

# Blockchain revolution

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**What is the book blockchain revolution about?** The book explains how the power of this new technology behind Bitcoin can transform our world financially by improving the way we store our money and do business to make it more fair, transparent, equal, and free from corruption.

**What is revolutionary about blockchain?** Trust is still paramount, but blockchain technology will help us to build a new economic system that makes establishing authenticity, transparency and shared perspective in complex transactions simple. This opens up many doors that trust alone did not.

**What is the blockchain revolution in cyber security?** The role of blockchain in cybersecurity At its core, blockchain is a distributed ledger that records transactions across multiple computers, ensuring transparency and immutability. This decentralized nature makes it extremely difficult for malicious actors to tamper with or manipulate the data stored on the blockchain.

**Who is the father of the blockchain?** The first decentralized blockchain was conceptualized by a person (or group of people) known as Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008.

**What will blockchain revolutionize?** A report published by the World Economic Forum claimed that by 2025, 10% of GDP will be stored on blockchains or blockchain-related technology. Blockchain technology is poised to revolutionize the way the digital world handles data and does business.

**Why is blockchain so powerful?** Blockchain helps in the verification and traceability of multistep transactions needing verification and traceability. It can provide secure transactions, reduce compliance costs, and speed up data transfer

processing. Blockchain technology can help contract management and audit the origin of a product.

**Is blockchain a problem?** There have been instances of security breaches and hacking attacks on blockchain networks, and these problems can result in monetary losses and damage to the integrity of the network. To mitigate risks, companies are working to improve the security of blockchain networks and applications.

## **Workshop Technology Part 1 by Chapman: Key Questions and Answers**

Chapman's "Workshop Technology Part 1" is a classic textbook that provides a comprehensive overview of workshop practices and principles. Here are some key questions and answers from this influential work:

### **1. What is the Importance of Workshop Technology?**

Workshop technology encompasses the knowledge, skills, and equipment used in various manufacturing and repair industries. It plays a crucial role in producing precision components, maintaining equipment, and ensuring efficient operations.

### **2. What are the Main Elements of a Workshop?**

A well-equipped workshop typically includes machines, tools, materials, and skilled personnel. The machines may include lathes, milling machines, grinders, and other specialized equipment. Tools range from hand tools to power tools and measuring instruments.

### **3. What is the Role of Safety in Workshop Technology?**

Safety is paramount in any workshop. Proper precautions must be taken to prevent accidents and injuries. This involves wearing protective gear, handling equipment safely, and following established safety procedures.

### **4. What are the Key Workshop Processes?**

Workshop technology encompasses a wide range of processes, including machining, fabrication, welding, and assembly. Machining involves shaping materials using tools to create precise components. Fabrication involves creating structures by cutting, bending, and joining materials. Welding is a process of joining metals using

heat and pressure. Assembly involves putting components together to create a final product.

## **5. What are the Skills Required for Workshop Technicians?**

Workshop technicians require a combination of technical knowledge, practical skills, and problem-solving abilities. They must be proficient in using various tools and machines, understand workshop processes, and be able to diagnose and repair equipment. Additionally, they must possess strong attention to detail and accuracy.

**What is NCCER core curriculum?** Core: Introduction to Basic Construction Skills prepares individuals for entry-level positions on project sites by providing the basics in safety, hand and power tools, construction math, materials handling, construction drawings, rigging and employability skills.

**How many hours is NCCER Core?** This 40 hour program provides students with the basic knowledge needed for employment in any of the industrial trades. Students learn basic safety, introduction to construction math and an introduction to hand tools.

**How long does it take to complete NCCER?** Complete the training course Courses vary but typically take between eight to 12 weeks to complete.

**Is NCCER a competency based program?** Our curriculum is competency-based and provides students with both knowledge and hands-on education within every craft area.

**What is covered in the core curriculum?** A school's core curriculum, for all intent and purposes, includes everything taught in the classroom (explicitly, and indirectly) using textbooks and other materials for support.

**Is NCCER certification worth it?** Construction employers look favorably on NCCER credentials when hiring new workers. Many won't even hire you if you don't have an NCCER credential.

**Does NCCER certification expire?** NCCER Core Credential expires if a NCCER Registration and Release Form has not been submitted to NCCER Registry within 3 years of Core Certification date.

**What is the passing score for the NCCER?** Before any assessment is given to the student, instructor must have an NCCER Registration and Release Form on file for the student with parent/guardian signature. Students must pass written exam with a score of 70% or better.

**How many levels of NCCER are there?** To prepare trainees a career in the electrical field, the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) offers a comprehensive, 4-level Electrical curriculum that complies with DOL time-based standards for apprenticeship.

**How much does the NCCER card cost?** If you have already received your initial wallet card, you can request a wallet card from within your NCCER account. A \$10 fee applies. If you have not yet received your initial wallet card, you can claim your initial wallet card from within your NCCER account. Your initial wallet card is free.

**What is the NCCER equivalent to?** The National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators (NCCCO) On the surface, the National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators (NCCCO) is similar to the NCCER. It's a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving safety and standardizing education in the world of construction.

