**INTRODUCTION**

Blockchains are distributed digital ledgers that are impenetrable and immune to tampering, generally operating without a central repository or authority (i.e., a bank, company or government). At their most basic level, they allow a user community to record transactions in a shared ledger inside that user community, ensuring that no transaction can be modified after it has been published under standard blockchain network operation. Modern cryptocurrencies, or electronic cash secured by cryptographic processes rather than a central repository or authority, were developed in 2008 by combining the blockchain concept with a number of other technologies and computer ideas.the inability of later blocks and transactions to update or modify older blocks and transactions so that the real blockchain data cannot be changed. This software abstraction provides a complete history of changes while allowing alterations to working data. These qualities are appealing to certain organisations. Others could view these as deal-breakers that hinder the use of blockchain technology.

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