

METHOD AND SYSTEM OF STORING RECORD OF COPYRIGHT EVENT IN BLOCKCHAIN THROUGH AGENT

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] Implementations of the present specification relate to the field of
5 information technology, and particularly, to a method and system of storing a record
of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent.

BACKGROUND

[0002] At present, some providers of work-related services in the market further
provide copyright event record-storing service to registered users. The copyright event
10 record-storing service refers to the timely recording of a generated copyright event
and the endorsement of the authenticity of the copyright event.

[0003] For example, music platform A operates music-related work services (e.g.,
allowing users to create an original music work online/adapting a music work, and
allowing a user to pay for listening to a music work online) and accumulates a certain
15 quantity of registered users. Therefore, music platform A further provides a copyright
event record-storing service for its registered users. Specifically, user A of music
platform A can upload music work X created by user A to music platform A at 12:00
on September 01, 2018, and the server of music platform A stores the copyright event
"User A created music work X at 12:00 on September 01, 2018". User A can also sell
20 the copyright of music work X held by user A to user B through music platform A at
12:00 on September 02, 2018, and the server of music platform A records the
copyright event "User A sold the copyright of music work X to user B at 12:00 on
September 02, 2018.

[0004] However, it is easy to tamper with or destroy a storage record obtained by a
25 certain work service provider in respect of a copyright event.

SUMMARY

[0005] In order to solve the above-mentioned problem, implementations of the
present specification provide a method and system of storing a record of a copyright

event in a blockchain through an agent. The technical solutions are as follows:

[0006] According to a first aspect of the implementations of the present specification, a method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent is provided, a consortium blockchain network of the blockchain includes a plurality of member nodes, and the plurality of member nodes include at least one agenting member node; each agenting member node has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node; and the method includes: receiving, by a target agenting member node, a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node for storing a record for a target copyright event, the target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node being a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target non-member node; constructing a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and broadcasting the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network for each member node to add the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

[0007] According to a second aspect of the implementations of the present specification, an apparatus of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent is provided, a consortium blockchain network of the blockchain including a plurality of member nodes, where the plurality of member nodes include at least one apparatus, and the apparatus has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node of the apparatus; and the apparatus includes: a receiving module, configured to receive a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node of the apparatus, a target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node being a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target non-member node; a transaction construction module, configured to construct a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and a broadcasting module, configured to broadcast the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network for each member node to add the copyright

event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

5 **[0008]** According to a third aspect of the implementations of the present specification, a system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent is provided and includes a consortium blockchain network and a plurality of member nodes; the consortium blockchain network of the blockchain includes a plurality of member nodes, and the plurality of member nodes include at least one agenting member node; each agenting member node has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node; a target agenting member node receives a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node for storing a record for a target copyright event, where the target copyright event is generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node is a work-related service performed by the server of the work service provider that controls the target non-member node; constructs a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and broadcasts the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network; and each member node adds the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

20 **[0009]** According to a fourth aspect of the implementations of the present specification, a computer device is provided. The computer device includes a memory, a processor, and a computer program that is stored in the memory and that can run on the processor. When executing the program, the processor implements the copyright event agenting storage method.

25 **[0010]** According to the technical solutions provided in the implementations of the present specification, devices of some work service providers operating work-related services can serve as member nodes to form a consortium blockchain network. Each work service provider broadcasts copyright events generated based on its work-related services to the consortium blockchain network, so all the work service providers perform blockchain-based distributed storage. In addition, the plurality of member nodes include at least one agenting member node; each agenting member node has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node. Because data on the blockchain cannot be tampered with

or destroyed, the security and credibility of a storage record obtained after a copyright event is stored can be ensured after the storage record is added to the blockchain.

[0011] It should be understood that the general descriptions above and the detailed descriptions below are merely examples and illustrative, and cannot limit the implementations of the present specification.

[0012] In addition, any one of the implementations of the present specification does not need to achieve all the effects above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0013] To describe the technical solutions in the implementations of the present specification or in the existing technologies more clearly, the following briefly describes the accompanying drawings needed for describing the implementations or the existing technologies. Clearly, the accompanying drawings in the following descriptions merely show some implementations of the present specification, and a person of ordinary skill in the art can still derive other drawings from these accompanying drawings.

