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# Blockchain Enabled Supply Chain using Machine Learning for Secure Cargo Tracking

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***Abstract:*** Blockchain (BC) technology is becoming popular in the current trend search. In case of high security, it enables the decentralized network and anyone can interact with each other without intermediate lack of security. Globally, a considerable amount of commercial goods are transferred. The challenge in modern society is how to successfully transport cargo to safe destinations. The transport of imports is carried out based on the monitoring from the origin to the end, which makes it difficult to report the condition of the product and the quantity discrepancies in the existing system. To accomplish efficient crypto freight transportation, the proposed Mask Recurrent Convolutional Neural Network and Merkle Tree (MRCNN-MT) method in Supply Chain Management (SCM) address the problems in the existing system with a constant surveillance organization and decentralized product retention. Machine Learning (ML) is included in solving the problems faced by BC Technology in this cyber world. ML and Blockchain (BC) technology together have the potential to deliver very effective and beneficial results. The blink application is used to produce warning messages, and continuous monitoring to produce higher performance with the minimal human intrusion. Create secure folders in suspicious products using SCM in the proposed system. Information is secured by encryption using decentralized applications when running programs using synchronized registry entries to preserve network storage.

***Keywords:*** *BC Technology, Supply Chain Management, Cargo Tracking System, Mask RCNN, Smart Contract, Object and bar code detection*

## 1. Introduction

BC is an evolving technology for electronic data storage across numerous systems. The register component of BC, which would be comparable to a relational database, is among the utmost crucial components. BC is a database of secured electronic transfers of documents. To use a cryptographic signature, the transaction in the BC and the final transaction were created and distributed. Every transaction is "chained" to the following transaction sequentially or historically [1]. The BC is connected to every user of the system's equipment who uses them to verify transactions and deny unauthorized parties data access.

With the eradication of centralized implementations and decentralized systems, BC is being used to disseminate and prevent unauthorized access in a novel method. The BC cannot be upgraded by system contributors and the host through consent [2]. The transfer cannot be changed or removed at any time. Information that is dispersed rather than centralized can sometimes be hijacked or altered comparably.

Every transaction is rapidly expanding the BC system usually includes the cryptographic coding of the chain before it is connected and safeguarded via encryption, making activities irreversible. The worldwide knowledge of BC technology exists in public archives, decentralized information systems, information security, openness, and authenticity; strong robustness with reduced deployable individualities that improve practicality; and genuine capabilities [3].

An SCM is a relationship between a business and its providers to produce and distribute a particular item. It depicts the processes necessary to provide a good or service to the client as shown in Fig. 1. Since a distribution system that is structured benefits in better prices and a quicker manufacturing method, SCM is an important procedure [4]. It plays a crucial role in the society of tangible commodities to live in today. Businesses keep a lot of time, cost, and attention into maintaining and improving systems, and this is unlikely always to cease. Especially for a firm that utilizes several components, an organizational system for supply chains can decrease the rate and complication of the production progression [5].

1. A maker of garments will initially put crude ingredients into manufacturing.
2. The producer then spends money on labor to operate equipment and carry out other tasks while employing the supplies.
3. When the products were finished should be packaged and kept unless a consumer buys them.

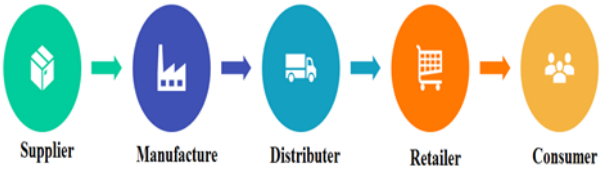


**Fig. 1.** Supply Chain Management

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BC package that keeps the exact location of the transported goods throughout the journey guarantees their security and authenticity. The sophisticated container's detectors would offer precise weather, container stability, and location monitoring data inputs. Our objectives of keeping the system as feasible as possible yet keeping relative rate and dimension adaptability affect our choices of the basic parts to be used [6]. They are also influenced by the characteristics of the setting in which our technology operates. The container effectively interprets and manages the information composed by the device and relays it in the actual period to the different investors. The information is updated and then sent to a cloud platform that is always accessible. The client can then retrieve automatic holdups data via the mobile platform [7].

Accessibility in the SCM is becoming increasingly important for maintaining corporate operations and producing high-quality goods [8]. A highly transparent supply chain is crucial for efficient partnership between the many participants. In essence, accessibility gives all supply chain players complete insight into the information, goods, and activities getting supplied and traded [9]. Accessibility and predictability have both been used to represent that trait in various literary works. Such two names, meanwhile, refer to the same but distinct qualities.

## 2. RELATED WORKS

SCM which forms the foundation of everyday activities is a complex system that crosses various organizational and regional divisions. Such arrangements may have contaminants like misleading information, an absence of transparency, and confined traceability due to their intrinsic nature. The result of existing SCM problems is fraudulent drugs, which not only endanger the public lives and the medical sector spends more money [10]. The importance of edge traceability and tracking technology for pharmacy SCM has thus been emphasized by previous studies. To guarantee harmless operation and eliminate knockoffs, the SCM needs an edge material monitoring system [11]. Meanwhile, the majority of contemporary smidgen and follow systems are centralized, and discretion protection and integrity seem to be at risk.

