DECAGE

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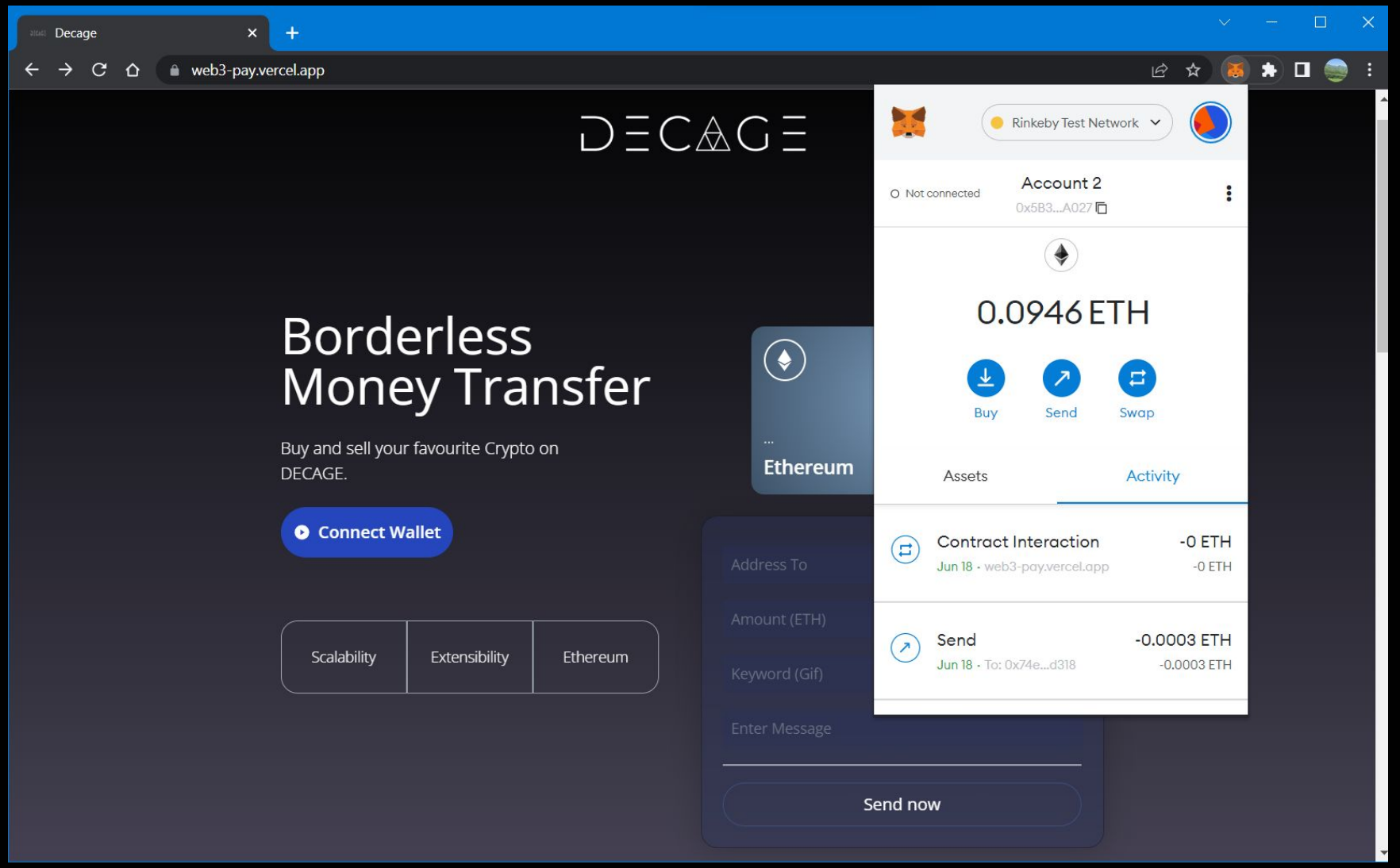
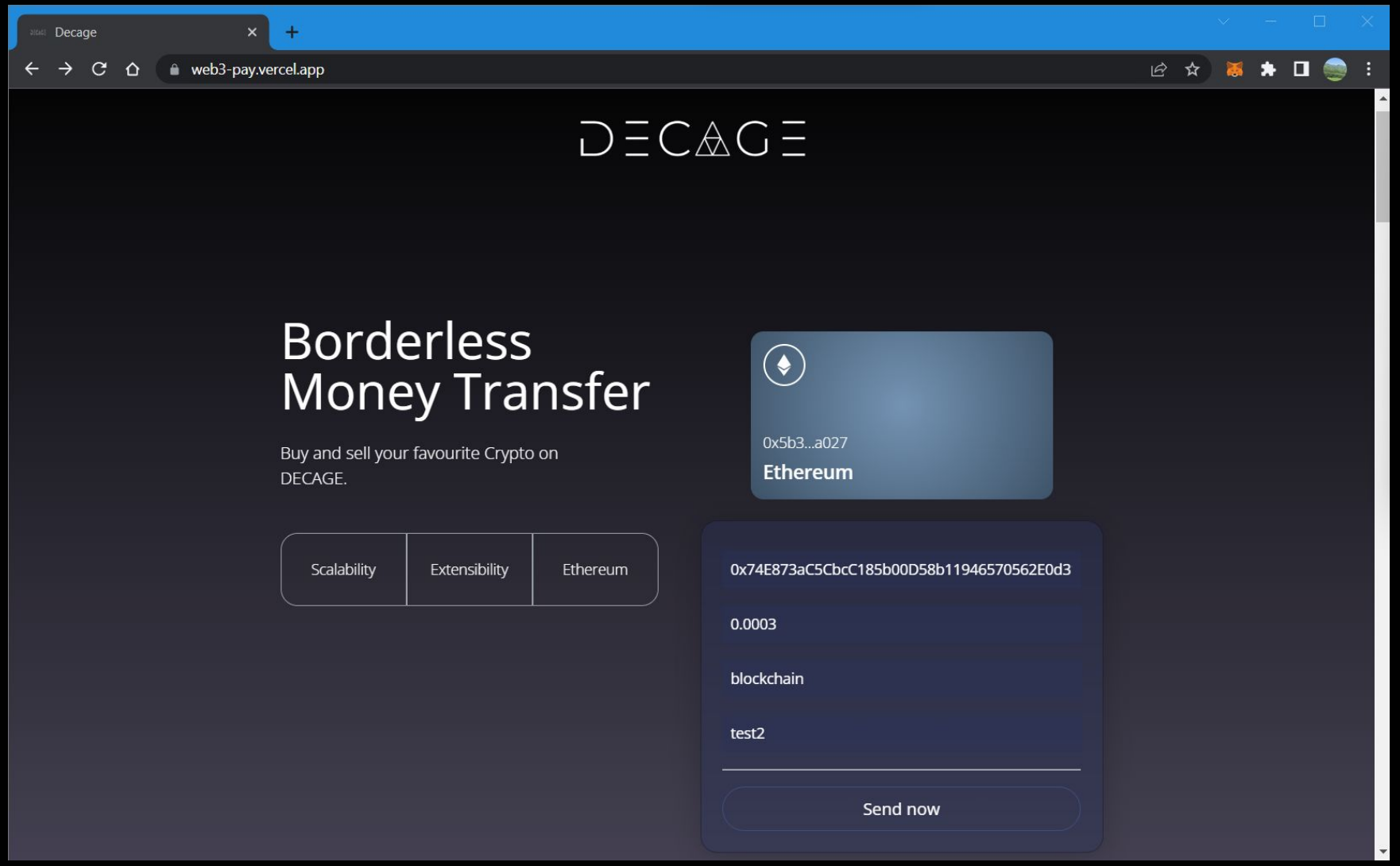
ABOUT DECAGE

