



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 Issue: III Month of publication: March 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.49628>

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Application of Blockchain Technology in Logistics and Supplychain Management

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Abstract: *The technology which can be called as a distributed ledger that records transactions between two parties is Blockchain. When we look into the current problems of threats pertaining to security and privacy in the process of logistics, it lacks supervision traceability. Application of Blockchain chain Technology in Logistics and Supply Chain proposes to resolve these problems using blockchain technology. Blockchain makes an application more efficient, reliable and transparent. It also optimizes the entire process. Traceability is an underlying characteristic of blockchain technology. For each event in logistics system, intelligent contract and a blockchain system is constructed to enhance the overall efficiency and supervision. Data collection becomes easier when we correlate the data belonging to same and different blockchain systems. Logistics system can be made more intelligent by constructing different storage and access mechanisms. This project provides a thought on developing a logistics and supplychain application based on blockchain technology.*

Keywords: *Supplychain, Blockchain*

I. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain records transaction history between two or more parties digitally for which it is called as distributed ledger. The recorded information will be stored in the form of data blocks which are chained together. Every data block added to a chain is unalterable as it is unique, encrypted, time and date stamped. Information stored in a blockchain cannot be hacked or misused and can be immediately trusted. The technology required by logistic companies to improve the efficiency of the logistics process is that the information should be clearly visible and entire end to end process should be trackable. Blockchain helps in distributing the information evenly and in real-time. Data collected from the blockchain can be used to develop an efficient logistics system. At the end, blockchain helps in increasing the effectiveness of the logistics and supplychain process which in-turn reduces logistics costs. The project "Application of Blockchain technology in Logistics and Supply Chain Management" implements the advantages of blockchain like data complexity, application development complexity, updating inaccurate records and managing decentralization in the logistics and supply chain process to reduce the logistics cost and ensure security, transparency in the whole process.

II. MOTIVATION

The main motivation behind the project is that blockchain allow recording and distributing of digital information but do not allow editing of the information. This ensures the formation of immutable ledgers which holds the transactions that cannot be changed. Blockchain will create a trusted, unalterable, uncensorable repository of data and information that is accessible worldwide. This ensures transparency of data for all the people no matter from where they are accessing. Blockchain is a leading technology which ensures transparency and security in any process. Applying of blockchain in the logistics and supplychain process ensures transparency of data so that same data is visible for everyone irrespective of form where the data is being accessed from. The project also prevents data leakage, data theft and unnecessary data accessing.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

In [1] author highlights the different entities involved with an aim to create a model that is capable of reflecting the real world use cases of applying blockchain technology in logistics and supplychain. Paper mainly focus on the performance aspects of the implemented model based on blockchain. [2] provides techniques to avoid problems of threats related to security and privacy of data in the logistics system. The research provides a framework of blockchain technology that is applied in logistics which resolves the problem of authentication, traceability and security of data in the logistics system. Author in [3] provided a new strategy for logistics information where false information cannot be uploaded and tampered after the data is being recorded on the chain. The paper gives a brief description of the consensus process of an algorithm and method of applying logistics information to a proposed strategy.

In [4], author conducts detailed review of research that have been taken in the field of supply chain implemented using blockchain. The study has provided a tabulated review and citation analysis to obtain a better understanding about such technologies. [5] adopts a citation and a co-citation analysis. This article employs a bibliometric analysis method to present results. In [6], paper proposes to build a data storage protocol which aims to implement privacy by making use of ring signature and elliptic curve. Anonymity of the ring signature ensures security of data and user information privacy in applications based on blockchain. The paper integrates privacy aspect of ring signature and transparency aspect of blockchain technology. [7] builds a mechanism which rates performance of popular blockchain platforms for example Ethereum that can be used to evaluate the performance of smart contracts. Paper also helped in identifying technical aspects of smart contracts which are based on blockchain improve the capabilities which are already present. In [8], author proposes a blockchain- assisted secure storage system for data used in logistics. The research is broken down into two parts where first part has data generation, data aggregation, session establishment, encryption and storage, where cloud storage is assisted by blockchain. Second part provides consensus algorithm to which improves the efficiency

