PROJECT 9 GETTING STARTED WITH MULTICHAIN SPRING TRIMESTER 2022 By NIKHIL PATEL

OVERVIEW:- In this lab we will figure out how to introduce multichain server and will likewise alter the blockchain. Then we will create addresses to get a resource and give admittance to the administrator so he have some control over a whole chain to who can get the resource and who can send and can interface with the resource. We took in a cooperative mining strategy(robin round) to mine a couple of blocks.

Multichain establishment is speedy and simple to arrange likewise when order execute as a reaction it determines what definite order ought to run on opposite side server to make association or on the other hand on the off chance that having a mistake, give precise answer for that in reaction.

Whole multichain is constrained by proprietor who made multichain or he can give authorization to other who can send resource and get additionally for interfacing multichain. We can get exchange on each host which is associated with multichain. We can send resource with metadata; metadata is utilized for depicting for what reason resources had been send ex abc installment. We can send nuclear exchange implies the two sides probably succeeded or bombed exchanges.

PROCEDURE:- The steps for this project are as follows:

Step 1: Initially we have to update our machine by executing following command:

sudo apt-get update
cd /tmp
wget http://www.multichain.com/download/multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz
tar -xvzf multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz
cd multichain-1.0.1
sudo my multichaind multichain-cli multichain-util /usr/local/bin

Now, you have to choose one of the virtual machines as First Server(Multichain 1) & other vm as second server (Multichain 2).



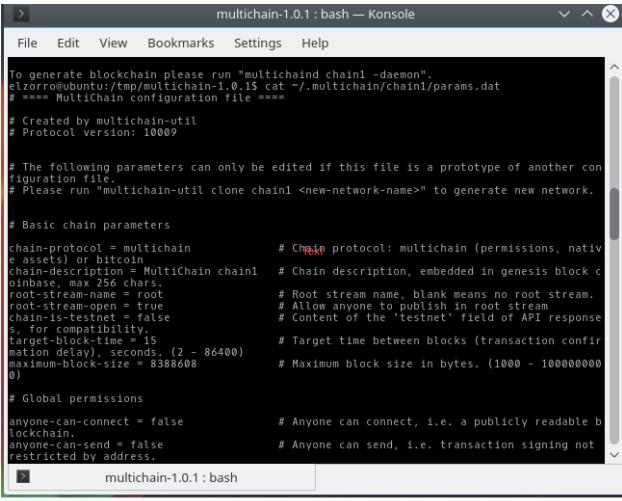
Bookmarks Help File Edit View Settings elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp/multichain-1.0.1\$ clear elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp/multichain-1.0.1\$ sudo apt-get update Hit:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease Hit:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease Hit:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease Hit:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports InRelease Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security InRelease Reading package lists... Done elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp/multichain-1.0.1\$ cd /tmp elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp\$ wget http://www.multichain.com/download/multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz --2022-07-09 15:43:46-- http://www.multichain.com/download/multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz Resolving www.multichain.com (www.multichain.com)... 162.243.214.85 Connecting to www.multichain.com (www.multichain.com)|162.243.214.85|:80... connected. HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently Location: https://www.multichain.com/download/multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz Connecting to www.multichain.com (www.multichain.com/download/multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz Connecting to www.multichain.com (www.multichain.com)|162.243.214.85|:443... connected. HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 0K HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK Length: 10055511 (9.6M) [application/x-gzip] Saving to: 'multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz.1' 366KB/s 2022-07-09 15:44:32 (321 KB/s) - 'multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz.1' saved [10055511/10055511] elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp\$ tar -xvzf multichain-1.0.1.tar.gz multichain-1.0.1/ multichain-1.0.1/multichain-util multichain-1.0.1/multichain-cli multichain-1.0.1/README.txt multichain-1.0.1/multichaind multichain-1.0.1/multichaind-cold elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp\$ cd multichain-1.0.1 elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp/multichain-1.0.1\$ sudo mv multichaind multichain-cli multichain-util /usr/local/bin elzorro@ubuntu:/tmp/multichain-1.0.1\$ multichain-util create chain1 multichain-1.0.1: bash

Step 2: We will now create a new blockchain server named chain 1.

multichain-util create chain1 (Server 1)

To view the blockchain default setting enter:

cat ~/.multichain/chain1/params.dat (Server 1)



Step 3: Now we will initialize the blockchain and execute the command. Wait for a few seconds to load the server and after a few seconds you will get the message genesis block found. You will also get the node address so that others can use that address to connect with you.

multichaind chain1 -daemon (Server 1)

Wait for few second to load the server and after few second the genesis block will

Step 4: Make note of node address as shown below:

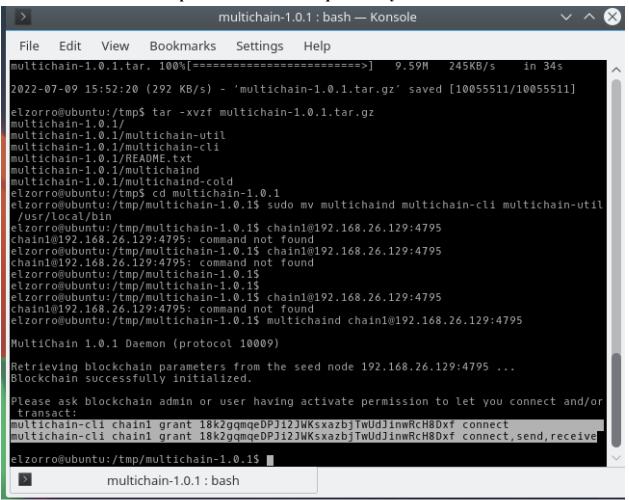
chain1@192.168.227.132:2771 (Your ipaddress will be different) [SERVER 2]

Step 5: Now we will try to connect with the blockchain from a different server i.e. its second server multichain 2

multichaind chain1@192.168.227.132:2771

Note down the address of wallet, you can check in the end of the multichain-cli command as shown below

