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Blockchain technology applications ppt

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Firstly, this means that anyone can access the database from all public keys associated with the network. Presentation of this blockchain technology with PowerPoint all funds and events that occur on the system are available. This allows users to manage funds, monitor the network, and keep funds safe and private. A presentation of blockchain technology The most significant advantage of a PowerPoint network is the use of the network as applications that are delivered on different blockchains. Because each user has access to different types of accounting, it is scalable to run on multiple blockchains. However, a blockchain technology presentation PowerPoint network allows a company to take full control of assets and transactions through a smart agreement. This blockchain technology demonstration PPT allows a company to store all transactions and fund managers in private accounting. It is easier for a company to run a network without disruption to public accounts. A private ledger is also known as a private chain. This means that this is a certain level of security. Because blockchain technology presentation PPT is a secure server, a hacker or a third-party program cannot quickly access a private ledger to steal funds from a private chain. Private accounting is also called a private chain because it is fully protected from external interference. Blockchain Technology Presentation PPT1 features. 100% editable slides and easy to download.2. Slides available in different nodes & colors.3. Slide 16:9 and 4:3 in form.4. Easy to change slide colors quickly.5. A well-crafted model with an instant download function. You can also like these PowerPoint models Filter by node and color Rocket presentation of tech powerpoint Four nodes to cloud technology presentation PPT technology powerpoint presentation - eight arrows Four nodes to tech PPT technology powerpoint presentation technology presentation models - Demonstration of robotic model technology presentation models PPT Dark background ground hexagonal presentation of technology powerpoint infographic powerpoint presentation High-quality technology PowerPoint presentation technology presentation models with process engineering demonstration model-based headphone technology PowerPoint presentation - data slide technology powerpoint presentation - hexagonal bulb Four nodes technology powerpoint presentation Technology presentation models - Headphone model Blockchain presentation with PPT portfolio design Hold on, we are setting things up... 1. Mithilesh Sathyanarayana BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY 2. 1. INTRODUCTION TO BLOCKCHAIN 2. BLOCKCHAIN IN LEGAL 3. BLOCKCHAIN IN SUPPLY CHAIN 4. BLOCKCHAIN ON BOARD 5. BLOCKCHAIN IN THE ENERGY SECTOR 6. BLOCKCHAIN IN FOOD 7. BLOCKCHAIN IN RETAIL CONTENT Page 3. 8. BLOCKCHAIN IN HEALTH CARE 9. BLOCKCHAIN INSURANCE 10. BLOCKCHAIN IN TRAVEL AND HOSPITALITY 11. BLOCKCHAIN IN TRAINING 12. HOW BLOCKCHAIN CAN CHANGE FMCG SUPPLY CHAIN 13. MONITORING AND EFFICIENCY OF MICRO-GOODS 14. STREAMLINING THE SUPPLY CHAIN WITH SMART CONTRACT CONTENT Page 4. 15. IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOCKCHAIN 16. WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN IN FMCG 17. BLOCKCHAIN CHANGING THE CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY 18. BLOCKCHAIN AND RETAIL TRADE: FOUR POSSIBILITIES 19. CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY BLOCKCHAIN 20. BLOCKCHAIN DRAWBACKS IN FMCG 21. BLOCKCHAIN ENHANCING SUPPLY CHAIN CONTENT Page 5. 22. BRANDS AND BLOCKCHAIN 23. CONVERTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRANDS AND CUSTOMERS 24. BLOCKCHAIN AND IOT 25. BUILDING TRUST IN IOT 26. TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENTS 27. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 28. USING BLOCKCHAIN TO PROTECT IOT CONTENT Page 6. 29. MAJOR PROBLEMS WITH BLOCKCHAIN CONTENT 5 Page 7. Introduction to blockchain • This technology provides an opportunity to bring time treatment in the same way that each industry manages its data, information and financial services. • Examples include the legal, supply chain, government, energy, food, retail, healthcare, insurance, tourism and hospitality and education sectors. 8. Why blockchain is used • Blockchain technology provides new tools for authentication and credentials in the digital world that prevent the need for many centralized administrators. As a result, it allows you to create new digital relationships. 9. Why the blockchain blockchain revolution is used to create an internet layer backbone for transactions and value interactions are often referred to as the Internet. 10. Blockchain in legal smart contracts stored in the blockchain shall be followed by the contracting party, terms, transfer of ownership and the provision of goods/services without legal interference. 11. By using distributed accounting, companies in the supply chain will gain transparency in the monitoring, delivery and progress of shipments among other suppliers where natural Not. Blockchain in supply chain 12. Blockchain offers promise as technology to store identity information, criminal backgrounds and e-citizenship approved by biometrics. Blockchain on board 13. Distributed energy transmission and distribution is possible through micro-transactions of data sent to the blockchain, validated and re-decentralised to the grid, while ensuring payment to the sender. Blockchain at Energy 14. Blockchain in food Blockchain use to store food supply chain data improves traceability of product origin, batch, handling, expiration, storage temperatures and delivery. 