

**AN ADVANCED DATABASE
MECHANISM**

PRESENTED BY
A SADHGUN



BLOCK CHAIN

ABSTRACT:



Cryptocurrency

Types of cryptocurrency

Blockchain

How blockchain works

Blockchain features

Blockchain types

Private vs public blockchain

CRYPTO CURRENCY



A cryptocurrency is a digital currency, which is an alternative form of payment created using encryption algorithms. The use of encryption technologies means that cryptocurrencies function both as a currency and as a virtual accounting system.

DIFFERENT TYPES:

Bitcoin(BTC)

Ether(ETH)

Binance coin(BNB)

Solana(SOL)

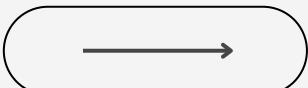




Bitcoin is a form of digital currency that uses blockchain technology to support transactions between users on a decentralized network.

New Bitcoins are created as part of the mining process, as a reward to people whose computer systems help validate transactions. Buying Bitcoin exposes you to a volatile asset class.

BITCOIN!



ETHER!



Ether (ETH) is the cryptocurrency generated in accordance with the Ethereum protocol as a reward to validators in a proof-of-stake system for adding blocks to the blockchain.

BINANCE COIN!



Binance coin (BNB) is the exchange token of the Binance crypto exchange. It was launched originally on the Ethereum blockchain but later migrated to the Binance Smart Chain, now called BNB Chain. Holders of BNB with Binance accounts can access discounted fees on the exchange.

SOLANA

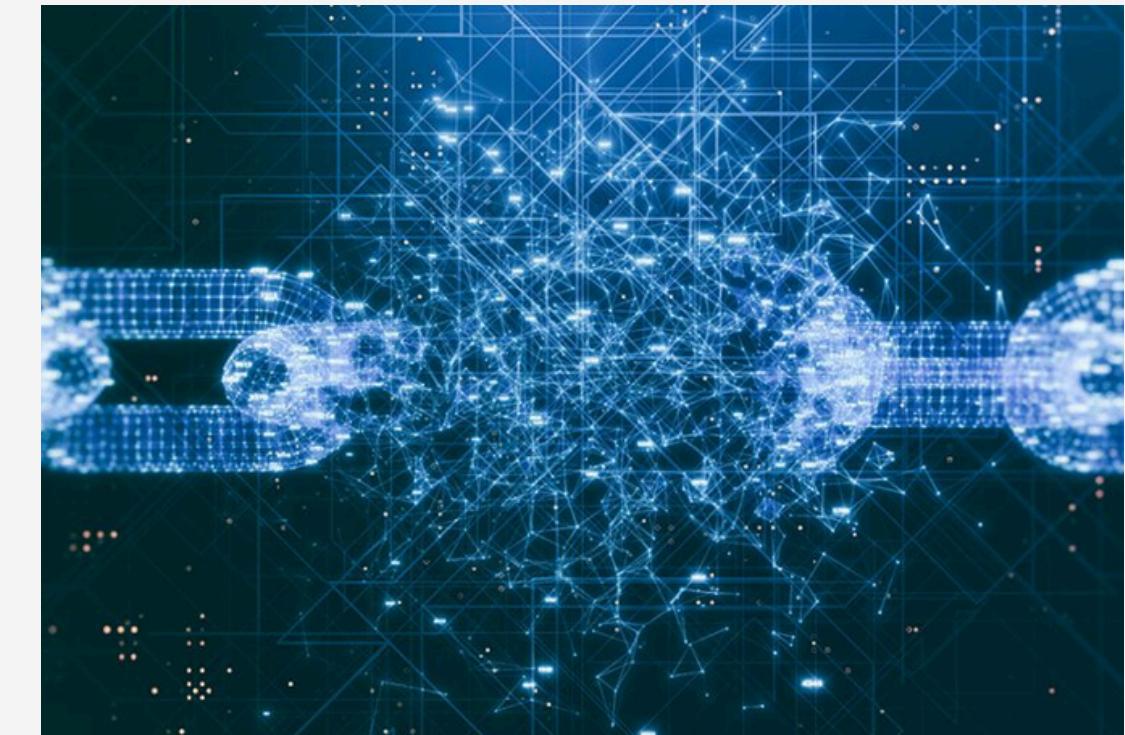
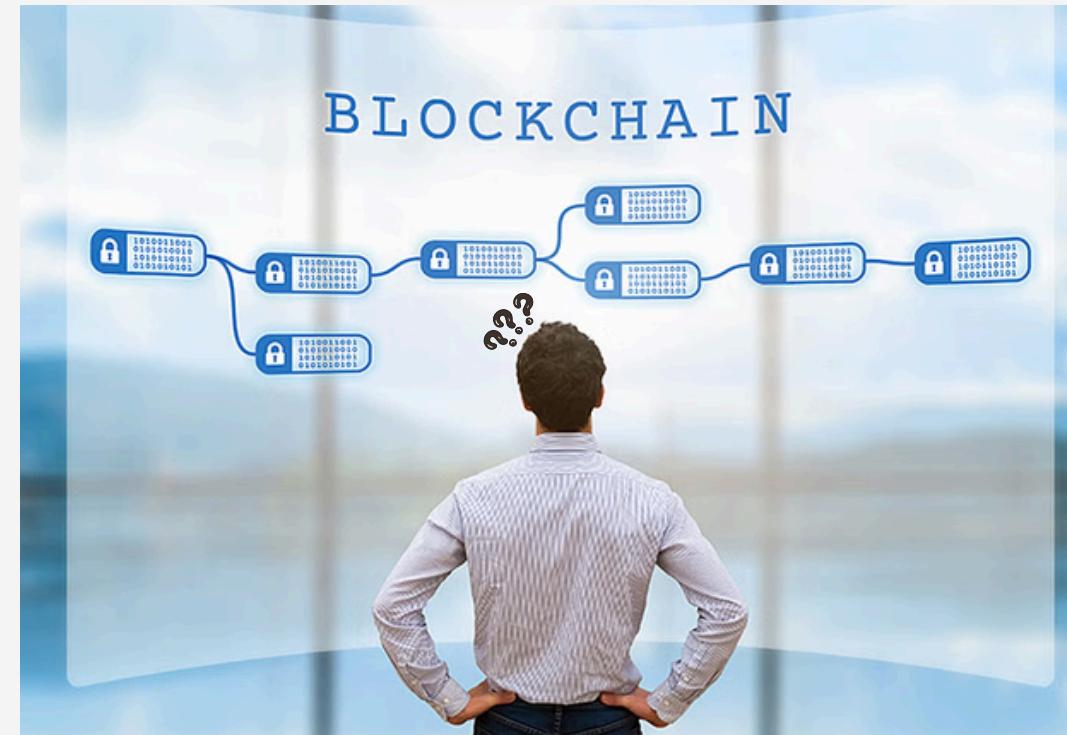


