**Proof-of-Work Vs Proof-of-Stake: A Comparative**

**Analysis and an Approach to Blockchain**

**Consensus Mechanism**

In the section of paper, the author tried to compare between two distinctive consensus algorithms in blockchain. These two algorithms are Proof of Work (PoW) and Proof of Stake (PoS). They also discuss about the fundamental characteristics in cryptocurrencies. The purpose of this paper is to find the optimum algorithm to increase the security for those who wants to invest their time for mining or to verify their blocks. In PoW algorithm, users create a node and among each other they send a digital signal for verify the transaction. Each and every node will validate the transactions on that network and they will get rewarded for that validation. In the PoS algorithm it works like fixed bank deposit system. When the depositors keep a fixed amount of money for long time, they get a significant amount of interest. When the amount of interest is more then they will become validator. If the validator does some sort of fraudulent activity in transactions the authority will take their coins. They proposed the PoS algorithm because it does not take power consumption too much. PoS algorithm rewards depend on number of coins and time duration for keeping the stake longer. Though it is not secured than the PoW but in term of power consumption it takes less amount of energy.

The Energy Consumption of Blockchain Technology: Beyond

Myth

This paper described the energy consumption of Bitcoin through blockchain.

Aim-

Our aim is to explore the green initiatives by reducing blockchain power consumption and the feasible blockchain system in the land registry of Bangladesh.

Our objective is to identify the factors behind the blockchain power consumption in Bangladesh land registry system.

Our Another objective is to find out the which feasible blockchain system is suitable in terms of power consumption in land registry system in Bangladesh