Department of Computer Engineering

Batch: Batch-1 Roll No.: 1811008

Experiment / assignment / tutorial No. 01

Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD

Signature of the Staff In-charge with date

Title: Block chain demo - Link-1 Link-2

Block explorer – Bitcoin and Ethereum and Test Networks

Objective:

To explore the blocks of chains, hashing process, peer to peer distribution and transaction data storage. To also explore the Block Explorer to see newly mined blocks and their contents and observe how the chain of process works.

Expected Outcome of Experiment:

CO	Outcome
CO1	Build your own Blockchain businesses with acquired knowledge

Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:

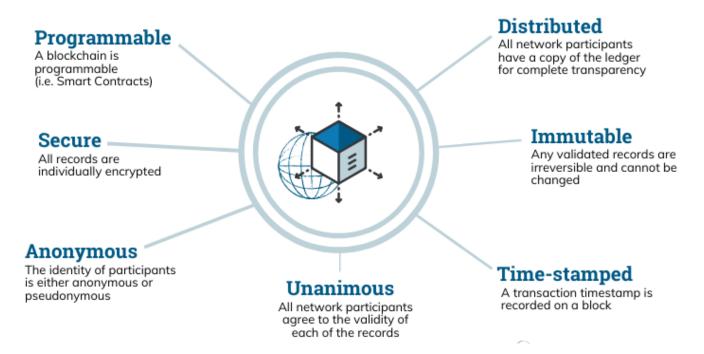
- 1. Introduction to Blockchain technology | Set 1 GeeksforGeeks
- 2. Blockchain Explorer Search the Blockchain | BTC | ETH | BCH
- **3.** Blockchain Demo (andersbrownworth.com)
- **4.** Blockchain Demo A visual demo of blockchain technology

Abstract:-

Blockchain is the backbone Technology of Digital CryptoCurrency BitCoin. The blockchain is a distributed database of records of all transactions or digital event that have been executed and shared among participating parties. Each transaction verified by the majority of participants of the system. It contains every single record of each transaction. BitCoin is the most popular cryptocurrency an example of the blockchain. Blockchain Technology first came to light when a person or Group of individuals name 'Satoshi Nakamoto' published a white paper on "BitCoin: A peer to peer electronic cash system" in 2008. Blockchain Technology Records Transaction in Digital Ledger which is distributed over the Network thus making it incorruptible. Anything of value like Land Assets, Cars, etc. can be recorded on Blockchain as a Transaction.

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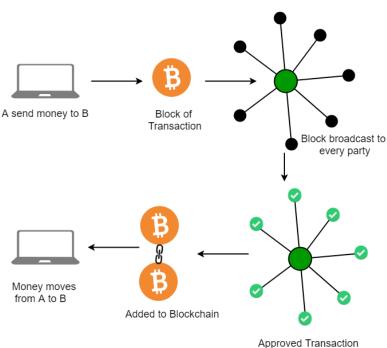
The Properties of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)



Related Theory: -

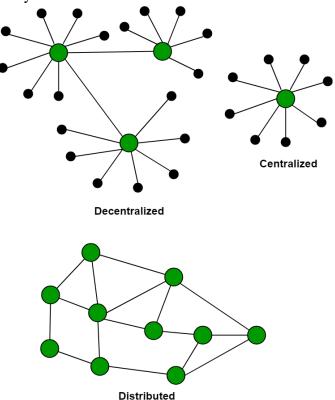
How Blockchain Technology works?

One of the famous use of Blockchain is Bitcoin. The bitcoin is a cryptocurrency and is used to exchange digital assets online. Bitcoin uses cryptographic proof instead of third-party trust for two parties to execute transactions over the internet. Each transaction protects through digital signature.

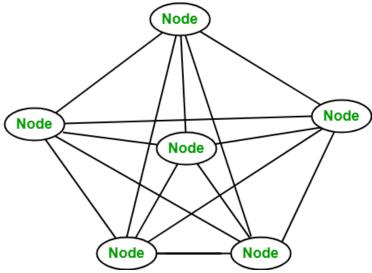


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Distributed Database: There is no Central Server or System which keeps the data of Blockchain. The data is distributed over Millions of Computers around the world which are connected with the Blockchain. This system allows Notarization of Data as it is present on every Node and is publicly verifiable.