Like Ethereum, Solana is both a cryptocurrency and a flexible platform for running crypto apps — everything from Degenerate Apes to the Serum decentralized exchange (or DEX).

Solana is a blockchain network that aims to solve for the blockchain trilemma of balancing security, scalability and decentralization. Solana aims to deliver a high performing blockchain that can process hundreds of thousands of transactions per second, while still keeping fee to just a few cents.

WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY??

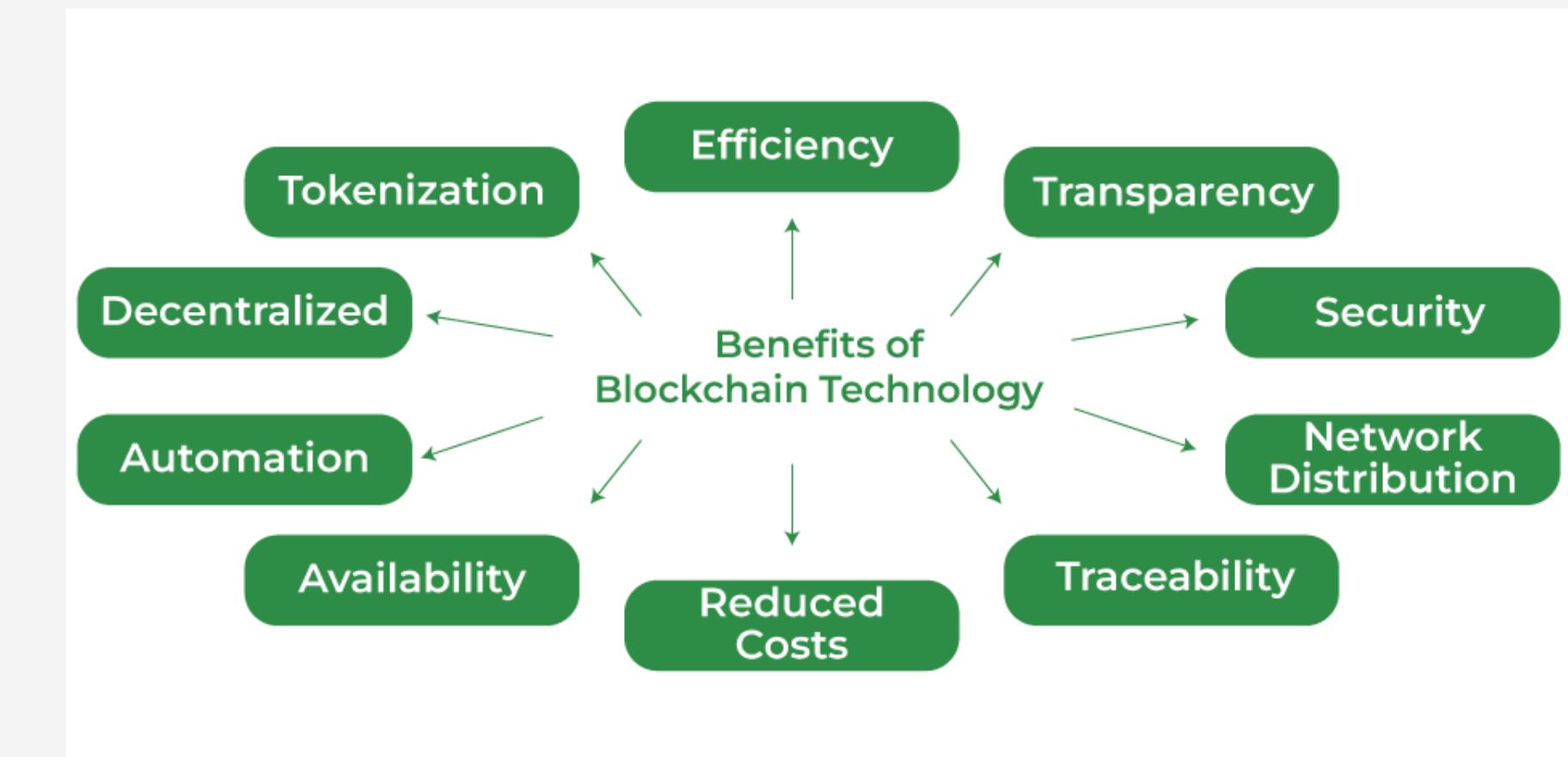
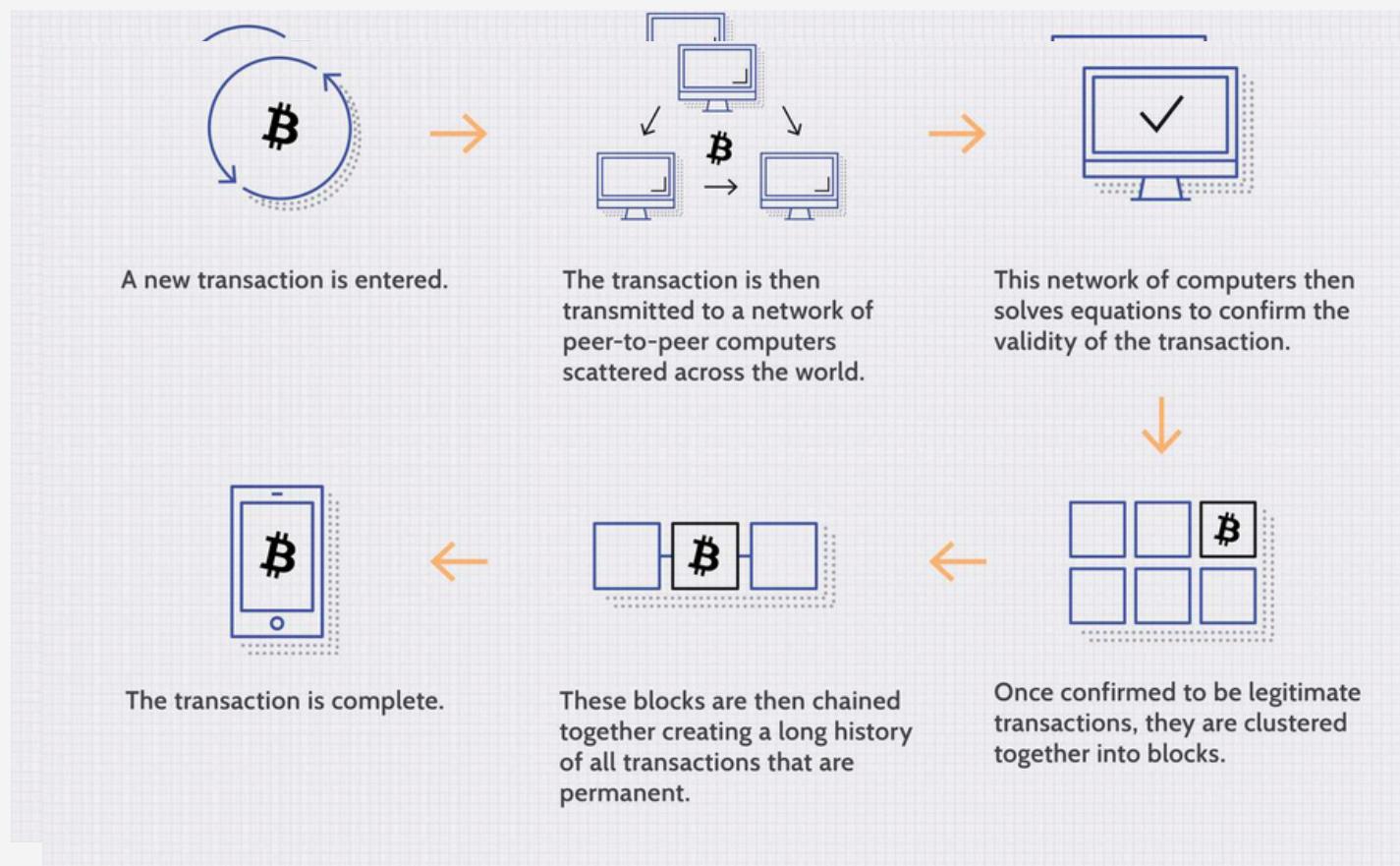
Blockchain technology is an advanced database mechanism that allows transparent information sharing within a business network. A blockchain database stores data in blocks that are linked together in a chain.



