



# What is Blockchain?

The Blockchain is a digital ledger, a chain of blocks, where each block contains a list of transactions. These transactions are verified and stored across a network of computers, making it highly secure and transparent



# Invention of the Blockchain







In 2008, Blockchain technology was created when an individual or group using the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto published a whitepaper titled "Bitcoin: A Peerto-Peer Electronic Cash System."

This whitepaper introduced the concept of a decentralized and distributed ledger, which later became known as the blockchain.

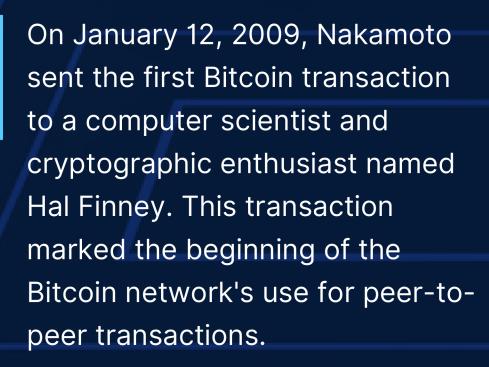
The first practical implementation of blockchain technology was with the launch of Bitcoin in January 2009, when Nakamoto mined the genesis block (the first block on the Bitcoin blockchain), marking the official beginning of blockchain history.

# Bitcoin early days









In November 2009, Nakamoto created the BitcoinTalk forum, which became the central hub for discussions about Bitcoin, its development, and its use. This forum played a crucial role in bringing together early adopters and enthusiasts.

In October 2009, the first recorded exchange rate for Bitcoin was established when someone offered to sell 10,000 BTC for \$50. This marked the first valuation of Bitcoin in traditional fiat currency.

# Nakamoto Disappearance



Perhaps the most significant development was the gradual withdrawal of Satoshi Nakamoto from the public eye. Nakamoto's last known communication occurred in late 2010, after which he ceased active involvement in the Bitcoin project and eventually disappeared entirely. Nakamoto's true identity remains unknown to this day.



## Bitcoin Digital Ecosystem



After Nakamoto's departure, the Bitcoin network and community continued to evolve and grow. New developers took up the mantle of maintaining and improving the software, and the cryptocurrency gained increasing acceptance and recognition. Over time, Bitcoin went from being a novel experiment to a significant force in the world of finance and technology, with a thriving ecosystem of exchanges, wallets, and applications built around it.

# Cryptocurrencies

The most popular cryptocurrency after Bitcoin is Ethereum

Each cryptocurrency operate on it's own blockchain (network)

- Each cryptocurrency is used for different cases.
- Some focus on privacy, others on smart contracts

Bitcoin operates using the SHA-256 algorithm, while Ethereum has its own blockchain network with the ERC-20 token standard.

Cryptocurrencies disrupt finance, supply chain, cross border money transfers, self-executing contracts (smart contract) Tokens like DOGE, Shiba Inu, and Sand are built upon their parent cryptocurrencies.





### Non-Fungible Tokens



NFTs are also considered as tokens. NFTs are unique digital assets that represent ownership or proof of authenticity of a particular item or piece of content, such as digital art, collectibles, music, virtual real estate, and more. Unlike cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Ethereum, NFTs are not interchangeable or "fungible" because each NFT has a distinct value and cannot be exchanged on a one-to-one basis.





## Non-Fungible Tokens

NFTs are often used to tokenize digital or physical assets, enabling ownership verification and provenance tracking.

Ownership of an NFT is recorded on the blockchain, making it transparent and tamper-proof.

They are typically built on blockchain platforms like Ethereum, using smart contracts to define ownership rules.

NFTs have sparked discussions about digital ownership, copyright, and the potential for a decentralized digital economy.

NFTs have revolutionized industries like art, gaming, and entertainment by providing creators with new ways to monetize their work

NFTs have become a fascinating intersection of technology, art, and economics, and their impact on various industries continues to evolve



## Digital Wallets



- Know how to store, send, and receive securely.
- Protect your private keys like your most valuable possession

Each wallet have it's own unique address, used to receive and send funds, that's what's called public key.



Your private key grants access to your cryptocurrency holdings, store it in a safe place, Never share it.





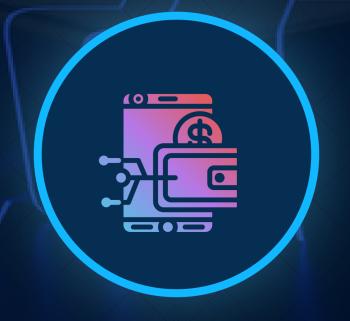


### Digital wallets

### Types of wallets

## There are various types of digital wallets:

- Hardware Wallets: Physical devices for maximum security.
- Software Wallets: Apps or software on your device.
- Web Wallets: Accessed through a web browser.
- Paper Wallets: Printed or written copies of your keys.



### Digital wallet



- Back-up the 12 words key
- Create strong password



- Click on receive, your address will appear that's your public address to receive funds.
- Make sure sender & receiver are on the same network.
- Share your address and refresh to see your funds.

#### Send cryptocurrency

 Click on Send, choose the coin you want to send, check the network, review your transaction and click send.



#### **Virtual Cards**

You can use your visa/master card to purchase cryptocurrency from different websites

#### **Centralized Exchange (CEX)**

CEX exchange such as Binance, allows you to use your card to buy, sell and trade over 2000 cryptocurrencies. These types of exchanges are centralized, comes with integrated wallets after you create an account.

#### Over The Counter (OTC/P2P)

In some countries, buying cryptocurrency happens through agents, miners or through communities. Person to Person method ensure the best way to start your journey.





# Embrace the Future of Decentralization

Congratulations, you've reached the end of this "introduction crash course" on Blockchain & cryptocurrencies. As you step into this exciting realm of digital ecosystem, keep in mind that you're not just exploring a new way of handling the system; you're witnessing a revolution in the world of technology, finance, and human innovation.

