Appendix

API - Application Programming Interface. In the context of APIs, the word Application refers to any software with a distinct function. The interface can be thought of as a contract of service between two applications. This contract defines how the two communicate with each other using requests and responses.

APY - Annual Percentage Yield, is the rate you can earn on an account over a year and it includes compound interest.

ASIC miners - An application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) miner is a computerized device or hardware that uses ASICs for the sole purpose of mining bitcoin or another cryptocurrency.

Asset - in this context, it is a coin or a token.

AutoHotkey - a free and open-source custom scripting language for Microsoft Windows, initially aimed at providing easy keyboard shortcuts or hotkeys, fast macro-creation and software automation that allows users of most levels of computer skill to automate repetitive tasks in any Windows application.

Bitcoin - a decentralized digital currency that can be transferred on the peer-to-peer bitcoin network. Transactions are verified by network nodes through cryptography and recorded in a public distributed ledger called a blockchain.

Block explorer - an online tool that enables you to search for real-time and historical information about a blockchain, including data related to blocks, transactions, addresses, and more.

Block rewards - the number of coins you get if you successfully mine a block of the currency.

Blockchain - a distributed ledger technology in which a record of transactions made in bitcoin or another cryptocurrency is maintained across several computers that are linked in a peer-to-peer network.

Blockchain exploration - the act of exploring the blockchain for patterns and confirmations.

Calculators - in this context, to create models based on specific inputs to calculate the veracity of existing outputs.

Closing price - the last recorded price of an asset, regardless of whether the cryptocurrency market is open 24/7.

Code reviews - a software quality assurance activity in which one or several people check a program mainly by viewing and reading parts of its source code. At least one of the persons must not be the code's author.

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

Destination address - the address receiving the coins or tokens transferred.

Documentation - grouping specialists based on their job descriptions, talents, locations, or other connections is the act of documentation.

Ethereum - a decentralized blockchain platform that establishes a peer-to-peer network that securely executes and verifies application code, called smart contracts. Its native currency is Ether.

Formalization - defines how uniformly standardized company procedures, rules, and job descriptions are. It may control how managers and employees interact, as well as workplace culture and operating procedures.

Functions - a block of organized, reusable code that is used to perform a single, related action.

Hardware - the machines, wiring, and other physical components of a computer or other electronic system.

Hash rate capacity - a measure of how many calculations can be performed per second and can be measured in billions, trillions, quadrillions, and quintillions. For example, a hash rate of 1TH/s means one trillion calculations can be performed every second.

Incoming - in this context, a transaction received by the client.

KRP servers - internal computers that contain all the data used in the firm.

Liquidity farms - also known as liquidity pool that powers a marketplace where anyone can lend or borrow tokens. The usage of these marketplace incurs fees from the users, and the fees are used to pay liquidity providers for staking their own tokens in the pool.

Major assets - Bitcoin, Ether, AVAX, Matic, Cosmos, Lumens, Monero, Litecoin, ADA, XRP, SOL, DOT.

Mining - The competitive process that verifies and adds new transactions to the blockchain for a cryptocurrency that uses the proof-of-work (PoW) method.

mining algorithm - the algorithms in charge of making possible cryptocurrency mining. Normally these algorithms are cryptographic hash functions very complex and they can adjust the mining difficulty.

mining revenue - revenue derived from mining activities.

Monero - the largest private coin by market capitalization that uses proof-of-work to maintain network security. Monero's privacy algorithms make it impossible to trace addresses or funds.

Native block explorer - a tool created by the development team of a specific asset used to perform blockchain explorations related to that specific asset.

Network - in this context, also interchangeable with blockchain.

Network hash rate - the total computational power being used by a proof-of-work cryptocurrency network to process transactions. A high hash rate is an indicator of a network's security because it shows a large number of miners are verifying transactions.

Node - a computer that connects to a cryptocurrency network. The node or computer supports the network. It supports it through validation and relaying transactions. At the same time, it also gets a copy of the full blockchain.

Null - in this context, a transaction that has zero confirmations on the blockchain.

NVIDIA GPU - Graphics processing unit, a specialized processor originally designed to accelerate graphics rendering or mining. In this case, NVIDIA is one of the largest GPU providers in the world.

On-chain - any activity happening on the blockchain.

Open Bitcoin for Excel - An open-source python program that provides detailed wallet information about prices, transactions, and blockchain confirmations more directly into excel. It was born from a lack of existing libraries.

Open-source - denoting software for which the original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.

Outgoing - in this context, a transaction sent by the client.

Ownership ceremonies - a meeting in which the client provides proof of funds by transferring at least 85% of a wallet's assets into another.

P/L - referred to as profit or loss on investment.

Power Automate - a service that helps you create automated workflows between your favourite apps and services to synchronize files, get notifications, collect data, and more.

Power consumption - in this context, the amount of energy used per miner expressed in kWh.

Proof-of-stake - the consensus mechanism in which all network validators agree to "stake" or lock their funds in order to verify transactions and maintain network security. Seen a greener alternative than proof-of-work.

Proof-of-work - is a form of cryptographic proof in which one party proves to others that a certain amount of a specific computational effort has been expended. This is the only consensus protocol in the world that respects the laws of conservation of energy.

Python - a high-level general-purpose programming language.

smart contract platforms - a network or blockchain that supports smart contracts.

smart contracts - a computer program or a transaction protocol which is intended to automatically execute, control or document legally relevant events and actions according to the terms of a contract or an agreement.

Staking - a process that involves committing your crypto assets to support a blockchain network and confirm transactions.

transaction hash - a unique string of characters that is given to every transaction that is verified and added to the blockchain.

transaction value - in this context, the amount of the asset transacted. Not to be confused with its USD/CAD value.

Verified - in this context, a transaction that has been confirmed on the blockchain.

Wallet - a device, physical medium, program or service which stores the public and/or private keys for cryptocurrency transactions. Remember, a wallet does NOT hold funds, but rather contains the address/es that contains funds.

Wallet address - a string of letters and numbers from which cryptocurrencies or NFTs can be sent to and from.

Web scraping - data scraping is used for extracting data from websites.

Whitepaper - a report or guide that informs readers concisely about a complex issue and presents the issuing body's philosophy on the matter. It is meant to help readers understand an issue, solve a problem, or make a decision.

Work specialization - how duties are distributed among employees in accordance with job descriptions. It is used to divide projects into more manageable work activities and provide each employee with manageable duties. Low efficiency and burnout are the most frequent effects of improper specialization.