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Role of Blockchain to Fight against Covid

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A B S T R A C T

The world and its inhabitants are fighting a new disease called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). It is caused by acute acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which was first identified in Wuhan in Hubei province in China in December 2019. It caused thousands of deaths on the Chinese mainland. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global epidemic [1]. Some of the most obvious challenges. Countries that have imposed restrictions and travel restrictions face the challenge of restricting physical contact where entertainment is natural for people. Another major challenge is the emergence of noninvasive information that exacerbates the epidemic. Tech giants and government agencies face difficulties in recognizing and combating anonymous information. These challenges are evidenced by many countries affected by COVID-19, and urgent efforts are needed to address them. Technological advances are one of the key forces of modern times that can help us overcome the challenges posed by COVID-19. Novel technologies - such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT), Blockchain, Robotics & Unauthorized Vehicles (UAVs), 3D printing, nanotechnology and synthetic biology, 5G connectivity, Cloud & edge computing and Big Data - can be used to create smart emergency management strategies with the COVID-19 epidemic. blockchain has been identified by the European Parliamentary Research Service

1.INTRODUCTION

Blockchain with smart contracts can be used to simplify the application and authorization process for sand loan insurance. The use of smart contacts as policy agreements can eliminate delays in the processing of traditional paper-based policies. In addition, the blockchain can remove third-party mediators. The benefits of this program include faster processing time, lower costs, reduced operating risk, and faster resolution for all stakeholders involved

2.OBJECTIVE

Blockchain technology enables the distribution, encryption, and protection of digital access. Computing is expected in many places, especially where moderate performance is natural and privacy is important. It can be caught worldwide to track the spread of coronavirus infection by sending a blockchain network to citizen mobile devices. One of the great strengths of blockchain technology is keeping patient information.

3.PROBLEM DEFINITION

It appears that BT has the following limitations, such as:

(i) It involves heavy energy use because it requires powerful hardware resources for each transaction.

(ii) Variation is the main limitation of this technology. This is because authentication takes some time due to multiple authorization transactions.

(iii) The complexity of the blockchain and the need for a wider network of users is another disadvantage with this technology.

(iv) Confidentiality is another major challenge in the face of this technology.

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4.EXISTING SYSTEM:

The unprecedented transmission of the virus has presented many challenges that shake the roots of modern human civilization. Some of the obvious challenges have been explained. Countries that have imposed restrictions and travel restrictions face the challenge of restricting physical contact where entertainment is natural for people. Continuing to provide essential services and ensuring the constant availability of medicines and health care equipment is becoming increasingly difficult. Many national and international organizations, as well as individuals, end up providing funding to support these needs, but the biggest challenges are ensuring proper distribution and transparency to organizations and donors.

5.TECHNIQUE DEFINITION

A dashboard is a type of graphical interface that usually provides multiple views of key performance indicators (KPIs) that are relevant to a particular purpose or business process. In other uses, "dashboard" is another name for "progress report" or "report."

6.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The block chain has been identified by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) as one of the top 10 anti-COVID-19 technologies. The block chain provides the construction of computer-aided design services that remove the many barriers associated with central computer systems.

