

INTRODUCTION - DIGITAL ASSETS

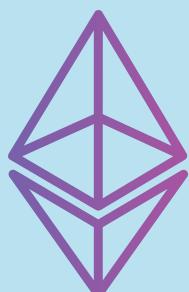
Digital assets are anything created and stored digitally that has or provides value. They include a wide range of items from photos, documents, and videos to cryptocurrencies and tokenized assets. Digital assets have become increasingly important as technology integrates more into our personal and professional lives.

Digital Assets



Cryptocurrency

A digital currency in which transactions are verified and records maintained by a decentralized system using cryptography, rather than by a centralized authority.



Platforms

Consists of many services, representing a unique collection of software or hardware services of a company used to deliver its digital strategy.



Decentralized Applications

Any application software that can be used by a computer, mobile device, or tablet to perform useful tasks.

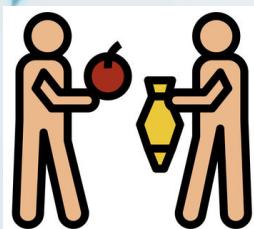


Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs)

A digital file whose unique identity and ownership are verified on a blockchain.

EVOLUTION OF MONEY

EVOLUTION OF MONEY



BARTER



GOLD



METALL
COINS



PAPER
MONEY



PLASTIC
CARDS



ELECTRONIC
MONEY



CRYPTO
CURRENCY

MAIN TYPES OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES

Presently, there are thousands of cryptocurrencies out there, with many more being started daily. While they all rely on the same premise of a consensus-based, decentralized, and immutable ledger in order to transfer value digitally between parties

PAYMENT
CRYPTOCURRENCY

UTILITY TOKENS

STABLECOINS

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL
CURRENCIES (CBDC)

PAYMENT CRYPTOCURRENCY

The first major type of cryptocurrency is payment cryptocurrency. Bitcoin, perhaps the most famous cryptocurrency, was the first successful example of a digital payment cryptocurrency. The purpose of a payment cryptocurrency, as the name implies, is not only as a medium of exchange but also as a purely peer-to-peer electronic cash to facilitate transactions.

UTILITY TOKENS

The second major type of cryptocurrency is the Utility Token. Tokens are any cryptographic asset that runs on top of another blockchain. Ethereum network was the first to incorporate the concept of allowing other crypto assets to piggyback on its blockchain.

As a matter of fact, Vitalik Buterin, the founder of Ethereum, envisioned his cryptocurrency as an open-sourced programmable money that could allow smart contracts and decentralized apps to disintermediate legacy financial and legal entities

A Utility Token serves a specific purpose or function on the blockchain, called a use case.

Ether's use case, as an example, is for paying transaction fees to write something to the Ethereum blockchain or building and purchasing Dapps on the platform

Some cryptocurrency projects issue Service Tokens that grant the holder access to or allow them to perform something on a network. One such type of this service token is Storj, an alternative to Google Drive, Dropbox, or Microsoft Onedrive. The platform rents unused hard drive space to those looking to store data in the Cloud.

Another example of a token is Binance's Binance Coin (BNB), which was created to give the holder discounted trading fees. As this type of token grants access to a cryptocurrency exchange, you will sometimes hear it referred to as an Exchange Token.

Tokens are most commonly sold by Initial Coin Offerings (ICO), which connects early-stage cryptocurrency projects to investors. The ones that represent ownership or other rights to another security or asset are called Security Tokens, a type of fractional ownership.

STABLECOINS

Given the volatility experienced in many digital assets, stablecoins are designed to provide a store of value. They maintain their value because while they are built on a blockchain, this type of cryptocurrency can be exchanged for one or more fiat currencies.

So stablecoins are actually pegged to a physical currency, most commonly the U.S. dollar or the Euro.

The company that manages the peg is expected to maintain reserves in order to guarantee the cryptocurrency's value. This stability, in turn, is attractive to investors who might use stablecoins as a savings vehicle or as a medium of exchange that allows for regular transfers of value free from price swings.

The highest profile stablecoin is Tether's USDT, which is the third-largest cryptocurrency by market capitalization behind Bitcoin and Ether. The USDT is pegged to the US dollar, meaning its value is supposed to remain stable at 1 USD each. It achieves this by backing every USDT with one US dollar worth of reserve assets in cash or cash equivalents.

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCIES (CBDC)

Central Bank Digital Currency is a form of cryptocurrency issued by the central banks of various countries. CBDCs are issued by central banks in token form or with an electronic record associated with the currency and pegged to the domestic currency of the issuing country or region.

Since this digital currency is issued by central banks, the central banks maintain full authority and regulation over the CBDC. The implementation of a CBDC into the financial system and monetary policy is still in the early stages for many countries; however, over time it may become more widely adopted.

Like cryptocurrencies, CBDCs are built upon blockchain technology that should increase payment efficiency and potentially lower transaction costs. While the use of CBDCs is still in the early stages of development for many central banks across the world, several CBDCs are based upon the same principles and technology as cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin.

Examples of CBDCs

Sand Dollar: The CBDC of the Bahamas. It's available to all citizens of the Bahamas.

Digital renminbi: China's CBDC.

e-Naira: The CBDC of Nigeria.

JamDex: The CBDC of Jamaica.

Digital Rupee (e₹): India's CBDC, issued by the Reserve Bank of India. It's the digital version of the Indian rupee.

Digital Ruble: The CBDC of Russia.

BLOCKCHAIN

A blockchain is digital database of transactions that is maintained by a network of computer servers, who can all easily verify and agree on the contents of the database in a way that makes it difficult for anyone to hack or change.

Each one of these users, called a node, stores a copy of the blockchain database (also called a digital ledger). Any new entries to this digital ledger must be first agreed upon before being added to the blockchain. Any blocks that are not agreed upon will not be added to the blockchain and discarded instead.

Once added, new version of the digital ledger is sent to all nodes. As the digital ledger is held by all nodes, it makes it very difficult to tamper with the blockchain and even harder to go back.

The technology was developed to allow a secure way for two parties to deal directly with each other without the need for a third party in between to intermediate. As there isn't a centralized party, such as a bank or financial institution, that keeps the sole copy of the ledger, you will also hear that blockchains are known as distributed ledgers.



BLOCKCHAIN

P2P TRANSACTION Process.



PEER-TO-PEER (P2P) CRYPTO TRANSACTIONS

It allow users to buy, sell, and trade cryptocurrencies directly with each other without a third party.

P2P exchanges offer more privacy and support many payment options.

How do P2P crypto transactions work?

- Users connect directly with each other
- Users set their own terms
- Users maintain more control over their transactions
- P2P exchanges hold funds securely during transactions to prevent fraud and disputes
- P2P exchanges automatically release funds upon successful payment confirmation

POPULAR P2P CRYPTO EXCHANGES



A P2P platform that offers a variety of cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin and Ethereum



A popular P2P exchange that supports over 900 payment methods

BEWARE OF CRYPTO SCAMS



Note- This document is for knowledge & awareness purpose only. Investments in Digital Assets such as crypto is subject to decentralized market conditions, make your own decisions after thorough research and analysis .

How Does Blockchain Work?