[0014] FIG. 1 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain according to an implementation of the present specification;

[0015] FIG. 2 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain according to an implementation of the present specification;

[0016] FIG. 3 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent according to an implementation of the present specification;

[0017] FIG. 4 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent according to an implementation of the present specification;

[0018] FIG. 5 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating an apparatus of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain according to an implementation of the present specification;

[0019] FIG. 6 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating an apparatus of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent according to an

implementation of the present specification; and

[0020] FIG. 7 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a computer device used to configure a method in an implementation of the present specification.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTATIONS

5 **[0021]** As mentioned above, recording a copyright event by the server of a single work service provider is actually a centralized data storage method, and the centralized data storage method naturally has the drawback that the data is easily tampered with or destroyed.

[0022] To cope with this drawback, in one or more implementations of the present specification, devices of several work service providers serve as member nodes to form a consortium blockchain network. As such, a work service provider corresponding to a member node in the consortium blockchain network can timely upload to the blockchain network for storing the event-related information of a copyright event monitored by the work service provider. Because data in the blockchain has the characteristics of tamper-resistance and destroying-resistance, storage records of copyright events are also tamper-resistant and destroying-resistant.

15 **[0023]** In addition, in practice, copyright events monitored by work service providers are usually generated based on work-related services operated by the work service providers. That is, copyright events that need to be stored by a certain work service provider are usually initiated by a certain user of the work service provider when using the work-related service provided by the service provider. For example, when user A of music platform A shares original music work X on music platform A, user A can further request music platform A to store the copyright event "User A created music work X".

20 **[0024]** In the implementations of the present specification, because a work service provider enables its own device to connect to a consortium blockchain network, the device of the work service provider can directly pack event-related information of a copyright event initiated by a user into a transaction, and broadcast the transaction to the consortium blockchain network for distributed storage. The entire storage process does not involve the user, and causes little disturbance to the user.

30 **[0025]** To make a person skilled in the art better understand the technical solutions in the implementations of the present specification, the following describes in detail

the technical solutions in the implementations of the present specification with reference to the accompanying drawings in the implementations of the present specification. Clearly, the described implementations are merely some but not all of the implementations of the present specification. All other implementations obtained
5 by a person of ordinary skill in the art based on the implementations of the present specification shall fall within the protection scope of the present specification.

[0026] The following describes in detail the implementations of the present specification.

[0027] FIG. 1 is a schematic flowchart illustrating a method of storing a record of a
10 copyright event in a blockchain according to an implementation of the present specification. The method includes the following steps:

[0028] S100: A target member node receives a copyright event record-storing request.

[0029] In the implementations of the present specification, some work service
15 providers can be specified to form a consortium blockchain network by using devices of these work service providers as member nodes. The devices of the work service providers that serve as the member nodes can be specifically servers of the work service providers that are used to perform work-related services, or can be other devices of the work service providers.

[0030] The target member node is a member node in the consortium blockchain
20 network. The target member node can be specifically a server(s) of the work service provider that controls the target member node, or can be another device of the work service provider that controls the target member node.

[0031] In step S100, when the target member node is the server of the work service
25 provider that controls the target member node, the copyright event record-storing request received by the target member node can be sent by a user who has registered with the target member node. When the target member node is another device of the work service provider that controls the target member node, the copyright event record-storing request received by the target member node can be sent, in response to
30 a user request, by the server of the work service provider that controls the target member node.

[0032] The copyright event record-storing request includes event-related information of a target copyright event. The target copyright event is generated based

on a work-related service of the target member node, and the work-related service of the target member node is actually a work-related service performed by the server of the work service provider that controls the target member node.

[0033] For example, the work-related service performed by the server of music platform A is to receive and publish the original music work uploaded by the user. Assume that user A uploaded original music work X to the server of music platform A on September 10, 2018, the server stores the original music work and publishes it to other users. Then, a copyright event generated based on the work-related service can be "User A created original music work X at 12:00 on September 10, 2018." Based on this copyright event, the server can construct and send a copyright event record-storing request to member nodes controlled by music platform A.

[0034] In the implementations of the present specification, the event-related information can specifically include information such as the occurrence time of the target copyright event, specific content of the target copyright event, and the user identifier of a user who initiates the target copyright event.

[0035] S102: Construct a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request.

