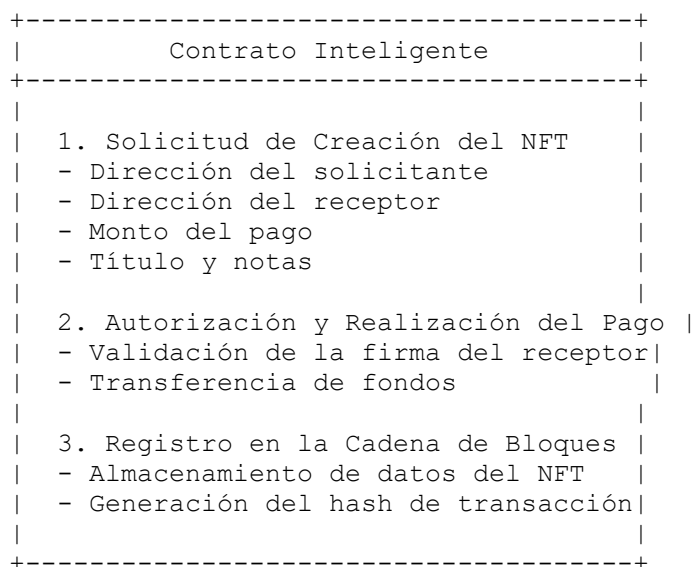
b. Authorization and Making Payment

- The payment recipient reviews the request and digitally signs the transaction to authorize the payment.
- The contract validates the recipient's signature to guarantee authorization.

c. Registration on the Blockchain

- Once payment is authorized, the contract transfers the funds to the recipient.
- The NFT data (title, notes, recipient address) is recorded on the blockchain.
- A hash of the transaction is generated, which is stored along with the NFT data.

3. Conceptual Diagram



4. Smart Contract Steps

- Creation Request
 - The requester calls the smart contract and provides the necessary details (title, notes, payment amount, recipient address).
 - The contract verifies that the payment amount is correct.
- Payment Authorization
 - The recipient reviews the request and digitally signs to authorize payment.
 - The contract validates the recipient's signature to ensure that the authorization is valid.
- Payment and Registration
 - Once authorized, the contract transfers the funds to the recipient.
 - The NFT data (title, notes, recipient address) is recorded on the blockchain.
 - A hash of the transaction is generated and stored.

5. Hash Code and Registration on the Blockchain

- The transaction hash is generated using a cryptographic hash function (such as SHA-256) applied to the transaction data.
- The hash is stored alongside the NFT data on the blockchain, providing a unique and secure reference for the transaction.

6. Implementation in Plutus (Conceptual)

Although not complete Plutus code, the following structure provides an idea of what the implementation might look like:

```
{-# LANGUAGE DataKinds           #-}
{-# LANGUAGE DeriveAnyClass      #-}
{-# LANGUAGE DeriveGeneric       #-}
{-# LANGUAGE FlexibleContexts    #-}
{-# LANGUAGE NoImplicitPrelude   #-}
{-# LANGUAGE OverloadedStrings   #-}
{-# LANGUAGE ScopedTypeVariables #-}
{-# LANGUAGE TemplateHaskell     #-}
{-# LANGUAGE TypeApplications    #-}
{-# LANGUAGE TypeFamilies        #-}
{-# LANGUAGE TypeOperators       #-}

module CertifiedTitleNFT where

import           Plutus.V1.Ledger.Api
import           Plutus.V1.Ledger.Contexts
import           Plutus.V1.Ledger.Scripts
import           Plutus.V1.Ledger.Value
import           PlutusTx
import           PlutusTx.Prelude           hiding (Semigroup(..), unless)
import           Ledger                     hiding (singleton)
import           Ledger.Constraints         as Constraints
import           Ledger.Typed.Scripts       as Scripts
import           Playground.Contract
```

```

import           Prelude                                (Semigroup (..), Show (..), String)

data NFTParams = NFTParams
{ npTitle      :: !String
, npNotes      :: !String
, npRecipient  :: !PubKeyHash
, npPaymentAmount :: !Integer
} deriving (Generic, ToJSON, FromJSON, ToSchema)

data NFTDatum = NFTDatum
{ ndTitle      :: !String
, ndNotes      :: !String
, ndRecipient  :: !PubKeyHash
, ndHash       :: !BuiltinByteString
} deriving (Show, Generic, ToJSON, FromJSON)

PlutusTx.makeLift 'NFTParams
PlutusTx.unstableMakeIsData 'NFTDatum

{-# INLINABLE mkNFTValidator #-}
mkNFTValidator :: NFTDatum -> () -> ScriptContext -> Bool
mkNFTValidator datum _ ctx =
  traceIfFalse "Recipient's signature missing" signedByRecipient &&
  traceIfFalse "Incorrect payment amount" correctPayment
where
  info :: TxInfo
  info = scriptContextTxInfo ctx

  signedByRecipient :: Bool
  signedByRecipient = txSignedBy info $ ndRecipient datum

  correctPayment :: Bool
  correctPayment = valuePaidTo info (ndRecipient datum) == Ada.lovelaceValueOf
    (npPaymentAmount params)

data NFT
instance Scripts.ValidatorTypes NFT where
type instance DatumType NFT = NFTDatum
type instance RedeemerType NFT = ()

typedNFTValidator :: Scripts.TypedValidator NFT
typedNFTValidator = Scripts.mkTypedValidator @NFT
  $$ (PlutusTx.compile [| mkNFTValidator |])
  $$ (PlutusTx.compile [| wrap |])
where
  wrap = Scripts.wrapValidator @NFTDatum @()

validator :: Validator
validator = Scripts.validatorScript typedNFTValidator

valHash :: Ledger.ValidatorHash
valHash = Scripts.validatorHash typedNFTValidator

scrAddress :: Ledger.Address
scrAddress = scriptAddress validator

createNFT :: NFTParams -> Contract w s Text ()
createNFT params = do
  let datum = NFTDatum
  { ndTitle      = npTitle params
  , ndNotes      = npNotes params
  , ndRecipient  = npRecipient params
  , ndHash       = sha2_256 $ BuiltinByteString $ npTitle params ++ npNotes params
  }

```

```

tx = Constraints.mustPayToTheScript datum $ Ada.lovelaceValueOf (npPaymentAmount
params)
ledgerTx <- submitTxConstraints typedNFTValidator tx
awaitTxConfirmed $ getCardanoTxId ledgerTx
logInfo @String $ "NFT created with title: " ++ npTitle params

```

```

endpoints :: Contract () NFTSchema Text ()
endpoints = createNFT'>> endpoints
where
createNFT' = endpoint @"createNFT">>= createNFT

```

```

type NFTSchema = Endpoint "createNFT" NFTParams

```

```

mkSchemaDefinitions 'NFTSchema

```

```

mkKnownCurrencies []

```