WHERE AND WHY IT IS USED??

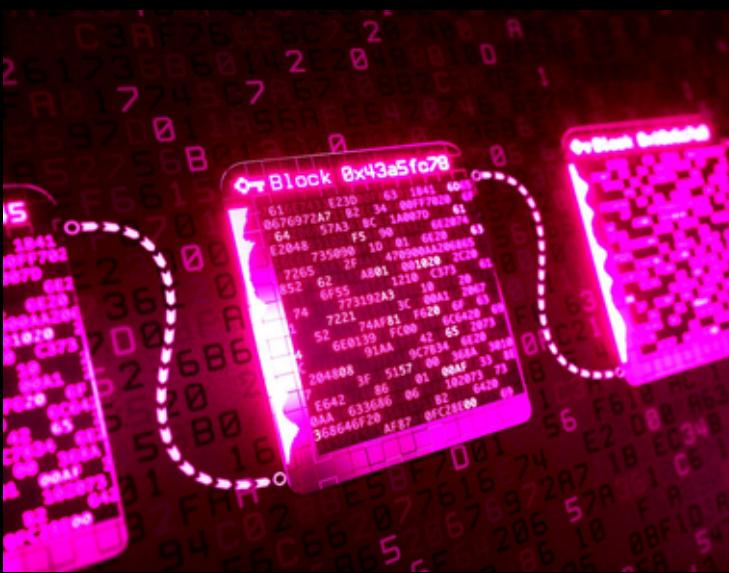
you can use blockchain technology to create an unalterable or immutable ledger for tracking orders, payments, accounts, and other transactions.

Blockchain helps in the verification and traceability of multistep transactions needing verification and traceability. It can provide secure transactions, reduce compliance costs, and speed up data transfer processing.

