



BASIC CRYPTO AND BLOCKCHAIN MANUAL

Bitcoin, Ethereum, XRP, Stablecoins, and other Crypto's are Revolutionizing how we Invest, Bank, and use Stores of Value. With Decades of Experience, Paradigm Shift Private Consulting can help Guide you on your way to Financial Freedom.

Learn the tips and tricks to set up, function, and take complete control over your assets.



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WHAT IS BITCOIN AND THE BLOCKCHAIN?

Block chain technology is most simply defined as a “store” of “value” that can be either centralized or decentralized. The blockchain is a distributed ledger that records the provenance of a digital asset creations and exchanges. By inherent design, the data on a block chain is unable to be modified, which makes it a legitimate disruptor for industries like payments, cybersecurity and healthcare.

Before diving into digital currency, it is mandatory that you understand money and what it truly is in its basic form. When a government/bank issues a store of value it is centralized because of 3rd party controls. When no 3rd parties are involved it is a decentralized store of value.

Since humanity began, monetary exchanges, bartering etc., money has simply been a “store” of “value”. Gold, silver, paper currencies are some of the most common forms of this “store” of “value”. Simply put, the object itself (bullion or paper) is simply the “store” however; the “agreement to trade” is where the “value” part enters the equation. Without the “agreement”/“value” the object (store/bullion/paper) is meaningless and has no value. Therefore the focus on any form of “value” lies in the agreement and not the “store” as the store is just the means to identify or record the “agreements” value.

Here is a fantastic video that explains the most common form of money, the mighty U.S. dollar. This video will most likely cause some cognitive dissonance and disbelief; however it has been verified time and time again. Enjoy: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lu_VqX6J93k (In its truest form)

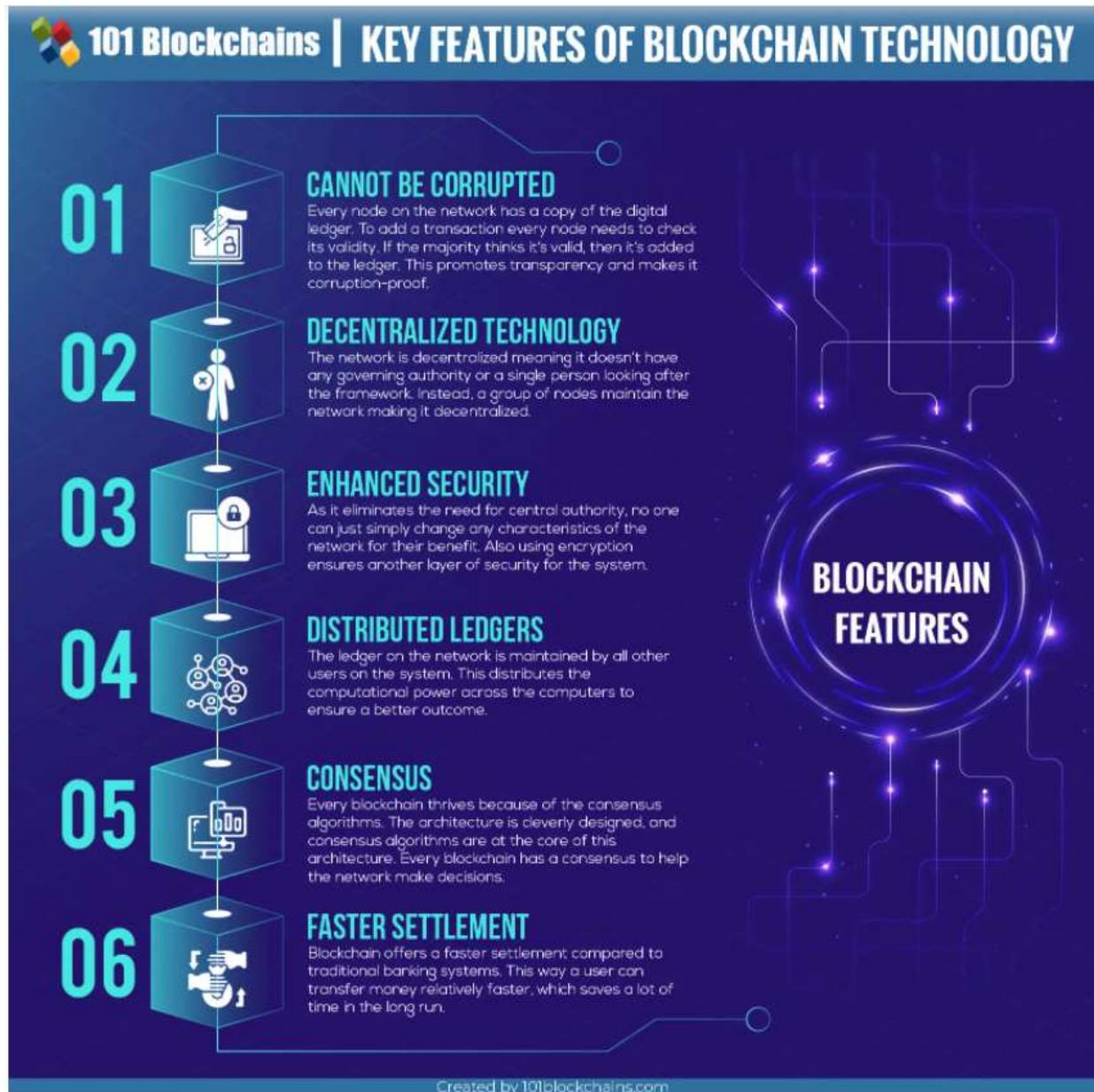
Now, enter Bitcoin (digital currencies). Because the “value” of exchange lies in the agreement and not the “store”, any agreement can be made via bullion, paper, digital, or even a rock outside in your front yard, so long as you can find someone to agree to your “value”.

