

COMPUTER NETWORKS MINI PROJECT

TOPIC : E-VOTING USING BLOCKCHAIN

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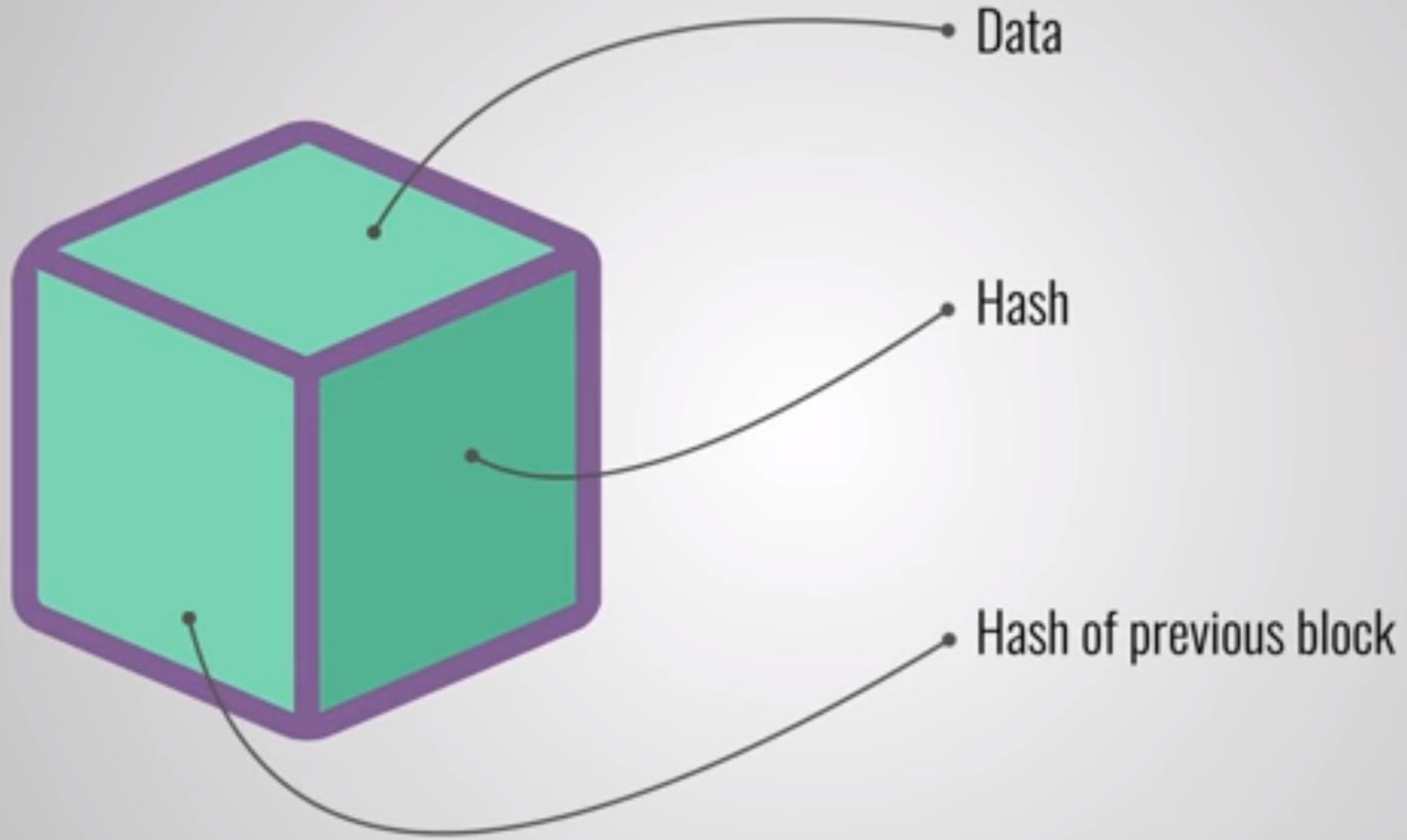
WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN?

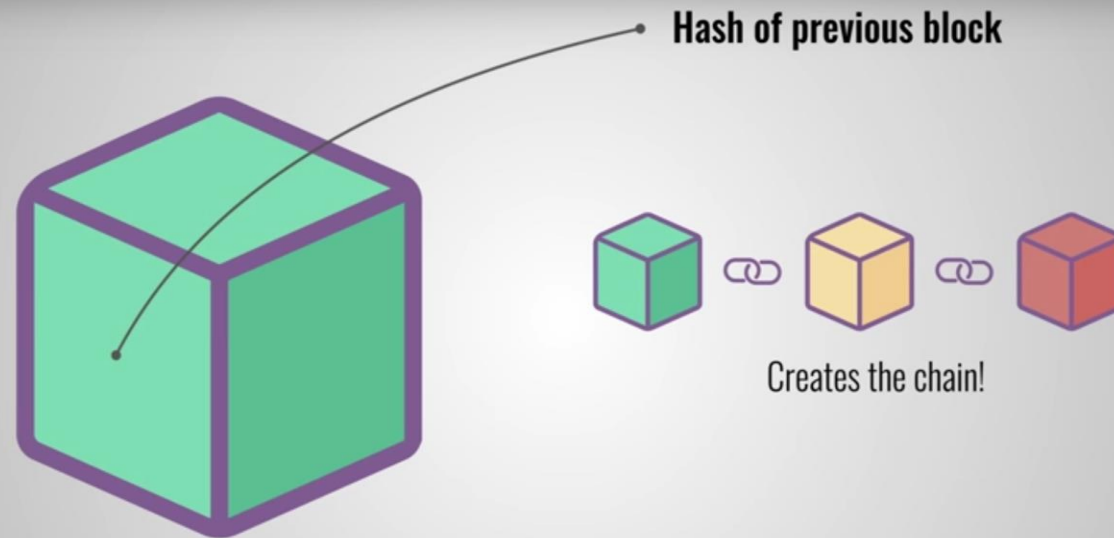
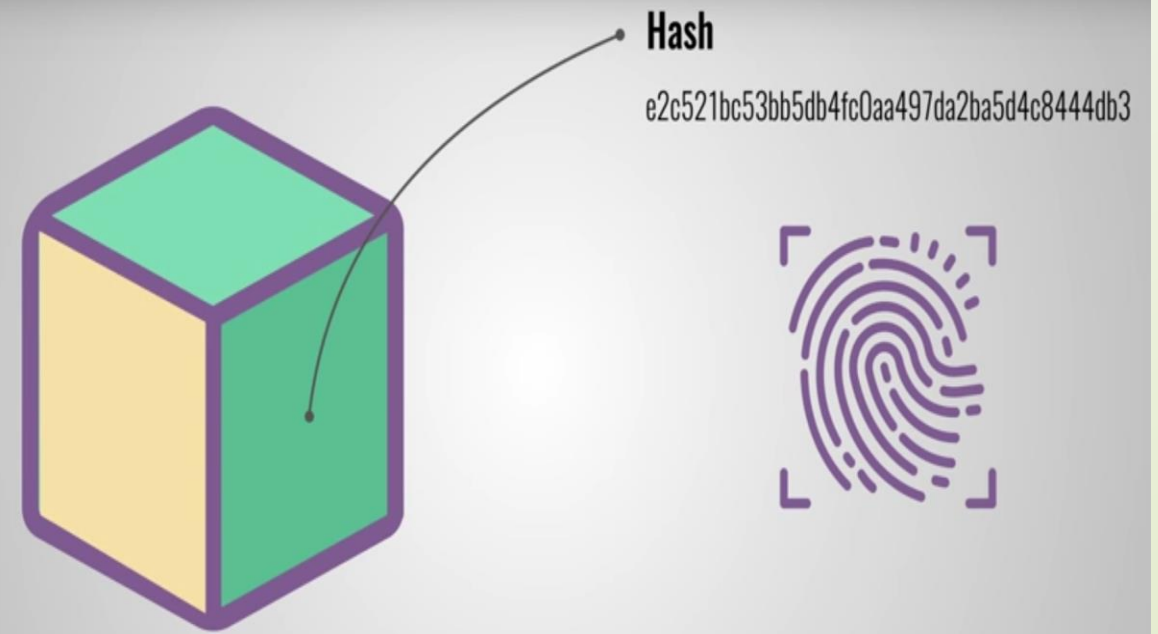
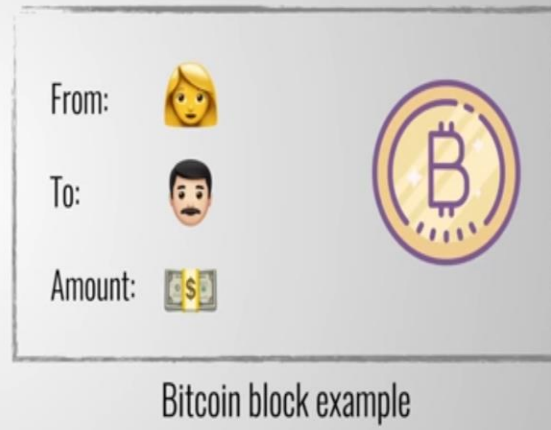
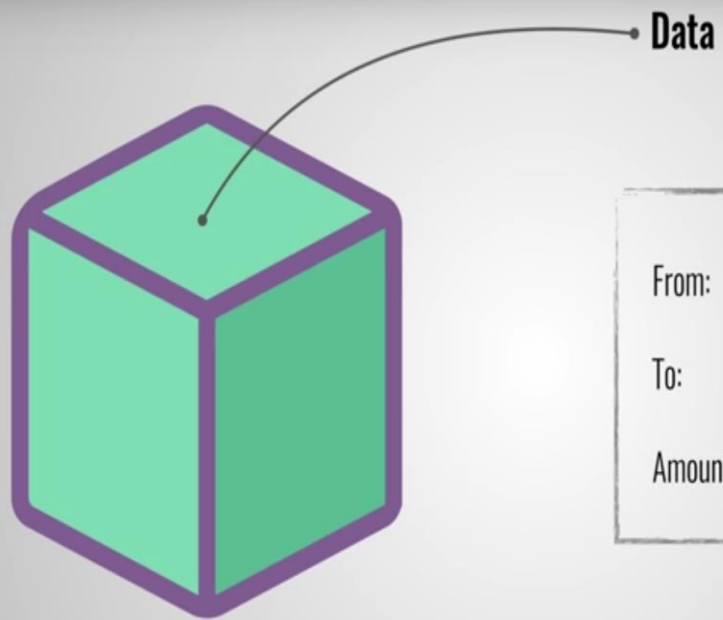


