

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND CLOUD COMPUTING LAB

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1.A) Simulate a basic blockchain network to understand transactions, blocks, and the structure of peer-to-peer systems

Aim:

To simulate a basic blockchain network to understand transactions, blocks, and the structure of peer-to-peer systems.

Procedure:

1. Install Python and Required Libraries

1. Ensure Python is installed on your system (Python 3.x recommended).
2. Install Flask for the blockchain API:

pip install Flask

2. Create a Blockchain Class

1. Define a Block class with attributes like index, timestamp, transactions, previous hash, and hash.
2. Implement a method to compute the hash of each block.

3. Implement a Transaction System

1. Create a function to add transactions.
2. Store transactions in a list until they are added to a new block.

4. Create a Proof-of-Work Mechanism

1. Implement a simple Proof-of-Work (PoW) algorithm.
2. The algorithm should involve solving a mathematical problem to add a new block.

5. Build a Flask API to Simulate Peer-to-Peer Network

1. Implement API endpoints to:
 - Add transactions
 - View the blockchain

6. Test the Blockchain System

1. Run the Flask server and test the endpoints using curl or Postman.
2. Verify transaction propagation and block creation.

7. Add a Transaction (POST request)

Use Postman or cURL to send a transaction.

```
curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/add_transaction \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{"sender": "Alice", "receiver": "Bob", "amount": 10}'
```

Program:

```
import hashlib
import json
from time import time
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request

class Blockchain:

    def __init__(self):
        self.chain = []
        self.transactions = []
        self.create_block(proof=1, previous_hash='0')

    def create_block(self, proof, previous_hash):
        block = {
            'index': len(self.chain) + 1,
            'timestamp': time(),
            'transactions': self.transactions,
            'proof': proof,
            'previous_hash': previous_hash
        }
        self.transactions = []
        self.chain.append(block)
        return block

    def add_transaction(self, sender, receiver, amount):
        self.transactions.append({'sender': sender, 'receiver': receiver, 'amount': amount})
        return self.last_block['index'] + 1

    @property
    def last_block(self):
        return self.chain[-1]

app = Flask(__name__)
bc = Blockchain()

@app.route('/mine_block', methods=['GET'])
def mine_block():
```

```

previous_block = bc.last_block

previous_hash = hashlib.sha256(json.dumps(previous_block, sort_keys=True).encode()).hexdigest()

block = bc.create_block(proof=100, previous_hash=previous_hash)

return jsonify(block), 200

@app.route('/add_transaction', methods=['POST'])
def add_transaction():
    data = request.get_json()

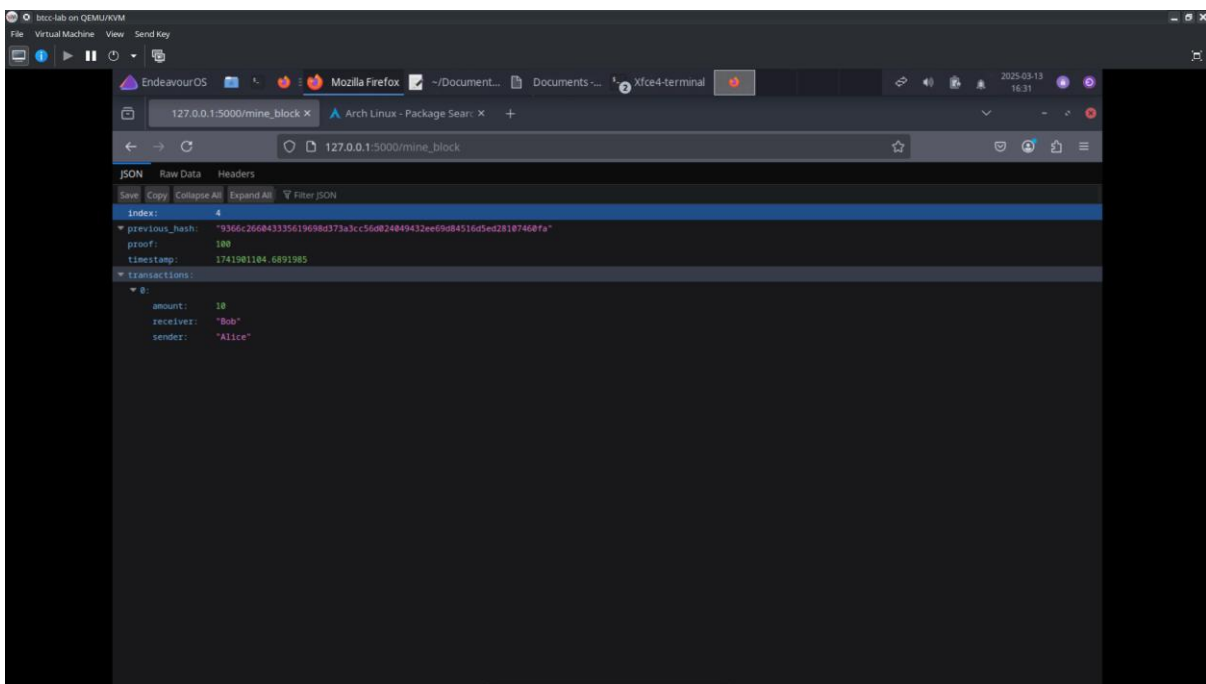
    index = bc.add_transaction(data['sender'], data['receiver'], data['amount'])

    return jsonify({'message': f'Transaction added to Block {index}'}), 201

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)

```

Output:



Result:

Simulation of a basic blockchain network to understand transactions, blocks, and the structure of peer-to-peer systems is completed successfully.

1.B) Implementing on-demand resource provisioning in cloud computing.

