**STORAGE AND ORGANIZATION OF LARGE GEOSPATIAL DATASETS ON A DISTRIBUTED BLOCKCHAIN**

***A Report submitted***

***in partial fulfillment for the Degree of***

**B. Tech**

**in**

**Computer Science and Engineering**

***by***

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*Mentored By*

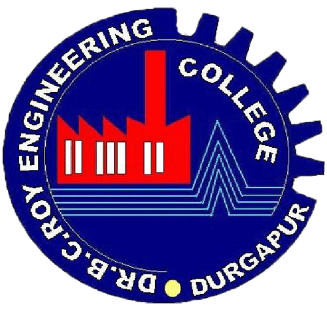
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To



**DR. B. C. ROY ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**DURGAPUR**

**NOVEMBER, 2022**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project report entitled “Storage and Organization of large geospatial datasets on a distributed Blockchain” submitted by Ayush Tah and Shivanshu Singh to Dr. B. C. Roy Engineering College, Durgapur, in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of B. Tech in (Computer Science and Engineering) is a bona fide record of project work carried out by him/her under my/our supervision. The contents of this report, in full or in parts, have not been submitted to any other Institution or University for the award of any degree or diploma.

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November, 2022

**DECLARATION**

I declare that this project report titled “Storage and Organization of large geospatial datasets on a distributed Blockchain” submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of B. Tech in (Computer Science and Engineering) is a record of original work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Debkanta Chakraborty, and has not formed the basis for the award of any other degree or diploma, in this or any other Institution or University. In keeping with the ethical practice in reporting scientific information, due acknowledgements have been made wherever the findings of others have been cited.

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this document on the project report format guidelines.

Shivanshu Singh

Ayush Tah

**ABSTRACT**

With the current rapid expansion and development of global navigation systems, information and communication technology, and sensor technology and sheer number of geo satellites being launched an unprecedented amount of geospatial data is being generated every smallest of intervals. The geospatial data we’re talking about consists of but not limited to individual trajectories, location-based services, remote sensing images and so on, thus there has been a persisting need for the ability of sharing and use of spatial information reliably. As any data of such magnitude and importance is concerned data privacy, integrity and security play a crucial role both in sharing and storage of such data, however, it is quite a challenge to guarantee data privacy and security in geospatial data when it is so extensively used in a myriad of technologies. In addition, geospatial data is stored in many different formats and calibrated by different standards. Any effort to compare, combine or map data first requires a significant amount of data scrubbing and reformatting thus making a claim to the integrity of data becomes difficult. Data integrity depicts the data consistency and accuracy while sharing or storing the data, which quantifies the validity and fidelity of data. To preserve privacy and integrity of geospatial data, geospatial data should be validated to satisfy the security requirements, and be protected from unauthorized modifications.

Recently Blockchain has been realized as a possible solution to the problems we face with geospatial data because of the tamper-proof, traceable, trust-free, transparent, and decentralized characteristics it possesses. Blockchain achieves these de-centralized and security characteristics by integrating consensus mechanisms, asymmetric cryptographic algorithms, and distributed data storage to name a few. Hence, Blockchain presents itself as a major player in finding a solution for the problem we’re trying to tackle.

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**ABBREVIATIONS/ NOTATIONS/ NOMENCLATURE**

IPFS: InterPlanetary File System

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

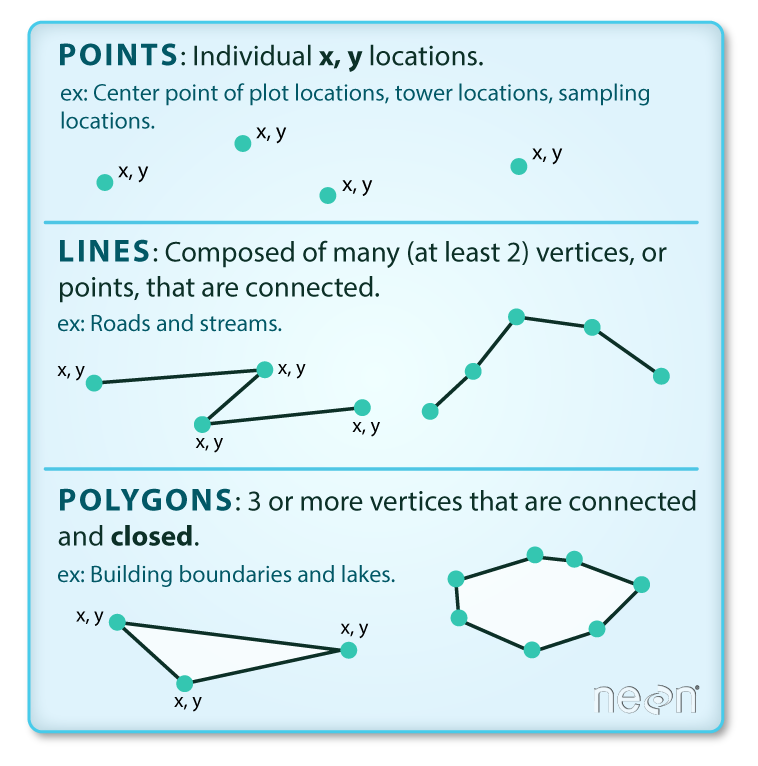
Before we dive into this, let’s just see a brief introduction to all the technological terms and technologies involved in this project.