15. Retail Secure P2P marketplace blockchain can track P2P retail transactions using product data, shipments and bill of lading on the blockchain and pay through Bitcoin. 16. Electronic patient data stored in the blockchain, which can be accessed and updated using biometric identifiers, enable the democratisation of data and alleviate the burden of transferring records between service providers. Blockchain in healthcare 17. Blockchain insurance When autonomous vehicles and other smart devices communicate status updates with insurance companies through blockchain, premium costs decrease when the need to check and authenticate data disappears. 18. Passengers store a verified single travel ID on the blockchain for use instead of travel documents, ID cards, loyalty program IDs and payment information. Blockchain at Travel & Hospitality 19. Educational institutions could use blockchain to store credentials around assessments, degrees and transcripts, eliminating the possibility of missing results. Blockchain in training 20. How blockchain can change FMCG's supply chain • Eliminating food fraud is estimated to cost between \$30 billion and \$40 billion a year worldwide • Locating a tainted product • Providing transparency in the transportation and storage process by 21. December 2016 Monitoring and efficiency of micro-products • Blockchain significantly increases transparency, allowing all parties to trace the product's journey in the supply chain. • Monitoring the origin and supply chain distance of individual product packaging enables the location and prevention of outbreaks and diseases. 22. Streamlining the supply chain with smart contracts These agreements are incredibly difficult to tamper with thanks to blockchain encryption-based transactions. 23. Streamlining the supply chain with smart contracts implemented for predetermined trigger events, such as transferring funds as soon as a shipment arrives in store. 24. Blockchain implementation • Developers experiment with retail processes and applications with a flexible, scalable and reliable cloud platform. • Revolutionising retail supply chain efficiency on fast, affordable, low-risk and fast-failed platforms that allow developers to experiment prescribe distributed ledger technologies. 25. What is blockchain in FMCG? Bitcoin's sudden rise has attracted renewed interest in the blockchain technology behind the e-currency. 26. What is blockchain blockchain Fmcg? Blockchain is a distributed ledger that tracks transactions securely using encryption to make changes almost impossible. 27. What is blockchain at FMCG? Bitcoin's popularity has fueled a speculative bubble in the stock market as investors keep throwing money at all companies using blockchain in the hope of finding a new Bitcoin Unicorn 28. Blockchain transforms the consumer goods industry It is seen as a possible way to strengthen trust and security and speed up business processes, eliminate the human element. Many governments, tech giants and companies are starting to experiment with this technology. 29. Changing blockchain in the consumer goods industry There are claims that it could help fight food fraud, increase confidence in transactions and speed up operational processes. 30. Changing the blockchain in the consumer goods industry Addresses efficiency, sustainability and general supply chain issues. 31. Changing blockchain in the consumer goods sector The additivity of the Distributed Ledger means that it is easier to rely on business-to-business processes in a dispute, allowing FMCG giants to improve supplier management and ensure compliance with regulatory standards. 32. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 1. Consumer charges High transaction costs limit the market. The possibility of demand for cryptocurrencies from the consumer's point of view. 33. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 1. Consumer payments One Singaporean startup, TenX, combines its digital currency wallet with a Visa wallet, allowing consumers to use the Visa card to use cryptocurrencies. 34. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 2. The pedigree block chain of the product allows every legitimate contact in the supply chain – from supplier to manufacturer to sender – to add verifiable records to the pedigree of the product. 35. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 2. Product Pedigree Here are apps like making it difficult to deliver a hermes or Louis Vuitton bag as authentic when it's not. Blockchain and retail trade: Four possibilities 3. B2B payments One of the biggest challenges for cryptocurrencies is accepting it as real currency. Banks should be prepared to keep cryptocurrencies deposited and participate in exchanging cryptocurrencies for cold, hard cash. 37. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 3. B2B payments Blockchain is proposed more for smart contracts, basically for private blockchains, which are automatically updated over time and record all actions taken by contract 38. Blockchain and retail trade: Four possibilities 3. B2B payments Less paperwork, more digital information exchange and smoother transactions across borders and between several parties 39. Blockchain retail trade: 4. Digital advertising Solve some of the problems with digital advertising. Blockchain as it exists is very well but it's not very fast. 40. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 4. Digital advertising It's really not fast enough for real-time market offers. 41. Blockchain and retail trade: four possibilities 4. Digital advertising is attractive enough to have a major potential impact on retail. 42. Blockchain in the consumer goods industry The fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) industry is one of a growing number of sectors looking to take advantage of new and advanced technologies. 