Bitcoin was created as a basis to “store” a peer to peer (decentralized) agreement for exchange. (value) The first ever digital form of 2 parties agreeing to a digital store of their agreed value.

Hence, a revolutionary digital “Store of Value” that is not control or influence by any 3rd party as no one owns the store but rather just a portion of the “value” within the new digital “store”.

How Does Block chain Work Simply Explained

Well, let’s start off with the basics. Before you jump into the process, you need to take note of these critical features of block chain.



Block chain will store any kind of data exchange on the platform. So, it’s like a ledger system, where every data exchange has a spot in the log. More so, the data exchanges in the system are called transactions. Once the transaction is verified, it gets a place in the ledger system as a block.

Once it gets on the ledger, no one can delete or alter it in any way.

In reality, block chain uses a peer-to-peer distributed network, which will ensure the decentralized nature of the technology. Every device that connects to the network is considered a node. Also, to understand “how does block chain work,” you need to understand the concept of “key.”

This is the basis of technology. Furthermore, the keys offer security on the network. For this, a user on the network will generate key pairs known as private and public keys.

Once you start using the keys, you end up with a unique credential that no one can get access to.

Anyhow, you’ll have to store the private key in a secure place because you’ll use this key to sign or perform any action on the network. On the other hand, other users will use your public key to find you on the system.

For example, imagine your public key as your bank account and private key as your signature that you can use to send or withdraw money. That’s why it’s necessary for you to keep the key as safe as possible.

In reality, if anyone gets access to your private key, they can easily misuse all your assets on the network.

How Does Block chain Work: The Process

Firstly, a user or a node will initiate a transaction signing it with its private key. Basically, the private key will generate a unique digital signature and make sure that no one can alter it. In reality, if anyone tries to modify the transaction information, the digital signature will change drastically, and no one will be able to verify it. Therefore, it will be dismissed.

After that, the transaction will get broadcast to the verifying nodes. Basically, here, the block chain platform can use different methods to verify whether the transaction is valid or not. These methods or algorithms are called consensus algorithm.

Anyhow, once the nodes verify that the transaction is authentic, it will get a place in the ledger. Also, it will contain a timestamp and a unique ID to secure it further from any alteration.

The block will then link up to the previous block, and then a new block will form a link with this block and so on. And this way, it creates a chain of blocks, thus the name block chain.

How Secure Is The Technology?

Now, you know how does block chain work, but is the working process secure enough to integrate into the enterprise environment? Well, there’s definitely no network on the internet that’s ‘unhackable.’ But block chain does offer the highest level of security compared to any other technologies out there.

Block chain works in a different method, not like the traditional centralized system. So, if you want to hack it, you would have to hack all the devices connected to it. Obviously, it’s a loss project and quite complicated, and that’s why it’s secured.

In reality, hackers would need a tremendous amount of resources to hack a block chain platform, which will eventually be more costly than the gain itself.

Regulatory Considerations for Crypto Trading and Staking

As cryptocurrency evolves, understanding regulatory frameworks is essential for safe trading, self-custody, and activities like staking (locking assets to earn rewards on proof-of-stake networks). In the United States, recent legislation provides clarity while preserving individual rights.

