Blockchain for Industry 4.0: A Far reaching Survey

Raul Septiansyah[1] **, Rachmat Hadis**[2]**, Sugina**[3]**, Ulis Bella**[4]
University of Raharja[1,2,3,4]
Modern, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No.40, RT.002/RW.006, Cikokol, Kec. Tangerang, Kota Tangerang, Banten 15117[1,2,3.4]
e-mail: raul@raharja.info[1] rachmat.hadis@raharja.info[2], sugina@raharja.info[3] , ulis.bela@raharja.info[4]

Abstract

Because of the multiplication of ICT during the most recent couple of many years, there is a dramatic expansion in the use of different brilliant applications, for example, shrewd cultivating, savvy medical care, production network and coordinated factors, business, the travel industry and friendliness, energy the executives and so forth Nonetheless, for all the previously mentioned applications, security and protection are main pressing issues keeping taking into account the use of the open channel, i.e., Web for information move. Albeit numerous security arrangements and guidelines have been proposed throughout the years to improve the security levels of previously mentioned brilliant applications, yet the current arrangements are either founded on the incorporated engineering (having weak link) or having high calculation and correspondence costs. Also, a large portion of the current security arrangements has focussed just on a couple of viewpoints and neglect to address adaptability, strength, information stockpiling, network dormancy, suitability, changelessness, and detectability. To deal with the previously mentioned issues, blockchain innovation can be one of the arrangements. Spurred from these realities, in this paper, we present an orderly audit of different blockchain-based arrangements and their pertinence in different Industry 4.0-based applications. Our commitments in this paper are in four creases. First and foremost, we investigated the present status of-the-craftsmanship arrangements in the blockchain innovation for shrewd applications. Then, at that point, we outlined the reference design utilized for the blockchain relevance in different Industry 4.0 applications. Then, at that point, benefits and bad marks of the customary security arrangements are additionally talked about in contrast with their countermeasures. At long last, we gave a correlation of existing blockchain-based security arrangements utilizing different boundaries to give profound bits of knowledge to the perusers about its appropriateness in different applications.

Keywords*: Blockchain, agreement calculations, digital actual frameworks, IoT, store network the board, wise transportation.*

1. Introduction

With the wide popularity of the Internet and related technologies, various Industry 4.0-based applications have been used across the globe in which sensors and actuators sense,

compute, and communicate the data for industrial automation[1]. As in Industry 4.0-based applications, data between different locations flows using an open channel, i.e., Internet, so threats to security and privacy have also increased manifold[2]. Such applications manage information in enormous volumes and thus, it is vital to consider issues, for example, information heterogeneity, information trustworthiness, what's more, information repetition alongside security and protection concerns[3]. Besides, various applications require datasets from various areas in various organizations. Subsequently, it is moreover expected to normalize the information design with the goal that it very well may be utilized by various Industry 4.0-based applications[4]. The utilization of cell phones and shrewd applications for individual, expert, and social exercises is expanding dramatically across the globe. manage information in huge volumes and subsequently, so it is vital to consider issues, for example, information heterogeneity, information honesty, also information repetition alongside security and protection concerns[5]. Additionally, various applications require datasets from various areas in various organizations. Subsequently, it is moreover expected to normalize the information design with the goal that it very well may be utilized by various Industry 4.0-based applications. The utilization of cell phones and shrewd applications for individual, expert, and social exercises is expanding dramatically across the globe[6].

A. Extent Of This Overview ARTICLE

The blockchain lessens the danger of weak link and network assaults utilizing the disseminated network hubs[7]. Utilization of the decentralized stage lessens misrepresentation by time-stepping passages and data of clients are put away in changeless records across the organization utilizing the savvy contact[8]. Blockchain disposes of manual cycles like the compromise between numerous disengaged records and regulatory cycles which makes a difference to lessen the expense of the framework[9]. Because of the utilization of different cryptographic connected chains, the speed of exchange furthermore level of safety is improved manyfold. A few studies are led by the analysts utilizing the blockchain innovation for Industry 4.0 which are summed up as[10].

