Glossary

A quick guide to Web3 terms - whether you're a beginner or a pro, find clear explanations to navigate the decentralized landscape

Airdrop\n\nFree distribution of crypto or NFTs to promote a project or reward users.\n\n## Algorithm\n\nThe set of rules governing how a blockchain operates, like Proof of Work or Proof of Stake.\n\n## AML (Anti-Money Laundering)\n\nIn the context of Web3, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) refers to a set of laws, regulations, and procedures designed to prevent criminals from disguising illegally obtained funds as legitimate income.\n\n## API (Application Programming Interface)\n\nIn the context of Web3, an API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of protocols, tools, and definitions that allows different software applications to communicate with each other.\n\n## ASIC Resistant\n\nDesigned to resist efficient mining by specialized ASIC hardware.\n\n## Attestation\n\nProof of identity or specific attributes on a blockchain for various use cases.\n\n## ASIC (Application-Specific Integrated Circuit)\n\nSpecialized hardware for mining certain cryptocurrencies more efficiently.\n\n## Automatic Replay Protection\n\nAutomatic Replay Protection in Web3 refers to mechanisms that prevent replay attacks.\n\n## All-Time-Low (ATL)\n\nIn the context of Web3, All-Time Low (ATL) refers to the lowest price level that a cryptocurrency or token has ever reached since its inception.\n\n## Arbitrum Stylus\n\nOffchain Labs, the team behind Arbitrum, launched the code and public testnet for Arbitrum Stylus, a new addition to the Arbitrum Nitro technology stack that enhances support for Arbitrum One, Arbitrum Nova, and Arbitrum Orbit chains.\n\n## Arbitrum Orbit\n\nArbitrum Orbit, introduced by Arbitrum in March 2023, gives users the tools to create their own Layer 3 (which is a layer on top of the Ethereum mainnet Layer 1 and Layer 2, so it's called Layer 3).\n\n## Arbitrum Nova\n\nArbitrum Nova is a different Layer 2 option in the Arbitrum family that has different use case than Arbitrum One.\n\n## Arbitrum Nitro\n\nArbitrum Nitro is NOT considered as a separate network, but a technical stack upgrade of Arbitrum One.\n\n## Arbitrum One\n\nArbitrum is a Layer 2 scaling solution for the Ethereum blockchain that lowers transaction costs and empowers fast smart contract transactions.\n\n## Arbitrum\n\nArbitrum is a Layer 2 scaling solution for the Ethereum blockchain that lowers transaction costs and empowers fast smart contract transactions.\n\n## AppChain\n\nA specialized blockchain dedicated to a specific community or application.\n\n## ArbOS\n\nArbOS serves as the Layer 2 EVM hypervisor that creates the operational environment for L2 Arbitrum. It oversees and allocates network resources, forms blocks from received messages, and runs its modified version of Geth to execute smart contracts.\n\n## Address\n\nAn "address" in Web3 serves as a cornerstone in the architecture of blockchain networks, similar to an account number in traditional banking.\n\n## Actor Model\n\nThe Actor Model is a conceptual model used to design and implement concurrent and distributed systems. It treats "actors" as the fundamental units of computation.\n\n## Algorithmic Stablecoin\n\nA crypto whose value is algorithmically maintained near a target price, often using another asset.\n\n## Address Delegation\n\nAddress delegation in Web3 is the process where one blockchain address grants certain rights or permissions to another address to act on its behalf.\n\n## All-Time-High (ATH)\n\nIn the context of Web3, All-Time High (ATH) refers to the highest price level that a cryptocurrency or token has ever reached since its inception.\n\n## Actor\n\nIn the context of blockchain and decentralized systems, an Actor refers to any entity that interacts with the blockchain network.\n\n## Arbitrage\n\nIn the context

of Web3, Arbitrage refers to the practice of taking advantage of price differences between two or more markets.\n\n## Altcoin\n\nAny cryptocurrency other than Bitcoin.\n\n## Atomic SWAP\n\nIn the context of Web3, an Atomic Swap is a smart contract technology that enables the exchange of one cryptocurrency for another without the need for a centralized intermediary, such as an exchange.\n\n## Account\n\nA unique identifier on a blockchain, like a bank account, holding your crypto and interacting with dApps.\n\n## Air-gapping\n\nDisconnecting a device from the internet to store crypto offline for maximum security.\n\n## Allowlist\n\nA whitelist, granting exclusive access to certain events or opportunities in a Web3 project.\n\n## Ask Me Anything (AMA)\n\nIn the context of Web3, Ask Me Anything (AMA) is an interactive event where individuals or groups answer questions from the community in real-time.\n\n## Anchor\n\nAnchor is a widely used framework in the Solana ecosystem and simplifies the process of building Solana programs.\n\n## API Node\n\nAPI nodes are fundamental components of blockchain networks, providing essential services for data access, transaction processing, and smart contract execution. By understanding and leveraging API nodes, developers and stakeholders can enhance the functionality and reliability of decentralized applications and services, driving innovation in the Web3 space.\n\n## Address-Own Object\n\nIn the Web3 ecosystem, address-owned objects are digital assets linked to a unique 32-byte address. This address can be an account address derived from a signature scheme or an object ID. The primary feature of address-owned objects is their exclusive accessibility; only the owner of the associated address can access and manage these objects.\n\n## Account Abstraction\n\nAccount abstraction represents a significant advancement in blockchain technology, addressing the limitations of traditional EOAs and SCAs. XION’s protocol-level solution exemplifies this innovation, offering a more secure, flexible, and user-friendly approach to blockchain interactions. As blockchain technology continues to evolve, account abstraction will play a crucial role in enhancing usability and expanding the potential applications of decentralized systems.\n\n## Abstracted Interoperability\n\nAbstracted Interoperability is a game-changing concept in the blockchain industry, and XION’s implementation of this technology exemplifies its potential. By enabling seamless cross-chain interactions, XION not only simplifies the user experience but also enhances accessibility, security, and liquidity across the entire blockchain ecosystem.\n\n## Bearish\n\nExpecting prices to fall and pessimistic about the market outlook.\n\n## Bots\n\nAutomated programs interacting with exchanges or platforms to execute trades or gather information.\n\n## Bullish\n\nExpecting prices to rise and optimistic about the market outlook.\n\n## BUIDL\n\nA slang term for building and developing in the Web3 space.\n\n## Bagholder\n\nThe term "bagholder" is a vivid illustration of the challenges and risks inherent in cryptocurrency investing. While it often carries a negative connotation, understanding its meaning and implications can help investors make more informed decisions and avoid the pitfalls that lead to becoming a bagholder. By adopting strategies such as diversification, setting stop-loss orders, and staying informed, investors can better navigate the volatile waters of the crypto market and improve their chances of success in the Web3 era.\n\n## Block Explorer\n\nA tool to search and view information about blocks and transactions on a blockchain.\n\n## Bitcoin ATM\n\nAn ATM-like machine for buying and selling Bitcoin with cash.\n\n## Bridge\n\nA tool facilitating the transfer of assets between different blockchains.\n\n## Beacon Chain\n\nA central coordinating chain in Ethereum's Proof of Stake system.\n\n## Bitcoin Improvement Proposal (BIP)\n\nProposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol requiring community consensus.\n\n## Block Confirmation\n\nVerification of a block by the network, proving its validity.\n\n## Block Reward\n\nThe incentive awarded to miners for verifying transactions and adding new blocks.\n\n## Block Time\n\nThe average time it takes to add a new block to a