Blockchain

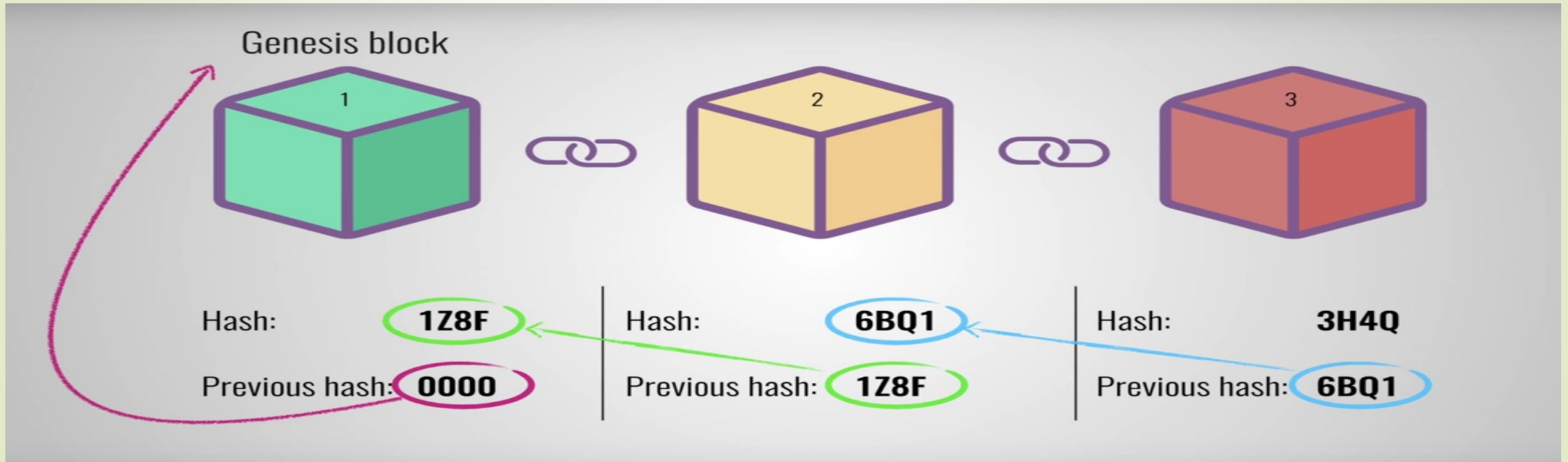
— *Simply explained* —

AN INDIVIDUAL BLOCK

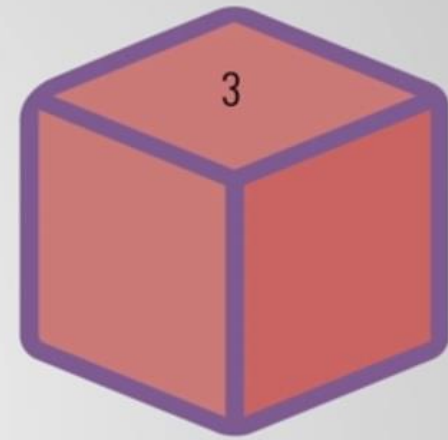
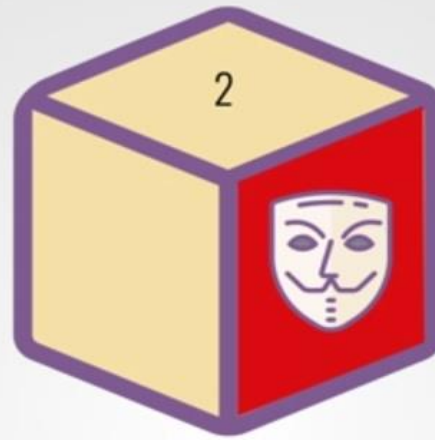
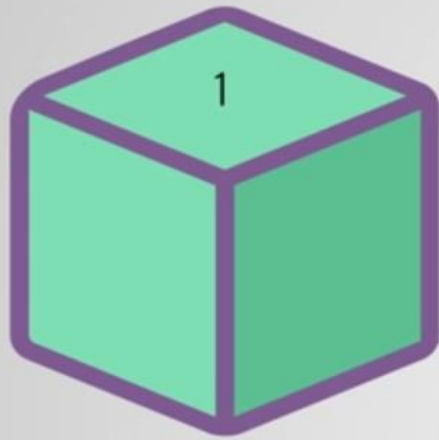