B. RESEARCH Commitments OF THIS PAPER

Following are the examination commitments of this paper:
- A point-by-point scientific classification of blockchain-based Industry 4.0 applications is introduced[11].
- A reference engineering having different modules and parts for the materialism of blockchain in Industry 4.0 is introduced[12].
- The benefits and negative marks of the current security arrangements which are material in Industry 4.0 are examined[13].
- At long last, the Open issues and difficulties in Industry 4.0 based brilliant applications are introduced[14].

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

Take choices regarding different access control arrangements characterized by the information put away in the data set[15]. They likewise have the position to validate clients' certifications before they access the information base. To determine the issues in the customary incorporated frameworks, blockchain can be a compelling arrangement[16]. A blockchain is a chain of squares that can be utilized to store and offer information in a circulated, straightforward, and alter safe way[17]. Each square comprises information and is connected with different squares utilizing pointers. Such linkages guarantee trustworthiness and alter

opposition in the blockchain[18]. When a piece of new information is added to the blockchain, a connection to the free end is made which expands the blockchain by one square or unit. As more information is added to the blockchain, it gets longer and the chain grows in size[19]. In the event that one of the squares is adjusted in the chain, it breaks cryptographic connections which disturb the entirety of the blockchain. It likewise permits the client to confirm the honesty of the putaway information[20].

2. Research Method

In this segment, we introduce and talk about the leftover 43 articles that propose frameworks to profit from the benefits of the BC-FC mix or propose arrangements for various difficulties looked at by the FC-BC mix. Having investigated these papers, we viewed that as the majority of the papers examine answers for IoT-FC-BC coordination[21].
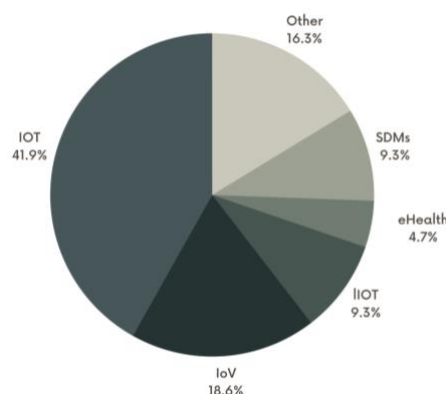

FIGURE 1. A classification of the concentrated on articles as per their research area.

To explicitly raise and upgrade IoT applications. Notwithstanding, we observed that different papers examine FC-BC combinations when conveyed in various conditions, like Brilliant Portable Gadgets (SMDs), Web of Vehicles (IoV), Modern Web of Things (IIoT), and eHealth[22]. Figure 1 presents us.

A. INTERNET OF THINGS APPLICATIONS (IoT)

Also to the SaaS and PaaS, ideal models are given by the cloud, creators of proposed Blockchain-as-a-Administration in FC-IoT frameworks, for which tracking down the facilitating climate was announced as the greatest test[23]. That is, the Things are, by definition, asset and energy-restricted. On the other hand, facilitating the BC in the cloud expands the idleness, which was a unique disadvantage of Distributed computing that FC was proposed to settle[24]. Subsequently, the creators were just left with the choice of facilitating the BC in the haze layer, which was tentatively shown to be the most ideal decision. In 2017, creators of proposed a conveyed cloud engineering dependent on BC innovation with Proof-of-Service (PoSER) the agreement, to accelerate the handling of a lot of IoT information[25]. Calculations and capacity errands are taken care of by the mist hubs as long as they can, in any case they are offloaded to the cloud which, clearly, may expand the inactivity and asset utilization.

