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IoT Applications, Platforms, Systems, And Framework based on Blockchain

Dr. Mawahib Sharafeldin Adam Boush
Assistant Professor
Computer Science and Information Technology College
Jazan University, Saudi Arabia
mboush@jazanu.edu.sa

Ragia Elsayed Eisawy Hussein
Lecturer, Applied College, Jazan University, Saudi Arabia
rhussain@jazanu.edu.sa

Dr. Rawia Elarabi
Assistant Professor
Computer Science and Information Technology College
Jazan University, Saudi Arabia
relarabi@jazanu.edu.sa

Samar Mansour Hassen
Lecturer, Business Administration College, Jazan University, Saudi Arabia
shassen@jazanu.edu.sa

Abstract
The Internet of Things (IoT) has lately evolved as a new technology capable of providing real-time and cutting-edge sensing capabilities to numerous industries such as healthcare, agriculture, smart cities, smart homes, and supply chain. Because of this technology's inherent promise, it has already seen exponential growth in a wide range of use-cases across numerous application domains. As academics around the world continue to examine its capabilities, there is widespread consensus that in order to get the most out of this technology and fully realise its potential, IoT must be built on a flexible network architecture with strong support for security, privacy, and trust. Blockchain (BC) technology, on the other hand, has lately emerged as a breakthrough technology with the promise to give several beneficial qualities such as robustness, support for integrity, anonymity, decentralisation, and autonomous control. Several BC systems are offered, which may be appropriate for various use-cases, including IoT applications. As a result, the integration of IoT with BC technology is seen as a potential solution to some critical concerns. To do this, a good grasp of the requirements of various IoT applications and the viability of a BC platform for a specific application satisfying its underlying requirements is required. This project explains many ways such as the gateway process and sensor device. By addressing the present blockchain concerns, IoT may enable a variety of security services, all of which are described in detail. Various authors present some common facts on the use of blockchain in IoT, which aids in a thorough understanding of the concept. Blockchain improves security and privacy in IoT platforms. In this project, an extra immutable ledger is created using all of the resources and information mentioned in the existing procedure. [1].

Keywords: Blockchain, smart contracts, IoT, security, methods, platform process.

1. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) has recently received widespread attention. It is not an exaggeration to say that this technology has become a part of modern society, with people, intentionally or unknowingly, using it in their daily routines. In the Internet of Things, tangible objects such as home appliances, vehicles, logistic items, infrastructure components, and so on may perceive their surroundings and interact with one another in real time. Smart objects in IoT systems are typically diverse and operate under a unique administrative domain; as a result, establishing trust and maintaining security in the world of IoT is sometimes considered as a difficult task. IoT devices rely on a variety of basic network infrastructure, which is vulnerable to cyber

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threats, as evidenced by recent cyber-attacks. Furthermore, the safety and privacy of data in IoT networks is a major concern. Over the last few years, the use of blockchain has rapidly increased, spanning domains such as identity management, governance, IoT networks, financial services, and healthcare. The combination of blockchain and IoT networks has immense promise in the areas of IoT device identification, authentication, sensor storage systems, and secure data transport. The promise of this convergence has fueled eagerness among researchers, academics, and industry professionals to disrupt various IoT applications as well as alleviate the previously identified shortcomings in IoT systems [2-10].

The main reason to develop this project is to minimize the effects of humans in technical conditions. By including blockchain in IoT the overall process becomes more efficient to use. Blockchain is a common type of technology that can enhance large sets of information in accessing order. Blockchain enables the service with the help of the crypto-currency of bitcoin. Blockchain produces a high range of bandwidth that is not suitable for all types of IoT devices. Blockchain produces some lightweight architecture that is sued to overcome the existing issues. The original model of blockchain is used to process lots of information with suitable requirements by including IoT it will become more efficient. Like it is used to deliver some advanced exciting services into various sectors from social media, smart cities, etc. All the sectors used this type of approach to prevent the sensitive information of their client. The blockchain framework will be constant throughout the process flow model [10-35]. The motivations for this paper are twofold: I to develop a comprehensive set of requirements for different categories of IoT applications, and ii) to establish an evaluation methodology to confirm the suitability of a provided blockchain platform for a specific type of application based on its identified requirements. With this in mind, the paper includes in-depth discussion of how to manage IoT devices and networks utilising blockchain technology, with an emphasis on platforms and their appropriateness to fit into certain IoT applications, as well as the following additions:

•We have updated the background part with a more in-depth overview of blockchain, including its qualities and benefits, as well as blockchain-based IoT.