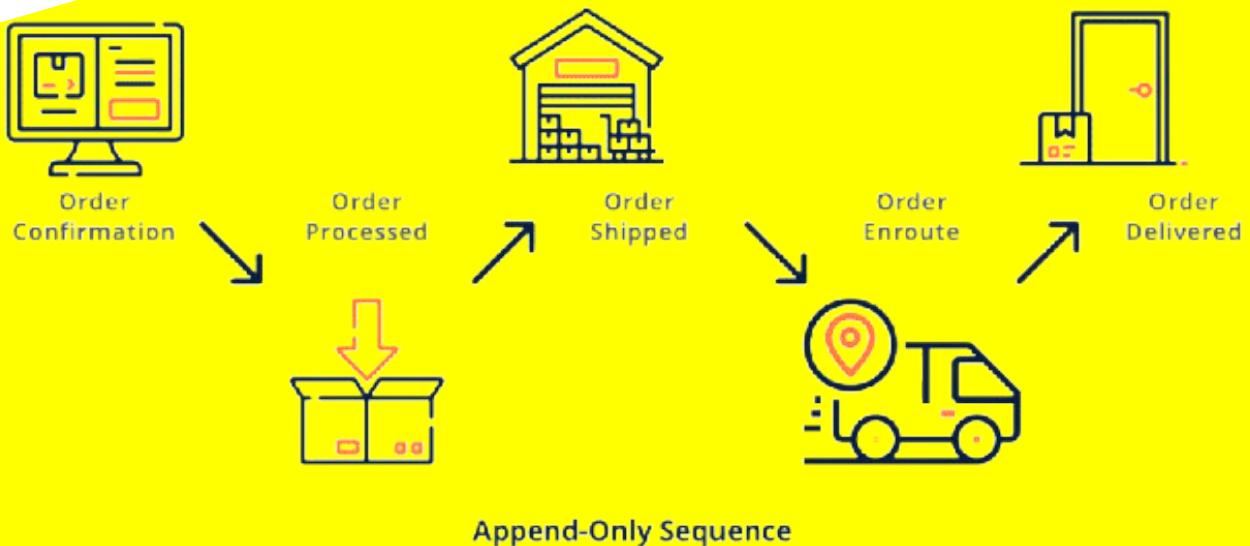
Blockchains can be understood as something simple, like an analogy of an on-line purchase, say from ebay.

Blockchain example: ebay analogy

After your purchase, you will receive an order confirmation on your email. Then, you might next receive an email confirmation that your order has been processed. The next email after that might be your order has left the warehouse and has been shipped. You might then get another email tracker that says your purchase is en route. Finally, you might get that last email that your purchase has been delivered to your door by the delivery person.

That's basically how a blockchain works. Each one of those emails or notifications you received from ebay has been triggered each time it passes through a step and each time it does that, the action causes the order tracker to update the status of your purchase. You can also log into your ebay account and verify each of those steps.

The chain works in one direction only via a time-stamp, just like your ebay order tracker, which means that no one can go back and tamper with earlier steps so the delivery person can't go back and status the order to steal your purchase. This type of sequence is also called "append-only".

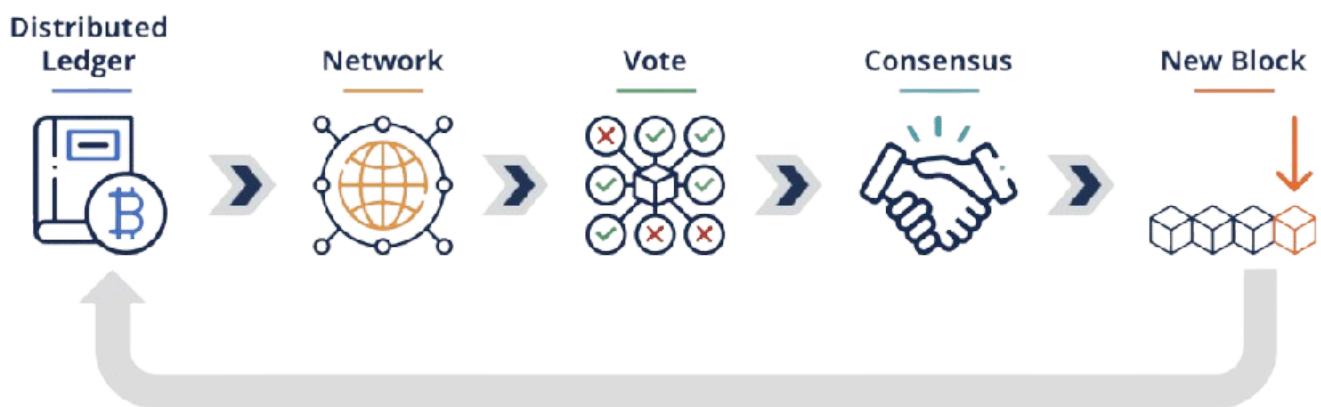


Think of each of the emails in the above example as a discrete block and the entire order process as a “mini”-blockchain.

DISTRIBUTED LEDGER

A blockchain is simply a database of transactions, often called a distributed ledger, that has been duplicated and broadcast to network of users, who can all verify and agree on the database.

Each new block, which in cryptocurrencies contains a list of transactions, that comes afterwards is time-stamped and has to be approved by a network of computer servers, called nodes, each of whom checks its validity.



Once every node has checked a block, there is a sort of electronic vote, as some nodes may think the transaction is valid and others think it is a fraud. This is called consensus.

If a majority of nodes say that a block is valid, then it is written into the blockchain, literally stringing together a chain of blocks. This new accepted version of the blockchain ledger is broadcast over the entire network of nodes that run the same blockchain software. All the nodes have the same copy and then the process repeats again to verify the next block to add onto the chain.

TAMPER RESISTANCE

As more blocks are added, the transaction becomes increasingly difficult to reverse or alter, making the blockchain tamper-resistant.

Old blocks cannot be modified without also changing the data in subsequent blocks that follow it in the chain. Furthermore, all computers in the network must agree to change this old block. This is what prevents fraudulent data.

If a counterfeiter attempts to create a fake record of cryptocurrency, the computers in the network will disagree with the change in an old block. The fake record will be invalid and not recorded in the network.

BLOCKCHAIN IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

In certain cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, the blockchain technology depends on nodes to race in search for a correct answer to a complicated computation in order to earn the right to ‘validate’ or add the block to the blockchain. This process is called “proof of work.”

The first node to solve the computation and validate the block is also rewarded with new Bitcoins (where the term Bitcoin “mining” comes from) and the difficulty of solving these computations increases over time. The act of mining, thus, involves offering your computing power to the network in exchange for some cryptocurrency.

CONFIRMATION SPEEDS AND SCALE

Different cryptocurrencies have different verification and recording protocols. Because of this, the computing power and hardware required for each block network can differ. Additionally, the confirmation speeds for transactions under different cryptocurrencies can also differ.

Bitcoin confirmations may take anywhere between 10 minutes to an hour or more per confirmation. In contrast, Ethereum confirmations are generally much quicker – in the order of around 15 seconds or so.

Newer blockchains, such as Ripple’s XRP Ledger, only require 3 to 6 seconds for transactions to be sorted, agreed, and added to the blockchain, even for payments internationally.

Different cryptocurrency blockchains also have different throughput, called scale. While Bitcoin’s blockchain is only capable of processing 7-10 transactions per second, Ripple can process more than 1,500 transactions per second.

WALLETS AND KEYS

When it comes to cryptocurrencies, an important distinction is that the digital asset is actually never held by the owner but rather remains on the blockchain. The proof of ownership of the cryptocurrency is in the form of your private key, which is created when you create your account. Your private key is stored on a digital cryptocurrency wallet, which will also have a public key, which is a string of numbers and letters. It is an address that will appear within the blockchain as your transactions take place—no visible records of who did what transaction with who, only the number of a wallet.

HOW TO BUY CRYPTOCURRENCY

- Cryptocurrencies and digital assets can be bought in a few different ways, via Centralized Crypto Exchanges, Decentralized Exchanges, and Crypto Brokers.
- How you choose to purchase crypto assets depends on your own familiarity with cryptocurrency investing and your comfort level with where your digital keys are kept.

CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES

In order to start buying and selling cryptocurrencies and other digital assets, the most common way is to transact with Crypto Exchanges. Cryptocurrency exchanges are privately-owned platforms that facilitate the trading of cryptocurrencies for other crypto assets, including digital and fiat currencies and NFTs.

CENTRALIZED CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES (“CEX”)

Centralized cryptocurrency exchanges act as an intermediary between a buyer and a seller and make money through commissions and transaction fees. You can imagine a CEX to be similar to a stock exchange but for digital assets.

Popular Crypto Exchanges are Binance, Coinbase Exchange, Kraken and KuCoin. Much like stock trading websites or apps, these exchanges allow cryptocurrency investors to buy and sell digital assets at the prevailing price, called spot, or to leave orders that get executed when the asset gets to the investor's desired price target, called limit orders.

CEXs operate using an order book system, which means that buy and sell orders are listed and sorted by the intended buy or sell price. The matching engine of the exchange then matches buyers and sellers based on the best executable price given the desired lot size. Hence, a digital asset's price will depend on the supply and demand of that asset versus another, whether it be fiat currency or cryptocurrency.

CEXs decide which digital asset it will allow trading in, which provides a small measure of comfort that unscrupulous digital assets may be excluded from the CEX.

DECENTRALIZED CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES (“DEX”)

A decentralized exchange is another type of exchange that allows peer-to-peer transactions directly from your digital wallet without going through an intermediary. Examples of DEXs include Uniswap, PancakeSwap, dYdX, and Kyber.

These decentralized exchanges rely on smart contracts, self-executing pieces of code on a blockchain. These smart contracts allow for more privacy and less slippage (another term for transaction costs) than a centralized cryptocurrency exchanges.

CRYPTO BROKERS

Another place to buy cryptocurrencies is through a Crypto Broker. Examples of Crypto Brokers are Robinhood, e-Toro, Coinbase, and SoFi. Crypto Brokers act similarly to stockbrokers. Crypto Brokers act as intermediaries and allow a buyer to place an order through the broker to buy their desired cryptocurrency. This method allows for a very simple experience in buying cryptocurrency.

However, there may be higher fees associated with using a Crypto Broker than with using a CEX or DEX.

CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLET

A cryptocurrency wallet refers to a physical medium, device, service, or application that maintains private and/or public passwords for crypto transactions. In addition to the basic purpose of storing keys, it also makes the owner of the digital pseudonymous.

It comes in various forms – from hardware crypto wallets like the Ledger, which resembles a USB stick, to applications on mobile devices that make purchasing and holding digital assets, such as cryptocurrencies, as easy as using a credit card online.

- In addition to the basic purpose of storing keys, a cryptocurrency wallet usually adds the capacity to safeguard information and identity.
- Cryptocurrency wallets range from simple apps to more extensive security solutions and can be hot (online) or cold (offline).
- Some forms of cryptocurrency wallets include mobile, web, desktop, hardware, and physical media.

HOW IT WORKS

While you might be familiar with a physical wallet that we keep in our pocket or purse that holds our paper money or coins, when it comes to cryptocurrencies, an important distinction is that the digital asset is actually never held by the owner but rather remains on the blockchain.

A digital wallet, in whatever form you choose, doesn't really hold the currency, but it keeps your private key, which is created when you create your account. Your private key is not backed up on a server somewhere, so it cannot be recovered if it is lost. And that is a good thing as anyone with your private key can create digital signatures and spend your cryptocurrency.

Each digital wallet will also have a public key, which is a string of numbers and letters. It is an address that will appear within the blockchain as your transactions take place—no visible records of who did what transaction with who, only the number of a wallet.

TYPES OF CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS

The different types of cryptocurrency wallets include:

1. MOBILE WALLETS

A mobile wallet is an app that runs and stores your private keys for your cryptocurrencies on your smartphone, allowing ease of access to pay for goods or services and trade and buy crypto with your phone. The downside of a mobile wallet are fraud, malware and hacks, and obviously, losing your mobile device.

2. WEB WALLETS

Web wallets store your private keys on a server, which is always online and controlled by a third party, such as a cryptocurrency exchange. Much like a mobile wallet, web wallets allow users to access their funds on the go as long as they can connect to the internet, so it can be very convenient.

However, there are also drawbacks, such as entrusting your private keys to a third-party and hackers gaining access to your “user ID” and password.

TYPES OF CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS

3. DESKTOP WALLETS

A desktop wallet is a program for your computer that store your private keys on your computer's hard drive. The wallets will be more secure than mobile and web wallets since you don't rely on a third party to store your precious private keys.

However, this type of wallet still needs to be connected to the internet should you ever want to buy or use your cryptocurrency and some programs that download the entire crypto blockchain onto your computer. It requires a fast internet connection and lots of disk space.

Now, we move on to COLD wallets. Whereas the previous three all need to be connected to the internet and are called HOT wallets, the next couple is purely storage solutions that are NOT online; hence, they are classified as cold wallets.

4. HARDWARE WALLETS

Hardware wallets are secure physical devices that look like a larger USB key. Sometimes, they include biometric locks, so they are believed to be the most secure way of storing any amount of crypto. When you use or receive cryptocurrency, you then need to connect the hardware wallet to your computer and run software to move the currency.

Also, as they are purely storage devices, they are more immune to malware and, when not connected to the internet, absolutely safe from hackers. You will need to secure the hardware wallet properly and not misplace it. Additionally, there are fake hardware wallets in circulation that will steal your private keys, so always be careful where you purchase hardware wallets from.

6. PHYSICAL MEDIA

While in the early days, we did see physical digital coins that could be preloaded with cryptocurrency, but such forms are not often seen nowadays. What is the most hacker-proof is to save your private key on a physical document that is completely offline

. They can be printed as QR codes so you can quickly scan them into a hot wallet to make a transaction. Once in a physical document, the important part is to safely store the document, for instance, in a dry, safe place like a safety deposit box.

BEST CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS

Various sorts of cryptocurrency wallets are available, including:

1. Ledger Nano X

It is widely regarded as the best hardware wallet for purchasing and exchanging cryptocurrency. It delivers feature-rich mobile and desktop apps when paired with the Ledger Live app.

Over 1,800 digital tokens and coins are supported by ledger wallets. The Ledger Nano comes with a Secure Element chip, which is similar to the technology found in passports and credit cards.

2. Metamask

With over 21 million users, Metamask is one of the most popular cryptocurrency wallets on the market today. It is regarded as the best mobile wallet because it includes a browser extension, as well as a mobile app, as well as a key vault, a token wallet, a secure login function, and token exchange choices for managing your digital assets.

3. Trezor wallet

They are open-source cryptocurrency wallets that support over 1,600 cryptocurrencies in their cold wallet, including Binance coin, Bitcoin, Tether, Ethereum, and Dogecoin. The wallets link to desktop computers via USB and allow users can utilize them as cold wallets.

4. Coinbase wallet

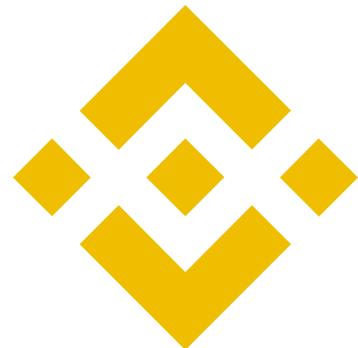
It was created by the same individuals who created the Coinbase bitcoin exchange. You may use the Coinbase web wallet to store all of your cryptocurrencies and NFTs in one location, engage in Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) and airdrops, send cryptocurrency to anyone, and shop at stores accepting cryptocurrencies.

