

IMPLEMENTATION OF AN IDENTITY VAULT SMART-CONTRACT

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SUMMARY

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BLOCKCHAIN AND
SMART CONTRACTS

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

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PROPOSAL FOR THE PROJECT CORE

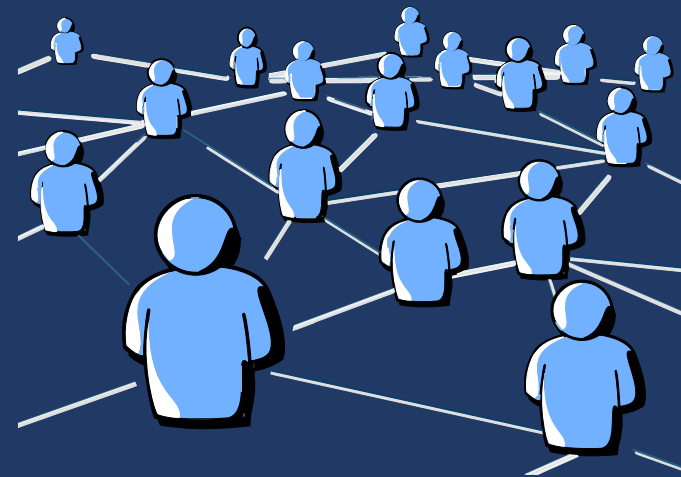
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IMPLEMENTATION AND SIMULATION

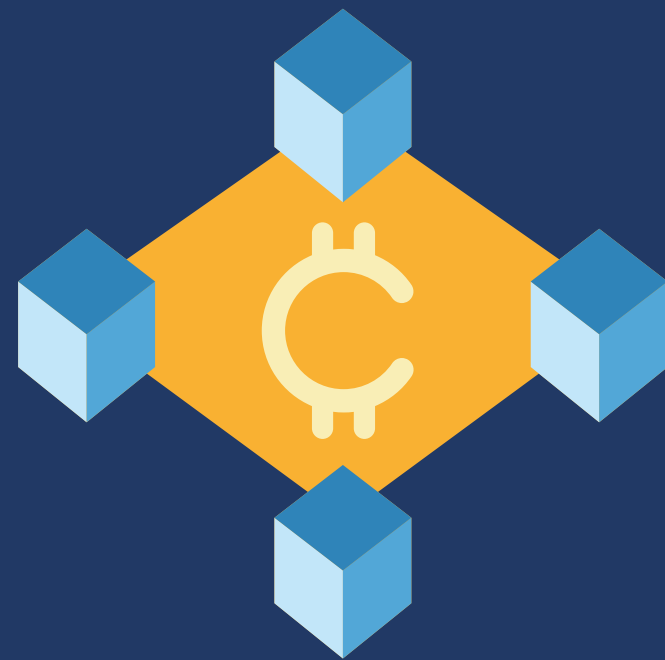
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CONCLUSION

WHAT IS THE BLOCKCHAIN?



A TECHNOLOGY FOR STORING AND SHARING DATA, OPERATING WITHOUT CENTRAL CONTROL BODY



A KIND OF DISTRIBUTED DATABASE THAT CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF ALL EXCHANGES BETWEEN ITS USERS SINCE ITS CREATION

CONCEPT OF THE BLOCKCHAIN



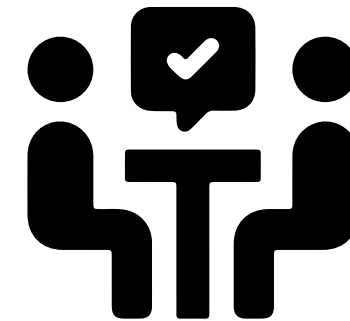
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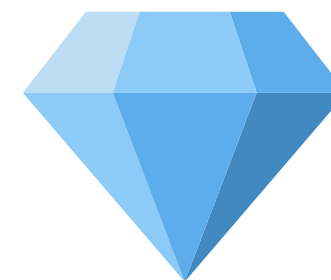
Transparency



Security



Consensus



Immuability

OPERATION

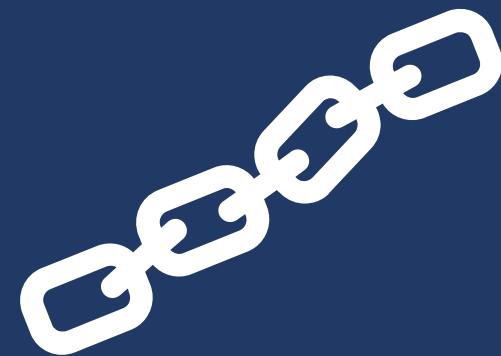
ALICE



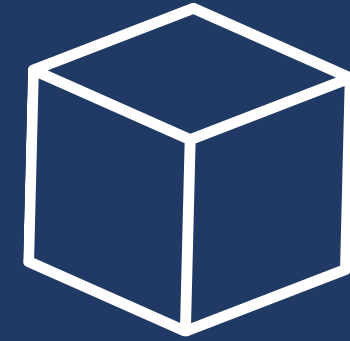
A USER **A** SUBMITS A TRANSACTION ON THE BLOCKCHAIN (TRANSFER OF MONEY, DOCUMENT, ETC.), TO A USER **B**.



ONCE THE BLOCK IS VALIDATED, IT IS ADDED TO THE BLOCKCHAIN.



THE BLOCK IS VALIDATED BY THE NETWORK NODES USING CRYPTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES



TRANSACTIONS ARE GROUPED IN A BLOCK



BOB

B RECEIVES THE TRANSACTION FROM **A**

SMART CONTRACTS

- CODE (COMPUTER LANGUAGE)
- STORED IN THE DISTRIBUTED DATABASE OF A BLOCKCHAIN NETWORK
- CALLED ALSO "DAPPS"
- CAN CHANGE ITS OWN STATE, E.G. CHANGE A VARIABLE, TRANSFER MONEY.
- WITHOUT HUMAN INTERVENTION
 - « CODE IS LAW »