IV. METHODOLOGY

Blockchain technology is a distributed ledger, where all the data is stored in the blocks that are chained together by an encrypted chain. Blockchain is a decentralized application where data is distributed throughout the network and only a person with access can enter the network. Logistics is a coordinating process of moving any resources like people, materials, goods from storage location to the desired location. Supply chain is a process which involves all the people and process involved in the creation, manufacturing and sale of any particular goods or products. Smart Contracts are set of rules and conditions that are defined for an application and only if these conditions are met, the transaction happens. Ganache is a platform which is used to set up personal Ethereum blockchain and also provide private key for security purpose. Metamask is a cryptocurrency wallet required to perform transactions or execute smart contracts.

The methodology of the project is described below:

- 1) Create database to store login and registration details.
- 2) Create Metamask account.
- 3) Link the metamask account with ganache.
- 4) Write smart contracts in remix IDE.
- 5) Execute the smart contracts.
- 6) Copy the ABI address obtained after executing smart contracts into project file.
- 7) Start the Xampp server.
- 8) Run the application

The first step in the application development is to create a database which stores all the login and registration details. After that two main entities in a blockchain network which are metamask and ganache account are created and linked together. Smart Contracts are written and executed which ensures all the transactions of data to be stored in the blockchain.

V. DESIGN

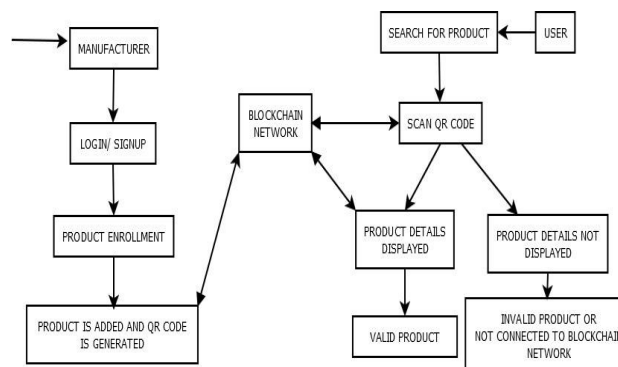


Fig 1: System Design

- 1) First the user login into the application. After login, he can register the product.
- 2) When a product is registered, it get stored in the database. After storing, a unique product ID and QR code is generated.
- 3) The user can search the product directly by entering the product ID or by scanning the QR code.
- 4) If the searched product exists in the system, then the product is genuine.
- 5) When the owner login and register his product, product goes to the database and an unique product ID and QR code is generated for each of the registered product.
- 6) To verify the product, user can either enter the product ID or scan the QR code.

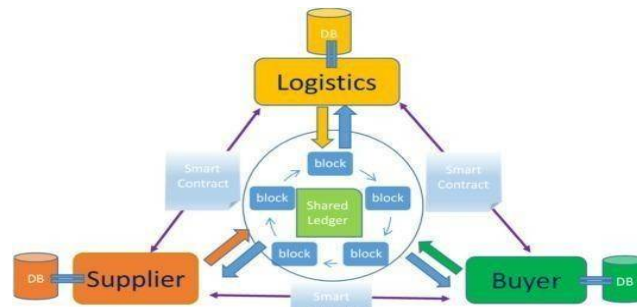


Fig 2: High level design

The methodology which is proposed utilizes blockchain through the usage of a smart contract. The proposed implementation design ensures encryption and transmission of data securely. Once a transaction is recorded on the blockchain, it cannot be changed. The main motto of the decentralized application proposed is to allow users to book and track items on the blockchain network. To design a decentralized application, Solidity language is used to write smart contract on the Ethereum framework and using Web3.js library, a user friendly interface is developed which allow users to communicate with the written smart contract. The application implemented was validated by considering various validation scenarios.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