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DIGITAL TRANSACTION PLATFORM

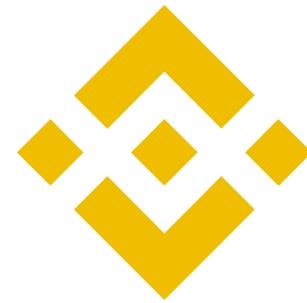
Binance- BNB



Binance, is a global company that operates the largest cryptocurrency exchange in terms of daily trading volume of cryptocurrencies. Binance was founded in 2017 by Changpeng Zhao, a developer who had previously created high-frequency trading software.

**WORLD's MOST TRUSTED
DECENTRALIZED PLATFORM**

DIGITAL ASSETS-CRYPTO EXCHANGER



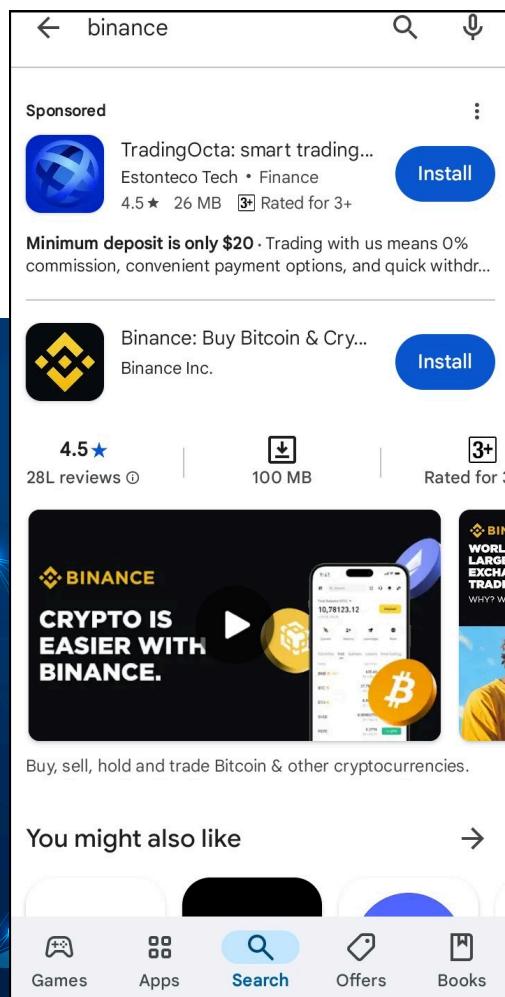
Binance App

Available on-



www.binance.com

1. Download and Install the app in your Device/Phone



Tell us about yourself!

I'm new to crypto
I've heard about Bitcoin and I'm willing to trade more popular coins.

I'm familiar with crypto
I'm experienced in spot or futures trading, open to advanced features.

2. Select I'm New to Crypto

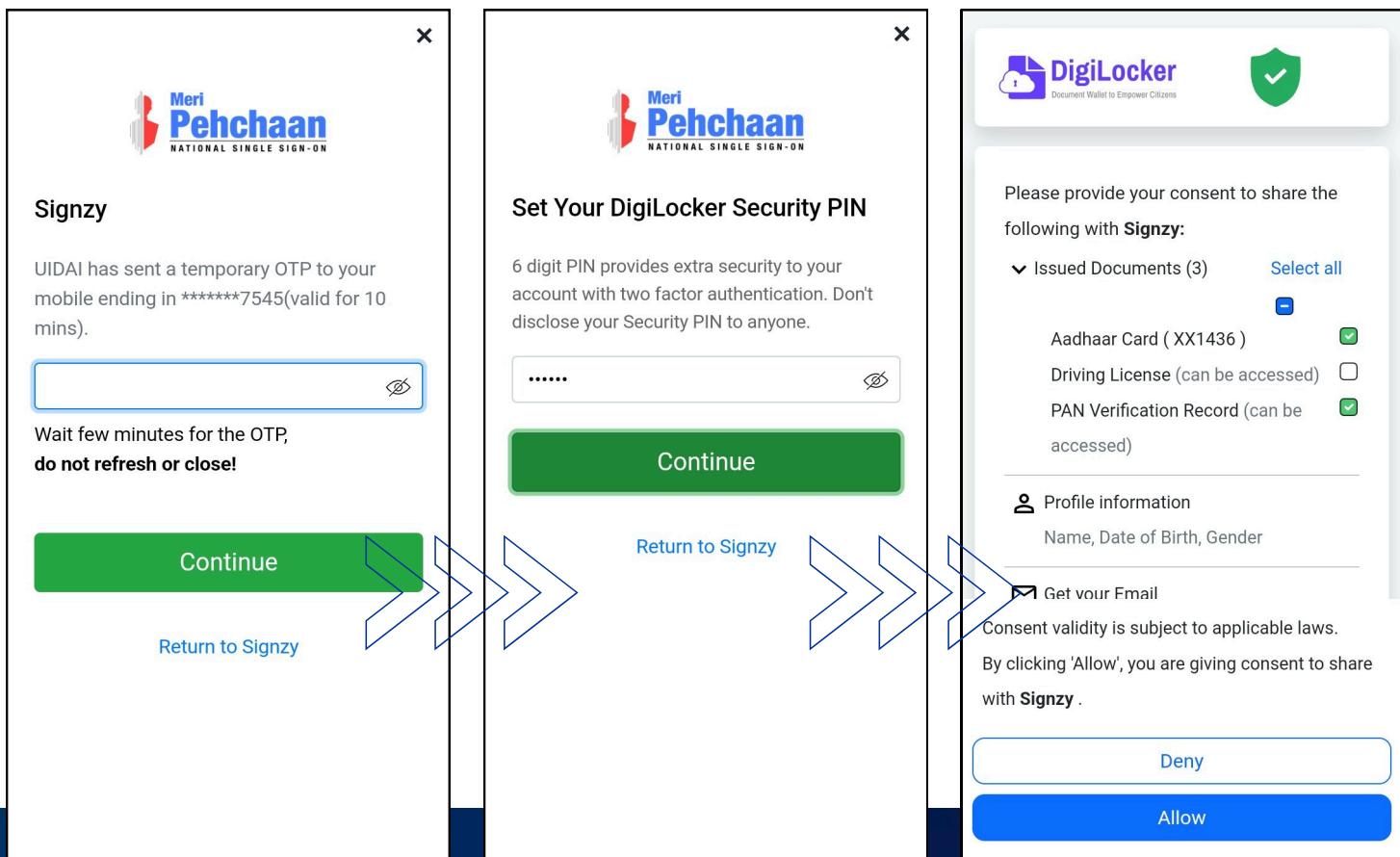
3. Enter your Email ID to register on Binance and accept Terms & Conditions

The first screenshot shows the 'Welcome to Binance' screen with fields for Email/Phone number and Phone number, and a checkbox for agreeing to Terms of Service and Privacy Policy. It also includes 'Next' and 'Continue with Google/Telegram' buttons, and links for 'Sign up as an entity' or 'Log in'. Blue arrows point from the first two steps to the third. The second screenshot shows the 'Privacy and Terms' screen with a checked checkbox and a 'Next' button. The third screenshot shows a 'Welcome aboard!' screen with a green checkmark icon, a 'Next' button, and a question about having an inviter ('Yes' or 'No').