- We have built this one stop transaction platform which is an Ethereum based web application.
- Ethers can be sent easily between accounts and verified using this web 3.0 application.
- It is built on the rinkeby test network.
- The verification of the transaction can be done on etherscan.
- A giphy is associated with each transaction in the blockchain based on the keyword given by the user.

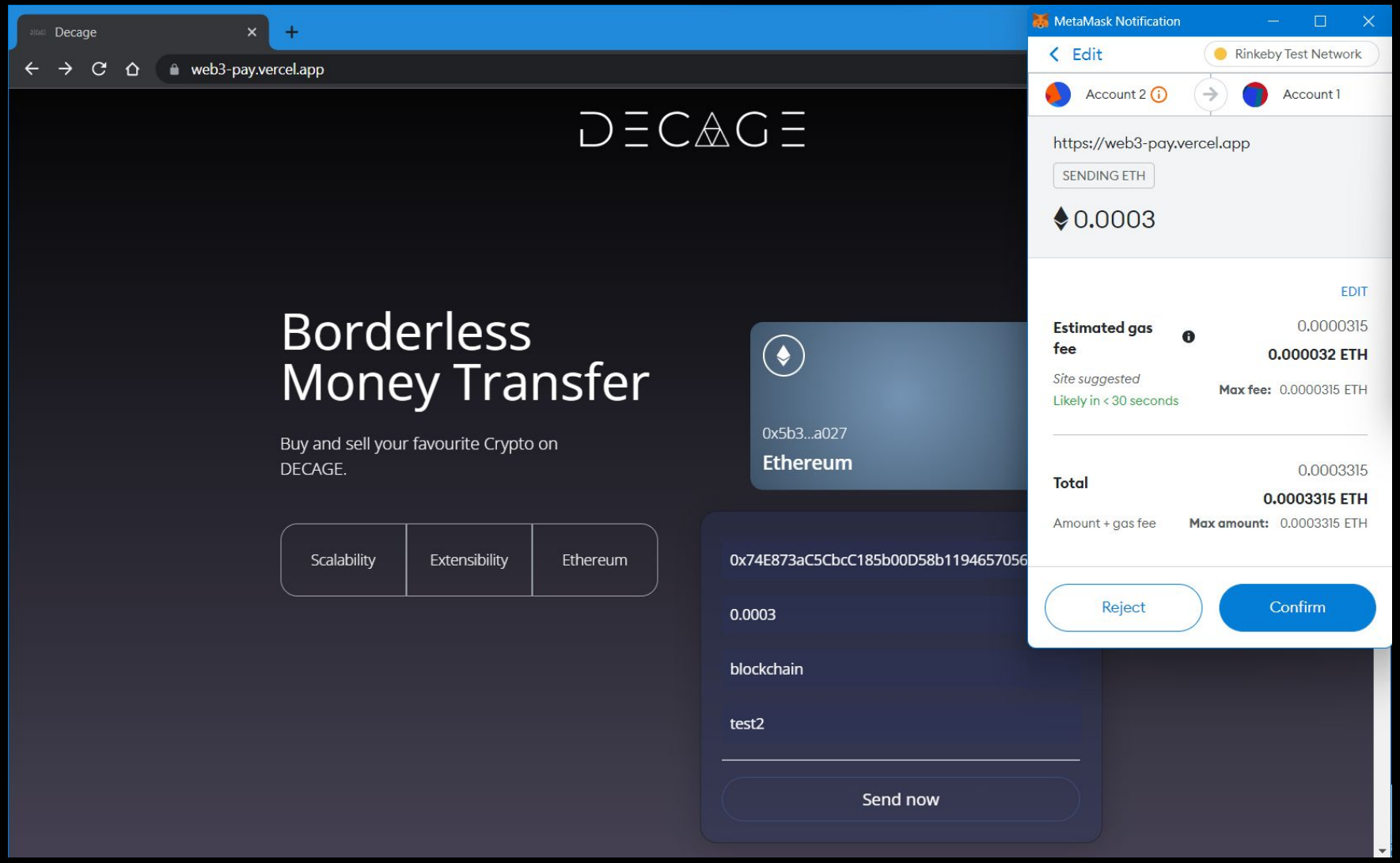
1. Connect your meta mask wallet



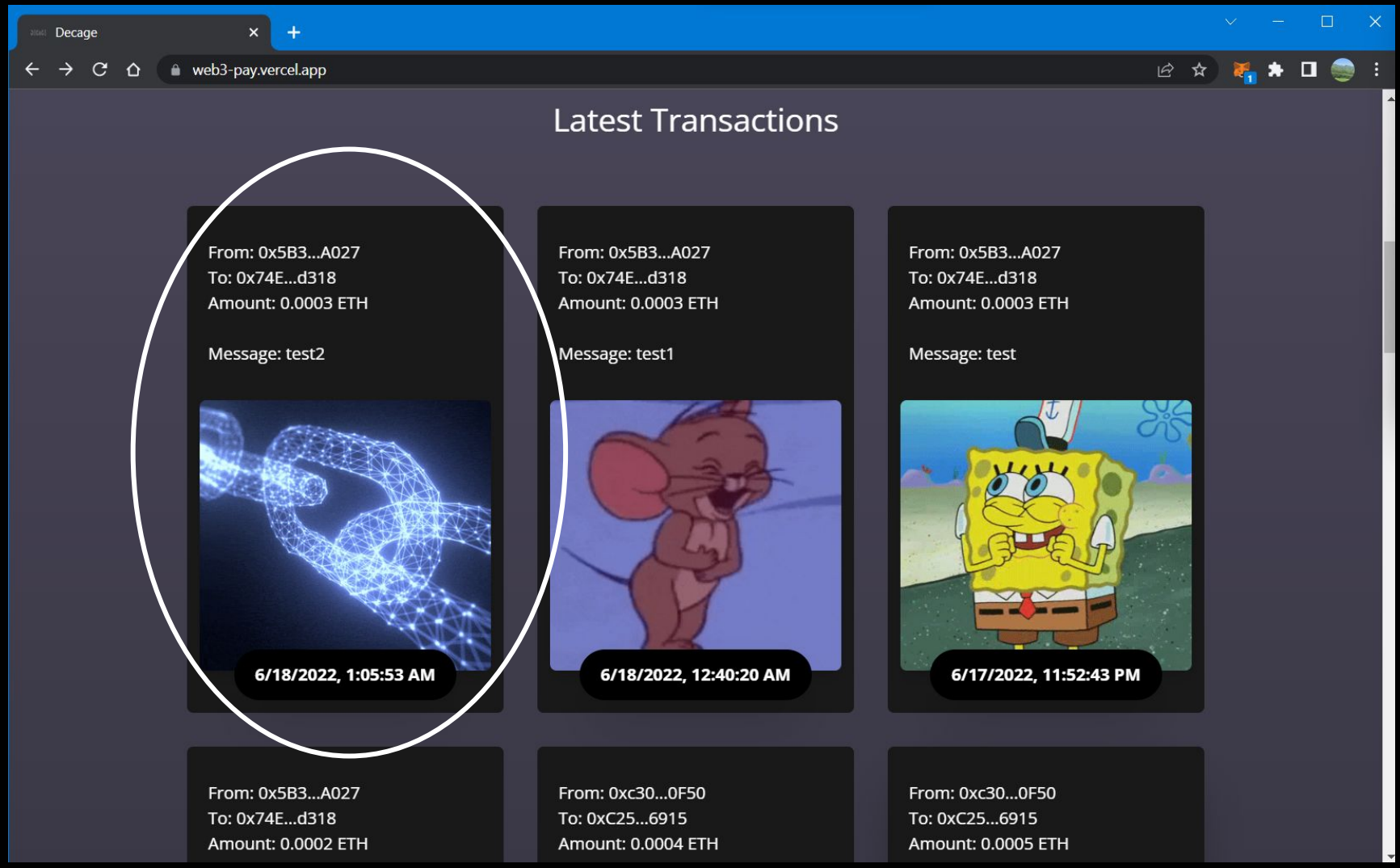
2. Fill details for transaction