EXAMPLE



PROOF OF WORK



10 minutes



10 minutes

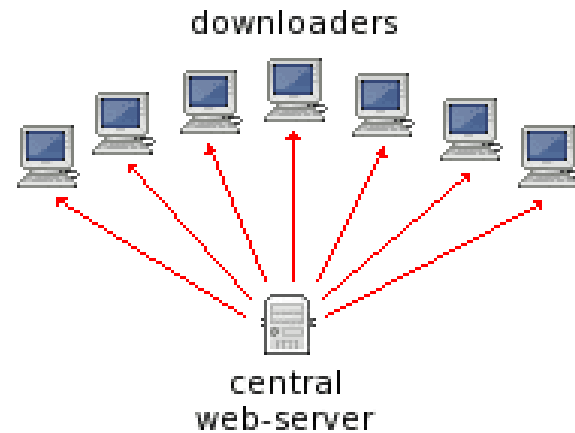


ADVANTAGES OF BLOCKCHAIN :

- ❖ Empowered Users:**
Users are in control of all their information and transactions. No third party is involved.
- ❖ Lower Transaction Costs:**
By eliminating third party intermediaries transaction costs are reduced.

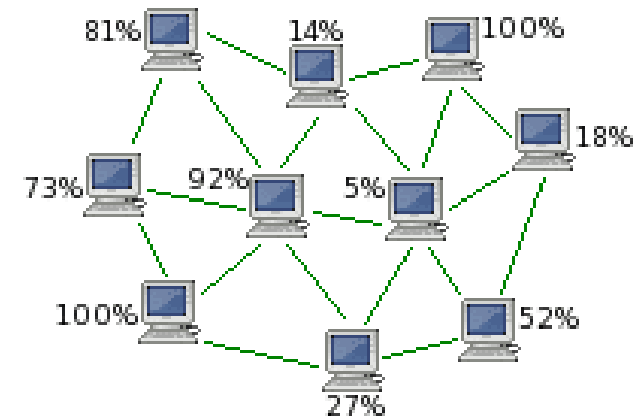
❖ Decentralized:

Traditional Centralized Downloading

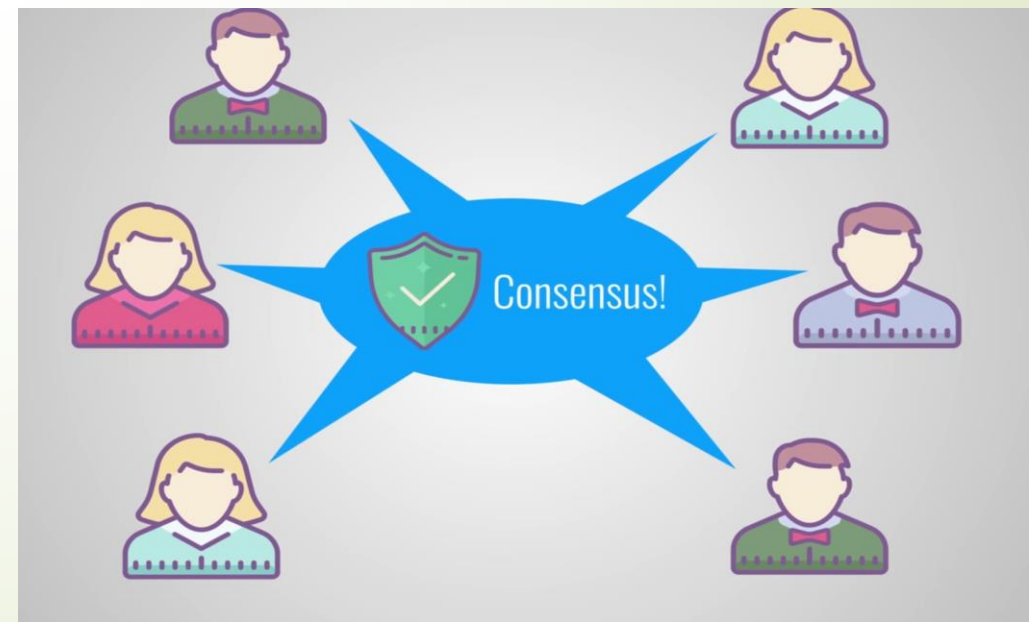
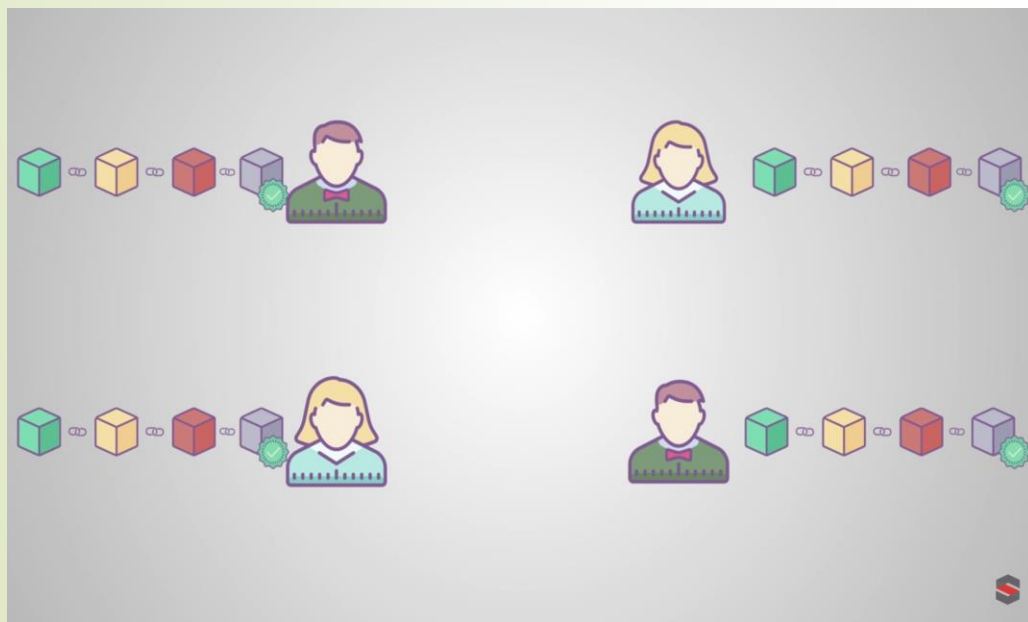
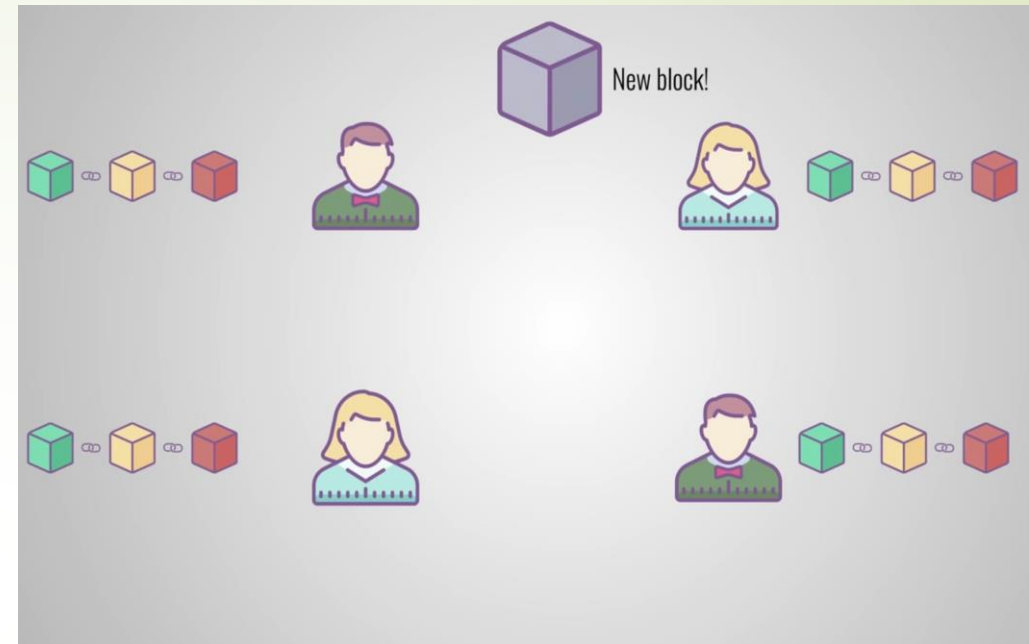
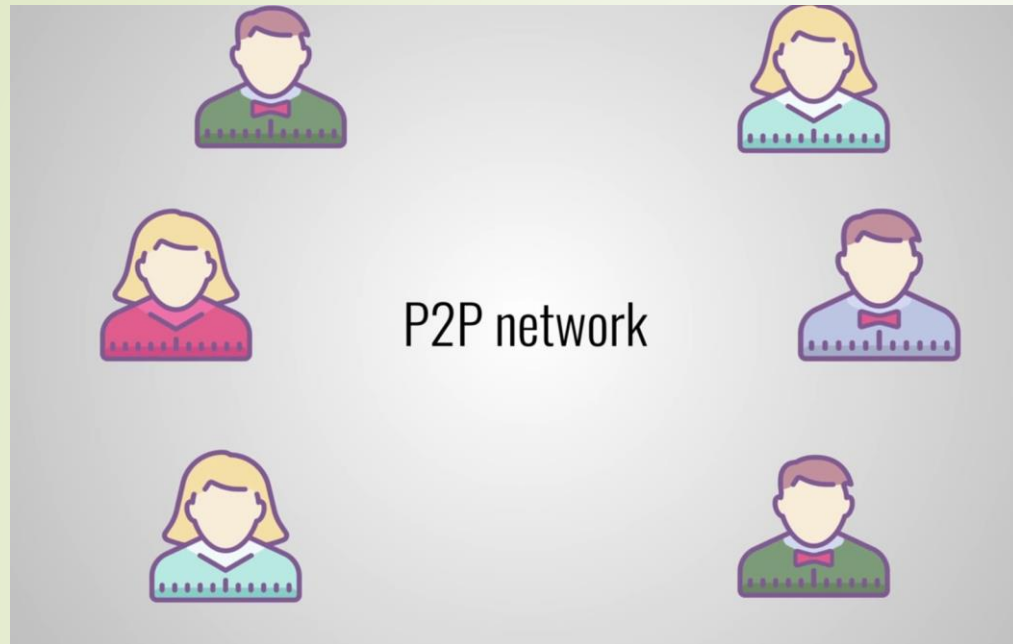