Aim:

To implement on-demand resource provisioning in cloud computing

Procedure:

1. Sign in to AWS Console
 - Navigate to AWS Console.
 - Sign in with your AWS credentials.
2. Launch an EC2 Instance
 - Go to the EC2 Dashboard.
 - Click on "Launch Instance."
 - Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (e.g., Ubuntu 20.04 LTS).
 - Select an instance type (e.g., t2.micro for free-tier users).
 - Configure instance settings:
 - Number of instances: 1
 - Auto-assign Public IP: Enable
 - Add storage (default 8GB is sufficient).
 - Configure security groups:
 - Allow SSH (port 22)
 - Allow HTTP (port 80)
 - Assign a key pair for secure access.
3. Access the EC2 Instance
 - Download the private key (.pem file).
 - Use SSH to connect:

```
chmod 400 your-key.pem
```

```
ssh -i your-key.pem ubuntu@your-ec2-public-ip
```
4. Deploy a Sample Web Application
 - Install Apache Web Server:

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install apache2 -y
```
 - Start the server:

```
sudo systemctl start apache2
```
 - Verify the web server by accessing `http://your-ec2-public-ip/` in a browser.

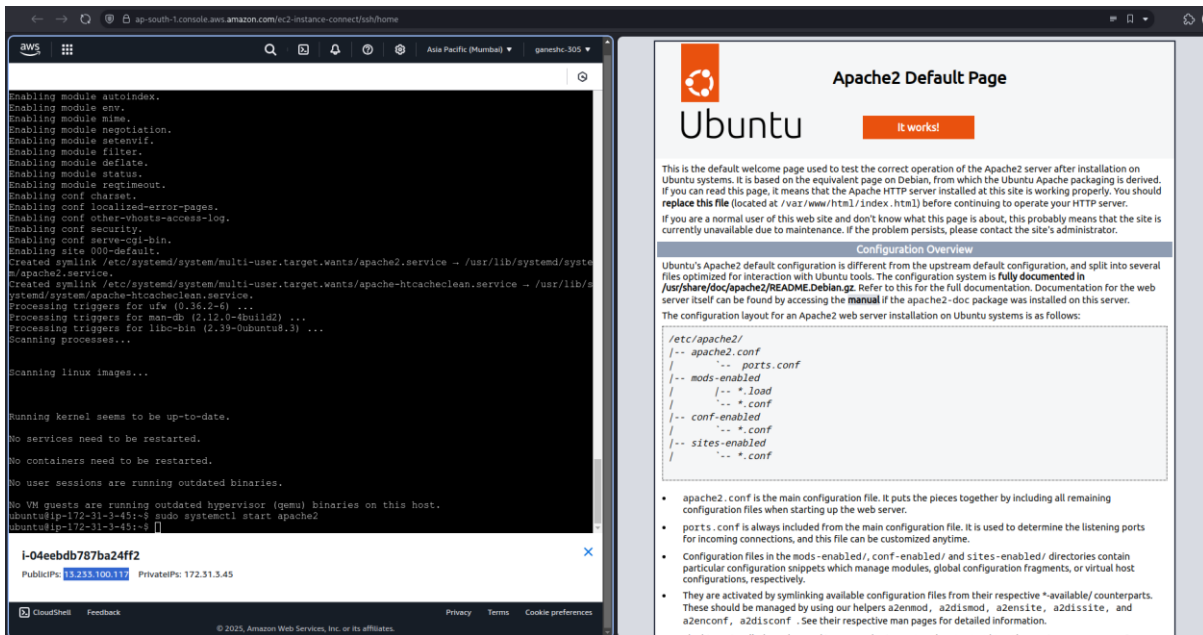
5. Auto Scaling Configuration

- Set up an Auto Scaling Group in AWS to scale resources dynamically.

6. Terminate Instance

- Navigate to EC2 Dashboard and terminate the instance to avoid charges.

Output:



Result:

Implementation of on-demand resource provisioning in cloud computing is completed successfully.

2. A) Analyze the Bitcoin mining process, types of wallets, and Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) while exploring consensus mechanisms and smart contracts' impact on cryptocurrency.

Aim :

To analyze the Bitcoin mining process, types of wallets, and Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) while exploring consensus mechanisms and smart contracts' impact on cryptocurrency.

Theory:

Bitcoin Mining Process:

Bitcoin mining involves solving cryptographic puzzles to validate transactions and add blocks to the Bitcoin blockchain.

Proof-of-Work (PoW) is the consensus mechanism used, requiring miners to find a nonce that produces a hash below a set target.

Types of Wallets:

- Hot Wallets: Software wallets (e.g., mobile, desktop, web wallets).
- Cold Wallets: Hardware wallets and paper wallets.
- Multi-Signature Wallets: Require multiple signatures for transactions.

Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM):

- Executes smart contracts and transactions on Ethereum.
- Gas is the measure of computational effort required for execution.
- Turing Completeness allows the EVM to handle any computation.

Consensus Mechanisms:

- Proof of Work (PoW): Bitcoin's method for validating transactions.
- Proof of Stake (PoS): Ethereum 2.0's energy-efficient mechanism.
- Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS): Used by platforms like EOS.
- Proof of Authority (PoA): Used by networks like VeChain.

Smart Contracts:

- Self-executing contracts with terms written into code.
- Enable automation and decentralization in blockchain applications.

Procedure:

Bitcoin Mining Process (using regtest mode):

1. Start the Bitcoin daemon with the following command

```
bitcoind -regtest -fallbackfee=0.0001 -daemon
```

2. Create a new wallet:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest createwallet "testwallet"
```

3. Load the wallet:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest loadwallet "testwallet"
```

4. Generate 101 blocks (mining):

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest -generate 101
```

5. Check wallet balance:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest getbalance
```

6. Get a new Bitcoin address:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest getnewaddress
```

7. Send some Bitcoin to another address:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest sendtoaddress "your_new_address" 10
```

8. Check the raw memory pool:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest getrawmempool
```

9. Check balance again:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest getbalance
```

10. Get blockchain info:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest getblockchaininfo
```

11. List all transactions:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest listtransactions
```

12. Retrieve block information using block hash:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest getblock "blockhash"
```

13. Stop the Bitcoin daemon:

```
bitcoin-cli -regtest stop
```

2. Solidity Program

1. Open Remix IDE: Navigate to Remix IDE.

2. Create New File: In the file explorer, click on the "Create New File" button and name it TokenTransfer.sol.

3. Write Solidity Code: Write the Solidity code into the file.

4. Select Compiler Version: In the "Solidity Compiler" tab, select version 0.8.0.

5. Compile the Contract: Click on the "Compile TokenTransfer.sol" button.

6. Deploy Contract:

Go to the "Deploy & Run Transactions" tab.