The BC is sent in the cloud layer to permit the client to pick/grant the specialist co-op, and to upgrade the straightforwardness of the cloud notoriety in regards to the given administration. Commitments, like the presentation of a calculation, the exchange/stockpiling of

a document, are enlisted into the BC, subsequently giving a proof of the assistance given. Creators of proposed planning the personality of the Things to the IP address of the entryway they are associated with, and save these data in a BC. As needs be, no sybil or satirizing assaults happen, nor does a weak link, which are issues that might happen when utilizing an exemplary information base.

B. SMART MOBILE DEVICES APPLICATIONS (SMDs)

In 2018, creators of proposed a BC-based Disseminated Versatility The board handover plot in mist conditions. Their answer zeroed in on the goal of progressive security issues without influencing the organization format. The proposed plot conveyed three distinctive BCs; one in the haze server recording the bombed handover endeavors, the subsequent controls the versatility anchors and access switches, and the third accepts the versatile elements' data. Creators introduced a way to deal with empowering portable end clients to offload their calculations to mist hubs while moving. The proposed approach utilized a Special-Transient Data set with an R-Tree information structure, a PoW-based BC, and recommended FogCoin tokens, all sent for compensating framework elements for their calculation power. Nonetheless, it additionally proposes that every portable gadget saves and updates the entire chain locally, which we accept is a downside, in view of the great energy and capacity utilization expected to be endured by the asset-restricted end cell phones. In 2019, creators of proposed a sales instrument for offloading calculations, for example, puzzle addressing errands in PoW, from asset poor BC diggers, like cell phones, to the mist or the cloud.

This designation of figuring assets to excavators was demonstrated to be computationally proficient. Creators of proposed Blockchain-as-a-Stage for FC applications utilizing the Corda conveyed record platform.5 Gatherings of vacuum cleaners, addressing Things, were associated with Raspberry Pi hubs, addressing mist hubs, to which the guides of the cleaned regions were sent. The guides then, at that point, were sent to the Corda stage, addressing the cloud, in which information is handled and saved money on the BC. At last, the client screens and controls the framework through a web-server programming.

C. INTERNET OF VEHICLES APPLICATIONS (IoV)

In 2018, creators proposed a protection-saving BC-helped Mist Cloud carpooling plan, where BC is sent for information from the executives. The sent private BC in this plan involves the PoS calculation for customer's choice, furthermore just stores the hash upsides of scrambled carpooling information, while the real information is saved money on the cloud. Mist hubs on the other hand are sent for gathering constant carpooling inquiries, and for coordinating travelers with drivers. In 2019, creators proposed the incorporation of the IoV with FC and BC in a framework where drivers from various specialist co-ops can be combined with riders. Such a proposition makes it conceivable to join customers of various organizations, to give more utilization of the assistance, and henceforth more incomes. In the interim, the protection of clients is saved by a mysterious verification conspiracy, and BC is sent for recording rides and making shrewd agreements to combine riders with drivers. Creators sent an option of the PoW calculation, like the late proposed Verification-of-ElapsedTime (Artist) agreement calculation, in their proposed BC roused IoV structure. To do as such, they explored traditional pestilence flooding-based, network coding propelled and harmony conventions, while they planned a BC-based conveyed agreement detecting application. The framework has been tried by turning to the OMNeT++ system to accomplish the required consequences of responding to traffic odd conditions.

Creators investigated the BC-SDN combination for powerful activity of Vehicular Impromptu Organizations (VANETs) in 5G and haze registering standards. BC was conveyed