[0036] It should be noted that the transaction described in the present specification refers to a piece of data that is created by a user by using a blockchain client and that needs to be finally added to a distributed database of the blockchain.

[0037] That is, transactions in the blockchain include a transaction in a narrow sense and a transaction in a broad sense. A transaction in a narrow sense refers to a value transfer added by a user to the blockchain. For example, in a conventional Bitcoin blockchain network, a transaction can be a transfer initiated by a user in the blockchain. A transaction in a broad sense refers to service data that is added by a user to the blockchain and that has a service or business intention. For example, an operator can establish a consortium blockchain based on actual service needs, and deploy some other types of online services (for example, a rental service, a vehicle scheduling service, an insurance claim service, a credit service, and a medical service) that are not related to value transfer in the consortium blockchain. In such consortium blockchain, a transaction can be a service message or a service request that is added by a user to the consortium blockchain and that has a service or business intention.

[0038] Therefore, in step S102, the target member node constructs the copyright

event-related transaction actually by assembling the event-related information by using a data structure agreed upon in advance in the consortium blockchain network.

[0039] S104: Broadcast the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network.

5 **[0040]** After obtaining the copyright event-related transaction, each member node adds the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism. That is, each member node stores the copyright event-related transaction in its own copy of the blockchain, which is equivalent to keeping a record of the target copyright event.

10 **[0041]** According to the copyright event record storage method shown in FIG. 1, devices of some work service providers operating work-related services can serve as member nodes to form a consortium blockchain network. Each work service provider of the consortium blockchain network broadcasts copyright events generated based on its work-related services to the consortium blockchain network, so all the work
15 service providers of the consortium blockchain network perform blockchain-based distributed storage. Because data on the blockchain cannot be tampered with or destroyed, the security and credibility of a storage record obtained after a copyright event is stored can be ensured after the storage record is added to the blockchain.

[0042] In addition, the present disclosure provides a method for constructing a
20 consortium blockchain network as follows:

[0043] 1. A to-be-connected node invokes a deployed smart contract, the smart contract being configured to execute node connection-related logic;

[0044] 2. The to-be-connected node determines, through the smart contract, whether a member node exists in the consortium blockchain network; performs step 3
25 and ends the procedure in response to that no member node exists in the consortium blockchain network; or jumps to step 4 in response to that a member node exists in the consortium blockchain network;

[0045] 3. The to-be-connected node activates its member right through the smart contract to become a member node of the consortium blockchain network;

30 **[0046]** 4. The to-be-connected node sends a connection request to the member node in the consortium blockchain network by using the smart contract;

[0047] 5. Each member node in the consortium blockchain network invokes the deployed smart contract, determines, through the smart contract, whether a connection

condition in the smart contract is satisfied, and returns a determining result to the to-be-connected node; and

5 **[0048]** 6. In response to determining, through the smart contract, that each member node reaches a consensus that the connection condition is satisfied, the to-be-connected node activates its member right to become a member node of the consortium blockchain network.

10 **[0049]** The to-be-connected node is a device that requests to connect to the consortium blockchain network as a member node. In practice, members of the consortium blockchain network are usually selected through screening, and the screening rules usually form a smart contract. To become a member of the consortium blockchain network, a node needs to deploy the smart contract and then invoke the deployed smart contract to enter the network connecting process.

15 **[0050]** The related logic executed can be specified based on actual scenarios of the implementations. For example, assume that the consortium blockchain network needs to avoid business interest conflicts between members (for example, work-related services of two or more member nodes are highly overlapped), the smart contract should be compiled such that the smart contract can realize that in the consortium blockchain network, there are a relatively small number of member nodes whose work-related services are highly overlapped in scope.

20 **[0051]** Specifically, the smart contract provides a plurality of work types, and for each work type of the plurality of work types, the smart contract further provides a threshold and a cumulative value corresponding to a type identifier of the work type.

25 **[0052]** Different work types can be divided according to actual needs. For example, music works, literary works, painting works, and movie and television works; or compilation works, adaptation works, and translation works; or original music works, adapted music works, compiled music works, original literary works, adapted literary works, compiled literary works, and translated literary works can be set.

30 **[0053]** A connection request sent by the to-be-connected node through the smart contract needs to include at least one specified type identifier and a weight value corresponding to each specified type identifier, and a work type corresponding to each specified type identifier matches a work-related service of the to-be-connected node. For example, the work type corresponding to the specified type identifier is a music work, and the work-related service of the to-be-connected node should also include

the music work-related service.