blockchain.\n\n## Blockchain Explorer\n\nSee Block Explorer.\n\n## Blockchain Trilemma\n\nThe challenge of balancing scalability, security, and decentralization in blockchain technology.\n\n## Brain Wallet\n\nStoring your crypto private key only in your memory, a highly risky practice.\n\n## Block Height\n\nThe number of blocks added to a blockchain since its creation.\n\n## BTD\n\n"Buy The Dip" refers to a common investment strategy in cryptocurrency and stock markets where investors purchase assets after a significant price decline, anticipating a rebound and potential profit.\n\n## Batch Auction\n\nGrouping multiple orders together for execution at a specific time.\n\n## Blockchain\n\nBlockchain is a transformative technology that underpins the decentralized digital economy. By providing a secure, transparent, and tamper-proof record of transactions, blockchain technology is revolutionizing various industries and enabling the development of innovative applications. Understanding and leveraging blockchain is essential for developers, businesses, and individuals looking to participate in the Web3 ecosystem.\n\n## Block\n\nBlocks are a fundamental component of blockchain technology, ensuring the secure and transparent recording of transactions and data. By understanding and leveraging blocks, developers and stakeholders can enhance the functionality and security of decentralized applications and networks. As Web3 continues to evolve,\n\n## Bitcoin Evangelist\n\nAn enthusiastic supporter and promoter of Bitcoin.\n\n## Bear Market\n\nA prolonged period of declining crypto prices and negative sentiment.\n\n## Bitcoin / bitcoin (BTC)\n\nThe first and most popular cryptocurrency.\n\n## BitLicense\n\nA New York State license for businesses handling virtual currencies.\n\n## Bloodbath\n\nA sudden, sharp decline in cryptocurrency prices.\n\n## Bull Market\n\nBull MarketA prolonged period of rising crypto prices and optimistic sentiment.\n\n## Burned Tokens\n\nRemoving tokens permanently from circulation, potentially increasing scarcity and value.\n\n## Backpack\n\nBackpack in the Web3 context is not about the physical item you carry on your shoulders; instead, it’s a Solana-based NFT wallet app that provides users a smooth way to manage assets and NFTs within the Galxe web3 community.\n\n## Bounty\n\nBounties play a vital role in the Web3 ecosystem, offering a decentralized and efficient way to incentivize community contributions. Whether it’s securing a network, developing new features, promoting a project, or gathering user feedback, bounties help projects achieve their objectives while rewarding participants for their efforts.\n\n## Bakkt\n\nBakkt is more than a cryptocurrency exchange; it's a comprehensive digital asset platform that is shaping the future of how digital assets are traded, stored, and used across the globe. By understanding Bakkt's role and functionalities, participants in the Web3 ecosystem can better navigate the complexities of digital finance.\n\n## cc0 NFT\n\nA Creative Commons Zero NFT, meaning the intellectual property rights are completely relinquished by the creator, allowing anyone to freely use and modify the work without restriction.\n\n## Collection\n\nA group of NFTs with shared characteristics, often created by the same artist or project.\n\n## ConsenSys\n\nA leading blockchain technology company offering various products and services.\n\n## Client (Ethereum or other compatible blockchain)\n\nSoftware applications interacting with a specific blockchain network, like MetaMask or MyEtherWallet for Ethereum.\n\n## Cloud Mining\n\nRenting or leasing access to mining hardware in data centers instead of owning and operating your own.\n\n## Codefi\n\nA software library providing building blocks for developers to create smart contracts and dApps.\n\n## Confirmation\n\nThe process of verifying a transaction on a blockchain and adding it to a permanent block.\n\n## Consensus\n\nThe agreement mechanism used by a blockchain network to validate transactions and maintain a shared state.\n\n## Composability\n\nThe ability of different dApps and smart contracts to interact and build upon each other.\n\n## Central Ledger\n\nA single, centralized database controlled by a specific entity, unlike the distributed ledger of

blockchains.\n\n## Centralized\n\nOperated by a single entity with control over the system, opposite to decentralized.\n\n## Contract\n\nA self-executing program on a blockchain that automatically enforces predefined rules upon certain conditions.\n\n## Cryptocurrency\n\nA digital asset designed to function as a medium of exchange, using cryptography for security and decentralization.\n\n## Challenge\n\nWhen two Stakers have conflicting views on the appropriate judgment for an Assertion, they can be entered into a challenge.\n\n## Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)\n\nA digital currency issued and backed by a central bank, similar to traditional fiat currency but existing solely in electronic form.\n\n## Circulating Supply\n\nThe total amount of a cryptocurrency currently available for trading or use.\n\n## Coin\n\nA cryptocurrency designed to primarily function as a medium of exchange, like Bitcoin.\n\n## Cold Storage\n\nStoring cryptocurrency offline in a secure way, like hardware wallets or paper wallets, to minimize hacking risks.\n\n## Cold Wallet\n\nA physical device for storing cryptocurrency offline, providing greater security than hot wallets.\n\n## Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO)\n\nA complex financial instrument combining multiple debt exposures, not directly related to Web3 but sometimes mentioned in DeFi contexts.\n\n## Constantinople fork\n\nA major upgrade to the Ethereum blockchain in 2019, introducing efficiency improvements and network changes.\n\n## Crowdsale\n\nA fundraising method where participants purchase tokens or coins in exchange for contributions to a project.\n\n## Crypto-\n\nPrefix commonly used for terms related to cryptocurrency and blockchain technology.\n\n## Crypto bounties\n\nRewards offered for discovering vulnerabilities, bugs, or completing specific tasks in Web3 projects.\n\n## Crypto Bubble\n\nA period of rapid price inflation in the cryptocurrency market, often followed by a sharp correction.\n\n## Cryptoassets\n\nDigital assets utilizing cryptography for security and verification, including cryptocurrencies and NFTs.\n\n## Crypto-compliance\n\nPractices ensuring adherence to regulations and laws related to cryptocurrencies and blockchain activities.\n\n## Cryptocurrency Act of 2020\n\nA proposed US legislation aiming to regulate cryptocurrency activities, still under debate.\n\n## Cryptoeconomics\n\nThe study of economic models and incentives used in cryptocurrencies and blockchain systems.\n\n## Cryptography\n\nThe science of secure communication using codes and algorithms to encrypt and decrypt information.\n\n## Custody\n\nThe holding and safeguarding of cryptocurrency by a third party, like an exchange or custodian.\n\n## Cryptosis\n\nCryptosis refers to an intense obsession or excessive involvement with cryptocurrencies and the broader digital asset market.\n\n## Compute Units\n\nAt its core, a compute unit is a measure of computational effort or capacity required to execute operations on a blockchain network.\n\n## Circuit\n\nIn the context of Web3 and cryptographic protocols, a circuit is a mathematical and logical representation of a computation that facilitates efficient and secure verification processes, such as in zero-knowledge proofs.\n\n## Complex Transactions\n\nComplex transactions in the context of Web3 refer to sophisticated operations executed on blockchain networks, particularly through smart contracts. Unlike simple transactions that involve transferring cryptocurrencies between wallets, complex transactions involve multiple conditions, triggers, or steps that must be fulfilled for the transaction to execute autonomously.\n\n## Causal History\n\nCausal History refers to the ordered sequence of causal relationships between events or transactions within a distributed system, such as a blockchain. It establishes a chronological chain of cause-and-effect relationships, crucial for maintaining consistency and predictability in decentralized networks.\n\n## Causal Order\n\nCausal Order refers to the sequence and relationship between transactions and the objects they generate, presented as dependencies. In a blockchain context, this means validators must execute transactions in a specific order to respect these dependencies. Unlike total order, where every transaction is sequentially ordered,

Sui blockchain uses causal order, which is a partial order that respects the dependencies among transactions without imposing a strict sequential order.\n\n## Chain Abstraction\n\nChain Abstraction is a game-changer in the Web3 landscape. By removing the technical barriers and complexities that have hindered mainstream adoption, it opens the door for more people to experience the benefits of decentralized technology. XION's Chain Abstraction solution is a prime example of how this can be achieved, offering a user-friendly experience that rivals Web2 while maintaining the integrity of Web3.\n\n## Dead Cat Bounce\n\nA brief temporary rise in price after a significant decline, often a false signal of recovery.\n\n## Do Your Own Research (DYOR)\n\nA crucial principle in Web3, emphasizing personal research and critical thinking before making investment decisions.\n\n## Degen\n\nA slang term in the crypto community for someone taking high-risk, speculative bets, often associated with DeFi or meme coins.\n\n## Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack\n\nAn attempt to overwhelm a system with traffic from multiple sources, disrupting its normal operation.\n\n## Decryption\n\nThe process of converting encrypted data back into its original readable form.\n\n## dApp (Decentralized App)\n\nAn application built on a blockchain network, offering functionalities without a single point of control.\n\n## Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPOS)\n\nA consensus mechanism where token holders delegate their voting power to elected representatives ("validators") who secure the network.\n\n## Devcon\n\nA large Ethereum developer conference focusing on technical discussions and project presentations.\n\n## Difficulty\n\nA measure of how hard it is to mine a new block on a Proof-of-Work blockchain, adjusting automatically to maintain a desired block time.\n\n## Difficulty Bomb\n\nA mechanism in Ethereum's protocol gradually increasing mining difficulty over time, eventually transitioning to Proof-of-Stake.\n\n## Digital Identity\n\nA digital representation of an individual's identity used in online interactions, potentially leveraging blockchain technology.\n\n## Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)\n\nThe overarching term for technologies enabling distributed ledgers, encompassing blockchain and other variations.\n\n## Double Spend\n\nAttempting to spend the same digital asset twice, a problem prevented by the security mechanisms of cryptocurrencies.\n\n## Data Availability\n\n"Data availability" in blockchain ensures all network participants can access and verify essential data, maintaining integrity and transparency.\n\n## DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization)\n\nA community-driven organization governed by smart contracts and token-based voting, operating without a central authority.\n\n## Decentralization\n\nThe distribution of control and decision-making across a network rather than a single entity.\n\n## Decentralized\n\nOperated without a central authority, relying on distributed consensus mechanisms.\n\n## Deposit\n\nPlacing funds or assets into a specific platform or application for various purposes, like earning interest in DeFi.\n\n## Digital Asset\n\nAny intangible asset existing in digital form, including cryptocurrencies, NFTs, and other tokens.\n\n## Digital Signature\n\nA cryptographic technique used to authenticate the identity of a sender and ensure the integrity of data.\n\n## Distributed Ledger\n\nA database replicated across multiple computers, ensuring transparency and immutability of recorded data.\n\n## Data Availability Committee (DAC)\n\nThe primary role of a Data Availability Committee is to monitor, store, and possibly attest to the availability of data necessary for verifying transactions that have been processed off-chain.\n\n## Daily Active Addresses (DAA)\n\nThe number of unique blockchain addresses holding or transacting assets within a 24-hour period.\n\n## Decentralized Exchange (DEX)\n\nA cryptocurrency exchange platform operating on a blockchain, eliminating the need for centralized intermediaries.\n\n## Decentralized Finance (DeFi)\n\nA financial system built on blockchain technology, offering services like lending, borrowing, and trading without traditional intermediaries.\n\n## Derivatives\n\nFinancial contracts whose value is derived from

