

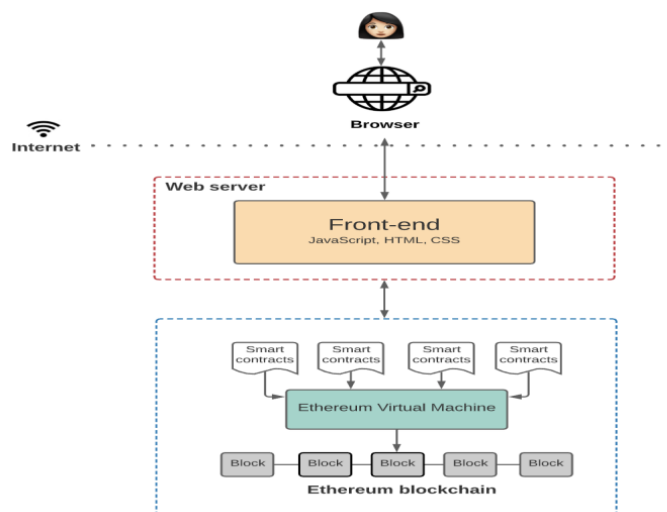
WATER- A DECENTRALIZED CONTENT DRIVEN WEB APP

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Abstract— Water is a decentralized content driven application, where anyone can monetize its content without any fees and restriction. Let's take the example of YouTube to make you understand about water, I am sure that many of you have tried to create your own channel on YouTube to earn few bucks but there are a lot of restriction to monetize your channel like you must have at least 4000hrs watch time and more than 1000 subscribers and similar type of restrictions are there on other platforms as well. So here comes our DApp as a life savior, where you can put all your content freely without any restriction and if consumers feels that your content is really good and worth to appreciate then they can send few ethers (crypto currency) to your content directly without any fees. All the money(ethers) which your content holds can be directly transferred to the content creator account but let say if you would have used YouTube then user can only send super chat or join your channel by paying some fees but On our app there will be no fees on any side and users can easily appreciate anyone's content, basically our app is the superset of all content based application which supports the motto i.e., "The Content Is The King" (where no one have any monopoly and everyone is given equal chances).



I. INTRODUCTION

We are here to revolutionize the monetization of content driven platforms. We are bringing up with the digital transformation for content creators as well as for consumers and now consumers can also become creators very easily without any restriction. We have little to no infrastructure cost because our platform is hosted over blockchain. So, we are building a framework that makes it easy for common people to do cryptocurrency transactions using Blockchain as they do digital payments today.

We will facilitate the transactions over blockchain via our platform which will also help users to pay directly to the owner of the post by avoiding any middleman.

The overall idea is to create a web app where people can post their thoughts freely without any restriction and also get monetary reward for the same but apart from this we have a lot more for you but before that look at:-

Terminology : Our webapp will be called as "water" and each post will be called as "drop" and to publish your drop(post) you need to merge it with water to put it over blockchain and each drop will have a density which can be changed.

Ex: Now if some user post (we call it drop) something on water and other users likes his write-up then they can increase the density (hydrate) of the drop by sending some ether which will also impact the visibility of that post(drop) the denser the drop will, the more visibility it will get, and creator can also dehydrate his drop by withdrawing the ethers from the drop and can transfer to his account

Now our approach to this problem will be very straight forward i.e., whenever a user post anything over water then that post will be mined over blockchain and will become available to public. We are creating a smart contract for posts(drop) using solidity, which can accept payments using Ethereum.

At present we are in dire need of project like this because now everyone cares about their privacy and social media platforms are manipulating/misusing the personal data of the users for their own profit and in exchange what users get nothing.

This project has a lot of potential to capture the whole market if executed carefully because it not just a mere social platform it's way more than that, it's not restricted to any media and the best part is that No one is controlling this platform. It eliminates all mediators and facilitate peer to peer network without any extra charge.

A. LITERATURE REVIEW

Since it is an early research phase, there is little literature about open science in combination with Blockchain Technology, but still, there are exciting and promising concepts, ideas, discussions, and approaches that we want to describe and highlight.

[1] Dhillon wrote an article (Dhillon, 2016) and with others a book section (Dhillon et al., 2017) about BT and open science. They start the relevant chapter in their book with the current reproducibility crisis (Prinz et al., 2011; Collins and Tabak, 2014; Baker and Penny, 2016; Gilbert et al., 2016) and the rare publications of negative results (Matos in et al., 2014; Van Assen et al., 2014; Mlinarić et al., 2017). Dhillon et al. state that the BT has the potential to mitigate the crisis. They use a clinical trial as a practical example and define a workflow making the complete research process transparent while protecting critical data of Clients (Dhillon et al., 2017).

