FAQ for Phaeton Blockchain

Blockchain Basics

* What is blockchain?

A blockchain is a public ledger of information collected through a network that sits on top of the internet. It is how this information is recorded that gives blockchain its groundbreaking potential.

Blockchain technology is not a company, nor is it an app, but rather an entirely new way of documenting data on the internet. The technology can be used to develop blockchain applications, such as social networks, messengers, games, exchanges, storage platforms, voting systems, prediction markets, online shops and much more. In this sense, it is similar to the internet, which is why some have dubbed it “The Internet 3.0”.

* What is a smart contract?

One aspect of blockchain technology which not only drastically increases a number of blockchain use cases, but also their ability to fundamentally disrupt a variety of industries and non-profit causes is the invention of smart contracts. Smart contracts are contracts written in code and embedded onto a particular blockchain. The code contains all the rules, conditions, expiry dates and all other relevant information needed for its fulfilment, which execute automatically once the terms are met.

As opposed to traditional contracts, a smart contract example would include conditions pre-written in a programmer language which is very different to ones based on human language, which can be very subjective and open to judicial interpretation. Instead, a smart contract behaves in predefined ways and is automated in the pattern of “if this happens, then do that”, which is a more objective, data-driven way to ensure contract conditions are met.

* What is dPOS? How is it better from PoW?

Delegated Proof of Stake (otherwise known as DPoS) is a consensus algorithm maintaining irrefutable agreement on the truth across the network, validating transactions and acting as a form of digital democracy. It is the protocol of choice at Lisk and with very good reason.

Delegated proof of stake uses real-time voting combined with a social system of reputation to achieve consensus. It can be seen to be the least centralized consensus protocol compared to all others as it is the most inclusive. Every token holder can exercise a degree of influence about what happens on the network.

Delegates are incentivized to run the nodes that process and validate the transactions going through the network with transaction fees, as well as monthly rewards for maintaining the network that, with time, are gradually reduced. There can only be a certain number of delegates at any one time (101 for Lisk) and those are determined by a competitive election system, wherein each and every PLKX holder can cast a vote for their preference to fill that role.

Whereas in a proof of work system, such as the one employed by Bitcoin, validating blocks is known as “mining”, in the case of delegated proof of stake this process is referred to as “forging”.

* What is a wallet?

A blockchain wallet is a digital wallet that allows users to manage bitcoin and ether. The Blockchain Wallet interface shows the current wallet balance for both coins like bitcoin and ether tokens, and displays the user’s most recent transactions. Users can send a request to another party for a specific amount of bitcoin or ether, and the system generates a unique address that can be sent to a third party or converted into a QR code.

* What is a peer?

In a P2P network, the user utilizes and provides the foundation of the network at the same time, although providing the resources is entirely voluntary. Each peer (a “peer” being a computer system on the network) is considered equal and are commonly referred to as nodes. A peer makes a portion of computing resources such as disk storage, processing power or network bandwidth, directly available to other participants without the need for any central coordination by servers or stable hosts.

Despite all nodes being equal, they can take on different roles within the blockchain ecosystem, such as that of a miner or a “full node”. In the case of a full node, the whole blockchain is copied onto a single device, while the device is connected to the network. What this means is that the information stored on a blockchain cannot be lost or destroyed because to do so would mean having to destroy every single full node on the network. Therefore, as long as a single node with a copy of a blockchain exists, all the records will remain intact, providing the possibility to rebuild that network.

* What is staking? How to stake?

**Cryptocurrency** mining is the process by which transactions are verified and added to the block chain. Anyone with access to the internet and suitable hardware can participate in mining. ... Recently, a new **cryptocurrency** validation process has emerged called Proof of **Stake** (“PoS”).

Staking coins offers a number of benefits to mining operators.

* The consensus mechanism removes the need for purchasing high-end computer hardware. When a mining node stakes bound coins from an e-wallet, it is guaranteed a fixed percentage of transactions on the network irrespective of its processing power.
* Investors with enough holdings in the coin can validate transactions on the network.
* The value of assets staked through PoS does not depreciate with time unlike ASIC and other mining hardware. The value of the stake can only be affected by fluctuations in the currency prices.
* Proof of stake is environmentally friendly and more energy efficient than proof of work mining used in Bitcoin.

Phaeton Specifics-

* What is Phaeton?

Decentralized Blockchain with DPOS, DAPPS and Smart Contract...

* What Consensus algorithms does Phaeton use?

Phaeton uses Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) as its consensus protocol.

* What type of nodes are present?

Phaeton is a semi public blockchain, we have private nodes but have provision for user to enroll as delegate and run own nodes as delegates.

* How to setup peer nodes?

Node setup at Phaeton is easy, get approval from core management by enroll you node will be added to peer list now download code from source repository and you are ready to run your node.

* What are delegates?

At Phaeton, we are having control over delegates, so with minimal fee user can become delegate.

Delegates generate all of the blocks within the system and are elected by the stakeholders, in this case all entities holding LSK tokens. The number of delegates is fixed at 101. Each stakeholder can vote for up to 101 delegates, and the weight of the vote depends on the amount of PLKX the stakeholder possesses. Any stakeholder can vote for a delegate using a vote transaction.

* How to become a delegate?

Become a delegate is easy, get in touch with us and get subscription from Management team, you will be allowed and add to network as delegate.

* How do i create a wallet?

Wallet creation is easy, login to our web wallet and register as user you will be awarded with public address and you passphrase, using which you will be able to do transactions.

* What are the fees?

Coin Specifics-

* What is PLKX?
* How do I buy PLKX?
* I hold PLK, now what should I do?
* What’s the total supply?
* What is the value of PLKX?
* How to earn PLKX?