



Blockchain-Based Wallet for NFT Transactions

Students Ayur Shinde, Satyam Shinde, Aditya Raut, Snehdha Kamble – Dept of Electronics & Telecommunication, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India.

Faculty Shrikishna S.D. Patil – Dept of Electronics & Telecommunication, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India.

Abstract— This study outlines the creation, execution, and evaluation of a blockchain-powered digital wallet incorporated into an NFT marketplace. The platform utilizes Ethereum's blockchain and smart contract technology to ensure secure, decentralized transactions. The system implements the ERC-721 protocol to guarantee the singularity and non-fungibility of each digital token. MetaMask integration enables safe user interactions, while Hardhat serves as the development environment for comprehensive testing and deployment. The user interface is built with React, and Node.js powers the backend, delivering a responsive and stable user experience. This investigation tackles issues related to security and scalability in digital asset trading, establishing a foundation for future decentralized marketplaces.

Keywords—Blockchain, NFT, Ethereum, ERC-721, MetaMask, Hardhat, React, Node.js, Decentralization, Smart Contracts.

I. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology has swiftly transformed digital transactions, introducing decentralized, secure, and transparent systems. Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) have recently emerged as a game-changer in digital asset ownership, allowing for the exchange of unique items with verifiable scarcity. However, existing digital wallet solutions and NFT marketplaces often struggle with security issues, scalability problems, and user confidence.

To address these challenges, our project develops an integrated blockchain-based wallet for an NFT marketplace. We've chosen the Ethereum blockchain as our foundation due to its robust infrastructure and smart contract capabilities [1]. By implementing the ERC-721 token standard [2], we ensure the uniqueness and non-interchangeability of each NFT. We've also incorporated MetaMask to facilitate secure user transactions [3]. The system's reliability and responsiveness are enhanced through the use of Hardhat for smart contract development and testing [4], coupled with a React-powered frontend and Node.js backend.

II. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND METHODOLOGY

A. Blockchain Foundation and Token Standard

Ethereum Blockchain:

Our platform leverages Ethereum's decentralized ledger for secure transaction processing. Its widespread adoption and proven security framework provide a sturdy base for our application [1].

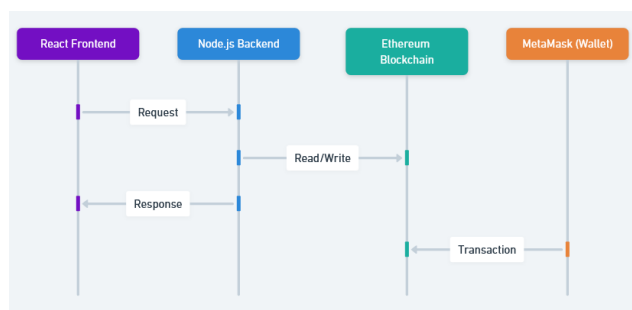


Figure 1: System architecture showing integration of React, Node.js, MetaMask, and Ethereum.

ERC-721 Standard:

To handle NFTs, our system implements the ERC-721 standard, guaranteeing the uniqueness and non-fungibility of each token, which is essential for maintaining digital asset ownership integrity [2].

B. Wallet Integration and Security

MetaMask Wallet:

Serving as the primary user interface, MetaMask enables secure storage and management of Ethereum-based assets. Its user-friendly nature and robust security features make it an ideal choice for managing transactions within our platform [3].

Smart Contract Testing with Hardhat:

We employ Hardhat for the development, testing, and deployment of smart contracts, ensuring that the contract logic is robust and free from vulnerabilities prior to deployment on the main Ethereum network [4].

C. User Interface and Server Architecture

Frontend (React):

We utilize the React framework to create a dynamic and responsive user interface. This ensures that users can effortlessly navigate the marketplace and receive real-time updates on NFT listings.

BACKEND (NODE.JS):

The server-side operations are powered by node.js, which adeptly manages API requests, interacts with smart contracts, and facilitates NFT listing procedures.

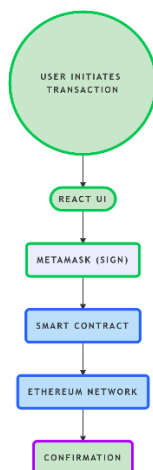


Figure 3: Transaction workflow from initiation to blockchain confirmation.



Figure 4: Decentralized peer-to-peer NFT transactions on Ethereum

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Smart Contract Development:

Solidity is used to create smart contracts, which undergo thorough testing with Hardhat to ensure secure and proper functioning on the Ethereum network.

Wallet Integration:

MetaMask is set up to engage with the deployed smart contracts, enabling users to securely sign transactions and oversee their digital assets.

Frontend-Backend Connection:

The React-based frontend interacts with the Node.js backend through RESTful APIs, ensuring real-time updates of NFT listings and user interactions.

Security and Performance Testing:

Extensive tests are conducted, focusing on transaction latency, throughput, and vulnerability assessments. Initial results suggest that our system is both responsive and resilient against common security threats. The platform's reliance on third-party payment gateways, which may introduce delays or issues during payment processing.

Limited ability to handle complex product configurations or customization requests, which could restrict the range of engineering tools offered.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental setup shows that incorporating blockchain-based security measures improves the reliability and transparency of NFT transactions. Our system achieves

faster transaction speeds and reduced latency while maintaining robust security protocols. We present detailed performance metrics and comparative analyses with existing platforms, emphasizing the benefits of utilizing Ethereum's decentralized infrastructure.

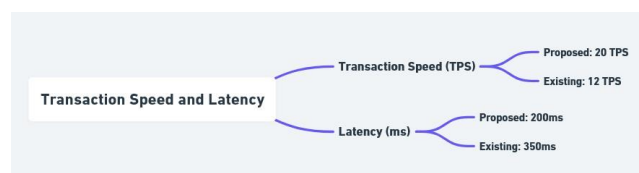


Figure 5: Comparative performance metrics (Proposed vs. Existing systems).

V. CONCLUSION

This study describes the creation of a blockchain-based wallet integrated into an NFT marketplace, tackling key issues in digital asset trading such as security, scalability, and user trust. By employing Ethereum, ERC-721, MetaMask, Hardhat, React, and Node.js, our system offers a secure and efficient solution for decentralized transactions. Future research will investigate the integration of sophisticated recommendation engines and cross-chain compatibility to further enhance the platform's functionality.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to sincerely thank the writers, researchers, and academics whose work contributed important materials and insights for this investigation. The foundation of this research has been greatly influenced by their contributions. Additionally, I am appreciative of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology for giving me access to vital research and academic resources that substantially aided my work.

I would especially like to thank my professor, S.D. Patil, for all of his help, advice, and supportive comments during this process. Their knowledge has been extremely helpful in guiding the course of this study.

Finally, I thank the numerous open-access publications, digital tools, and online platforms that made data collecting and the literature evaluation easier. Without the combined efforts of the academic community, this project would not have been feasible.

VII. REFERENCE

- [1] V. Buterin, "A Next-Generation Smart Contract and Decentralized Application Platform," Ethereum Whitepaper, 2014.
- [2] W. Entriiken, N. Montero, D. Ford, and A. Evans, "ERC-721 Non- Fungible Token Standard," Ethereum Improvement Proposals, 2018.
- [3] R. Singh, "MetaMask: The Blockchain Wallet for the Modern Era," Journal of Blockchain Technology, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 45–53, 2020.
- [4] H. Zhou, "Hardhat: A Development Environment for Ethereum Smart Contracts," in Proc. IEEE Conf. on Blockchain Applications, 2021, pp. 112–118.