



MultiChain

Private Blockchain Platform

Working with MultiChain Streams

For shared immutable key-value and time series databases

MultiChain streams enable a Blockchain to be used as a general purpose append-only database, with the Blockchain providing timestamping, notarization and immutability. A MultiChain Blockchain can contain any number of streams, where the data published in every stream is stored by every node. If a node chooses to subscribe to a stream, it will index that stream's contents to enable efficient retrieval in various ways.

Each stream is an ordered list of items, in which each item has the following characteristics:

- One or more **publishers** who have digitally signed that item.
- A **key** between 0 and 256 bytes in length.
- Some data, which can reach many megabytes in size.
- Information about the item's transaction and block, including its **txid**, **blockhash**, **blocktime**, and so on.

Like [native assets](#), MultiChain streams can be referred to in any of three ways:

- An optional stream **name**, chosen at the time of stream creation. If used, the name must be unique on a blockchain, between both assets and streams. Stream names are stored as UTF-8 encoded strings up to 32 bytes in size and are case insensitive.
- A **createtxid**, containing the txid of the transaction in which the stream was created.
- A **streamref** which encodes the block number and byte offset of the stream creation transaction, along with the first two bytes of its txid.

If **root-stream-name** in the [blockchain parameters](#) is a non-empty string, it defines a stream which is created with the blockchain and can be written to immediately. The root stream's **createtxid** is the **txid** of the coinbase of the genesis block, and its **streamref** is 0-0-0.

For more background, please see the [blog post on streams](#). If you are looking for documentation on quasi streams (deprecated), [click here](#).

Reference: The above text has been taken from MultiChain website as it is. Please [click here](#) to see the actual page.

Streams actually give a very practical option to developers to build anything you want to build with MySQL, NoSQL or Dynamo DB or in-fact any kind of database system. The only difference will be that it will be a decentralized database having a key-value pair at the fundamental level in chronological order.

Step 1: Lets create a stream and try to publish & retrieve some data into or from it.

Now let's create a stream, which can be used for general data storage and retrieval. On the Node-1:

```
create stream stream1 false
```

The false means the stream can only be written to by those with explicit permissions. Let's see its permissions:

```
listpermissions stream1.*
```

So for now, only the first server has the ability to write to the stream, as well as administrate it. Let's publish something to it, with key key1:

```
publish stream1 key1 73747265616d2064617461
```

The txid of the stream item is returned. Now let's see that the stream is visible on another node. On the Node-2:

```
liststreams
```

(The root stream was in the blockchain by default.) Now we want the Node-2 to subscribe to the stream, then view its contents:

```
subscribe stream1  
liststreamitems stream1
```

Now we want the Node-2 to be allowed to publish to the stream. On the Node-1:

```
grant 1bDkf8QFnAY3Sf5Fr3iNDYTWvQXNqRAK8gqNts receive,send  
grant 1bDkf8QFnAY3Sf5Fr3iNDYTWvQXNqRAK8gqNts stream1.write
```

Note that the address needs both general send/receive permissions for the blockchain, as well as permission to write to this specific stream. Now let's publish a couple of items on the Node-2:

```
publish stream1 key1 736f6d65206f746865722064617461  
publish stream1 key2 53747265616d732052756c6521
```

Now let's query the stream's contents in many different ways. Back on the Node-1:

```
subscribe stream1  
liststreamitems stream1 (should show 3 items)
```



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`liststreamkeys stream1` (2 keys)

`liststreamkeyitems stream1 key1` (2 items with this key)

`liststreampublishers stream1` (2 publishers)

`liststreampublisheritems stream1 1bDkf8QFnAY3Sf5Fr3iNDYTWvQXNqRAK8gqNts` (2 items by this publisher)

This is just a taste of the ways in which streams can be queried – for more information, please consult the [API documentation](#).

That's it for this lecture.

If you are interested in conducting Blockchain training in your city, office or country please reach out to us using [this link](#) or drop us an email at training@recordskeeper.co.