here for quite some time; verification, access control, information about the executives, notoriety of the board (through a proposed trust model), and strategy implementation (utilizing brilliant agreements). FC then again, was sent to upgrade the handover issues in such a high portability climate. Creators proposed an appropriated PoW-based BC design for getting VANETs, where BC tracks administrations, given by various cloud suppliers. In the meantime, FC is sent for associating the vehicles straightforwardly to the BC. Creators of proposed a BC-based IoV information exchange conspiracy, where BC is sent for installment purposes. The proposed conspiracy permits information purchasers to secretly get/pay the information they need/the assistance, utilizing hilter kilter encryption and shrewd agreements. The full secrecy in this conspiracy was ensured by utilizing a Decentralized Mysterious Bitcoin Installment (DAP) conspiracy, which is a piece of the ZeroCash proposition in 2014. Creators of proposed a BC-helped confirmation for circulated Vehicular Haze Administrations (VFS). A consortium, permissioned, semi-decentralized BC model, in which chosen gathering of hubs are liable for block approval, and Commonsense Byzantine Adaptation to non-critical failure (PBFT) agreement calculation, were taken on. Nom de plumes utilized in this instrument to ensure the namelessness, likewise with every verification another pen name produced by the customer vehicle itself. Notwithstanding, BC isn't sent for keeping verification keys, yet for putting away confirmation results, while the keys are produced in a company with a completely trusted authority. On a similar theme, creators sent ECC in a BC-based IoV verification and key-trade conspiracy, where PBFT-based BC was additionally conveyed for keeping up with the organization data, and ECC was sent for the real validation. The proposed plot was thought about with, and was seen as more effective as far as computational and correspondences overhead, and was approved in terms of safety and security utilizing the AVISPA apparatus.

D. E-HEALTH APPLICATIONS

In 2019, creators proposed a BC-based human movement checking system for eHealth applications without pronouncing the properties, or arrangement procedures of the utilized Blockchain. Creators of proposed a BC-IoT framework that screens Glucose levels for Diabetes patients. Their proposed framework exploits the low idleness of calculations presented by FC for portable sensors, which is exceptionally gainful in crisis circumstances, while BC is sent to boost patients for sharing their private wellbeing data, and to permit them to safely and secretly purchase clinical hardware. In this arrangement, BC is fabricated utilizing a meta coin called GlucoCoin, and the framework was assessed by having it run on two different Ethereum testnet; Rinkeby (Proof-ofAuthority (PoA)) and Ropsten (PoW).

E. INDUSTRIAL INTERNET OF THINGS APPLICATIONS (IIoT)

In 2018, creators proposed a Blockchain-based Modern Web of Things (IIoT) Marketplace, utilizing Ethereum and PoA. The principal objective of this Marketplace thought is to give a commercial center for IIoT applications dependent on the advances of FC, BC, and Expanded Reality. BC was conveyed for performing confided-in installment exchanges, confided in the confirmation for buyers and suppliers, and application information stockpiling. In 2019, creators concentrated on the most proficient method to coordinate BC and mist advancements in a brilliant manufacturing plant climate. Appropriately, they proposed an IoT-Haze Cloud framework design where the cloud and mist hubs go about as BC hubs. The primary utilization of the BC was to record and enroll the exchanges performed between the three layers of the framework. In the arrangement of BC in-store network MCM networks was proposed for beginning frameworks in the 4.0 Business time. The BC in this proposed structure supplanted the standard information base to save information created by the Things and haze hubs, and

the choices made by the cloud. This substitution was hypothetically demonstrated to be advantageous for associating profoundly heterogeneous assets inside the organization. In a Trust, the board engineering for a CCTV framework, utilizing PoC calculation in FC stages, was proposed. In this design, BC was fundamentally sent for gathering installments utilizing a proposed brilliant simulated intelligence convention.

F. OTHER FC-BC APPLICATIONS

In 2018, creators proposed a BC-upgraded FC security engineering, specifically Concentration, where the BC has conveyed as a character the executive's record by recording clients and associations personalities. In 2019, creators studied the savvy contract conventions and proposed a three-party Sans ttp BC-based brilliant contract marking convention in Haze conditions. The BC's job was to ensure that all marking gatherings will uncover their mark or they will lose their store as a punishment. Creators of proposed a BC-based confirmation component to mostly restrict cloud insider assaults that may effectively control, or latently reveal, private customers' information. Utilizing this framework, information is saved routinely at the cloud, yet must be revealed by verified clients. qualifications are saved money on BC while any passage to the information will be gone before by a proof of validation (PoAh). The proposed system was demonstrated numerically and tentatively ideal against insider information control. Creators proposed a factual technique to address the riddle in the PoW calculation utilizing the assumption augmentation calculation and polynomial lattice factorization. The proposed technique accomplishes the riddle arrangement with fewer cycles, prompting less required time, energy, what's more, memory utilization.