COMPARISON BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CONTRACT AND SMART CONTRACTS

LIMITATIONS OF TRADITIONAL CONTRACTS



PASSIVE



ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION



INEFFICIENT

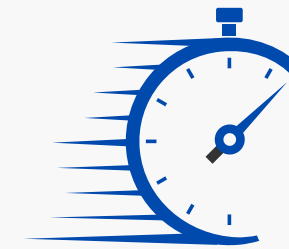


EXPENSIVE



USER ERROR AND FRAUD

ADVANTAGES OF SMART CONTRACTS



ACTIVE EXECUTION



COMPLETE REGISTRATION AND AVAILABLE DATA



REDUCED FEES



EFFICIENT



ELIMINATION OF USER ERRORS



SOLIDITY

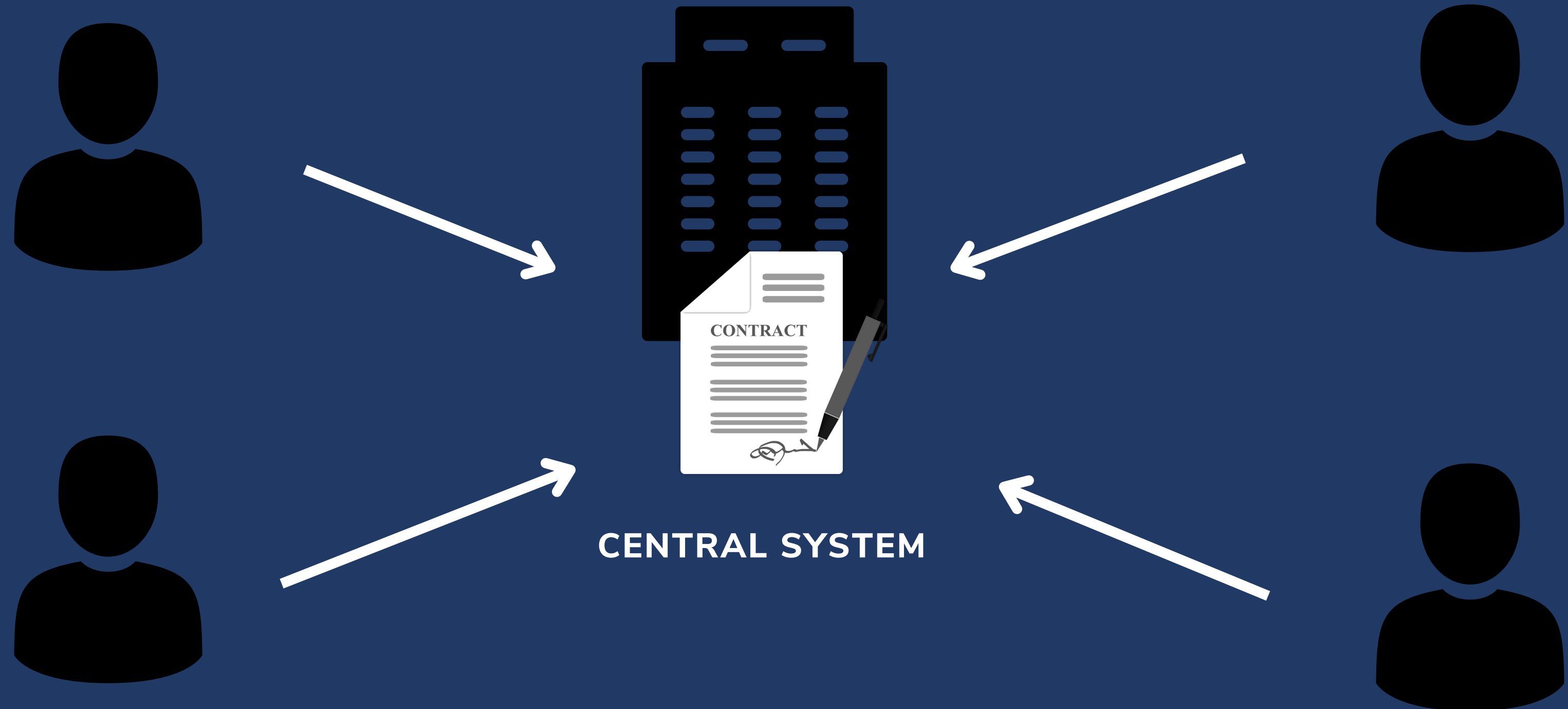


**OBJECT-ORIENTED
LANGUAGE**

**ETHEREUM
BLOCKCHAIN**

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

- PARTIES WHO WISH TO TRANSACT WITH EACH OTHER DO SO VIA THE CENTRAL SYSTEM

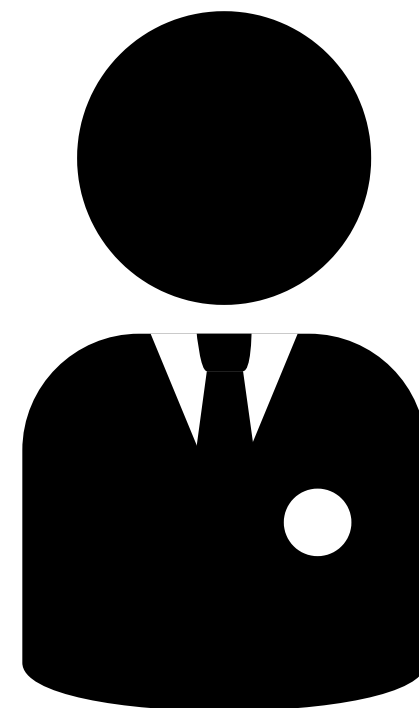
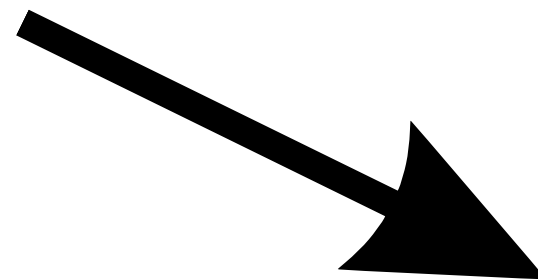


UNIVERSITY AND STUDENT CARDS



STUDENT

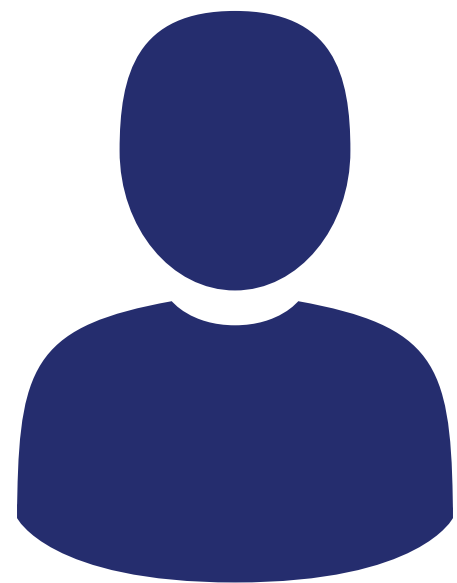
EMAIL, NAME, CVEC...



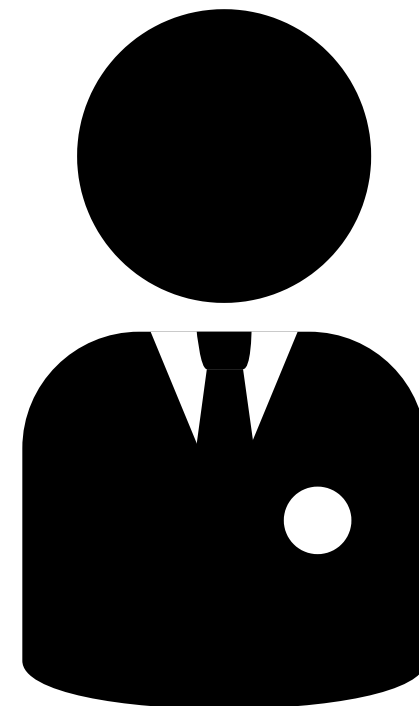
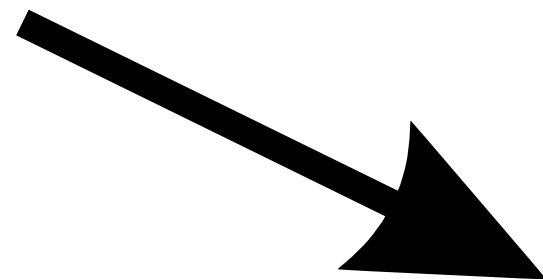
THE ADMINISTRATION