Fog nodes are utilized to expand the IoT cloud solutions. In this study [12], the proposed system uses decentralized security archetypal to preserve the repetitions of information that is accessible to the free in cloud resources. To enable reliable facility amongst Internet of thing systems and global fog nodes, the trusted model was created using the Ethereum BC network and cryptographic protocol technology [13]. Unlike earlier approaches that rely on centralized systems, this approach has a point and a small idea of the vulnerability of the IoT and customer personal information. Using a service covenant, this trustworthiness paradigm provides concealment, confidentiality, and dependability. Using a criticism process through IoT devices in different settings [14], the repute ratings are controlled and upgraded, and the corresponding functionality of the Fog nodes is modified.

Two-thirds of goods and carriages may be carried around the globe for transportation, with sea conveyance making up more than three-quarters of that total [15]. Transportable freight Commercial progress is facilitated by cargo handling and supplies admittance to markets and links companies and consumers, which promotes economic competition and enables efficient assimilation [16]. It participates in worldwide resource systems, which advances attainment. An inclusive process worldwide, transportation documentation has still been predominantly created and managed via antiquated manual techniques [17]. The procedures which take place in maritime terminals are extremely challenging outcomes. Since it includes so many entities and requires so much account, transportation information is traded across companies with differing comforts. Manuscript modification is a basic operation of a BC-based system [18]. A decentralized, collaborative, and concatenate database is provided by Neology, and different records were added based on a call for agreement between stakeholders.

Electricity generation usage has increased as a consequence of the intensification in popularity of Electric Vehicles (EVs) [19]. By effectively handling energy exchange involving power companies and energy consumers, it is possible to meet the increased request for electrical vehicles arriving and reduce the cost compared to regular network electricity. Unfortunately, a huge number of recent energy trading platforms utilized by EVs are centralized and deficient in dependability, safety, sustainability, accountability, and accessibility. In this research [20], an auctioning and reputational method for BC-based energy cooperation. It provide smooth contracts on Ethereum that enable EV users to securely, affordably, and reliably demand energy to constantly recharge their cars. The proposed method uses a backward auctioning process to encourage true opposition among overhaul suppliers to supply the desired services for the cheapest rate, guaranteeing the nethermost amount possible [21]. The proposed system measures internet providers' performance and offers better reputable benefactors a benefit to ensure the excellent worth of service and how the technology was implemented on an experimental Ethereum public BC. Testing and evaluation are used to verify and assess the effectiveness and effectiveness of the offered resolution, as well as safety and financial evaluations to show the viability, dependability, and applicability of the specific proposal.

The marine terminal sector now has a cutting-edge environment of decentralized and open commerce to BC Technology. With the help of such technology, information and cargo monitoring is reliable, transparent, and traceable. The seaport facilities of developing market nations mainly use BC [22]. The use of knowledge in information- and communication-related activities is growing quickly. Due to the absence of a connection between the seaport and the metropolis it inhabits, studies into the social realm have begun at the same moment. At this point, it is crucial to consider the significance of involving community stakeholders in governing in this way. The objective of this activity is to develop BC technology so that data and facts may be turned into valuable expertise [23]. Smarter choices are being made attributable to crowdsourcing. The BC-based crowd-sourcing platform Public was created.

Among the utmost popular BC systems for product testing and fraudulent prevention in the latest days is food tracking. The network reliability, adaptability, or information predictive truthfulness of current food logistics is not very good. Additionally, there is some reliability. In today's SCM procedure is time-wasting and challenging. BC technology can provide a unique paradigm for supply chain traceability, putting an end to such worries. On the contrary overwhelming and the BC's agreement algorithms are used for data movement were formed for bitcoin, not SCM. Therefore, utilizing BC technology alone for product traceability is unfeasible. To integrate the unusual implementation of a BC- IoT-based Food Traceability System (BIFTS) is offered in this research [24]. Fuzzy logic, IoT, and BC are all used in this comprehensive transparency unit.

These studies explain an entity semantic division paradigm that is theoretically straightforward, adaptable, and all-encompassing. The proposed method effectively locates items in a Figure while

also producing top-notch bounding boxes for every iteration. By introducing a stream for projecting an item disguise in tandem with the current line for gridding identification, the technique, known as Mask R-CNN, expands Faster R-CNN. Faster R-CNN is executed at 5 frames per second while Mask R-CNN provides just a small latency [25]. Mask R-CNN is additionally simple to generalize to different applications, enabling people to simulate human gestures within a similar paradigm, for example. Classification technique, bounding-box entity recognition, and people crucial argument recognition, COCO Task set, are among the three aspects in which demonstrate outstanding performance [26]. On every challenge; Mask R-CNN surpasses all currently available separate contenders without any cheats.

Merkle trees are created by continually encrypting sets of locations till simply one identity is left, also referred to as the Merkle Root or the Root Hash [27]. Using Session IDs, which are the hashed transaction records; these are constructed again from the ground up. A data model called a Merkle tree is employed in information science contexts. Merkle trees are used to better effectively and rapidly encrypt BC in bitcoin and other digital currencies. Additionally, it is known as "binary hash trees." Merkle trees efficiently verify the correctness and authenticity of information while also reducing the confirmation's storage overhead [28]. A small quantity of data must be communicated throughout the BC network for evidence of validation [29].