Late in 2020, creators introduced their underlying work results on the DECENTER project.6 The grandstand conveyed Ethereum BC for installment orders, while utilizing a PoC calculation. The venture intends to assist clients with broadening their foundations, and effectively gain admittance to private computational assets utilizing FC through basic GUI. Creators recommended adding the BC to their beforehand proposed approach in, for shielding mist empowered frameworks from pernicious hubs. BC was sent in this methodology for conveying two administrations: information the board and information access control. Moreover, a Cryptographic Materials Backer, which can be some way or another thought about a TTP, and PBFT calculation were both sent in the methodology. The methodology was not tried nor reenacted as the creators thought about it as their future examination heading. Creators of proposed a BC digital currency based installment framework for the given public haze administrations. In this approach, haze hubs give calculation and capacity administrations to end-clients, while end-clients pay for the given administrations, contingent upon the QoS and fulfillment level utilizing Ethereum stage. FC specialist organizations, and end-clients, are assessed by the standing framework introduced in. Assessment rules might contrast in various situations, yet for the approval models of the investigations held in this exploration, the QoS and fulfillment for haze hubs, and obligation to installment for end-clients, were assessed.

2.2 Literature Review

As per our point by point investigation of BC-FC coordination arrangements, given in Areas II and III, and finished up in Tables 1 and 2, we observed that the accompanying key perceptions can be made:

1. BC can exceptionally upgrade FC frameworks as far as Security, Unwavering quality, and Decentralization. On the other hand, conveying BC in FC frameworks is exorbitant in the wording of Cash, Energy, and Inertness. Subsequently, frameworks that require lower costs, full-circle time, or energy utilization, ought not to utilize the BC innovation[26].

2. As explained in Figure 3, the vast majority of BC-FC reconciliation arrangements were proposed for IoT and related applications, like IoV, IIoT, and eHealth applications[27].
3. As explained in Figure 4, most BC-FC reconciliation arrangements conveyed BC for Information The board purposes, as a more dependable option of an old-style Information base[28].
4. By far most of BC-FC joining draws near utilized Confirmation based calculations. To be more exact, most of the arrangements conveyed a variety of PoW-based agreement calculations, Notwithstanding the way that PoW-based BCs are the most noteworthy energy burning-through thought about to different calculations. These perceptions are explained[29].
5. Except if the article obviously proposes and characterizes another approach, we expect that BC is conveyed in the cloud layer when it is utilized for Installment/Exchanging purposes[30].

We attempted to track down connections between the job of the sent BC and the pre-owned calculation, or between the job of the sent BC and the layer where the BC is conveyed, yet sadly we proved unable. In any case, we next close the improved properties by BC-FC incorporation, and difficulties:

A. ENHANCED PROPERTIES
1. Improvement: A few arrangements proposed models or conventions that upgrade the result of the framework. The arrived at enhancement arrangements are generally nearby, yet beats different arrangements.
2. Security: A few articles upgraded the security utilizing the BC rather than standard data sets. The organization of BC is enthusiastically suggested in frameworks that depend on respectability and responsibility.
3. Unwavering quality and Believability: Sending the BC in the cloud makes the proposed framework profoundly solid, and exceptionally difficult for its data set to be modified by any party, particularly when utilizing the PoW calculation. This rule inspired numerous analysts to send the BC in the cloud.
4. Asset proficiency: The best arrangement of the BC in a FC engineering is the haze layer. This is on the grounds of diminishing the utilization of the virtual assets in the cloud, subsequently diminishing the expense and idleness, also expanding the QoS. Be that as it may, sending the BC expands the dormancy in many situations, thus, the equilibrium of BC inertness, DB inactivity, Cloud idleness, will be exclusively read up for each case.
5. Access control: Sending the BC for controlling the verification in a framework was proposed in a few articles. This sending makes it almost unimaginable to get to data without the right authorization.
6. Decentralization: This property was demonstrated to be exceptionally valuable in numerous applications. The BC satisfies the required measures to adapt up to the decentralized mist/cloud, subsequently the fruitful arrangement of BC in FC was demonstrated to be advantageous, material, and viable.
7. Namelessness: As this is a significant achievement factor for applications that require significant degrees of protection, a few articles sent BC for acquiring secrecy of customers while utilizing public frameworks. This is accomplished in BC by the organization of lopsided encryption, and decentralized agreement without utilizing TTPs.

B. CHALLENGES

1. Normalization: Notwithstanding the few endeavors to normalize BC-FC incorporation, as introduced in past areas, such joining is still new. Numerous prospects, and wide scope of uses are urged to convey BC in FC frameworks. Such perceptions suggest that current normalization endeavors are just the initial step towards an effective standard joining.

2. Security: Involving BC in Mist empowered conditions without a doubt upgrades the security and secrecy of client applications. These benefits were taken into consideration for BC sending. However the full decentralization proposed by FC and BC, which prompts significant degrees of safety, diminishes the protection levels of customers. Information and personality security are dealt with utilizing BC, yet use and area security are regularly uncovered. Besides, the security in FC is inadequately talked about in the writing, and sending BC in such a framework builds the security concerns.

3. Inactivity: The organization of BC is shown to be useful for various properties. It was additionally demonstrated, in any case, that it builds the idleness and jitter in most situations. For this, and different reasons, for example, the energy utilization of the BC frameworks, BC isn't suggested for constant or time-touchy applications.

4. Energy utilization: Conveying BC is a basic variable for energy utilization levels in frameworks. As the vast majority of the proposed applications conveyed a PoW-based BC, the energy utilization stays as a test notwithstanding the few endeavors to utilize various calculations. This challenge is for the most part connected with any BC-based framework regardless of whether, or not, it was sent in FC conditions. Different calculations have a few downsides that are not decent by certain applications, this might support the research society to track down different options in contrast to the PoW calculations, yet fulfill the high security and unwavering quality given by PoW.

5. Trust: As FC and BC advancements are new arrangements, the main joining approach of the two was just four quite a while back. Today we can view as under fifty articles talking about such incorporation and its applications. These realities infer that such a mix needs numerous years and a ton of endeavors to turn into a reality. If not, it will not be trusted in spite of many benefits it can give.

6. Portability: A few applications in the IoV and the eHealth spaces require profoundly versatile portability controls, due to the nonstop development of customers. FC addresses this, in any case, when it is coordinated with BC it turns into a test once more. A few articles moved toward some upgrade of the versatility taking care of while sending BC, yet this contrarily impacted different rules, similar to idleness and security.

7. Authorization issues: Blockchain innovation is the base establishment of cryptographic forms of money and computerized economy. As digital currency ideas are as yet not acknowledged nor authorized in numerous nations all over the planet, Blockchain innovation is unconsciously illicit also. We displayed in this review how BC can be sent for unexpected reasons in comparison to advanced cash, such information should be all around the world given that BC isn't something very similar as computerized cash, yet it is its foundation. Having such innovation being illicit prompts falling behind the worldwide mechanical patterns, henceforth, makes it a test for any BC-based arrangement.