1bXopFL2VzG4vrA3v89rqGK5XWyYWi7r8v46XP

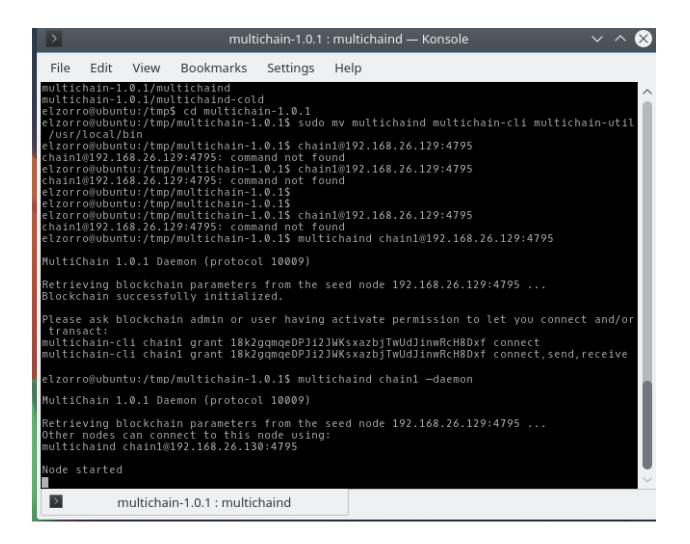


Step 6: Now we will go back to server 1 and add replace the wallet address with your own address received from second server:

multichain-cli chain1 grant "wallet address" connect (Server 1)

Step 7: Now try to reconnect the second server by entering the following command in the console

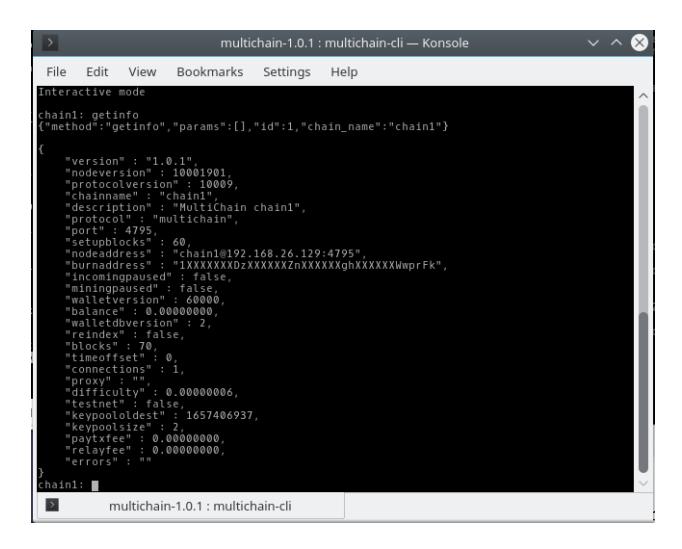
multichaind chain1 -daemon (Server 2)



Step 8: Next, we will proceed with the interactive mode so that we can execute command without adding the multichain-cli chain 1 each and everytime:

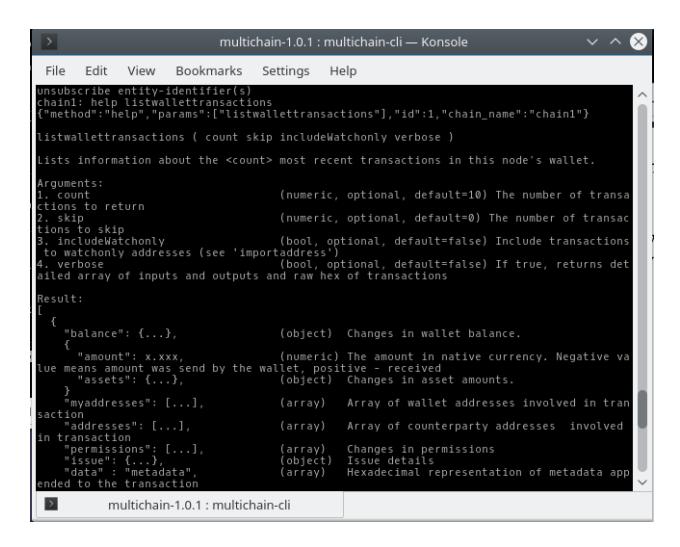
Multichain-cli chain1

You will see the chain1: prompted after entering the above command. Then add "getinfo" to get some info regarding the blockchain you are working on.



Step 9: Enter "help "in the terminal to get all the commands that can be executed in this mode. To see more information about a specific command, enter:

help listwallettransactions



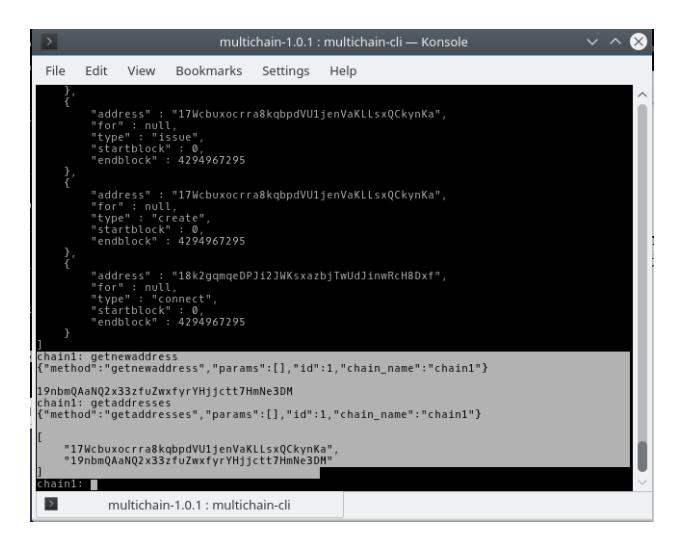
To see all the permission currently assigned to the node, enter :

listpermissions

```
multichain-1.0.1: multichain-cli — Konsole
  File
            Edit
                       View
                                    Bookmarks
                                                          Settings
                                                                            Help
chain1:
chain1: listpermissions
{"method":"listpermissions","params":[],"id":1,"chain_name":"chain1"}
             "address" : "17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa",
"for" : null,
"type" : "mine",
"startblock" : 0,
"endblock" : 4294967295
             "address" : "17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa",
             "address" : "I/WCDUXOCT
"for" : null,
"type" : "admin",
"startblock" : 0,
"endblock" : 4294967295
             "address" : "17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa",
"for" : null,
"type" : "activate",
"startblock" : 0,
"endblock" : 4294967295
             "address" : "17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa",
             address": "17wcbuxocr
"for" : null,
"type" : "connect",
"startblock" : 0,
"endblock" : 4294967295
 >
                  multichain-1.0.1: multichain-cli
```