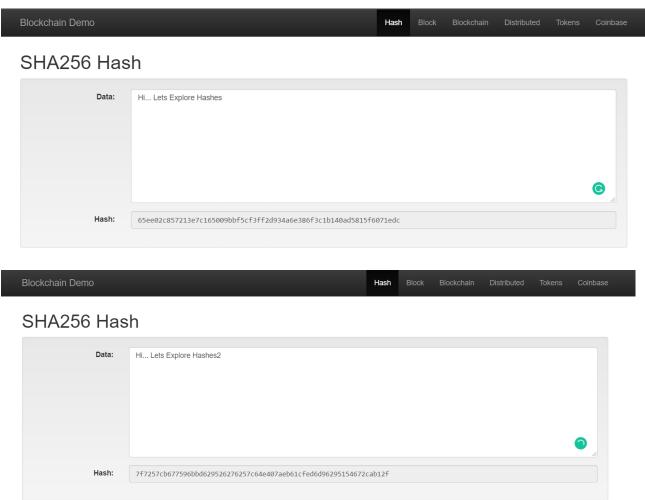


A network of nodes: A node is a computer connected to the Blockchain Network. Node gets connected with Blockchain using the client. Client helps in validating and propagates transaction on to the Blockchain. When a computer connects to the Blockchain, a copy of the Blockchain data gets downloaded into the system and the node comes in sync with the latest block of data on Blockchain. The Node connected to the Blockchain which helps in the execution of a Transaction in return for an incentive is called Miners.



Implementation Details:

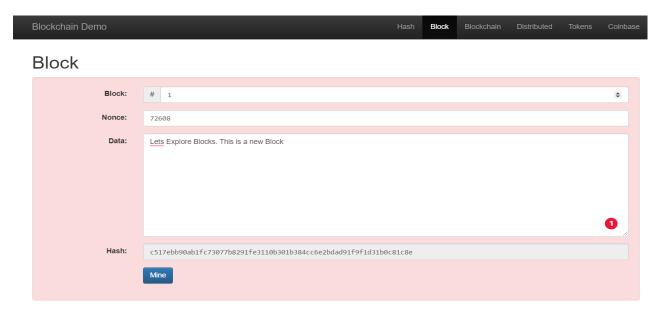
- 1. Enlist all the Steps followed and various options explored ANSWER:
 - 1. Exploring the Hashing methodology of a block in blockchain.



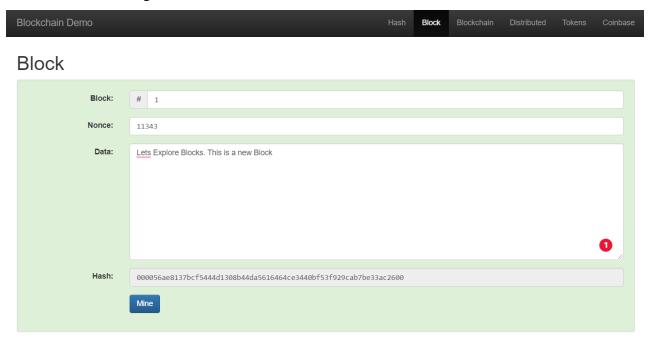
- 2. Observing the hash value for a block when mined using nonce and data. Also changing the data to see what happens to the block.
 - a. Before Mining the Block and changing the empty data:

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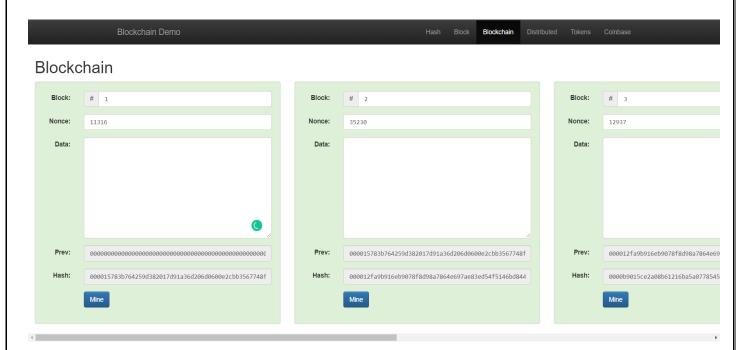


b. After Mining the Block:

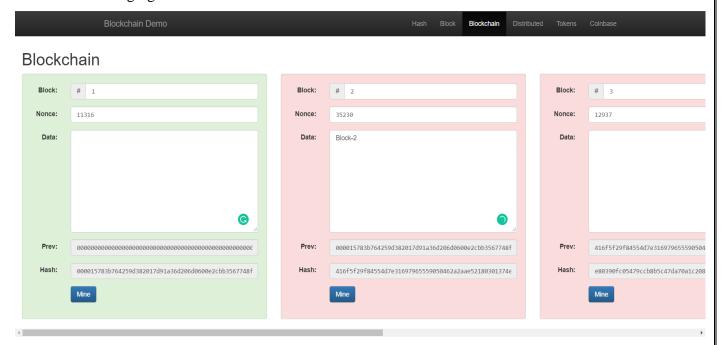


- 3. Observing the chain of Blocks place one after other to see what happens when data of one block changes in the system.
 - a. Initial State:

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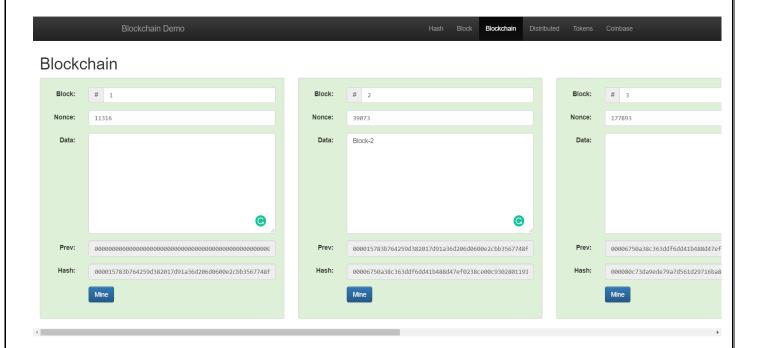


b. Changing the Data in Block-2:

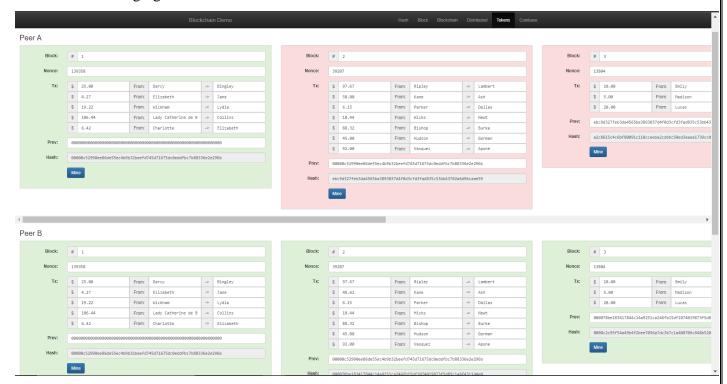


c. Need to Mine all the Blocks behind Block-2 to restore the blockchain.

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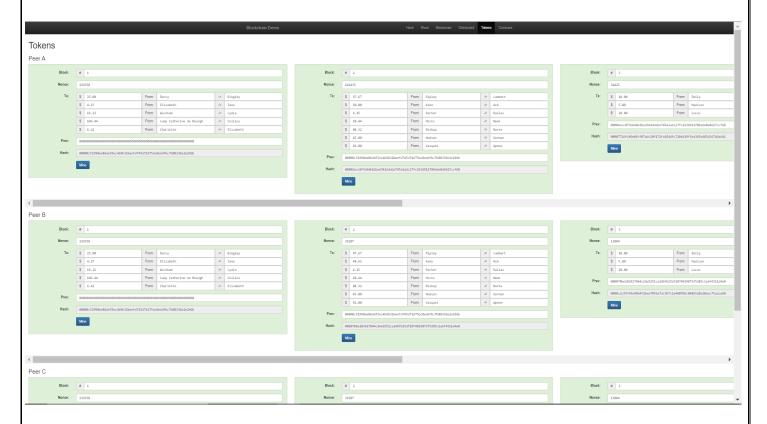


