**IMPLEMENTATION**

### IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out into a working system. Thus it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and be effective.

The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and it’s constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

**MODULE DESCRIPTION:**

# Number of Modules

After careful analysis the system has been identified to have the following modules:

1. **Users**
2. **Admin**
3. **Transactions**
4. **Blockchain Nodes**

# MODULES DESCRIPTION:

**Users:**

The User can register the first. While registering he required a valid user email and mobile for further communications. Once the user register then admin can activate the users. Once admin activate the users, then user can login into our system. To perform the block chain transaction we required a transaction management, so that am taking the insurance domain to insure a user. The cloud nodes running in the cloud server their algorithm will generate the hashes. To perform the complete transactions user has to fill the required data. Each transactions has added to the block. If first block is going to under process then next transaction will be in the waiting state. After complete the transaction user can see the current hash value as well as previous hash value.

**Admin:**

Admin can login with his credentials. Once he login he can activate the users. The activated user only login in our applications. The admin can check which user has the insurance. For that insurance the transaction details also available. In the admin panel all hash values are displayed. For each transaction the current hash values and the previous transaction has values has been displayed.

**Transactions:**

Once the transaction is agreed between the users, it needs to be approved, or authorized, before it is added to a block in the chain. For a public blockchain, the decision to add a transaction to the chain is made by consensus. This means that the majority of “nodes” (or computers in the network) must agree that the transaction is valid. The people who own the computers in the network are incentivized to verify transactions through rewards. This process is known as ‘proof of work or nonce.’ .

**Blockchain Nodes:**

Nodes and master nodes are an increasingly discussed subject in blockchain lately. And rightfully so, because nodes are a critical component of a blockchain’s infrastructure. Without nodes, a blockchain’s data would not be accessible. You could say that nodes are the blockchain. When a miner attempts to add a new block of transactions to the blockchain, it broadcasts the block to all the nodes on the network. Based on the block’s legitimacy (validity of signature and transactions), nodes can accept or reject the block. When a node accepts a new block of transactions, it saves and stores it on top of the rest of the blocks it already has stored. In short, here is what nodes do: Nodes check if a block of transactions is valid and accept or reject it. Nodes save and store blocks of transactions (storing blockchain transaction history). Nodes broadcast and spread this transaction history to other nodes that may need to synchronize with the blockchain (need to be updated on transaction history).