Smart Contracts are programs which consist some set of rules, where rules are the agreement between two parties. Fig 3 describes the smart contracts for the application. Smart contracts contain conditions that are checked before any transaction is happened. If the conditions are satisfied, then the contract is executed and transactions are recorded on the blockchain network. Every smart contract is associated with a blockchain address. PHP is a scripting language used in the design of interactive websites. It can be embedded into HTML, which makes adding functionality to web pages a easier task without a need to call any of the external files or the data. **Solidity** is an object-oriented programming language for Ethereum Network. It is used to construct smart contracts on Blockchain platform. It provides logic and generates chain of transaction records in the system. Fig 4 is a **Ganache** platform to develop personal blockchain for Ethereum based application development. Ganache can be used during the entire development cycle which enables development, deployment and testing of the decentralized applications in a safe environment. Ganache can be used as a local blockchain simulator.

```

pragma solidity ^0.4.9;

contract SupplyChain {
    event Added(uint256 index);

    struct State {
        string descriptions;
        address person;
    }

    struct Product {
        address creator;
        string productName;
        uint256 productId;
        string date;
        uint256 totalStates;
        mapping (uint256 => State) positions;
    }

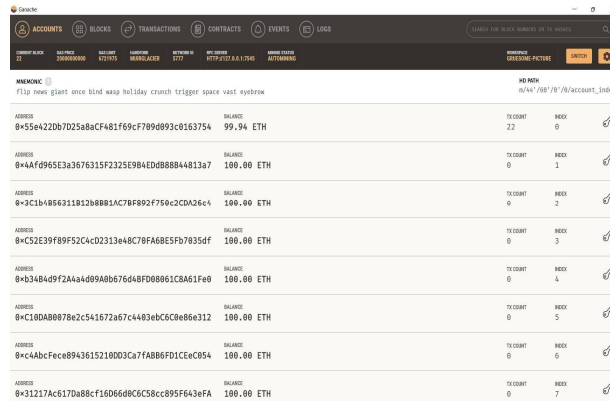
    mapping(uint => Product) allProducts;
    uint256 items;

    function concat(string memory _a, string memory _b) public returns (string memory) {
        bytes memory bytes_a = bytes(_a);
        bytes memory bytes_b = bytes(_b);
        string memory length_ab = new string(bytes_a.length + bytes_b.length);
        bytes memory bytes_c = bytes(length_ab);
        uint k = 0;
        for (uint i = 0; i < bytes_a.length; i++) bytes_c[k++] = bytes_a[i];
        for (uint i = 0; i < bytes_b.length; i++) bytes_c[k++] = bytes_b[i];
        return string(bytes_c);
    }

    function newItems(string memory _text, string memory _date) public returns (bool) {
        Product memory product = Product(creator msg.sender, totalStates, productId, _text, _date);
        allProducts[items] = product;
        items = items + 1;
        emit Added(items-1);
        return true;
    }
}

```

Fig 3: Smart Contracts



ADDRESS	BALANCE	TRANSACTIONS	INDEX
0x55e4220d7025a8cf481f69cf789d892c0163754	99.94 ETH	22	0
0x4A4f995E3a3676315f2325E984ED088844813a7	100.00 ETH	0	1
0x3C1b48563118128881ACT8F892F759c2CDA26c4	100.00 ETH	0	2
0xC5E239F8F52c4c02313e48c78FA8E5Fb7835df	100.00 ETH	0	3
0xb3484d9f2A4a4d99A8d67648FD08861C8A61fe0	100.00 ETH	0	4
0xC19DAB0878e2c541672a67c4483ebc5C8e86a312	100.00 ETH	0	5
0xc4AbcFec8943615210003ca7FAB86FD1CceC094	100.00 ETH	0	6
0x31217Ac617Dab8cf16066d8C6C58cc895F643eFA	100.00 ETH	0	7