Considering research as well as comparison among literature survey, the product traceability system continues to encounter challenges with products disappearing and privacy leaks [30, 31]. This research focused on these critical issues and does more research. It is suggested in this study to develop a smart supply chain model based on artificial intelligence and Machine Learning algorithms for management decision making in connection to orders, supply, and material distribution. Because it can modify procedures in a variety of domains, including supplychain management, it may enhance logistical operations by lowering time, mistakes, and costs.

## 3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This paper aims to enhance both category recognition using the Mask RCNN algorithm and traceability through the BC and the Merkle tree method. By combining an ML model and SCM to anticipate whether the merchandise has a barcode is absent goods, is damaged, or all three, this study aims to resolve the aforementioned problems. An SCM coordinator would typically be concerned about goods that will be delayed and concentrate just on ones that will probably have the lengthiest disruptions first, enabling each other to prioritize supply chain/logistics management and fix the greatest issues first. This should maximize the functionality of the comprehensive product because it continues to follow the normal decision procedure.

### 3.1. BC with Merkle Tree Algorithm

A peer-to-peer network that uses BC technology, a decentralized system for collecting a set of transactions, to operate a dispersed virtual currency network. Because the transactions are cryptographically connected, it is a public ledger. The term "BC" refers to a sequence of interconnected units that contain the transactions. The essential information is found in every component: For transactions within the block, an identifier is sometimes referred to as concrete evidence, date of creation, and Merkle tree root, as seen in Fig. 2. To address the issue of dependability, the agreement is developed among the relevant parties as a similar basis of truth. It makes sure that almost all system nodes exchange the same data, eliminating data tampering by unauthorized attackers.

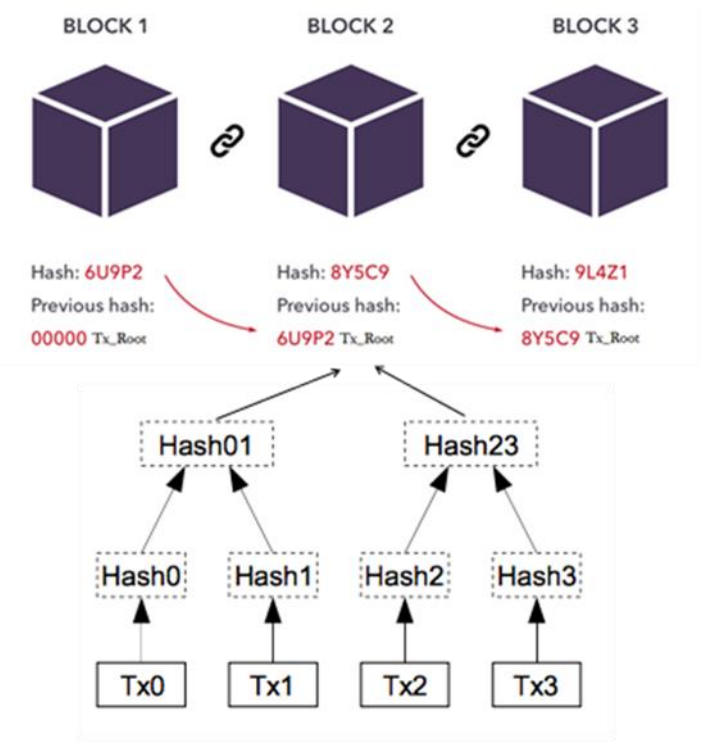


**Fig. 2.** BC with Merkle Tree

Confidentiality is the rationale behind using BC in the supply chain for products. BC's approval method forbids a system participant from modifying the information or operations that are stored there. The BC keeps track of the path that a product goes across it by adding a fresh operation each moment the proprietorship of design changes. Smart Contracts are among the key justifications for using BC in logistics administration. An intelligent contract is a programme that specifies the conditions of the agreement for providing services, sending items, and receiving payments from parties to a deal. They operate constantly, enhancing BC's expertise and strength.

#### 3.1.1. Hyperledger

IBM and the Linux Organization are working together to develop a firm dispersed communication BC system. Contrary to Ethereum, which appears to compel developers to construct their implementations across generalized procedures, Hyperledger considers that the world will still have numerous secluded chains for different economies, and because every company is distinctive, implementations that cater to these companies must be formed using personalized regulations. In Hyperledger, just the peers whose archives are specifically linked to the operation are linked and upgraded. Only through the aid of permissions and restrictions imposed on the internet can external parties can assist with the operation to determine the precise quantity of data individuals require.

#### 3.1.2. Conceptual Framework

Now a protected BC network in which only individuals with our authority can participate and interact. The Credential Organizations, which can be thought of as the generally authoritative figure, including the Goods Regulatory Agency, verify the stakeholders; they serve as a bond of confidence between diverse parties. Each object in the system receives a credential

holding its unique identifier that has been validated across all core networks; this credential serves as the foundation of trust. When a producer develops fresh goods and gives it an Electronic Product Code (EPC). Using its distinctive code, the commodity may now be recorded on the BC. As soon as an item is included in the BC, it can be regarded as a cryptocurrency whose proprietorship can be quickly transmitted to certain other users. All parties involved in the transaction, excluding the client, must engage in an agreement. This agreement includes a special contractual ID, the IDs of the participants who took part in the activity, the identity and ID of the commodity getting acquired its amount, and the deadline through which it must be delivered to the purchaser. Assuming the wholesaler wishes to buy an artifact from the producer, an agreement is formed between the two parties. The importer is informed by the supplier when the cargo has been sent. The wholesaler checks the company's legitimacy once receiving it, and if the cargo has been satisfactorily confirmed, the producer is notified. The wholesaler then receives possession of the goods from the supplier, and the contract releases the revenue for the commodities.