Step 10:- Now we will create a new address in the wallet which we use to receive the assets.

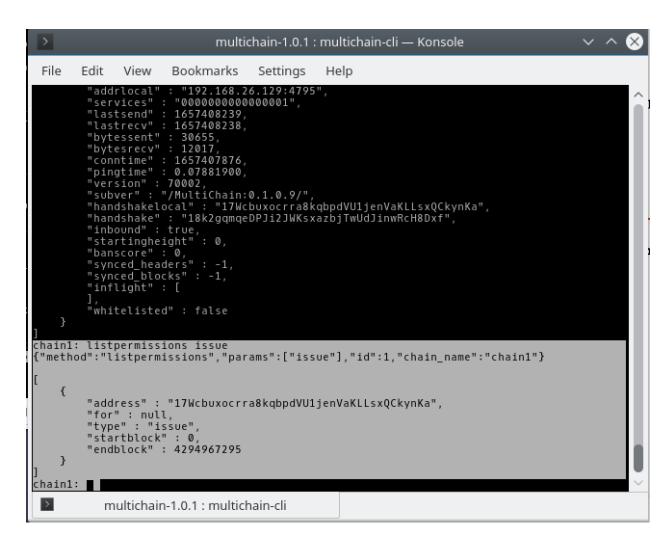
getnewaddress (server 1)



<u>Step 11</u>:- To get a list of all addresses, enter the following command and here you will see two addresses. The first one is the new one revealed by the "getnewaddress" command and second one we saw in earlier steps.

Step 12:- To get the parameters of this blockchain enter "getblockchainparams" (server 1).

<u>Step 13:-</u> Now we will create a new asset and send it between nodes (first server) to get a permission enter " **listpermission issue** " to check all the permission. Note the address in NotePad.

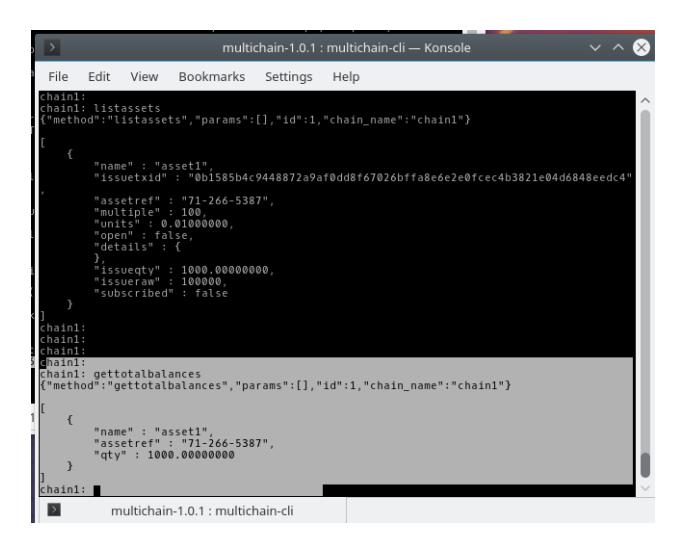


Step 14:- We will issue an asset from the server 1

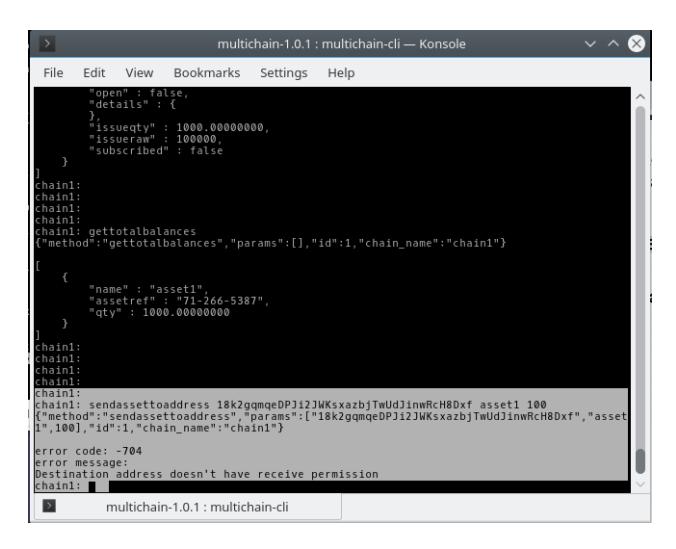
[&]quot;issue (address you copied in listpermissions command) assest 1 1000 0.01 " {Server 1}

```
multichain-1.0.1: multichain-cli — Konsole
  File
            Edit
                       View
                                    Bookmarks
                                                          Settings
                                                                           Help
             "version" : 70002,
"subver" : "/MultiChain:0.1.0.9/",
"handshakelocal" : "17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa",
"handshake" : "18k2gqmqeDPJi2JWKsxazbjTwUdJinwRcH8Dxf",
              "inbound" : true,
"startingheight" : 0,
              "banscore" : 0,
             "synced_headers" : -1,
"synced_blocks" : -1,
"inflight" : [
              "whitelisted" : false
.
chain1: listpermissions issue
{"method":"listpermissions","params":["issue"],"id":1,"chain_name":"chain1"}
             "address" : "17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa",
"for" : null,
"type" : "issue",
"startblock" : 0,
"endblock" : 4294967295
chain1:
chain1:
chain1:
chain1: issue 17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa asset1 1000 0.01
{"method":"issue","params":["17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa","asset1",1000,0.010
00000],"id":1,"chain_name":"chain1"}
0b1585b4c9448872a9af0dd8f67026bffa8e6e2e0fcec4b3821e04d6848eedc4
chain1:
                   multichain-1.0.1: multichain-cli
```

<u>Step 15:-</u> Now we will check our asset on first server "gettotalbalances" first server has 1000 unit of assets. If you check in second server it doesn't have any asset.