Fig 4: Ganache for getting private key

VII. RESULTS

In this application we have four modules like Manufacture, Retailer, Distributor and customer each person will generate block of data and connect then to chain using a private key and all the data is stored in the QR Code for the access of the customers. Fig 5 displays the home page of the application where user can shop the products and also track the ordered product. The application is integrated with the blockchain technology. In the application, the users can view the products as shown in Fig 6. Fig 7 describes the logistics application home page where manufacturer, retailer, wholesaler can login with their credentials and perform activities like adding products, updating products, scanning shipment. User can track the status of the product by scanning the QR code or entering the product ID.

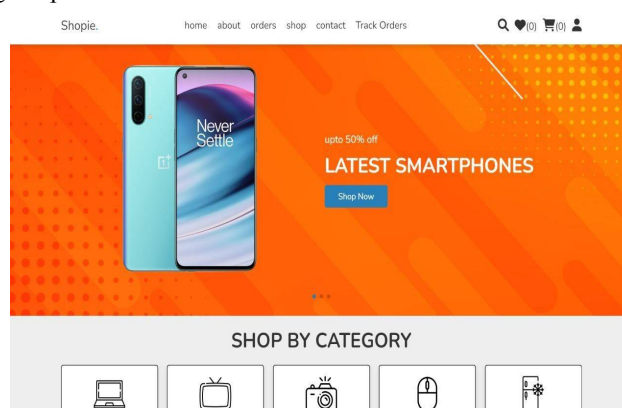


Fig 5: Home page of the entire application

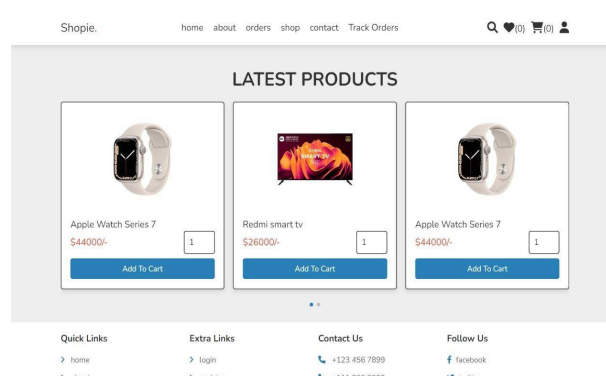


Fig 6: Products display

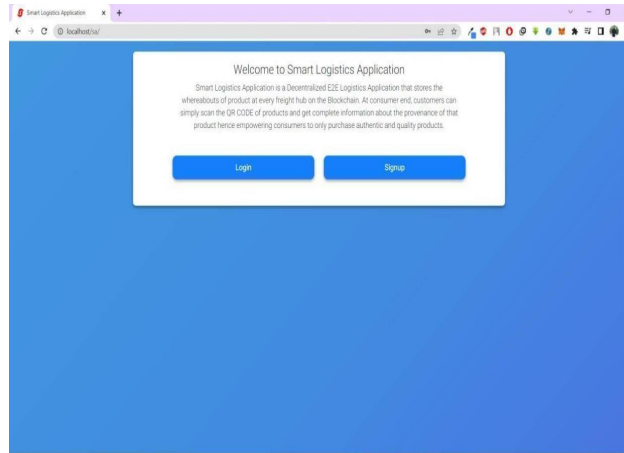


Fig 7: Home page of the logistics application

When user visits the application, views the product and orders it, order goes to the manufacturer and manufacturer adds the product to deliver it to the user. After the product is added, unique QR code is generated as shown in Fig 8.

