

Introduction to Blockchain Technology & Benefits

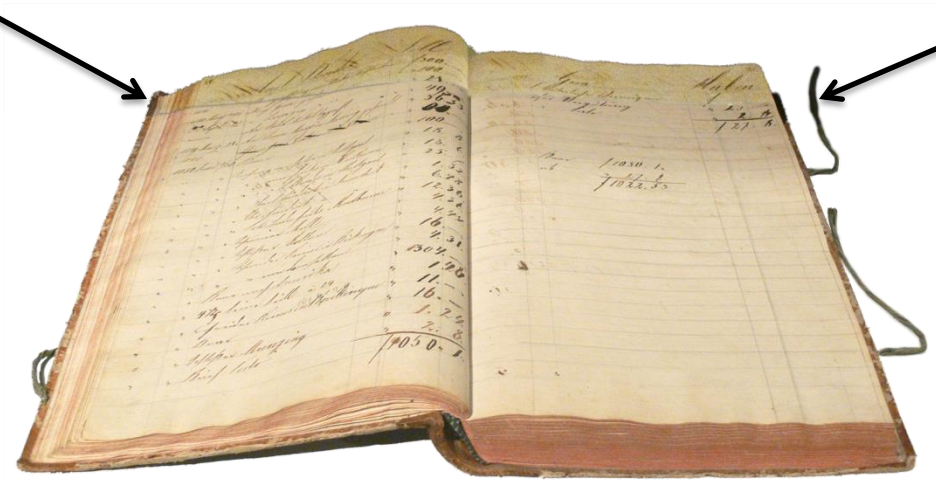
By
Ravi Kishore K,
C-DAC, Hyderabad.

What is Not a Blockchain

- Blockchain is **NOT** a cryptocurrency
- Blockchain is **NOT** a programming language
- Blockchain is **NOT** a cryptographic codification.

“Blockchain is the technology. Bitcoin is merely the first mainstream manifestation of its potential” — Marc Kenigsberg.

