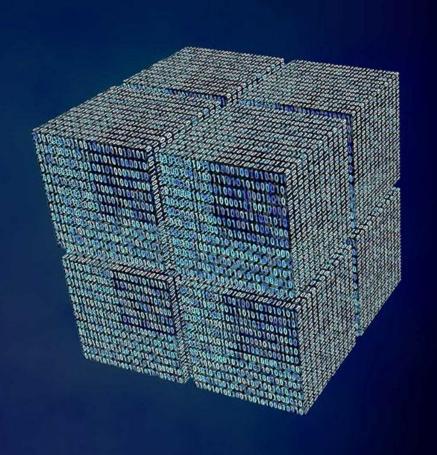


Agenda •



01 Blockchain Technology

Mining

02

03

04

Cryptocurrency

Digital Money

The First Story

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January 3, 2009

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F3 55 04 E5 1E C1 12 DE

8A 4C 70 2B 6B F1 1D 5F AC 00 00 00 00

Satoshi Nakamoto activated the Bitcoin mainnet and obtained the first block containing 50 Bitcoins.

RAW HEX VERSION BITCOIN GENESIS BLOCK 00000000 00000010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00000020 00 00 00 00 3B A3 ED FD 7A 7B 12 B2 7A C7 2C 3E;£íýz{.2ZÇ,> 00000030 gv.a.E.A SQ2:Y, a 67 76 8F 61 7F C8 1B C3 88 8A 51 32 3A 9F B8 AA 00000040 FF FF 00 1D 1D AC 2B 7C K.^J)« Iÿÿ...¬+ 00000050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00000060 00000070ÿÿÿÿM.ÿÿ.. 00000080 01 04 45 54 68 65 20 54 69 6D 65 73 20 30 33 2F .. EThe Times 03/ 00000090 4A 61 6E 2F 32 30 30 39 20 43 68 61 6E 63 65 6C Jan/2009 Chancel 000000A0 6C 6F 72 20 6F 6E 20 62 72 69 6E 6B 20 6F 66 20 lor on brink of 000000B0 second bailout f 000000C0 or banksyyyy..ò. 000000D0 *....CA.gŠý°bUH 000000E0 .gn |q0 · .\0"(à9.

5C 38

Who is Satoshi Nakamoto? - Who Knows?!





Very First Story

Home > Journal of Cryptology > Article

Published: January 1991

How to time-stamp a digital document

Stuart Haber & W. Scott Stornetta

Journal of Cryptology 3, 99–111 (1991) Cite this article

24k Accesses | 518 Citations | 745 Altmetric | Metrics

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF00196791

Abstract

The prospect of a world in which all text, audio, picture, and video documents are in digital form on easily modifiable media raises the issue of how to certify when a document was created or last changed. The problem is to time-stamp the data, not the medium. We propose computationally practical procedures for digital time-stamping of such documents so that it is infeasible for a user either to back-date or to forward-date his document, even with the collusion of a time-stamping service. Our procedures maintain complete privacy of the documents themselves, and require no record-keeping by the time-stamping service.

Blockchain technology

- Safety
- Decentralization
- Confidentiality



Blockchain

Blockchain is a technology that enables the secure sharing of information.

Notes, lists, transactions etc.

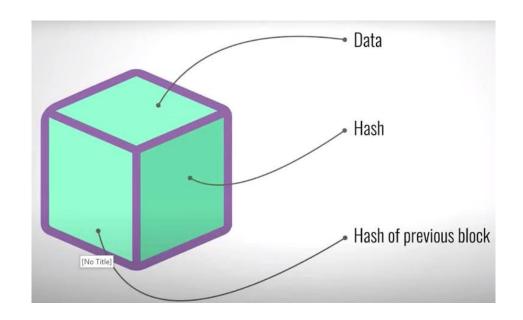
BLOCK

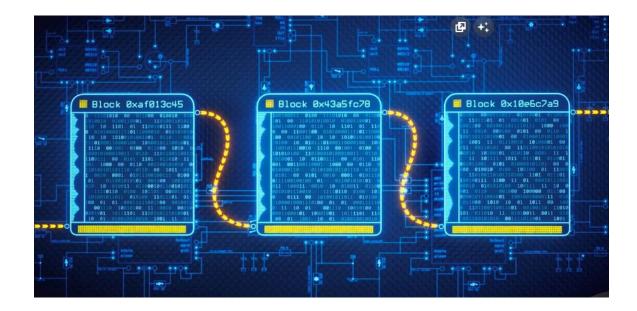
Data - in the case of Bitcoin, a block contains data about transactions: the sender, the recipient, and the number of Bitcoins sent.