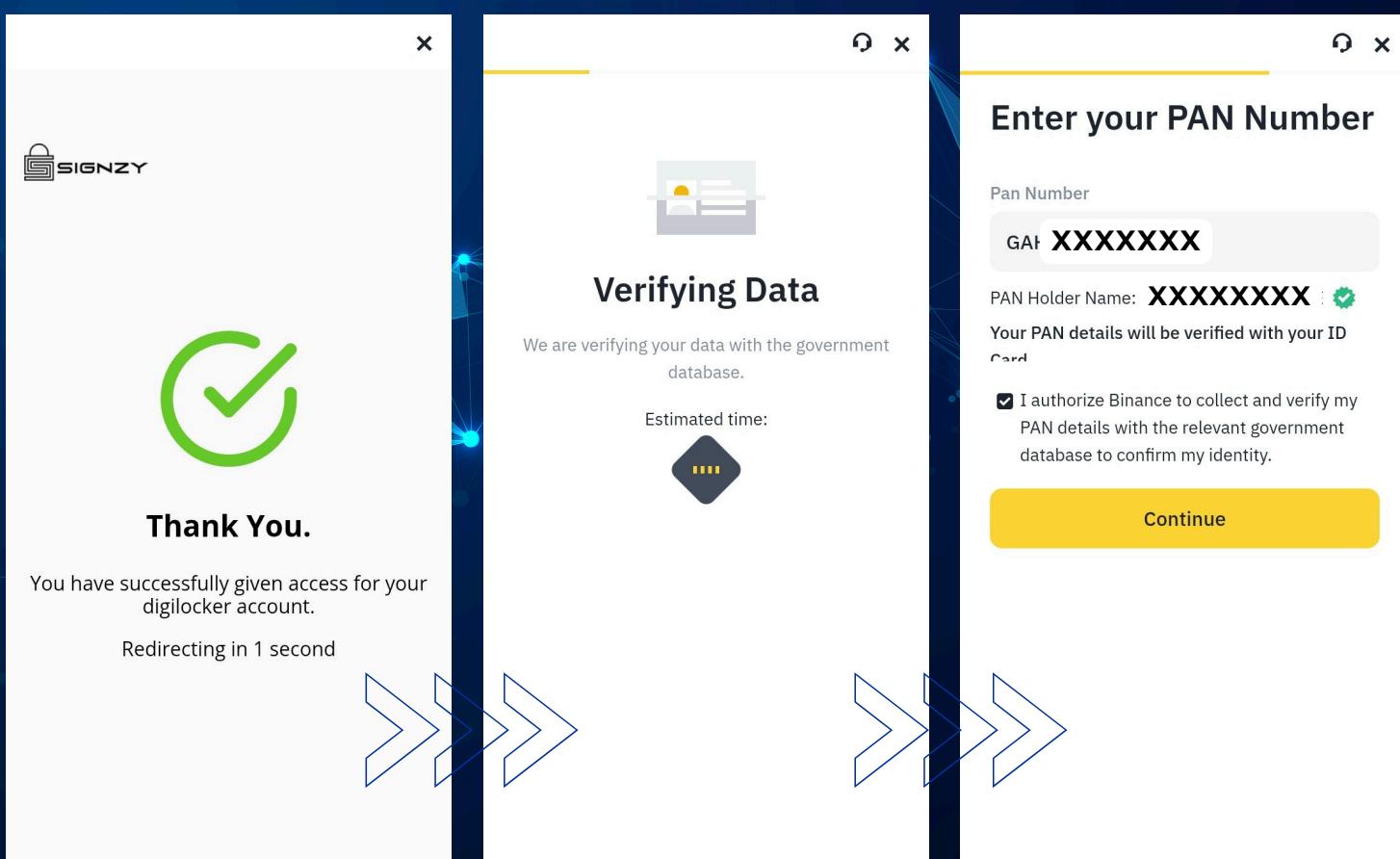
4. Verification- select Continue to verify with Digilocker- Enter Aadhar No.- Capcha Code- Next

The first screenshot shows the 'Let's Get You Verified' screen with dropdowns for Residence (India) and Nationality (India), and a 'Verify with DigiLocker' button (Recommended). It also has a link for 'Don't have Aadhaar Number? Verify with ID document'. Blue arrows point from the first two steps to the third. The second screenshot shows the 'Share PAN details if available' screen with a message about quicker verification via Aadhaar Card and PAN Verification Record. It includes a 'Continue' button. The third screenshot shows the 'Signzy' screen with the 'Meri Pehchaan' logo, a message about linking DigiLocker, and a CAPTCHA input field containing 'P3J E M2'. It also has a 'Next' button and a 'Return to Signzy' link.

5. Enter OTP received on Mobile No. linked to Aadhar- Set Pin to Digilocker(if not set previously)- Allow Aadhar & PAN verification



6. Enter your PAN No. and verify



7. What will you use Binance for ? - Select appropriate purpose

The image displays three sequential mobile application screens. Each screen has a header 'What Will You Use Binance For?' and a note below it stating: 'We're required to collect this information to prevent money laundering and criminal offenses.' The first screen contains two options: 'Investing' and 'Long-term holding'. The second screen contains two options: 'Trading on Binance' and 'Trading on other exchanges'. The third screen contains three options: 'Online purchases', 'Third-party payments', and 'Other'. Each screen has a yellow 'Continue' button at the bottom. Blue arrows on the right side of each screen indicate a flow from left to right between the screens.

What Will You Use Binance For?

We're required to collect this information to prevent money laundering and criminal offenses.

Investing

Long-term holding

Continue

What Will You Use Binance For?

We're required to collect this information to prevent money laundering and criminal offenses.

Trading on Binance

Trading on other exchanges

Continue

What Will You Use Binance For?

We're required to collect this information to prevent money laundering and criminal offenses.

Online purchases

Third-party payments

Other

Continue

8. What is the main source of your Income- Select appropriate source of income

The image displays three sequential mobile application screens. Each screen has a header 'What Is the Main Source of Your Income?' and a note below it stating: 'We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.' The first screen contains two options: 'Occupation' and 'Investments'. The second screen contains three options: 'Savings', 'Inheritance', and 'Other'. The third screen contains two options: 'Inheritance' and 'Cryptocurrency mining'. Each screen has a yellow 'Continue' button at the bottom. Blue arrows on the right side of each screen indicate a flow from left to right between the screens.

What Is the Main Source of Your Income?

We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.

Occupation

Investments

Continue

What Is the Main Source of Your Income?

We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.

Savings

Inheritance

Other

Continue

What Is the Main Source of Your Income?

We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.

Inheritance

Cryptocurrency mining

Continue

9. What is your Employment status ? - Select appropriate status

What Is Your Employment Status?

We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.

Employed

Retired

Continue

What Is Your Employment Status?

We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.

Retired

Student

Self Employed

Continue

What Is Your Employment Status?

We're required to collect this information to ensure accounts are not funded by illicit means.

Self Employed

Unemployed

Continue

10. How Much do you expect to deposit annually on the platform?- Select appropriate range- Continue

How Much Do You Expect to Deposit Annually on the Platform?

Please estimate how much you plan to trade on our platform.

0 - ₹99,999

Continue

How Much Do You Expect to Deposit Annually on the Platform?

Please estimate how much you plan to trade on our platform.

₹100,000 - ₹1,000,000

Continue

How Much Do You Expect to Deposit Annually on the Platform?

Please estimate how much you plan to trade on our platform.

> ₹1,000,000

Continue

← ⌂ ×

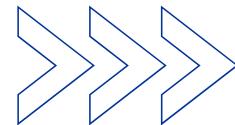
Which Payment Channel Will You Use?

Select your payment channel.

- Bank transfers
- Card transactions (deposit/buy)
- Cryptocurrency only

Continue

11. Select appropriate Payment Channel you will use on the Platform



12. What are the Binance products you intend to use?- Select appropriate Products- Continue

← ⌂ ×

What are the Binance products you intend to use?

Continue

← ⌂ ×

What are the Binance products you intend to use?