- Slow
- Single point of failure
- High bandwidth usage for server

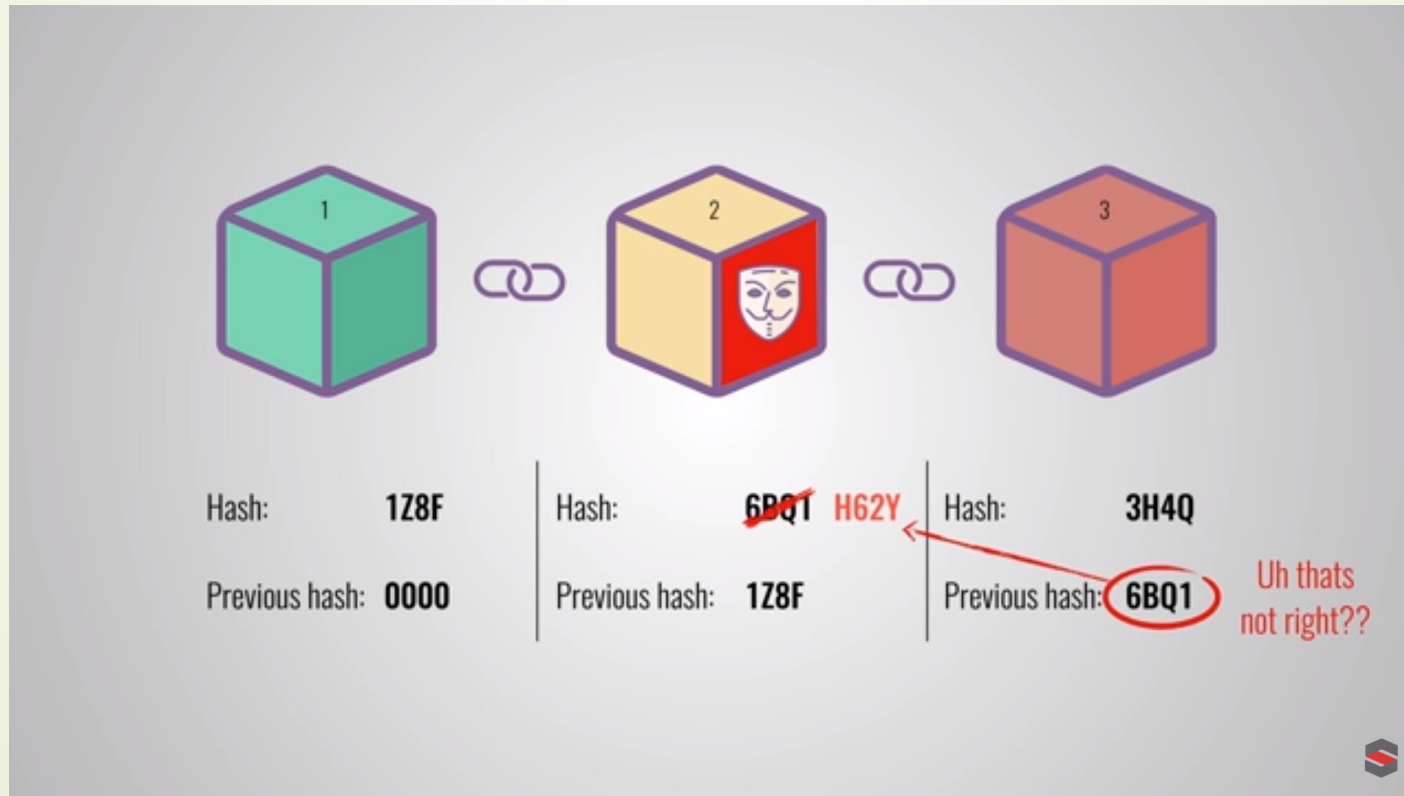
Decentralized Peer-to-Peer Downloading



- Fast
- No single point of failure
- All downloaders are also uploaders



❖ Data Security:





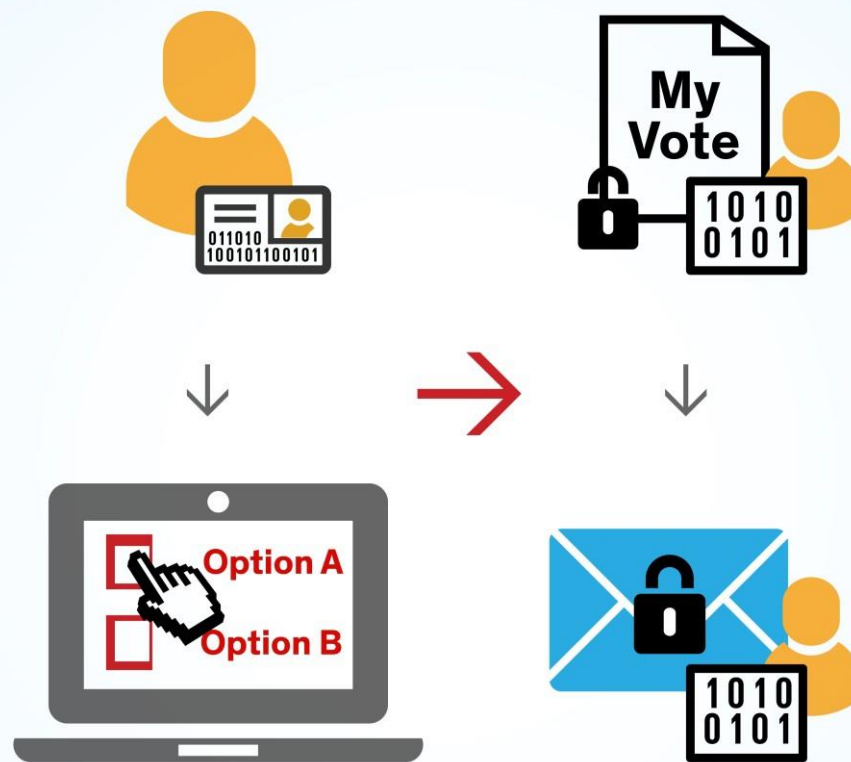
APPLICATIONS

- ◇ ? SMART CONTRACTS
 - ◇ ? BITCOIN
 - ◇ ? EDUCATION
 - ◇ ? BANKING
 - ◇ ? E VOTING
- 



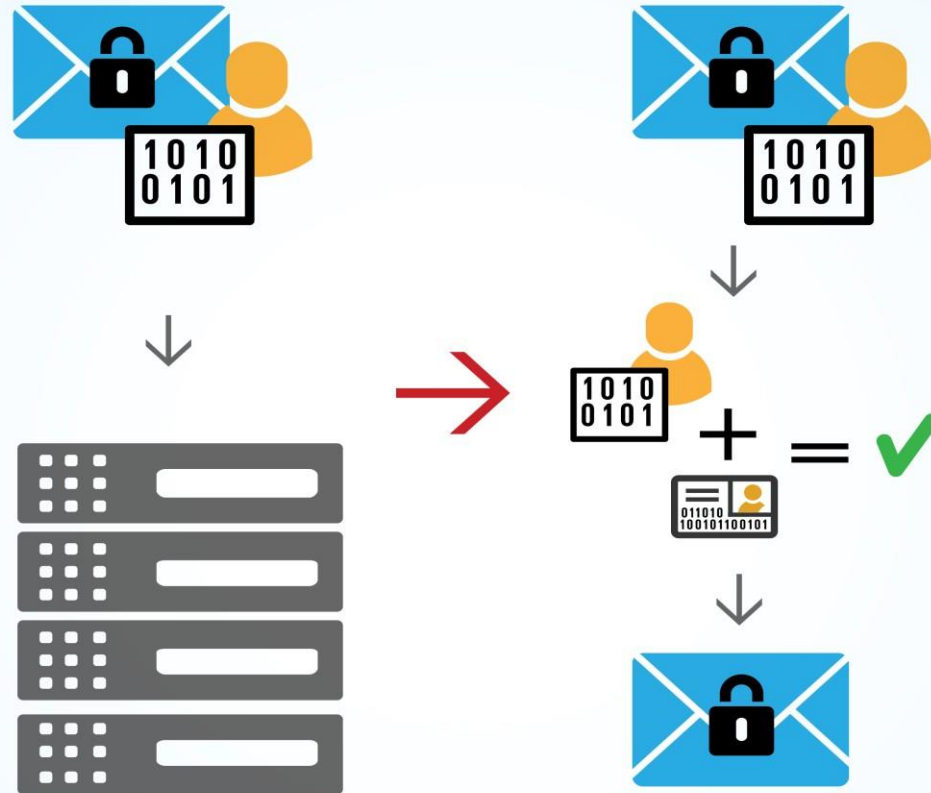
Steps for Online **Voting System** **Based on** **Blockchain**

In this step user will send his vote using any of the available platforms and it will be sent for validation.



