

D Methodes of decentralisation in block chain?

Ans) → Decentralisation status that a processes of producing own decision making ability to each and every block without a support of any centralised block.

→ It helps in producing own decision making by taking prior data of blocks by P-2-P lending technology.

→ In real time example our UPI transactions are based on decentralised transaction Request / accept phenomenon.

→ no other centralised data is collected for data organisation, only the block which is Requesting and accepting the data will have the entire proof of work.

Types of decentralised block chain:-

→ Traditional way of centralising (fully centralised):-

* A system in which only one block acts as main block. unit for data collection and pre processing

* The block is known as master block for maintaining all data points and every small transaction made by blocks is maintained at central block.

→ This type of approach is mainly used for development of banking applications.

→ Semi-decentralised:-

* In this model of decentralisation, one main node acts as data collection block.

* Some blocks of Parental nodes which are highly connected with children nodes are made as Semi-decentralised master nodes.

* Semi-decentralised master nodes are called Secondary master nodes.

* For each iteration of transactions the Secondary nodes transfer data to master blocks.

→ Complete Decentralised:-

→ In complete decentralised there will be no centralised body acts as data collection unit.

→ Each and every block acts as own data collection and pre processing unit.

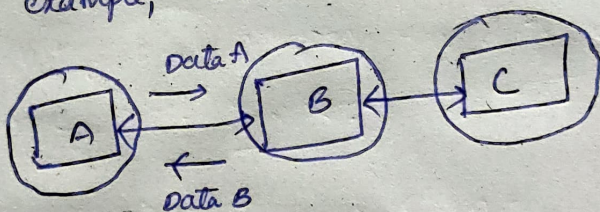
→ Every block is responsible for each data protection and data requesting for P-2-P lending.

* Architectural decentralised:-

- ~~And~~ this type of decentralisation states that creating architectural model for maintaining easy transaction of each and every block without data loss.
- There won't be any central body, so every data will be processed in its block by itself, but to process the data from other blocks they need to be interconnected.
- This is the main use of Architectural decentralised.

* political decentralised:-

- By the use of political decentralisation approach we can centralise upto a certain blocks where the data is being frequently transferred.
- For example, Bitcoin transaction



- When Block A transfer data A to Block B, then Block A acts a main block, then it acts a main block, in the same way which processes the Request (or) ack a query are made a set to make a decentralised body.

* logical decentralised:-

→ By the help of logical decentralised each and every block are coupled with another block and form a data structure.

→ By the help of logical decentralisation the data is being transferred with least time complexity.

→ By this approach there will be no data loss.