Đapp

What is Đapp?

From what I have research, Đapp is an application which have the user interface as the same as normal application, but the databased of it runs on a decentralized peer-to-peer network, the source code is open source and no-one or thing is truly own it. Every user can connect to Đapp and be a part of it. Which mean the more people use the Đapp, the harder Đapp is broken down.

Đapp = UI/UX + Program (Smart contract) + Decentralized Database (Ethereum Blockchain)

We aim to use the AngularJS or React to create an UI/UX and Ethereum blockchain technology to create, control and manage the database.

Different between decentralize and centralize application

Decentralize application	Centralize application
No one is truly own the application.	It belongs to a person or an organization.
Open Source.	Open Source or Commercial
Consensus.	The owner decide.

Advantage
- ĐApps are fault-tolerant as there is no single point of failure because they are distributed by default.
- They prevent violation of net censorship as there is no central authority to whom the government can pressurize to remove some content.
- It is easy for users to trust the application as it's not controlled by a single authority that could possibly cheat the users for profit.

Disadvantage
- Fixing bugs or updating ĐApps is difficult, as every peer in the network has to update their node software.
- Some applications require verification of user identity (that is, KYC), and as there is no central authority to verify the user identity, it becomes an issue while developing such applications.

- They are difficult to build because they use very complex protocols to achieve consensus and they have to be built to scale from the start itself. So we cannot just implement an idea and then later on add more features and scale it.
- Applications are usually independent of third-party APIs to get or store something. ĐApps shouldn't depend on centralized application APIs, but ĐApps can be dependent on other ĐApps.