# Concise and Informative Article Title

Konstantinos I. Papageorgiou

Computer Science and Biomedical Informatics, University of Thessaly, Lamia 35100, Greece.

Correspondence: kopapageorgiou@uth.gr

## Abstract

As the technology advances, more services are embedded in the digital world. Citizens tend to use these digital services to exchange information or to share their digital creations. As the data are increasing rapidly on the internet, it is getting more complicated for the citizens to claim the ownership of their digital creations. Efforts have been made to implement measures to enforce copyright claims by governments, but they are more complicated to implement on the internet. In this work, a decentralized system that enables citizens to create digital evidence for their creations is presented. This system is based on the blockchain technology and allows the citizens to claim the ownership of their digital art, as well as, the verification of who owns a particular digital piece of art.

## Introduction

Monetary transactions between entities such as people or companies, are usually controlled centrally by a third party authority. For example, in order to carry out a monetary transfer or an electronic payment, an intermediary such a credit card company, is needed to verify it and then carry out the transaction. This process is not only applicable to the financial sector but is also similar in other sectors, such as music or software distribution, etc[-where-is-]. Thus, it is observed that this transaction system has a common point, both on the side of the transactor and on the side of the buyer. A central third party authority responsible for gathering the data and information in order to control and manage it appropriately to decide the outcome of the transaction. This is slow and costly because the transaction must be verified by a third party entity that is required to be trustful for both entities involved in this transaction [A-decentralized-framework-].

Blockchain is a technology that has evolved to solve the problem of the intermediary. The main purpose of developing this technology is to create a decentralized environment in which no third party authority needs to be responsible for overseeing transactions between two entities. The Blockchain is a distributed database that records in an ever-growing list of data records consisting of transactions and confirmed by the nodes that make up this network. The data is recorded in a public ledger. The ledger is tamper-resistant containing information about every transaction that has taken place in the network. Once a transaction is recorded in the ledger, it cannot be tampered with or deleted. In January 2009, Bitcoin introduced as the first blockchain ecosystem. The paper that introduced Bitcoin first appeared in a 2008 publication titled "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System" [-Bitcoin:A-]. After five years from the first block of the Bitcoin blockchain, a second generation of blockchain named Ethereum was introduced. In 2014, Ethereum blockchain enabled developers to execute smart contracts. create financial applications that use tokens such as cryptocurrencies.

## Materials and Methods

The materials and methods section should contain sufficient detail so that all procedures can be repeated. It may be divided into headed subsections if several methods are described.

## Results and Discussion

### Subheadings

The results and discussion may be presented separately, or in one combined section, and may optionally be divided into headed subsections.

### Advice on Equations

Equations should be provided in a text format, rather than as an image. Microsoft Word’s equation tool is acceptable. Equations should be numbered consecutively, in round brackets, on the right-hand side of the page. They should be referred to as Equation 1, etc. in the main text.

(1)

### Advice on Figures

At the point of submission, authors may provide all figures embedded within the manuscript at a convenient break near to where they are first referenced or, alternatively, they may be provided as separate files. All figures should be cited in the paper in a consecutive order. Where possible, figures should be displayed on a white background. When preparing figures, consider that they can occupy either a single column (half page width) or two columns (full page width), and should be sized accordingly. All figures must have an accompanying caption which includes a title and, preferably, a brief description (see Figure 1).

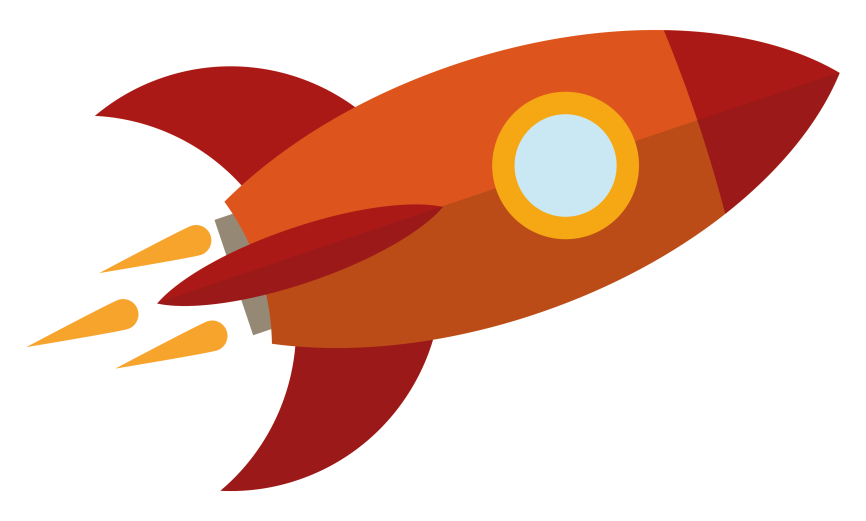


Figure : Basic rocket ship design. The rocket ship is propelled with three thrusters and features a single viewing window. The nose cone is detachable upon impact.