4. Conclusion

As Blockchain (BC) innovation was presented in 2009, also Haze Processing (FC) was presented in 2013, a few endeavors towards incorporating those two advances we made. In this overview, we have examined and dissected distributed papers that incorporate BC and FC innovations. We ordered those papers regarding their sort, space, year of distribution, BC job,

agreement calculation, and the layer in which the BC was conveyed. Our conversation and investigation of the papers drove us to a few significant perceptions, properties, and open difficulties in regards to the BC-FC reconciliation. We will utilize and convey those perceptions and investigation in our future examination works whose fundamental center is the execution of easy-to-use Mist improved Blockchain-based arrangements and reenactments.

References
[1]   A. S. Anwar, U. Rahardja, A. G. Prawiyogi, and N. P. L. Santoso, "iLearning Model Approach in Creating Blockchain Based Higher Education Trust," *Int. J. Artif. Intell. Res.*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2022.
[2]   L. Chen, W.-K. Lee, C.-C. Chang, K.-K. R. Choo, and N. Zhang, "Blockchain based searchable encryption for electronic health record sharing," *Futur. Gener. Comput. Syst.*, vol. 95, pp. 420–429, 2019.
[3]   A. Dubovitskaya *et al.*, "ACTION-EHR: Patient-centric blockchain-based electronic health record data management for cancer care," *J. Med. Internet Res.*, vol. 22, no. 8, p. e13598, 2020.
[4]   B. Mardisentosa, U. Rahardja, K. Zelina, F. P. Oganda, and M. Hardini, "Sustainable Learning Micro-Credential using Blockchain for Student Achievement Records," in *2021 Sixth International Conference on Informatics and Computing (ICIC)*, 2021, pp. 1–6.
[5]   S. Ramachandran, O. O. Kiruthika, A. Ramasamy, R. Vanaja, and S. Mukherjee, "A Review on Blockchain-Based Strategies for Management of Electronic Health Records (EHRs)," in *2020 International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC)*, 2020, pp. 341–346.
[6]   T. Alladi, V. Chamola, R. M. Parizi, and K.-K. R. Choo, "Blockchain applications for industry 4.0 and industrial IoT: A review," *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 176935–176951, 2019.
[7]   U. Bodkhe *et al.*, "Blockchain for industry 4.0: A comprehensive review," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 79764–79800, 2020.
[8]   P. F. Borowski, "Digitization, digital twins, blockchain, and industry 4.0 as elements of management process in enterprises in the energy sector," *Energies*, vol. 14, no. 7, p. 1885, 2021.
[9]   R. da Rosa Righi, A. M. Alberti, and M. Singh, *Blockchain Technology for Industry 4.0*. Springer, 2020.
[10]   B. Esmaeilian, J. Sarkis, K. Lewis, and S. Behdad, "Blockchain for the future of sustainable supply chain management in Industry 4.0," *Resour. Conserv. Recycl.*, vol. 163, p. 105064, 2020.
[11]   T. M. Fernandez-Carames and P. Fraga-Lamas, "A review on the application of blockchain to the next generation of cybersecure industry 4.0 smart factories," *Ieee Access*, vol. 7, pp. 45201–45218, 2019.
[12]   R. Gupta, S. Tanwar, N. Kumar, and S. Tyagi, "Blockchain-based security attack resilience schemes for autonomous vehicles in industry 4.0: A systematic review," *Comput. Electr. Eng.*, vol. 86, p. 106717, 2020.
[13]   M. Javaid, A. Haleem, R. P. Singh, S. Khan, and R. Suman, "Blockchain technology applications for Industry 4.0: A literature-based review," *Blockchain Res. Appl.*, p. 100027, 2021.
[14]   Y. Kayikci, N. Subramanian, M. Dora, and M. S. Bhatia, "Food supply chain in the era of Industry 4.0: Blockchain technology implementation opportunities and impediments from the perspective of people, process, performance, and technology," *Prod. Plan. Control*, pp. 1–21, 2020.
[15]   P. W. Khan, Y.-C. Byun, and N. Park, "IoT-blockchain enabled optimized provenance system for food industry 4.0 using advanced deep learning," *Sensors*, vol. 20, no. 10, p. 2990, 2020.
[16]   J. Lee, M. Azamfar, and J. Singh, "A blockchain enabled Cyber-Physical System architecture for Industry 4.0 manufacturing systems," *Manuf. Lett.*, vol. 20, pp. 34–39, 2019.