Select "Injected Web3" (connect to your MetaMask).

Click "Deploy".

7. Interact with Contract:

After deployment, the contract's functions will appear.

Use `transfer(address, amount)` to send tokens and `checkBalance(address)` to view balances.

Program:

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract TokenTransfer {
    mapping(address => uint256) public balances;

    constructor() {
        balances[msg.sender] = 1000;
    }

    function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) public {
        require(balances[msg.sender] >= amount, "Insufficient balance");
        balances[msg.sender] -= amount;
        balances[recipient] += amount;
    }

    function checkBalance(address account) public view returns (uint256) {
        return balances[account];
    }
}
```

Output:

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface with a Solidity smart contract named 'TokenTransfer.sol' being deployed. The contract code is visible in the editor, defining a 'TokenTransfer' contract with a 'balances' mapping, a constructor, and functions for transferring tokens and checking balances.

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

ENVIRONMENT: **Remix VM (Cancun)**

ACCOUNT: **0x5B3...eddC4 (99.99999999...)**

GAS LIMIT: **Estimated Gas 3000000**

WALLET: **0 Wei**

CONTRACT: **TokenTransfer - TokenTransfer.sol**

Deploy

Transactions recorded

Deployed Contracts

TokenTransfer AT 0x0A0...

Balance: 0 ETH

Interactions

constructor address: recipient, uint256

balances address

checkBalance address: account

Low level interactions

CALLDATA

Transaction

Output:

```
1 // Simple Solidity contract example: Token Transfer
2 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
3 pragma solidity ^0.8.20;
4
5 contract TokenTransfer {
6     mapping(address => uint256) public balances;
7
8     constructor() {
9         balances[msg.sender] = 1000; // Initial token supply to the contract creator
10    }
11
12    // Function to transfer tokens
13    function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) public {
14        require(balances[msg.sender] >= amount, "Insufficient balance");
15        balances[msg.sender] -= amount;
16        balances[recipient] += amount;
17    }
18
19    // Function to check balance
20    function checkBalance(address account) public view returns (uint256) {
21        return balances[account];
22    }
23
24 }
```

Welcome to Remix 0.6.1

Your files are stored in indexedDB, 360.9 KB / 2 GB used

You can use this terminal to:

- Check transactions details and start debugging.
- Execute JavaScript scripts:
 - Input a script directly in the command line interface
 - Select a JavaScript file in the file explorer and then run 'remix.execute()' or 'remix.executeCurrent()' in the command line interface
 - Right-click on a JavaScript file in the file explorer and then click 'Run'

The following libraries are accessible:

- web3.js
- ethers.js
- sol-gpt > your Solidity question here <

Type the library name to see available commands.

creation of TokenTransfer sending...

[vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: TokenTransfer.(constructor) value: 0 wei data: 0x08...40033 logs: 0 hash: 0x28c...51000

Debug

Result:

Analyzing of the Bitcoin mining process, types of wallets, and Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) while exploring consensus mechanisms and smart contracts' impact on cryptocurrency is successfully completed.

2. B) Understanding cloud basics such as service-oriented architecture (SOA) and virtualization.

Aim:

To understand the fundamental concepts of Cloud Computing, specifically Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) and Virtualization, and to implement a basic cloud service using a virtualized environment.

Theory:

1. Cloud Computing Overview:

Cloud computing provides on-demand access to computing resources such as servers, storage, and applications over the internet.

The three primary cloud service models are:

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): Provides virtualized computing resources (e.g., AWS EC2, Google Compute Engine).

PaaS (Platform as a Service): Provides a development environment with pre-configured tools (e.g., Google App Engine, AWS Lambda).

SaaS (Software as a Service): Provides software applications over the internet (e.g., Gmail, Dropbox).

2. Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) in Cloud Computing:

SOA in cloud computing helps in designing cloud services as independent, loosely coupled components.

Each service is self-contained and communicates using standard protocols (HTTP, SOAP, REST).

Cloud providers use SOA to offer scalable and modular services (e.g., AWS Lambda, Azure Functions).

3. Virtualization in Cloud Computing:

Definition: Virtualization enables multiple virtual instances of OS, storage, or networks on a single physical machine.

- Server Virtualization (e.g., VMware, Hyper-V)
- Storage Virtualization (e.g., Amazon S3)
- Network Virtualization (e.g., SDN in Google Cloud)

Procedure:

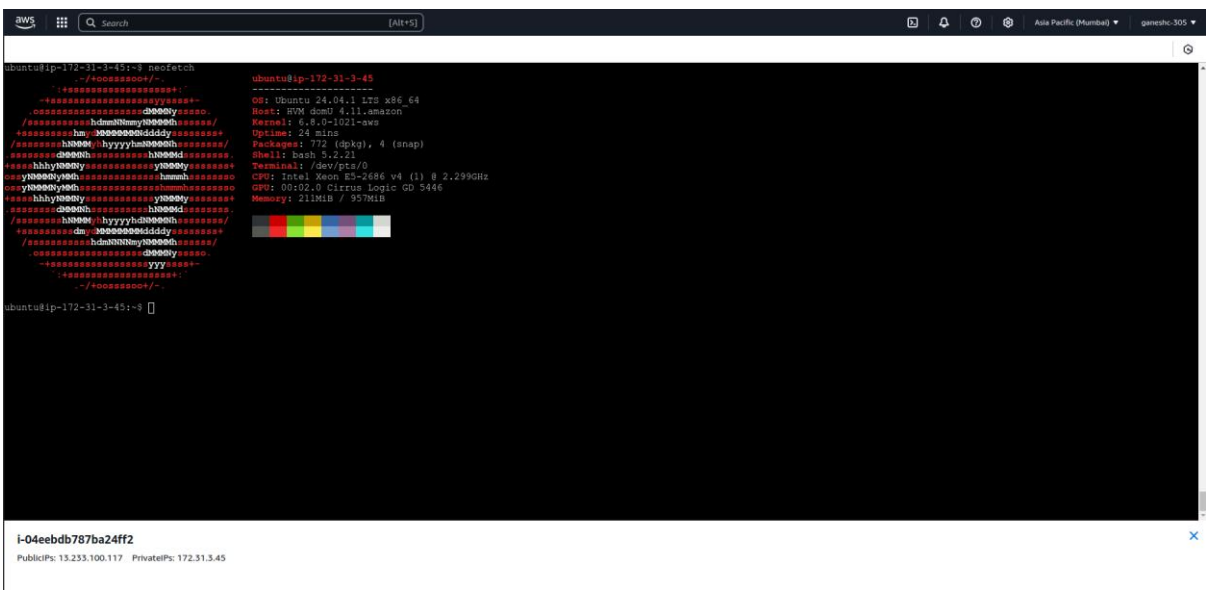
1. Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) in Cloud Computing

- Log in to a cloud platform like AWS.
- Identify a cloud service that follows SOA principles (e.g., AWS Lambda).
- Observe how cloud services are modular and interact through APIs.

2. Virtualization in Cloud Computing

- Open a virtualization platform (such as AWS EC2).
- Create a new virtual machine (VM) and install an OS (e.g., Amazon Linux on AWS EC2).
- Configure network settings and access the VM via SSH (if cloud-based).

- Output:**



Understanding cloud basics such as service-oriented architecture (SOA) and virtualization is executed and completed successfully.

3. A) Develop smart contracts in Solidity programming language for Ethereum, comprehend Hyperledger Fabric and Hyperledger Composer

Aim:

To develop smart contracts in Solidity programming language for Ethereum, comprehend Hyperledger Fabric and Hyperledger Composer

Procedure:

Step 1: Open Remix IDE

- Open Remix IDE by visiting <https://remix.ethereum.org>.
- Click on "File Explorer" and then "New File".
- Name the file AdvancedTransactionManager.sol.

Step 2: Write the Solidity Smart Contract

- Copy and paste the provided Solidity code into the newly created file.

Step 3: Compile the Smart Contract

- Click on the Solidity Compiler tab in Remix IDE.
- Select 0.8.20 as the compiler version.
- Click Compile AdvancedTransactionManager.sol.

Step 4: Deploy the Smart Contract

- Navigate to the Deploy & Run Transactions tab.
- Select "JavaScript VM (London)" as the environment.
- Click Deploy.
- The deployed contract will appear under the Deployed Contracts section.

Step 5: Interacting with the Contract

A. Deposit ETH:

Enter an amount in the "Value" field (e.g., 1 ETH).

Click on the receive function.

B. Transfer ETH:

Enter a recipient address and amount in transferETH(address, amount).

Click transact.

C. Withdraw ETH (Only Owner):

Enter an amount in withdraw(amount).

Click transact.

D. View Contract Balance:

Click `getContractBalance()`.

E. Check Transaction History:

Click `getTransactionCount()` to check the number of transactions.

Use `getTransaction(index)` to view specific transaction details.

Program:

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT

pragma solidity ^0.8.20;

contract AdvancedTransactionManager {
    address public owner;

    struct Transaction {
        address sender;
        address recipient;
        uint256 amount;
        uint256 gasPrice;
        uint256 timestamp;
    }

    Transaction[] public transactions;

    event Deposit(address indexed sender, uint256 amount, uint256 balance, uint256 gasPrice);
    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 amount, uint256 gasPrice);
    event Withdraw(address indexed owner, uint256 amount, uint256 gasPrice);

    constructor() payable {
        owner = msg.sender;
    }

    receive() external payable {
        require(msg.value > 0, "Send ETH");
        transactions.push(Transaction(msg.sender, address(this), msg.value, tx.gasprice, block.timestamp));
        emit Deposit(msg.sender, msg.value, address(this).balance, tx.gasprice);
    }

    function transferETH(address payable recipient, uint256 amount) public {
        require(amount <= address(this).balance, "Not enough balance");
        require(recipient != address(0), "Invalid recipient address");
    }
}
```

```

    (bool success, ) = recipient.call{value: amount}("");
    require(success, "Transfer failed");
    transactions.push(Transaction(msg.sender, recipient, amount, tx.gasprice, block.timestamp));
    emit Transfer(msg.sender, recipient, amount, tx.gasprice);
}

function withdraw(uint256 amount) public {
    require(msg.sender == owner, "Not the owner");
    require(amount <= address(this).balance, "Insufficient balance");
    uint256 gasPrice = tx.gasprice;
    transactions.push(Transaction(msg.sender, msg.sender, amount, gasPrice, block.timestamp));
    payable(msg.sender).transfer(amount);
    emit Withdraw(msg.sender, amount, gasPrice);
}

function getContractBalance() public view returns (uint256) {
    return address(this).balance;
}

function getTransaction(uint256 index) public view returns (
    address sender,
    address recipient,
    uint256 amount,
    uint256 gasPrice,
    uint256 timestamp
) {
    require(index < transactions.length, "Invalid index");
    Transaction memory txn = transactions[index];
    return (txn.sender, txn.recipient, txn.amount, txn.gasPrice, txn.timestamp);
}

function getTransactionCount() public view returns (uint256) {
    return transactions.length;
} }

```

Output:

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface with the following components:

- Left Panel (Deploy & Run Transactions):**
 - Environment:** Remix VM (Cancun)
 - Account:** 0x787...cab8 (49.999999999999999999 ether)
 - Gas Limit:** Custom, 3000000
 - Contract:** AdvancedTransactionManager - AdvancedTransactionManager.sol
 - Buttons:** Deploy, Publish to IPFS, At Address, Load contract from Address
 - Deployed Contracts:** ADVANCEDTRANSACTIONMANAGER AT 0xDf1...39138 (MEMOR)
 - Balance:** 50 ETH
 - Interact:** Transfer ETH (0x402091Bb-4B1177c7E85710eCa8492C00db)
 - Withdraw:** Amount: 3000000000000000000
 - Buttons:** CallData, Parameters, Transact
- Center Panel (Code Editor):** Solidity code for AdvancedTransactionManager.sol.