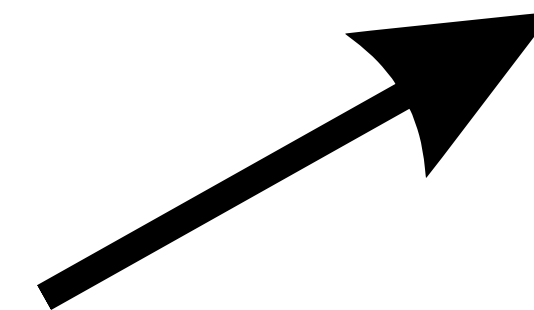
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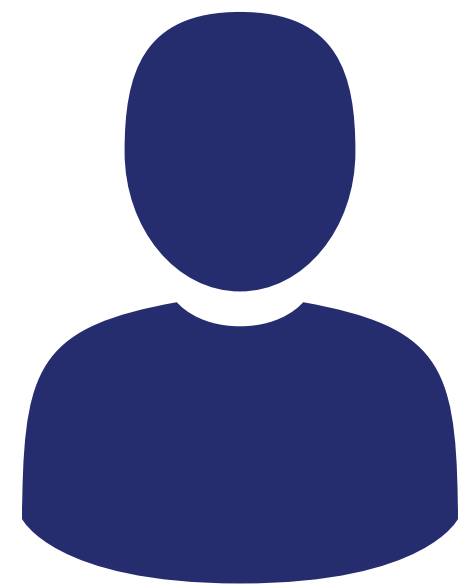


THE ADMINISTRATION

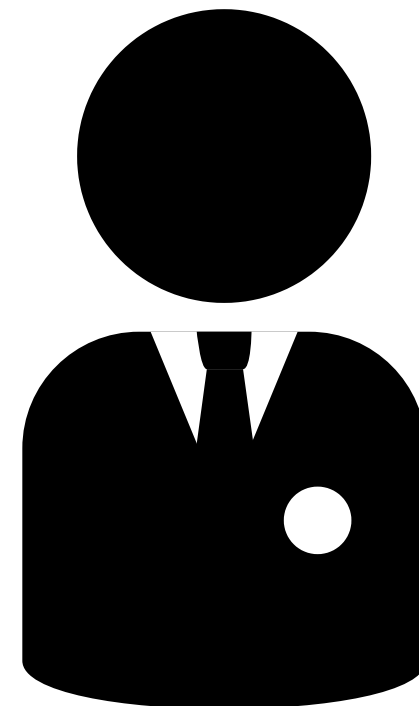
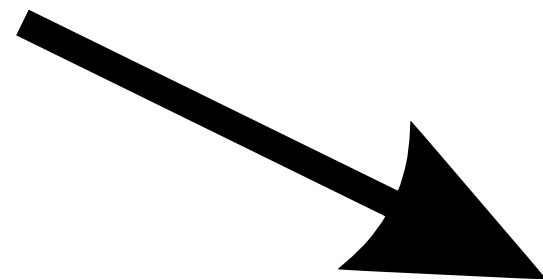


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UNIVERSITY AND STUDENT CARDS

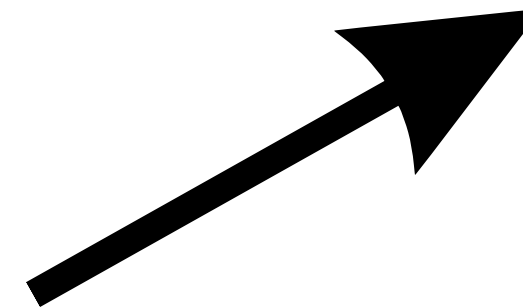


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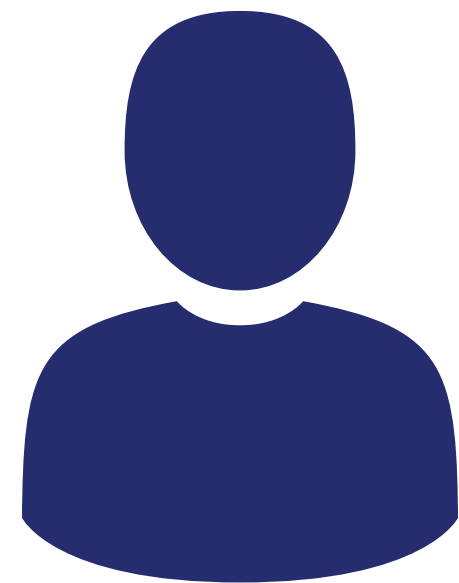


THE ADMINISTRATION

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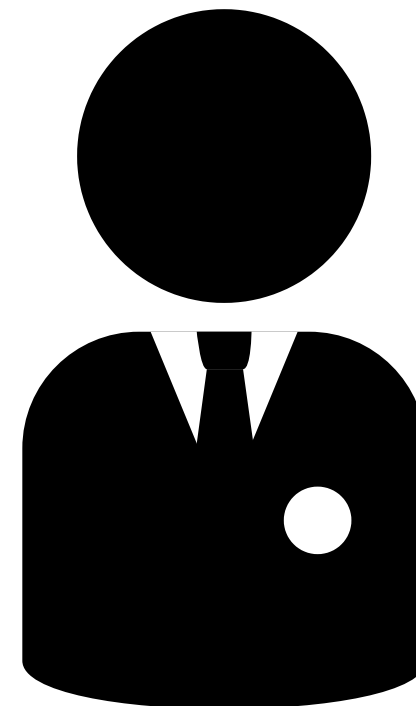


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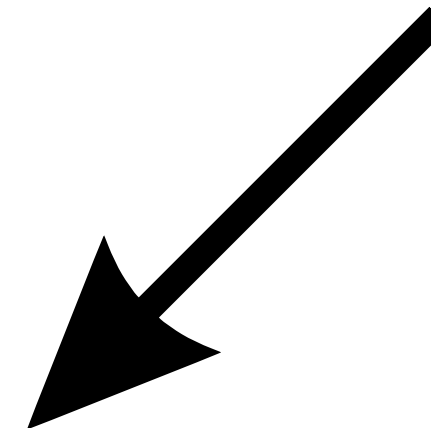


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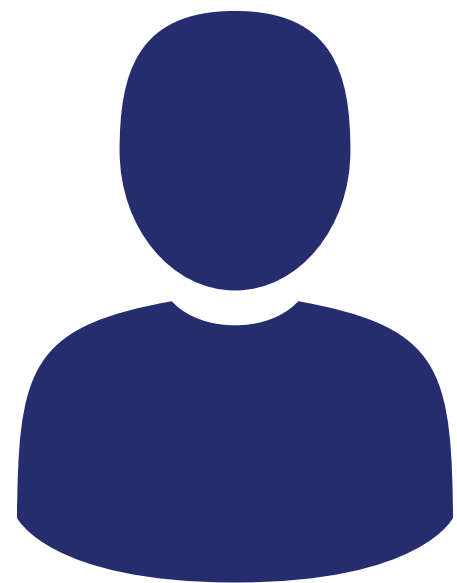
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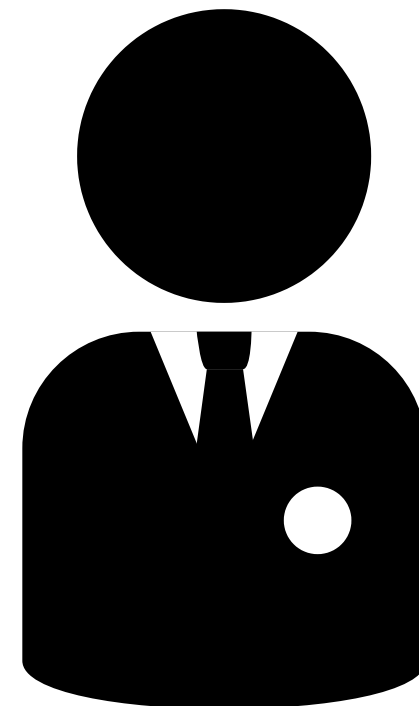
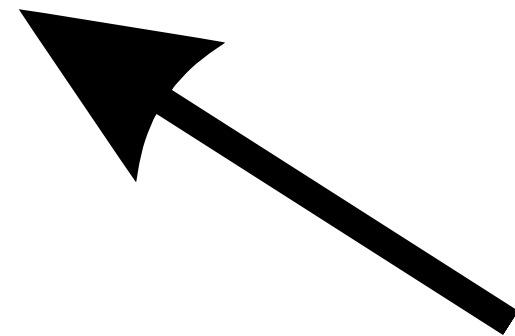
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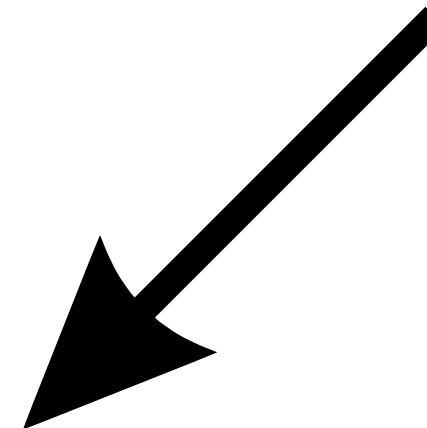
UNIVERSITY AND STUDENT CARDS



