MINING

The process whereby new cryptocurrency coins are made available and the log of transactions between users is maintained.

MINT

The process of publishing a non-fungible token (NFT) on the blockchain and making it available for purchase.

SMART CONTRACT

A computer program or a transaction protocol which is intended to automatically execute, control or document legally relevant events and actions according to the terms of a contract or an agreement. This is used in NFTs.

OPEN SOURCE

For the blockchain, this means that it is a very public and transparent way to keep records. This eliminates any kind of operator or revisions. Open source software is a code that is designed to be publicly accessible.

PERMISSIONLESS BLOCKCHAINS

Open networks available to everyone to participate in the decision making that blockchains use to validate transactions and data (remember, blockchains store data). They are fully decentralized across unknown parties. High degree of transparency, resistance to censorship, autonomy, and strong security.

GENSIS BLOCK

The first block in the Blockchain, usually hard-coded into the coin's system which is used to bootstrap its network

HALVENING

The periodical reduction of the block subsidy provided to miners. The halving ensures that a crypto asset will follow a steady issuance rate until its maximum supply is reached.

TRIPLE HALVENING

Due to the exponential reduction in issuance rate, reduction in supply due to burning of a portion of every transaction fee, and reduction in available supply due to staked ETH being locked before withdrawals are implemented, ETH is going to experience a "triple halvening."