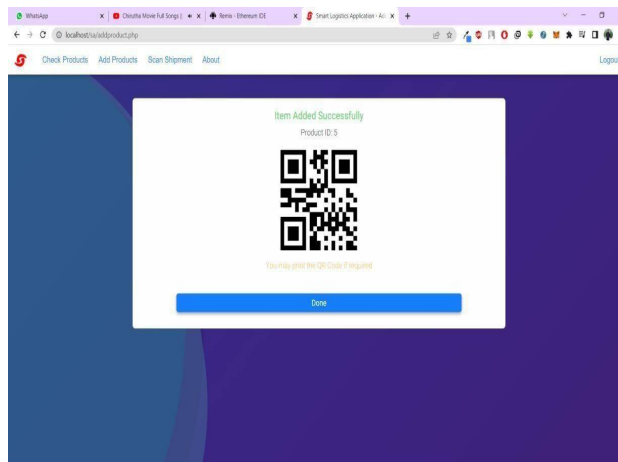


Fig 8: QR code generated when product is added

After successful order by user, manufacturer first gets the order and sets to deliver it. The product then reaches to the wholesaler and retailer where they update the status of the product delivery. When user track the product, the details shown in Fig 9 is displayed where all the updations done by each of the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer is displayed.

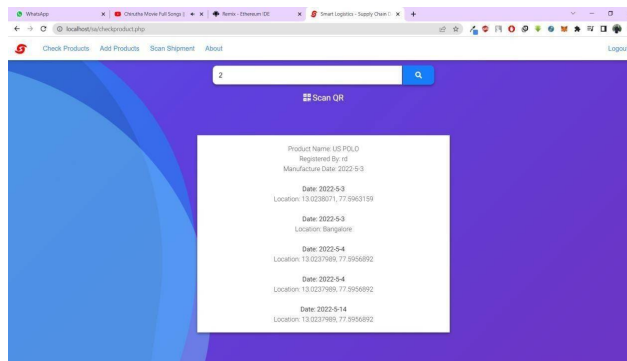
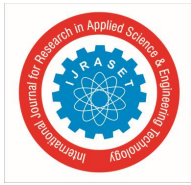


Fig 9: Shipment status of the product when it is tracked



VIII. CONCLUSION

Blockchain is a leading technology which can be leveraged to the position of the logistics and supplychain process in the world of digital technologies. This project presents an implementation of a decentralized blockchain technology in the logistics and supplychain management to minimize the gaps between the on going process of logistics and supplychain and the traditional blockchain to obtain higher benefits and security. The proposed decentralized application was run and tested on the Ethereum framework and the results were analyzed. Based on the analysis, we may argue that any standard application can use blockchain technology to implement a secure application. Logistics and supplychain decentralized application was one of the implementation. Immutability of the information: Blockchain technology is not fully perfect, so even it is not free from the bugs. The feature of information being stored in the blocks which are unalterable presents the major problem in the case of these possible bugs, as the stored information cannot be changed or altered even if stored information is no in use. Storage: When number of users using the application grows, the transactions that will be stored into the blocks will also increase. This in turn increases the space required inside the computers and eventually exceeds the hard disk capacity. High implementation costs: Though the technology provides security for the users and user data, the implementation costs are higher.

IX. FUTURE WORK

In the near future we plan to work on how to develop and implement the real-world applications that are frequently used by most of the people and check the suitability of the blockchain system in the different application domains.

X. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are indebted to Rashtreeya Sikshana Samithi Trust, Bengaluru for providing us with all the facilities needed for the successful completion of our work at Rashtreeya Vidyalaya College of Engineering (RVCE) during the tenure of our Course. We would like to thank Dr K N Subramanya, Principal, for giving us an opportunity to be a part of RVCE and for his timely help and encouragement during the tenure of the work. We are greatly thankful to Dr. Ramakanth Kumar, Professor and Head, Dept. of CSE for his motivation and constant support during the tenure of our work. We take this opportunity to convey our sincere gratitude to the internal guide Dr. Nagaraja G.S, Associate Professor, Dept of CSE for their advice, support and valuable suggestions help us to accomplish the work in time. We extend our thanks to all who have directly or indirectly extended their constant support.

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