

Socialization of key vocabulary

What are the Types of Cryptocurrency and How Do They Work?



Cryptocurrency:

A digital or virtual form of currency that uses cryptography for security and operates on a decentralized network.

Consensus:

An agreement among participants in a blockchain network on the validity of transactions, ensuring a consistent and secure ledger.

Immutable:

Unable to be changed or altered, particularly in the context of blockchain, where once recorded, entries cannot be modified.

Deflationary:

Refers to a decrease in the general price levels of goods and services, often associated with a reduction in the money supply.



Inflationary:

Characterized by an increase in the general price levels of goods and services, often linked to an increase in the money supply.

Smart Contracts:

Self-executing contracts with the terms directly written into code, automatically enforcing and executing when predefined conditions are met.

Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAO):

Organizations represented by rules encoded as a computer program that is transparent, controlled by the organization members, and not influenced by a central government.

Fungible:

Interchangeable and mutually interchangeable, each unit of a fungible asset is identical to every other unit.

Stablecoins:

Cryptocurrencies designed to minimize price volatility by being pegged to a stable asset, often a fiat currency like the US dollar.

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC):

Digital currency issued by a central bank, typically pegged to the national currency and subject to government regulation and control.

