**White Paper**

**DOX – Ethereum blockchain memory**

**January 8, 2018**

# Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to articulate the research efforts completed to date as well as ongoing and future efforts to evaluate and potentially better standardize the Progress of our Project.

# Background

Dox will be a smart-contract saved in the Ethereum blockchain. By sending a message to the contract with the data the user wants to save in the blockchain, another contract will be made with the data, that gets converted in a zip by the Dox-contract. After this process the user will get an address to his new created smart-contract. When the user wants to download his data he simply has to send a message to his contract, which then send him all his data. Documents saved in the Blockchain are undeletable and everybody can access the data. We plan to make this process as comfortable as possible by creating a website where the user just has to upload his file.

A smart contract, also known as a crypto contract, is a computer program that directly controls the transfer of digital currencies or assets between parties under certain conditions. A smart contract not only defines the rules and penalties around an agreement in the same way that a traditional contract does, but it can also automatically enforce those obligations. It does this by taking in information as input, assigning value to that input through the rules set out in the contract, and executing the actions required by those contractual clauses – for example, determining whether an asset should go to one person or returned to the other person from whom the asset originated. These contracts are stored on blockchain technology a [decentralized ledger](https://searchoracle.techtarget.com/definition/distributed-database) that also underpins bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. Blockchain is ideal for storing smart contracts because of the technology's security and immutability.

# Detailed Stepps of the Program

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There are many tests required by the HMR with little uniformity in their performance across the industry. The variances between test facilities can potentially lead to situations where a package tested in multiple facilities could have different results. Additionally, the HMR have little flexibility in allowing for new testing technologies that may be more appropriate or better perform the tests than those authorized. The proposed research to evaluate the test methods for the various performance-oriented tests will allow OHMS to determine if these methods should be updated and better standardized for more uniform testing across the industry.