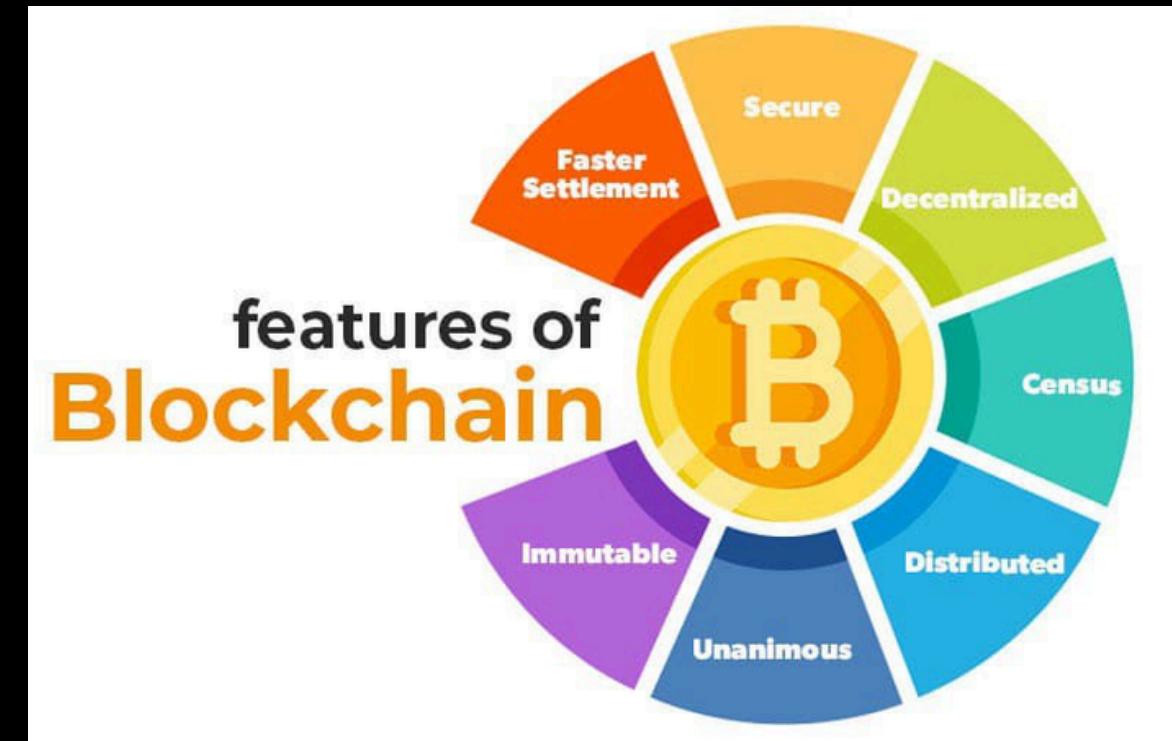




TECHNOLOGY!!!



FEATURES OF BLOCKCHAIN:



Faster settlement : Offers a faster settlement compared to traditional banking systems.

Secure : All the records in the blockchain are individually encrypted.

Immutable : permanent and unalterable network.

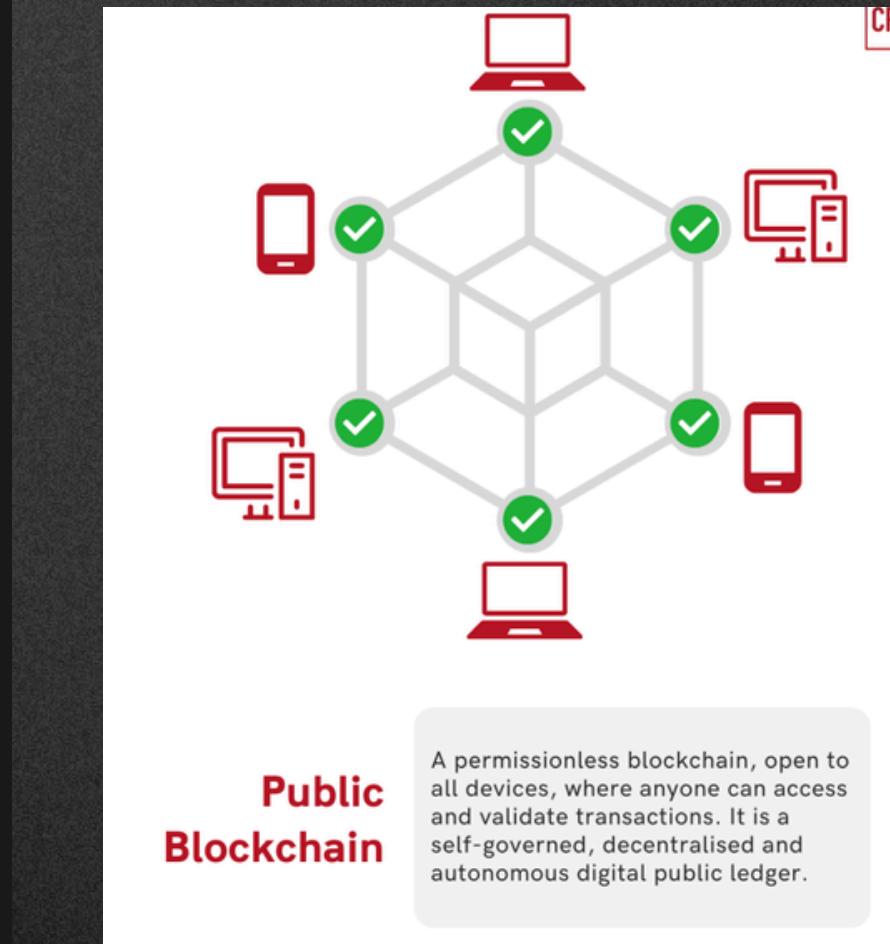
Unanimous : Every record is updated simultaneously and the updatations propagate quickly in the network.

