1. Blockchain:
A system that keeps track of transactions across many computers, making sure the data is accurate and open to everyone.

2. Bitcoin:
The first type of digital money that lets people send and receive money directly without needing a bank, created by someone known as Satoshi Nakamoto.

3. Ethereum:
A platform that lets developers create and use special computer programs called smart contracts and apps using blockchain.

4. Difference between Ethereum and Blockchain:
Blockchain is the basic technology for recording transactions, and Ethereum is a specific platform that uses this technology to run smart contracts and apps.

5. Mining:
The method of checking and recording transactions on a blockchain by solving tough math problems, which also creates new digital money.

6. Miner:
A person in the blockchain system who helps check and confirm transactions and gets cryptocurrency as a reward.

7. Ether:
The money used on the Ethereum platform, which pays for transaction costs and services.

8. Genesis Block:
The very first piece of a blockchain that all other pieces are built on.

9. Geth:
A tool that helps run an Ethereum computer, connect to the Ethereum network, and set up smart contracts.

10. Ganache:
A private version of the Ethereum blockchain used by developers to try out smart contracts and apps safely.

11. DApps (Decentralized Applications) and Angular:
DApps are apps that work on a blockchain without one main controller.
Angular is a tool to help create websites easily.

12. RSA Algorithm:
This is a method for sending data securely by using two keys, one that you keep secret and one that anyone can see.

13. Private vs Public Key:
A private key is a secret code you use to read or sign messages.
A public key is shared with everyone to help put messages in a safe box or check if a signature is real.

14. Wallet:
A digital tool that helps you keep, send, and receive cryptocurrencies safely.

15. Cryptocurrency:
A type of money that only exists online and is made secure using special codes, working without a bank or government control.

16. Cryptographic:
This means using codes to keep information safe and to understand those codes.

17. Bitcoin Core API:
These are tools and commands from Bitcoin Core software that help people use and manage the Bitcoin network.

Proof of Work (PoW) vs Proof of Stake (PoS):
Proof of Work (PoW) requires miners to solve tough math problems to check transactions and make new blocks, which uses a lot of power.

Proof of Stake (PoS) lets people who own and "stake" their coins be chosen to check transactions and make new blocks, using less energy.