STUDENT



THE ADMINISTRATION



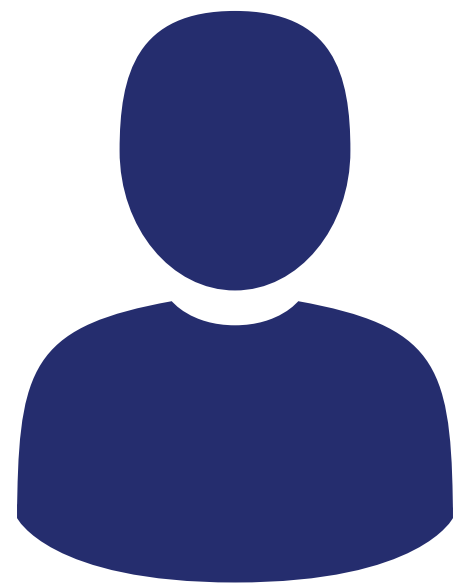
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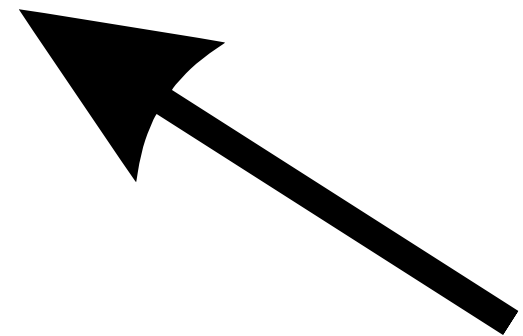
UNIVERSITY AND STUDENT CARDS



