**SMT.TANUBEN AND DR. MANUBHAI TRIVEDI COLLEGE OF INFORMATION SCIENCE [BCA]**

AFFILIATED TO

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SURAT (VNSGU)

**Seminar report**

**On**

**Blockchain**

**As partial requirement for the degree**

**Of**

**Bachelor of Computer Application [BCA]**

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Guided by:Submitted by:

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Your Sincerely

Preet S. Patel

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**Abstract**

* A blockchain is a **distributed** database that is shared among the nodes of a computer network. As a database, a blockchain stores information electronically in digital format. Blockchains are best known as Bitcoin for their crucial role in cryptocurrency systems, such as for maintaining a secure and decentralized record of transactions. The innovation with a blockchain is that it guarantees the fidelity and security of a record of data and generates trust without the need for a trusted third party.
* One key difference between a typical database and a blockchain is how the data is structured. A blockchain collects information together in groups, known as **Blocks** that hold sets of information. Blocks have certain storage capacities and, when filled, are closed and linked to the previously filled block, forming a chain of data known as the blockchain. All new information that follows that freshly added block is compiled into a newly formed block that will then also be added to the chain once filled.
* A database usually structures its data into tables, whereas a blockchain, like its name implies, structures its data into chunks (blocks) that are strung together. This data structure inherently makes an irreversible time line of data when implemented in a decentralized nature. When a block is filled, it is set in stone and becomes a part of this time line. Each block in the chain is given an exact time stamp when it is added to the chain.