•We identified and discussed in depth various IoT use-cases and their functional and non-functional needs.

•We investigated various blockchain solutions to meet the identified needs of an IoT-based system.

Figure 1 shows the Blockchain-based IoT system.

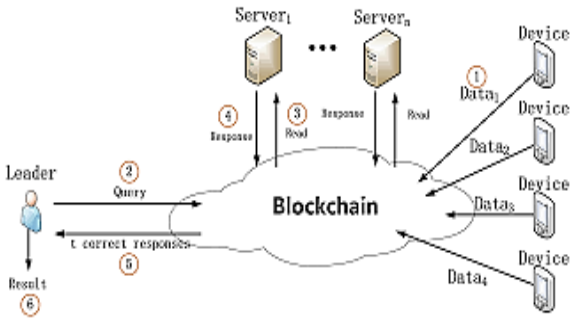

Fig 1. Blockchain-based IoT system

Contribution of this Study

Blockchain generation is thought of as blocks of chain that contain records. Blockchain captures cryptocurrency transactions, decentralised and allotted public ledgers, and is used as open supply. Blockchain technology is being used for more than only voting, royalty distribution, possession, healthcare, delivery chain control, smart assets, distributed cloud storage, and the internet of things. Using cryptography, anchored services are linked together, where blockchain is constantly implemented and referred to as blocks and rundown of information. The blockchain architecture is being built to interchange the sender and beneficiary addresses, which are frequently compromised. On a monetary file, popular alternate is not made as specific as discovering their relationship of popular alternate. Every other square and urged receives brought in that point of trade dependent entirely on the dominating element. With blockchain records, information is matched, tested, and evaluated in order to conduct computations with existing advancements in collection of facts. To facilitate prospective exchanges, private and public blockchain are separated into some papers. The web association is aiming to attack the hacker. To combat fraud, Blockchain and Ethereum are handling public blockchains. Community help is primarily provided in response to democratic world requirements. (Manglekar, Surriya, 2018).

2. Related Works

2.1 Blockchain usage in IoT

The interest in things using the blockchain-based approach reaches its growth in the high stage. Blockchain approach of crypto-currency method like bitcoin is mingled with IoT that can enable high-security options. The connection of IoT gives some extra benefits from the process of a private immutable ledger. Bitcoin is another format that can maintain all types of network transactions. It is mainly used to solve cryptographic puzzles with the work consumption [3].

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2.2 Blockchain Technologies for IoT

This paper list out the usage of existing blockchain protocols with the combination of IoT. Nowadays blockchain processes are used in all sectors to maintain the records safely. Quality of service plays a major role to access all types of stored data. According to bandwidth allocation memory of the total process will be carried out simply. Depending on the data management the blockchain application is divided into types private and public [4].

2.3 Smart Contracts Integration type between Blockchain and IoT

Smart Contracts Integration type between Blockchain and IoT

The smart contract is one type of program code that runs on blockchain to overcome the issues in business phase logic. It is used to delete all the unwanted types of agreements with the IoT platform. Cryptography plays a major role to access smart contracts with the help of blockchain networks to provide trustworthiness in the transaction process. Smart contracts become one of the trending technologies in the future to save sensitive information of the employees. It will save time and all processes become automated with internet connectivity. This advanced method will overcome the changes in all existing processes and provide stable requirements to allocate the contract first [5].

2.4 Reliability of blockchain based IoT applications

The overall concept of reliability in blockchain technology with IoT applications is described in this paper. The reliability concept of actions will be taken in each device. If some sector of the device because an issue means the overall process will be tested. Blockchain technology becomes more versatile because of the options like transparency, security, etc. The performance of system reliability improves as the order of factors increases. The reliability idea employs two types of logic: continuous-time Markov chain and continuous stochastic logic [6].

