BlockChain powered CryptoCurrency reward system to promote sustainable development

Literature Review

I. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain naming is very new. Wikipedia describes it as “an ever-growing mound of records, called connected and bound squares using cryptography” (Wikipedia and Contributors, 2018b).

In this paper, we will separate the messenger review of flow articles in the blockchain to look at and evaluate future order and our proposals. While the blockchain is definitely unknown, it is rapidly evolving as a link, and it is a hotly debated issue in the current media. In any case, the explosion of the media is often inconsistent with research patterns, so this is a good way to see how slants in peer-reviewed, peer-reviewed studies that cover the distribution cover the leading topic. In the past now very close there were no educational themes or anything in the blockchain, but this is changing rapidly. In this paper we will provide a diagram of the topics that exist in export products and look at three key questions regarding the blockchain. We start with the story of what a blockchain is. At that time we explained the strategy we used to collect our information and proceeded to investigate the articles we found. This is followed by an exchange of questions about why blockchain is important and how it is currently being used, as well as our suggestions. We finalize our framework and thoughts with the strengths and needs of future research in the blockchain.

II. WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN ?

Blockchain is a system for recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to modify, hack, or cheat the system.

Blockchain is actually a digital ledger for duplicate transactions and distributions across a network of computer programs in the blockchain. Each block in the network contains several transactions, and each time a new transaction occurs in a blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to each participant's log. The website assigned to most stakeholder positions is known as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).

Blockchain is a type of DLT in which transactions are recorded with a fixed cryptographic signature called a hash.

III. Recent work on Blockchain in cryptocurrency and sustainable development

Everyone knows this technology, and it is growing by the day. In the world there are huge amounts of Cryptocurrency built but the most popular are Bitcoin and Ethereum.

Cryptocurrency is a modified and kept chain-to-trade transaction.

These transactions are considered secure due to the use of encryption and removal of

encryption in this technology to test financial units and record all transactions securely. This technology is not considered physical, but is only available in network networks. This cryptocurrency is not managed or integrated into any bank, but the blockchain network is over-enabled to control it. The following are the latest studies and books that have used blockchain to use cryptocurrency and their services.

Horner et al. presented their study with the aim of evaluating the application of international standards for data analysis and compliance [1]. This greatly assists government departments and development agencies to provide transparency and legitimacy for example financial reports. The author encouraged the use of blockchain standards as it is useful for reliability and security.

Adams et al. clarified their study by introducing various blockchain applications for the purposes of Sustainable Development [2]. The paper also provided information on the development of blockchain technology, blockchain mines, and its use in various areas such as Supply Chain, Innovation in Governance, Economic Sharing, and Financial Inclusion.

In another study, Antonucci et al. have produced a review of scientific studies on the applications of blockchain on the agri-food sector. They discussed how blockchain can make food chains more transparent, traceable and how it could streamline payments. They also reviewed real world agri-food companies and how they implemented blockchain in their supply chains to eliminate food fraud.

Similarly, Valdeolmillos et al. have realized the boom in the cryptocurrency market, and analyzed the challenges faced by cryptocurrencies and the blockchain technology that underlies them.

Selena et al. have brought value to meet sustainable challenges in renewable energy and have inspected and quoted that Food security could benefit from technology's transparency and reduced costs [9]. They mentioned how blockchain assignment of digital identifiers(unique) to food products would make them traceable along with their batch numbers and expiration dates. This would reduce the amount of food wasted and allow the consumers to build and add value on the ecological footprint of their food. So this immutable register of foods would prevent frauds and allow source ID of foodborne illness.

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Submitted By:-

Abhav Thakur 18BLC1087
Tarun Rahul Kannan 18BLC1160
Nagharjun Mathimariappan 18BLC1129
Aadil Abdul Ghani 18BLC1151
Gugan Kathiresan 18BLC1089
Anirudh Muthuswamy 18BLC1135
Sanjay Tholani 18BLC1090