[0054] That is, the to-be-connected node needs to indicate, in the connection request, the work type involved in the work-related service it operates. For example, if the to-be-connected node is a server of video adaptation platform B, an execution type identifier in the connection request sent by the to-be-connected node is the type identifier of a video adaptation work.

[0055] The weight value corresponding to each specified type identifier can be considered as a share of interest, required by the to-be-connected node, in a service area related to the work type of the specified type identifier after the to-be-connected node becomes a member node.

[0056] As can be seen from this, the cumulative value corresponding to each type identifier is actually a sum of weight values of all member nodes having the work-related service of the work type specified by the type identifier. The threshold corresponding to the type identifier is actually the upper limit of the sum of the weight values of all the member nodes having the work-related service of the work type of the type identifier in the consortium blockchain network.

[0057] Therefore, to avoid a large commercial interest conflict between member nodes, there can be specifically two kinds of connection conditions.

[0058] Specifically, connection condition 1 is as follows: For each specified type identifier included in the connection request, a sum of a requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier and a cumulative value of weight values of the existing member nodes of the specified type identifier is not greater than a threshold corresponding to the specified type identifier.

[0059] This means that if it is desired to permit the to-be-connected node to become a member node, for each specified type identifier, the interest proportion required by the to-be-connected node in a service area related to a work type of the specified type identifier must not exceed the currently remaining interest proportion, in the consortium blockchain network, in the service area related to the work type of the specified type identifier.

[0060] If the above connection condition 1 is satisfied, the to-be-connected node can connect to the consortium blockchain network to become a member node.

[0061] In addition, regarding each specified type identifier included in the connection request, each member node also determines, through the smart contract, a

difference between a threshold and a cumulative value of the existing member nodes of the specified type identifier; and determines, through the smart contract, whether a requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is greater than the difference; in response to that the requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is greater than the difference, obtains, through the smart contract, an updated cumulative value to be a sum of the difference and the existing cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier; in response to that the requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is not greater than the difference, obtains, through the smart contract, an updated cumulative value to be a sum of the requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier and the existing cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier.

[0062] Connection condition 2 is as follows: For each specified type identifier included in the connection request, a sum of cumulative values corresponding to the specified type identifier is less than a threshold corresponding to the specified type identifier.

[0063] This means that if it is desired to permit the to-be-connected node to become a member node, for each specified type identifier, there is still a remaining interest proportion, in the consortium blockchain network, in a service area related to a work type of the specified type identifier.

[0064] If the above connection condition 2 is satisfied, the to-be-connected node can connect to the consortium blockchain network to become a member node. However, for each specified type identifier, a weight value requested by the to-be-connected node and corresponding to the specified type identifier is not necessarily accumulated fully into the cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier.

[0065] Specifically, each member node also determines, through the smart contract, a difference between a threshold and a cumulative value corresponding to each specified type identifier included in the connection request; and determines, through the smart contract, whether a requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is greater than the difference; in response to that the requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is greater than the difference, obtains, through the smart contract, a sum of the difference and the existing

cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier as an updated cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier; in response to that the requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is not greater than the difference, obtains, through the smart contract, a sum of the requested weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier and the existing cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier as the updated cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier.

[0066] By using the above connection condition 1 or connection condition 2, the quantity of member nodes in the service area involved in each work type can be controlled.

[0067] FIG. 2 schematically shows a system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain, including a consortium blockchain network which includes a plurality of member nodes; a target member node receives a copyright event record-storing request, a target copyright event is generated based on a work-related service of the target member node, and the work-related service of the target member node is a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target member node; constructs a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and broadcasts the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network; and each member node adds the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

[0068] As shown in FIG. 2, a work service provider that controls each member node in the consortium blockchain network can operate different work-related services. A member node controlled by each work service provider is usually responsible for accepting record-storing requests for copyright events of a work type that matches a work-related service the work service provider operates.

[0069] FIG. 3 shows a method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent according to implementations of the present specification. The method includes the following steps:

[0070] S300: A target agenting member node receives a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node for storing a record for a target copyright event.

