EASTLAUNCH TRADING



The Fundamentals of Crypto

Module 1

Agenda

- What is blockchain
- What are the current uses



What is a Blockchain?

Blockchain is a type of shared database that differs from a typical database in the way it stores information. Blockchains store data in blocks that are then linked together via cryptography.



What is a Blockchain?

As new data comes in, it is entered into a fresh block. Once the block is filled with data it is chained onto the previous block, which makes the data chained together in chronological order.

Block Øxaf013c45

11101010 00 011000 010010 10 10 1101 01 1100100111 1100 10 10 10100101001001 0110 00 1101000110000100 1000010111001001 1110 001001 0100 011000 1010 100111 00 0101 1101 011010 11 01 1000 00 0110 001100101010 0 10100101101110 0110 00 1011 00 0010 0001 01011100100111 0100 01 011001010101 001100 100100 10 10 010011 011000100110010101 11110110 0100 101101 00001110 101001011011 010100 11011101 01 00 01 01 00011111001100 001001 001110 10010100 11 0010 0001 301001 10111101 1100110111010001 10 01 010010010010 1001 11 01

0

📕 Block Øx43a5fc78

00100011 0100 11101010 00 01100

0011000100 0110 10 1101 01 110 00 11001100 01010000111101110 100 00101100 10 10 1010010100100 0100 10 01011101000110000100 10 100101110010 1110 001001 0100 010101000 110100010100010011 0110 010001 10 01100111 00 0101 110 001 001100110001 1000 00 0110 0101 00 0101 0010 0001 01011 0111100100100 01 01100101010101 11 100011 0010 10 010011 01100 11110110 0100 101 0111 00 101001011011 010100 1000010001110100 01 01 00011111 11 10 01 001110 10010100 0011000101 10001001 10111101 110 00 01 1001 10 01 01001001001

Block Øx10e6c7a9

101 0000111011 01010001 0110 001100 0010011011110111 1000 1 11 0010 000100 0101 00 0110 00110111010001 00 01000101011000 1001 11 01110010 10100001 00 00010 10100101 010110 0001 11 11 101111 1011 011101 011001 01011001 0101 010000101101 00 00 010010 0100 100100 01 110 110100110101110100 1101 011101 00100111 1100 11 01 0001011100 01 0110 001000 100000 011100 80010111001001 10010010000111 01 011000 1010 10 01 1011 00 1101100110011001 00100110 11010 101 011010 11 01010011 0011 0 001100101010 001111011001 1001

Use cases of Blockchain?

Different types of information can be stored on a blockchain but the most common use so far has been as a ledger for transactions.



What is a Blockchain?

Decentralised blockchains are immutable, which means that the data entered is irreversible. For Bitcoin (the first blockchain), this means that transactions are permanently recorded and viewable to anyone.

How does a Blockchain work?

The goal of blockchain is to allow digital information to be recorded and distributed, but not edited.

In this way, a blockchain is the foundation for immutable ledgers, or records of transactions that cannot be altered, deleted, or destroyed.

The Properties of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)

Programmable

A blockchain is programmable (i.e. Smart Contracts)

Secure

All records are individually encrypted

Distributed

All network participants have a copy of the ledger for complete transparency

Immutable

Any validated records are irreversible and cannot be changed

Anonymous

The identity of participants is either anonymous or pseudonymous

Unanimous

All network participants agree to the validity of each of the records

Time-stamped

A transaction timestamp is recorded on a block

How does a Blockchain work?

1. A new transaction is entered.

- 2. The transaction is then transmitted to a network of peer-to-peer computers scattered across the world.
- 3. This network of computers then solves equations to confirm the validity of the transaction.
- 4. Once confirmed as a legitimate transaction, this and many other transactions are clustered together into blocks.
- 5. These blocks are then chained together creating an extensive history of all transactions that are permanent.
 - 6. The transaction is then complete.

What are the current uses of Blockchain



Banking and Finance

- International Payments
- Capital Markets
- Insurance
- Trade Finance
- Regulatory and Compliance
- Peer to Peer
- Money Laundering Protection

Business

- Supply Chain Management
- Healthcare
- Media
- Real Estate
- Energy

Government

- Record Management
- Voting
- Identity Management
- Taxes
- Not for Profit Agencies
- Compliance and Regulatory Oversight

Other Industries

- Record Management
- Cybersecurity
- Big Data
- Data Storage
- IoT

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