

Protecting democracy with a trustless blockchain based decentralised election system

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Abstract

Democracy fades as sophisticated attempts of voterfraud are detected, with some even succeeding. VoteBlock attempts to protect democracy by decentralising the election process to ensure the lack of a single point of failure or control, with the help of a blockchain. It must be understood that while VoteBlock secures the election process, it does not secure the voter registration process essential for authorizing each voter.

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1 Introduction

2 Structure of A Block

2.1 Code Used

block.py

```
from hashlib import sha256
import json

class Block:
    def __init__(self, index, transactions, timestamp, previous_hash, nonce=0):
        """This function initialises the block of the blockchain
        using the regular concept

        Args:
        index ([type]): Index number of the block
        transactions ([type]): The Transactions to be stored in the
        given block
        timestamp ([type]): The timestamp of the given block
        previous_hash ([type]): The hash of the previous block to
        store
        nonce (int, optional): The number only used once. The
        nonce is to maintain uniqueness, making it hard to
        regenerate, which gives the blockchain the power it
        needs. Defaults to 0.
        """
        self.index = index
        self.transactions = transactions
        self.timestamp = timestamp
        self.previous_hash = previous_hash
        self.nonce = nonce

    def compute_hash(self):
        """
        A function that return the hash of the block contents.
        """
        block_string = json.dumps(self.__dict__, sort_keys=True)
        return sha256(block_string.encode()).hexdigest()
```