the underlying price of another asset, like cryptocurrency derivatives tracking Bitcoin price.\n\n## Derivatives Market\n\nThe marketplace where derivatives are traded, including cryptocurrency derivatives exchanges.\n\n## Derive / Derivation\n\nThe process of obtaining a new value or entity based on an existing one, commonly used in cryptography and smart contracts.\n\n## Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)\n\nA data structure used in some blockchain alternatives, offering faster transaction processing compared to traditional blockchains.\n\n## Dominance\n\nThe market share of a specific cryptocurrency compared to the total cryptocurrency market capitalization.\n\n## Dump\n\nA sudden and significant price decline in a cryptocurrency.\n\n## Dusting Attack\n\nSending tiny amounts of cryptocurrency to many wallets to spam or track users, disrupting their functionality.\n\n## Dutch Auction\n\nAn auction where the price starts high and gradually decreases until someone bids, aiming for a fair market price discovery.\n\n## Data Availability Certificate\n\nData Availability Certificate (DAC) is a cryptographic proof used to verify that a specific set of data is publicly available and can be accessed by anyone on the network.\n\n## Device Abstraction\n\nDevice Abstraction is a pivotal advancement in the Web3 landscape, addressing the complexities and risks associated with traditional blockchain interactions. XION's approach to Device Abstraction enhances security, simplifies multi-device interactions, and offers diverse login methods that cater to a wide audience. As Web3 continues to evolve, Device Abstraction will play a crucial role in making blockchain technology more accessible and user-friendly, paving the way for broader adoption and integration into daily life.\n\n## ERC-1155\n\nA token standard enabling the creation of fungible and non-fungible tokens within a single contract, offering more flexibility.\n\n## ERC-721\n\nA token standard for non-fungible tokens (NFTs) on the Ethereum blockchain, ensuring unique ownership and transferability.\n\n## EIP (Ethereum Improvement Proposal)\n\nA formal suggestion for improving the Ethereum protocol, requiring community discussion and voting for implementation.\n\n## Emission\n\nThe process of creating new tokens or coins, often through mining or staking rewards.\n\n## Encrypted vs Unencrypted Keys\n\nCryptographic keys used to access or control cryptocurrencies; encrypted keys offer better security against unauthorized access.\n\n## Encryption\n\nThe process of scrambling data into an unreadable format using cryptography, requiring a decryption key to access the original information.\n\n## ENS (Ethereum Name Service)\n\nA blockchain-based system for assigning human-readable names to Ethereum addresses and other crypto identities.\n\n## Entropy\n\nA measure of randomness or disorder, used in cryptography to generate unpredictable keys and secure transactions.\n\n## Epoch\n\nA specific time period in a blockchain network, used for various purposes like tracking rewards or protocol updates.\n\n## ERC\n\nEthereum Request for Comments, a proposal category for standardizing aspects of the Ethereum ecosystem, including token standards.\n\n## Ether (denominations)\n\nUnits of ETH, similar to cents for dollars, with common denominations like wei, gwei, and ether (ETH).\n\n## Etherscan\n\nA popular block explorer for the Ethereum blockchain, allowing users to search transactions, track addresses, and view blockchain data.\n\n## Externally Owned Accounts (EOA)\n\nStandard accounts on a blockchain controlled by private keys, used for sending and receiving cryptocurrency.\n\n## Ethereum\n\nA decentralized open-source blockchain platform known for smart contracts and various applications beyond just cryptocurrency.\n\n## Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)\n\nA runtime environment within the Ethereum\n\n## Exchange\n\nA platform where users can buy, sell, and trade cryptocurrencies or other digital assets.\n\n## Explain Like I'm Five (ELI5)\n\nA widely used token standard for fungible tokens on the Ethereum blockchain, defining properties and functionalities.\n\n## EVM+\n\nEVM+ represents an enhancement to the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), as outlined in its proposal: "EIP: Decimal math for EVM. If EVM is a basic calculator, EVM+ is a scientific calculator."\n\n##

ETH (Ethereum)\n\nThe native cryptocurrency of the Ethereum blockchain, used for transactions, gas fees, and various applications.\n\n## Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)\n\nA financial instrument that tracks an underlying asset or basket of assets and trades on a traditional stock exchange, not directly related to cryptocurrency but sometimes offered for crypto exposure.\n\n## Ed25519\n\nThe Ed25519 curve is a specific type of elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) used for generating digital signatures, a fundamental aspect of blockchain transactions.\n\n## Enterprise Ethereum Alliance (EEA)\n\nA consortium of businesses collaborating to promote the development and adoption of Ethereum for enterprise use cases.\n\n## Execution Trace\n\nAn execution trace is a detailed record of all operations performed during the execution of a smart contract or transaction on a blockchain.\n\n## EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine)\n\nSee Ethereum Virtual Machine.\n\n## Equivocation\n\nEquivocation is a way of speaking that is intentionally not clear and confusing to other people, especially to hide the truth, or something said in this way. For example: He answered openly and honestly without hesitation or equivocation.\n\n## Eventual Consistency\n\nEventual Consistency is a consensus model used in distributed systems, including blockchain networks like Sui. In this model, if one honest validator certifies a transaction, all other honest validators will eventually certify it as well. This approach ensures that, over time, all nodes in the network converge to the same state, maintaining consistency across the system.\n\n## Embedding Model\n\nAn embedding model is an algorithm designed to convert information into dense representations in a multi-dimensional space. These representations, or embeddings, enable machine learning (ML) models to comprehend and reason with high-dimensional data more efficiently. By encapsulating complex data into compact vectors, embedding models facilitate various ML applications, including natural language processing, recommendation systems, and more.\n\n## EDU Chain\n\nEDU Chain is poised to revolutionize the education sector by leveraging the power of blockchain technology to create a decentralized, transparent, and efficient ecosystem for learning. By addressing the inherent challenges within the current education system, EDU Chain offers a new model for education that empowers learners, institutions, and developers alike. As the Web3 ecosystem continues to evolve, EDU Chain will play a crucial role in shaping the future of education, ensuring that it remains accessible, verifiable, and equitable for all.\n\n## Fear of Missing Out (FOMO)\n\nThe anxiety of missing out on a potential opportunity, often leading to impulsive investment decisions.\n\n## Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt (FUD)\n\nSpreading negative information or skepticism to manipulate prices or sentiment in the market.\n\n## Fraud Proof\n\nA fraud proof, also known as fault proof, is evidence presented by a verifier to contest the accuracy of a transaction state.\n\n## Floor Price\n\nThe lowest recent price at which an NFT has been sold, indicating potential market demand.\n\n## Fractional Ownership\n\nOwning a portion of a larger asset, like an NFT, shared among multiple individuals.\n\n## Fractionalization\n\nDividing an asset into smaller units for fractional ownership, increasing accessibility and liquidity.\n\n## Frontrun\n\nTaking advantage of knowing about upcoming transactions to profit unfairly in advance.\n\n## Finney\n\nA unit of Bitcoin, equivalent to one millionth of a Bitcoin (BTC).\n\n## Final, Finality\n\nThe confirmation and irreversible inclusion of a transaction into a blockchain, ensuring its immutability.\n\n## Fork\n\nA branching point in a blockchain where the network splits into two separate chains, often due to protocol changes.\n\n## Full Node\n\nA computer that downloads and stores the entire blockchain history, enabling independent verification of transactions.\n\n## Faucet\n\nA system that distributes small amounts of cryptocurrency for free, often used for educational or promotional purposes.\n\n## Fiat Currency\n\nTraditional government-issued currency, like the US dollar or Euro.\n\n## Fiat-Pegged Cryptocurrency\n\nA cryptocurrency whose value is tied to

