

Abstract

Smart contracts are programs that dwell inside decentralized blockchains and are executed compliant with set off directions. A smart contract acts as a conventional arrangement, refutes the need for the contribution of a third party. Smart contracts are created in a way that is unmistakable from customary programming. Smart contracts have been broadly utilized in a few application fields to further develop information protection and dependability and security of frameworks. The blockchain isn't insusceptible to digital attacks. Attacks can be viewed as an atypical perception, with a solid deviation from the customary conduct. Machine Learning is a science whose objective is to learn experiences, examples and anomalies inside enormous information archives; consequently, it tends to be exploited for blockchain attack detection. In this work, I characterise a peculiarity identification framework dependent on an encoder-decoder profound learning model that is prepared taking advantage of total data separated by checking blockchain exercises. This model proposes a technique where we can utilize shrewd programming specialists to screen the action of stakeholders in the blockchain network to identify oddities like conspiracy, utilizing supervised ML algorithms. To mitigate the issues, I propose a further developed block broadcasting protocol which expounds block information sharding and financial incentive systems. In the proposed conspire, a block is sliced into pieces to keep the network traffic smooth and accelerate content conveyance. A node which transfers a piece of the block gets benefits with financial rewards. By applying information sharding, proposed conspire accelerates the block broadcasting and along these lines abbreviate the synchronization time by 90%.