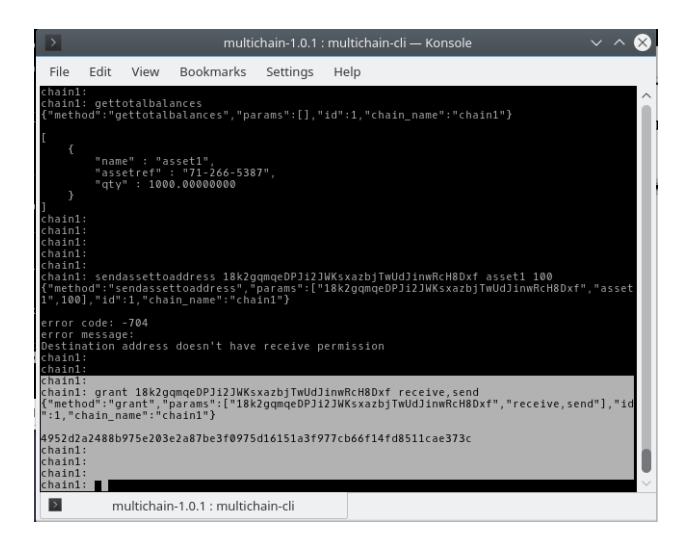


<u>Step 16:-</u> From first server try sending 100 unit of asset to second server wallet "sendassettoaddress {here address will be used as earlier copied } asset1 100 ".



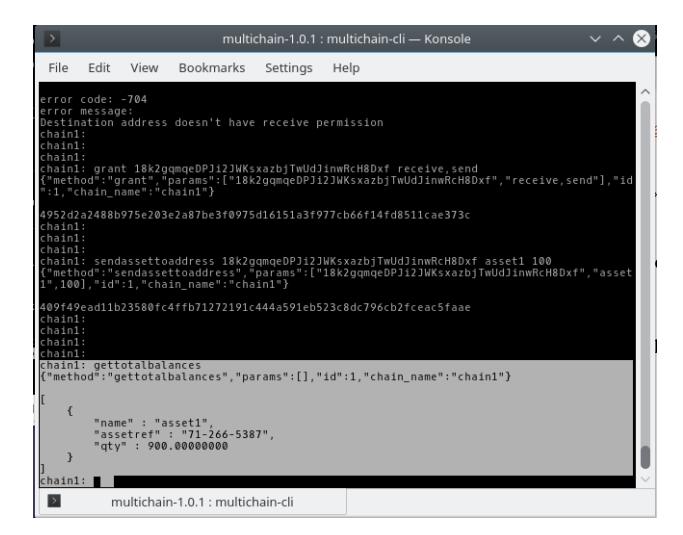
<u>Step 17:-</u> Now we will grant, receive and send permission from the first to second server so that the second server can receive an asset from the first unless the server doesn't have permission then no one will be able to send or receive assets.

"grant {address} receive, send"



Step 18:- After setting up the permission now we will send the assets to server 2 now we send our assets to server 2 "**sendassettoaddress {address} assets1 100**" from server 1.

<u>Step 19:-</u> On both server check asset balance "gettotalbalances" (server 1 & 2). You can also list a last transaction by entering "listwallettransactions 1". When you hit enter you will see in server one -100 qty that means one server lost 100 assets and server 2 received 100 qty of assets.



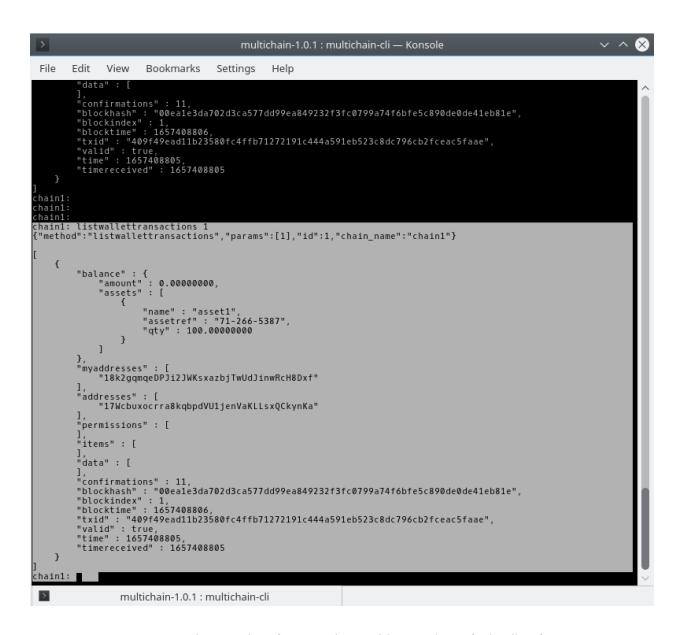


```
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
```

