



School: Campus:
Academic Year: Subject Name: Subject Code:
Semester: Program: Branch: Specialization:
Date:

Applied and Action Learning

(Learning by Doing and Discovery)

Name of the Experiment : Tokenomics 101 – Analyzing Crypto Economics

* Coding Phase: Pseudo Code / Flow Chart / Algorithm

1. **Initialize Token Supply:**
 - Define total supply of tokens (e.g., 1,000,000).
2. **Allocate Tokens:**
 - Divide the total supply into categories such as:
 - Team: 20%
 - Investors: 30%
 - Public Sale: 40%
 - Reserve: 10%
3. **Simulate Circulation:**
 - Track how tokens enter the market through staking, trading, or rewards.
4. **Apply Token Burning (Optional):**
 - Remove a small percentage of tokens from circulation to simulate deflation.
5. **Calculate Market Value:**
 - $\text{Token price} = \text{Market Cap} \div \text{Circulating Supply}$
6. **Display Final Metrics:**
 - Show total supply, circulating supply, burned tokens, and token price changes.

Software used

1. VS Code.
2. MS Word.
3. Brave browser.

* Implementation Phase: Final Output (no error)

Initial Token Supply: 1,000,000

Allocation:

Team: 200,000
Investors: 300,000
Public Sale: 400,000
Reserve: 100,000

After Circulation:

Burned Tokens: 20,000
New Circulating Supply: 980,000
Market Cap: \$4,900,000
Token Price: \$5.00

Output Example:

Total Supply: 1000000
Tokens Burned: 20000
Circulating Supply: 980000
Current Token Price: \$5.00

* Observations:

- Token allocation strategy directly affects token scarcity and investor trust.
- Burning mechanisms reduce total supply, helping increase token value over time.
- Staking rewards motivate long-term participation and reduce market volatility.
- A balanced tokenomics model ensures both early and late participants benefit.
- Inflationary models help maintain liquidity, while deflationary models promote scarcity.
- Projects with transparent and fair tokenomics attract more community engagement.