Legacy Ledgers



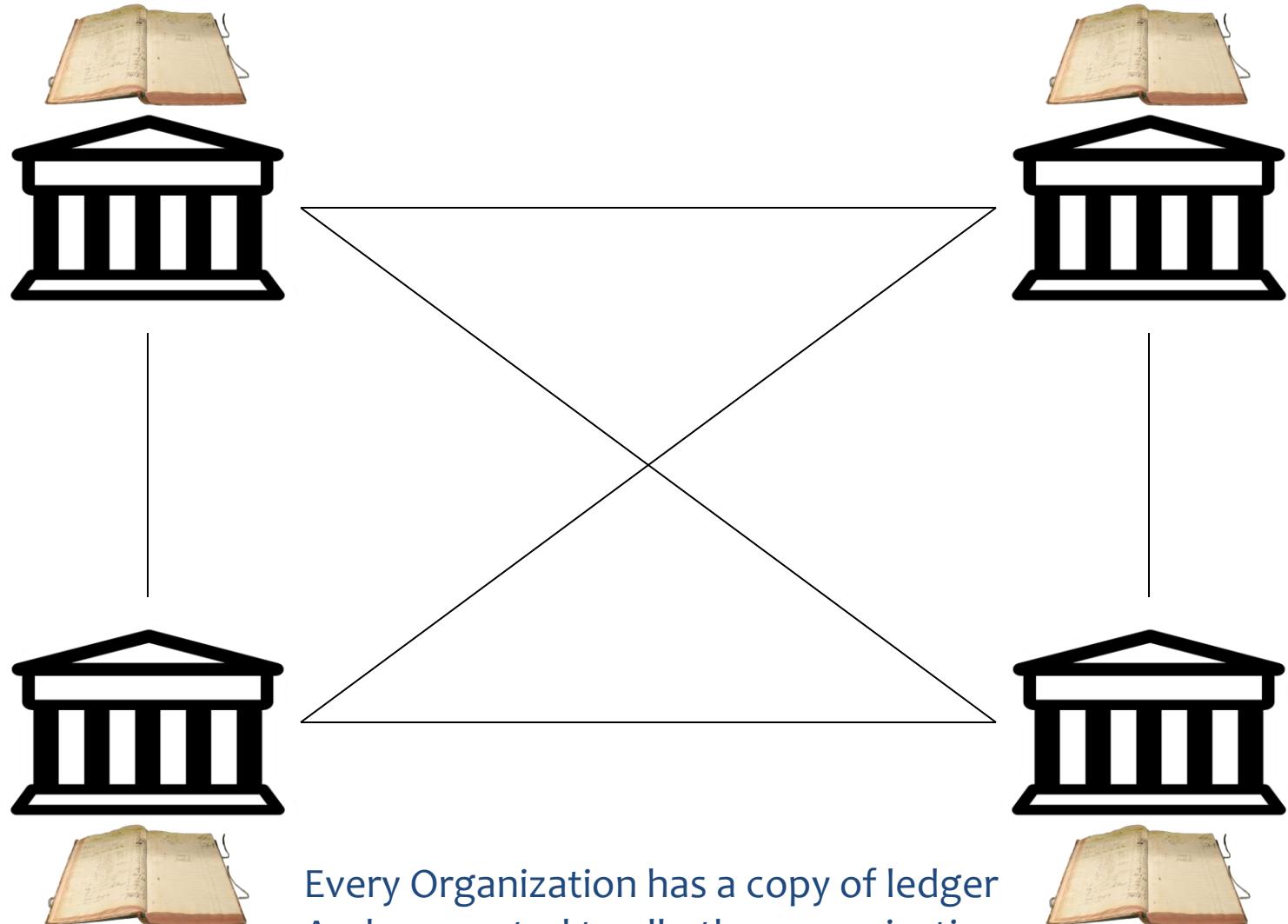
Centralized Ledger



Problems with current business ledgers

- Subject to misuse
- Tamperable
- Lack of transparency
- Inefficient

Distributed Ledger

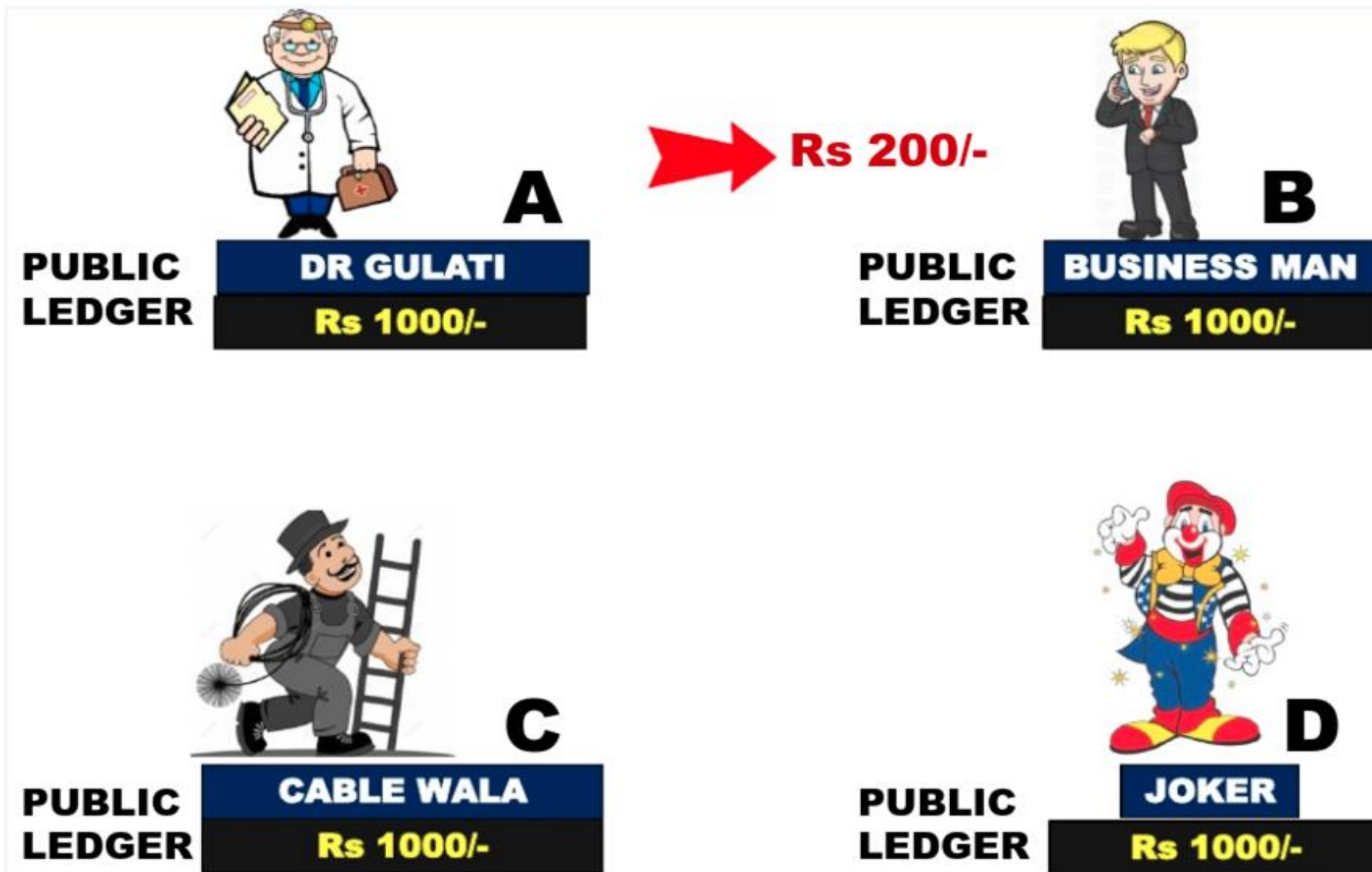


Every Organization has a copy of ledger
And connected to all other organizations

Distributed Ledger Example



Distributed Ledger Example



Distributed Ledger Example

A



PUBLIC LEDGER

DR GULATI
Rs 1000/-
A>B Rs 200

B



PUBLIC LEDGER

BUSINESS MAN
Rs 1000/-
A>B Rs 200

C



PUBLIC LEDGER

CABLE WALA
Rs 1000/-
A>B Rs 200

D



PUBLIC LEDGER

JOKER
Rs 1000/-
A>B Rs 200

Distributed Ledger Example



A

**PUBLIC
LEDGER**

DR GULATI

Rs 1000/-

A>B Rs 200



B

**PUBLIC
LEDGER**

BUSINESS MAN

Rs 1000/-

A>B Rs 200



Rs 600/-



C

**PUBLIC
LEDGER**

CABLE WALA

Rs 1000/-

A>B Rs 200



D


**PUBLIC
LEDGER**

JOKER

Rs 1000/-

A>B Rs 200

Distributed Ledger Example



A

PUBLIC LEDGER


DR GULATI
Rs 1000/-
A>B Rs 200
B>D Rs 600



B

PUBLIC LEDGER

BUSINESS MAN
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PUBLIC LEDGER

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D

PUBLIC LEDGER

JOKER
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A>B Rs 200
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Distributed Ledger Example

A

PUBLIC LEDGER

DR GULATI
Rs 1000/-
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PUBLIC LEDGER