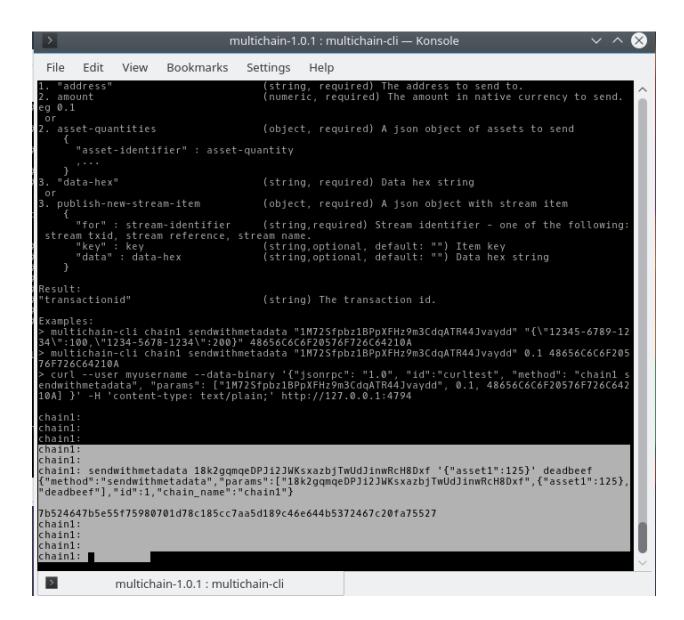
```
"qty" : 900.00000000
chain1:
chain1:
chain1: listwallettransactions 1
("method":"listwallettransactions","params":[1],"id":1,"chain_name":"chain1"}
    {
         "balance" : {
    "amount" : 0.00000000,
    "assets" : [
                    {
                         "name" : "asset1",
"assetref" : "71-266-5387",
                         "qty" : -100.00000000
              ]
         },
"myaddresses" : [
"17Wcbuxocrra8kqbpdVU1jenVaKLLsxQCkynKa"
         ],
"addresses" : [
               "18k2gqmqeDPJi2JWKsxazbjTwUdJinwRcH8Dxf"
          "permissions" : [
         ],
"items" : [
         ],
"data" : [
         ],
"confirmations" : 8,
"blockhash" : "00ea1e3da702d3ca577dd99ea849232f3fc0799a74f6bfe5c890de0de41eb81e"
         "blockindex" : 1,
"blocktime" : 1657408806,
"txid" : "409f49ead11b23580fc4ffb71272191c444a591eb523c8dc796cb2fceac5faae",
"valid" : true,
         "time" : 1657408805
         "timereceived" : 1657408805
    }
chain1:
```

multichain-1.0.1 : multichain-cli

>

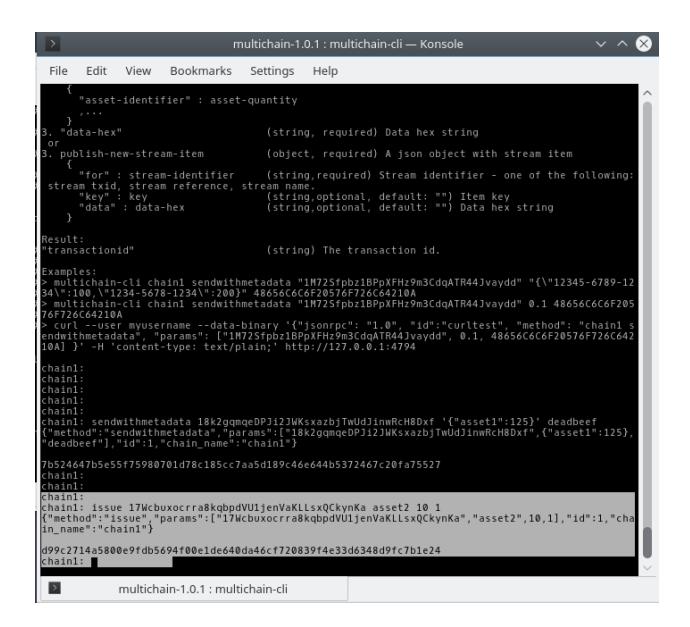


Step 20:- Let's send 125 units of asset1 along with metadata of "deadbeef". "sendwithmetadata ADDRESS '{"asset1":125}' deadbeef "

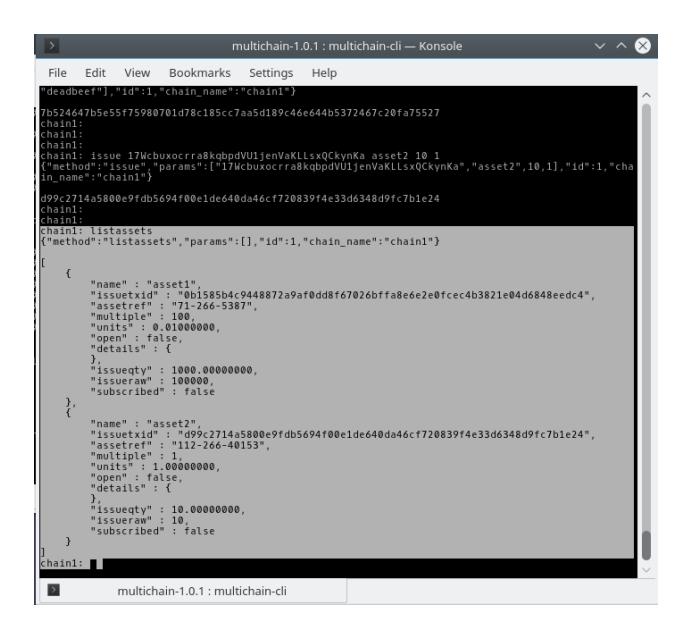


Step 21:- Now we'll create a second asset and build an exchange transaction which swaps some of the first asset for some of the second.