### 3.1.3. Operational Requirement

Over the necessary conditions and why they are important for the intended evidence of the partnership system to operate properly.

1. The item must only be initially owned by the genuine producer. As a result, the producers of imitation goods may no longer assert their rights to the item. The entities becoming joined to the BC must undergo a comprehensive investigation by the Certification Body.
2. The item shouldn't be accessible to be registered into the BC by another entity, such as a reseller or retailer. The producer is the only one responsible for registering the merchandise in the BC. The origin of the goods is guaranteed to be legitimate if requirements 1 and 2 are met.
3. The Buyer lacks the right to assign the retailer's possession. The client is where a manufacturer's supply chain comes to a finish. The customer is buying such things from some other used merchant to avoid piracy of the item in the subsequent supply chain. If the purchaser is unable to continue to transmit possession of the goods, this may be avoided.

**Algorithm 1: Product Registration**

Input: M and P// M: Manufacturer and P: Product
Step 1 Assign get participantReg into Participant registration//participantReg : participant registry
Step 2: if M does not belong to participantReg {
  Step 2.1: return error;
}
else {
  Step 2.2 Assign EPC into P.id
  Step 2.3: Assign M to P.owner
  Step 2.4: Initialize NULL in P.previousOwner
  Step 2.5: Get the productReg from the product registry database
  Step 2.3 register productP into productReg
}

The Algorithm for registration (), which identifies the products in the system, is displayed above Algorithm 1. It uses Product P and Producer M as parameters to determine the degree to which Manufacturer M is a legitimate producer. If M is a real producer, an EPC is granted to the item, and M is given original possession. The goods are again added to the BC system.

**Algorithm 2: create the contract**

Input: B, P, S, arrivalDate, contractID //Buyer-B; Seller-S
Step 1: Assign get participantReg into Participant registration//participantReg : participant registry
Step 2: if both B and S in participantReg {
  Step 2.1: Store contract.id into contractID
  Step 2.2: Set contract.date is arrivalDate
  Step 2.3: Assign contract. product as P
  Step 2.4: Assign contract.product into B
  Step 2.5: Set contract. seller as S
}
else {
  Step 2.6: throw an error
}

An agreement is made between the purchaser and the seller via Algorithm 2. It determines whether or not the purchaser and seller are members of a system. If this is the case, an ID will be given to the agreement, the purchaser, the vendor, the time the cargo will arrive at the purchaser's house, and the goods that are covered by the service agreement. The agreement would be nullified if the cargo does not arrive at the customer by the deadline specified in the agreement.

Algorithm 3 checks to see if the item getting transported is recognized in the system and updates the condition to IN TRANSIT.

**Algorithm 3: Shipping the product**

Input: P[]
Step 1 Assign get productReg into Product Registration
Step 2: for P ranges from 1 to n do
Step 3: if P is inproduct Reg {
  Step 3.1: product.status changes as 'IN_TRANSIT'
}
else {
  Step 3.2: throw an error as a product not registered yet.
}

After that, it notifies the customer through email that the order has indeed been dispatched.

**Algorithm 4: Verify the product**

Input: S, P[]
Step 1 Assign get productReg into Product Registration
Step 2: Assign sellerReg into the Seller registry
Step 3: for P ranges from 1 to D do {
  Step 4: if product.status = = "IN_TRANSIT' && product.owner = = S {
    Step 4.1 if contact.date ≤ currentDate then {
      Step 4.1.1: Notify the Seller product successfully received
    }
    else {
      Step 4.1.2: throw an error
    }
  }
}

Upon getting the merchandise, the customer starts Algorithm 4. It confirms that Seller S is the actual proprietor of the merchandise and that the goods acquired are en route. It also verifies that the goods were delivered to the buyer on time or earlier than the date stated in the agreement. Additionally, it notifies Seller S that the merchandise has indeed been validated to have securely arrived at the purchaser.

**Algorithm 5: Upload the traceability**

Input: Enterprise ID, Root of Merkle tree
Output: Traceability information should update
Step 1: if FunctionCaller is not match P[].enterpriseAddr {
Step 1.2 An error message notified as "Not have access"
}
else if EnterpriseType is not match P[].States {
Step 1.3: An error message notified as “Not matching the status”
}
else if EnterpriseType match P[]. {
Step 1.4: An error message notified as “Status error”
}
else if ENerpriseType is PEnterprise {
Step 1.5: Assign Merkle tree root into
Products[ID].ProductionHash
}
else if EType is Processing Enterprise then {
Step 1.6: Put Merkle tree root into P[].ProcessingHash
}

else if Etype is LogisticsENterprise {
Step 1.6: Put Merkle tree root into P[].LogisticsHash
}
else EType is SEnterprise {
Step 1.6: Put Merkle tree root into P[].Sales Hash
}

### 3.2. Mask R-CNN with Merkle Tree for Large scale object detection

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) such as Mask R-CNN is cutting edge when it comes to segmenting Figures. This particular Neural Network variation recognizes items in a Figure and creates a superior bounding box for every one of them.