- Spot trading
- Fiat
- Making OTC purchases/Convert
- Staking and Earning tokens
- Institutional (VIP)
- Stablecoin

← ⌂ ×

What are the Binance products you intend to use?

- Buying and trading Fan tokens
- Listing
- Binance Pay
- Web3 Wallet
- Wallet
- P2P & Gift Card



13. Enter your Annual Income- Continue

The left screenshot shows a form asking "What is your Annual Income?" with a placeholder of "200 XXXXXXXX INR". A yellow "Continue" button is at the bottom. Blue arrows point from the right side of this screen to the right side of the second screenshot.

The right screenshot shows a progress bar with an hourglass icon. It says "Under Review" and "Estimated time 1 Hour(s)". It includes a note: "You will receive an email/app notification once the review is completed. Meanwhile, please feel free to explore our website/App. Due to high traffic, review times may be longer. We appreciate your patience." A yellow "Go to Homepage" button is at the bottom.

14. Verify your Account Details- Done

15. Welcome to Binance

The left screenshot shows the "Deposit Your First Crypto" screen with a "Verify Now" button highlighted by a yellow circle. Below it, a message states: "All new and existing users are required to complete Intermediate Identity Verification to access the full range of Binance products and services." A "Later" button is also present.

The middle screenshot shows the "Verification Center" for "User-6941d" (ID: 1077910571), which is verified. It displays account limits: Fiat Deposit & Withdrawal Limits (50K USD Daily), Crypto Deposit Limit (Unlimited), Crypto Withdrawal Limit (160K null Daily), and P2P Transaction Limits (Unlimited). It also shows personal information fields: Legal Name, Date of Birth, Address, Identification Documents, and Email Address.

The right screenshot shows the "Deposit Your First Crypto" screen again, but now with a "Deposit" button highlighted. It also shows a list of crypto prices: BNB (637.86, -4.22%), BTC (95,146.14, -1.34%), ETH (2,698.06, -2.02%), DOGE (0.22728, -6.78%), and SOL (157.62, -7.49%).



METAMASK

The MetaMask wallet is a self-custodial crypto wallet app that gives users secure access to blockchain applications, as well as their digital identities and assets. Users can interact with decentralized applications (dapps) on web3, manage their cryptocurrency portfolio, mint NFTs, and much more. Also available as a browser extension and a mobile app, MetaMask offers features including secure login, key vaults, and a token wallet.

- Only download MetaMask from the official app store appropriate to your device/OS.
- Avoid cloned versions programmed to record your Secret Recovery Phrase.

Step 1: Download MetaMask wallet on iOS or Android:

Open the App Store and hit the search button in the bottom right. Input "MetaMask" into the search bar.

Be VERY CAREFUL that you don't install a fake MetaMask app! Look for the one with 50K+ ratings or 10M+ downloads.

Install MetaMask iOS or Android. Tap 'Install' and wait for the process to finish.

Step 2: Set up your MetaMask wallet:

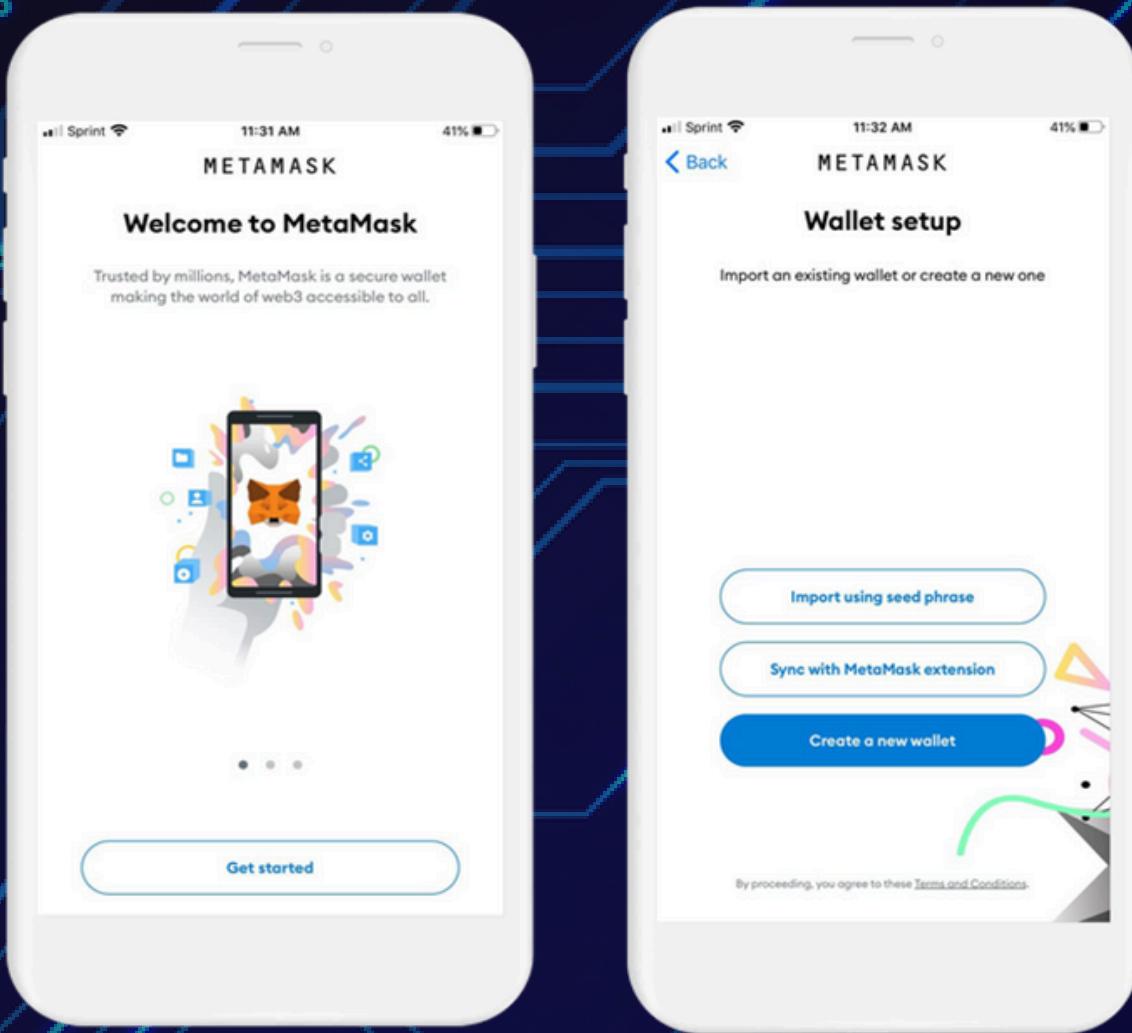
- Once installed, open the app and follow the prompts to create your wallet.
- Back up your Secret Recovery Phrase somewhere safe and offline.
-

Step 3: Fund your MetaMask wallet:

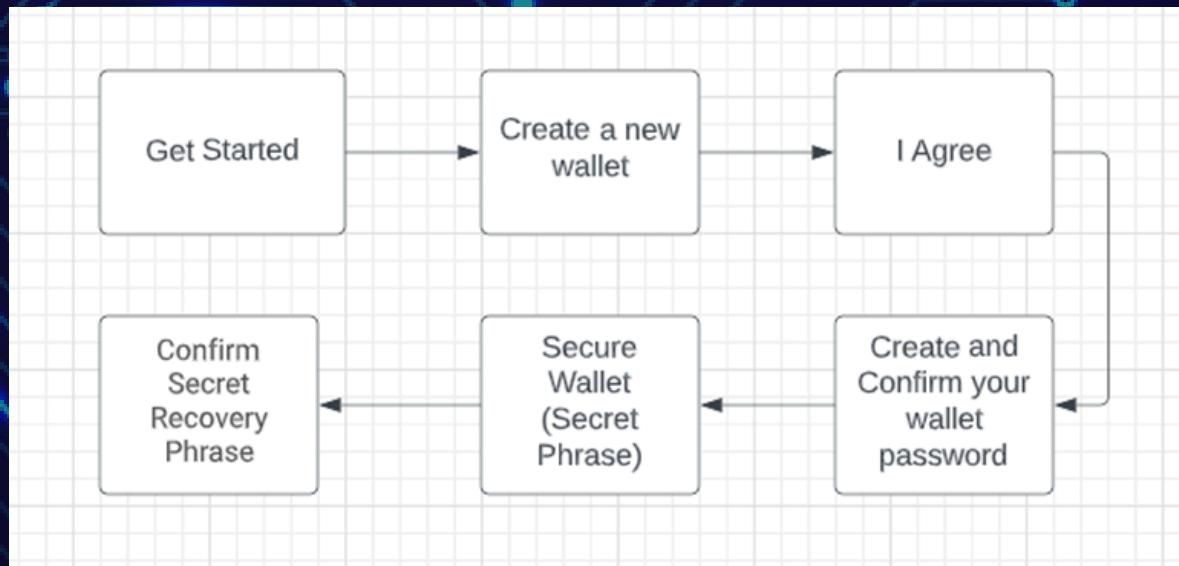
- After creating your wallet, you'll see a prompt to fund it.
- You can buy crypto with a debit card or credit card, receive crypto from another account, or transfer crypto from a CEX (Central Exchange).



METAMASK WALLET



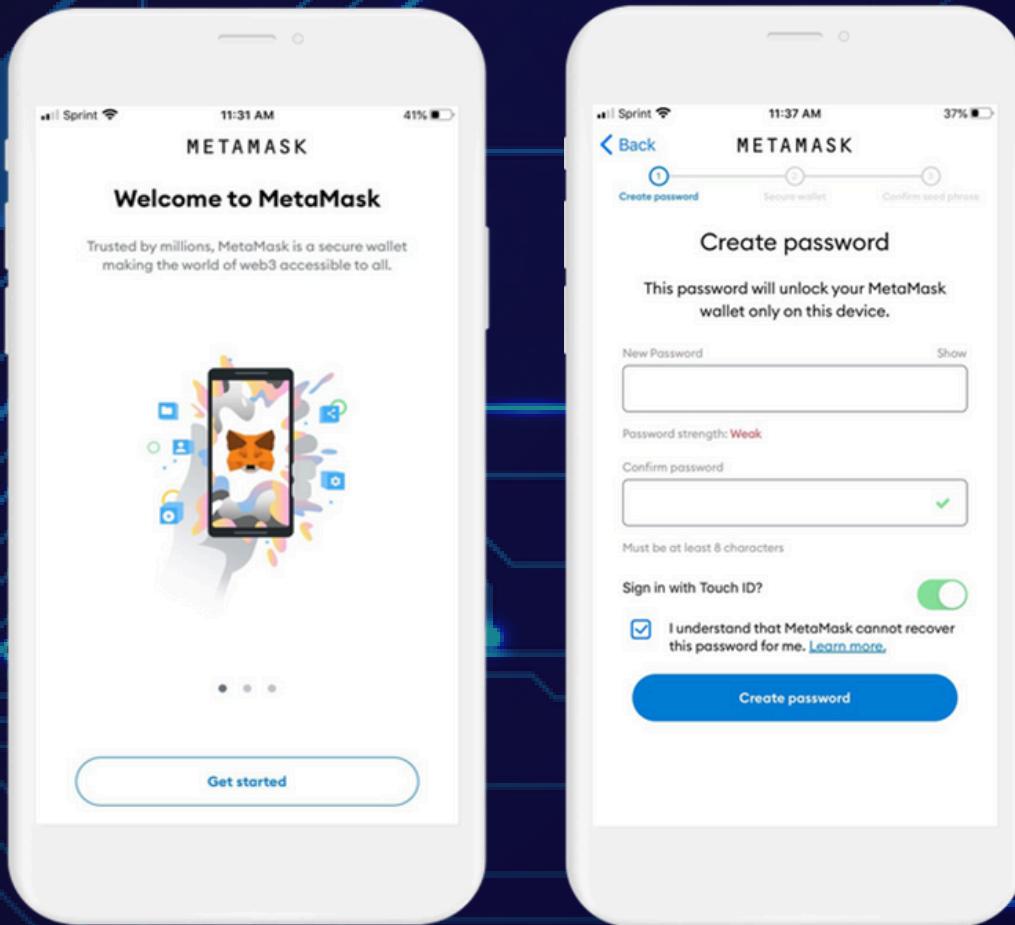
INSTALL WALLET APP AND CREATE NEW WALLET THROUGH ABOVE OPTIONS





METAMASK WALLET

- The first step is to create your password and set up your login settings
 - MetaMask cannot reset your password for you. Check the checkbox to confirm you understand this concept. If you want to reset your password, you will need your seed phrase
 - Create your password using a combination of upper and lower case, numbers, and symbols. It's recommended to use a unique password that you have not used before.
 - Sign in with Biometrics? MetaMask supports biometric authentication if enabled on your device. Decide if you want to use biometric authentication with your MetaMask account by switching the toggle on/off.
 - When finished - tap on 'Create password'
 - MetaMask will now create your wallet and bring you to the next screen in the setup process



At this point, you will have a fully functioning cryptocurrency wallet that is able to store, send, and receive cryptocurrency. Before you put funds in your wallet, you need to create a backup and then verify your recovery phrase. The process of backing up involves displaying your recovery phrase, backing it up, and then verifying that you have the correct phrase. To create a robust back up see



METAMASK WALLET

VERIFY YOUR SEED PHRASE

- **Securely back up your recovery phrase:**
- **WARNING: When you follow the steps to find your seed phrase, you will be writing the seed phrase on a piece of paper. It is very important that you back up the seed phrase on a more reliable medium, and then destroy that piece of paper. Paper is vulnerable to accidental loss, theft, and damage. It is not the safest method of backing up your seed phrase.**
- You can click photo of that paper and save it on your Google drive.
- MetaMask will give you two options on the `Secure Your Wallet` screen.
- `Remind me later (Not recommended)`
- `Start (Highly recommend)` ← This is the one you want to select
- MetaMask will display a warning before displaying your seed phrase:
- Writing your seed phrase on paper comes with risks!
- There are other options besides paper: **Section 5. Securely back up your seed phrase** of this guide is dedicated to teaching you how to safely backup your seed phrase.
- Tap on `Start` after you finish reading the warnings

The image shows two screenshots of the Metamask mobile application interface, illustrating the 'Secure your wallet' process.

Screenshot 1: Initial Step

This screen shows the first step of the three-step process:

- Step 1: Create password
- Step 2: Secure wallet (highlighted)
- Step 3: Confirm seed phrase

The title "METAMASK" is at the top. Below it, there's a lock icon and the text "Secure your wallet". A callout box provides information about the importance of secure storage:

Why is it important?

Manual
Write down your seed phrase on a piece of paper and store in a safe place.
Security level: Very strong
[Progress bar]

Risks are:

- You lose it
- You forget where you put it
- Someone else finds it

Other options: Doesn't have to be paper!

Tips:

- Store in bank vault
- Store in a safe
- Store in multiple secret places

A large blue "Start" button is at the bottom.

Screenshot 2: Seed Phrase View

This screen shows the second step of the process, titled "Write down your seed phrase".

The title "METAMASK" is at the top. Below it, there's a callout box with instructions:

Write down your seed phrase

This is your seed phrase. Write it down on a paper and keep it in a safe place. You'll be asked to re-enter this phrase (in order) on the next step.