a specific fiat currency, aiming for price stability.\n\n## Full Pay-Per-Share (FPPS)\n\nA mining pool reward distribution method where all participating miners receive a share based on their contributed hashrate.\n\n## Fully Diluted Valuation\n\nFully Diluted ValuationThe total market capitalization of a cryptocurrency if all potential tokens were in circulation.\n\n## Futures\n\nContracts agreeing to buy or sell an asset at a specific price in the future, used for speculation or hedging.\n\n## Flappening\n\nA hypothetical event where Ethereum's market capitalization surpasses Bitcoin's, based on the ETH and BTC token symbols.\n\n## Front Running\n\nFront running remains a significant issue in decentralized finance and cryptocurrency trading, but ongoing efforts to mitigate its effects are paving the way for a fairer and more transparent blockchain ecosystem. By understanding how front running works and the solutions being developed to counter it, users and developers can contribute to the creation of a more equitable decentralized financial landscape.\n\n## Goblin Town\n\nA slang term for the NFT markets during a period of significant decline or bearish sentiment.\n\n## Golden Cross\n\nA technical analysis chart pattern indicating a potential trend reversal from bearish to bullish.\n\n## GM (Good Morning)\n\nA common informal greeting used in the crypto community, often online.\n\n## Gas\n\nThe unit used to measure the computational effort required for transactions on the Ethereum network, influencing transaction fees.\n\n## Gear Network State\n\nThe Gear Network is an advanced blockchain system designed to maintain a distributed state, leveraging the power of WebAssembly (Wasm) for runtime code. It stands out due to its capability for forkless runtime upgrades, ensuring that the state is finalized when a finality gadget is employed.\n\n## Gas Fee\n\nThe amount paid to miners or validators for processing a transaction on a blockchain, determined by gas used and gas price.\n\n## Gasless and Signless Transactions\n\nGasless and Signless Transactions are pioneering features introduced by the Gear Protocol, aimed at transforming the user experience within decentralized applications (dApps).\n\n## Gas Limit\n\nThe maximum amount of gas a user is willing to spend for a transaction, preventing accidental high fees.\n\n## Gas Price\n\nThe amount a user is willing to pay per unit of gas for their transaction, influencing miners' prioritization.\n\n## Genesis Block\n\nThe first block created on a blockchain, marking its starting point.\n\n## Gwei\n\nA unit of gas equal to one billionth of an ETH, often used for gas prices due to smaller numbers.\n\n## GRC-20\n\nGRC-20 is a token standard used on the Gridcoin blockchain, similar to Ethereum's ERC-20 standard.\n\n## Graphical Processing Unit (GPU)\n\nA specialized hardware component often used for mining certain cryptocurrencies due to its processing power.\n\n## Gear Protocol\n\nGear Protocol is a cutting-edge Substrate-based WebAssembly smart contract platform that streamlines the shift from Web2 to Web3 development. It provides a smooth experience for deploying smart contracts without the need to develop a completely new blockchain and users can enjoy the benefits of blockchain technology and create dApps with ease and efficiency.\n\n## GaiaNet Node\n\nGaiaNet Nodes represent a significant advancement in the Web3 ecosystem, offering a decentralized and customizable approach to AI technology. By enabling individuals and businesses to create, deploy, scale, and monetize AI agents, GaiaNet fosters innovation and empowers users. While challenges remain,\n\n## Genesis\n\nGenesis in the context of the Sui ecosystem refers to the foundational event that marks the launch of the Sui blockchain. This event includes the creation of the genesis block, the very first block in the blockchain, establishing the initial state of the network and enabling it to begin processing transactions and smart contracts.\n\n## GaiaNet Domains\n\nGaiaNet domains are the building blocks of a new, decentralized internet. By connecting computers with shared goals, they create a platform for exciting new technologies. As more and more people join GaiaNet, we can expect to see amazing new things happen.\n\n## GaiaNet Token\n\nThe GaiaNet token is a utility token integral to the GaiaNet

ecosystem, designed to facilitate transactions, support governance, and foster trust within the network. It plays a crucial role in the decentralized infrastructure of GaiaNet, enabling a variety of functions that help maintain and grow the network.\n\n## Governance\n\nAs we navigate the transformative world of Web3, governance stands as a crucial element in shaping decentralized networks. The integration of smart contracts and consensus algorithms facilitates transparent, community-driven decision-making, contrasting sharply with traditional centralized systems. On-chain and off-chain governance models each offer unique strengths, and a hybrid approach is increasingly seen as a balanced solution.\n\n## General Abstraction\n\nGeneral Abstraction is a game-changer in the blockchain industry, paving the way for broader adoption by simplifying the user experience. By making blockchain technology more accessible and less intimidating, General Abstraction ensures that more people can participate in the Web3 ecosystem, from decentralized finance to digital collectibles and beyond. As projects like Xion continue to develop and implement General Abstraction, we can expect to see a significant increase in blockchain's popularity and usability, making it a truly mass-market technology.\n\n## Hey Hey Hey\n\nA casual greeting sometimes used in the crypto community, similar to "gm" or "sup."\n\n## HODL\n\nA slang term meaning "hold on for dear life," encouraging long-term cryptocurrency investment despite price fluctuations.\n\n## Hard Fork\n\nA significant protocol change in a blockchain that creates two incompatible chains, requiring users to choose which version to follow.\n\n## Hashgraph\n\nA distributed ledger technology alternative to blockchain, aiming for faster transaction processing and potentially different consensus mechanisms.\n\n## Hybrid PoW/PoS\n\nA consensus mechanism combining Proof-of-Work and Proof-of-Stake, aiming to leverage the strengths of both for security and scalability.\n\n## Hyperledger\n\nAn open-source project providing tools and frameworks for building enterprise-grade blockchain applications.\n\n## Hash\n\nA unique identifier generated from a data block using a cryptographic function, ensuring data integrity and tamper-proof records.\n\n## Hashrate\n\nThe combined computing power used to secure a blockchain network, influencing mining difficulty and transaction speed.\n\n## Halving\n\nThe periodic reduction of block rewards for miners in certain Proof-of-Work blockchains, like Bitcoin.\n\n## Hexadecimal\n\nA base-16 numeral system using digits 0-9 and A-F to represent numbers, commonly used in blockchain addresses and hash values.\n\n## Hard Cap\n\nA predetermined maximum supply of tokens that can ever be created for a cryptocurrency.\n\n## Hardware Wallet\n\nA physical device for storing cryptocurrency private keys offline, offering enhanced security compared to software wallets.\n\n## HD wallet (Hierarchical Deterministic wallet)\n\nA type of wallet that generates new addresses from a single seed phrase, offering improved security and organization compared to basic wallets.\n\n## Hot Wallet\n\nA cryptocurrency wallet connected to the internet, offering convenience but potentially higher security risks compared to cold wallets.\n\n## Helium\n\nHelium is a decentralized blockchain-powered network for Internet of Things (IoT) devices.\n\n## Helius\n\nIn the bustling world of Solana, a blockchain known for its speed and scalability, a name keeps popping up: Helius.\n\n## IYKYK (If you know, you know)\n\nA phrase implying insider knowledge or understanding of a specific topic, often used in online communities.\n\n## Immutability\n\nThe characteristic of blockchain data being unchangeable and tamper-proof, ensuring transparency and auditability.\n\n## Infura\n\nA provider of infrastructure and application programming interfaces (APIs) for interacting with Ethereum and other blockchains.\n\n## Internal Transaction\n\nA transfer of funds within the same smart contract, not involving blockchain transactions.\n\n## Interoperability\n\nThe ability of different blockchain networks to communicate and exchange data with each other, aiming for a more connected ecosystem.\n\n## Internet of Things (IoT)\n\nNetwork of interconnected devices

collecting and sharing data, potentially integrated with blockchain technology.\n\n## ICO (Initial Coin Offering)\n\nA fundraising method where a project sells new tokens to the public to raise capital.\n\n## Identicon / AddressIdenticon / AddressIcon\n\nA visual representation of a cryptocurrency address, often used for identification and branding purposes.\n\n## IEO (Initial Exchange Offering)\n\nA fundraising method where new tokens are sold directly on a cryptocurrency exchange platform.\n\n## Impermanent Loss\n\nA potential decrease in the value of assets deposited in DeFi protocols due to price fluctuations, even if the overall underlying asset value remains the same.\n\n## InterPlanetary File System (IPFS)\n\nA decentralized peer-to-peer file storage system aiming for efficient and censorship-resistant data storage.\n\n## IPO (Initial Public Offering)\n\nThe traditional process of a company selling shares to the public for the first time on a stock exchange, not directly related to cryptocurrency.\n\n## Intra-Validator Sharding\n\nIntra-Validator Sharding is a cutting-edge approach in blockchain technology designed to enhance the efficiency and scalability of networks. Unlike traditional sharding, which divides the entire blockchain into smaller, more manageable pieces called shards, Intra-Validator Sharding focuses on optimizing the performance within a single validator. This technique allows validators to process multiple transactions simultaneously, increasing throughput and reducing latency.\n\n## JSON-RPC (JavaScript Object Notation Remote Procedure Call)\n\nA protocol for remote procedure calls using JSON format, commonly used for interacting with blockchain applications.\n\n## Know Your Customer (KYC)\n\nRegulations requiring financial institutions to verify the identity of their customers, often applied to cryptocurrency exchanges and platforms.\n\n## Keystore file\n\nA file containing encrypted private keys used to access cryptocurrency wallets, requiring a password for decryption.\n\n## Kimchi Premium\n\nThe difference in cryptocurrency prices between South Korea and other markets, historically favoring higher prices in Korea.\n\n## LFG\n\n"LFG" is an acronym popularly used in various online communities, including the cryptocurrency and gaming worlds.\n\n## Layer 2\n\nScaling solutions built on top of a main blockchain to process transactions faster and cheaper, like rollups and sidechains.\n\n## Ledger\n\nA distributed database recording all transactions on a blockchain network, ensuring transparency and immutability.\n\n## Light Client\n\nA software wallet that doesn't download the entire blockchain but relies on trusted nodes for verification, requiring less storage space.\n\n## Lightning Network\n\nA payment network built on top of Bitcoin enabling fast and low-cost microtransactions.\n\n## Limit Order / Limit Buy / Limit Sell\n\nOrders to buy or sell cryptocurrency at a specific price point, executed only if the market price reaches that level.\n\n## Liquid Democracy (Delegative Democracy)\n\nA governance model where token holders delegate their voting power to elected representatives.\n\n## Liquid Proof of Stake (LPoS)\n\nA variation of Proof-of-Stake where staked tokens remain liquid and tradable.\n\n## Linea\n\nLinea Network stands out as a highly promising Layer-2 solution.\n\n## Leverage\n\nUsing borrowed funds to amplify potential returns or losses in cryptocurrency trading, increasing risk.\n\n## Liquidity\n\nThe ease with which an asset can be bought or sold without impacting its price significantly.\n\n## Lamport\n\nIn Solana, "Lamport" often refers not directly to Lamport signatures but to a unit of measure within the blockchain's ecosystem.\n\n## LLM\n\nLLMs represent a significant leap forward in AI technology, offering powerful capabilities for interpreting and generating human language. In the Web3 ecosystem, they enhance decentralization, improve smart contract development, and provide valuable insights from blockchain data. While challenges remain, the potential of LLMs to transform various industries is undeniable.\n\n## Money Printer Go Brrr\n\nA slang term criticizing excessive money printing by central banks, sometimes applied to inflationary cryptocurrencies.\n\n## Mooning\n\nA slang term expressing a desire for a rapid and significant