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2 pragma solidity ^0.8.20;
3 contract AdvancedTransactionManager {
4     address public owner;
5     struct Transaction {
6         address sender;
7         address recipient;
8         uint256 amount;
9         uint256 gasPrice;
10        uint256 timestamp;
11    }
12    Transaction[] public transactions;
13    event Deposit(address indexed sender, uint256 amount, uint256 balance, uint256 gasPrice);
14    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 amount, uint256 gasPrice);
15    event Withdraw(address indexed owner, uint256 amount, uint256 gasPrice);
16    constructor() payable {
17        owner = msg.sender;
18    }
19    receive() external payable {
20        require(msg.value > 0, "Send ETH");
21        Transactions.push(Transaction(msg.sender, address(this), msg.value, tx.gasprice, block.timestamp));
22        emit Deposit(msg.sender, msg.value, address(this).balance, tx.gasprice);
23    }
24    function transferETH(address payable recipient, uint256 amount) public {
25        require(amount <= address(this).balance, "Not enough balance");
26        require(recipient != address(0), "Invalid recipient address");
```
- Bottom Panel (Transactions):**
 - Filter:** Filter with transaction hash or address
 - Transaction:** creation of AdvancedTransactionManager pending...
 - Log:** [vm] from: 0x787...cab8 to: AdvancedTransactionManager (constructor) value: 5000000000000000000 wei data: 0x58...40833 logs: 0 hash: 0xdcc...79f12
 - Buttons:** Debug

Result:

Developing a smart contracts in Solidity programming language for Ethereum, comprehend Hyperledger Fabric and Hyperledger Composer is successfully completed

3.B) Design layered cloud architecture considering cloud services and service models.

Aim:

To design layered cloud architecture considering cloud services and service models.

Procedure:

1. Identify the Layers in Cloud Architecture:

- Infrastructure Layer (IaaS): Virtual machines, storage, networking.
- Platform Layer (PaaS): Database services, development frameworks.
- Application Layer (SaaS): End-user applications like web apps, email services.

2. Setting Up AWS Infrastructure (IaaS):

- Log in to AWS Console (<https://aws.amazon.com/console/>).
- Navigate to EC2 Dashboard and launch a new instance.
- Choose an appropriate Amazon Machine Image (AMI) (e.g., Ubuntu 22.04 LTS).
- Select an instance type (e.g., t2.micro for free tier eligibility).
- Configure instance settings, security groups, and assign a key pair.
- Start the instance and connect via SSH.

3. Deploying a Platform Layer Service (PaaS):

- Navigate to AWS RDS (Relational Database Service).
- Click on "Create Database" and select MySQL as the engine.
- Configure settings, storage, and authentication credentials.
- Launch the database and connect it to an EC2 instance.

4. Configuring Application Services (SaaS):

- Navigate to AWS S3 to create a new storage bucket.
- Upload a sample static website and enable public access.