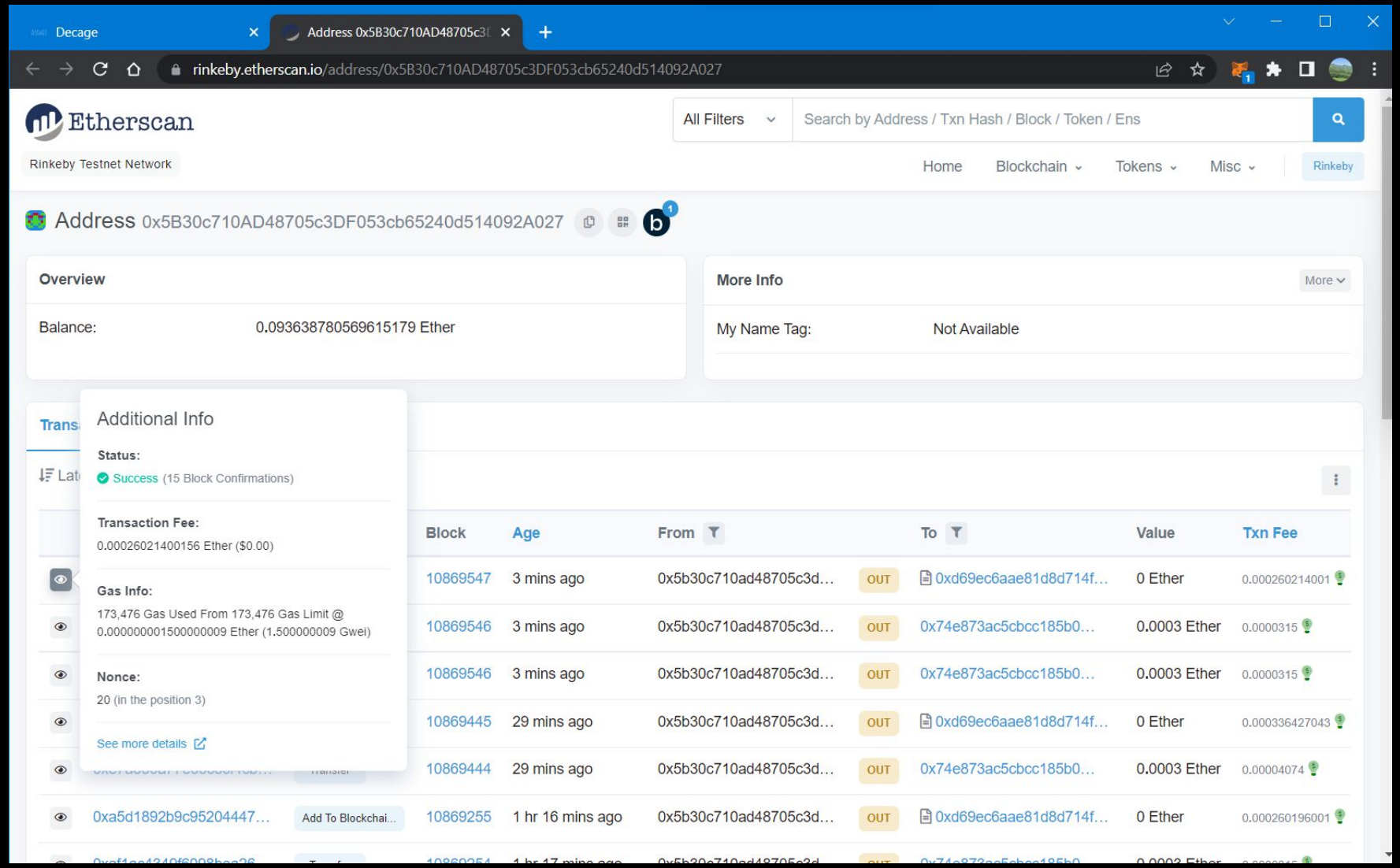
3. Confirm transaction on metamask



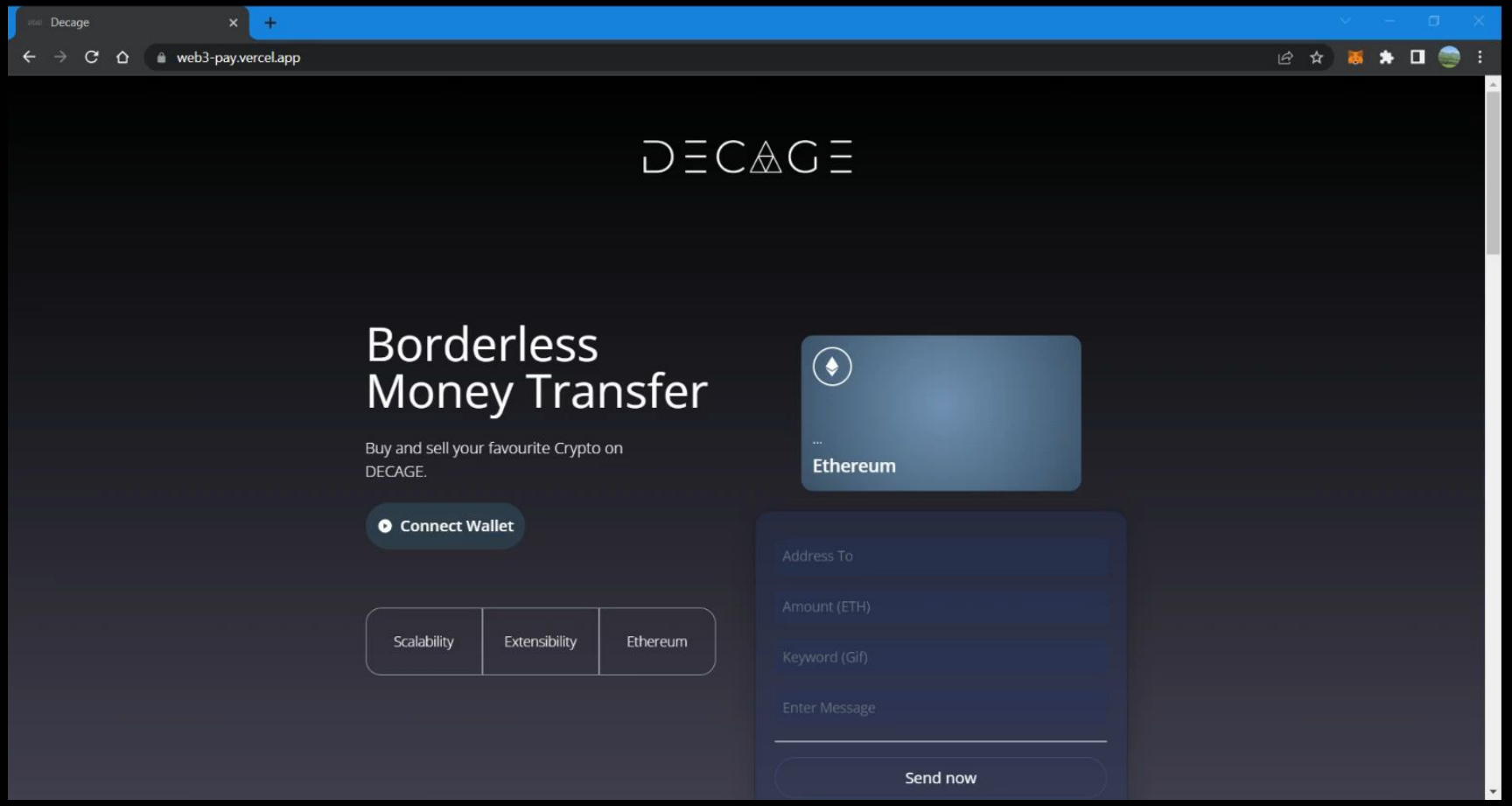
4. Check lastest transations for confirmation