price increase in a cryptocurrency.\n\n## Metadata\n\nAdditional information attached to an NFT or other digital asset, providing context or attributes.\n\n## Mineable\n\nCryptocurrencies that can be created through a process called mining, often involving solving cryptographic puzzles.\n\n## Mnemonics\n\nTechniques for aiding memory by using associations and memorable phrases.\n\n## Message Automation\n\nMessage Automation is a groundbreaking feature introduced in various blockchain protocols, aiming to streamline and optimize interactions within decentralized applications (dApps).\n\n## Mainnet\n\nThe live and public version of a blockchain network, as opposed to testnets used for development and testing.\n\n## Mint\n\nThe process of creating new NFTs or tokens on a blockchain.\n\n## Multisignature (multi-signature)\n\nA security feature requiring multiple private keys to authorize a transaction, enhancing security.\n\n## Miners\n\nIndividuals or pools who verify transactions and compete to create new blocks on Proof-of-Work blockchains, earning rewards.\n\n## Mining\n\nThe process of securing a blockchain network and creating new tokens through solving computational problems.\n\n## Metaverse\n\nA collective term for immersive virtual worlds and experiences, potentially integrated with blockchain technology.\n\n## Margin Trading\n\nMargin TradingTrading borrowed funds to magnify potential profits (and losses) with higher risk.\n\n## Market Maker\n\nA firm or individual who actively quotes both buy and sell prices for a specific asset, aiming to maintain liquidity and facilitate trading.\n\n## Market Order / Market Buy / Market Sell\n\nOrders to buy or sell an asset at the best available market price, executed immediately based on current offers.\n\n## Masternodes\n\nSpecialized nodes in some blockchains with additional functionalities and rewards, often requiring collateral deposits.\n\n## Maximal Extractable Value (MEV)\n\nThe maximum profit that can be extracted from a specific blockchain block, sometimes influencing block production and transaction fees.\n\n## MetaMask\n\nA popular cryptocurrency wallet software for interacting with Ethereum and other dApps.\n\n## Merkle Tree\n\nA data structure efficiently verifying the integrity of transactions in a blockchain by generating unique hashes for each block.\n\n## Mesh\n\nA network architecture where devices connect directly with each other, potentially used in some blockchain systems.\n\n## MicroBitcoin (uBTC)\n\nOne millionth of a Bitcoin (BTC), a smaller unit for easier transactions and price representation.\n\n## Microtransaction\n\nA very small financial transaction, potentially facilitated by efficient blockchain technologies.\n\n## Mining Contract\n\nA smart contract defining the rules and rewards for mining on a blockchain.\n\n## Mining Pool\n\nA group of miners who combine their computing power to increase their chances of earning rewards.\n\n## Mining Reward\n\nThe incentive given to miners for verifying transactions and creating new blocks on a blockchain.\n\n## Mining Rig\n\nSpecialized hardware setup optimized for mining cryptocurrency, often with high computing power.\n\n## Mnemonic Phrase\n\nA series of random words used to back up and recover private keys in cryptocurrency wallets.\n\n## Modular Blockchain\n\nA blockchain architecture where different components can be interchangeable for greater flexibility and scalability.\n\n## Mt. Gox\n\nA defunct cryptocurrency exchange that suffered a major hack in 2014, impacting the price of Bitcoin.\n\n## Multi-signature wallet (multisig)\n\nA cryptocurrency wallet requiring multiple signatures for transactions, offering increased security.\n\n## Market Cap (Market Capitalization)\n\nThe total value of all outstanding tokens in circulation, calculated by multiplying the token\n\n## Market Taker\n\nSomeone who places market orders, fulfilling the orders of market makers and providing liquidity.\n\n## Mempool\n\nThe Telos Arbitration Organization (TAO) is a formalized arbitration body on the Telos blockchain.\n\n## Meta Accounts\n\nXION’s Meta Accounts framework is a game-changer in the realm of blockchain technology. By redefining how accounts are managed and secured, XION not only addresses the

challenges of key management but also sets a new standard for user experience in the decentralized world. With its modular design, advanced security features, and commitment to accessibility, Meta Accounts pave the way for a more secure, user-friendly, and inclusive blockchain ecosystem.\n\n## NGMI (not gonna make it)\n\nA slang term suggesting someone is unlikely to succeed in the crypto market.\n\n## Nominated Proof-of-Stake (NPoS)\n\nNominated Proof-of-Stake (NPoS) is a consensus mechanism designed to secure blockchain networks by leveraging the power of stakeholder participation.\n\n## Nonce\n\nA random number used in cryptocurrency mining to create unique block hashes, preventing manipulation.\n\n## Non-custodial\n\nWallets where users hold their own private keys and have complete control over their assets, unlike custodial wallets.\n\n## NFT (Non-Fungible Token)\n\nA unique digital asset on a blockchain representing ownership of a specific item, often used for art, collectibles, or in-game items.\n\n## NFT Marketplace\n\nAn NFT marketplace is an online platform that facilitates the buying, selling, and trading of non-fungible tokens (NFTs).\n\n## NFT Aggregator\n\nA platform that collects and displays information about NFTs from various marketplaces.\n\n## Nodeo\n\nNodeos is a fundamental component of blockchain networks, providing essential services for block production, transaction validation, and smart contract execution. By understanding and leveraging nodeos, developers and stakeholders can enhance the functionality and reliability of decentralized applications and services, driving innovation in the Web3 space.\n\n## Node\n\nBlockchain nodes are the cornerstone of decentralized networks, enabling trustless, transparent, and secure blockchain operations. As the blockchain ecosystem continues to evolve and expand into new applications, nodes will play an increasingly important role in ensuring the scalability and security of these systems. While running a node can be resource-intensive, advances in blockchain technology aim to reduce these burdens, making node participation more accessible for users. The future of blockchain nodes looks promising as they continue to support the decentralized infrastructure of Web3.\n\n## OpenSea\n\nA popular marketplace for buying and selling NFTs.\n\n## Ommer Block\n\nA valid block temporarily excluded from the main chain due to limitations, later potentially included.\n\n## Off-Chain Attestation\n\nOff-chain attestation refers to attestations that are performed outside the blockchain but can be linked to blockchain technology for additional security and verification capabilities.\n\n## Off-chain\n\nActivities or data existing outside the main blockchain, potentially linked through on-chain transactions.\n\n## On-chain\n\nActivities or data directly recorded on the main blockchain, transparent and verifiable.\n\n## Oracle\n\nAn entity providing external data feeds to blockchain networks, bridging the gap between on-chain and off-chain information.\n\n## Offline Staking\n\nStaking cryptocurrency while keeping the tokens in a secure cold wallet, not connected to the internet.\n\n## On-ramp, Off-ramp\n\nMethods for converting fiat currency to cryptocurrency (on-ramp) or vice versa (off-ramp).\n\n## Open Source\n\nSoftware with publicly available source code that can be freely used, modified, and distributed.\n\n## Optimistic Machine Learning (opML)\n\nA type of Machine Learning where transactions are assumed to be valid initially and only later challenged if found fraudulent, aiming for faster processing on Layer 2 solutions.\n\n## Optimistic Rollup\n\nA Layer 2 scaling solution for Ethereum that bundles transactions off-chain, verifies them optimistically, and includes them on the main chain if valid, offering faster and cheaper transactions.\n\n## Option\n\nA contract giving the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a specific price by a certain date.\n\n## Order Book\n\nA list of buy and sell orders for an asset at different prices, used for matching orders in exchanges.\n\n## Over The Counter (OTC)\n\nTrading directly between two parties without using an exchange, often for larger transactions.\n\n## On-Chain Attestation\n\nOn-chain attestation involves storing these attestations directly on the Ethereum