7.ADVANTAGES

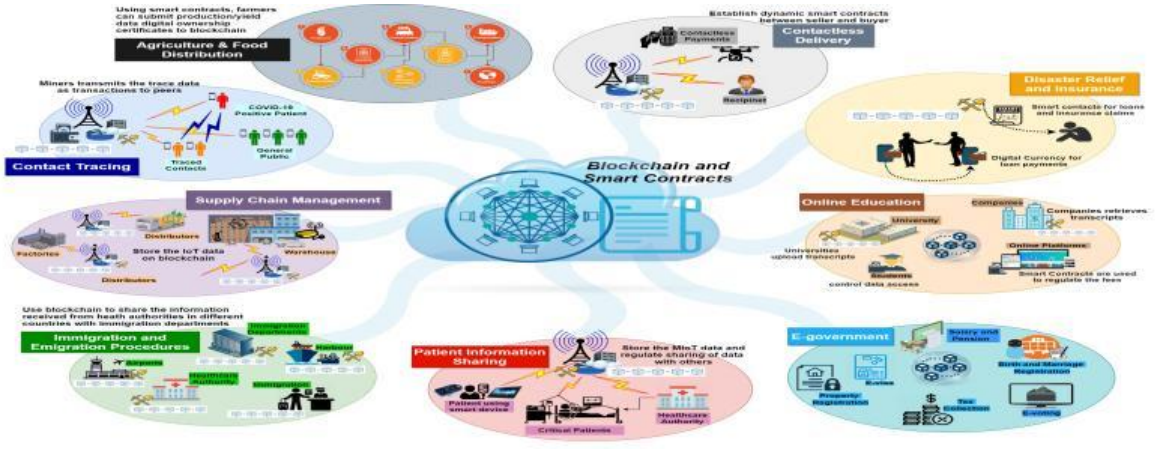
- Iding Providing extra security
- Can We use that by creating a message that gives the opposing information to the opponent.
- Better working space
- Third Party Applicant

8.PERFORMANCE EVALUTION TECHNIQUE

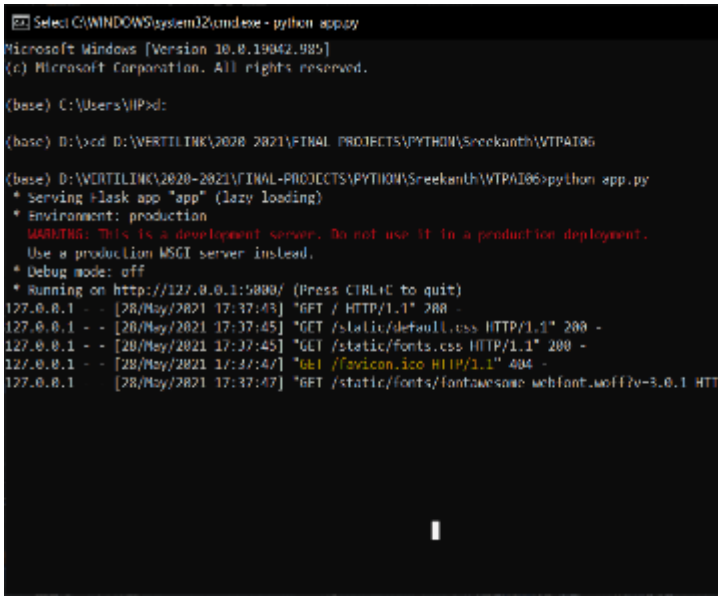
- Applications Possible use of blockchain technology to combat COVID-19 involves monitoring outbreaks through safe and non-invasive agents in a distributed way. Additionally, blockchain technology can be used for the purposes of finding contacts, sharing patient information on complex systems, and managing medical purchases.

All blockchain applications suggested / developed by the included courses were suggested in some relevant updates. However, this review suggests some blockchain applications that are not available in embedded studies; such as disaster insurance, off-line delivery (eg robots and unauthorized air traffic), online education, production management (eg cleaners, protective equipment, test swabs, drugs and vaccines), e-government (e.g. payroll, marriage and divorce services), agriculture, food distribution, donation tracking, and smart hospitals (e.g., real-time monitoring of environmental hygiene, air quality, and hospital temperature). (2) Nature and type of access: About 50% of the subjects included are in the proposal phase

9.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



9.RESULT OUTPUT



10 CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 epidemic has affected many health sectors, including health care, finance, politics, economics and education. Blockchain can play an important role in the post-COVID-19 global management. Key blockchain features can support the proper implementation of multiple application cases, such as tracking, disaster relief, patient information sharing, e-government, procurement management, online education, immigration management, production management, automated surveillance and less interconnected delivery. However, various challenges, such as legal, security, privacy, delays, installation, distribution and utilization of resources must be addressed before the block chain can be fully utilized for these purposes.

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