

20 April 2022

Block Chain Alternative

1. Introduction

Block chain is a technology to support a distributed database. There is no single party responsible for the database. Instead, the database is “distributed” to the participants (also called validators) who collectively agree on the version of the database that is supposed to be “correct”.

2. Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a cryptocurrency that is based on the block chain concept.

There is a fixed number of bitcoins created at the start. A small number of bitcoin is given to the miners who validate the database and are able to solve a complex mathematical puzzle. The process is called “mining”. The validators are called “minors”.

Solving the mathematical puzzle consumes tremendous amount of energy. As a result, the bitcoin platform is energy intensive.

Other cryptocurrency platforms do away with the “mining” approach, but they do not get the degree of attention as bitcoin.

Bitcoin has appreciated several tens of thousand times in value since its inception. As the number of bitcoin is limited, the enormous sums of money used to purchase the bitcoin cause the value to rise. It is like a Ponzi scheme.

3. Alternative to block chain

I wish to suggest an alternative approach to the block chain technology to manage cryptocurrencies.

The primary concept of block chain is that it is “decentralized” and is not under the control of any single party.

My alternative approach is to have a central database that is managed by a certain party, but the database is validated daily by several approved auditors who have access to the daily account balances and transactions.

It is not possible for the database operator to manipulate the data. If hackers hack the database and alter some account balances, the differences will be detected the following day and investigated.

It is possible to have the auditing to be carried out at shorter intervals, if there is a need to do so.

Although the account balances are available to the auditors, the identity of the account holder is not accessible to the auditors.

4. Summary

In summary, my “block chain alternative” approach allows the account holders to have confidence that the database is not subject to manipulation by the database operator or by hackers, and is transparently audited by several auditors.

In annex 1, I describe the approach to be used to audit the database.

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Annex 1

Block Chain Alternative

1. Introduction

I develop a proof of concept website for an alternative to blockchain in ensuring the integrity of the database.

At the end of each day, it downloads the data of the opening and closing balance of each account and the transactions for the day.

The data is sent to the appointed auditor(s).

The auditor can check the transactions against the opening and closing balances, and identifies the accounts that do not reconcile.

The error could be due to unauthorized alternation of the account balance or to errors in the processing of the transactions.

2. Data

This table shows the transactions and balances for 18 March 2022. I have extracted only the data for the first 200 accounts.

2.1 Account balances

idacct	code	balance	pbalance
1	1000001	200.00	990.00
2	1000002	1000.00	950.00
3	1000003	680.00	610.00
4	1000004	830.00	830.00
5	1000005	740.00	700.00
6	1000006	590.00	590.00
7	1000007	520.00	490.00
8	1000008	950.00	900.00
9	1000009	440.00	440.00
10	1000010	570.00	560.00
11	1000011	660.00	660.00
12	1000012	510.00	610.00
13	1000013	970.00	970.00
14	1000014	310.00	200.00
15	1000015	290.00	200.00
16	1000016	900.00	890.00
17	1000017	710.00	710.00
18	1000018	820.00	820.00
19	1000019	870.00	870.00
20	1000020	200.00	960.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.2 Transactions

idtran	date	payor	payee	amount
82	2022-03-18 00:05:10	1000228	1000016	10.00
99	2022-03-18 00:05:10	1002440	1000014	50.00
144	2022-03-18 00:05:12	1001726	1000015	70.00
159	2022-03-18 00:05:12	1008162	1000001	60.00
170	2022-03-18 00:05:12	1001372	1000003	70.00
189	2022-03-18 00:05:13	1006501	1000015	20.00
213	2022-03-18 00:05:13	1000012	1000096	100.00
244	2022-03-18 00:05:14	1004965	1000020	80.00
250	2022-03-18 00:05:14	1009499	1000007	30.00
267	2022-03-18 00:05:14	1003406	1000010	10.00
275	2022-03-18 00:05:14	1005335	1000014	60.00
307	2022-03-18 00:05:15	1003245	1000008	20.00
312	2022-03-18 00:05:15	1000005	1000342	50.00
330	2022-03-18 00:05:16	1002821	1000020	40.00
331	2022-03-18 00:05:16	1006100	1000008	30.00
349	2022-03-18 00:05:16	1004067	1000005	90.00
357	2022-03-18 00:05:16	1000020	1000335	40.00
362	2022-03-18 00:05:16	1000391	1000020	10.00
484	2022-03-18 00:05:19	1008680	1000002	50.00
600	2022-03-18 00:05:21	1000001		850.00
601	2022-03-18 00:05:21	1000020		850.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.3 Daily Summary

Here is the summary of the balances and transactions for the entire database for the past few days.

It shows a difference for the latest two days.

Note – I have deliberately altered the account balance, to see if the audit script is able to identify the account.

idaudit	date	pbalance	topup	bankin	balance	diff
1	2022-03-14	2226300.00	13600.00	4550.00	2235350.00	0.00
2	2022-03-15	2226300.00	13600.00	4550.00	2235350.00	0.00
3	2022-03-16	2235350.00	16800.00	8760.00	2243390.00	0.00
5	2022-03-17	2243390.00	18400.00	17480.00	2244310.00	0.00
6	2022-03-18	2244310.00	17600.00	23440.00	2250470.00	12000.00
7	2022-03-19	2250470.00	19800.00	47310.00	2233960.00	11000.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.4 Error in specific accounts

The audit script has identified the specific accounts that have the difference, i.e. the balance has been fraudulently altered.

iderror	date	code	pbalance	paid	recd	balance	diff
2	2022-03-18	1000374	750.00	0.00	80.00	12830.00	12000.00
3	2022-03-19	1001298	180.00	0.00	0.00	11180.00	11000.00
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

This audit script is run in the primary database. This is the primary check.

The data files are sent to the auditor(s) who are able to run their own script to validate all the accounts. This is a secondary check.

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