**Can I take NCCER online?** For individuals or single purchase: Master all 16 core courses at your own pace with the complete online program. Click [here](#) to purchase and start building your construction leadership skills today!

**How long is NCCER core curriculum?** 80 Hours. The NCCER Core Curriculum is a prerequisite to all other Level 1 craft curriculum. Its modules cover topics such as Basic Safety, Communication Skills and Introduction to Construction Drawings. This is an industry-recognized program for career in technical education.

**What happens if you fail an NCCER test?** Students will be allowed to retest on all major and certification test. Student's will be able to retake certification test as many times as needed, waiting no less than 48 hours after each test, to score a 70% to earn NCCER Core and Carpentry Level 1 credit.

**What can I use my NCCER certification for?**

**What is core curriculum?** Core curriculum refers to the classes and coursework that all students are expected to take, regardless of their educational goals.

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**What does being NCCER certified mean?** NCCER stands for The National Center for Construction Education and Research. NCCER is a not-for-profit organization established in 1996 that provides standardized training and industry-recognized credentialing with specializations in over 70 craft areas.

**What is core and non core courses?** Core courses are mandatory courses you must study to meet the requirements of your program. Electives are courses you can choose, allowing you to study topics that interest you. Electives, when added to your core courses, make up the total number of units needed to complete your degree.

**What is the decompression theory of dive?** Decompression theory is the study and modelling of the transfer of the inert gas component of breathing gases from the gas in the lungs to the tissues of the diver and back during exposure to variations in ambient pressure.

**Why do divers need to decompress?** Decompression chambers work by increasing the pressure of the environment around the diver. This allows the diver to off-gas the nitrogen and other gases absorbed while diving slowly. By gradually reducing the pressure, the nitrogen in the bloodstream can be safely eliminated, reducing the risk of DCS.

**How does decompression underwater work?** During deep dives, divers' decompression is determined by the amount of inert gas (nitrogen or helium) absorbed by the body, which is logically much greater. The deeper you go, the more atoms of gas you will absorb with each breath. This implies that to get rid of all this gas, we must give it time to leave our bodies.

**What is deco in diving?** Decompression diving is when a diver is required to make one or more stops during their ascent to give their body time to safely release the nitrogen (or other gas, such as helium) that dissolved into their tissues during the dive.

**How much do saturation divers get paid?**

**What is the deco limit for dive?** Beyond 20-30 minutes you are in the "mandatory deco" range, where you must not blow off the deco or you will likely be severely injured from it. If you really screw up on a dive like this, but are able to get at least 20 minutes on oxygen at 20 feet, your survival rate will be acceptable.

**What happens if a diver does not decompress?** DCS is a condition in which gas bubbles that form while diving do not have adequate time to be resorbed or "off-gassed." This results in bubble entrapment in specific regions of the body, most commonly in joints such as the shoulder. If adequate decompression time is omitted, the trapped bubbles may lead to DCS.

**What happens when you go into deco?** When you go into deco, your computer screen changes. A new depth appears, usually 3m (10ft) or 6m (20ft), and there is a new time display. The new depth is your decompression ceiling you must not go above this depth until the reading disappears or changes to a shallower depth.

**What happens if a diver decompresses too quickly?** And if a diver rises to the surface (decompresses) at the right rate, the nitrogen can slowly and safely leave the body through the lungs. But if a diver rises too quickly, the nitrogen forms bubbles in the body. This can cause tissue and nerve damage.

**How deep can a diver go without decompression?** The need to do decompression stops increases with depth. A diver at 6 metres (20 ft) may be able to dive for many hours without needing to do decompression stops. At depths greater than 40 metres (131 ft), a diver may have only a few minutes at the deepest part of the dive before decompression stops are needed.

**Why don't saturation divers get crushed?** If they used the same technique as recreational divers to safely decompress — slowly ascending with long pauses — it would take them days to reach the surface. Instead, saturation divers are shuttled to

the surface in pressurized diving bells and then transferred into specialized decompression chambers.

**How far can you dive without decompression?** The need to do decompression stops increases with depth. A diver at 6 metres (20 ft) may be able to dive for many hours without needing to do decompression stops. At depths greater than 40 metres (131 ft), a diver may have only a few minutes at the deepest part of the dive before decompression stops are needed.

**How do you explain decompression?** the gradual reduction in atmospheric pressure experienced by divers, construction workers, etc., after working in deep water or breathing compressed air. the act or process of releasing from pressure.

**What happens if you don't decompress when diving?** DCS is a condition in which gas bubbles that form while diving do not have adequate time to be resorbed or “off-gassed.” This results in bubble entrapment in specific regions of the body, most commonly in joints such as the shoulder. If adequate decompression time is omitted, the trapped bubbles may lead to DCS.

**Why can't you free dive after scuba diving?** Duck diving or freediving immediately after a scuba dive is dangerous because of the repressurization of nitrogen bubbles, and the potential effects of that as you rapidly ascend.

[workshop technology part 1 by chapman, nccer core curriculum module and performance profile, deco for divers a divers to decompression theory and physiology 2nd edition](#)

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