[0071] In the implementations of the present specification, the member nodes of a

consortium blockchain network include at least one agenting member node; each agenting member node has a right to provide agenting for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node on recording copyright events.

5 **[0072]** The non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node can be a non-root node in a tree structure of nodes, in which the agenting member node is the root node.

[0073] It should be noted that the tree structure described herein mainly refers to a tree structure relationship, but does not mean that multiple nodes are distributed in a tree structure.

10 **[0074]** That is, an agenting member node can be connected to multi-level non-member nodes, and agent copyright event record storage events initiated by the connected non-member nodes.

[0075] FIG. 4 is a schematic structural diagram illustrating a system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent according to an implementation of the present specification. As shown in FIG. 4, a member node controlled by literature compilation service provider A is an agenting member node. Member node A correspond to non-member nodes B, C, D and E, which are respectively non-member nodes controlled by literature compilation service providers B, C, D and E. Non-member node D controlled by literature compilation service provider D can receive a record-storing request sent by the server of the literature compilation service provider, and then non-member D can first send the record-storing request to non-member node B. Then non-member node B sends the record-storing request to member node A. Then member node A constructs a copyright-related transaction based on the record-storing request for broadcasting.

20 **[0076]** In step S200, the copyright event record-storing request includes event-related information of a target copyright event. It should be noted that the copyright event record-storing request is transmitted through a target path between the target non-member node and the target agenting member node in the tree structure. Referring to FIG. 4, the path between target non-member node D and member node A is D-B-A through which the copyright event record-storing request is transmitted to member node A.

30 **[0077]** The target copyright event is generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member

node is a work-related service performed by the server of the work service provider that controls the target non-member node. Referring to FIG. 4, the copyright event record-storing request is actually sent by the server of the work service provider that controls target non-member node D.

5 **[0078]** Further, a parent node on the target path receives a copyright event record-storing request transmitted by a specified child node based on a pre-configured storage permission type corresponding to the specified child node, the specified child node being a child node of the parent node on the target path.

[0079] That is, on the target path, each parent node performs storage permission control on its child nodes.

[0080] For example, a certain parent node has three child nodes, and a storage permission control type of each child node in the parent node can be pre-configured as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

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Child node A	Storage allowed	The acceptance priority is medium
Child node B	Storage not allowed	Null
Child node C	Storage allowed	The acceptance priority is high

[0081] As shown in Table 1, child node B transmits a copyright event record-storing request to the parent node, which is rejected by the parent node, resulting in a storage failure. If both child node A and child node C transmit the copyright event record-storing request to the parent node, the parent node preferentially accepts the copyright event record-storing request of child node C.

20 **[0082]** S302: Construct a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request.

[0083] S304: Broadcast the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network.

25 **[0084]** For steps S302–S304, please refer to the previous description. Details are omitted herein for simplicity.

[0085] In addition, in the implementations of the present specification, for each agenting member, a work-related service of the agenting member node can be set to be consistent with a work-related service of a non-member node corresponding to the

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agentic member node. That is, the work-related service of the non-member node corresponding to the agentic member node should also belong to the work-related service of the agentic member node.

[0086] In addition, in the implementations of the present specification, the target agentic member node can further receive a copyright event record query request initiated by the target non-member node, where the copyright event record query request is transmitted via the target path. Then the target agentic member node can return a query result based on the copyright event record query request to transmit the query result to the target non-member node via the target path. It should be noted herein that the copyright event record query request is actually a request to query a copyright event record on the blockchain.

[0087] Further, a parent node on the target path receives a copyright event record query request transmitted by a specified child node based on a pre-configured query permission type corresponding to the specified child node, the specified child node being a child node of the parent node on the target path.

[0088] That is, on the target path, each parent node performs query permission control on its child nodes.

[0089] For example, a certain parent node has three child nodes, and a query permission control type of each child node in the parent node can be pre-configured as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2

Child node A	Query allowed	The acceptance priority is medium
Child node B	Query not allowed	Null
Child node C	Query allowed	The acceptance priority is high

[0090] As shown in Table 2, child node B transmits a copyright event record query request to the parent node, which is rejected by the parent node, resulting in a query failure. If both child node A and child node C transmit the copyright event record query request to the parent node, the parent node preferentially accepts the copyright event record query request of child node C.