Every prospective entity in quicker R-CNN has two outcomes: a minority class and a boundary variance. The last components are added by Mask R-CNN to produce the objects overlay. The supplementary overlay result requires the extraction of a considerably more precise matrix of an entity since it differs from either the category or container sources. Accelerated R-expansion, Mask R-CNN, builds on its functionality by simultaneously integrating a subsidiary for estimating an item overlay Region of Interest (RoI) and the stream for clustering-based detection as shown in fig. 3.

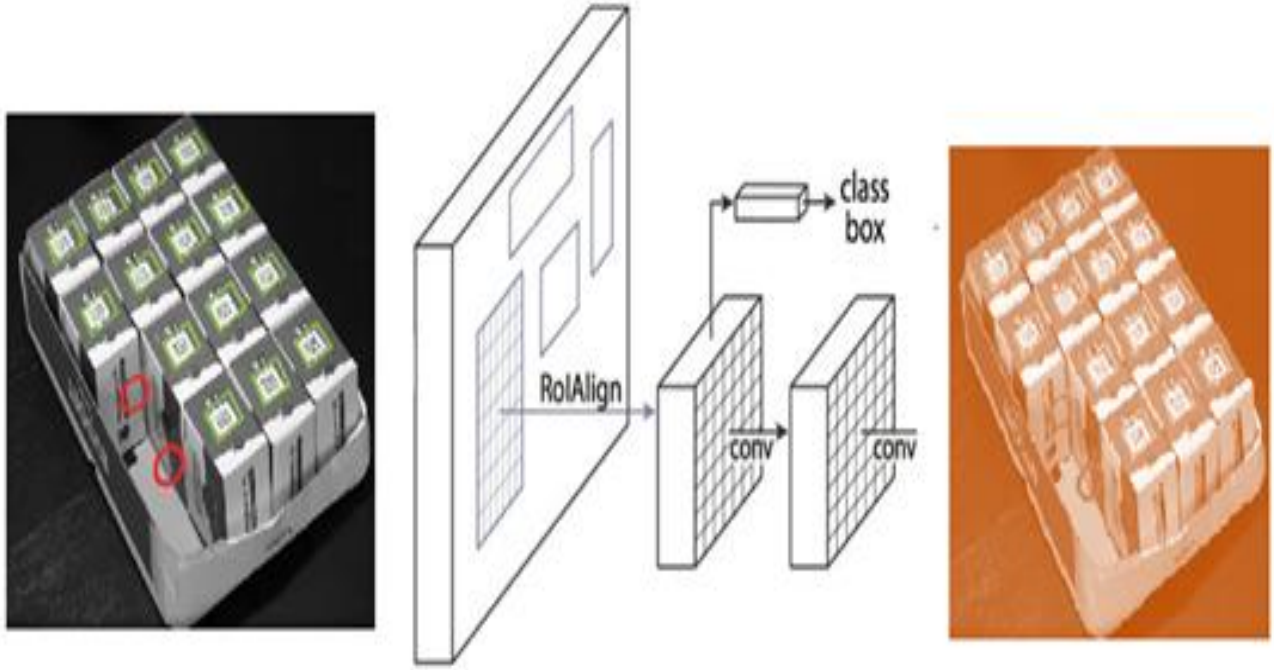


**Fig. 3.** Mask RCNN with Merkle Tree

The essential component of Advanced R-CNN that is lacking from Mask R-CNN is resolution synchronization. Almost the same two-step method, with a similar initial phase, is used by Mask R-CNN. In another phase, Mask R-CNN additionally produces a binary image for every RoI in addition to subclass and unit mitigate predictions. In comparison, the majority of modern frequently rely on mask projections for categorization. Moreover, the Faster R-CNN system, which supports a large variety of customizable structures, makes it easy to develop and retrain Mask R-CNN. Furthermore, the mask route simply incurs a minor complexity calculation, allowing for quick testing and a quick mechanism.

Nowadays, mostly every product has a special ID or label attached to it. Barcodes would be used to identify the unique identifier. It is crucial to detect barcodes quickly and precisely since they contain the entire product information that is used in numerous business software. In this work, the areas of the 2B barcode in the Figure were located using the Mask R-CNN technique. Enigmas in the Figure have been identified using the Mask R-CNN, together with the positions of every barcode's neighboring pixels and the texture data relating to this category in the frame. A training dataset of 1118 photos with colored barcodes on particular items was created using Fig. 4. shot under different lighting conditions and from varied perspectives.