The caption can also be used to explain any acronyms used in the figure, as well as providing information on scale bar sizes or other information that cannot be included in the figure itself. Plots that show error bars should include in the caption a description of how the error was calculated and the sample size (see Figure 2).

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Figure : Plot of nanoparticle size with respect to time, recorded over a 90 s period. The error bars represent the standard deviation of measurements for 20 particles in five separate sample runs (n = 100).

If a figure consists of multiple panels, they should be ordered logically and labelled with lower case roman letters (i.e., a, b, c, etc.). If it is necessary to mark individual features within a panel (e.g., in Figure 3a), this may be done with lowercase Roman numerals, i, ii, iii, iv, etc. All labels should be explained in the caption. Panels should not be contained within boxes unless strictly necessary.

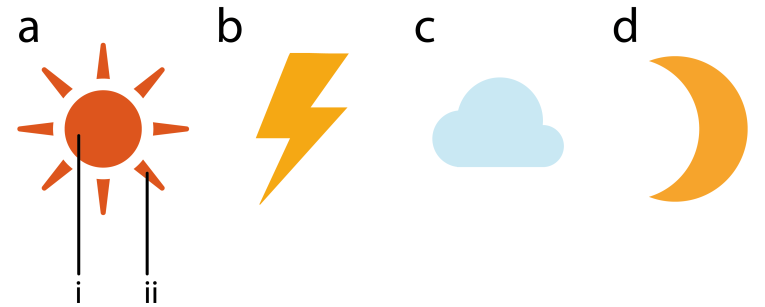


Figure : Representations of some common weather symbols. (a) The sun with (i) core, and (ii) rays. (b) Thunder bolt. (c) Cloud. (d) Moon.

Upon acceptance, authors will be asked to provide the figures as separate electronic files. At that stage, figures should be supplied in either vector art formats (Illustrator, EPS, WMF, FreeHand, CorelDraw, PowerPoint, Excel, etc.) or bitmap formats (Photoshop, TIFF, GIF, JPEG, etc.). Bitmap images should be of at least 300 dpi resolution, unless due to the limited resolution of a scientific instrument. If a bitmap image has labels, the image and labels should be embedded in separate layers.

### Advice on Tables

Every table must have a descriptive title and, if numerical measurements are given, the units should be included in the column heading. Vertical rules should not be used (see Table 1). Tables should be cited consecutively in the text.

Table 1: Temperature and wildlife count in the three areas covered by the study.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | T [° C] | Turtles | Sharks | Octopuses | Starfish |
| Blue Lagoon | 21.2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 543 |
| Regent’s Canal | 5.2 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 312 |
| Shark Bay | 12.8 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 122 |

## Conclusions

The Conclusions section should clearly explain the main findings and implications of the work, highlighting its importance and relevance.

## Data Availability

A data availability statement is compulsory for research articles and clinical trials. Here, authors must describe how readers can access the data underlying the findings of the study, giving links to online repositories and providing deposition codes where applicable. For more information on how to compose a data availability statement, including template examples, please visit: <https://www.hindawi.com/research.data/#statement>.

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Authors should state how the research and publication of their article was funded, by naming financially supporting bodies followed by any associated grant numbers in square brackets.

## Acknowledgments

An Acknowledgements section is optional and may recognise those individuals who provided help during the research and preparation of the manuscript.

## Supplementary Materials

If Supplementary Materials are provided (e.g., audio files, video clips or datasets) they should be described here. Note that authors are responsible for providing the final Supplementary Materials files that will be published along with the article, which are not modified by our production team. You should remember to reference the Supplementary Materials’ contents at appropriate points within the manuscript. We recommend citing specific items, rather than referring to the Supplementary Materials in general, for example: “See Figures S1-S10 in the Supplementary Material for comprehensive image analysis.”

## References

References will be reformatted in house, there is no need to adhere to a specific style at the point of submission. Authors are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. All citations in the text must be numbered consecutively in square brackets, before any punctuation, for example, “as discussed by Smith [1],” and “as discussed elsewhere [2,3].” All uncited references will be automatically removed. The references should not contain footnotes. For your information, our citation style is:

[x] Author initials and surname, “Title in sentence style,” Journal title, vol. (volume number), no. (issue number), pp. (page numbers separated by an en-dash), Year.

For example:

[1] J. D. Watson and F. H. C. Crick, “A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid,” *Nature*, vol. 171, no. 4356, pp. 737–738, 1953.

For articles with six or more authors, the first three authors are listed followed by ‘et al.’. When journals use only article numbers, no page numbers are necessary. For example:

[2] B. P. Abbott, R. Abbott, T. D. Abbott et al., “Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger,” *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 116, no. 6, Article ID 061102, 2016.