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PUBLIC LEDGER

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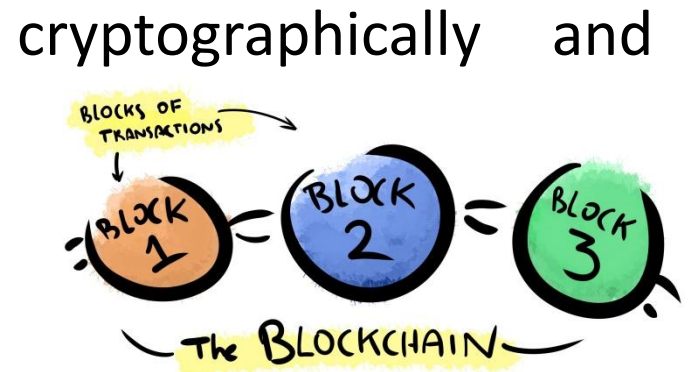
Rs 10000/-

⊗

Blockchain is a
Distributed **Ledger**,
has a network of replicated databases,
Synchronized via Internet,
visible to all network participants

Blockchain in a nutshell

- Many computers are connected in a network without any hierarchy (peer to peer network)
- These computers verify all transactions one by one
- A set of Verified transactions over a time period are added in a “Block (similar to a page in ledger book)” of information
- All the Blocks are chained cryptographically and downloaded onto each computer



How to Sync distributed copies of Ledgers ???

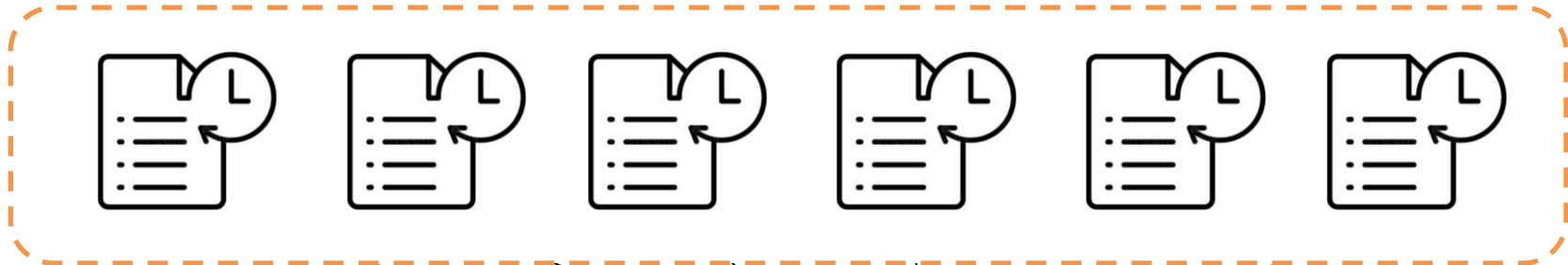


Consensus

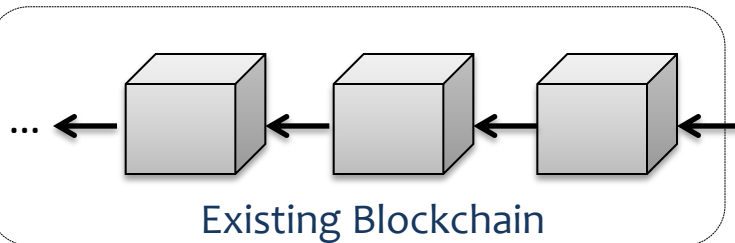
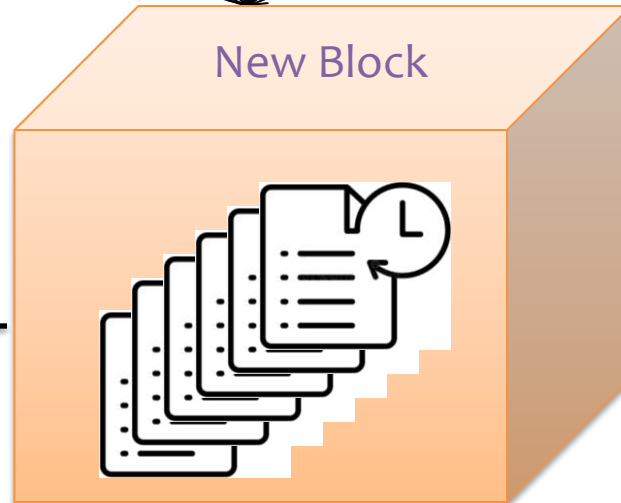
- Instead of relying on a third party to mediate transactions, members in the Blockchain network uses a **consensus protocol** to agree on ledger content
- **Consensus** ensures that the **shared ledgers are exact copies** in all the nodes of distributed systems
- For updating the distributed ledger, consensus is required among the participants of the network
 - Ensures **No Malicious Transactions** nor **Changes** can be made on the distributed network