**1.1 GEOSPATIAL DATA**

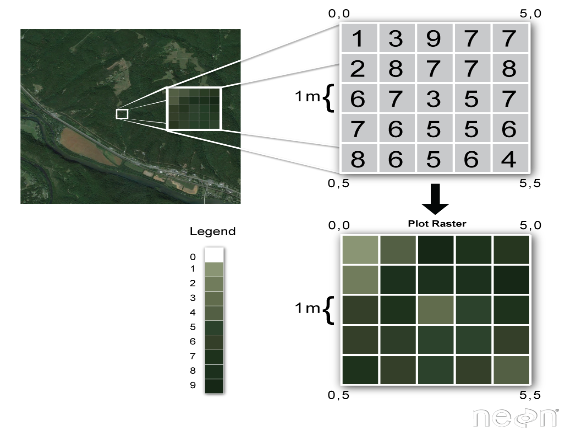
Geospatial data contains the data associated with a place on earth that contains but isn’t limited to latitude and longitude(location), characteristics of objects, event or phenomenon(attributes) with temporal information(time) all of which we can use to draw a map of the said place. The location info may/may not be static or dynamic in nature.

**There are two main types of primary geospatial data models:**

* **Vector Data**: Co-ordinate based model where geographical locations are represented as points, lines, or polygon features. This works best when used to represent geographical features with defined boundaries. Each geographical feature has associated tabular/spreadsheet data(attributes).

 (Fig 1.1)

* **Raster Data:** Mostly used to represent dynamic data (e.g., temperatures) but can also be used to represent discrete data (e.g., land cover). It uses equal sized pixels like blocks arranged in a grid to represent geographic data.

(Fig 1.2)

* Minor data types that are part of the geospatial dataset include point clouds, census data, cell phone data, social media data etc.

**Some common file formats that are associated with this dataset are:**

• shapefiles (.shp)

• file geodatabases (.gdb)

• Keyhole Markup Language (.kml or .kmz)

• GeoTIFF (.tiff)

• comma-separated values (.csv)

• GeoJSON (.json)

• GPS Exchange Format (.gpx)

• LiDAR point cloud data (.las)

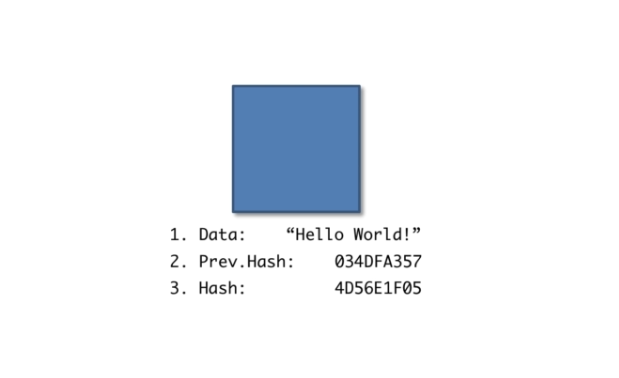
We will work with the (.tiff) format as this was the file type present in the dataset provided in the project on SIH where we took it form.