PROPOSAL FOR THE PROJECT CORE



STUDENT

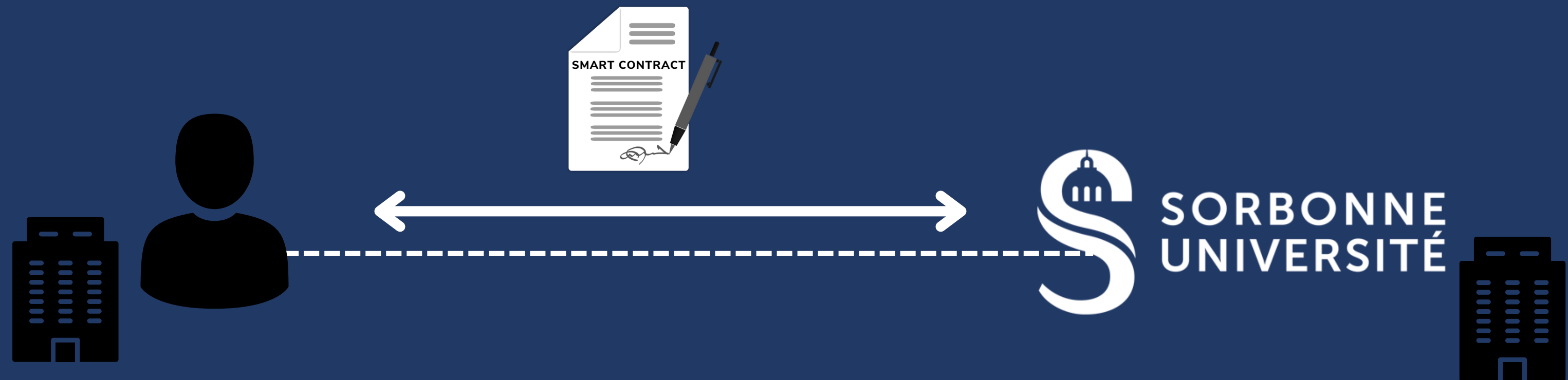


THE ADMINISTRATION



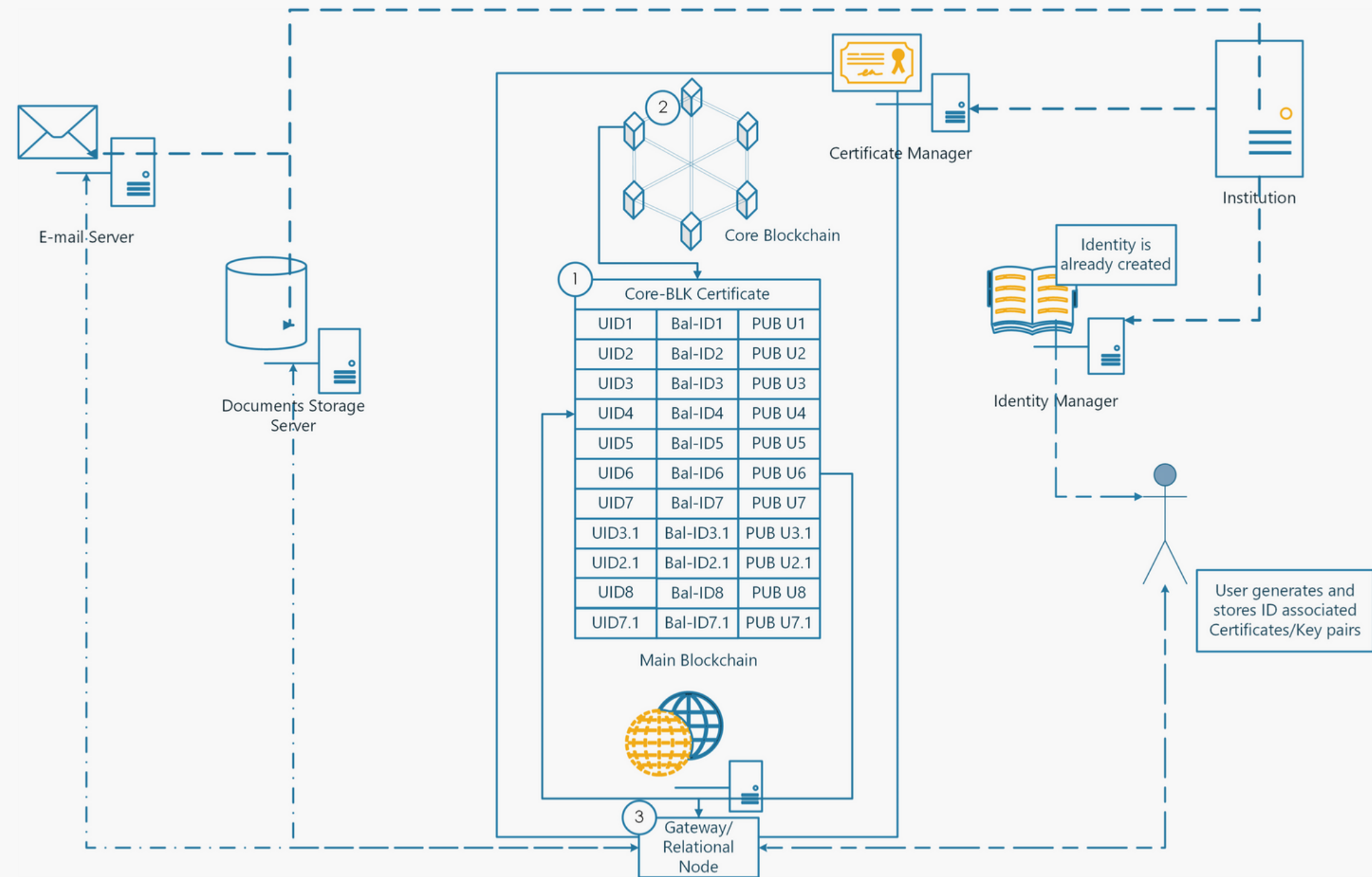
PROPOSAL FOR THE PROJECT CORE

- BLOCKCHAIN COUPLED WITH SMART CONTRACTS TECHNOLOGIES REMOVES THE RELIANCE ON CENTRAL SYSTEM BETWEEN TRANSACTING PARTIES



- UNTRUSTED PARTIES CAN COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH EACH OTHER USING SMART CONTRACTS
- SMART CONTRACTS ARE STORED ON THE BLOCKCHAIN WHICH ALL PARTIES HAVE A COPY OF

