

# What is NFT (Non-Fungible Token)?

NFT (Non-Fungible Token) is a type of blockchain-based digital asset that represents unique ownership of a digital object or data. Unlike regular cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin or Ethereum, which are fungible (interchangeable with equal value), NFTs are non-fungible, meaning each token has a distinct identity, metadata, and value.

## Main Characteristics of NFTs

1. **Unique (Uniqueness)** - Each NFT has special metadata and an ID that makes it impossible to exchange one-to-one.
2. **Indivisibility** - Unlike Bitcoin, which can be divided into smaller units, NFTs usually cannot be split.
3. **Verified Ownership** - NFTs use blockchain technology to verify the legitimate owner of the asset.
4. **Programmability** - NFTs are stored in smart contracts, which can include custom rules such as automatic royalties.

## Underlying Technology

- **Blockchain:** The main infrastructure that records NFT ownership.
- **Smart Contracts:** Automated programs that define NFT rules, often based on ERC-721 or ERC-1155 standards.
- **NFT Marketplaces:** Platforms where NFTs are traded, such as OpenSea, Rarible, or Blur.

## Examples of NFT Use Cases

1. **Digital Art:** Unique paintings or illustrations that exist only in digital form.
2. **In-Game Items:** Exclusive skins, weapons, or characters owned by a single account.
3. **Digital Collectibles:** Trading cards, music, or short video clips.
4. **Virtual Real Estate:** Digital land in metaverse worlds such as Decentraland or The Sandbox.

## Advantages of NFTs

- Transparent ownership.
- Monetization opportunities for digital creators.
- Liquidity through global markets.

## Disadvantages of NFTs

- High transaction fees (especially on Ethereum).
- Highly volatile asset value.
- Risks of plagiarism and art theft.

## Conclusion

NFTs are an innovation that combines blockchain, digital art, and a new economy in the form of unique digital asset ownership. Although they hold significant potential, the technology is still developing and faces challenges, particularly around regulation, costs, and sustainability.