How Blockchain Creates a New Block?

Transactions happened over a time period



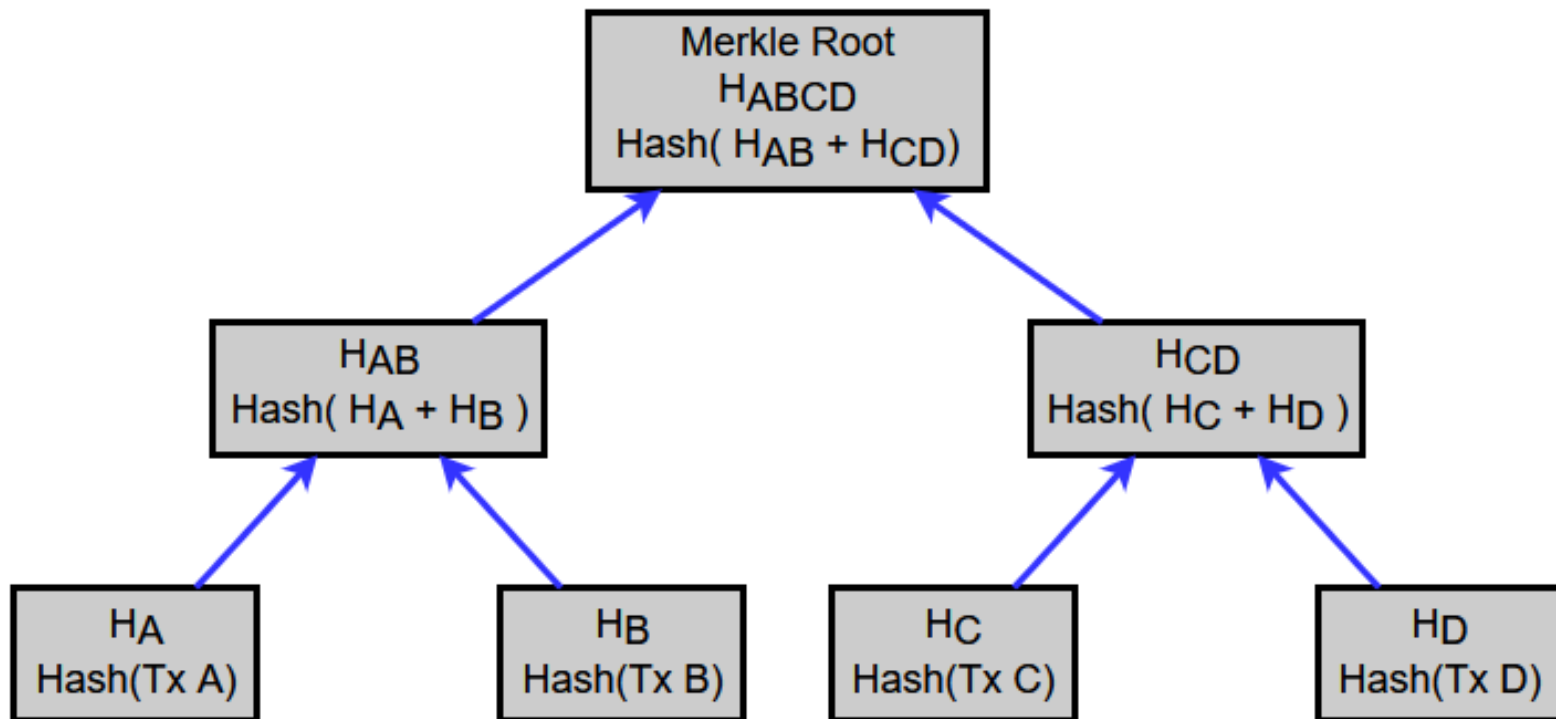
New Block



Transactions

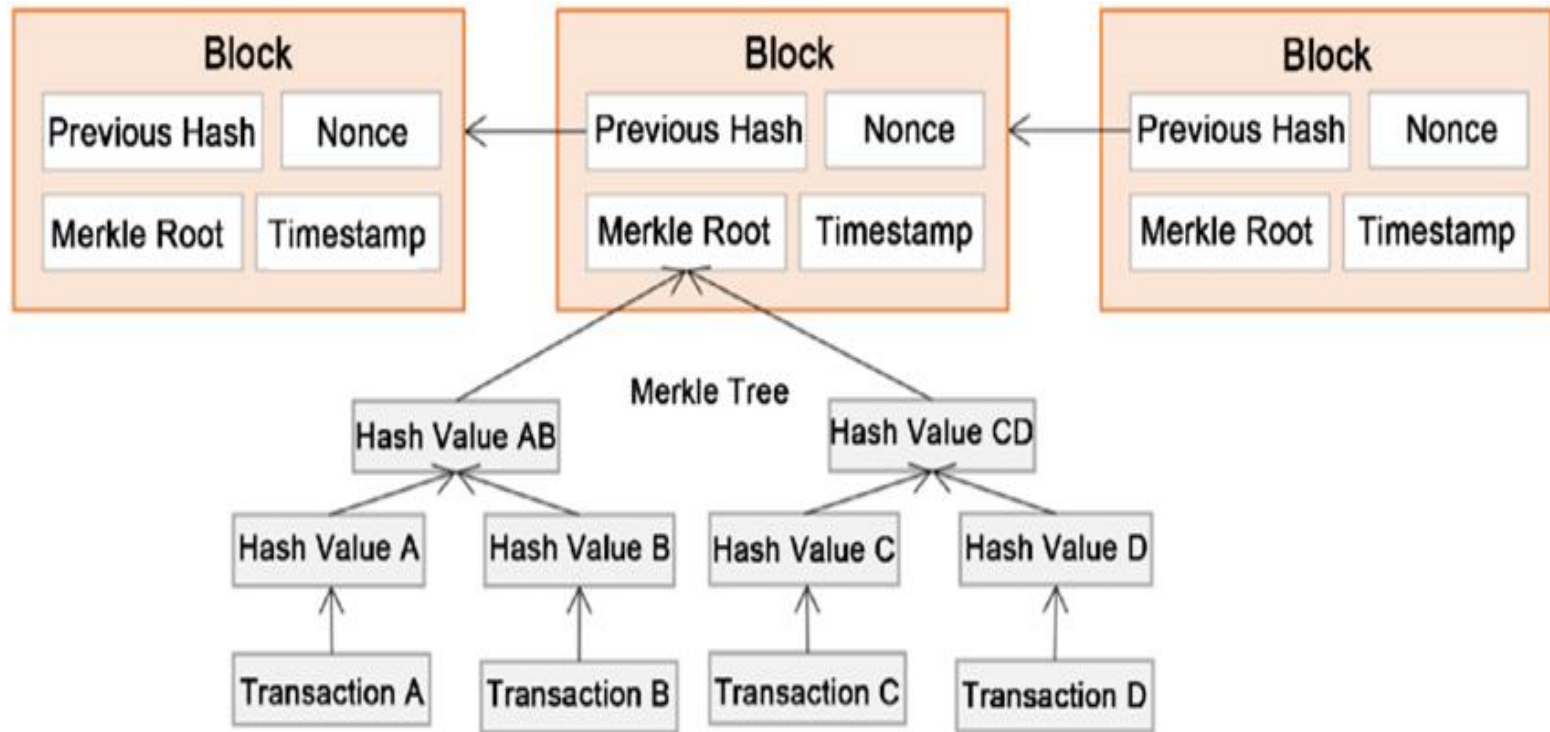
- The Blockchain records transactions and what gets transferred is the **control** of digital asset
- This control comes through use of **cryptography**
- When a digital asset is exchanged, it is placed under the control of a specific **public-private** key pair
- If someone is able to prove that he has the private key matching the public key, the Blockchain network lets him control the digital asset
- If the private key is lost there is **no recoverability!**