SCHEMATICS OF AUTONOMOUS NETWORK PROPOSAL



STEPS TO BE TAKEN



1. STORE USER INFORMATION



2. USE RSA ENCRYPTION TO GENERATE A PUBLIC AND PRIVATE KEY PAIR

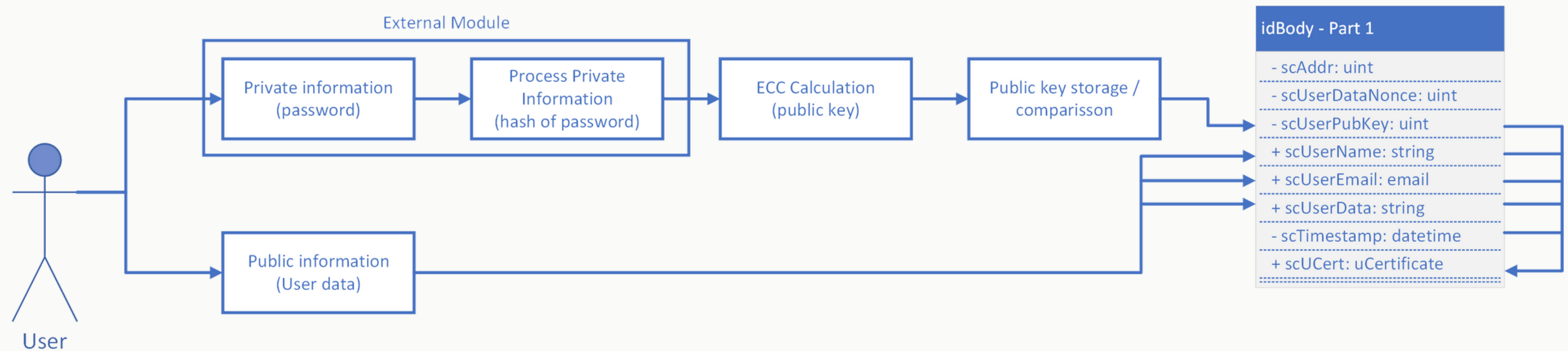


3. CREATE A DIGITAL SIGNATURE BOARD TO CERTIFY THE VALIDATION OF STORED INFORMATION

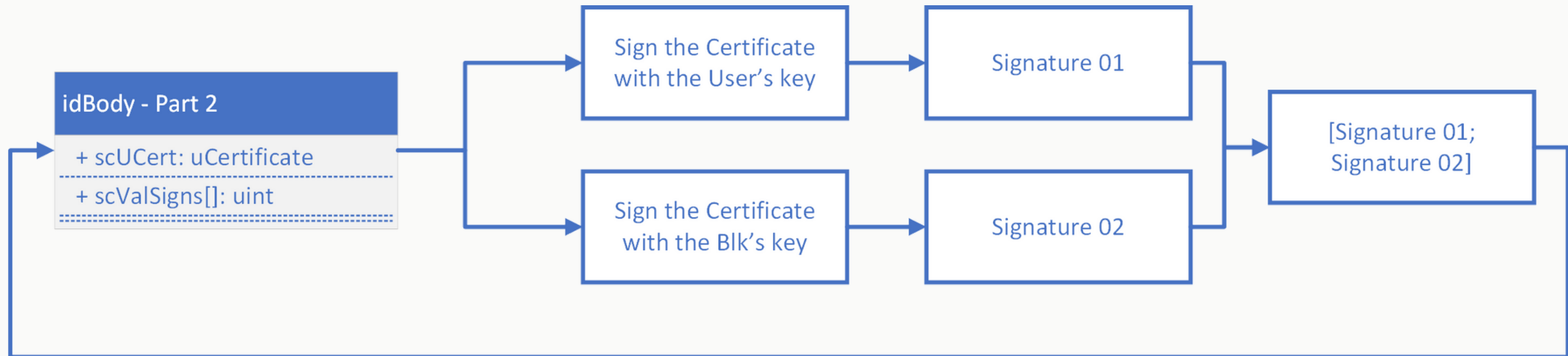


4. VERIFICATE THE VALIDITY AND EXPIRATION TIME OF STORED INFORMATION

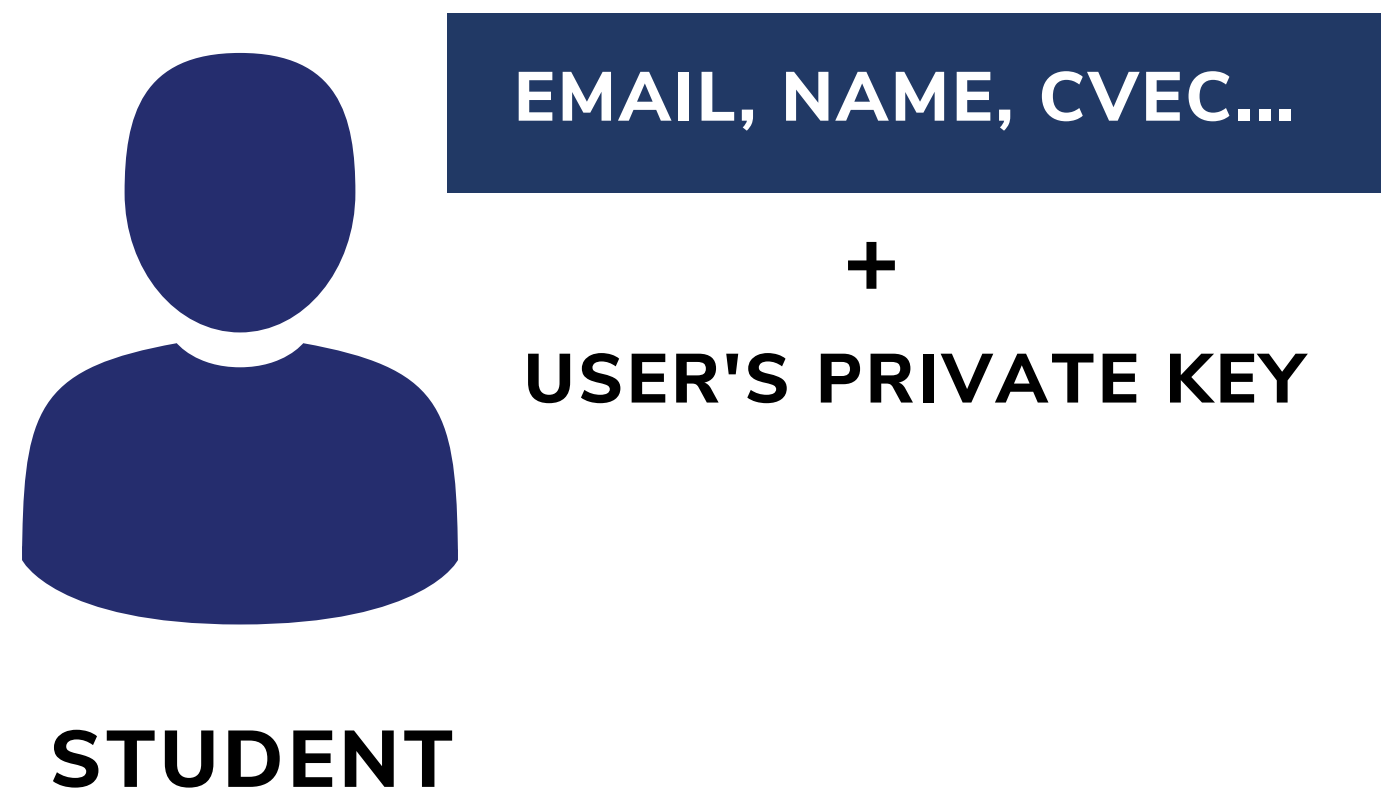
THEORETICAL CONCEPTION