Distributed : Every node on the blockchain network must be distributed.

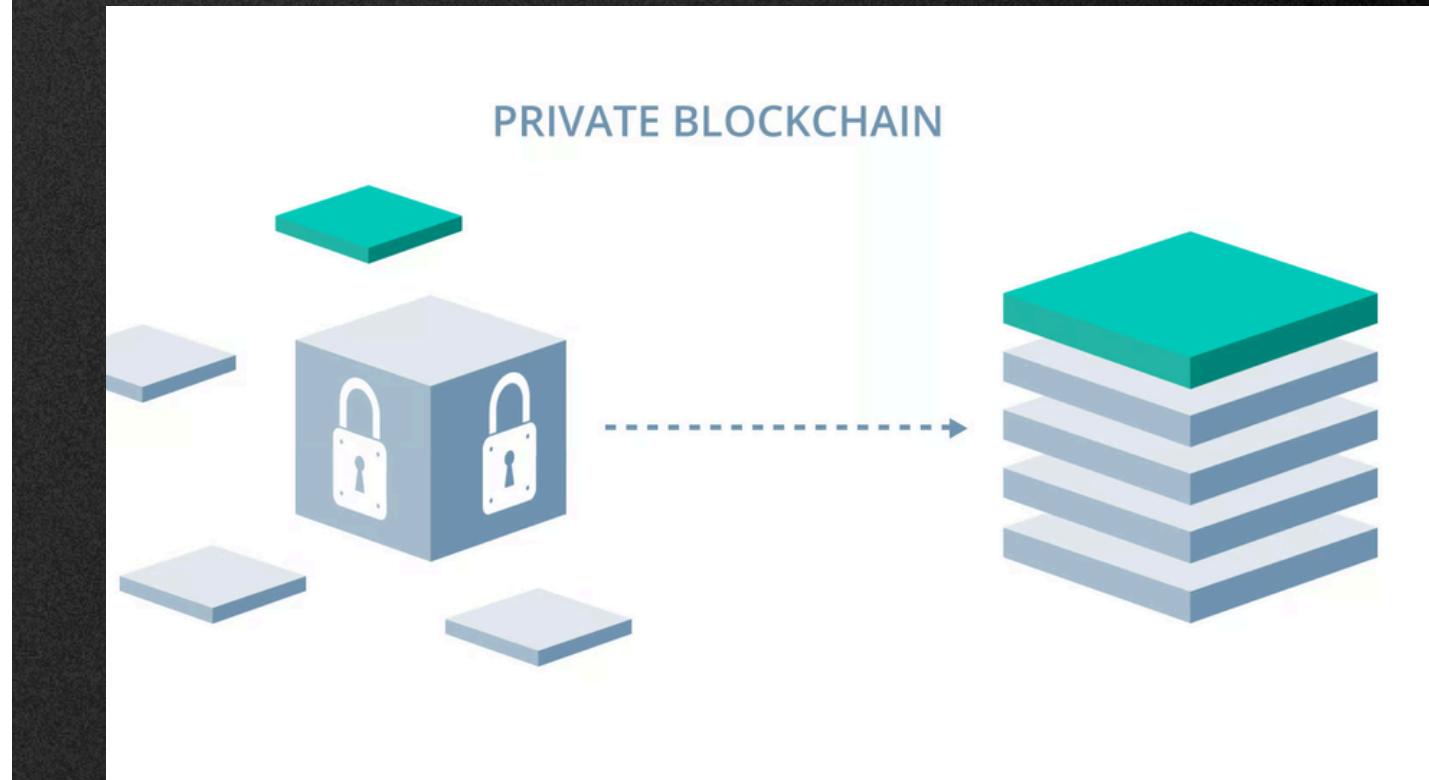
Decentralized : There is no central authority controlling the network.