Merkle Tree



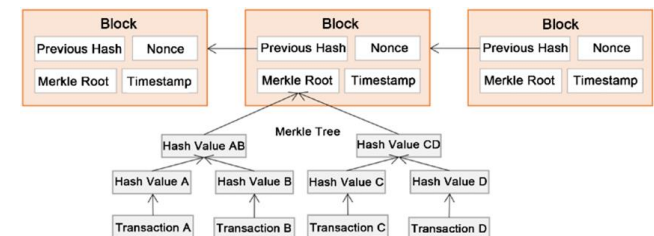
Each block in the Blockchain contains **summary** of all the transactions in the block using merkle tree

Merkle Tree in Blockchain

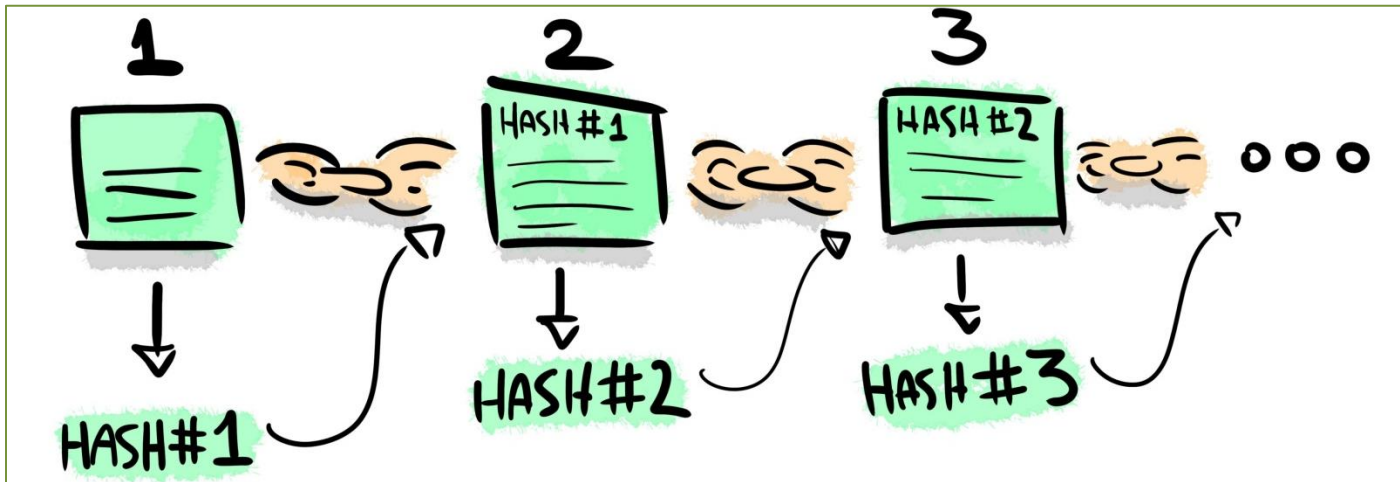


How it provides Security??