[2] Another use case highlighted by Dhillon et al. is blockchain-based prediction markets, where mainly experts try to predict a specific outcome like the potential of reproducibility of an experiment (Almenberg et al., 2009; Dreber et al., 2015; Dhillon et al., 2017). To create an incentive to participate, users get rewarded for the right prediction, for instance, by monetary coins/tokens of the related blockchain.

[3] A patent about the usage of BT in open scientific research (Ahn et al., 2018) complies with the open principles and focuses on the integration of the blockchain technology into research workflows to allow such a tamper-proof sharing of information to improve the trustworthiness in science.

[4] Currently, blockchain technology is applied to a wide variety of financial fields, including business services, settlement of financial assets, prediction markets and economic transactions (Haferkorn and Quintana Diaz, 2015). Blockchain is expected to play an essential role in the sustainable development of the global economy, bringing benefits to consumers, to the current banking system and the whole society in general (Nguyen, 2016).

[5] Most authors classify blockchain applications into financial and non-financial ones (Crosby et al., 2016) since cryptocurrencies represent a considerable percentage of the existing blockchain networks. Others classify them according to blockchain versions (i.e., 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0) (Swan, 2015, Zhao et al., 2016). In this work, we propose an application-oriented classification, similar to the one proposed in Zheng et al. (2016).

[6] One of the most emerging blockchain-related fields is integrity verification (Bhowmik and Feng, 2017, Dupont, 2017, Xu et al., 2017a, Jamthagen and Hell, 2016, Zikratov et al., 2017). Blockchain integrity verification applications store information and transactions related to the creation and lifetime of products or services. The possible applications are: (i)

provenance and counterfeit, (ii) insurance; and (iii) intellectual property (IP) management.

[7] The report (van Rossum, 2017) of Van Rossum contains two interviews as well: one with Efke Smit²⁵ and another one with Philipp Sandner²⁶. Smit says that we already have a working academic world and puts into question why the scientific community should take the effort and costs of changing to a new system with BT. She summarizes that the technology, whether it is widely established or not, will be probably unnoticed anyway by non-geeks; the future will show if blockchains prove themselves as a game-changer or as a hype.

[8] Since most projects we found are social research platforms and repositories that allow their users to discuss ideas and hypothesis openly before they are processed, we see the protection of intellectual property as fundamental. de La Rosa et al. (2017) conclude that the BT can provide great benefits for open innovation processes and the protection of its outcomes; other researchers confirm this in their research papers (Gürkaynak et al., 2018; Rivière, 2018).

[9] The work presented in Kim and Laskowski (2016) describes an ontology to store and interpret data in an automated way, in the context of data provenance and integrity. Authors claim that SCs are closely related with ontologies and that such systems can be adapted depending on the topic. Counterfeit solutions such as Everledger (Lomas, 2015) and Blockverify (Blockverify, 2015) use blockchain and SCs to avoid fraud for banks and insurances and to introduce transparency to supply chains, respectively.

[10] Further examples on data integrity can be found in Xun et al. (2017), where authors implement the relevant protocols and the following prototype system of a blockchain-based framework for data integrity service and in Jaag et al. (2016), where authors show how blockchains may be used for supply chain management, identity services or device management in a business setting.

[11] Blockchain technology is recently receiving an ever-increasing attention from the insurance industry in a variety of areas, including sales, underwriting, customer onboarding, claims processing, payments, asset transfers, and reinsurance (Cognizant, 2017, Lamberti et al., 2017, KPMG International, 2017). For instance, European-based insurers have recently launched the B3i-a blockchain industry initiative for exploring how blockchain can be used to develop processes and standards for industry-wide usage and to accelerate efficiency gains in the insurance sector (Cognizant, 2017).

[12] Government agencies around the world are looking for opportunities related to the adoption of blockchain technology in the public sector (Deloitte Development LLC, 2017, Chiang et al., 2018), particularly for utilising the secure, distributed, open, and inexpensive database

technology to reduce cost and bureaucracy, increase efficiency and for authenticating many types of persistent documents (Ølnes, 2016, Nordrum, 2017, Ølnes and Jansen, 2017, Ølnes et al., 2017).

[13] Blockchain is considered as an opportunity for enhancing the security aspects of big data (Puthal et al., 2018, Kshetri, 2017, Cohen et al., 2017) and its scalability when combined with other efficient storage systems that implement data mining methods (Bozic et al., 2016). Therefore, privacy and security oriented applications that rely on blockchain technology can be found in the literature (Di Francesco Maesa et al., 2017, Dorri et al., 2017c, Hari and Lakshman, 2016, Lee et al., 2017, Tang et al., 2018, Chanson et al., 2017, Anjum et al., 2017).