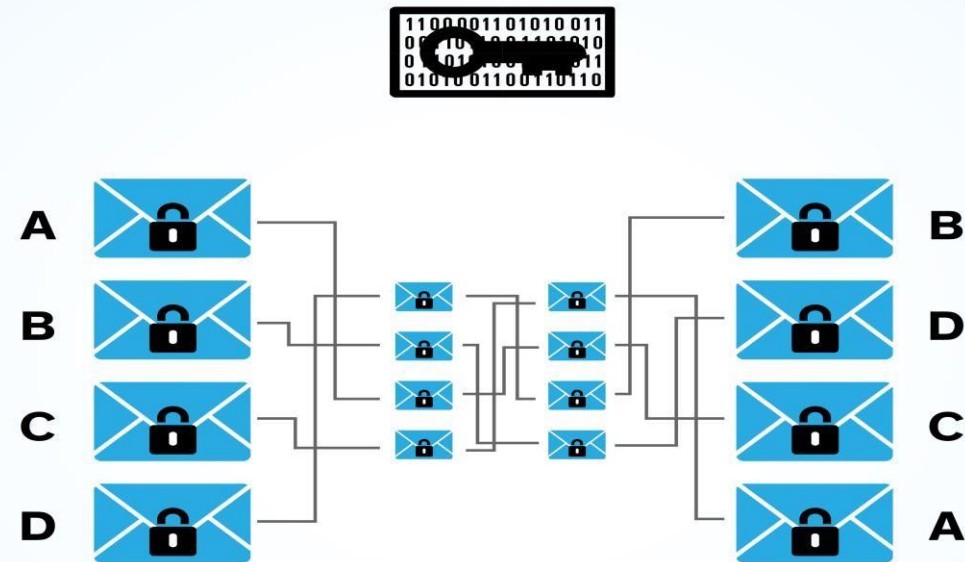
1 - Casting a Digital Vote

In Second step user's vote will be checked for unique identification



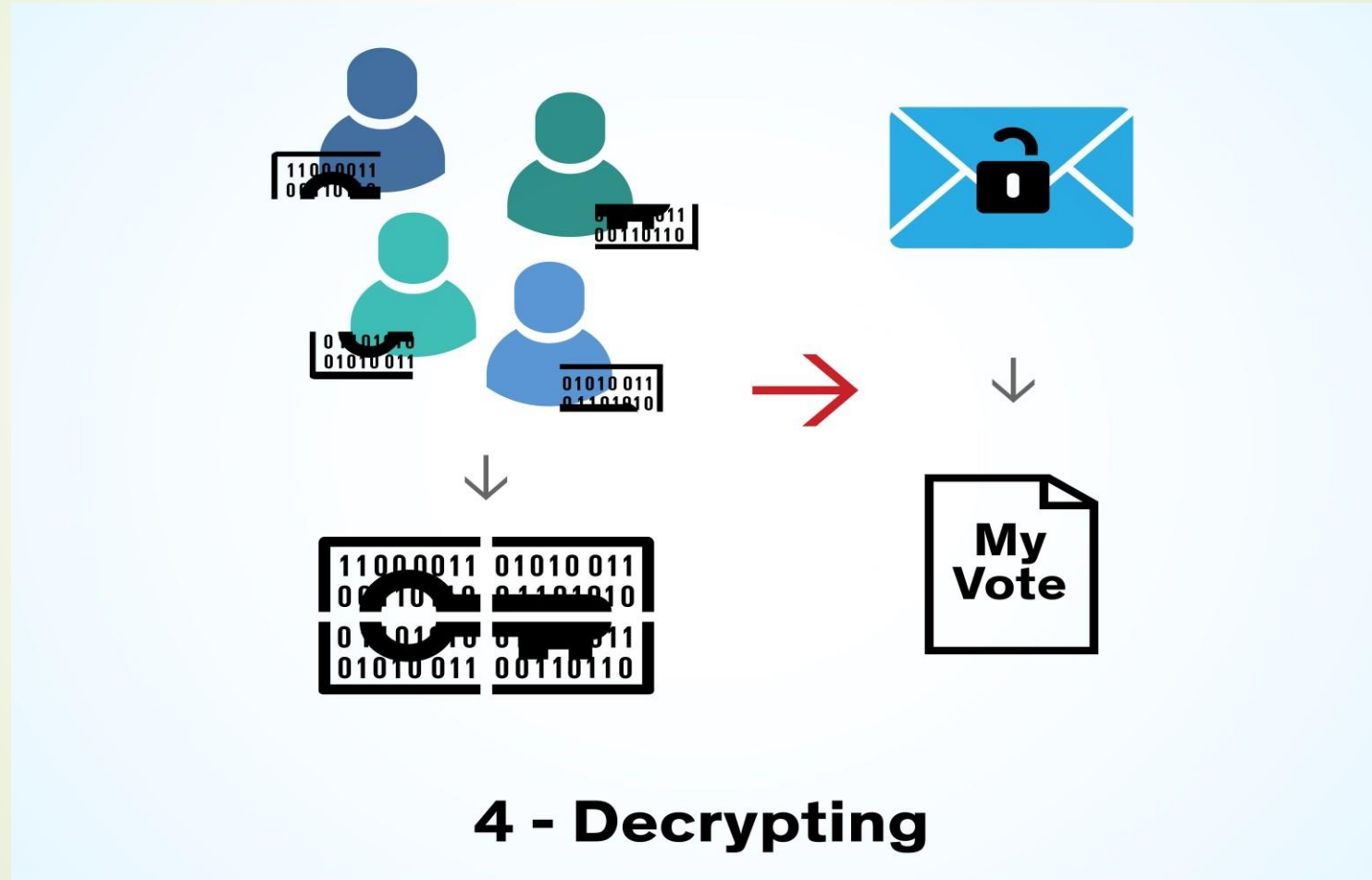
2 - Validation

In third step after validation, votes from all users are collected and spread over a decentralized network.

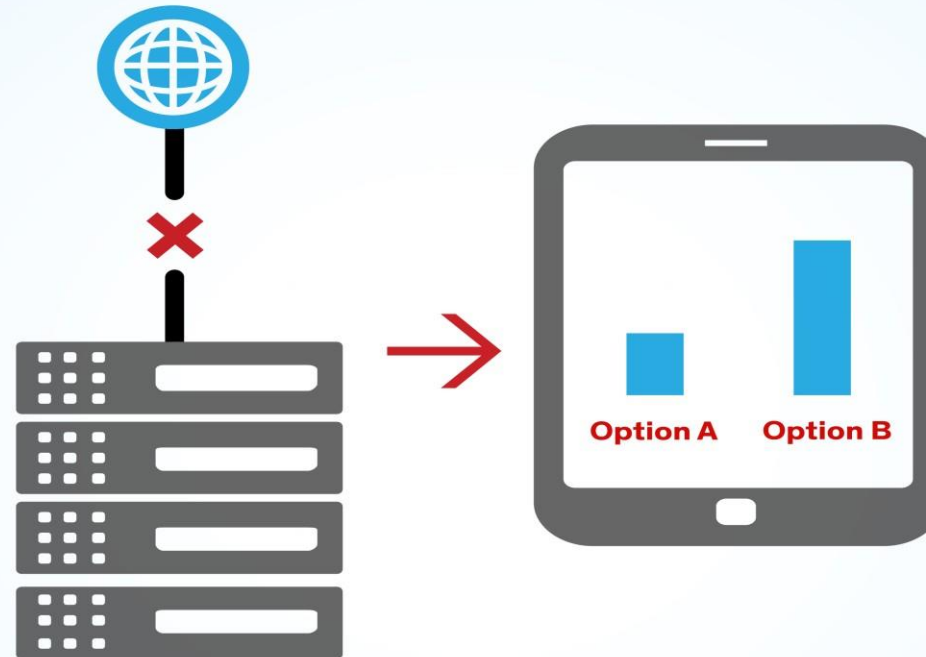


3 - Mixing

Here , All the votes are decrypted and votes are counted for respective teams.



And finally, Results are again sent to users on the platforms.



5 - Results



Buildings Blocks of a Distributed Internet



IPFS



Decent



MaidSafe



Storj



SiaCoin



BlockCDN

Compensation Model

Data blocks bartered with reciprocated file sharing (Bitswap)

Per purchase (essentially per download) and per storage space-time

Payment per storage space, CPU, bandwidth, and online time

The platform currently pays storage providers monthly and bills storage renters monthly

Determined by a file contract between a storage renter and a provider

Per bandwidth use

Who Provides Payment?

File downloaders

Content consumers and content creators

Users and generated tokens

Storage renter (via Storj)

