

# BLOCKCHAIN BASED SMART TRAFFIC SYSTEM TO ENHANCE TRAFFIC NEUTRALITY

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**Abstract** - Security and privacy of a traffic system is extremely crucial since it involves social flow and even lives, and thus we have the need to develop a new system that is more secure and private and can overcome many difficulties faced by common existing systems. We implement the concept of blockchain to overcome those security difficulties. Since blockchain always incorporate decentralized systems, there are very few chances to hack into the systems or infect any malicious attacks into it. We propose a decentralized system to address the data integrity along with the privacy-preserving issues in blockchain-based traffic management systems. Our proposed architecture integrates with permissioned and modular blockchain network called Hyperledger Fabric which establish decentralized trust in a network of known participants rather than an open network of anonymous participants. It exposes only the data you want to share to the parties you want to share it with thus enhancing the traffic neutrality of the data. We also use Attribute Based Encryption along with Identity Based Encryption called Encryption Security protocol (EPS), therefore doubling upon security of the traffic system. By using this both algorithms, we are making sure that Man in the Middle attack, Denial of Service attacks are prevented using this standard encryption techniques. Through this system, we can be able to achieve a secure and smart traffic management system which provides more security and privacy to user's data.

**Key Words:** Blockchain, Hyperledger fabric, Attribute Based Encryption, Identity Based Encryption, Security Privacy, Data neutrality

## I. INTRODUCTION

Emerging adaptive traffic signal control systems incorporate real-time traffic data in their signal phase and timing (SPaT) mechanisms to improve the performance of intersections (e.g., safety and throughput). However, centralized traffic signal control systems and their data centers can be attacked by receiving and processing malicious messages from connected vehicles in the traffic network. These malicious messages can include false information about vehicle IDs, locations, trajectories, etc. Systematic malicious attacks are a major challenge for traffic data centers that need to validate a large amount of vehicular data for making decisions in real

time. Without a trustable defending mechanism, malicious information could lead to serious consequences in a traffic network such as collisions and congestions. In this paper, we present a blockchain-based architecture to defend intelligent traffic signal control systems against information and data attacks by transforming the conventional connected vehicle network into a trustable and transparent decentralized network. As an emerging computer network technology, blockchain was first invented in a cryptocurrency system, Bitcoin. In the past few years, blockchain-based system designs have come a long way, and they have been successful in various decentralized applications. The nature of traceability and transparency in blockchain has a suitable match with increasing demands for data security in the connected-vehicle networks. However, most blockchain-based applications depend largely on digital tokens for the system design. This limits blockchain technology to be implemented mostly in cryptocurrency related systems. In this paper, we extend blockchain technology from classic cryptocurrency systems into traffic signal control systems. Blockchain not only links vehicles and infrastructures together in a decentralized network but also it works as a distributed and immutable ledger to automatically record vehicular information with timestamps. Furthermore, this distributed ledger provides trustable input data directly for intelligent traffic signal control systems.

## II. PROBLEM DEFINITION

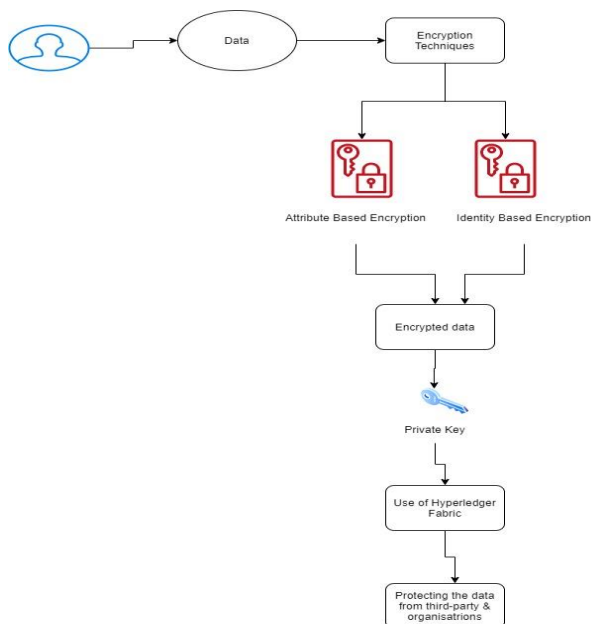
The privacy of the user's data is less as sensitive data is integrated on a public blockchain. Permissionless blockchain based traffic systems are vulnerable to hacks and malicious attacks. As a result, the traffic system can not only deliberately return malicious route plans to users, but also track users and cause serious security concerns.

## III. PROPOSED APPROACH

We propose a decentralized system to address the data integrity along with the privacy-preserving issues in blockchain-based traffic management systems. Our proposed

architecture integrates with permissioned and modular blockchain network called Hyperledger Fabric which establish decentralized trust in a network of known participants rather than an open network of anonymous participants. It exposes only the data you want to share to the parties you want to share it with thus enhancing the traffic neutrality of the data. It also uses Attribute Based Encryption along with Identity Based Encryption called Encryption Security protocol(EPS), therefore doubling upon security of the traffic system. By using this both algorithms, we are making sure that Man in the Middle attack, Denial of Service attacks are prevented using this standard encryption techniques.