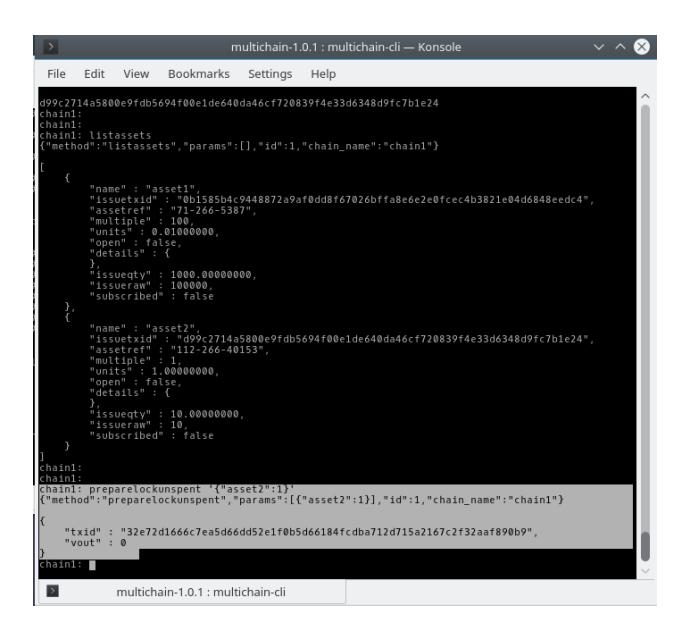
"issue ADDRESS asset2 10 1 (Server 1)"



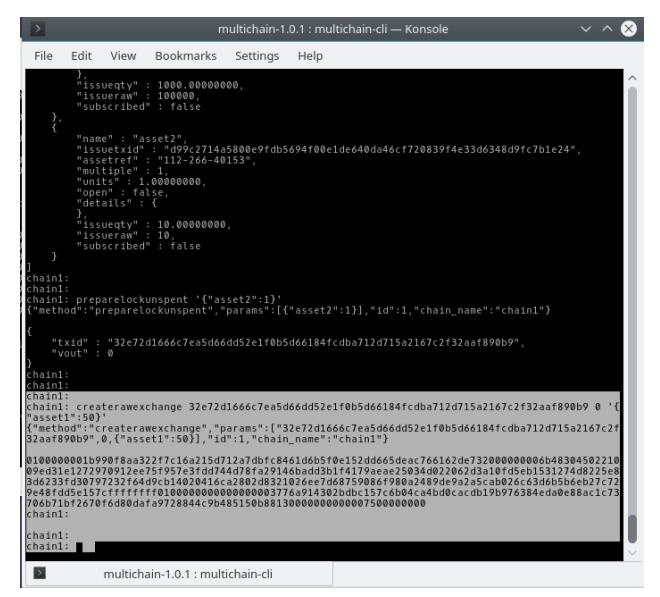
<u>Step 22:-</u> Now check your asset on server 1 "listassets" result contains two type of asset 1000 unit of assets 1 and 10 units of asset 2.



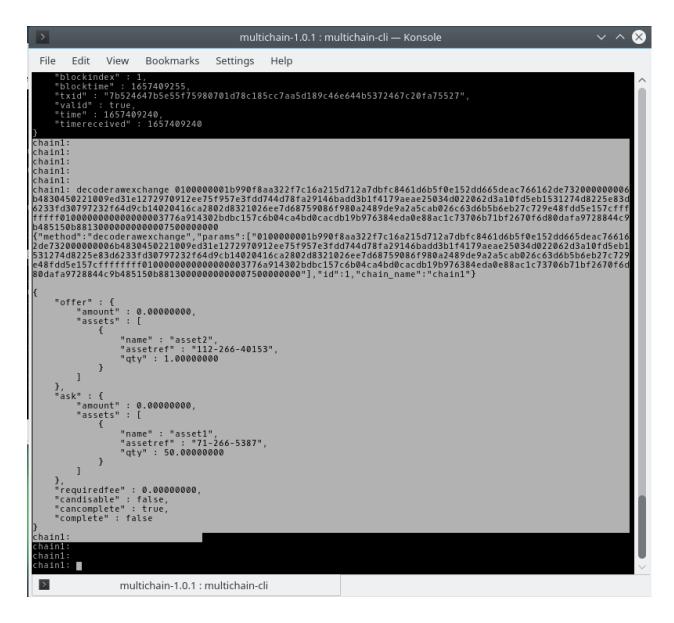
Step 23:- Now we are going to swap 50unit of asset1 for 1unit of asset2. "preparelockunspent '{"asset2:1"}' "



<u>Step 24:-</u> Execute below command, using the txid you got from the previous command. createrawexchange "TXID" 0 '{"asset1":50}' (in server 1)

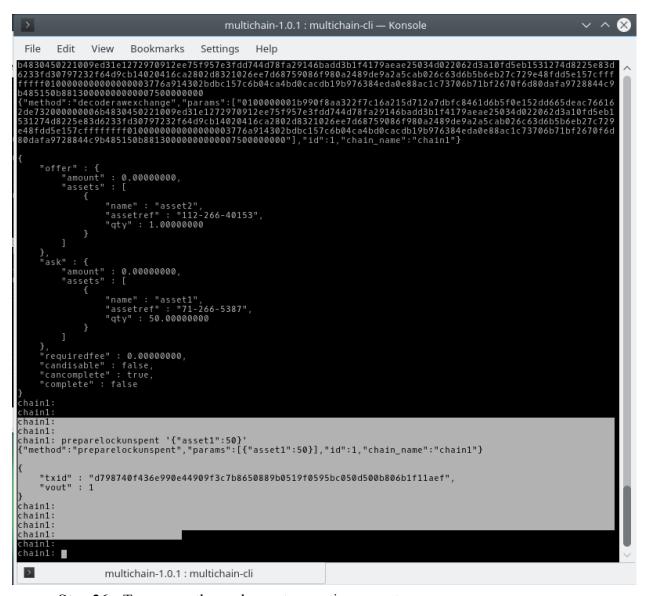


After executing the above command you will get a hexadecimal copy that in notepad. **decoderawexchange** [paste-hex-blob] (Server 1)



<u>Step 25:-</u> On the 2nd server, create a transaction output containing 50unit of asset . **preparelockunspent** '{"asset1":50}' (Server 2)