- 4. Studying distributed blockchain between peers with data in transaction form.
 - a. Changing data in transactions in block-2 for Peer-A:

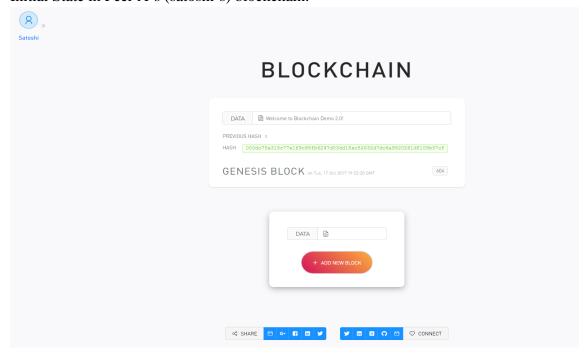


b. Need to mine all blocks including block-2 and its continuations to restore balance in blockchain of Peer A:

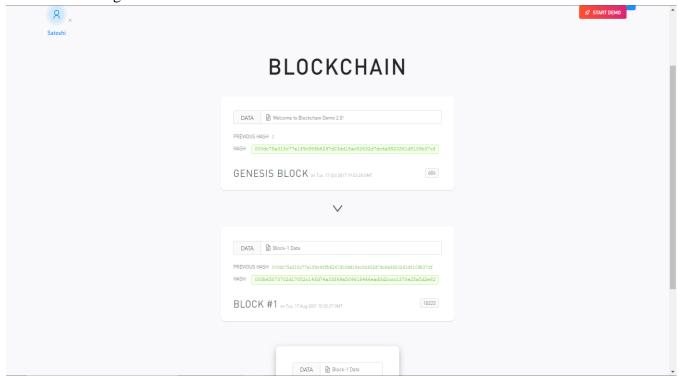
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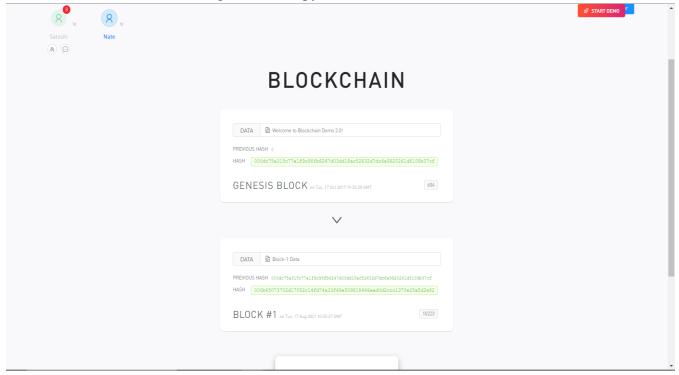
- c. Hash Value of Blocks in Peer-A changes but for Peer-B and Peer-C remains the same which means A has tampered with his own chain and the chain is replaced with the original chain i.e. Peer-B or Peer-C.
- 5. Trying out a distributed blockchain by creating blocks by different peers and checking all peer's copy of blockchain.
 - a. Initial State in Peer A's (satoshi's) blockchain.



