AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW ECONOMY

Blockchain Technology

Learn all the basics to understand this new ecosystem

Blockchain: It is all about the Technology inside

THE OLD WEB 2	THE BRAND NEW WEB 3
Unlimited services	Unlimited services
Unlimited Storage	Unlimited Storage
Communications across the world	Communications across the world
Cryptocurrencies	Cryptocurrencies

"Any sufficiently advanced technology is equivalent to magic."

SIR ARTHUR C. CLARKE

Technologies that users trust blindly

Credit Cards
Bank transactions
Online shopping
Cloud Services
Mobile phones
Airplane security measures

People don't need to talk about or understand the technology behind blockchain.

They have never needed to.

They should be looking for better services regardless of how companies provide them.

People are not going to understand the technology and that's fine.

Benefits of using Blockchain

Understand how the new network works

Decentralized Database

Without a central authority, entities share data, rules, responsibilities and costs.

Smart Contracts

Contracts and rules are codified in Smart Contracts and are unalterable. In addition, these contracts operate autonomously.

Integrity

There is no choice for malicious actors: The database is an unalterable ledger, the infrastructure is distributed, the information is public.

Transparency

Public blockchains have public data. They provide traceability and transparency. No more decisions made based on manipulated data.

Disadvantages of using Blockchain

A long way to go

Database Security Usability Maturity

As unaltered Database, there is no option to delete or update data.

No HW security. It is based on code quality, all responsibility rests entirely with the programmers.

Users has the responsibility of their own information and the security of their assets.

A relatively new technology with much to discover and improve. There are no standards yet.

USE CASES

Cryptocurrency management

Independence of the monetary system from the decisions of governments and banks. Instantaneous transfers. Traceability and transparency.

Assets certifications

Transfer of assets without the need of third party intervention like title deeds, certificates of authenticity, collectibles or subscriptions

Information traceability

The information chain is traceable and unalterable: Voting systems, the origin of the product and the different intermediaries, price increases at each stage or the previous owners of the goods.

Data ownership

Personal data and information belongs to each individual so no more buying/selling of customer data from big companies. With one click, all of them will lose access to this data.

DAOs

In Decentralized Autonomous Organizations the ownership is shared by all employees, depending on what they contribute to the company. The participation percentages and rules are written in the smart contracts and are only modified by voting majorities.

Do you have any questions?

We hope you learned something new.