43. Blockchain disadvantages in FMCG manufacturers now depend more than ever on traditional retailers, as FMCG giants can showcase their new products through their stores at the 44th FmCG. Supply chain-enhancing blockchain enables businesses and consumers to be constantly aware and monitor where the product is in the supply chain. 45. Blockchain-enhancing companies, large and small, and individuals are participating in initiatives such as Coca Cola's recent World Without Waste campaign. 46. The supply chain-enhancing blockchain industry can exploit blockchain for sustainable development by reducing counterfeit trade and raising consumer awareness of where exactly the products come from – from food and coffee to luxury products such as diamonds, it means good for both. 47. Blockchain-enhancing supply chain Digital monitoring of existing products is faster and more transparent monitoring, which is continuously used and updated. 48. Improving blockchain in the supply chain When this technology is widely used, it improves traceability and efficiency and reduces administrative costs – especially in larger supply chain networks. 49. Brands and blockchain Walmart - By applying blockchain to a mango package, Walmart traced the fruit to its original source in two seconds, which otherwise could take weeks. 50. Brands and blockchain DeBeers – DeBeers uses blockchain to track gemstones from the moment they were dug. Technology can ensure the cleanliness of the diamond safely while ensuring that it does not originate from conflict zones. 51. Brands and blockchain Amazon - The e-commerce juggernaut proves that it also believes in blockchain opportunities in marketing, supporting the integration of blockchain solutions with systems built for AWS (Amazon Web Services). 52. Transforming the relationship between brands and customers Consumers can rely on their data to be safe and have full control and anonymity. Brands can be confident that the information is correct and unable to falsify. 53. Converting the relationship between brands and customers The essential parts of the personal data in blockchain may be distributed to the correct brand. The brands you trust would be left in the blockchain. 54. Transforming the relationship between brands and customers can see large household purchases shared with your trusted brands that can tell you the right services and goods for you, from insurance to cleaning tablets, while you – the consumer – remain anonymous and in control. 55. To change the relationship between brands and customers in the FMCG world, blockchain may see consumers buying their household products directly from P&G or Unilever through a supermarket. 56. Transforming the relationship between brands and customers From an online store powered by optimization algorithms becomes the norm, consumers can question the value that retail brokers offer in addition to the products themselves. 57. Blockchain & IOT Data continuity: Through the unchanged and irreversible capabilities of blockchain, efficient sharing of information among the various stakeholders in the global supply chain is key to ensuring traceability and reducing inherent risks. 58. Blockchain & IOT Access to information: Fast and transparent blockchains will provide the necessary access to data in the future to make efficient use of the huge amount of data generated in the supply chain. 59. Blockchain & IOT Link between physical and data flows: Thanks to IoT, data is linked to materials and products at supply chain stages where material changes physically. 60. Blockchain & IOT Code of Conduct Violations and Fraud Detection: The need to ensure compliance with human rights and codes of conduct across the chain is necessary to reduce reputational risk. 61. Blockchain & IOT Efficient fraud detection processes supported by appropriate techniques are increasingly important to reduce business risk. This is enabled with transparent and enforceable features of the blockchain. 62. Building trust in the IOT As things increase their connectivity and intelligence, so do our demands that they independently form networks, exchange information and coordinate the operation of our behaves. 63. Building trust in, for example, IOT Online purchases, we indirectly use the online product placement and pricing management system, reseller and last mile delivery controller. 64. Technology requirements Requirement 1: Participants' identity and reputation are central to trust and must be revealed. 65. Technology requirements In IoT applications, most of the information produced on the edge is strongly qualitative; and when information becomes qualitative, its origin – including the identity and reputation of the source – is critical. 66. Technology requirements Requirement 2: Controlled access to information is crucial. 67. Technology requirements Companies do not wish to share confidential information with competitors. Smart contracts are IoT's powerful tools, especially in supply chains that include third-party logistics companies. 68. Technology requirements The ability to demonstrate that the temperature of the tank remained within the contract parameters allows for immediate payment to be thage-pointed. And this Must be. Be. without disclosing confidential additional information. 69. Technology requirements Requirement 3: Efficiency matters. 70. Technology requirements Another basic principle of blockchain is unnecessary calculation and storage: each participant processes all transactions and maintains accounting, creating ever-increasing storage demand throughout the network. 71. Technology requirements in IoT, where light edge nodes often have very limited storage and computing power, IoT blockchains are likely to have to identify the diversity of network nodes and their relative characteristics. 