Brief Introduction to Blockchain

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Agenda

Blockchain

Blockchain

Blockchain.....



Cryptocurrency



Q Search Wikipedia

Cryptocurrency





A **cryptocurrency** (or **crypto currency**) is a digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange that uses strong cryptography to secure financial transactions, control the creation of additional units, and verify the transfer of assets.^{[1][2][3]} Cryptocurrencies use decentralized control as opposed to centralized digital currency and central banking systems.^[4]

The decentralized control of each cryptocurrency works through distributed ledger technology, typically a blockchain, that serves as a public financial transaction database.^[5]



Various cryptocurrency logos.

Bitcoin, first released as open-source software in 2009, is generally considered the first decentralized cryptocurrency. [6] Since the release of bitcoin, over 4,000 *altcoins* (alternative variants of bitcoin, or other cryptocurrencies) have been created.

Blockchain????

A blockchain is a continuously growing list of records called blocks, which are linked and secured using cryptography

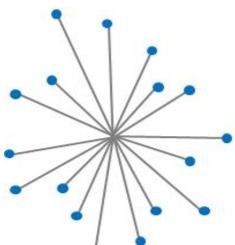


Distributed System

It enables a **network of computers** to maintain a collective **bookkeeping** via the internet.

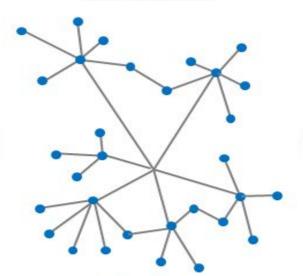
This is open and is **not in control** of **one party**. It is available in one ledger which is fully **distributed** across the network.

Past: Centralized



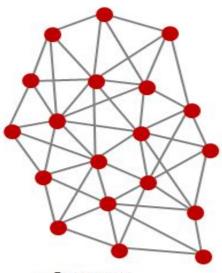
- The Wall Street
 Journal
- The Times
- Hilton

Present: Decentralized



- Facebook
- Twitter
- Dropbox
- Airbnb

Future: Distributed



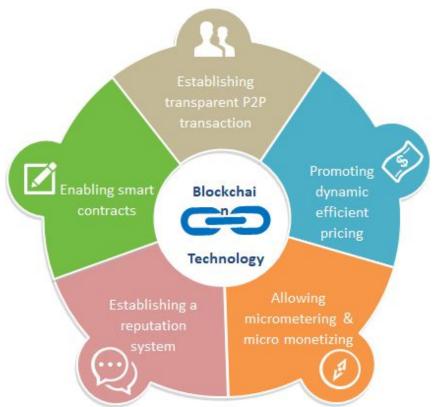
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Smart Contract

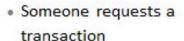
Computerized transaction protocol that execute the terms of a contract.

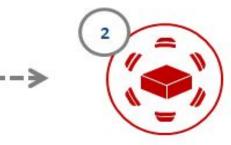
When running on the blockchain a smart contract becomes like a **self-operarting computer program** that automatically executes when specific conditions are met.

Five key forces of Blockchain technology









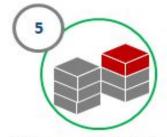
 The requested transaction is broadcast to a P2P network consisting of computers, known as nodes



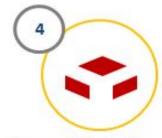
 The network of nodes validate the transaction using cryptography.



 The transaction is complete



 The new block is then added to the existing blockchain.



 Once verified, this transaction is represented as a new block.

Immutable Ledger

RECORDS that cannot be **CHANGED**

The idea behind all of this is data security and proof that the data has not been altered.

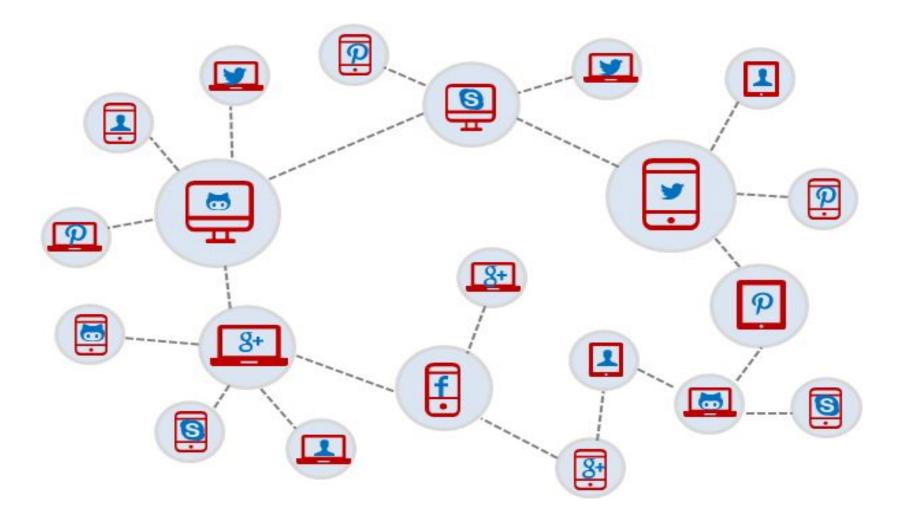
DLT

A distributed ledger technology can be described as a ledger of any transactions of contacts supported by a decentralized network from across different locations and people eliminating the need of a central authority.

Chaincode

Initializes and **Manages** ledger state through transactions submitted by application.

It is similar to smart contract, but since it works in different platform Hyperledger whereas Smart Contract works on Ethereum.



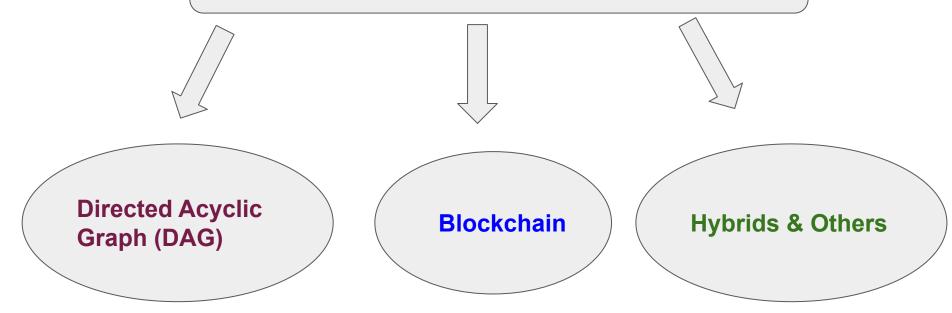
Consensus Protocols

 Proof-of-work (PoW) - VERIFY transactions within each block are legitimate.

Proof-of-stake (PoS) - AIM to achieve distributed consensus.







Questions??????



Thank You

Link:https://bit.ly/2TpIUNI



Leoperon



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