- Use AWS CloudFront to distribute content globally with CDN.
- Integrate with AWS Lambda for serverless computing tasks.

5. Testing and Monitoring:

- Use AWS CloudWatch to monitor EC2 instance performance.
- Check RDS database connectivity using MySQL Workbench.
- Access the S3-hosted website via a public URL.

Output:

[illegible]

Result:

Designing a layered cloud architecture considering cloud services and service models is successfully completed.

4.A) Implement Solidity programming language features like variables, functions, and data structures, alongside understanding Ethereum wallet and smart contracts structure

Aim:

To implement Solidity programming language features like variables, functions, and data structures, alongside understanding Ethereum wallet and smart contracts structure

Procedure:

Step 1: Install MetaMask

1. Open the Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox browser.
2. Search for MetaMask extension and install it.
3. Open the extension and create a new Ethereum wallet.
4. Securely store the Seed Phrase as it is crucial for wallet recovery.
5. Switch the network to Localhost 8545 to connect to Ganache.

Step 2: Install Ganache

1. Download and install Ganache from Truffle Suite.
2. Open Ganache and create a new workspace.
3. Copy the RPC Server URL (default: `http://127.0.0.1:7545`).
4. Note down the private keys of the pre-funded test accounts.

Step 3: Connect MetaMask to Ganache

1. Open MetaMask → Click on Network Selector → Add Network Manually.
2. Enter:

Network Name: Ganache

New RPC URL: `http://127.0.0.1:7545`

Chain ID: 1337

Currency Symbol: ETH

3. Click Save and switch to the Ganache network.
4. Import an account from Ganache using the private key.

Step 4: Open Remix IDE

1. Visit Remix IDE (<https://remix.ethereum.org/>).
2. Create a new Solidity file (contract.sol).
3. Write a basic smart contract implementing variables, functions, and data structures.

Step 5: Compile the Contract

1. In Remix IDE, go to the Solidity Compiler tab.
2. Select the Solidity version 0.8.0+.
3. Click Compile contract.sol.

Step 6: Deploy the Contract Locally

1. Go to the Deploy & Run Transactions tab.
2. Select Environment: Web3 Provider.
3. Enter `http://127.0.0.1:7545` (Ganache RPC URL) and connect.
4. Click Deploy.
5. Wait for confirmation.

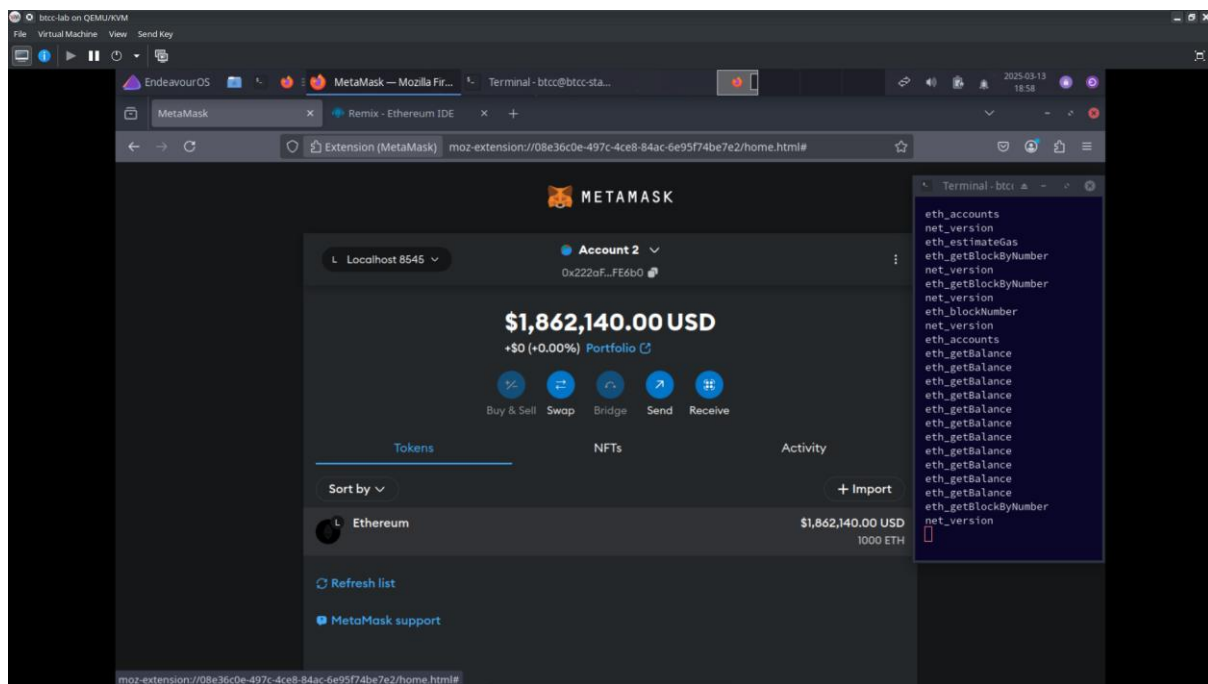
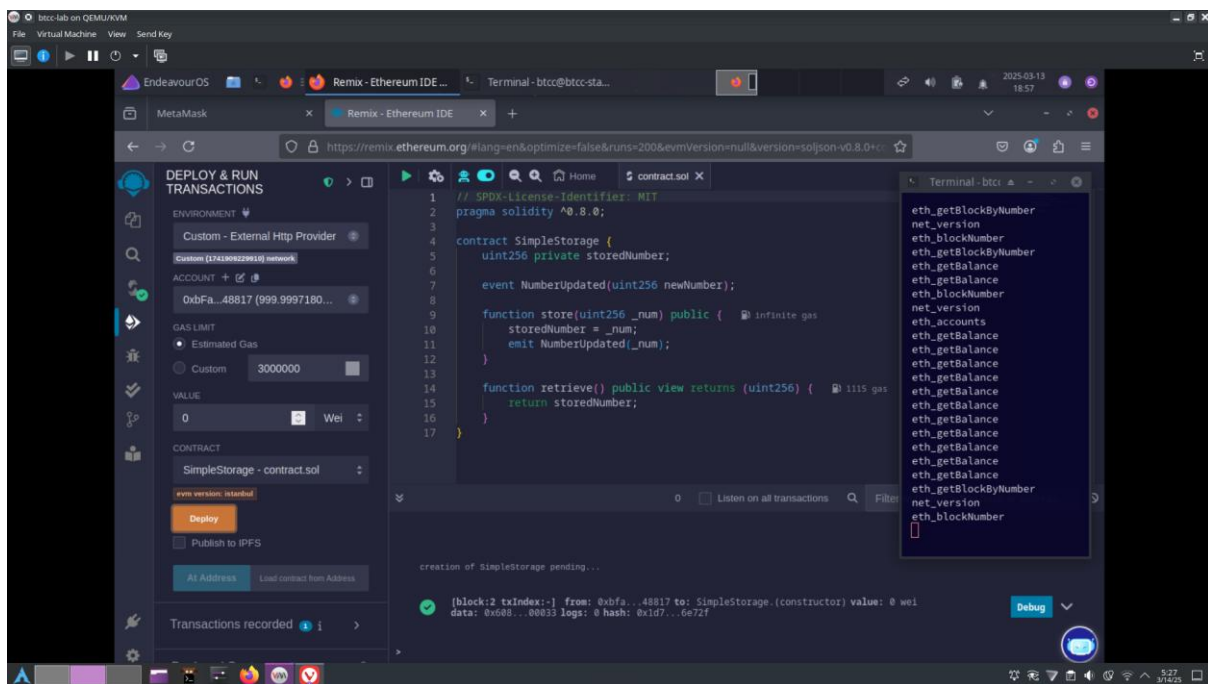
Step 7: Interact with the Contract

1. In Remix, under the deployed contract section:
 - Call `store(25)` to store a number.
 - Call `retrieve()` to get the stored number.
2. Observe the transaction details in Remix.

Program:

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
contract SimpleStorage {
    uint256 private storedNumber;
    event NumberUpdated(uint256 newNumber);
    function store(uint256 _num) public {
        storedNumber = _num;
        emit NumberUpdated(_num);
    }
    function retrieve() public view returns (uint256) {
        return storedNumber;
    }
}
```