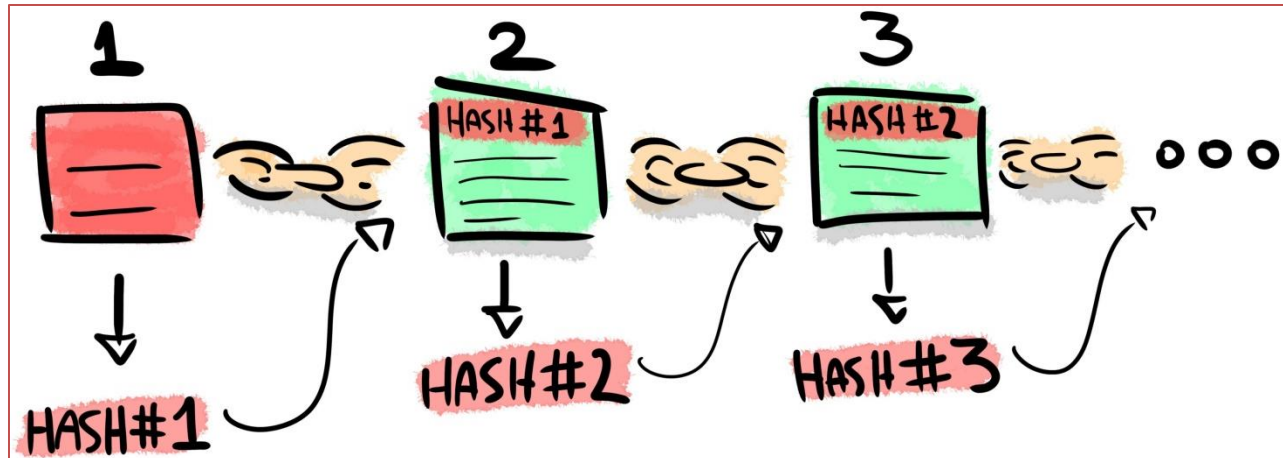
- Metadata in turn, contains Merkel Root of Transaction data
- Change the metadata, block hash will change - leads to broken chain
- Change the details of a transaction, the merkle root will change, which in turn changes the metadata hash, which will change the block id



Detect Tampering from Chain of Blocks



If Txn #1 is modified



What makes Blockchain Unique?

- **Decentralized:** Blockchains are managed by a network of nodes rather than a central authority
- **Transparent:** Transactions on a Blockchain are stored on the Blockchain across nodes, all participants can view transactions on the network in real-time
- **Immutable:** Blockchains are designed to enable permanent record keeping (with the help of Cryptographic chains) so that stored data cannot be altered after being added
- **Secure:** It is hard to change or destroy block chains because of its distributed nature

Features and Benefits

- Assurance related to data stored in Blockchain with respect to:
 - Immutability
 - Integrity
 - Authenticity
 - Verifiability
 - Accountability
- Malware Resistant

Blockchain Adoption Scenario

- FedEx - Supply chain management
- IBM
 - Supply chain management for walmart
 - Blockchain trade finance platform for Bank of Montreal (BMO), CaixaBank, Commerzbank, Erste Group, and the United Bank of Switzerland (UBS).
- Microsoft – Blockchain as a Service
- NASA - To Use Hyperledger Blockchain For Air Traffic Management
- Sweden - Land Registration
- MasterCard - Blockchain based payment gateways
- Bank of America - Banking Transactions
- JAPAN - Processing Government Tenders
- DHL-Accenture - Pharmacy
- Airbus and Lufthansa - Aviation; for tracking jet plane parts
- Lufthansa - Blockchain-based travel app for users with Winding Tree
- Air France - supply chain and to track workflows within aircraft maintenance systems

Potential Application Domains

- e-Governance
- Supply chain management
- e-voting
- Healthcare
- Financial Services
- Auditing & Compliance
- High Valued Asset Tracking
- Document Notarization System
- Access Auditing
- Log Management and etc...

Thank You

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