72. Technology requirements Requirement 4: Connectivity is intermittent; the operation must be performed when the connection is disconnected. 73. Technical requirements There are many, many edge nodes that structurally receive or transmit data only intermittently and in small quantities that push autonomous interaction to the edge, also require blockchains to meet connection restrictions. 74. Technology requirements Requirement 5: Actions shall be reversible. 75. Technology requirements represent a fundamental change in one of the key principles of technology. 76. Technology requirements In particular, blockchain technology is based on the principle of renationality: once something is confirmed in the log, it never changes. 77. Technology requirements A more difficult example may occur when automatic payments start when the shipping container arrives at the facility. A faulty RFID reader could report the existence of a container that has not actually arrived, triggering an inappropriate transfer of funds. DEFECTIVE 78. Technology requirements Personal information may leak into an event; The impact of the GDPR and other data protection regulations may require the deletion of data from records. This issue does not only affect IoT applications, although we expect it to be more common in them. 79. Financial requirements When 3D printing enables obstacles to distributed manufacturing and machine learning, companies may need to introduce more transparent systems. 80. Financial requirements The IoT industry will inevitably expand into more complex ecosystems and expects the compelling use of blockchain to become clearer. 81. Using Blockchain ToSecure IoT The world is always full of connected devices, each of these devices – whether it's voice recognition from a personal assistant or a paid parking meter or temperature sensor deep in an industrial robot – is vulnerable to a cyberattack and may even be part of one. 82. With Blockchain ToSecure IoT Today, many smart Internet-connected devices are made by large companies with well-known brand names, such as Google, Apple, Microsoft, and Samsung, which have both technical systems and a marketing incentive to fix potential security issues quickly. 83. Blockchain use Insecure IoT But this is not the case with smaller Internet devices such as light bulbs and even the packages that came with UPS. 84. Blockchain use ToSecure IoT These devices – and their digital brains – are typically made by unknown companies, many developing countries, without funds or ability – or the need for brand recognition – to incorporate strong security features. 85. Blockchain ToSecure IoT Insecure Internet of Things device usage has already contributed to major cyber disasters, such as the October 2016 cyberattack on internet routing company Dyn, which crashed more than 80 popular websites and halted Internet traffic across the U.S. on June 86. Using Blockchain ToSecure IoT Solving this issue may be a new way to track and distribute security software updates using blockchains. 87. Major problems with blockchain 5.1. The environmental costs of the blockchain are 88. The 5 big problems with blockchain: Bitcoin – last year it was claimed that computing power needed to keep the network running consumes as much energy as 159 peoples in the world. 89. Blockchains smaller than the 5 major problems in blockchain – such as those that an organisation can deploy internally for business safe monitoring and logging – would consume a fraction of it. 90. The big 5 problems in blockchain: It is an important aspect and environmental impacts and energy costs cannot be ignored. 91. The five major problems of blockchain: 2. Lack of regulation creates a risky environment in the 92nd framework. Blockchain 5 major problems: Scams and market manipulation are commonplace. Among the high-profile cases is Onecoin – a recently unveiled ponzi scheme believed to have robbed millions of investors who believed they could get in early on where to become the next Bitcoin. 93. Blockchain 5 major problems: Lawmakers have largely failed to keep pace with innovators (or scammers), leading to rich picks for those seeking to exploit FOMO - fear of missing out. 94. 5 major problems in blockchain: 3. Its complexity means that end-users find it difficult to appreciate the benefits of 95. 5 big problems with blockchain: It takes a while and a bit of reading for a man on the street to see what makes blockchains potentially so useful. 96. The five major problems associated with blockchain: the middle-man services traditionally provided by the financial services sector – such as clearing and settlement fees and fraud prevention – are sufficiently well provided by banks, which is apparently beneficial to the end user. 97. 5 major problems with blockchain: 4. Blockchains can be slow and troublesome 98. Blockchain 5 major problems: Due to the complexity of blockchain transactions and the encrypted, distributed nature, blockchain transactions can take some time to process, certainly compared to traditional payment systems such as cash or debit cards. 99. Blockchain 5 major issues: Bitcoin transactions can take several hours to complete, which means that in the idea, you can use, there are inherent problems pay for a cup of coffee during your lunch hour, unless the seller is willing to take the risk. 100. 5 major problems with blockchain: 5. Establishment has a vested interest in blockchain failure 101. 5 major problems with blockchain: Despite huge interest in introducing blockchain technology from an established financial sector, saying much of it is probably better if it just quietly disappeared. 102. Blockchain 5 major problems: Banks make huge profits from the role of middle man, and since costs are shared among millions of customers, end users usually pay very little separately, individually.

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