[0091] In addition, in the implementations of the present specification, a work service provider of a certain agentic member node can agree on some cooperation rules with a work service provider of a non-member node corresponding to the

agenting member node. For example, as shown in FIG. 4, literature compilation service provider A agents copyright event record storage for literature compilation service provider D, and thereby can charge a certain agency fee.

[0092] In addition, the structure of the system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent shown in FIG. 4 needs to be described.

[0093] The copyright event agenting storage system includes a consortium blockchain network and a plurality of non-member nodes. The consortium blockchain network includes a plurality of member nodes, and the plurality of member nodes include at least one agenting member node; each agenting member node has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node.

[0094] A target agenting member node receives a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node for storing a record for a target copyright event, where the target copyright event is generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node is a work-related service performed by the server of the work service provider that controls the target non-member node; constructs a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and broadcasts the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network; and each member node adds the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

[0095] Based on the method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain shown in FIG. 1, an implementation of the present specification further correspondingly provides an apparatus of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain. As shown in FIG. 5, a consortium blockchain network includes a plurality of member nodes, the apparatus is a member node, and the apparatus includes: a receiving module 501, configured to receive a copyright event record-storing request, a target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of the target member node, and the work-related service of the target member node being a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target member node; a transaction construction module 502, configured to construct a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event

record-storing request; and a broadcasting module 503, configured to broadcast the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network for each member node to add the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

5 **[0096]** Based on the method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent shown in FIG. 3, an implementation of the present specification further correspondingly provides an apparatus of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent. As shown in FIG. 6, a consortium blockchain network includes a plurality of member nodes, the plurality of member
10 nodes include at least one apparatus, and the apparatus has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node of the apparatus.

[0097] The apparatus includes: a receiving module 601, configured to receive a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node of the apparatus, a target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of
15 the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node being a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target non-member node; a transaction construction module 602, configured to construct a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and a broadcasting module 603, configured to broadcast
20 the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network for each member node to add the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

[0098] An implementation of the present specification further provides a computer device. The computer device includes at least a memory, a processor, and a computer
25 program that is stored in the memory and that can run on the processor. When executing the program, the processor implements the functions of the methods in one or more of FIG. 1 and FIG. 3.

[0100] FIG. 7 is a more detailed schematic diagram illustrating a hardware structure of a computing device according to an implementation of the present
30 specification. The device can include a processor 1010, a memory 1020, an input/output interface 1030, a communications interface 1040, and a bus 1050. The processor 1010, the memory 1020, the input/output interface 1030, and the communications interface 1040 are communicatively connected to each other inside

the device by using the bus 1050.

[0101] The processor 1010 can be implemented by using a general central processing unit (CPU), a microprocessor, an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), one or more integrated circuits, etc., and is configured to execute a related program, to implement the technical solutions provided in the implementations of the present specification.

[0102] The memory 1020 can be implemented by using a read-only memory (ROM), a random access memory (RAM), a static storage device, a dynamic storage device, etc. The memory 1020 can store an operating system and another application program. When the technical solutions provided in the implementations of the present specification are implemented by using software or firmware, related program code is stored in the memory 1020, and is invoked and executed by the processor 1010.

[0103] The input/output interface 1030 is configured to be connected to an input/output module, to input or output information. The input/output module (not shown in the figure) can be used as a component and configured in the device, or can be externally connected to the device to provide a corresponding function. The input device can include a keyboard, a mouse, a touchscreen, a microphone, various sensors, etc. The output device can include a monitor, a speaker, a vibrator, an indicator, etc.

[0104] The communications interface 1040 is configured to be connected to a communications module (not shown in the figure), to implement a communication interaction between the device and another device. The communications module can perform communication in a wired method (for example, USB or a network cable), or can perform communication in a wireless method (for example, a mobile network, Wi-Fi, or Bluetooth).

[0105] The bus 1050 includes one channel, used to transmit information between components (for example, the processor 1010, the memory 1020, the input/output interface 1030, and the communications interface 1040) of the device.

[0106] It should be noted that although only the processor 1010, the memory 1020, the input/output interface 1030, the communications interface 1040, and the bus 1050 of the device are shown, during specific implementation, the device can further include other components needed for implementing normal running. In addition, a person skilled in the art can understand that the device can include only components necessary for implementing the solutions in the implementations of the present

specification, but does not necessarily include all components shown in the figure.