[14] Blockchain technology may also be used to enhance security and reliability in distributed networks through hardware and software solutions (Fan et al., 2018, Cha et al., 2017, Suzuki and Murai, 2017). For instance, SIRIN LABS (Labs, 2014) developed the first blockchain-based smartphone, capable of providing fast, fee-less and secure transactions. BitAv is an antimalware blockchain-based solution (Noyes, 2018) that enhances virus pattern distribution.

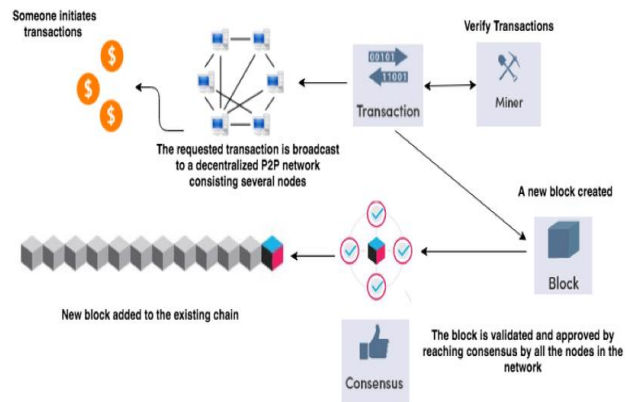
Existing System

Odyssey is a blockchain-based video platform. It hosts all kinds of media such as images, articles, PDFs, audio files, etc., but we're best known for hosting videos. Odyssey seeks to recapture the spirit of the 2000s internet. Rather than favoring corporate content such as late-night talk shows, network television, and TV news, Odyssey is a place for everyone, including independent creators. Referring to Odyssey as "blockchain-based" isn't just sloganeering. All content on Odyssey is hosted on the LBRY network, which Odyssey then pulls from. For those interested in blockchain, this is really cool. For those who don't know a thing about blockchain, that's totally fine because Odyssey requires zero blockchain knowledge to use. Odysee.com

Odyssey, a video platform that was founded in July 2020 and launched in December 2020, has seen an increase in its user base.

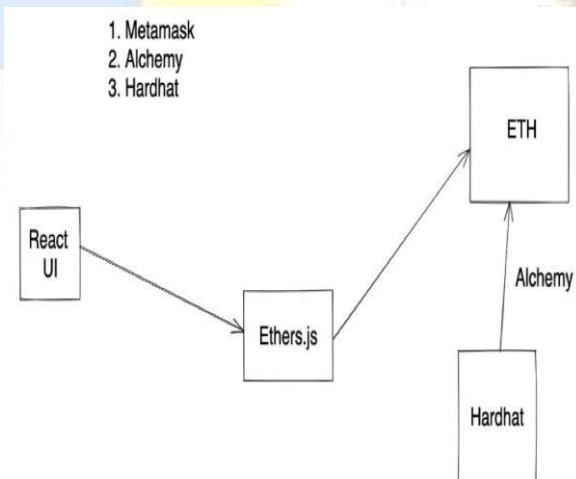
The LBRY network's video programming is hosted on a YouTube-style platform. There are no censors or personal security filters for younger users, unlike YouTube, and the content is permanently stored on the blockchain.

Odyssey is based on blockchain technology, which guarantees that the channels of its creators will never be destroyed. When a channel is built, it is permanently logged on a blockchain distributed ledger.



Proposed Methodology

The overall idea is to create a web app where people can post their thoughts freely without any restriction and also get a monetary reward for the same but apart from this, we have a lot more for you before that look at:- Terminology: Our web app will be called "water" and each post will be called "drop" to publish your drop(post) you need to merge it with water to put it over the blockchain and each drop will have a density that can be changed, Ex: Now if some user posts (we call it to drop) something on water and other users like his write-up then they can increase the density (hydrate) of the drop by sending some ether which will also impact the visibility of that post(drop) the more dense the drop will, the more visibility it will get and creator can also dehydrate his drop by withdrawing the ethers from the drop and can transfer to his account. Now our approach to this problem will be very straight forward i.e., whenever a user post anything over water then that post will be mined over blockchain and will become available to public. We are creating a smart contract for posts(drop) using solidity, which can accept payments using Ethereum. Tech-Stack will include: React.js, Nodejs, JavaScript, Ethereum, solidity, Hardhat



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