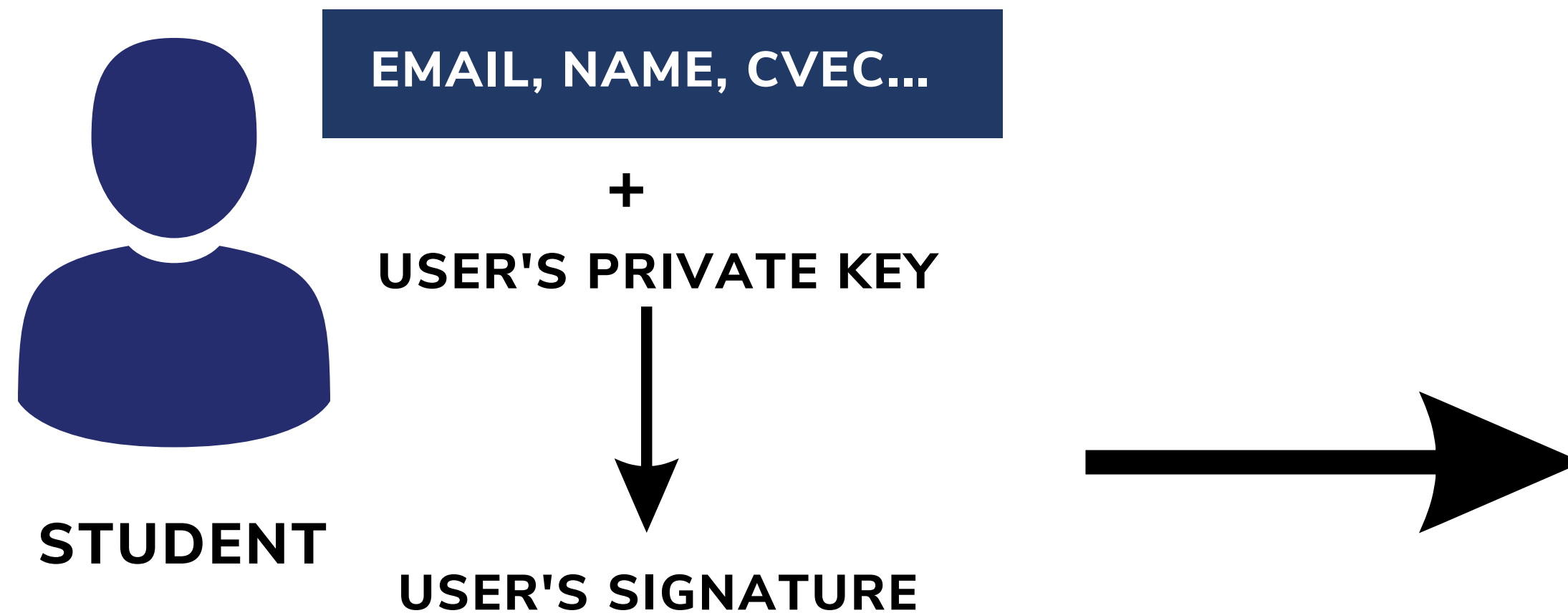
SIGNATURE VALIDATION



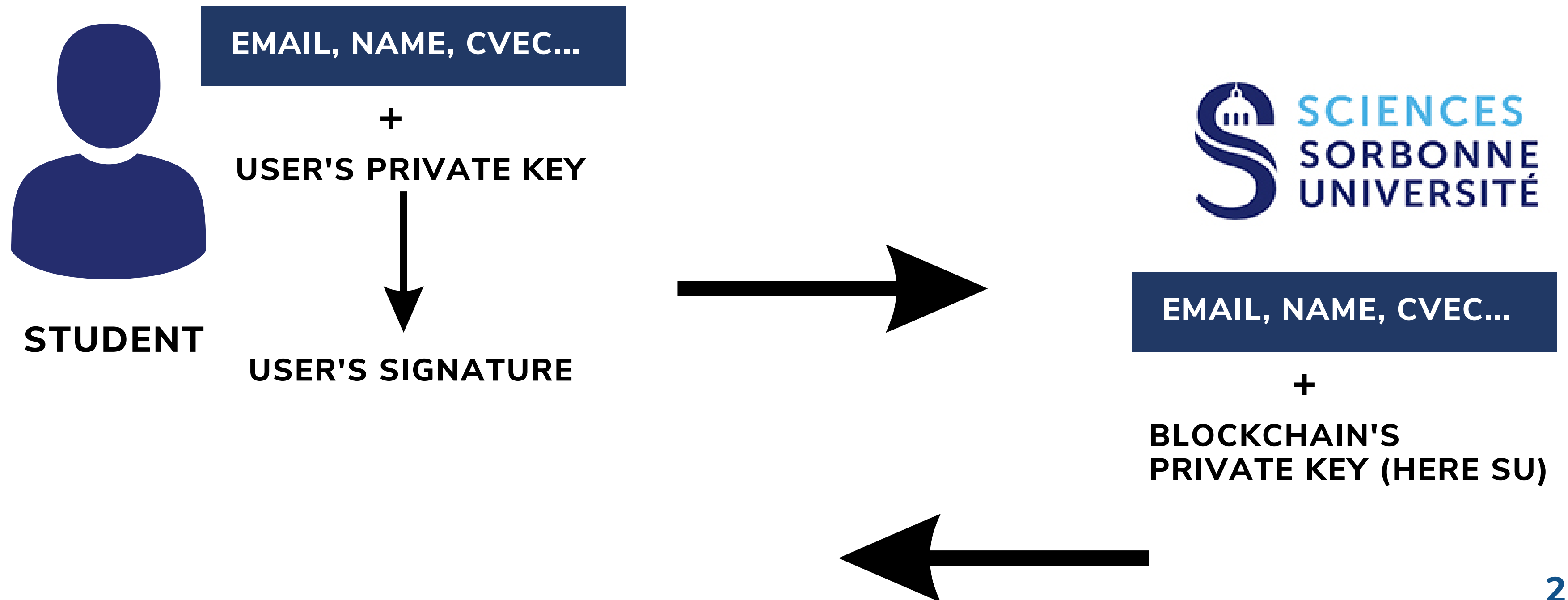
IDEA OF THE PROJECT



IDEA OF THE PROJECT

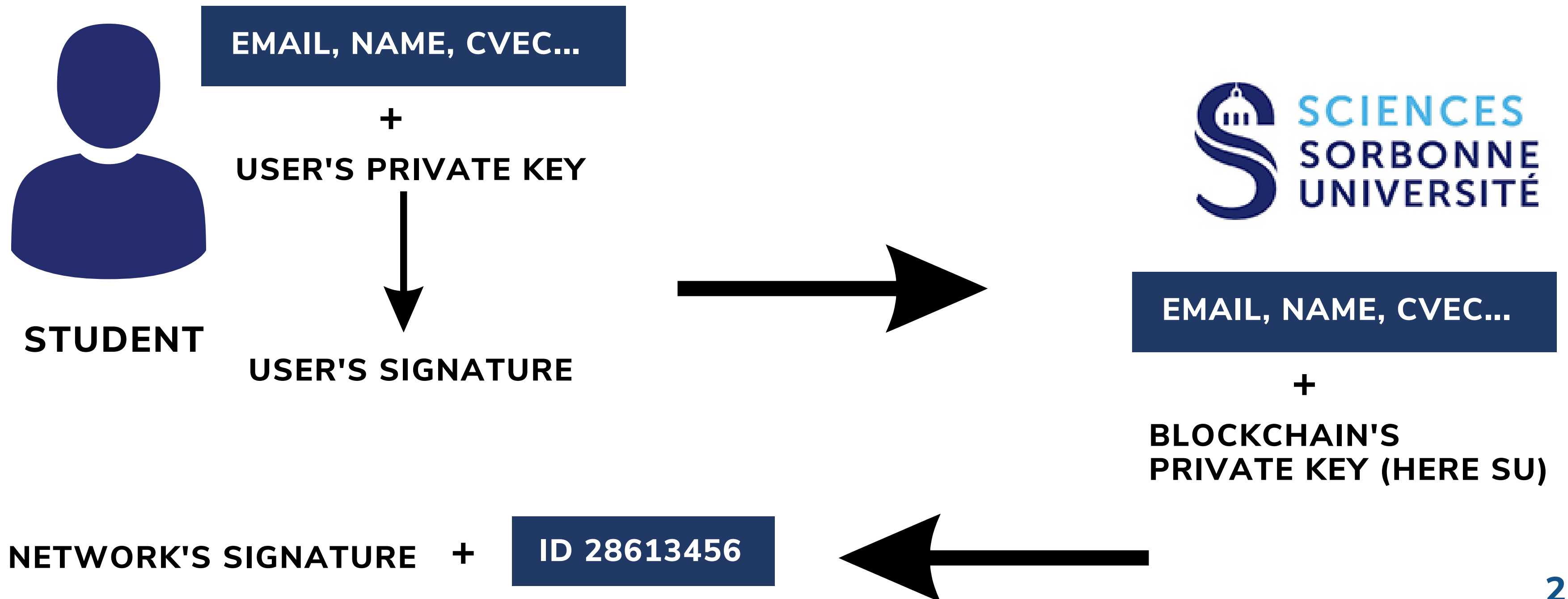


IDEA OF THE PROJECT



IDEA OF THE PROJECT

- USER GENERATE IDENTITY(STUDENT CARD) HIMSELF WITHOUT THIRD PARTY
- SMART CONTRACT IS IN RELATION WITH ALL STUDENTS AND SORBONNE UNIVERSITY



IMPLEMENTATION



1 Smart-Contract

- `idBody.sol`



2 Interfaces

- `Index.js` (User)
- `Network.js` (network)

