"Using Holochain Data-Base Management Computing Technology to Improve Modern Political Elections Procedures; & also as a Foundation for Constructing Alternative-Economic-Systems".

List of Related Videos & Articles with Quotes & Links;
as compiled by Charles Stewart, of Coleman Texas; 2025-July-04.

I, Charles Stewart, have studied this "Holochain" technology closely for years now; & I have come to believe it has the potential to Revolutionize Both Economics & Elections, all in manners which Seriously Empower Individual Grass-roots Community Users.

Below are descriptions & links to Texts & Videos, Explaining this technology. Last below here-in, is presented part-texts & links from Web-Pages with more data; but closer to the beginning here, next; is presented numerous links to numerous shorter Videos; as follows:

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Shorter Video Introductions to this Holo-Chain Technology, are as follows:

"Holochain vs Blockchain"; 2-minutes:
"Co-Founder Arthur Brock discusses
the fundamental differences between Holochain and Blockchain."
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JV8QZsNpFok

"Blockchain VS Holochain"; 2-minutes:
""Welcome to Holochain Ecosystem Sessions!
David Atkinson interviewed Ian McBurney; Executive Officer at bHive."
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rlgze-IIg7w

"Is Holochain Better than Blockchain? | Interview with Matthew Schutte".
"Holochain has been in the works since before the Bitcoin whitepaper and now it is being released on the world. There is no mining, no cryptocurrency and it claims to be more efficient than Blockchain. Could Holochain be the future or decentralization?" 4-minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipn6EZu6tNg

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Next Three of Four Very Good Videos, are From "Marcus":
& then one from "Mary".
(Note, here-in, Marcus has allowed the evil-empire conspirators
to Pervertedly "Define" for him, the proper use of the word "Consensus".)

"How Marcus learned about Holochain" 3-minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dsm2sexWiis

"Holochain implements (manipulated) consensus free design patterns" 3-minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6yimT7tQw0

"What currently unsolvable problems will be solvable using Holochain?" 3-minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwR8lDihoIU

"Immersive is a new phase for the ecosystem": Mary: 2-minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6jRi8hejVj8

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This longer 72-minute video discusses a Major Step Forward with the full program, at the end of 2022. One really engaging 7-minute clip in this discussion begins at the 37:20 time-mark.

"Holo AMA No. 52 HoloChain Beta-RC".
Streamed live: 20-Dec-2022; 72-Minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJdByIWBGic

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Another good & short video, not related to HoloChain, but related to Problems with Crypto-Currencies:

"The Problem With The Crypto Space"; BankLess: 40-seconds:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9R9coKuxVQ

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Text Documents:

Working With Data
https://developer.holochain.org/build/working-with-data/

Holochain is, at its most basic, a framework for building graph databases on top of content-addressed storage that is validated and stored by networks of peers.

Each peer contributes to the state of this database by publishing actions to an event journal called their source chain, which is stored on their device.

The source chain can also be used to hold private data.

Entries, actions, and records: primary data.

Data in Holochain takes the shape of a record.

Different kinds of records have different purposes, but the thing common to all records is the action: one participant's attempt to manipulate their own state and/or the application's shared database state in some way.

All actions contain:
- The agent ID of the author
- A timestamp
- The type of action
- The hash of the previous action in the author's history of state changes, called their source chain (note: the first action in their chain doesn't contain this field)
- The index of the action in the author's source chain, called the action seq

Some actions also contain a weight, which is a calculation of the cost of storing the action and can be used for spam prevention.

The other important part of a record is the entry. Not all action types have an entry to go along with them, but those that do, Create and Update, are called entry creation actions and are the main source of data in an application.

It's generally most useful to think about a record (entry plus creation action) as the primary unit of data. This is because the action holds useful context about when an entry was written and by whom. A unique entry, no matter how many times it's written, is considered to be one piece of content.
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"The DHT: A Shared, Distributed Graph Database).
https://developer.holochain.org/concepts/4_dht/

(Participants)/[Agents] share records of their actions, including any data meant to be shared with the group, in a distributed hash table (DHT). This database provides redundancy & availability for data and gives the network the power to detect and take action against corruption. ...

Why it matters ... a distributed network can provide the same integrity, performance, and up-time guarantees as a server-based system under your control ...

Self-owned data isn't enough ... your source chain ... belongs to you, it lives in your device, and you can choose to keep it private.

... the value of most (programs)/[apps] comes from their ability to connect people to one another. Email, social media, and team collaboration tools wouldn't be very useful if you kept all your work to yourself. Data that lives on your machine is also not very available; as soon as you go offline, nobody else can access it. And it would disappear if your device were destroyed.

So a peer-to-peer network needs a painless way to make shared data stick around when its author isn't there.

This is also the point where we run into integrity problems in a peer-to-peer system. When everybody is responsible for creating their own data, they can mess around with it any way they like.

... the signed source chain is resistant to third-party tampering, but not to tampering by its owner. They could erase a transaction or a vote and make it look like it never happened.

And finally, in cases where the validity of a given piece of data depends on a bunch of other data, it can be costly for someone to audit someone else's data before deciding to engage with them. Because other people have probably checked portions of that same data, it's possible to save everyone a bit of work by keeping records of the result of other people's validation efforts.