[0107] An implementation of the present specification further provides a computer readable storage medium. The computer readable storage medium stores a computer program. When executing the program, a processor implements the functions of the methods in one or more of FIG. 1 and FIG. 3.

[0108] The computer readable medium includes persistent, non-persistent, movable, and unmovable media that can store information by using any method or technology. The information can be a computer readable instruction, a data structure, a program module, or other data. Examples of the computer storage medium include but are not limited to a phase change random access memory (PRAM), a static random access memory (SRAM), a dynamic random access memory (DRAM), another type of RAM, a ROM, an electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), a flash memory or another memory technology, a compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), a digital versatile disc (DVD) or another optical storage, a cassette magnetic tape, a magnetic tape/magnetic disk storage, another magnetic storage device, or any other non-transmission medium. The computer storage medium can be used to store information accessible by a computing device. Based on the definition in the present specification, the computer readable medium does not include transitory media such as a modulated data signal and carrier.

[0109] It can be understood from the descriptions of the implementations that, a person skilled in the art can clearly understand that the implementations of the present specification can be implemented by using software and a necessary general hardware platform. Based on such an understanding, the technical solutions in the implementations of the present specification essentially or the part contributing to the existing technology can be implemented in a form of a software product. The computer software product can be stored in a storage medium, such as a ROM/RAM, a magnetic disk, or an optical disc, and includes several instructions for instructing a computer device (which can be a personal computer, a server, a network device, etc.) to execute the method described in the implementations of the present specification or in some parts of the implementations of the present specification.

[0110] The system, method, module, or unit illustrated in the previous implementations can be implemented by using a computer chip or an entity, or can be implemented by using a product having a certain function. A typical implementation

device is a computer in the form of a personal computer, a laptop computer, a cellular phone, a camera phone, a smart phone, a personal digital assistant, a media player, a navigation device, an e-mail transceiver, a game console, a tablet computer, a wearable device, or any combination of at least two of these devices.

5 **[0111]** The implementations of the present specification are described in a progressive method. For same or similar parts of the implementations, references can be made to the implementations. Each implementation focuses on a difference from other implementations. Particularly, the apparatus and device implementations are similar to the method implementation, and therefore are described briefly. For related
10 parts, references can be made to the descriptions in the method implementation. The method implementation described above is merely an example. The modules described as separate parts can or cannot be physically separate. During implementation of the solutions in the implementations of the present application, functions of the modules can be implemented in one or more pieces of software
15 and/or hardware. Some or all of the modules can be selected based on an actual need to implement the solutions in the implementations. A person of ordinary skill in the art can understand and implement the implementations of the present application without creative efforts.

[0112] The previous descriptions are merely specific implementations of the
20 implementations of the present application. It should be noted that a person of ordinary skill in the art can further make several improvements or polishing without departing from the principles of the implementations of the present specification, and the improvements or polishing shall fall within the protection scope of the implementations of the present specification.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent, a consortium blockchain network of the blockchain including a plurality of member nodes, the plurality of member nodes including at least one agenting member node, and each agenting member node having a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node; and

the method comprising:

receiving, by a target agenting member node, a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node for storing a record for a target copyright event, the target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node being a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target non-member node;

constructing a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and

broadcasting the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network for each member node to add the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node is a non-root node in a tree structure in which the target agenting member node is a root node; and

the copyright event record-storing request is transmitted through a target path between the target non-member node and the target agenting member node in the tree structure.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the consortium blockchain network is constructed as follows:

invoking, by a to-be-connected node, a deployed smart contract, the smart contract being configured to execute node connection-related logic;

determining, by the to-be-connected node, through the smart contract, whether a member node exists in the consortium blockchain network;

in response to no member node existing in the consortium blockchain network, activating, by the to-be-connected node, membership right of the to-be-connected node through the smart contract to become a member node of the consortium blockchain network;

in response to at least one member node existing in the consortium blockchain network, sending, by the to-be-connected node, a connection request to the at least one existing member node in the consortium blockchain network by using the smart contract;

invoking, by each of the at least one existing member node in the consortium blockchain network, the deployed smart contract, to determine, through the smart contract, whether a connection condition in the smart contract is satisfied with respect to the to-be-connected node; and

