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Regulative Logitics Methodology Using Block Chain

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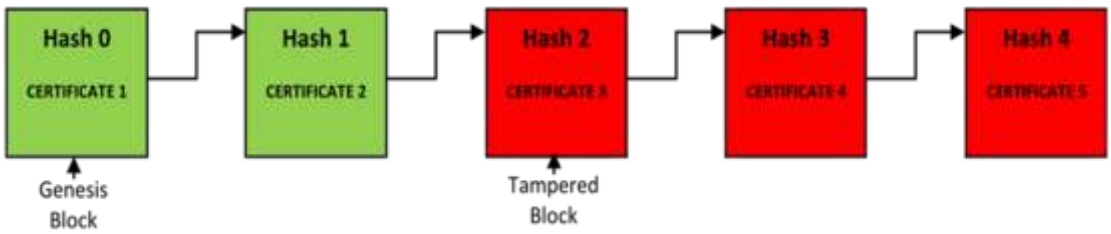
ABSTRACT
University students around the world find geographical and organizational difficulties in verifying their records and academic documents in various traditional ways; namely by mail, e-mail or in person. Such a procedure is hetic and time-consuming. Also, an important step in job recruiting is to go through resumes and applicants's documents and check if the contain incorrect or fraudulent information. Hence, the need to standardlize these services in a unified portal was made by designing and developing an electronic system to verify documents for students and student graduates. The proposed e-verification portal of this study enchances the smart university with saving time and effort as it receives all verification transactions from external parties inside and outside a country. Its also helps keep track of the achievement in an accurate manner and prevents the falsification of documents. The research article demonstrates the stages of the system design, development, the accomplished outcomes and the final form of implementation strategy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

Digital technologies have transformed media content production and distribution in the global entertainment and media industry over the last two decades. Many challenges still remain, though, especially relating to the way in which digital content can be distributed on the Internet, and how content contributors and compensated when their materials are used or bought through legitimate channels.

One of the latest experiments in this specific industry involves the use of blockchain. Blockchain technology can provide an ideal, cost-effective framework for preserving privacy. Blockchain technology become famous following the introduction of blockbuster cryptocurrencies like BitCoin and Ethereum, which are still the sole applications of blockchain at scale. This revolution has had a profound impact on human societies in general and on the scientific institutes in particular.



What is Block Chain?

- Blockchain is a continuous sequential chain of blocks containing information built according to certain rules.
- Blockchain is a distributed database where storage devices are not connected to a common server. This database stores an ever-growing list of ordered records called blocks. Each block contains a timestamp and link to the previous block.
- Blockchain is a promising technology and is becoming predominant for solving many problems in the field related to security under the control of public and private sectors.

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Existing system

- Healthy financial situation
- Higher Productivity
- Facilitates in Acquiring Goals
- Data-based Decisions
- Improve Employees and Customer Satisfaction.

Disadvantages

- Management oriented
- Concepts Borrowed from Military science
- Mechanical Approach

Proposed System

- ❖ Provide transparency and information security in program operations.
- ❖ Continuous monitoring performance and progress.
- ❖ It is Enhanced Security
- ❖ To design a system that can help to minimize the high rate of manipulation and falsification of certificates in higher institutions.

Disadvantages

- ❖ Blockchain is not a Distributed Computing System
- ❖ Scalability Is An Issue
- ❖ Not Completely Secure

Analysis

Problem Identification

- ❖ Verification of certificates is a major concern in organization, academic institutions, recruiters and employers.
- ❖ There is always a time delay in the manual method of certificate verification.
- ❖ Organizations and industries do no have easy and immediate access to present system.
- ❖ Documents verification is not done instantly there by consuming time, this poses a difficulty in knowing the validity of an academic certificate.
- ❖ Service Failure.

Objective

The objectives of the proposed work are

- To provides easy access for organizations to check for the validity of the certificates of their employees remotely.
- To design a system that can help to minimize the high rate of manipulation and falsification of certificates in higher institutions.

Security:

Counting bug following the framework must give important security and must secure the entire procedure from slamming.