**Geospatial data applications by industry:**

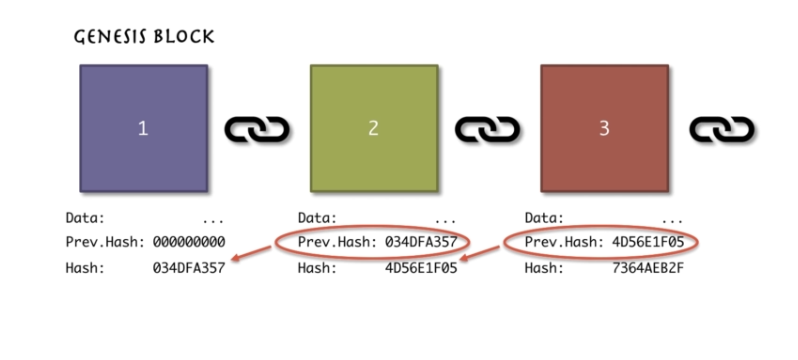
* Governments can take insights about health, disease and weather and use them to better advise the public when a natural disaster strikes, or an emergency health event occurs.
* Electric utilities providers can use data to help predict possible service disruptions and optimize maintenance and crew schedules.
* Insurers can do a more accurate job of projecting risks and warning policy holders about potential issues they may soon be facing.
* Farm and agricultural lenders can improve the methodology they use to assess credit risk scores and reduce bad loan placements.
* COVID-19 mapping - COVID-19 mapping is performed using geospatial analytic models, based on population data, live streaming video, maps and weather.
* Vegetation management - Through user defined functions (UDFs), geospatial analytics enables those involved in vegetation management to assess water and moisture levels.
* Tornado tracking - User defined functions are also useful at helping meteorologists work with incoming data to chart the path of tornadoes that could be moving through an area.
* Wildfire mapping - Having relevant data, such as satellite imagery, census data and wind forecasts, in one platform lets incident commanders chart wildfire growth and movement.

**1.2 BLOCKCHAIN**

A blockchain is a type of distributed ledger technology (DLT) that has a continuously growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked and secured using cryptography. A block contains data, previous hash and its own hash. It was created by a person or group using the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 to serve as the public distributed ledger for bitcoin cryptocurrency transactions, based on previous work by Stuart Haber, W. Scott Stoenetta and Dave Bayer.

 (Fig 1.3)

The first block in a chain is called the "Genesis Block". It doesn’t have any previous hash just its own. The blocks that come after the genesis block has previous hash.

(Fig 1.4)

This is the reason blocks are called to be cryptographically linked together.

## **1.3 WHY BLOCKCHAIN?**

* **Immutable:** because each block of entries (added every 1-10 minutes) carries a unique hash ‘fingerprint’ of the previous block. Hence, older blocks cannot be tampered with.
* **Safer:** because no one controls all the data (known as root privilege in existing databases). Each entry has its own pair of public and private encryption keys and only the holder of the private key can unlock the entry and transfer it to someone else
* **Resilient:** because there is no single point of failure, there’s practically nothing to attack. In order to compromise a blockchain, you’d have to hack each individual user one by one in order to get hold of their private encryption keys that give access to that user’s data only. Another option is to run over 50% of the nodes, which is virtually impossible and economically impractical.
* **Cheaper:** because anyone can set up a node and get paid in digital tokens (e.g., Bitcoin or Ether) for hosting a blockchain. This ensures that competition between nodes will minimize the cost of hosting it. It also saves the costs of massive security layers that otherwise apply to servers with sensitive data – this is because of the no-root-privilege security model and, with old entries being immutable, there’s little need to protect them.
* **Transparency and accountability:** the fact that existing entries cannot be tampered with makes a blockchain a transparent source of truth and history for your application. The public nature of it makes it easy to hold people accountable for their activities.
* **Control:** the immutable and no-root-privilege character puts each user in full control of his/her own data using the private encryption keys. This leads to real peer-to-peer interaction without any middleman and without an administrator that can deny users access to their data.
* **Trustless:** because each user fully controls his/her own data, users can safely interact without knowing or trusting each other and without any trusted third parties.
* **Smart Contracts:** these are simply programs stored on the blockchain that run when predetermined conditions are met. They are typically used to automate the process of a transaction on the blockchain so that all participants can be certain of the outcome, without any intermediary's involvement or time loss.

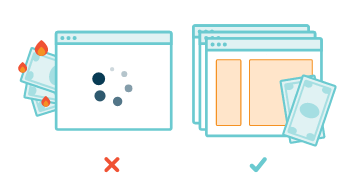
## **IPFS**

The InterPlanetary File System (IPFS) is a protocol, hypermedia and file sharing peer-to-peer network for storing and sharing data in a distributed file system. IPFS uses content-addressing to uniquely identify each file in a global namespace connecting IPFS hosts

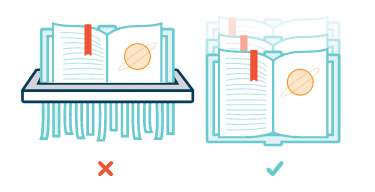
IPFS was created by Juan Benet, who later founded Protocol Labs in May 2014. IPFS was launched in an alpha version in February 2015, and by October of the same year was described by TechCrunch as "quickly spreading by word of mouth."