#### IV. ARCHITECTRE DIAGRAM



#### V. MODULES IN THE SYSTEM

- ?? Encrypted traffic data
- ?? Storing the data as blocks
- ?? Security using Hyperledger fabric

##### 1. Encrypting user data

Traffic data contains important information about vehicle No, Vehicle insurance and many more various data. These data should be highly secured since many organizations have been trying to use this data for various illegal purposes. So we are going to encrypt this data by using two standard encryption algorithms

##### Attribute Based Encryption

In Attribute based encryption, the data is encrypted based on several attributes, Say for example, in the encryption of vehicle data, here the attributes are vehicle no and vehicle id. These are the 2 attributes of the encryption. Based on this 2 attributes the encryption is done. Now for the decryption part, anyone who has the vehicle no attribute and vehicle id attribute can decrypt the data. If a person has either one of the attribute, he can't decrypt the data. This is the major advantage of the attribute based encryption. The attributes are considered as the key and this attributes can be from 1 to many depending upon the encryption.

##### Identity Based Encryption

In Identity based encryption, the data is encrypted based on several identities, Say for example, in the encryption of data, considering the data is "john, this vehicle has no insurance", here the identity is "john" Based on this identity the encryption is done. Now for the decryption part, anyone who has knows this identity can decrypt the data.

##### 2. Storing the data as blocks

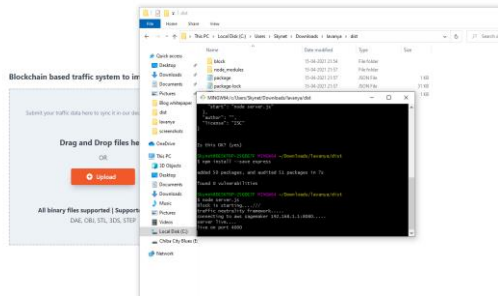
In this module, the data are stored as blocks to ensure more security, the blocks are created in a order so that every new block contains the hash value of the previous block. Every block is hashed before it is being stored. The encrypted data is stored in blocks and even if any hackers or any organizations tries to access the data, the data is well encrypted using standard encryption techniques and only authenticated person can access the data

##### 3. Security using Hyperledger fabric

This is the module where the data stored is made secure using Hyperledger fabric. Hyperledger is an open-source, distributed blockchain project—Suitable chain technology for the enterprise. Hyperledger Fabric is an implementation of the blockchain architecture and one of the Hyperledger projects hosted by The Linux Foundation. It uses container technologies to provide modular architecture and pluggable, interchangeable facilities. To enable permissioned networks, Hyperledger Fabric provides a membership identity service that manages user IDs and authenticates all participants on the network. Access control lists can be used to provide additional layers of permission through authorization of specific network operations.

## VI. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

### MODULE 1:

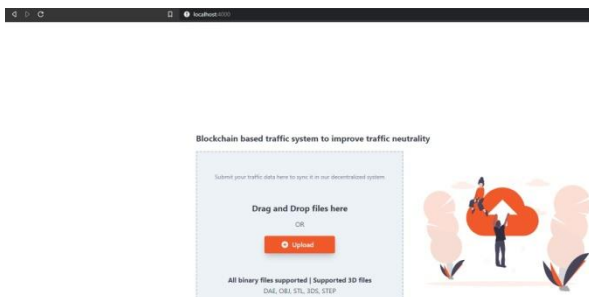


### MODULE 5:



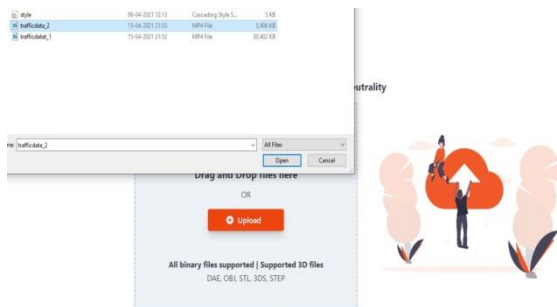
### MODULE 6:

### MODULE 2:



### MODULE 7:

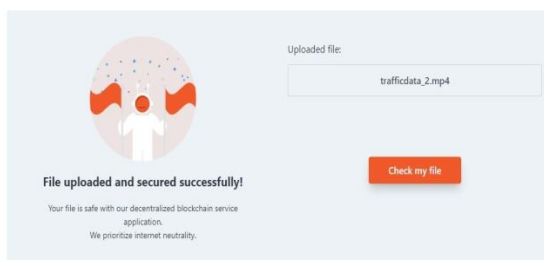
### MODULE 3:



## VII. CONCLUSION

Thus using block chain and hyper ledger fabric an effective security system was implemented . Also now a days security is one of the big concern in the internet and many people are afraid of leakage of the private data to other organizations. Our Proposed system ensures that all the data of the users are safely secured ensuring maximum privacy of the data . We will be storing all data into blocks and every block will be created after the first block contains the hash of the previous block's data. In this way the man in the middle attack and data leakage will be prevented.

### MODULE 4:



**COPY THE CODE PASTE IT IN YOUR SERVER RENDERING METHOD**  
 This code integrates your platform directly with our decentralized server  
 Copy and paste the code.

**DIRECT AWS SERVER INTEGRATION WITH API**

```
script var pluginId = plugin_id || null; // Replace your_user_id with your own if available.
window.hj('identify', userId, { function connect_secure = traffic_system_plugin(); });
/script
```

**COPY THE CODE PASTE IT IN YOUR SERVER RENDERING METHOD**  
 This code integrates your platform directly with our decentralized server  
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**DIRECT AWS SERVER INTEGRATION WITH API**

```
script var pluginId = plugin_id || null; // Replace your_user_id with your own if available.
window.hj('identify', userId, { function connect_secure = traffic_system_p /script
```

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## FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope includes deploying this system as web application in any cloud platforms. Also the performance of the system can be improved. More security mechanisms and additional encryption techniques can be added to improve the security.

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