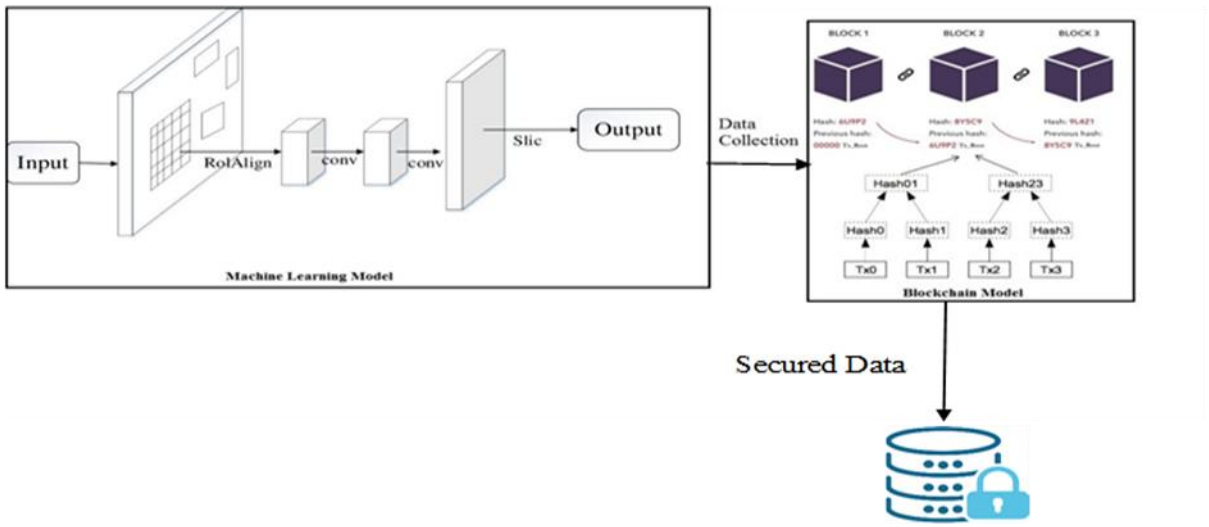


**Fig. 4.** Proposed Framework

Computerize the receipt of items using a scanner-free method that recognizes items, measures their size and heaviness, and extracts any further details that might be required. Eliminate individual item screening, use a 3D wrapping system, and have the procedure published to allow faster shipping. To speed up the verification, quickly scan various barcodes and QR codes. For a secure and efficient packaging procedure, measure several items concurrently utilizing AI and computer vision techniques. Analyze items when they are identified to continuously enhance the value and accessibility of major data. Use a straightforward procedure and a self-explanatory controller to develop neural networks for item recognition.

### 3.3. Free Scanner Packaging

Bypassing the goods and proportions through the receiver section before placing them into the package or vessel, our proposed framework can automatically recognize the goods and proportions. It is possible to view barcodes, recognize words, and identify objects for various goods all in one process. Automated assembly inventory verification including prompt affirmation or warning of disagreement. Formative assessment is both audible and graphical, rendering a 3D wrapping plan and archiving photos for future visual confirmation or client education.

Through on sensor with a recognizing device records the entire shipment. There are no security problems because the sensor exclusively focuses on a specific "measurement area," which prevents an individual from being seen on the live stream. QR codes and Barcodes are decrypted, information is retrieved, and entities are recognized using the existing methodology of Mask RCNN with Merkle Tree classifications. The ability to recognize a variety of items is one of the major benefits.

The identification and categorization of commodities automatically have many benefits. By completing classification while the system is running, a manual determination is decreased to the slightest, processing duration is cut significantly; profitability and system dependability significantly rise.

### 3.4. Training with SCM

In Mask RCNN-based item recognition system, barcode scanning has already been implemented and is available for use right away. The sophisticated profound machine learning approach is used when the items need to be further discriminated or built mainly on their aesthetic features without markings or identifiers.

The necessary product photos are used to create the procedure. A revolving "learning platform" is provided to snap images of the items from the appropriate angles in a moment, making the learning algorithm as simple as possible. The degree to which more photographs need to be unavailable is automatically indicated by the system. With this ground-breaking, user-friendly method of new training items, detection rates can reach over 99.2%. Since the generated photos are made up of distinct identification features, the items are consistently recognized with even slight defects after training. Even if some parts are missing or obscured, this results in reliable authentication.

The following is the Eq (1) for feature normalization:

$$\widehat{x_j} = \frac{1}{\sigma_j}(x_j - \mu_j) \qquad (1)$$

The integer is denoted by j while the feature values calculated by the level are denoted by x.

The result for categorization, box reduction, and mask formation are identical to those found in Mask R-CNN, except for contrast enhancement reduction. For the learning exercises of the four levels, an inter deficit L is imposed on every chosen RoI as given in eq 2:

$$L = L_{Class} + L_{box} + L_{mask} + L_{edge} \qquad (2)$$

Where L_class is the loss for classification, L_box is the loss for bounding box regression, L_mask is the loss for mark prediction, and L_edgeis the loss for edge prediction. L_classandL_box is defined as in Faster R-CNN as given in eq 3:

$$L_{class} + L_{box} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j} L\,(P.P^*) + \pi\frac{1}{M}\sum_{j} P^* L\,(s.s^*) \quad (3)$$

where j represent the mini-index. P stands for the anticipated likelihood that sustains j will contain an entity. The anchor i's regression coefficients identifier is shown by the symbol p*j. If anchor i is high, p j = 1, and if it is low, p j = 0. The expected four parametric variables are represented by the matrix t*j. The test dataset dimensions are indicated by t *j. The words clc and reg are normalized using Ncls and Nreg, and, the term is used to equalize the two values.

### 3.5. Evaluation Metrics

This section explains how DSCM classification functions are interacting with the BC system. Every network applicant receives a link to the application consumer interface, as described, which allows them to begin their operation after confirming their identity.

The consumer solicitation uses a REST client composition to connect to the BC network. Every response is routed through the entire REST server, which then stores the operation in the BC network.