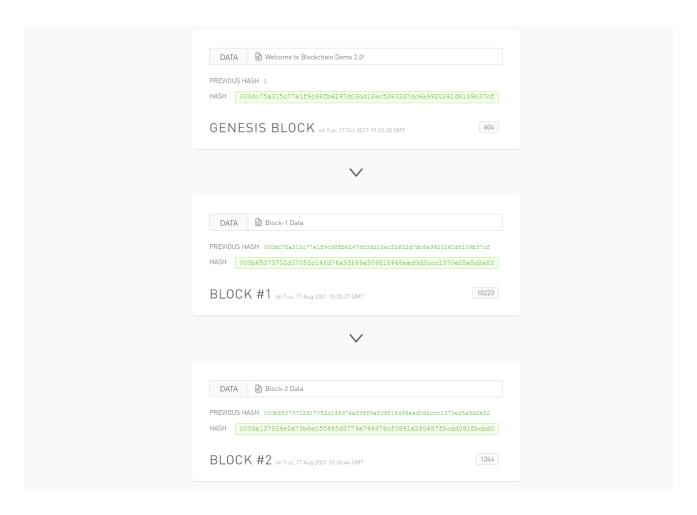
b. Creating Block-1 in Peer-A's blockchain:



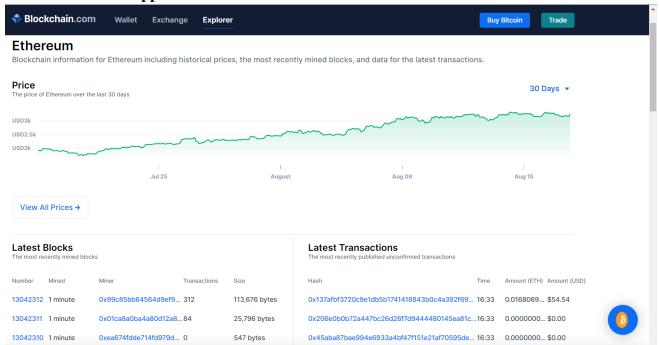
c. Creating another Peer named Peer-B(Nate) and connecting it to the Peer-A's blockchain and checking Peer B's copy of blockchain:



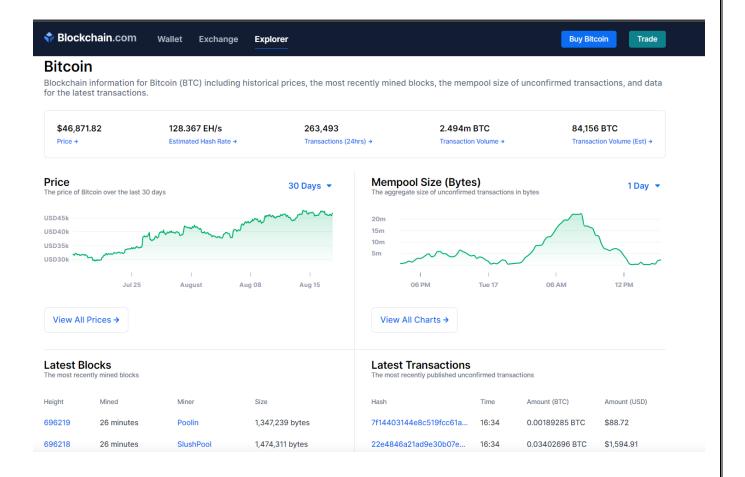
d. Let's assume Block-2 was mined by Peer-B and checking Peer A's copy of blockchain to verify the network is distributed.

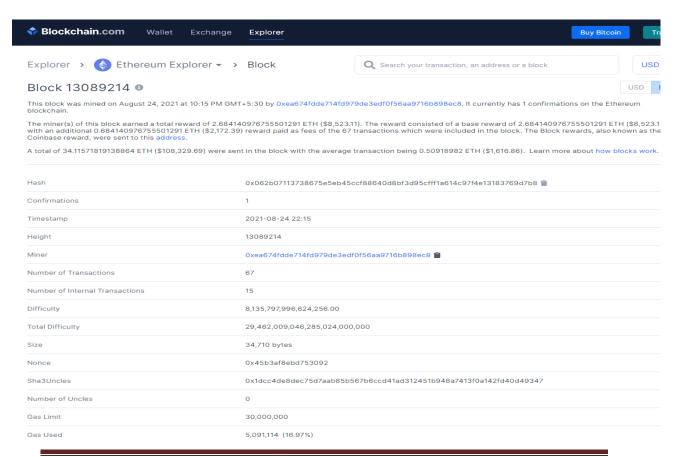


Exploring Block-Explorer to check newly mined blocks and their contents. Also observing other intricate details that a block carries and viewing all the new transactions that happened for both ETH and BTC blockchains:

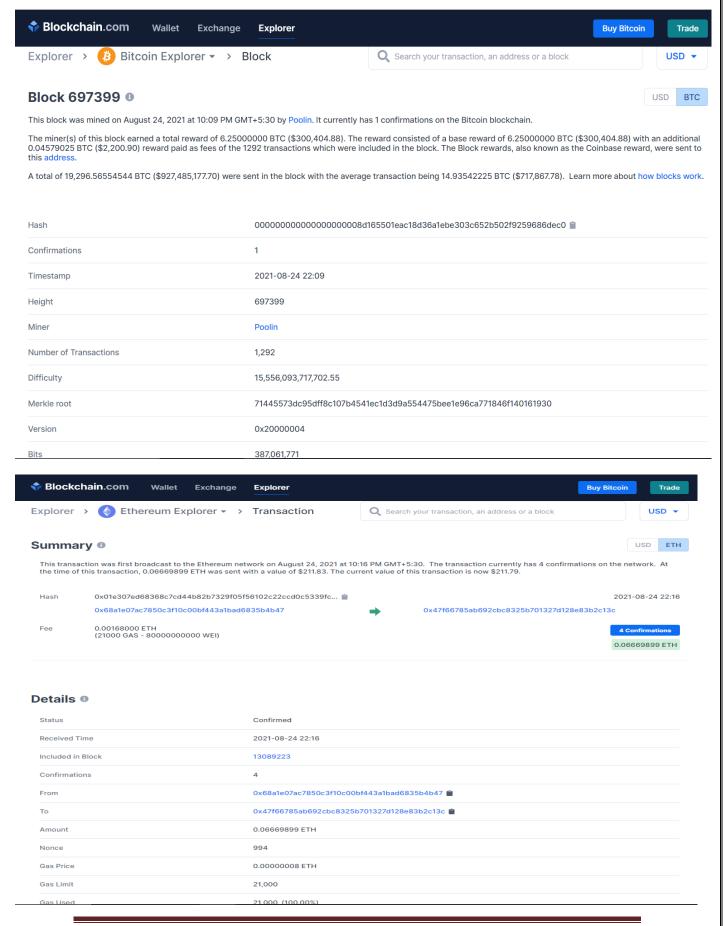


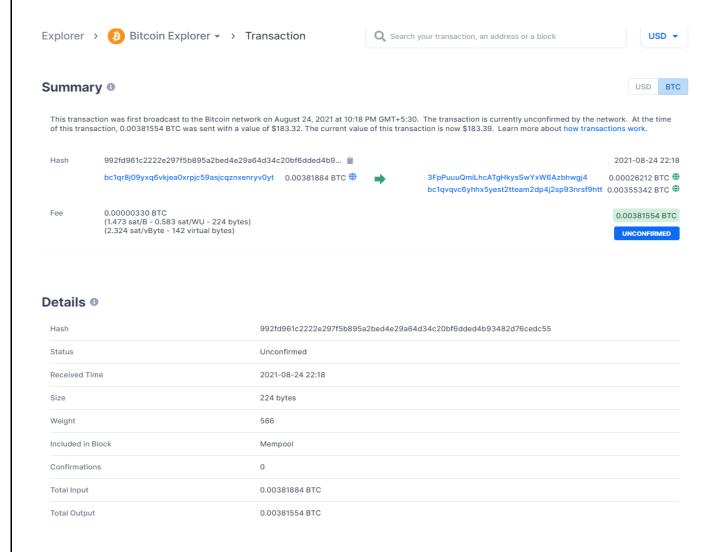
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Conclusion:

We have explored almost everythings related to the basics of blockchain technology, its structure, processes involved and how blocks are mined. We have also studied the components of a block in ETH and BTC mainnet blockchain. Moreover, we have also seen the structure of transactions and time span to mine a block in ETH and BTC blockchain.