A large gray box contains the seed phrase text, with a "View" button below it.

A blue "Continue" button is at the bottom.



METAMASK WALLET

VERIFY YOUR SEED PHRASE

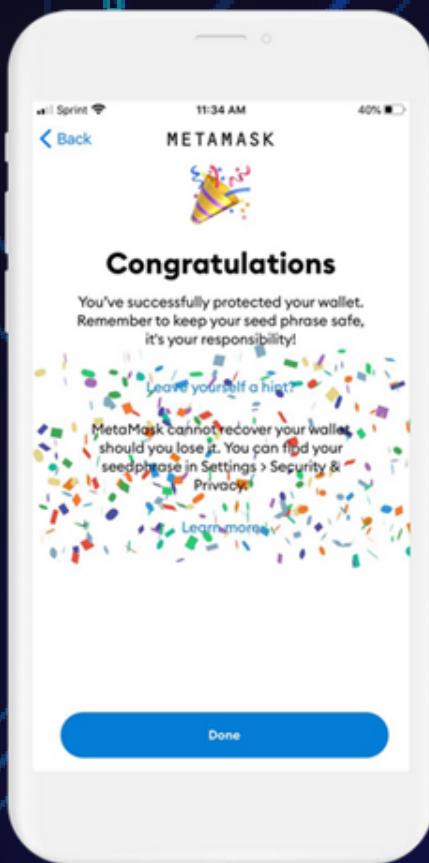
- You are now ready to verify your seed phrase
- Tap on `View` for the seed phrase words to appear
- Write down the 12 words in the correct order
- Tap on `Continue`
- Confirm your Seed Phrase
- Your 12 words will appear on the screen out of order
- Tap on each word in the correct order to verify your seed phrase
- Tap `Complete Backup` when you are done

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the MetaMask mobile application interface. Both screens show the 'Confirm seed phrase' step of the wallet setup process. The top navigation bar includes a back arrow, the 'METAMASK' logo, and three circular progress steps labeled 'Create Password', 'Secure wallet', and 'Confirm seed phrase'. The main content area is titled 'Confirm seed phrase' and contains the instruction: 'Select each word in the order it was presented to you.' Below this are two grids of 12 numbered ovals each. The left screenshot shows all 12 ovals are empty. The right screenshot shows the first six ovals are filled with words: 1. toward, 2. decide, 3. hour, 4. drill, 5. crawl, 6. honey. The last six ovals are empty. At the bottom of both screens is a blue 'Complete Backup' button.

- MetaMask reminds you on the last screen that it can't recover your wallet so that you have to back up your seed phrase in a safe way. It's your responsibility and an ultra-important task! Leaving a hint where you saved your backup is a good idea, but be careful of revealing the location of backup in a direct way, use something that no one can interpret, and of course, don't paste in your seed phrase.



METAMASK WALLET



WELCOME TO METAMASK

- It is critical to remember and store your secret recovery phrase. Please follow MetaMask's secret recovery phrase instructions carefully. Your assets will be lost forever if you lose the secret phrase.
- after opening wallet, click on top left Menu icon and go into settings, click on network and add BNB network for Binance
- Search BNB in networks
- Add BNB Network
- Switch to BNB Network
- Go to wallet- click on important tokens and go in customize tokens/available tokens
- you can import tokens/cryptos to add in the wallet accounts
- Explore the features with Take a Tour

Note- This document is for knowledge & awareness purpose only. Investments in Digital Assets such as crypto is subject to decentralized market conditions, make your own decisions after thorough research and analysis .

LEARN THE BASIC TERMINOLOGIES USED IN DECENTRALIZED BLOCKCHAIN

Address

Much like a URL, a block chain address is the location to or from which transactions occur on the block chain.

Bitcoin

The first and most popular crypto currency based on DLT technology developed from a whitepaper written by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008.

Block

A group of transactions entered into a blockchain; analogous to a page of a ledger or record book.

Blockchain

A mathematical structure for storing digital transactions or data in an immutable, distributed, decentralized digital ledger consisting of blocks that are linked via cryptographic signature that is nearly impossible to fake, hack or disrupt.

Blockchain (Private a.k.a. Permissioned)

A blockchain that resides on a private network of computers that is only accessible to those with permission

Blockchain (Public a.k.a. Permissionless)

A blockchain that resides on a network of computers around the world that is accessible to everyone.

Centralized

A system or process for which there is a singular (i.e., central) source of authority, control and/or truth.

LEARN THE BASIC TERMINOLOGIES USED IN DECENTRALIZED BLOCKCHAIN

Chain of Custody

The entire chain of documentation of ownership of a product during its lifecycle from raw materials to the final end user.

Chaincode

Another name for a smart contract.

Cryptocurrency

Digital money which uses encryption and consensus algorithms to regulate the generation of coins/tokens and transfer of funds. Cryptocurrencies are generally decentralized, operating independently of central authorities.

Decentralization/Decentralized

A system with no single point where the decision is made. Every node makes a decision for its own behavior and the resulting system behavior is the aggregate response

Ethereum

A public blockchain that supports smart contracts.

Fiat

Legal tender the value for which is backed by a government or governmental body (e.g., US dollars, Euros)

Gas

A fee charged to write a transaction to a public blockchain. The gas is used to reward the miner which validates the transaction.

Identity

The information on an entity used by computer systems to uniquely represent a person, organization, application, or device.

Know Your Customer (KYC)

The legal process of a business identifying and verifying the identity of its clients. KYC requirements vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

LEARN THE BASIC TERMINOLOGIES USED IN DECENTRALIZED BLOCKCHAIN

Liquidity

The ease of converting an asset (or, in this case, cryptocurrency) to cash (fiat).

Mainnet

The production version of a blockchain.

Mining

In a public blockchain, the process of verifying a transaction and writing it to the blockchain for which the successful miner is rewarded in the cryptocurrency of the blockchain.

Off-chain

Data stored external to the blockchain.

On-chain

Data stored within the blockchain.

Peer-to-Peer (P2P)

A direct connection between two participants in a system - can be computer to computer or person to person.

Public/Private Key

A public key is a unique string of characters derived from a private key which is used to encrypt a message or data. The private key is used to decrypt the message or data.

Smart Contract

Self-executing computer code deployed on a blockchain to perform a function, often, but not always, the exchange of value between a buyer and a seller.

stablecoin

A cryptocurrency which is underwritten by an asset or assets (e.g., fiat currency, commodities, etc.) designed to minimize the volatility of the price of the coin/token.

Testnet

A staging blockchain environment for testing application before being put into production (or onto the mainnet)

LEARN THE BASIC TERMINOLOGIES USED IN DECENTRALIZED BLOCKCHAIN

Stablecoin

A cryptocurrency which is underwritten by an asset or assets (e.g., fiat currency, commodities, etc.) designed to minimize the volatility of the price of the coin/token.

Token

Cryptographic tokens represent programmable assets or access rights, managed by a smart contract and an underlying distributed ledger. They are accessible only by the person who has the private key for that address and can only be signed using this private key.

Token/Coin Exchange

An application to buy, sell and trade cryptocurrencies.

Tokenomics

The study, design and implementation of monetary management and distribution based on blockchain technology.

Transactions Per Second (TPS)

A measurement of the speed of a blockchain. The low TPS of most blockchains is a significant barrier to using blockchain for business, especially financial, applications.

Transparency

A primary property of public blockchains whereby any participant in a system or transaction can view the transactions on the blockchain.

Wallet

A digital file that holds coins and tokens held by the owner. The wallet also has a blockchain address to which transactions can be sent.

