1:

Any payment method that can only be received online is referred to as digital money. A coin or a dollar note are examples of physical currency. Digital currency is not. Accounting and transfer are done through online technologies. One of the most well-known varieties is the digital currency known as Bitcoin.

2:

Electronic money is built on real money. When you switch accounts, your money won't be transferred from one store to another. Only the balance is altered. We're talking about digital currency. It simplifies the process and makes transactions more flexible.

The cash in your pocket has nothing to do with digital money. It is created online using digital code. Bitcoin and other virtual in-game currencies are examples of digital currency.

3:

4:

A single digital history can be agreed upon by people that do not know or trust one another thanks to blockchain technology. Because digital assets and transactions can be readily falsified and/or reproduced, it is crucial to have a shared digital history. By running an electronic, decentralised public ledger that is frequently referred to as distributed, blockchain technology offers a solution without the use of a reliable middleman.This ledger keeps track of assets and transactions inside a business network. Anything of value, whether it be something tangible or not, may be monitored and sold on a blockchain network. It is a literal block and chain format because digital chunks of information are safeguarded and kept together by chains of code and data.

5:

Each time you do a Bitcoin transaction, a "private key" will be given to you, allowing you to submit the request. Only you have access to this key, which is generated automatically and unique to each transaction. The private key will be used to request the transaction, which will then be broadcast across the Bitcoin network.

In order to "solve" the coded request, miners will use both your request and a huge number of others.We won't delve into the mining process in detail here because to its complexity, but it is essential for verifying Bitcoin transactions.

Once it has been solved, a miner will record the result in their own copy of the blockchain ledger. Once the accuracy and legitimacy of the new block, which contains all of those transactions, has been confirmed by other miners and users (known as nodes), it will then be made available to the whole public. By being a part of a block that has been put to the blockchain, your transaction has been confirmed.

6:

7:

8:

A private key can be used to access the stored digital asset known as bitcoin from an electronic wallet. However, you are not specifically obligated to do this. Using a private key, a wallet application automatically generates wallet addresses and signs outbound transactions.

Bitcoin Core verifies every block of transactions it receives to ensure that everything is 100 percent real. As a result, it can trust a block without having faith in the miner who created it.

This prevents miners from tricking users of Bitcoin Core into accepting blocks that violate the 21 million bitcoin maximum or other important rules.

This level of protection is not offered to users of other wallets, leaving them open to being tricked into accepting bogus transactions or block chains by miners.

9:

A private key plus an original public key that was obtained from it make up the key pair. While the public key is used to send money, the private key is needed to sign transactions so that money may be spent.

10:

Pseudonymity allows users to communicate with one another in a largely anonymous manner. Pseudonyms are often names that the user chooses. The usage of pseudonyms encourages user privacy and allows for free speech without worrying about security.