RSA ENCRYPTION

ASYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION



- Private key
- Decryption
- Secret

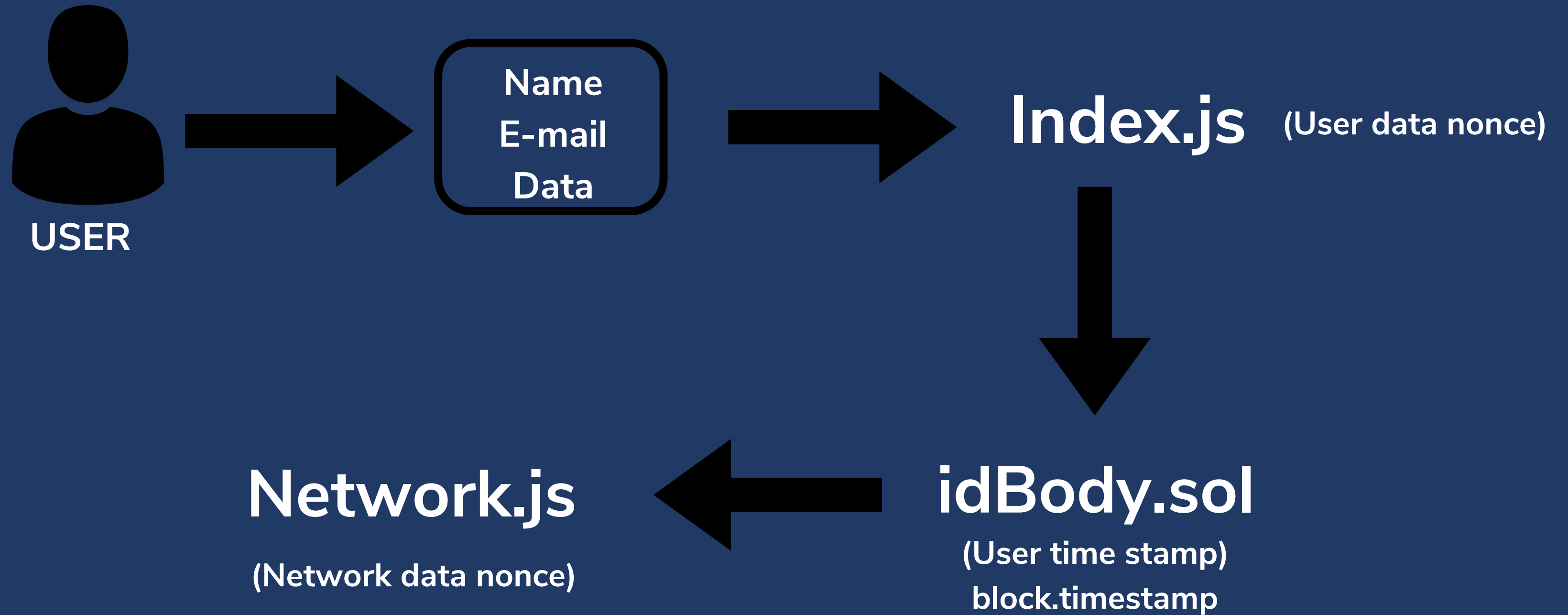


PAIR OF KEYS



- Public key
- Encryption
- Visible to all users

SIGNATURES



USER'S SIGNATURE

Solidity



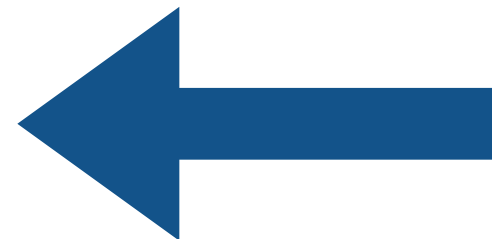
hash1

Javascript



hash2

hash1



If hash1 == hash2

Solidity

Javascript

hash1 + user private key
`web3.eth.accounts.sign(hash1, privateKey);`



Signature1
(Network time stamp)
`new Date().getTime()`



Store Signature1 in an array
`scUserValSign[signature1]`

NETWORK'S SIGNATURE

Solidity

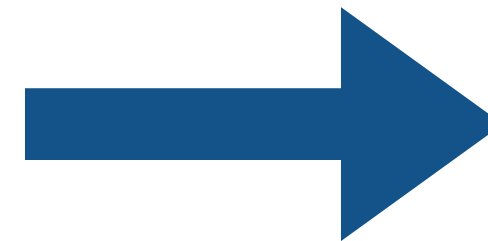
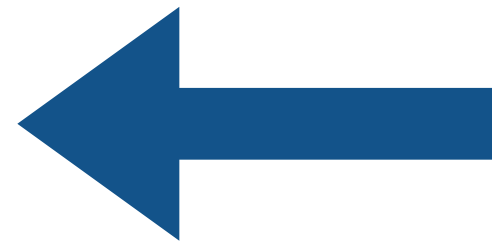


↓
hash1

Javascript



↓
hash2
hash1



If hash1 == hash2

Solidity

Javascript

hash1 + network private key
`web3.eth.accounts.sign(hash1, privateKey);`



Signature2

Store Signature2 in an array
`scUserValSign[signature1, signature2]`



DECENTRALIZED AUTO-GENERATED CERTIFICATE

Validated authentication !

Display the user's certificate :

Smart Contract address : 0x8b6aa801ABA55D11053c35aF294e9E89B940964f

User public key : 44871525754999151925209731974439634479350069253610226459289853734855382754304

User name : Tom

User E-mail : tom.olivier@gmail.com

User data : Ceci sont des données personnelles de Tom.

Network Time Stamp : 1652942038

User Time Stamp : 1652942006

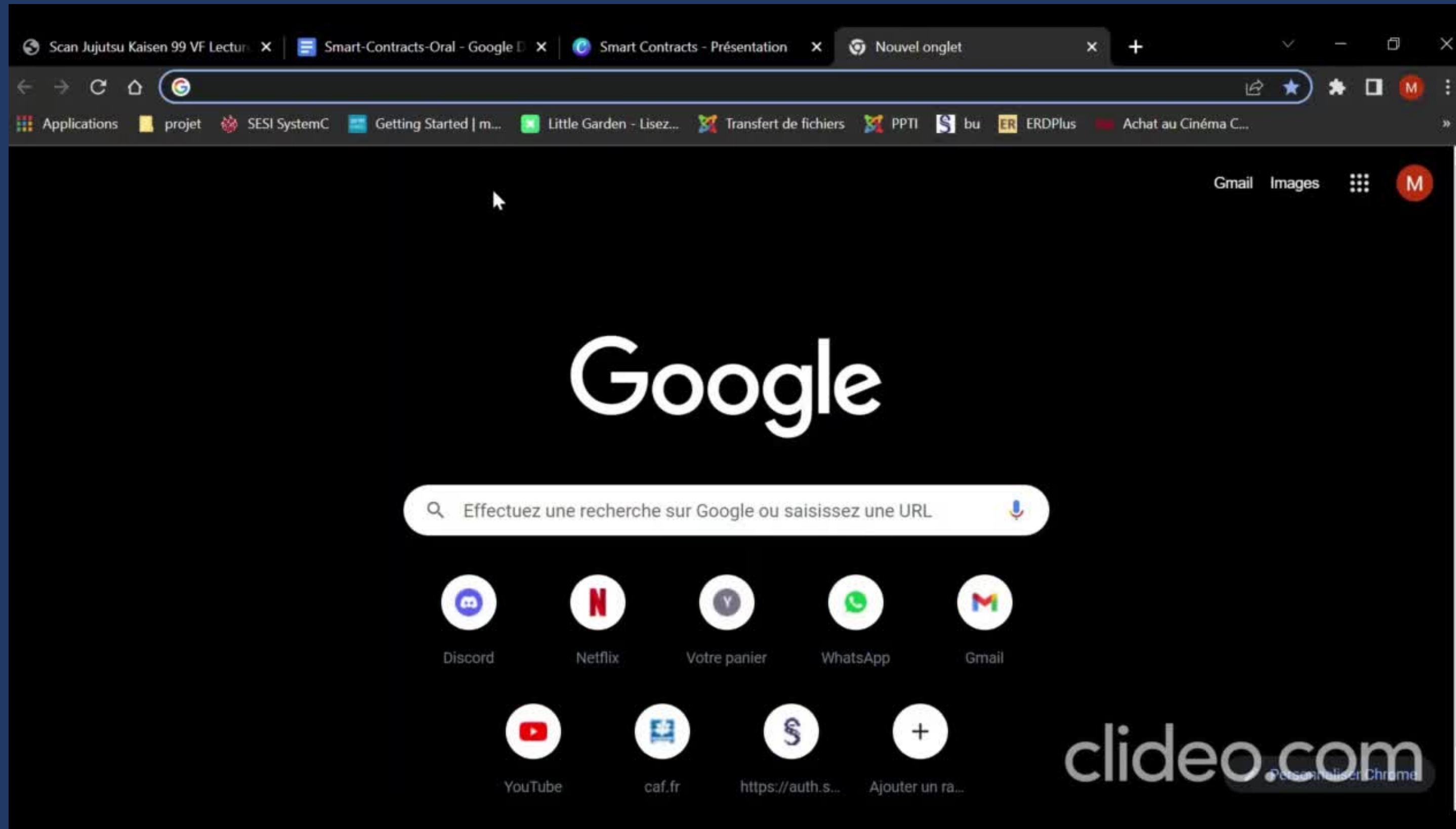
Network data nounce : 20261

User data nounce : 12739708188

Network signature : 0xa1432233b30f5743b4789f3b5b8719f09ee0ccfd4bfff845d798b19c880

User signature : 0xad75292458c0bf9e6523ff7cf965204a74079b82a8b882c1f581343b09

SIMULATION





CONCLUSION



Resultats



**Qu'est-ce que ce projet
nous a apporté?**



Difficultés rencontrées



Ameliorations



REFERENCES

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<https://arnaudtouati.com/smart-contract/>

[2] Comprendre : les smart contracts (blockchain et contrats intelligents) - (itsocial.fr)

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[3] Qu'est-ce que la blockchain ? | Ledger

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THANK YOU

Do you have any questions for us?