CHAIN

Hash - we can compare it to a fingerprint. It identifies the information in the block and it is unique.

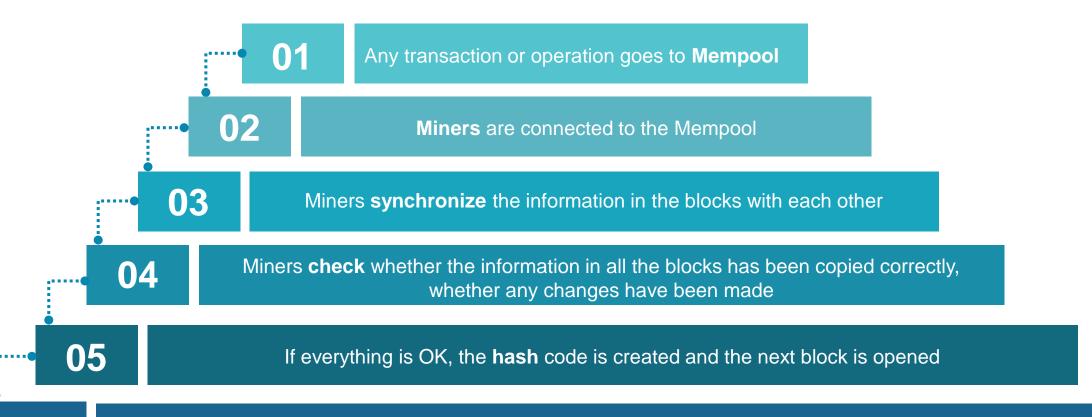




Safety - 50% + 1

Blockchain is served by **Mempool**

A **Mempool** is a blockchain node's waiting room for queued and pending transactions



Mining

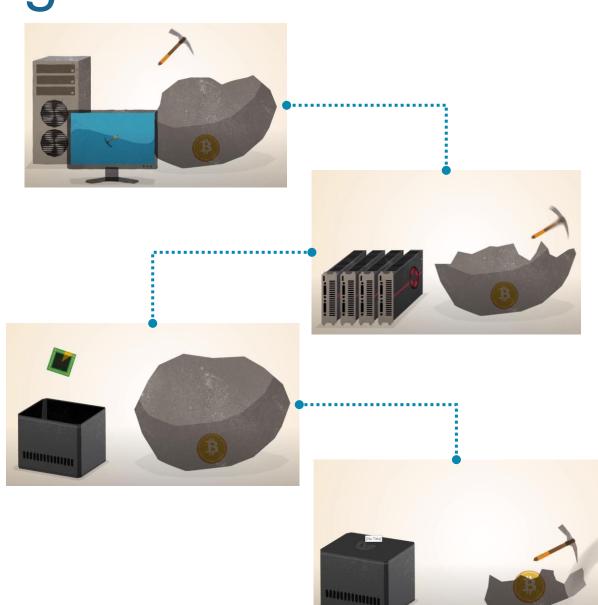
Bitcoin mining - the same as earning bitcoins Bitcoin works on the principle of a single-level network. Which means that each user owns a small fraction of Bitcoin

Where does bitcoin come from?

- It is generated by solving a mathematical algorithm, in which the user receives a certain amount of Bitcoin. This ensures the creation of currency and the motivation to attract additional miners.

As more miners join the system, the Bitcoin server becomes more difficult to solve the algorithm.

Mining requires special software and appropriate hardware



Decentralization / Confidentiality

There are 2 ways to transfer money

- Personal
- With the intervention of a third person

Decentralization

Bank - a **centralized** institution.

- The bank owns and manages your assets and stores your personal information
- Since all information is stored on "one server", it can become accessible to a hacker.

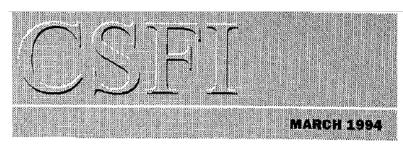
In blockchain, decentralization refers to the transfer of control and decision-making from a centralized entity (individual, organization, or group thereof) to a distributed network.

Confidentiality

In the case of banks, you provide information to the banks during any transaction.

In case of blockchain you need Public Kay and Private Kay.