[17]   J. Leng *et al.*, "Blockchain-empowered sustainable manufacturing and product lifecycle management in industry 4.0: A survey," *Renew. Sustain. energy Rev.*, vol. 132, p. 110112, 2020.

[18]   J. Leng *et al.*, "Blockchain-secured smart manufacturing in industry 4.0: A survey," *IEEE Trans. Syst. Man, Cybern. Syst.*, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 237–252, 2020.

[19]   C. Lin, D. He, X. Huang, K.-K. R. Choo, and A. V Vasilakos, "BSeIn: A blockchain-based secure mutual authentication with fine-grained access control system for industry 4.0," *J. Netw. Comput. Appl.*, vol. 116, pp. 42–52, 2018.

[20]   X. L. Liu, W. M. Wang, H. Guo, A. V. Barenji, Z. Li, and G. Q. Huang, "Industrial blockchain based framework for product lifecycle management in industry 4.0," *Robot. Comput. Integr. Manuf.*, vol. 63, p. 101897, 2020.

[21]   N. Lutfiani, Q. Aini, M. I. Ali, L. Wijayanti, and E. A. Nabila, "Transformation of Blockchain and Opportunities for Education 4.0," *Int. J. Educ. Learn.*, vol. 3, no. 3, 2021.

[22]   N. Mohamed and J. Al-Jaroodi, "Applying blockchain in industry 4.0 applications," in *2019 IEEE 9th annual computing and communication workshop and conference (CCWC)*, 2019, pp. 852–858.

[23]   A. G. Prawiyogi, Q. Aini, N. P. L. Santoso, N. Lutfiani, and H. L. J. Juniar, "Blockchain Education Concept 4.0: Student-Centered iLearning Blockchain Framework," *JTP-Jurnal Teknol. Pendidik.*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 129–145, 2021.

[24]   S. Purnama, Q. Aini, U. Rahardja, N. P. L. Santoso, and S. Millah, "Design of Educational Learning Management Cloud Process with Blockchain 4.0 based E-Portfolio," *J. Educ. Technol.*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 628–635, 2021.

[25]   U. Rahardja, Q. Aini, A. Khairunisa, and S. Millah, "Implementation of Blockchain Technology in Learning Management System (LMS)," *APTISI Trans. Manag.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 112–120, 2022.

[26]   S. B. Rane and Y. A. M. Narvel, "Re-designing the business organization using disruptive innovations based on blockchain-IoT integrated architecture for improving agility in future Industry 4.0," *Benchmarking An Int. J.*, 2019.

[27]   W. Viriyasitavat, L. Da Xu, Z. Bi, and A. Sapsomboon, "Blockchain-based business process management (BPM) framework for service composition in industry 4.0," *J. Intell. Manuf.*, pp. 1–12, 2018.

[28]   Y. Wu, H.-N. Dai, and H. Wang, "Convergence of blockchain and edge computing for secure and scalable IIoT critical infrastructures in industry 4.0," *IEEE Internet Things J.*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 2300–2317, 2020.

[29]   C. Zhang and Y. Chen, "A review of research relevant to the emerging industry trends: Industry 4.0, IoT, blockchain, and business analytics," *J. Ind. Integr. Manag.*, vol. 5, no. 01, pp. 165–180, 2020.

[30]   S. Alkhushayni, D. Al-Zaleq, and N. Kengne, "Blockchain technology applied to electronic health records," in *Proceedings of 32nd International Conference on*, 2019, vol. 63, pp. 34–42.