blockchain, ensuring they are immutable and benefit from the blockchain's security and decentralization.\n\n## Open/Close\n\nOrders to open or close a leveraged trading position, entering or exiting a trade.\n\n## Object-Centric Data Model\n\nThe Object-Centric Data Model is a transformative approach in the Web3 space, offering a novel way to manage and interact with data on the blockchain. By emphasizing unique, addressable objects, this model provides enhanced flexibility, scalability, and security for decentralized applications. As the Web3 ecosystem continues to evolve, the Object-Centric Data Model will play a crucial role in shaping the future of blockchain technology and its applications.\n\n## Objects\n\nIn the context of the Sui blockchain, objects are the fundamental units of data storage and asset representation. Unlike traditional blockchains that store assets within user accounts or smart contract accounts, Sui uses an object-centric data model. This innovative approach redefines digital asset ownership by allowing objects to be independently defined, created, and managed by developers, with distinct attributes including ownership, stored directly on-chain.\n\n## Open Campus ID (OCID)\n\nOpen Campus ID is a transformative addition to the Web3 ecosystem, offering a secure, efficient, and scalable platform for decentralized identities. By leveraging OCID, learners, institutions, and developers can unlock new opportunities and drive innovation in the educational landscape.\n\n## OC Genesis NFT\n\nGenesis NFTs are more than just digital collectibles; they represent the birth of a project and its early supporters. By understanding the significance and potential benefits of owning these inaugural tokens, you can navigate the Web3 space with greater confidence and insight. Whether you're a collector, investor, or enthusiast, Genesis NFTs offer a unique opportunity to be part of blockchain history.\n\n## OC Alliance\n\nThe Open Campus Alliance represents a pioneering effort in integrating blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies into the education sector. By leveraging the power of $EDU and partnerships with over 30 educational entities, including BitDegree and Blockchain Center, Open Campus is creating a decentralized, accessible, and inclusive learning environment. The integration of $EDU with Binance Pay further enhances the global reach and usability of digital currencies in education. With initiatives like the $10 million Edtech accelerator, Open Campus is set to transform the educational landscape, making high-quality education more connected, secure, and attainable for learners worldwide.\n\n## OC Developer Ecosystem Fund\n\nThe OC Developer Ecosystem Fund is a pioneering initiative by Open Campus to establish EDU Chain as the leading blockchain platform for education. By providing substantial incentives and fostering a sustainable ecosystem, Open Campus aims to revolutionize decentralized education and drive long-term growth. With strategic resource allocation, the fund is set to create a vibrant, self-sustaining ecosystem benefiting developers, educators, and the broader community.\n\n## OC DAO\n\nOpen Campus DAO envisions a decentralized education system that promotes accessibility, diversity, and inclusivity. By leveraging blockchain technology and community-driven governance, the DAO aims to empower educators and learners, ensuring that high-quality education is accessible to everyone, regardless of geographical or financial barriers. The vision is to create an educational ecosystem that fosters innovation, transparency, and collaboration, ultimately transforming the way education is delivered and consumed globally.\n\n## OC University\n\nOpen Campus U, powered by KIP Protocol and the EDU Chain, is poised to revolutionize tertiary education. By integrating advanced AI features and blockchain technology, OCU provides:\n\n## Open Campus Proposal (OCP)\n\nThe Open Campus Proposal process is a vital component of the Open Campus DAO, empowering the community to actively participate in shaping the future of the ecosystem. By understanding the submission process, proposal structure, and voting mechanisms, EDU token holders can effectively contribute to the growth and governance of the Open Campus Protocol.\n\n## Open Campus Incubator (OC-I)\n\nIf you’re ready to innovate on

the EDU Chain and want to take advantage of the resources and opportunities offered by OC-I, now is the time to get started.\n\n## Ponzi Scheme\n\nA fraudulent investment scheme that pays returns to investors using funds from new investors, ultimately unsustainable.\n\n## Pump and Dump Scheme\n\nA manipulative scheme to artificially inflate the price of an asset through coordinated buying and then selling at a profit, harming other investors.\n\n## PFP (profile picture)\n\nNFTs often used as avatars or profile pictures in online communities.\n\n## P2E (play-to-earn)\n\nGames where players can earn cryptocurrency or NFTs through gameplay, potentially blurring the line between gaming and work.\n\n## Program\n\nIn Solana, a "program" is essentially what other blockchain platforms refer to as smart contracts.\n\n## PoA, PoS, PoW\n\nAcronyms for different consensus mechanisms used in blockchains\n\n## Parity\n\nIn some blockchains, the state where two or more nodes have the same copy of the ledger, ensuring network consistency.\n\n## Pay-Per-Last N Shares (PPLNS)\n\nA mining pool reward distribution method where miners are rewarded based on their contributed hashrate during the most recent N blocks.\n\n## Pay-Per-Share (PPS)\n\nA mining pool reward distribution method where miners receive a fixed reward for each valid share submitted, regardless of block discovery.\n\n## Permissioned Blockchain\n\nA blockchain with restricted access and participation, often used for enterprise applications requiring controlled environments.\n\n## Permissioned Ledger\n\nA distributed ledger with restricted access and participation, similar to a permissioned blockchain.\n\n## PoS/PoW Hybrid\n\nA blockchain using a combination of Proof-of-Stake and Proof-of-Work consensus mechanisms, potentially leveraging the benefits of both.\n\n## Proof of Authority (PoA)\n\nA consensus mechanism where trusted entities validate transactions, used in permissioned blockchains.\n\n## Proof of Work (PoW)\n\nA consensus mechanism where miners solve cryptographic puzzles to validate transactions and secure the network, requiring significant computational power.\n\n## Protocol\n\nThe set of rules and procedures governing how a blockchain network operates.\n\n## Persistent Memory\n\nPersistent Memory (PM) refers to a type of non-volatile memory that retains data even when power is lost, bridging the gap between traditional volatile memory (RAM) and long-term storage (hard drives or SSDs).\n\n## Private Blockchain\n\nA blockchain with restricted access and participation, used for specific organizations or applications.\n\n## Public Blockchain\n\nA blockchain with open access and participation, anyone can join and verify transactions.\n\n## Public Key\n\nA cryptographic key used to encrypt messages or verify signatures, paired with a private key for security.\n\n## Private Data Attestation\n\nPrivate Data Attestation leverages the cryptographic structure of Merkle Trees to selectively reveal specific data fields while safeguarding the privacy of the entire dataset.\n\n## P2P (peer-to-peer)\n\nDirect interaction between individuals without intermediaries, like in decentralized networks.\n\n## Plasma\n\nA Layer 2 scaling solution for Ethereum that uses sidechains to process transactions off-chain and commit them to the main chain in batches, aiming for scalability.\n\n## Portfolio\n\nA collection of cryptocurrency or other digital assets held by an individual or organization.\n\n## Pre-sale\n\nAn event where tokens are sold to certain individuals or groups before they are publicly available, often at a discounted price.\n\n## Privacy Coins\n\nCryptocurrencies with enhanced privacy features like mixing or zero-knowledge proofs, aiming to obfuscate transaction details.\n\n## Private Currency\n\nA digital currency not issued by a central authority, similar to cryptocurrency but potentially with more restrictions.\n\n## Private Key\n\nA cryptographic key used to access and spend cryptocurrency from a wallet, requiring secure storage and protection.\n\n## Proof of Stake (PoS)\n\nA consensus mechanism where validators stake cryptocurrency to secure the network and earn rewards, aiming for energy efficiency compared to PoW.\n\n## Proof of History\n\nProof of History is not a consensus mechanism in the traditional sense but rather a

novel approach invented by Solana to enhance the efficiency of its blockchain.\n\n## Phantom\n\nPhantom is a digital wallet specifically designed for the Solana ecosystem, offering a user-friendly interface for managing cryptocurrencies, non-fungible tokens (NFTs), and interactions with decentralized applications (DApps).\n\n## Programmable Transaction Blocks (PTBs)\n\nProgrammable Transaction Blocks (PTBs) are a novel approach to transactions on the Sui blockchain, significantly enhancing the flexibility and functionality of traditional blockchain transactions. Unlike basic records of asset flows, PTBs allow users to compose transactions with multiple commands that execute on inputs, defining the transaction's outcome in a single, atomic operation.\n\n## Prompt\n\nA prompt in the context of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) refers to the initial input or instruction given to a model to generate a response. Prompts guide the behavior and responses of AI models, especially in conversational interfaces, programming assistants, and various other applications. In the GaiaNet network, prompts are critical for customizing and optimizing the performance of AI agents.\n\n## Publisher NFTs\n\nPublisher NFTs represent a transformative innovation in the intersection of blockchain technology and education. By enabling the tokenization of educational content, these NFTs empower creators to monetize their work, foster collaboration with co-publishers, and create a new economic model for the education sector. As the Web3 ecosystem continues to evolve, Publisher NFTs will play a crucial role in shaping the future of education, ensuring that content creators are fairly compensated and that educational\n\n## pNFT Staking\n\npNFT Staking represents a significant advancement in the Web3 ecosystem, particularly in the realm of educational content ownership. By enabling co-publishers to boost their revenue share through strategic staking, this program not only enhances the value of Publisher NFTs but also strengthens the connection between content creators, co-publishers, and the broader community.\n\n## Parameterized Fee Layer\n\nThe Parameterized Fee Layer is a game-changer in blockchain technology, offering a more user-friendly, flexible, and accessible approach to fee management. By abstracting away the complexities of traditional gas fees and enabling transactions in widely accepted tokens like USDC, XION is setting a new standard for how blockchain networks operate. This innovation not only enhances the current user experience but also lays the groundwork for broader adoption of blockchain technology, making it more inclusive and accessible for everyone.\n\n## PWA\n\nProgressive Web Apps represent a significant advancement in how users interact with web-based platforms, and XION’s adoption of PWA technology showcases its commitment to providing a superior, user-friendly experience in the blockchain space. By integrating PWAs, XION not only enhances accessibility and security but also ensures that its platform remains at the forefront of blockchain innovation, offering users a seamless and engaging experience across all devices.\n\n## QR Code\n\nA two-dimensional barcode containing information, often used for quick access to cryptocurrency addresses or websites.\n\n## Rollups\n\nLayer 2 scaling solutions that bundle transactions off-chain, verify them using cryptographic proofs, and commit them to the main chain in batches, offering scalability and cost reduction.\n\n## Rug Pull\n\nA fraudulent scheme where developers abandon a project and abscond with investor funds after raising capital through token sales.\n\n## Rarity\n\nThe relative scarcity of an NFT or other digital asset, influencing its value and desirability\n\n## Royalties\n\nA percentage of secondary sales proceeds automatically paid to the original creator of an NFT, providing ongoing revenue streams.\n\n## ROI (Return on Investment)\n\nThe percentage return on an investment, taking into account both profits and losses.\n\n## Rekt\n\nIn the cryptocurrency community, "rekt" is a slang term derived from the word "wrecked.\n\n## Replay Attack\n\nAn attempt to reuse a valid transaction from one blockchain on another blockchain where it may also be valid, potentially leading to unintended consequences like double spending.\n\n## RPC (Remote