Output:



Result:

Implementing Solidity programming language features like variables, functions, and data structures, alongside understanding Ethereum wallet and smart contracts structure is successfully completed.

4.B) Ensure cloud security through identity & access management (IAM) and compliance with security standards.

Aim:

To ensure cloud security through identity & access management (IAM) and compliance with security standards.

Procedure:

Step 1: Login to AWS Console

1. Go to <https://aws.amazon.com/>.
2. Click on Sign in to the Console.
3. Enter your credentials to log in.

Step 2: Navigate to IAM

1. In the AWS Management Console, search for IAM (Identity & Access Management).
2. Click on IAM Dashboard.

Step 3: Create an IAM User

1. Click Users → Add User.
2. Enter the username CloudUser.
3. Select Programmatic access and AWS Management Console access.
4. Click Next: Permissions.

Step 4: Assign IAM Permissions

1. Choose Attach existing policies directly.
2. Select AmazonS3FullAccess to grant access to S3 services.
3. Click Next: Review → Create User.
4. Note down the Access Key ID and Secret Access Key.

Step 5: Create an IAM Group and Assign Policies

1. Go to Groups → Create New Group.
2. Name the group Developers.
3. Attach AdministratorAccess policy.
4. Add the CloudUser to this group.

Step 6: Set IAM Compliance Policies

1. Go to Policies.
2. Create a new policy CloudPolicy
3. Attach this policy to enforce MFA.

4. Validate compliance settings.

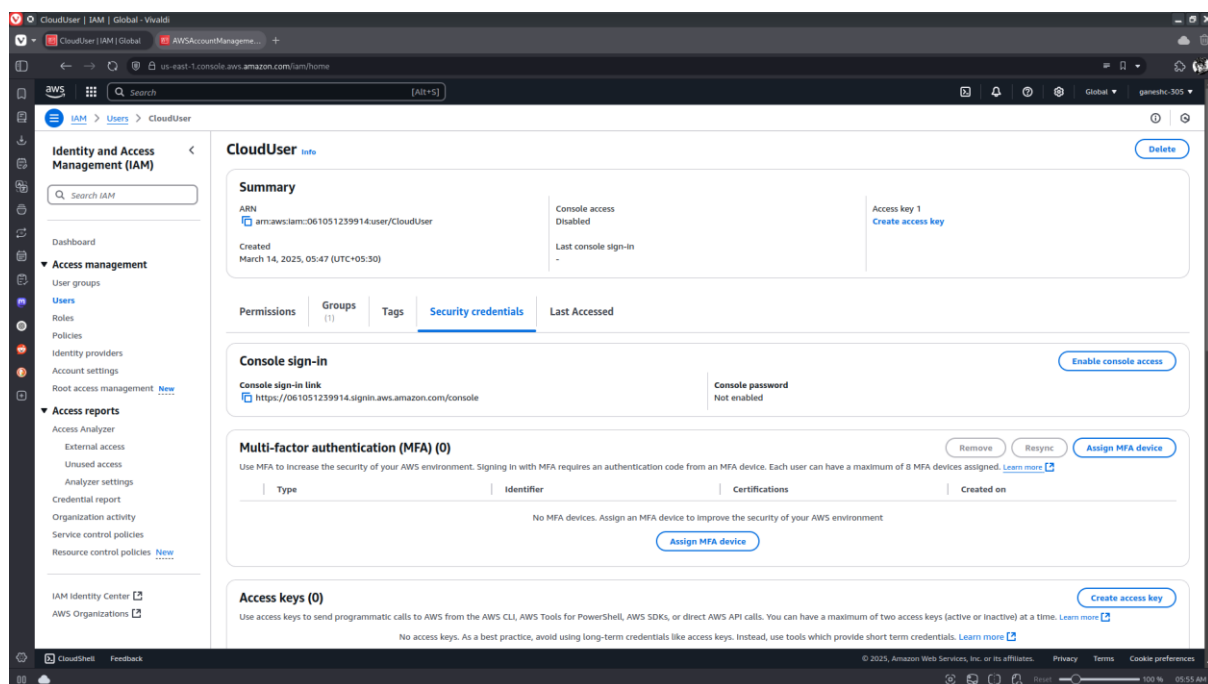
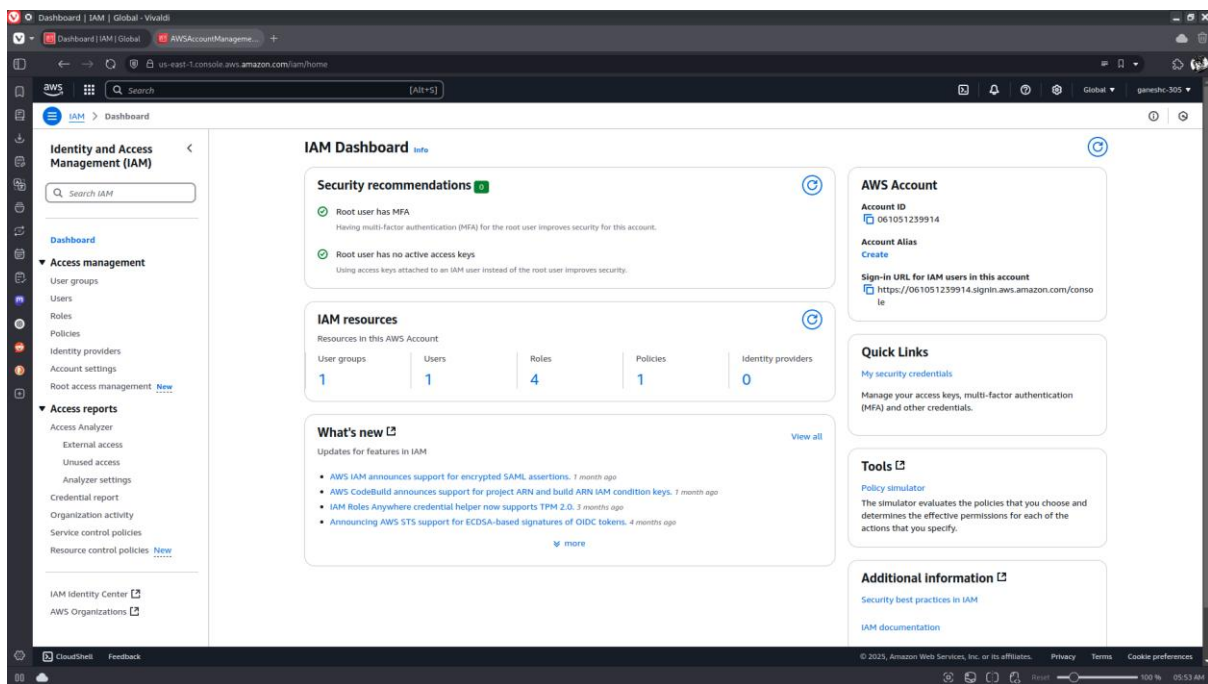
Step 7: Verify IAM Setup

1. Sign in with CloudUser credentials.
2. Try accessing S3 without MFA (should be denied).
3. Enable MFA and retry (should be allowed).

Program:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "Bool": { "aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": "false" }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Output:



Result:

Ensuring cloud security through identity & access management (IAM) and compliance with security standards is successfully done.