Reminiscence and F1-Score for categorization will be used to equalize the reminiscence/accuracy export since the information is asymmetrical with a proportion of 1:9 between both the desirable and undesirable classes, correspondingly. The integrated classifiers that emerge would be assessed using these four metrics. R-squared and Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD) will be used to assess how effectively the statistical test can forecast the location and duration of product delivery interruptions of products as given in eq 4.

$$R\ square = \frac{n(\sum ab) - (\sum a)(\sum b)}{\sqrt{[m\sum a^2 - ((\sum a)^2][n\sum b^2 - ((\sum b)^2]}} \quad (4)$$

Here, r symbolizes R-squared, n is the number of annotations, and a and b are the characteristics and desired parameters correspondingly.

RMSD - When a classifier is trained in a linear relationship between the two variables, such as decades prior or latency throughout this example, it calculates the median proportion (upper bound) of the inaccuracy as given in eq 5.

$$RMSD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\hat{b}_j - b_j)^2}{m}} \quad (5)$$

Here, “b-hat” are the proposed standards and “bj” are accurate standards of the board values. “n” is the number of annotations in the dataset.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cargo vessel duration ought to come following spacecraft duration for every item k at the conversion point j. Cruise timing for products k at their source location must come just after the purchase date as shown in Fig. 5-7 and comparison graph of Training and Testing for both accuracy with epochs as shown in Fig. 8. Here using cargo dataset from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/crawford/cargo-2000-dataset. Cargo 2000 allows for unprecedented transparency in the supply chain.

```
startTime = np.arange(timeDim).reshape(1,1,timeDim,1)*x
arrTime = startTime + tranTime.reshape(portDim,portDim,timeDim,1)*x
stayTime = np.sum(startTime,axis=(1,2)) - np.sum(arrTime,axis=(0,2))
stayTime[OriginPort,range(goodsDim)] -= OrderDate #ship-out time at origin port should be after order date
stayTime[DestinationPort,range(goodsDim)] = 0 #stay time at destination port is not considered
model.add_constraints(stayTime[i,k] >= 0 for i in range(portDim) for k in range(goodsDim))
```

**Fig. 5.** Product Transportation information

```
Solution
Number of goods: 2
Total cost: 196959.0
Transportation cost: 6645.0
Warehouse cost: 1410.0
Tax cost: 188904.0
----------------------------------------
Goods-1  Category: Honey
Start date: 2022-08-20
Arrival date: 2022-08-22
Route:
(1)Date: 2022-08-20  From: Maharastra Warehouse  To: Bangalore Warehouse  By: Truck
(2)Date: 2022-08-22  From: Bangalore Warehouse  To: Chennai Port  By: Truck

----------------------------------------
Goods-2  Category: Furniture
Start date: 2022-08-20
Arrival date: 2022-08-21
Route:
(1)Date: 2022-08-20  From: Maharastra Warehouse  To: Bangalore Warehouse  By: Truck
(2)Date: 2022-08-20  From: Bangalore Warehouse  To: Chennai Port  By: Truck

```

**Fig. 6.** Product Delivery Details

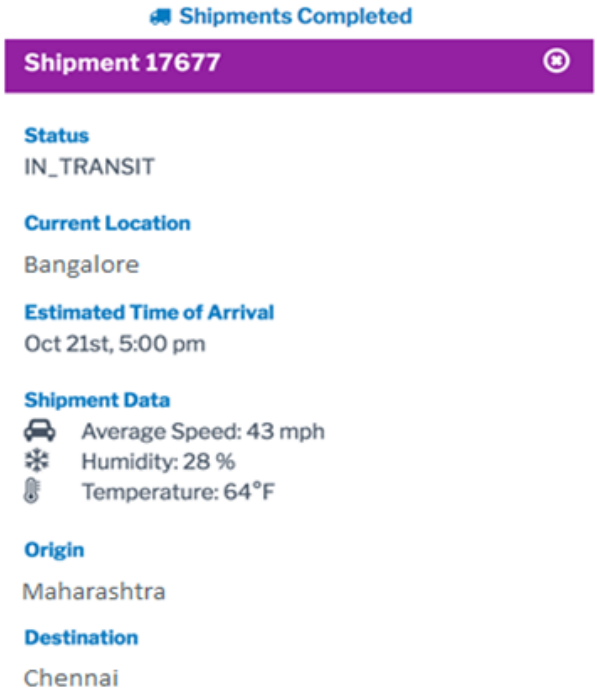


**Fig. 7.** Shipment Completed with Secured Process

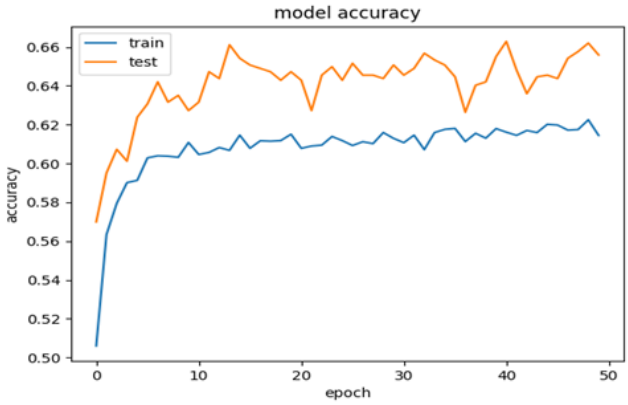


**Fig. 8.** Model Training Accuracy and Testing Accuracy

**Table 1. Performance Metrics**

| *Dimension* | *CNN* | *RCNN* | *Fast RCNN* | *Mask RCNN* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F1-Score | 55.5% | 57.6% | 60.2% | 65.7% |
| Recall | 37.1% | 38.2% | 54.2% | 58.9% |
| R-Squared | 88.3% | 89.1% | 89.9% | 90.2% |
| RMSE (days) | 16.22 | 16.06 | 15.13 | 14.07 |