Procedure Call)\n\nA protocol for making remote procedure calls, often used for interacting with blockchain applications through APIs.\n\n## Revocation\n\nRevocation refers to the process of marking an attestation as invalid. Attestations are statements or assertions certified by a party (the attestor), and revocation is necessary when these are no longer accurate or valid.\n\n## Relative Strength Index (RSI)\n\nA technical analysis indicator used to assess the strength of price movements in an asset.\n\n## Relayer\n\nIn Layer 2 solutions, entities responsible for communicating between the main chain and the Layer 2, relaying transactions and proofs.\n\n## Ring Signature\n\nA cryptographic technique where multiple users sign a message, making it impossible to identify the specific signer while proving its authenticity.\n\n## Resolver\n\nIn the realm of Web3, a resolver is a fundamental component designed to connect human-readable domain names with machine-readable identifiers, such as blockchain addresses.\n\n## Rust\n\nDeveloped by Mozilla Research, Rust is a relatively young programming language (first released in 2015) designed with a focus on memory safety, performance, and concurrency.\n\n## Shill\n\n"SHILL" in crypto is someone promoting assets covertly for manipulation or hype.\n\n## Shitcoin\n\nA derogatory term for a cryptocurrency perceived to have little value or utility.\n\n## Super Staker\n\nA group of individuals or a service that combines their staking power to increase their chances of earning rewards on a Proof-of-Stake blockchain.\n\n## Satoshi\n\nThe smallest unit of Bitcoin (BTC), equal to one hundred millionth of a Bitcoin (0.00000001 BTC).\n\n## Szabo\n\nA unit of digital currency equal to one millionth of a Bitcoin (0.000001 BTC).\n\n## Sell wall\n\nA large order to sell an asset at a specific price point, potentially creating downward pressure on the market.\n\n## Serenity\n\nThe upgraded name for the Cardano blockchain after several development phases.\n\n## State Transition\n\nState Transition is a refers to the process by which the state of a blockchain changes in response to transactions.\n\n## Serialization\n\nThe process of converting data into a sequential format for storage or transmission.\n\n## Soft Cap\n\nA minimum fundraising goal in a token sale, if not reached, the project may need to adjust its plans or return funds to investors.\n\n## Self-executing\n\nSmart contracts that automatically execute predefined actions upon meeting certain conditions, eliminating the need for manual intervention.\n\n## Second-Layer Solutions\n\nProtocols built on top of existing blockchains to address scalability limitations by processing transactions off-chain, offering faster and cheaper transactions.\n\n## Segregated Witness (SegWit)\n\nA Bitcoin protocol upgrade that separates transaction signatures from other data, enabling increased block capacity and efficiency.\n\n## Sharding\n\nA scaling technique that divides a blockchain into smaller partitions (shards), allowing parallel processing of transactions and potentially increasing throughput.\n\n## Side Chain\n\nA separate blockchain connected to a main chain, potentially used for specific functionalities or scalability purposes.\n\n## Slashing Condition\n\nA specific rule in Proof-of-Stake blockchains where validators can be penalized for misbehavior, losing some or all of their staked tokens.\n\n## Slot\n\nA specific time period in a blockchain where a new block can be created, often used in Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanisms.\n\n## Soft Fork\n\nA change to a blockchain protocol that is backward compatible, meaning older nodes can still process transactions from newer nodes.\n\n## Software Development Kit (SDK)\n\nA collection of tools and libraries for developers to build applications on a specific blockchain platform.\n\n## Solidity\n\nA high-level programming language for writing smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain.\n\n## SubQuery Overview\n\nSubQuery is a decentralized data indexing protocol designed for blockchain applications, enabling developers to query and extract blockchain data efficiently.\n\n## SHA-256\n\nA cryptographic hash function widely used in blockchain applications, generating unique and fixed-size outputs from arbitrary data.\n\n## Satoshi Nakamoto\n\nThe pseudonymous individual or group who created Bitcoin, their true identity

remains unknown.\n\n## Scalability\n\nThe ability of a blockchain network to handle increasing transaction volume and user activity without significant performance degradation.\n\n## Smart Contract\n\nA self-executing program stored on a blockchain that automatically executes predefined terms of an agreement when certain conditions are met.\n\n## Sequencer\n\nA sequencer in the crypto world is a component that orders transactions within Layer 2 solutions, such as Optimistic Rollups or zk-Rollups.\n\n## Substrate\n\nSubstrate is a modular, flexible framework for building custom blockchains.\n\n## Schema\n\nIn Web3, a "schema" serves as a structured data model that outlines how data is organized within blockchain applications.\n\n## Salt (cryptography)\n\nRandom data added to cryptographic processes to prevent predictable outputs and enhance security.\n\n## Scrypt\n\nA memory-hard hashing algorithm used in some cryptocurrencies like Litecoin, making it more resistant to ASIC mining compared to SHA-256.\n\n## Secondary Market\n\nThe market where previously issued tokens or NFTs are traded between individuals or platforms, not involving their initial creators.\n\n## Secure Asset Fund for Users (SAFU)\n\nA fund established by some cryptocurrency exchanges to protect user assets in case of hacks or security breaches.\n\n## Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)\n\nA US government agency responsible for regulating securities markets, including potential oversight of some cryptocurrency activities.\n\n## Seed (phrase)\n\nA random sequence of words used to generate private keys in cryptocurrency wallets, requiring secure storage and backup.\n\n## Sim Swapping\n\nA fraudulent scheme where attackers gain control of a phone number to intercept communication and potentially steal cryptocurrency or other digital assets.\n\n## Supply\n\nThe total amount of tokens or coins in circulation for a specific cryptocurrency.\n\n## Swap\n\nExchanging one cryptocurrency for another, similar to foreign exchange trading.\n\n## Solana\n\nSOL is the native cryptocurrency of the Solana blockchain. It plays a pivotal role in maintaining and operating the Solana network and can be used for a variety of purposes\n\n## SPL (Solana Program Library)\n\nThe Solana Program Library (SPL) is akin to a standard library in traditional programming languages but tailored for the Solana blockchain.\n\n## Simple Transactions\n\nSimple Transactions represent a streamlined approach to processing transactions on the blockchain. In contrast to traditional blockchains, which often batch transactions into blocks, Simple Transactions are processed individually. This methodology aims to reduce latency and increase efficiency by validating each transaction on its own merits, rather than as part of a larger set. The result is quicker transaction finality and a more responsive blockchain network.\n\n## Seed Node\n\nSeed nodes are indispensable for maintaining the connectivity and scalability of blockchain networks. By providing essential peer discovery services, they enable new nodes to easily join and synchronize with the network. As blockchain adoption continues to grow, seed nodes will remain a key component in ensuring the resilience and accessibility of decentralized systems.\n\n## Signature Abstraction\n\nSignature Abstraction in XION Blockchain represents a significant advancement in transaction authentication, offering flexibility, security, and adaptability. By supporting various cryptographic curves and authentication methods, XION sets a new standard for blockchain technology, ensuring it remains relevant and robust as the crypto landscape evolves.\n\n## Token Burn\n\nThe intentional removal of tokens from circulation, potentially reducing supply and increasing scarcity.\n\n## Tensor\n\nTensor boasts of being one of the fastest NFT trading platforms on Solana. This translates to quicker transactions and potentially smoother experiences for users.\n\n## Telos EVM (tEVM)\n\nTelos EVM (tEVM) is a non-Ethereum fork of the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).\n\n## Tangle\n\nThe data structure used by the IOTA blockchain, where transactions validate each other, aiming for scalability and low fees.\n\n## Testnet\n\nA testing environment for blockchain applications and smart contracts, separate from the mainnet.\n\n## Testnet Kovan\n\nA popular Ethereum