### **1.4.1 WHY IPFS AND HOW IT IS BETTER THAN HTTP**

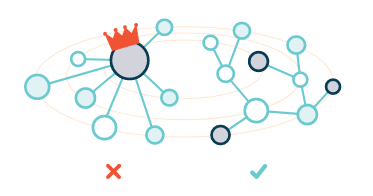
* Today's web is inefficient and expensive - HTTP downloads files from one server at a time, but peer-to-peer IPFS retrieves pieces from multiple nodes at once, enabling substantial bandwidth savings. With up to 60% savings for video, IPFS makes it possible to efficiently distribute high volumes of data without duplication.

 (Fig 1.5)

* Today's web can't preserve humanity's history - The average lifespan of a web page is 100 days before it's gone forever. The medium of our era shouldn't be this fragile. IPFS makes it simple to set up resilient networks for mirroring data, and thanks to content addressing, files stored using IPFS are automatically versioned.

 (Fig 1.6)

* Today's web is centralized, limiting opportunity - The Internet has turbocharged innovation by being one of the great equalizers in human history, but increasing consolidation of control threatens that progress. IPFS stays true to the original vision of an open, flat web by delivering technology to make that vision a reality.

(Fig 1.7)

* Today's web is addicted to the backbone - IPFS powers the creation of diversely resilient networks that enable persistent availability — with or without internet backbone connectivity. This means better connectivity for the developing world, during natural disasters, or just when you're on flaky coffee shop Wi-Fi.

 (Fig 1.8)

**1.5 MOTIVATION**

After a lot of time doing research on what our final year project should be. We stumbled upon this problem on the SIH platform and as we wanted to invest our time in something that had substance and was beneficial to our world. Even though we may not be able to realize the entire scope of what we set out to achieve, we will definitely try our best to put a dent in this problem.

**CHAPTER 2**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

Now let’s start with the meat and potatoes of this project where the most of the work needs to be done, Blockchain. More specifically the creation of a blockchain network capable of storage of data.

There are two ways in which we can get started on this:

## **On chain storage:** These are transactions that take place on the blockchain. They are stored on the decentralized ledger and can be viewed by anyone who has a copy of the same. The blockchain network is updated every time an On-chain transaction occurs. When transaction volume is low, On-chain transactions can be quick. New network protocols and crypto assets have been designed to improve transaction speed and are becoming very common.

## **Off chain storage:** These transactions take place outside the blockchain. A third-party, acts as a guarantee in an Off-Chain transaction. The participants of the transaction deal with each other outside of the blockchain. They do, however, rely on a third party to assist in the transaction. When all of the criteria are satisfied, the transaction is performed and recorded on the blockchain. Layer 2 solutions play a key role in off-chain transactions. Some widely adopted off-chain solutions are the Lightning Network and the Liquid Network. A fast and cheap solution is the Lightning Network. The Lightning Network is built on the Bitcoin blockchain. This solution essentially opens a channel between two participants. These participants can now conduct Bitcoin transactions cheaply. This transaction data is not uploaded to the blockchain. Once the channel is closed, only then is the transaction recorded on the Bitcoin blockchain.

## **Difference Between On and Off Chain storage:**

On-chain transactions are irreversible and processed on the blockchain network. On-chain transactions take significantly longer than off-chain transactions. Since the transaction is confirmed by participants and published on the blockchain network it is highly secure.

Off-chain transactions take place without affecting the main blockchain. This removes the need to validate transactions. This also lowers transaction fees and speeds up the process. The transactions can be executed instantly. There is no lag time like on-chain transactions. The costs associated with off-chain transactions are minimal as they don’t take place on the blockchain.

Unlike On-chain, Off-chain transactions are not recorded on the blockchain. If the participants no longer want to participate, they can do so without leaving a permanent record of the same. This offers anonymity to those involved in the transactions.

## **The final Decision**

The final decision in the On-chain vs Off-chain storage depends on the use case. Off-chain transactions are ideal for those looking for quick, anonymous, and cheap mechanisms. On-chain transactions provide you with security and immutability. Therefore, we would definitely strive for on-chain storage. We might not be able to show much because of the higher cost of the tech in general but for storage of critical data like geospatial data we should be looking at On-chain on the longer run. Higher costs are justified for the perks it provides and as we have already discussed that this is for archival purposes the drawbacks are not that steep.

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