- Public Kay is your wallet address. The same bank account number with no information behind it
- Private Kay your private key with which you can access, unlock, restore your private wallet.
 P.S. Must be stored in a safe place. If you lose, you lose your money.



The IBM dollar

By Edward de Bono

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Executive summary

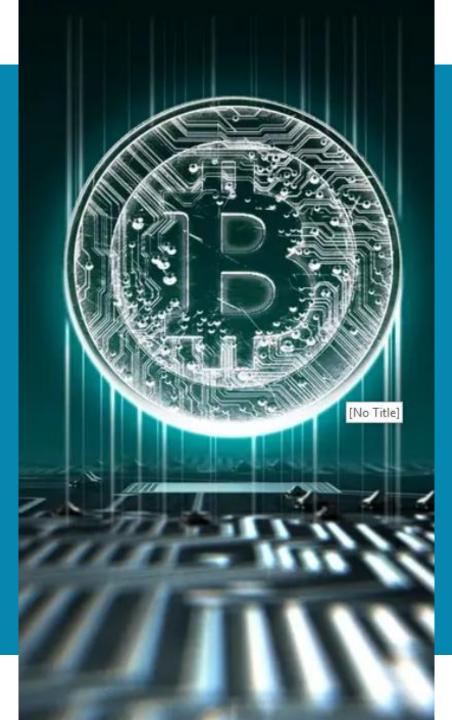
The financial markets provide us with the means of investing in large companies and buying their products. They do not, however, enable us to invest in future production. Such an arrangement would bring advantages both to production companies and their customers, and it should be possible using the notion of "target currencies".

This paper proposes that large manufacturing corporations should create their own special currencies which would be exchangeable for, or "targeted" on, their products. IBM, for example, could sell "IBM dollars" which entitled the purchaser to buy a stated amount of computer equipment at a future date. The currency would be issued at a discount from its face value, the discount being determined by reference to interest rates, the perceived value of IBM products, and the level of market confidence in IBM's ability to remain competitive. At the redemption date the purchaser would exchange the currency, at face value, for equipment.

1994 - an article was published that changed many people's views on money.

The article was called: **The IBM dollar**, by Edward de bono

His vision about money was that technological transformations in computer technology and cryptography would make money production so cheap that private companies would create their own digital currency instead of releasing their own securities. This, in turn, calls into question the activities of central banks.



- January 3, 2009 Satoshi Nakamoto activated the Bitcoin mainnet and earned the first A block containing 50 bitcoins.
- April 23, 2011 Satoshi's last message was published:

From: Satoshi Nakamoto <satoshin@gmx.com>

Date: Sat, Apr 23, 2011 at 3:40 PM To: Mike Hearn <mike@plan99.net>

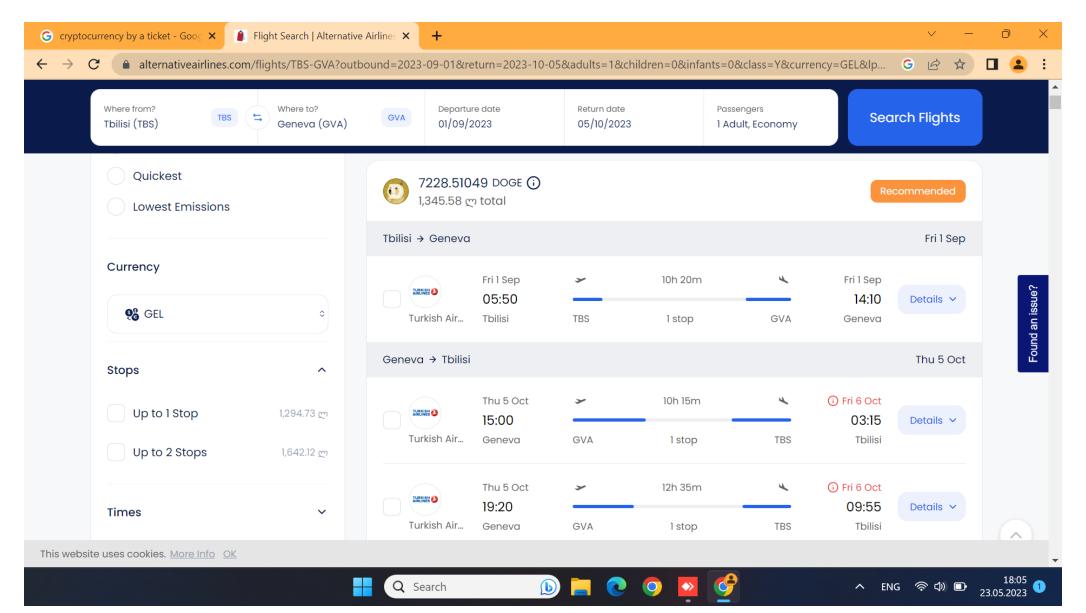
I had a few other things on my mind (as always). One is, are you planning on rejoining the community at some point (eg for code reviews), or is your plan to permanently step back from the limelight?

