



GLOSSARY

20
mins

A SIMPLIFIED GLOSSARY

(continued)

DAOs

An entity governed by a set of rules encoded on a decentralized network. These rules, often represented by smart contracts, define how proposals are created, voted on, and executed, enabling collective decision-making and management without a central authority. DAO membership is typically represented by ownership of a specific asset associated with the organization.

Examples

Nodes & Peers

Nodes: are devices on a network that send or receive information. On a network, a node has an address, which is how nodes find one another. Any networked hardware with a network address (MAC or IP address) is a node.

Peers: are a specific type of node that has an equal relationship with other nodes. They can communicate directly with each other and share resources or data. All peers are nodes but not all nodes are peers.

Consensus Algorithms

A mechanism by which nodes in the network agree on the current state of the system. In a blockchain context, this means validating new transactions or blocks. It ensures that all participants in the network have access to the same copy of the blockchain, preventing double-spending and maintaining data integrity.

Examples

Proof of
work
(PoW)

Proof of
stake
(PoS)

Delegated
proof of
stake
(DPoS)

Leased
proof of
stake
(LPoS)

Nominated
proof of
stake
(NPoS)

Proof of
space
(PoSpace)

Proof of
spacetime
(PoST)

Self-Sovereign Identity

A particular model of identity in which subjects of identity are able to express their identities autonomously and to control their identities on their own terms when interacting & communicating with other subjects irrespective of context.

Examples

Fission
<https://fission.codes/>

Rolodex'
<https://rolodex.shovelcompany/>

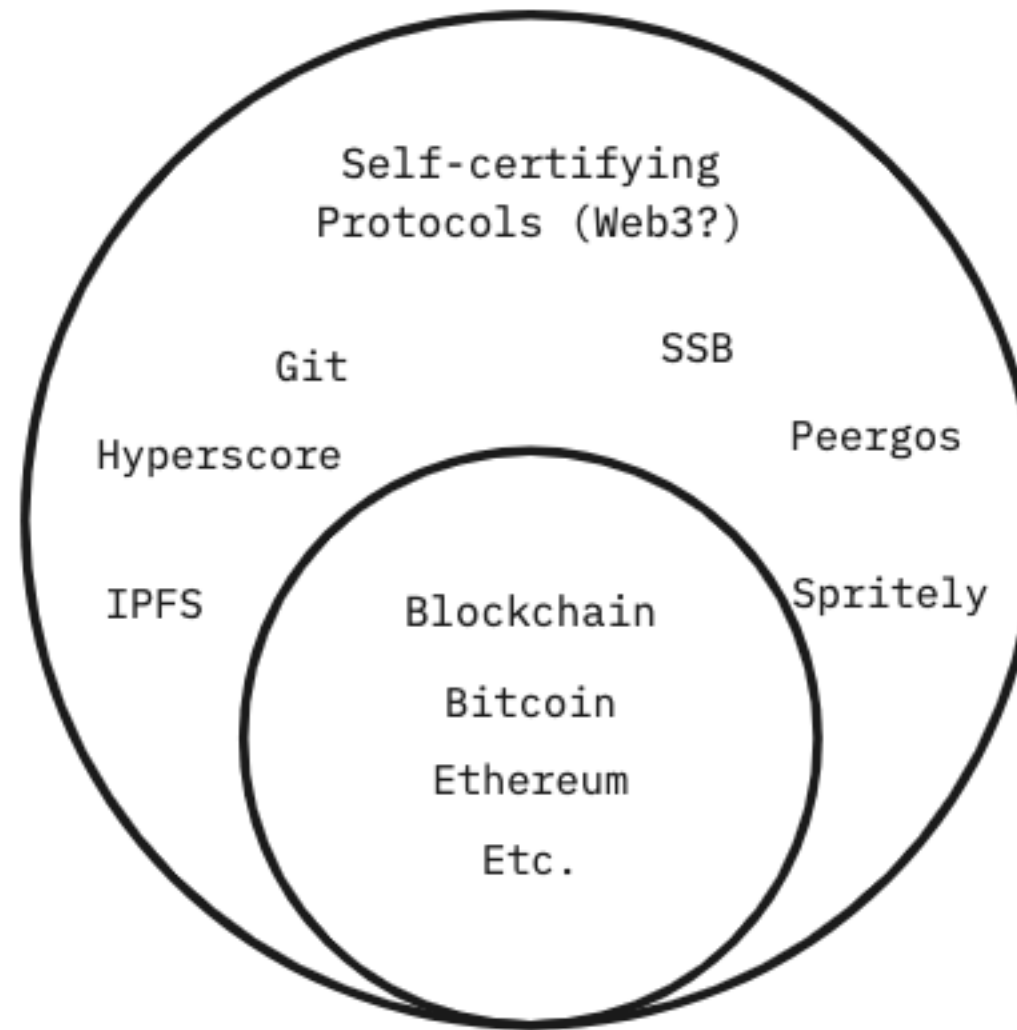


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Decentralized Web vs "Web3"

web3
decentralized web
—
discuss!



Reference: Jay Graber