2.5 Blockchain-based data integrity for IoT

The integrity options of the cloud are completely based on the Internet of Things because inherently is the major concept of IoT. Third-Party Auditors help to verify the public phase of audibility in framework format. In each type of framework, more forms of reliable data will be added and then accessed. This paper helps to provide all types of available protocols that are used to implement performance with the test results of existing protocols. IoT may enable lots of privacy options in the blockchain model that is used to manage the process execution of the tested results [7].

2.6 Mobile IoT with blockchain

IoT technology options provide service in mobile-based applications that can manage large types of security threats in an easy manner. With the collaboration link of the network, it works efficiently. Some major changes are detailed in the IoT framework with blockchain technology. Network connectivity is applicable for all devices to transfer information to various device processes [8].

In the existing system of IoT, all the processes will be followed to protect the user's data. The combination of blockchain includes some security services. Blockchain manages lots of information with security providers each step will execute some information that is used to protect the stored data of the users. All the challenges in the existing system will be overcome with the new methods. So, it is widely used in all sectors by involving some additional benefits. This project aims to ensure the security options of blockchain in IoT-based processes. All the existing information on this topic is being analyzed with the help of different methods and requirements.

3. Proposed Work

3.1 Security in IoT using blockchain

Continuous security options provide through IoT- Zone and its sub-sections. First the IoT- zone needs to be identified first to monitor all the IoT form of trails. These forms of IoT- zone produce multiple zones of physical connections. In this method, all the transition is based on rules-based solutions. The user's transition is done on random types according to transition possibilities.

3.2 NATted IoT device by Ethereum blockchain

In this paper, some important types of software methods are used in the platform of the distributed system like wallet types of functions that are processed in the network functions act as servers in this platform with the help of IoT device of blockchain storage. The smart contract is one type of advanced model to access all the IoT applications with the help of a blockchain process [10].

3.3 Dynamic access for IoT device

IoT client-based module allocates all types of IoT device configuration with a random blockchain process flow model of communication parties. This method future extends into the Markov model and neural network types. After the identification method, IoT tokens need to generate and validated. This method is mostly used in all types of wireless sensor types and smart contract types [11].

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3.4 Blockchain system with secure IoT process

Architecture-based design exists in each step of the blockchain project. By using this method all the available architecture frameworks for the smart access process will be identified with possible gateway options. The legal sensor process helps blockchain to progress the device performance [12].

3.5 Data collection

Data collection and types of each process encourage in each step of the blockchain and IoT process. All the processing steps follow some rules to provide an efficient process. Some important methods are carried out in detail to express the actions of the flow model. Data encryptions may alter the changes in stored data in the IoT process.

3.6 Data inclusion criteria

The encryption type of process will be handled with suitable types of attribute methods to carry out each alteration and update of blockchain modules. Some criteria need to identify the data process. Table 1 shows the difference between attribute and data type.

Table 1: The difference between attribute and data type

Attribute Name	**Data Type**	**Description**
IoT zone	Storage	IoT zone helps to provide a large space of storage to access all the attributes that are stored in IoT.
Bitcoin process	Cryptography	All the internal processes of IoT are carried out with the help of a blockchain element called bitcoin which helps to process privacy options.
Security extraction	Security	All the security issues handle in this method and then produce exact result of the processed models.

3.7 Data analysis

Each process should execute some related output of the process that is extracted in each module of IoT technology with a detailed description face. In the data analysis process, all the external and internal memory allocations will be identified.

4. Design Objectives

For the advancement of blockchain technology extensive extension is followed in keeping with the studies to supply efficiencies, improve purchaser connections, and few imaginative objects supply comprehensively. Exchange, management, and kind of accurate approximately anchored trading give are used in the blockchain era. To distinct businesses, guidelines and information are greater inside the budgetary that is processed by using underlying innovation for buildup and bitcoin for blockchain utility of requirements. Blockchain and studies development is immensely assisted to recommend the evaluation of blockchain thoughts. Research hope, limitations, benefits, and operating precept concerning blockchain is special with stable superior safety features and characteristics concerning concurrencies, obligation, and incite contracts by way of blockchain offers. Cloud improvement and the internet of things are collaborated with quicker becoming a member of, closer client associations, and swifter element advancements regard chains to allow blockchain plan. Money scale is shaped digitally with essential management of blockchain a good way to allow for new popularity. All types of possibilities are explained in detail manner in the topic of blockchain technology usage in IoT platforms. User information or any other process if stored in IoT means it will be secure. Blockchain acts as the backbone of IoT technology in this project because all the internal types of processes are handled with efficient order because of the presence of blockchain. By involving some additional benefits, it will be used widely in all types of sectors that need to prevent the process with the security procedure.