5. Verify your transaction on Etherscan



DEMO VIDEO


Decage
web3-pay.vercel.app
DECAGE
Borderless
Money Transfer
Buy and sell your favourite Crypto on
DECAGE.
Connect Wallet
Scalability
Extensibility
Ethereum
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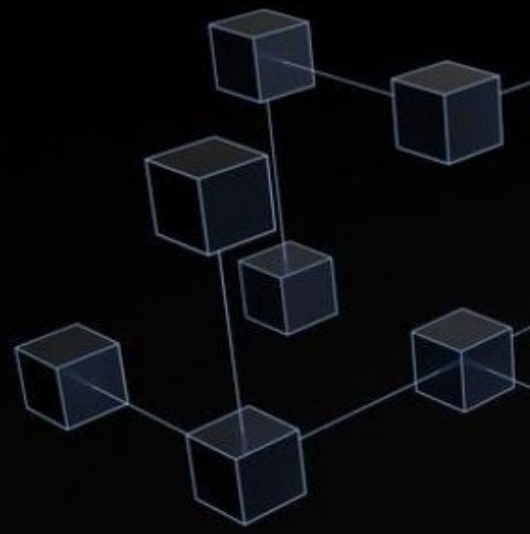
Ethereum
Address To
Amount (ETH)
Keyword (Gif)
Enter Message
Send now

Scalability

Why Dapps need Scalability?

Scalability is an important factor in business as well as technological innovations.
Every technological innovation needs great scalability to reach its maximum potential.
Being able to scale a product to various devices of different computational power is essential for delivering the product to maximum users.



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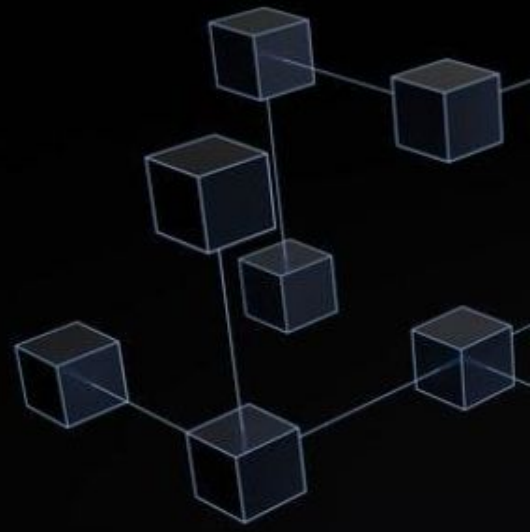
There are Various ways to Scale Dapps, some of the popular techniques are :

- On-Chain Scaling:
  It deals with increasing in capacity at the core blockchain layer.



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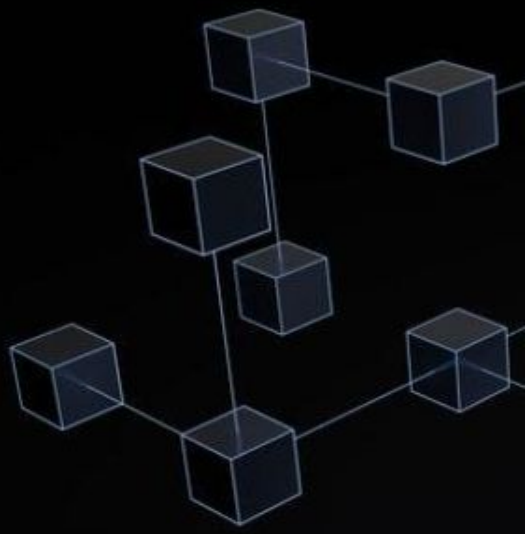
  This refers to the creation of additional layers capable of handling transactions without relying on the core blockchain.



