**Leverage**

An **example** of **leverage** is to financially back up a new company. An **example** of **leverage** is to buy fixed assets, or take money from another company or individual in the form of a loan that can be used to help generate profits.

**Blockchain**

Blockchain is a system of recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to change, hack, or cheat the system.

A blockchain is essentially a digital ledger of transactions that is duplicated and distributed across the entire network of computer systems on the blockchain. Each block in the chain contains a number of transactions, and every time a new transaction occurs on the blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to every participant’s ledger. The decentralised database managed by multiple participants is known as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).

Blockchain is a type of DLT in which transactions are recorded with an immutable cryptographic signature called a [hash](http://www.euromoney.com/learning/blockchain-explained/how-blockchain-data-is-stored-and-secured).

**Immutability of blockchain**

Immutability is the ability of a blockchain ledger to remain unchanged. Each block of information including transaction details contains a hash which is a cryptographic principle in an alphanumeric format. The hash value is generated separately for each block. Every proceeding block contains a hash for itself and also for the previous block which ensures that blocks are retroactively coupled together. Now any intruder has to change the hash value from the first to the last block which is next to impossible.

**Decentralized, for Your Security**

So why does it matter that blockchain databases are decentralized? Decentralization offers some revolutionary features. For example, decentralized systems cannot be shut down easily. That’s because a blockchain exists on hundreds, thousands, or more devices spread out across the globe. This means that no individual, group, company, or government can shut down a blockchain like the one used by bitcoin, ever. If one country declares bitcoin illegal; the bitcoin blockchain can still run keep running in other places around the world.

Another major benefit to decentralization is that it is [highly resistant to attack](https://medium.com/altcoin-magazine/3-common-cryptocurrency-scams-everyone-should-be-wary-of-7ed7c6d5e42f). If a hacker wants to shut down a website, they could do so by overwhelming the network with too many requests, such as in a DDOS attack. With a decentralized system like a blockchain, there are simply too many targets to attack. Even taking down dozens or hundreds of nodes would still leave the network fully operational.

**Custodial for funds security**

A custodian is a bank that holds financial assets for safekeeping to minimize the risk of theft or loss.

Investment advisors are required to arrange for a custodian for assets they manage for their clients.

In modern times, these assets may be stored in physical or electronic form.

A Custodial Wallet is defined as a wallet in which the private keys are held by a third party. Meaning, the third party has a full control over your funds while you only have to give permission to send or receive payments.

Here’s how the custodial wallets work: A (third party in this case) asks B (users in this case) to transfer their fund on a particular address/place, but A does not receive any private key to that storage address. The third party authority, manages all the funding, with the condition that users won’t be able to perform any transaction without their involvement.

Some of the popular examples of Custodial wallets are:-

Coin Base

BitMex

Free wallet

**Non-Custodial for funds security**

A simple answer to what is non-custodial wallet is that it is a type of Blockchain wallet that lets you be your own bank. This implies that you have full control over your funds and on the associated private key.

These wallets serve users with two types of private keys to perform a transaction –

**1. Mnemonic Seed –** It is usually a value of 12-24 word designed by encapsulating the real private key. This key, stored on the user devices, allows them to access multiple accounts simultaneously.

**2. Raw Private Key –** It is the actual private key in raw form (alphanumeric string), which is also stored on the user device.

Today, there are various non-custodial wallets available in the marketplace, while a number of others are getting added on an everyday basis, purely because of the benefits that non-custodial wallets carry over custodial wallets.

Ledger Nano X

Electrum

Exodus

**Fiat currency is “**[**legal tender**](https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/faqs/Currency/Pages/legal-tender.aspx)**” backed by a “central government.”**

**Cryptocurrency  is not “legal tender” and it is not backed by a central government or bank (it is decentralized and global)**.

# **Good-Til-Cancelled Order**

A Good-Til-Cancelled (GTC) order is an order to buy or sell a stock that lasts until the order is completed or canceled. Brokerage firms typically limit the length of time an investor can leave a GTC order open.  This time frame may vary from broker to broker.  Investors should contact their brokerage firms to determine what time limit would apply to GTC orders.

**Immediate-or-cancel (IOC) orders**

Immediate-or-cancel (IOC) orders attempt to execute immediately and cancel any unfilled portion.

IOC orders only require a partial fill, and may be designated as limit or market orders.

Investors use IOC orders when markets are volatile to try to fill as much as possible at current market prices.

## When to Use an IOC Order?

Investors typically use IOC orders when submitting a large order to avoid having it filled at an array of prices. An IOC order automatically cancels any part of the order that doesn’t [fill](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fill.asp) immediately. Assume, for example, that a client places an IOC order to purchase 5,000 shares of International Business Machines Corporation ([IBM](https://www.investopedia.com/markets/quote?tvwidgetsymbol=ibm)). Any portion of the 5,000 shares not purchased immediately is automatically canceled. Those who trade several stocks throughout the day may use an IOC order to minimize the risk of forgetting to cancel an order at the close manually.

**Fill or Kill (FOK)**

A Fill or Kill (FOK) order is an order that is directed to be executed immediately at the market or a specified price or canceled if not filled.

A FOK order combines an all-or-none (AON) specification indicating it must be filled entirely with an immediate-or-cancel (IOC) timeframe.

Typical FOK orders last a couple of seconds to minimize disruption to the stock's price, and partial fills are not allowed.