in response to determining, through the smart contract, that each of the at least one existing member node reaches a consensus that the connection condition is satisfied, activating, by the to-be-connected node, the membership right of the to-be-connected node to become a member node of the consortium blockchain network.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein,

the smart contract provides a plurality of work types, and for each work type of the plurality of work types, the smart contract provides a type identifier and a threshold and a cumulative value corresponding to the type identifier;

the connection request includes at least one specified type identifier and a weight value corresponding to each specified type identifier, and a work type corresponding to each specified type identifier matches a work-related service of the to-be-connected node;

the connection condition specifically includes:

for each specified type identifier included in the connection request, a sum of a weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier and a cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier is not greater than a threshold corresponding to the specified type identifier; and

in response to that the connection condition is satisfied, the method further comprises:

for each specified type identifier included in the connection request, obtaining, by each member node through the smart contract, the sum of the weight value
5 corresponding to the specified type identifier and the cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier as an updated cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier.

5. The method according to claim 3, wherein,
10 the smart contract provides a plurality of work types, and for each work type, the smart contract provides a type identifier and a threshold and a cumulative value corresponding to the type identifier of the work type;

the connection request includes at least one specified type identifier and a weight value corresponding to each specified type identifier, and a work type
15 corresponding to each specified type identifier matches a work-related service of the to-be-connected node;

the connection condition specifically includes:

for each specified type identifier included in the connection request, a cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier is less than a threshold
20 corresponding to the specified type identifier; and

in response to that the connection condition is satisfied, the construction method further includes:

for each specified type identifier included in the connection request, determining, by each member node through the smart contract, a difference between
25 the threshold and the cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier;

determining, through the smart contract, whether a weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is greater than the difference;

in response to that the weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is greater than the difference, obtaining, through the smart contract, a sum of
30 the difference and the cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier as an updated cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier; or

in response to that the weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier is not greater than the difference, obtaining, through the smart contract, the

sum of the weight value corresponding to the specified type identifier and the cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier as the updated cumulative value corresponding to the specified type identifier.

5 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein for each agenting member, a work-related service of the agenting member node is consistent with a work-related service of a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node.

 7. The method according to claim 2, further comprising:
10 receiving, by the target agenting member node, a copyright event record query request initiated by the target non-member node, the copyright event record query request being transmitted via the target path; and
 returning a query result based on the copyright event record query request to the target non-member node via the target path.

15 8. The method according to claim 2, wherein a parent node on the target path receives a copyright event record-storing request transmitted by a specified child node based on a pre-configured storage permission type corresponding to the specified child node, the specified child node being a child node of the parent node on
20 the target path.

 9. The method according to claim 7, wherein a parent node on the target path receives a copyright event record query request transmitted by a specified child node based on a pre-configured query permission type corresponding to the specified
25 child node, the specified child node being a child node of the parent node on the target path.

 10. An apparatus of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent, a consortium blockchain network of the blockchain including a
30 plurality of member nodes, the plurality of member nodes including at least one apparatus, and the apparatus having a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node of the apparatus; and
 the apparatus comprising:

a receiving module, configured to receive a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node of the apparatus, a target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node being a work-related service performed by a server of a work service provider that controls the target non-member node;

a transaction construction module, configured to construct a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and

a broadcasting module, configured to broadcast the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network for each member node to add the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

11. A system of storing a record of a copyright event in a blockchain through an agent, comprising a consortium blockchain network and a plurality of non-member nodes; wherein

the consortium blockchain network of the blockchain includes a plurality of member nodes, and the plurality of member nodes include at least one agenting member node; each agenting member node has a right to agent copyright event record storage for a non-member node corresponding to the agenting member node;

a target agenting member node receives a copyright event record-storing request initiated by a target non-member node corresponding to the target agenting member node for storing a record for a target copyright event, the target copyright event being generated based on a work-related service of the target non-member node, and the work-related service of the target non-member node being a work-related service performed by the server of the work service provider that controls the target non-member node; constructs a copyright event-related transaction based on the copyright event record-storing request; and broadcasts the copyright event-related transaction to the consortium blockchain network; and

each member node adds the copyright event-related transaction to the blockchain based on a consensus mechanism.

12. A computer device, comprising a memory, a processor, and a computer

program that is stored in the memory and that can run on the processor, and the processor implementing the method according to any one of claims 1 to 9 when executing the program.

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