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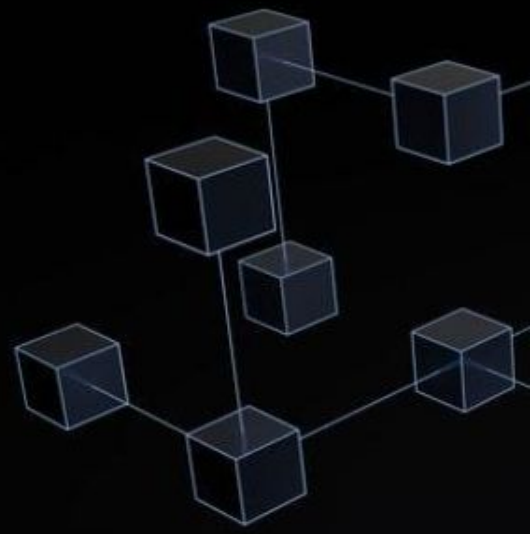
- State Channel:
  State Channels allow users to conduct peer-to-peer transactions ‘off-chain,’ only sending messages onto the main chain when they want to exit the channel



Casper Protocol

Casper is a protocol that will convert Ethereum's current Proof of Work (PoW) model to Proof of Stake (PoS). Miners must currently expend energy in order to solve a cryptographic equation and mine a block using PoW.

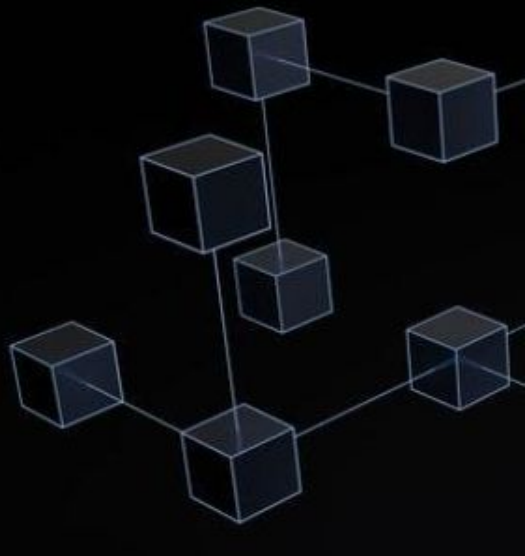
They are rewarded if they solve the equation, but the process consumes a tremendous amount of energy (and will continue to require more and more).

In PoS, "validators" take the place of miners and "validate" (rather than mine) blocks onto the blockchain. Validators stake their funds on a specific block rather than expending energy on it. The block with the greatest amount of money staked on it is verified and added to the blockchain.

In theory, this change should protect the blockchain from malicious attacks. A failed attack on the blockchain costs the attacker time and power in PoW. A failed attack on the blockchain directly costs the user money in PoS, as s/he immediately lose all funds staked on the incorrect block.

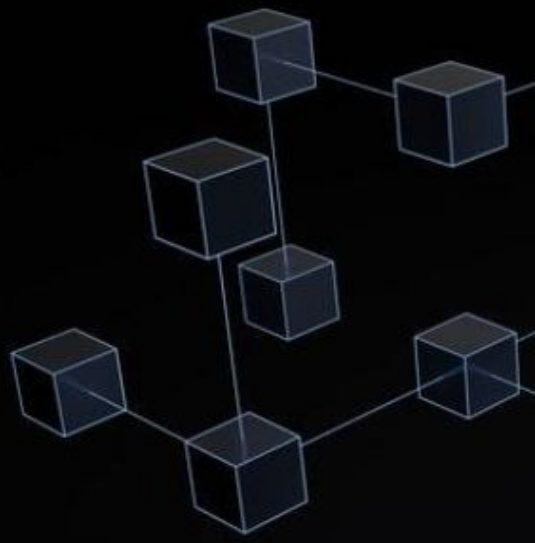
Sharding

Sharding is the process of horizontally splitting a database to spread the load.
Sharding reduces network congestion and increases transactions per second by forming new chains known as “shards.”
This will also reduce the workload for each validator, as they will no longer be required to process the entirety of all network transactions.



Plasma Technology

Plasma is another scaling method that handles transactions “off-chain,” that is, not on the main Ethereum blockchain. Plasma enables many blockchains to branch off from the original blockchain.
As a result, each child chain can process and maintain its own transaction records while relying on the root chain’s underlying security.
One of the biggest strengths of this method is that each of these plasma chains has its own quality and set of standards. This means that different child chains can support transactions with varying requirements (for example, privacy) while remaining within the same secure ecosystem.



THANK YOU