testnet for developers.\n\n## Testnet Rinkeby\n\nAnother popular Ethereum testnet for developers.\n\n## Testnet Ropsten\n\nAnother popular Ethereum testnet for developers.\n\n## Trustless\n\nA system where participants interact without the need for a central authority, relying on the blockchain for trust and verification.\n\n## Turing-Complete\n\nA system capable of performing any computation, allowing for complex functionality in smart contracts.\n\n## Telos Zero\n\nTelos Zero is the native consensus layer of the Telos blockchain, built to support the development of new blockchains and decentralized applications (dApps).\n\n## Token\n\nA digital asset built on top of a blockchain, often representing specific functionalities or rights.\n\n## The Ethereum Attestation Service (EAS)\n\nThe Ethereum Attestation Service (EAS) is an open-source framework on the Ethereum blockchain designed to facilitate the creation, management, and verification of digital attestations.\n\n## Tether (USDT)\n\nA stablecoin pegged to the US dollar, aiming to maintain a constant value despite cryptocurrency price fluctuations.\n\n## Ticker\n\nA short abbreviation used to identify a specific cryptocurrency on exchanges and markets.\n\n## Token Generation Event (TGE)\n\nThe moment when a token is initially created and distributed, often through a token sale or other mechanisms.\n\n## Total Supply\n\nThe total number of tokens that will ever be created for a specific cryptocurrency.\n\n## Total Value Locked (TVL)\n\nThe total amount of cryptocurrency locked in smart contracts or DeFi protocols, indicating the market cap and potential locked value.\n\n## Trading Volume\n\nThe total amount of a cryptocurrency traded within a specific timeframe.\n\n## Transaction Block\n\nA group of transactions bundled together and added to the blockchain as a single unit.\n\n## Transaction Fee\n\nA fee paid to miners or validators for processing a transaction on the blockchain.\n\n## Transaction Pool\n\nA temporary holding area for pending transactions waiting to be included in a block on the blockchain.\n\n## Transactions Per Second (TPS)\n\nThe number of transactions a blockchain network can process per second, a key metric for scalability.\n\n## TPS (Transactions Per Second)\n\nTransactions Per Second (TPS) is a crucial metric for blockchain networks, indicating the number of transactions a blockchain can process in one second.\n\n## Telos Arbitration Organisation\n\nThe Telos Arbitration Organization (TAO) is a formalized arbitration body on the Telos blockchain.\n\n## Telos Decide\n\nTelos Decide is a transformative addition to the Web3 ecosystem, offering a comprehensive platform for decentralized governance. By understanding and leveraging Telos Decide, developers and stakeholders can enhance the functionality and transparency of decentralized applications and services, driving innovation in the decentralized world.\n\n## Telos (TLOS)\n\nTelos (TLOS) is a powerful and innovative blockchain platform that addresses the scalability and cost challenges faced by other networks. With its high throughput, low transaction fees, and energy-efficient consensus model, Telos is positioned to drive the future of decentralized applications and finance. Its EVM compatibility further enhances its appeal, making it a critical player in the rapidly evolving blockchain space. As the ecosystem grows, Telos is set to become a leading platform for sustainable and efficient Web3 solutions.\n\n## UTC Time\n\nCoordinated Universal Time, the primary time standard used for international timekeeping.\n\n## Unspent Transaction Output (UTXO)\n\nA portion of cryptocurrency remaining after a transaction, available for future spending.\n\n## USD Coin (USDC)\n\nAnother popular stablecoin pegged to the US dollar.\n\n## Utility\n\nThe practical use case or functionality offered by a token or cryptocurrency.\n\n## Utility Token\n\nA token that grants access to a specific service or application on a blockchain platform\n\n## Venture Capital (VC)\n\nFirms that invest in high-growth companies, including some blockchain startups.\n\n## Vara Staking\n\nVara Network employs an innovative and inclusive Nominated Proof-of-Stake (NPoS) mechanism to select validators for its consensus protocol.\n\n## Validity Proof\n\nA cryptographic proof demonstrating that a transaction or block is valid according to

the rules of the blockchain.\n\n## Validium\n\nA Layer 2 scaling solution where off-chain transactions are batched and periodically submitted to the main chain for verification, similar to optimistic rollups but offering potentially lower fees.\n\n## Validator\n\nA node responsible for verifying transactions and creating new blocks on a blockchain network.\n\n## Vara Network\n\nVara Network is a next-generation blockchain platform designed to offer scalable, secure, and efficient infrastructure for decentralized applications (dApps).\n\n## Verifiable Computation\n\nVerifiable computation is a cryptographic process that allows a party (the verifier) to efficiently check the correctness of the output of a computation performed by another party (the prover) without having to execute the computation themselves.\n\n## Variable Buy/Sell Tax\n\nA dynamic fee system where the cost of buying or selling a token varies based on various factors, aimed at mitigating price volatility.\n\n## Virtual AMM (vAMM)\n\nA type of decentralized exchange (DEX) that uses smart contracts to manage liquidity pools, similar to automated market makers (AMMs) but utilizing Layer 2 solutions for potential scalability benefits.\n\n## Vector\n\nIn programming, a vector is a one-dimensional array designed to store data elements of the same type while offering the flexibility of dynamic resizing. Unlike traditional arrays with a fixed size, vectors can expand or contract as needed, making them a versatile data structure for various programming applications.\n\n## WAGMI (wen all gonna make it)\n\nA slang term expressing optimism about the future of cryptocurrency and the potential for widespread financial success.\n\n## Whale\n\nAn individual or entity holding a significant amount of a specific cryptocurrency, potentially influencing market prices due to their large holdings.\n\n## Watchlist\n\nA list of cryptocurrencies or other assets that an individual or organization is tracking and monitoring.\n\n## Whitelist\n\nA list of approved individuals or addresses who can participate in a token sale or other exclusive event, often used to prevent scams or unfair access.\n\n## Whitepaper\n\nA document outlining the technical details and goals of a blockchain project, similar to a business plan.\n\n## Wallet Address\n\nA unique identifier used to send and receive cryptocurrency on the blockchain.\n\n## Web3 / Web 3.0\n\nA vision for a decentralized internet built on blockchains and cryptocurrencies, aiming for greater individual ownership and control of data and applications.\n\n## Web3 Wallet\n\nA cryptocurrency wallet designed specifically for interacting with Web3 applications and decentralized protocols.\n\n## Wasm\n\nWebAssembly (abbreviated Wasm) is a type of code that lets web applications run really fast, almost like they’re running directly on your computer.\n\n## Wallet\n\nA software application for storing and managing cryptocurrency private keys and interacting with the blockchain.\n\n## Wash Trade\n\nA fraudulent trading activity where someone buys and sells the same asset to create artificial trading volume or manipulate prices.\n\n## Wei\n\nThe smallest unit of Ether (ETH), the native cryptocurrency of the Ethereum blockchain.\n\n## Worker Node\n\nIn Web3, a Worker Node refers to a crucial component within decentralized networks, such as those utilizing proof-of-stake (PoS) or proof-of-work (PoW) consensus mechanisms. Essentially, a Worker Node performs specific tasks or computations to validate transactions, secure the network, or contribute to the overall functionality of decentralized platforms.\n\n## WasmEdge\n\nWasmEdge is an advanced, lightweight, high-performance, and extensible WebAssembly runtime designed for cloud-native, edge, and decentralized applications. It brings the power and flexibility of serverless computing, microservices, smart contracts, and IoT devices to the edge, offering a portable, fast, and secure alternative to traditional container-based solutions.\n\n## XION\n\nThe XION Blockchain represents a significant advancement in making blockchain technology more accessible and user-friendly. By focusing on abstraction, modularity, and robust infrastructure, XION is poised to drive broader adoption and innovation within the Web3 ecosystem. Its pioneering approach offers a pathway to a more inclusive and efficient blockchain environment,

making a lasting impact on the industry.\n\n## Yield Farming\n\nEarning rewards by staking or lending cryptocurrency in DeFi protocols, similar to earning interest on traditional investments.\n\n## YTD\n\nYear-to-date, indicating the performance of an asset from the beginning of the current year to the present date..\n\n## Zero-knowledge rollup\n\nZero-knowledge rollups (ZK-rollups) aggregate transactions into groups that are processed off-chain.\n\n## zkOracle\n\nAn oracle providing data to a blockchain network using zero-knowledge proofs, protecting the confidentiality of the data while ensuring its validity.\n\n## Zero Address\n\nA special blockchain address with no private key, often used to burn tokens or send them out of circulation.\n\n## Zero Confirmation Transaction\n\nA transaction not yet included in a block on the blockchain, considered unconfirmed and potentially subject to reversal.\n\n## Zero Knowledge Proof\n\nA cryptographic technique where someone can prove they possess certain information without revealing the information itself, enhancing privacy and security.\n\n## Zero-Knowledge Succinct Non-Interactive Argument of Knowledge (Zk-Snarks)\n\nA specific type of zero-knowledge proof with efficiency benefits, used in some blockchain scaling solutions.\n\n## zkML (Zero-Knowledge Machine Learning)\n\nA field of research exploring how to apply zero-knowledge proofs to machine learning models, potentially enabling privacy-preserving training and inference.\n\n## zkEVM\n\nzkEVM is a type of zk-rollup designed to replicate the Ethereum transaction execution environment, running smart contracts and verifying their correct execution through Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs)\n\n## zk-SNARK\n\nZk-SNARK, which stands for "Zero-Knowledge Succinct Non-Interactive Argument of Knowledge," is a type of cryptographic proof.\n\n## Zero-knowledge proof\n\nA zero-knowledge (ZK) proof is a type of cryptographic protocol that allows one party (the prover) to prove to another (the verifier) the truth of a certain assertion without revealing any additional information about the assertion itself.\n\n## zkLogin\n\nzkLogin (Zero-Knowledge Login) represents a transformative approach to user authentication in the Web3 ecosystem. Leveraging zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs), zkLogin allows users to verify their identity or credentials without exposing sensitive information. This method ensures maximum privacy and security, critical attributes in decentralized environments.\n\n