I've moved on to other things. It's in good hands with Gavin and everyone.



- When Bitcoin was first invented, central bankers loved this new innovation
- But national governments were wary of it because its anonymity allowed illegal activity to take place
- In 2014, central banks, such as China's central bank, began actively fighting against Bitcoin. Chinese banks were banned from using them
- Like ordinary currencies, cryptocurrencies do not have inherent value, but unlike money, cryptocurrencies do not have corresponding obligations, for example, they do not obey central banks, the main purpose of which is to maintain its value
- The value of cryptocurrency is determined by the desire of the parties involved in its transaction
- Nevertheless, cryptocurrencies have already appeared on the market as a means of payment.

For example, Tesla uses dogecoin as a payment method.



Digital money



- However, in the era of finance, a new digital era has begun
- Even during the pandemic, the People's Bank of China has announced that it is starting to test its own digital currency
- Employees of government organizations in 4 test cities of China received their salaries in digital yuan.
- However, it is completely different from Bitcoin for example. It does not apply to digital yuan Blockchain technology and it is fully regulated by the central bank.

Today's Cryptocurrency Prices by Market Cap

The global crypto market cap is \$1.13T, a ▼ 0.54% decrease over the last day. Read Less

Cryptocurrencies

The total crypto market volume over the last 24 hours is \$46.65B, which makes a • 51.81% increase. The total volume in DeFi is currently \$3.32B, 7.11% of the total crypto market 24-hour volume. The volume of all stable coins is now \$42.11B, which is 90.26% of the total crypto market 24-hour volume.

Bitcoin's dominance is currently 46.94%, a decrease of ▼ 0.02% over the day.

CoinMarketCap reports that there are approximately 22,932 cryptocurrencies, with a total market capitalization of \$1.1 trillion. That's quite a crowd considering that Bitcoin only launched in 2009.

# 📥	Name	Price	1h %	24h %	7d %	Market Cap 📵	Volume(24h) 📵	Circulating Supply (1)	Last 7 Days
7 1	Bitcoin BTC Buy	\$27,409.91	▼ 0.22%	▼ 0.66%	▼ 5.81%	\$530,933,385,076	\$21,041,029,975 767,118 BTC	19,370,125 BTC	my M
7 2	♦ Ethereum ETH Buy	\$1,819.32	▼ 0.60%	▼ 1.08%	▼ 4.35%	\$218,881,945,177	\$10,471,090,084 5,751,242 ETH	120,309,683 ETH	Mundam
3	Tether USDT	\$1.00	▲ 0.02%	▲ 0.03%	▲ 0.03%	\$82,674,155,940	\$32,367,995,037 32,346,747,159 USDT	82,612,464,847 USDT	horar forgrandeliker
4	BNB BNB Buy	\$311.34	▲ 0.03%	▼ 0.12%	→ 4.53%	\$48,522,965,200	\$554,050,134 1,779,581 BNB	155,850,525 BNB	mondone
5	(S) USD Coin USDC	\$1.00	▼ 0.03%	▼ 0.00%	▲ 0.01%	\$30,132,462,527	\$4,656,191,761 4,655,466,188 USDC	30,129,862,186 USDC	where many production
7 6	XRP XRP	\$0.4228	▼ 0.92%	▼ 0.47%	▼ 8.30%	\$21,917,569,460	\$1,014,427,363 2,397,864,702 XRP	51,837,820,505 XRP	~~~~~

"Funny" Stories



On May 22, 2010, the software developer under the nickname Laszlo bought two of the most expensive pizzas ever sold. He paid 10,000 BTC for 2 piazzas (\$270,000,000 in today's value)

American journalist Mark Frauenfelder lost access to the wallet that stored 7 bitcoins purchased at the beginning of 2016 for three thousand dollars (today's value is \$189,000).

In general, 20% of existing bitcoins (\$106,186,677,015) are stored in wallets whose owners have lost access to them.