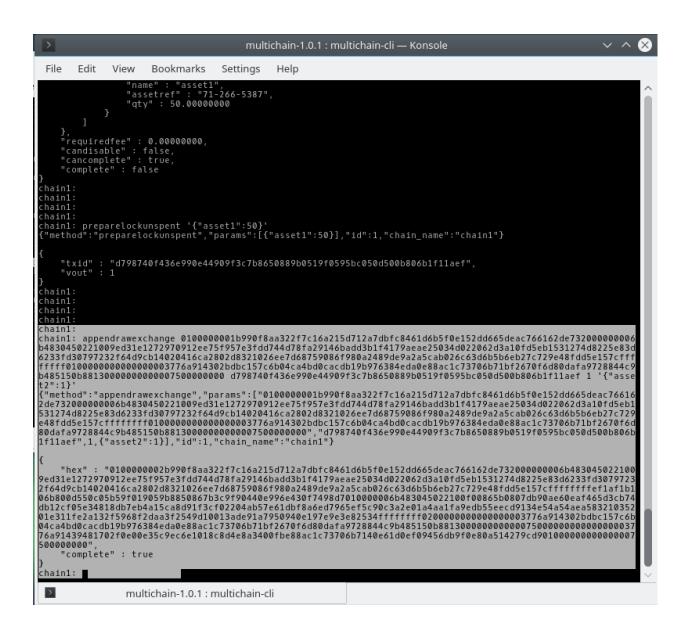
Note: The txid and vout values returned.



<u>Step 26:-</u> To prepare the exchange transaction execute:

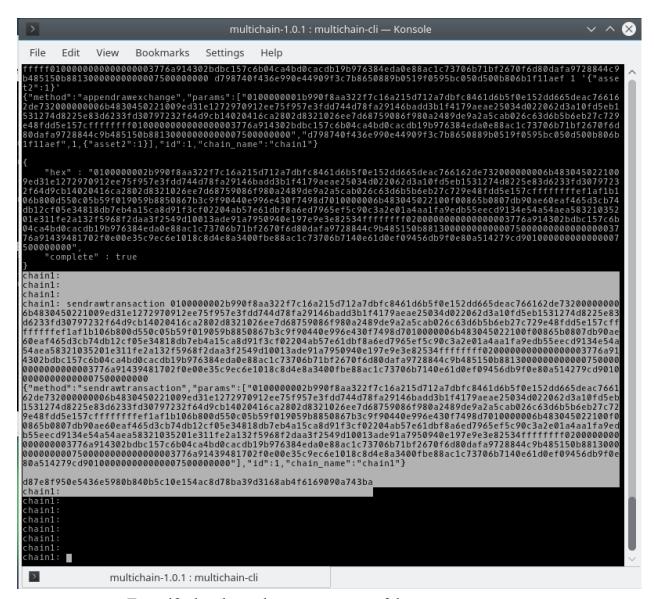
appendrawexchange [paste-hex-blob] [txid] '{"asset2":1} (Server 2)

The output should contain true after the long hexadecimal box.

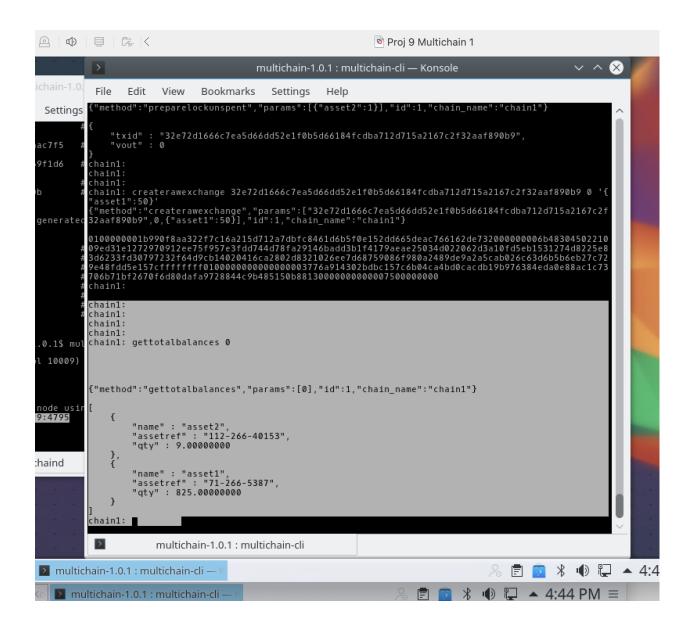


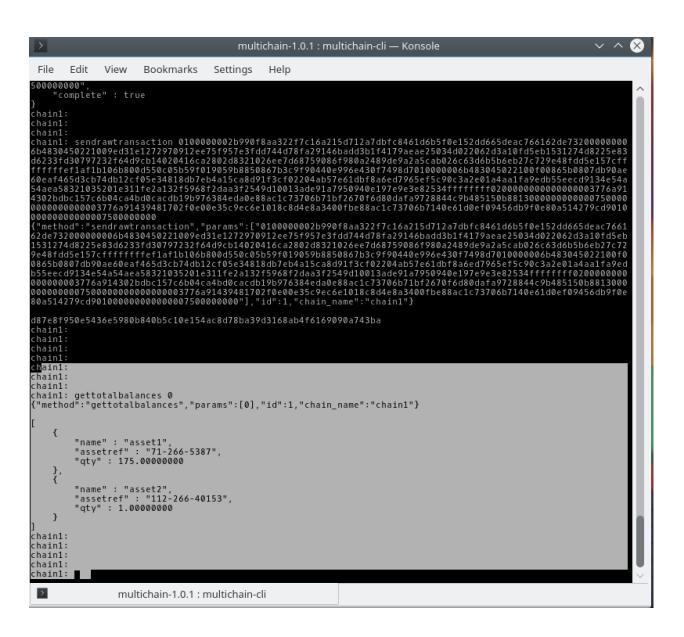
Step 27:- This final hex blob is a raw transaction representing the completed exchange.