TYPES OF BLOCKCHAIN

Public blockchain



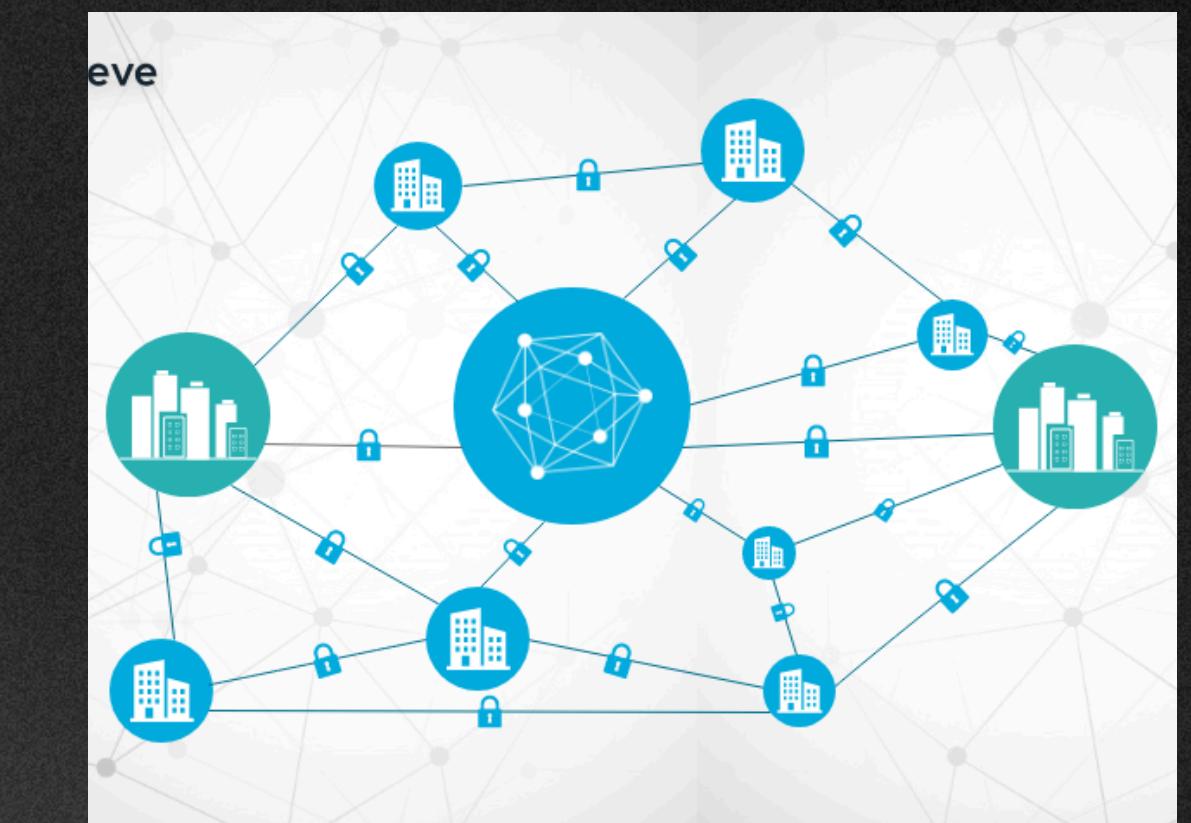
Private blockchain



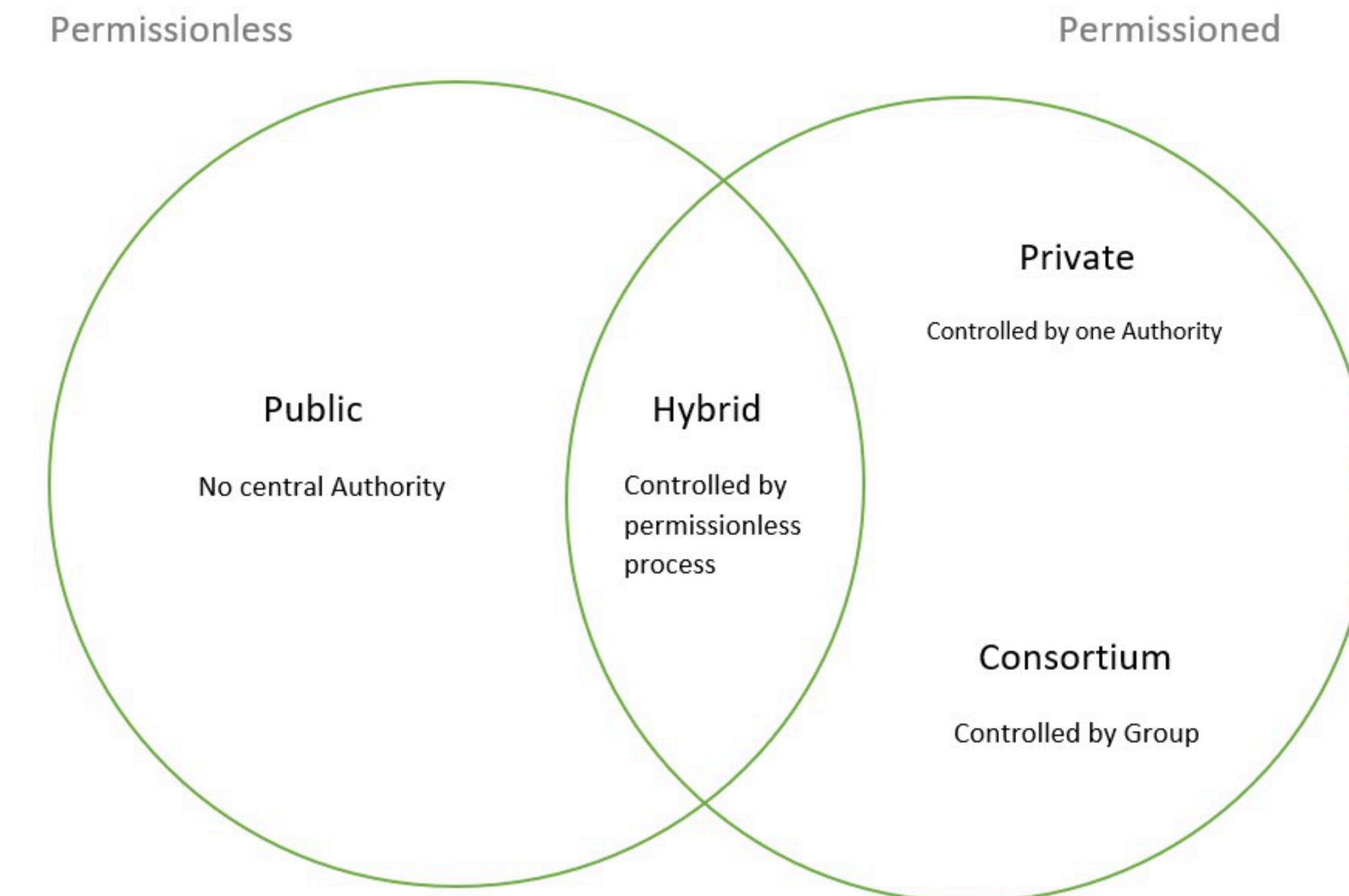
Hybrid blockchain



Cosortium blockchain



venn diagram :



PRIVATE VS PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN

Public Blockchain

- **Accessibility:**
 - Open to anyone who wants to participate.
 - Anyone can join the network, read, write, and validate transactions.
- **Control:**
 - Decentralized: No single entity has control over the network.
 - Decisions are typically made through consensus mechanisms like Proof of Work (PoW) or Proof of Stake (PoS).
- **Security:**
 - High due to its decentralized nature and the requirement of majority consensus.
 - More nodes mean higher security but also potentially slower transaction speeds.
- **Transparency:**
 - Entire transaction history is publicly available and can be audited by anyone.
- **Examples:**
 - Bitcoin

Private Blockchain

- **Accessibility:**
 - Restricted access: Only invited participants can join.
 - Permissions are required to read, write, or validate transactions.
- **Control:**
 - Centralized: A single organization or a consortium controls the network.
 - Decisions are made by the controlling entity or entities.
- **Security:**
 - Security depends on the controlling organization(s).
 - Generally fewer nodes, which can mean faster transaction speeds but potentially lower security.
- **Transparency:**
 - Limited to participants within the network.
 - Not publicly auditable.
- **Examples:**
 - Hyperledger Fabric
 - R3 Corda

THANK YOU!