Storage renter

Content providers--those selling content to users

Blockchain Foundation

None, uses bitswap credit protocol

Independent DECENT blockchain

None: uses close groups consensus

Counterparty bitcoin blockchain

Independent Sia blockchain

BCDN tokens on Ethereum network

Target Use Cases and Scenarios

File hosting, versioning, web hosting, content distribution, etc

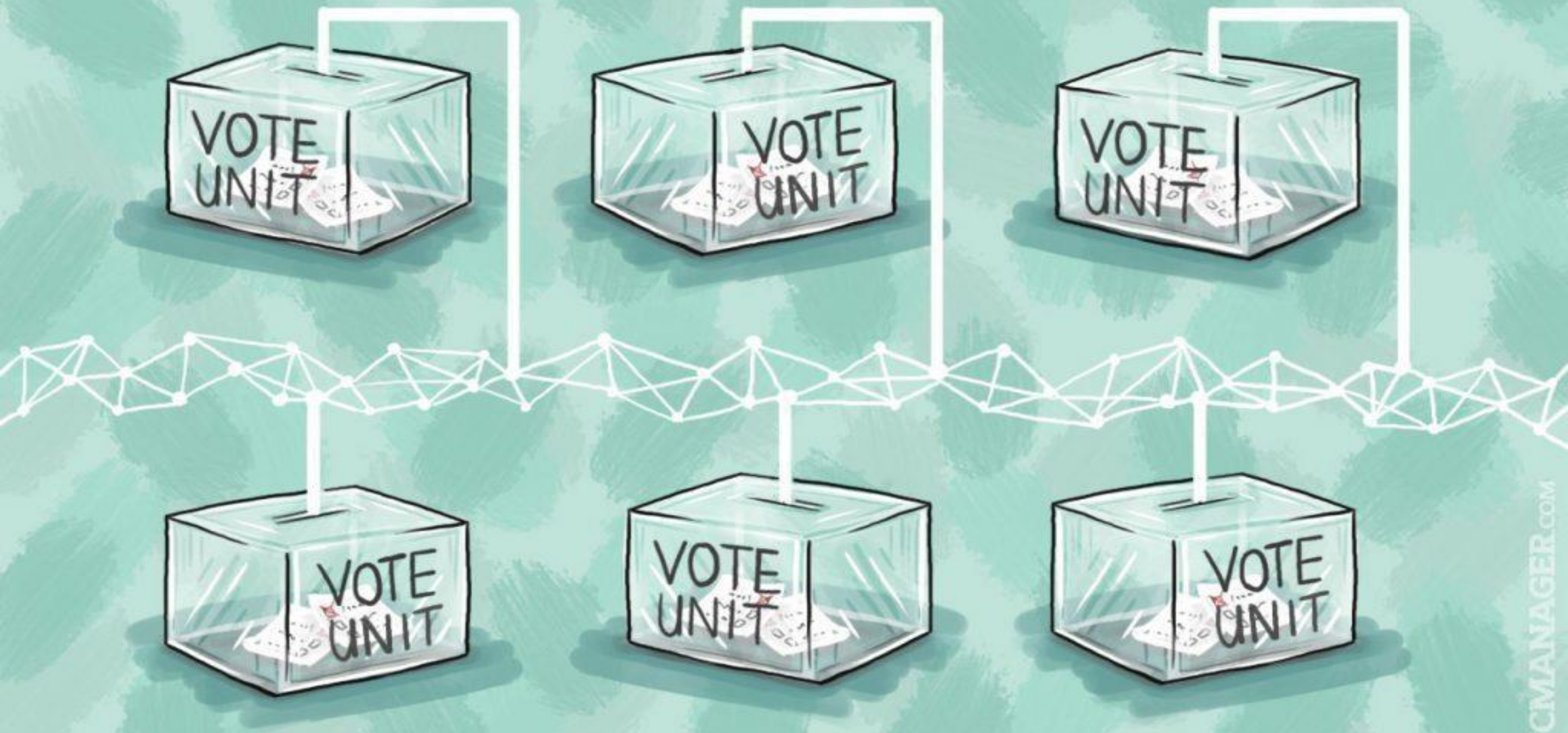
Media streaming

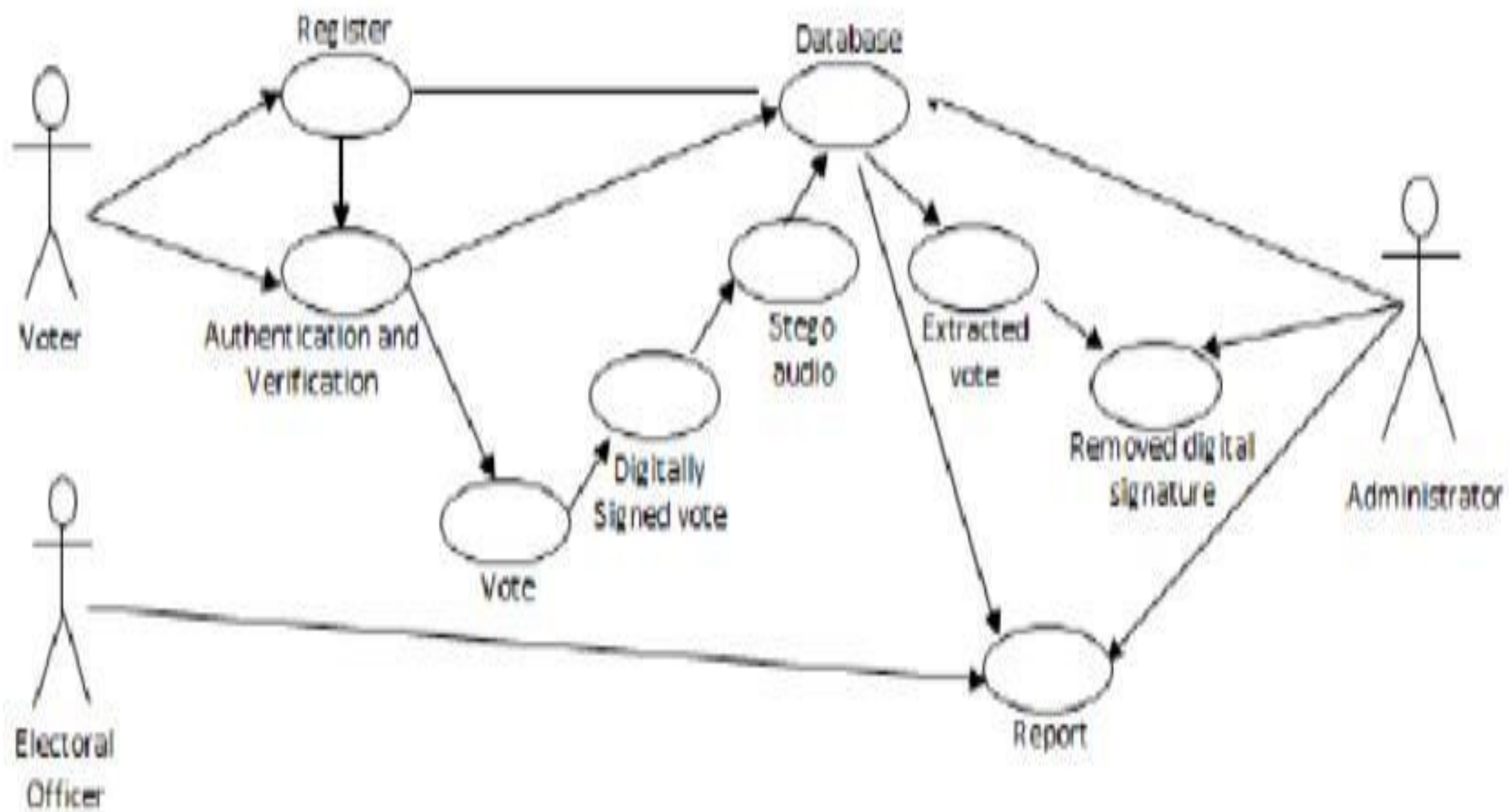
Encrypted cloud storage, web hosting, streaming