Sendrawtransaction [paste -longer hex blob] (server 2)



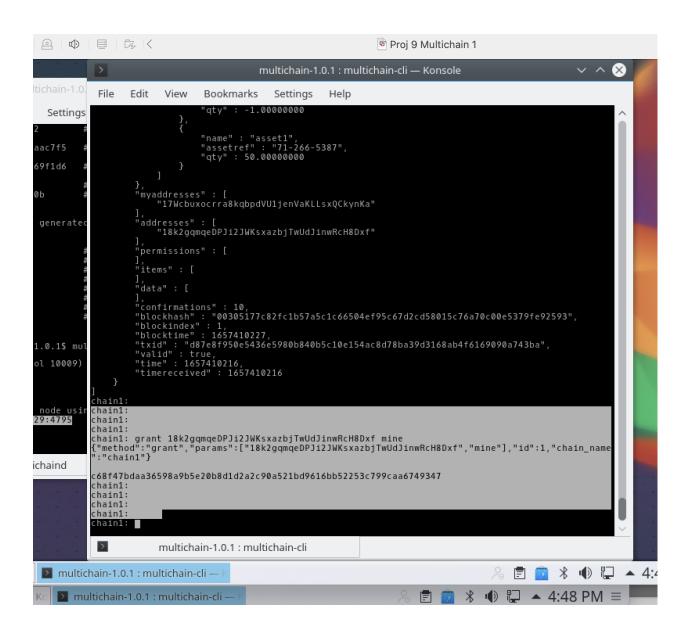
To verify that the exchange was successful, execute gettotalbalances 0 (server 1) & (server 2)





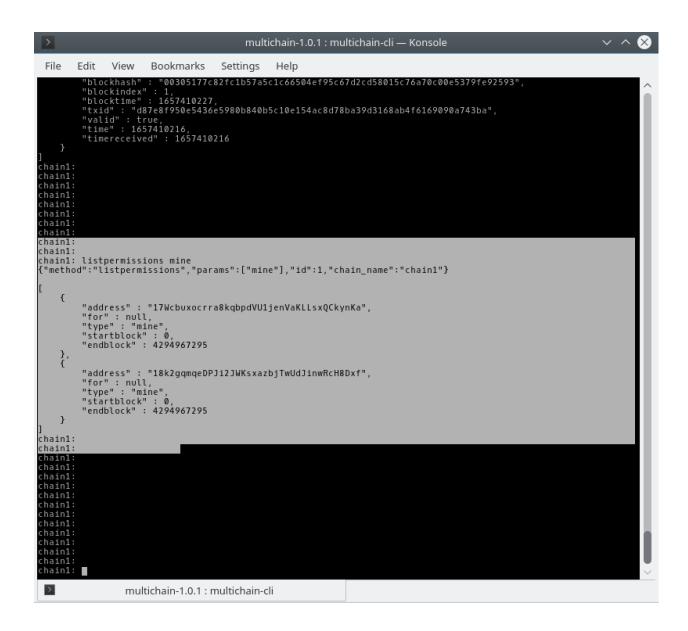
<u>Step 28:-</u> Now we will start Round-robin mining between the nodes. To do that we need to give the permission to the second server to mine. On the 1st server execute:

grant [server2 address] mine (server 1)



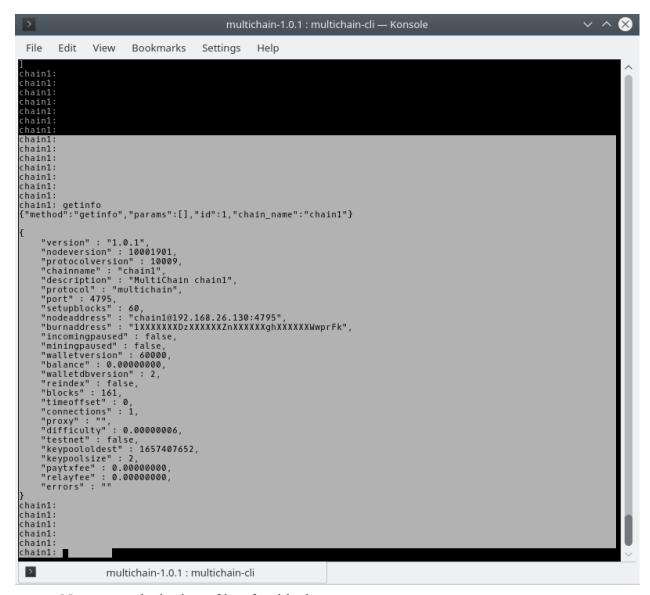
Step 29:- On the second server execute this command to see weather 2nd server got the permission to mine:

listpermissions mine (server 2)



Now wait for couple of minute to mine few blocks, then on either one of the server execute to check the current block height:

getinfo



Now to get the hashes of last few blocks:

getblocks (enter number of block you see)

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multichain-1.0.1: multichain-cli

multichain-1.0.1 : multichain-cli

chain1: chain1: Conclusion: All in all we saw introducing multichain in Linux then we survey the multichain params.dat and comprehend what are the boundaries that we can utilize according to our prerequisites. It lets us know what order we really want to run while we having 27 a blunder or we type wrong order or it guide us what order would it be a good idea for us we want to run that is extraordinary element of multichain. All client authorization in own grasp who made multichain so he can give admittance to other who can join multichain or send or get resources. We can see rundown of authorization of any client by "listpermissions" order. We can produce quite a few locations to getresource so nobody can follow back. Then we perceive how we can send resource with information (information could be whatever depicts for what reason resource has been sent). Then, at that point, at last we how to send nuclear trade in that we can send exchange with secure way it mean on the off chance that shipper send exchange, beneficiary unquestionable requirement get exchange this is finished by some of order which are ex: preparelockunspent '{"asset2":1}' (asset2 is given of resource, 1 is send resource in one single part), createrawexchange (it will make a hex code that can be unravel by decoderawexchange), appendrawexchange hex code(which is we interpret and got another later decoderawexchange order.) address (recipient preparelockunspent address) 1 '{"asset2":1}'. We additionally perceive how we can get block exchange data in light of blockhash (blockhash will be found in view of block number).