Table 1 gives a performance metrics for CNN as well as Mask RCNN with its enhancement. Firstly to calculate a checksum of every data element in the lineage database before proceeding with proposed approach. The period required to authenticate data of various dimensions using the SHA255 hash code is depicted in Table 2. It only requires 2038 milliseconds to process the data which is 1 Lakh KB in size (approximately 10 GB). Then, the Merkle Tree's data points are made up of the calculated checksum. By assuming that there exist Ten to one Lakh items of data that

must be managed, accordingly, to calculate the operational expenses for building a Merkle Tree. The period of interval needed to build a Merkle Tree with various leaf node counts is depicted in Table 3. The table depicts that uniform when using up to 1 million leaf nodes, building a Merkle Tree still took roughly 931 seconds. However, the proposed approach is not just highly effective and prevents the leakage of the organization's confidential and delicate statistics, but it is also extremely feasible.

**Table 2.** Hash Performance

| Size of Data (kb) | Interval (ms) |
|---|---|
| *1* | ***15*** |
| *10* | ***16*** |
| *100* | ***19*** |
| *1000* | ***27*** |
| *10,000* | ***59*** |
| *100,000* | ***287*** |
| *1,000,000* | ***2036*** |

**Table 3.** The performance of Constructing Merkle Tree

| *Size of Data (kb)* | *Interval (ms)* |
|---|---|
| 10 | 99 |
| 100 | 192 |
| 1000 | 1065 |
| 10,000 | 8564 |
| 100,000 | 921,656 |

All characteristics of transparency data for cultivated commodities at various supply chain nodes are individually kept off-chain in IPFS under the proposed transparency program's double retention concept. As shown in Figures 9 and 10, it measured how long it took to browse and download data that were 10, 28, 82, 245, and 731 MB in amount, correspondingly. According to the test findings, it typically takes 23 seconds to search a 244 MB file and 3.5 seconds to transfer it. This businesses and customers can successfully capture and access the relevant data of farm commodities in the development, manufacturing, transportation, and marketing sectors using this method.

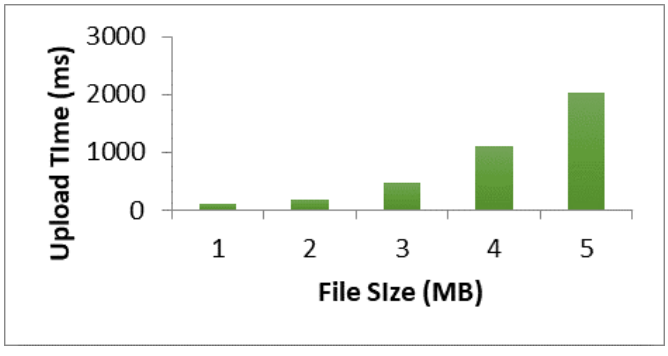


**Fig. 8.** The relationship between speed upload and size of the file

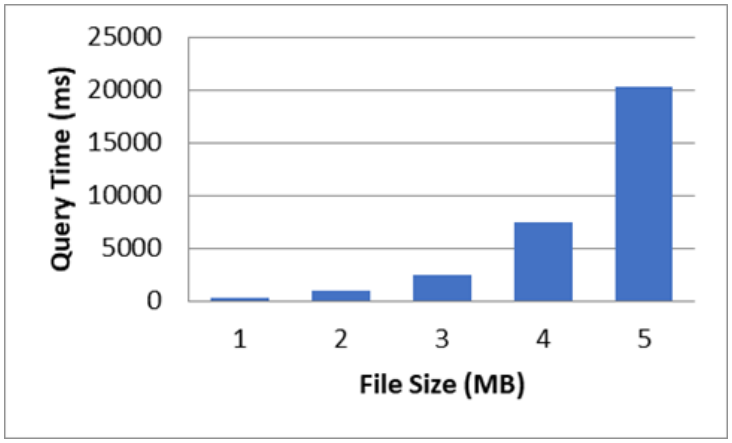


**Fig. 9.** Size of the File and query period correlation

## 5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a revolutionary approach is outlined to preventing goods SCM fraud by creating possession verification through BC. To allow the stakeholders to demonstrate their possession and transmit it to various stakeholders, the actual functional requirements and created a combination methodology were defined. BC improves SCM traceability and accessibility is explained briefly. Additionally, there is a great connection between ML and AI of 81.2%, as well as a connection for both AI and warehouse management of 79.2% and a connection around SCM and logistics of 83.1%. These relationships were significantly affected by the statistical exemplary based on AI for the SCM. The proposed method predicts whether a manufacturer's bar code will be present or not. To transport the item securely to the target location, our proposed system works in conjunction with an ML. To generate the forecast, the charge of identifying the connections and interrelations between the ultimate components.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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