5. Results and Discussion

The blockchain model is a trending technology that helps to manage the changes and updating of the process and also protect the stored information. Some existing concepts of blockchain are used in various techniques to prevent stored data. Compare to other concept IoT use all forms of blockchain in a more efficient form. Both technologies used widely in today's world by the combination of the process will provide more security types of options compared to other technology. The authors provide some important points to understand the total process of each technology separately. Figure 2 shows the Identification of Transaction Count.

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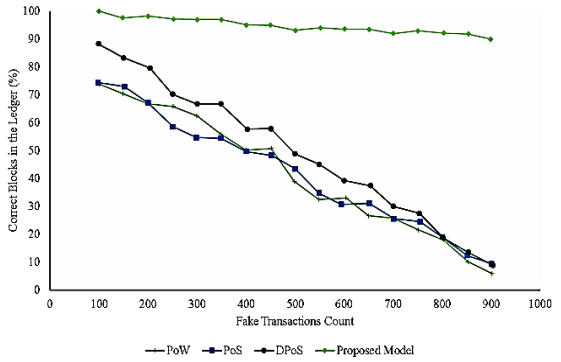

Fig 2. Identification of Transaction Count

Encryption details are focused on transparent services due to blockchain. To the general public, unreadable encryption offerings are made in blockchain to look at the context. WannaCry ransomware assault is encoded depending upon the encryption practice. A symmetric secret is generated as randomly that ought to be encrypted about the password. Different sorts of keys are generated that will be complicated to hack. The entire garage method is finishing the present-day blockchain. Depending upon the blockchain generation password retaining device is added because of passwords and internet bills difficulties appreciably. Figure 3 shows the Clustering Coefficient

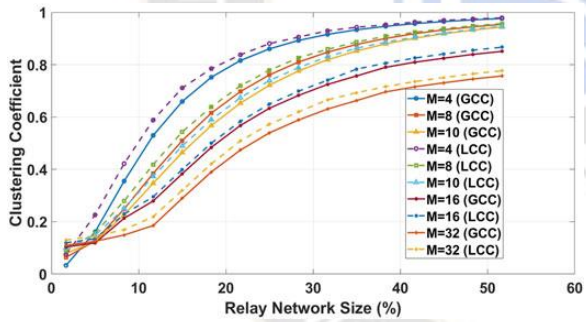

Fig 3. Clustering Coefficient

IoT-based processes are commonly used in all sectors to minimize human effects and increase the automated process. Automatic update used in all trending technologies with sufficient usage process. With the mingling of blockchain processes, the whole process of IoT will be carried out in detailed order. Protection of the service will be doubled by combining both services to prevent the user's data information. All the data will be checked in auto format and updates will proceed as per the given information. Security will be carried out in each step of the process flow model.

6. Conclusion

Blockchain technology is normally coping with undisclosed data and valuable facts that are transferred belong to government, private, and man or woman control by way of community surroundings internally. Externally community environment is reached with their information limits. Data protection of safety electricity in keeping with the three processing tiers which include decryption, encryption, and key era method. This is proposing some algorithm to establish the confidentiality of the records via records get entry to manipulate and statistics authentication. Those factors are processed with knowledge of previous understanding which is making diffusion and confusion. Cyber criminals are prevented with the support of encryption strategies with the aid of layout structure. Literature evaluations were taken regarding blockchain generation and cyber security. This conceptualization is kindly assisted to analyze the modern-day trending system without high-priced prices. Synthetic information is prolonged to assess and look at cyber protection. Results are indexed with the assistance of blockchain encryption methods and tendencies to innovative studies.

Data availability statement:

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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