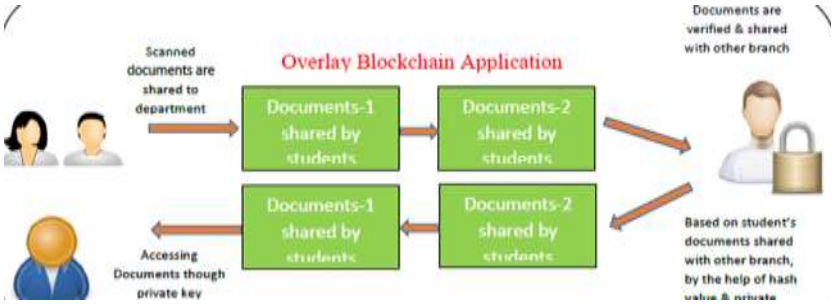
Portability:

This is required when the web server, which is facilitating the framework stalls out because of a few issues, which requires their framework to be taken to another framework.

Usability:

The client acknowledges be typically nearly the buyer interfaces and committed to ask for ambush pressure in relocating to a unique framework with another condition.

II. BLOCK DIAGRAM



III. SPECIFICATIONS

Methodology

Interplanetary File System (IPFS) is a peer-to-peer(P2P) file sharing protocol connecting computing devices for sharing/storing files/data. The content is uniquely recognized in the global namespace using the hash code of the file. If the hash code is altered, the data cannot be verified which we be identified by IPFS. Besides, IPFS identifies duplication if files with the same content are stored. The computer language is defined as code or syntax which is used to write programs or any specific applications.

Its is used to communicate with computers. Broadly the computer language can be classified into three categories:- assembly

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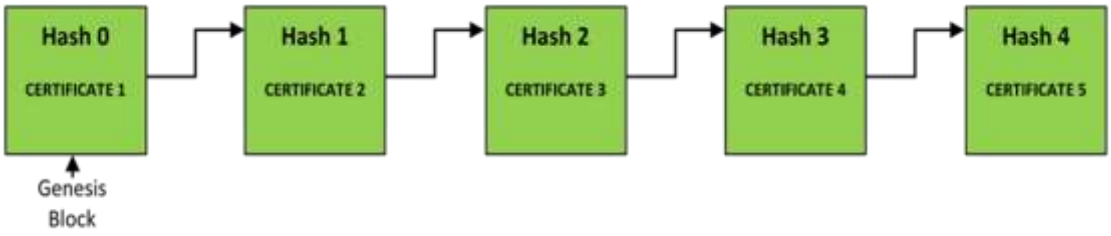
language, machine language and high level language. The machine language is considered as oldest computer language among all the three. In machine language, the input is directly given as binary input which is processed by the machine. Binary inputs mean one and zero form. For computer language into computer language so that it can be processed by a machine. The high level language is easy to understand and the code can be written easily as the programs written are user-friendly in high-level language. Hence to develop any computer application every programmer tends to use these languages. To implement out project, we have used python language. Testing of any product comprises of giving the product an arrangement of test information and watching if the product carries on not surprisingly, if the product neglects to carry on obviously, then the conditions under which disappointment happens are noted for investigating and amendment. At last, the framework is general is tried to guarantee that blunders in past countenances are revealed and the venture acts as determined.

Singular parts are tried to guarantee that they work accurately. Every part is tried freely, without another framework segment. This framework was tried with the arrangement of legitimate test information for every module and the outcomes were checked with the normal yield. Unit testing centers around confirmation exertion on the littlest unit of the product outline module. These is otherwise called MODULE TESTING. This testing is done amid stages, every module is observed to work agreeable with respect to the normal yield from the module. Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they run as one program. Testing is event-driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfied, as shown by successful unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.



IV. CONCLUSION

To implement a platform for easy students educational document verification through a document- sharing platform called IPFS. We used different operating system within PCs to test our works. They key generation and encryption processes were very smooth. We easily uploaded the encrypted file using the desktop app of IPFS using the command line interface of Windows Power Shell, and successfully uploaded and retrieved at PC2. Our research focused on a real scenario of student going to work with two or more departments in the institution. The paper also showed the way of sharing the educational docs without many difficulties between more than one department by the help of student's permission.

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