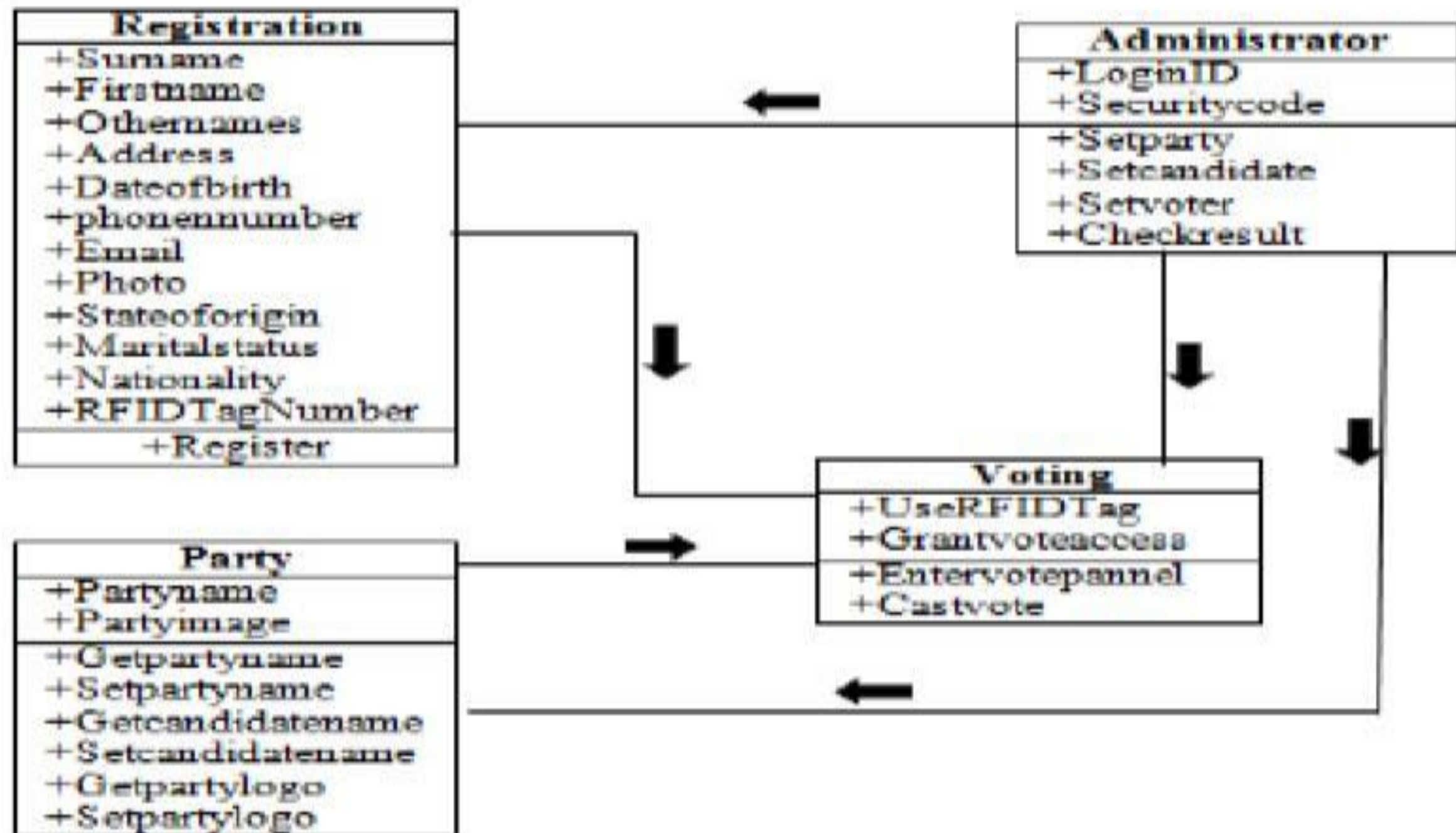
Encrypted cloud storage

Encrypted cloud storage

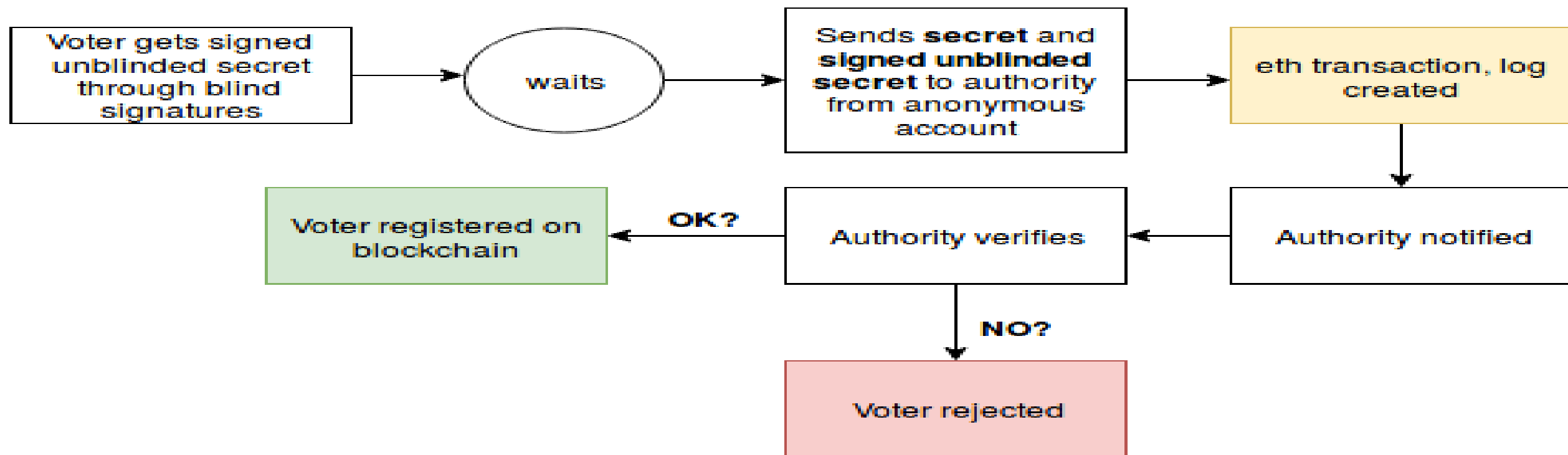
Optimize content delivery speed for centralized or decentralized content



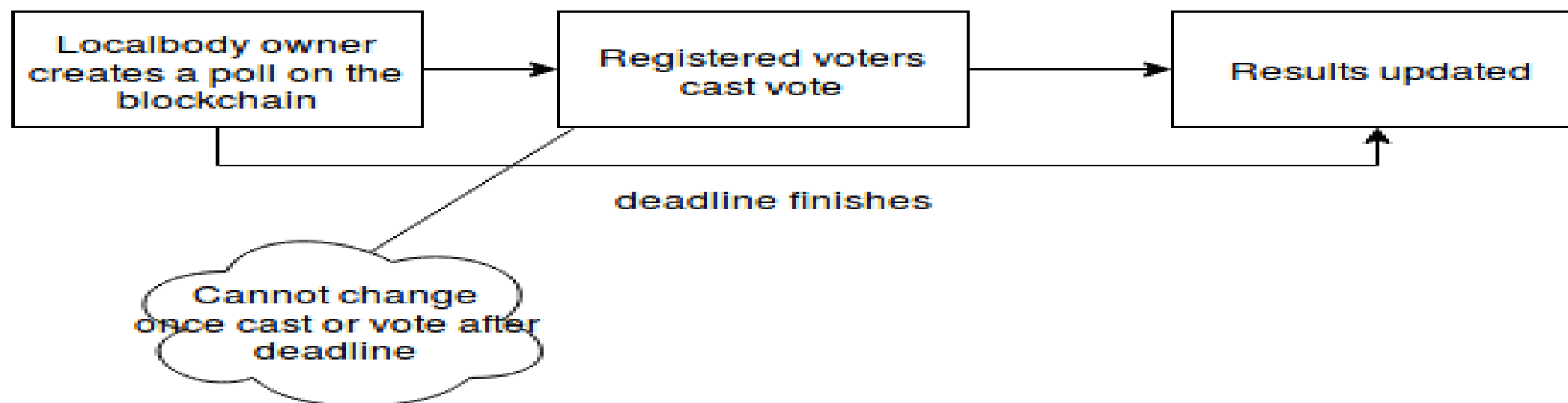




REGISTRATION



VOTING





References:

- E-Voting with blockchain: An e-voting protocol with decentralization and voter privacy.
Freya Sheer Hardwick, Raja Naeem, Konstantinos Markantonakis
University of London, United Kingdom.
- www.followmyvote.com

Etherium protocol