5. Explore blockchain applications like IoT integration and medical record management,analyze alternative cryptocurrencies (Alt Coins) and their significance, and investigate

Aim:

To explore blockchain applications like IoT integration and medical record management,analyze alternative cryptocurrencies (Alt Coins) and their significance, and investigate

Procedure:

Step 1: Exploring Blockchain Applications

1. IoT Integration:

- Blockchain enhances IoT security by providing decentralized data storage and eliminating single points of failure.
- It enables secure device-to-device communication through smart contracts, ensuring data integrity and transparency.
- Example: Blockchain-based authentication for smart home devices prevents unauthorized access.

2. Medical Record Management:

- Blockchain ensures secure and tamper-proof storage of medical records.
- Patients control access to their records using cryptographic keys, ensuring privacy.
- Example: A hospital using blockchain to manage patient records reduces data breaches and enhances interoperability.

Step 2: Understanding Alternative Cryptocurrencies (Altcoins)

1. Definition and Differences from Bitcoin:

- Altcoins are cryptocurrencies other than Bitcoin, designed to improve upon Bitcoin's limitations.
- Examples include Ethereum, Litecoin, and Ripple, which offer unique features such as smart contracts and faster transactions.

2. Real-World Applications of Altcoins:

- Ethereum (ETH): Enables decentralized applications (DApps) and smart contracts.
- Litecoin (LTC): Provides faster transactions with lower fees than Bitcoin.
- Ripple (XRP): Focuses on real-time cross-border payments.

Step 3: Deploying a Smart Contract on Ethereum

Setting Up the Environment

1. Open Remix IDE in a web browser.
2. Click on File Explorer and create a new Solidity file named AltcoinContract.sol.
3. Ensure the Solidity compiler version is set to 0.8.0 or later.

Step 4: Compiling and Deploying the Contract

Click on the Solidity Compiler tab in Remix IDE.

Select the compiler version matching pragma solidity ^0.8.0;.

Click Compile AltcoinContract.sol .

Open the Deploy & Run Transactions tab.

Select JavaScript VM (Cancun) as the environment to use Remix's built-in blockchain simulator.

Click Deploy, specifying the initial token supply (e.g., 1000 tokens).

7. The contract will be deployed in the Remix VM without requiring a real blockchain network.

Step 5: Testing the Contract

1. After deployment, verify the contract functions in Remix.

Click on the name(), symbol(), and totalSupply() functions to confirm the token details.

Use the transfer() function to send tokens between accounts and verify balance updates.

Program:

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

```
contract AltcoinContract {
```

```
    string public name = "MyAltcoin";
```

```
    string public symbol = "MAC";
```

```
    uint8 public decimals = 18;
```

```
    uint256 public totalSupply;
```

```
    mapping(address => uint256) public balanceOf;
```

```
    event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 value);
```

```
    constructor(uint256 _initialSupply) {
```

```
        totalSupply = _initialSupply * 10 ** uint256(decimals);
```

```
        balanceOf[msg.sender] = totalSupply;
```

```
}
```

```
    function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) public returns (bool success) {
```

```
        require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= _value, "Insufficient balance");
```

```
        balanceOf[msg.sender] -= _value;
```

```
        balanceOf[_to] += _value;
```

```

emit Transfer(msg.sender, _to, _value);

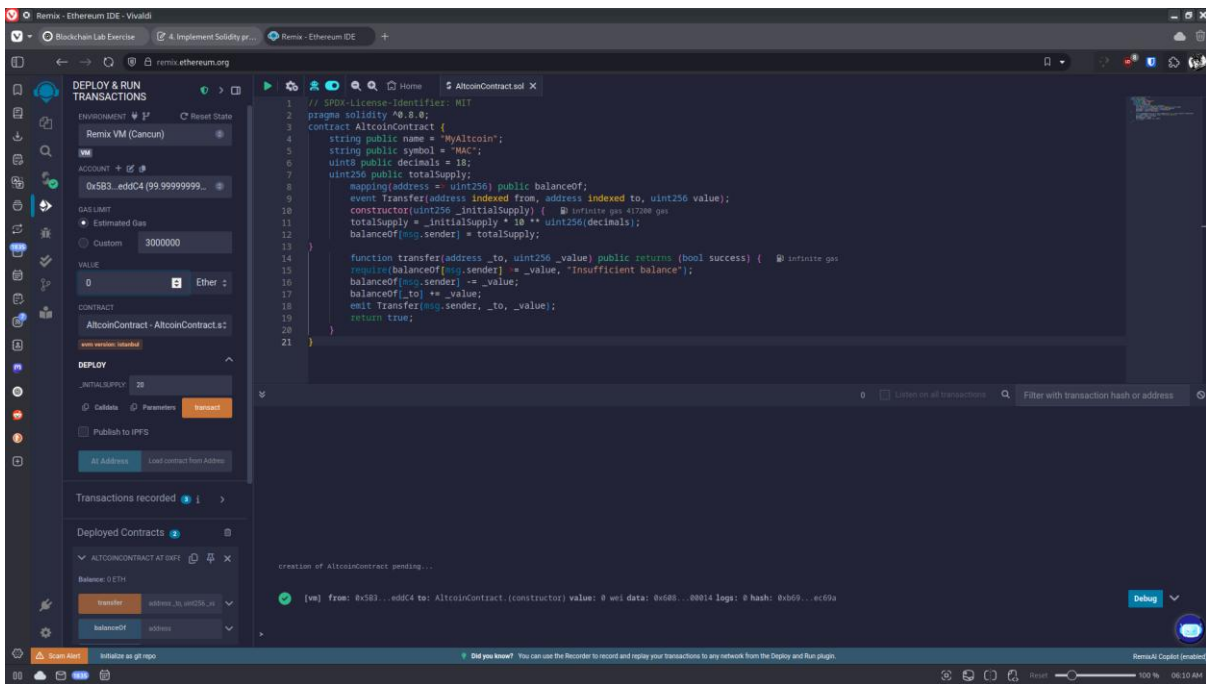
return true;

}

}

```

Output:



Result:

Explore blockchain applications like IoT integration and medical record management, analyze alternative cryptocurrencies (Alt Coins) and their significance, and investigate is successfully completed.