Key Developments as of March 2026:

- **GENIUS Act (Enacted July 2025):** Focuses on stablecoins, requiring 1:1 reserves, monthly reporting, and oversight by the OCC and Federal Reserve. This enhances stability for trading with stable value assets but prohibits non-bank issuers from offering interest payments. The OCC's February 2026 proposed rulemaking includes capital floors, AML requirements, and operational standards, with final rules expected mid-to-late 2026. The FDIC extended the comment period to May 2026 for broader input.
- **CLARITY Act (Passed House 2025, Pending Senate):** Classifies decentralized network coins (e.g., ETH, SOL) as digital commodities under CFTC jurisdiction, mandating registration for exchanges and asset segregation. It supports retail staking with customer consent but faces delays, potentially pushing Senate markup into mid-2026. Banking lobbies are pushing amendments to prohibit stablecoin yields, viewing them as threats to traditional deposits.

Implications for Traders:

- Self-custody remains unregulated for individuals, allowing full control without intermediary risks, but always prioritize key security to avoid losses.
- Staking rewards may be treated as taxable income; consult professionals for compliance.
- These laws reduce risks like platform failures (e.g., FTX) by promoting transparency, benefiting traders through safer ecosystems.

For advanced trading strategies and personalized guidance on regulatory compliance, explore our premium resources or one-on-one consultations at Paradigm Shift Private Consulting.

Let's move on to the next part in this how does block chain work guide.

How Does Block chain Consensus Work

You already know by now that consensus is a method of reaching an agreement. Basically, it's a form of how individuals on the network can reach a resolution even though minorities may not like it.

In reality, the consensus is one of the core priorities of a block chain because, without it, thousands of nodes can never come to an agreement. These models exist to create fairness and equality among all the participants.

However, there's no one way to reach a consensus within a system. In reality, there are lots of algorithms that various block chain platforms use. Obviously, every single one of them works differently and comes with its own set of flaws.

So, if you are wondering how does block chain consensus work, you have to know about each one of them separately to understand.

Proof of Work

It's one of the popular and first consensus algorithms introduced in the block chain. Here, nodes are called miners, and they will solve complex mathematical issues with help from their device's computational power to verify the blocks.

Delayed Proof of Work

Here, some notary nodes will add up data from one block chain platform to another and secure the power of hashing. Both of the block chain networks may use PoS or PoW to reach consensus.

Proof of Stake

Proof of stake allows you to take part in the consensus in terms of how much coins you staked in the network. If you have more coins, your possibility of mining a block will increase.

Proof of Authority

Here, the nodes participating in consensus will stake their reputation. Basically, the validating nodes are selected based on their true identities. Additionally, the validators have to invest money and their reputation to earn their place on the platform.

How Does Block chain App Work

With distributed ledger technology rising in the market, you must have noticed a lot of decentralized applications, as well. Basically, these decentralized applications are block chain apps. However, you might wonder how does block chain app work?

So, how does block chain app work? In reality, these applications run on the same principles as any other block chain platform.

These practically have no central point of failure. If you compare them to centralized systems, then block chain does work in a more reliable way. More so, it will use a decentralized database to store all the information and use decentralized computing power to work.

Additionally, these also use decentralized consensus mechanisms that I outlined in the previous section. Typically, most of the applications use a power-efficient consensus mechanism to reach agreement among the users. A DAPP that lags down your computer's performance won't reach popularity in the market.

Another fascinating fact about the block chain app is that the source code of these applications is open for all. The decentralized nature of the model required everyone on the network to get

access to it. Also, the user has to verify what kind of app they are using to prevent any malware or protect other users' information.

Most of the block chain app work by using some form of token or coin. Basically, it helps to fuel the model and maintain their consensus mechanism. Also, most of the apps offer users a way to exchange value, and thus, digital token or coins are necessary.

Anyhow, let's move on to the next part in this how does block chain work guide.

How Does Block chain Authentication Work

You can use block chain-based authentication in a lot of industries. In reality, any industry that uses the Internet of things will need some form of authentication to offer security. And that's where the block chain-based authentication can shine.

In reality, the feature does offer a lot of advantages –

- Both the decryption and signing keys will stay on the device.
- Encryption and verification keys will get stored on the block chain platform.
- The process offers protection against any kind of cyber-attacks such as replay, man-in-the-middle, phishing, etc.

However, how does block chain authentication work seems to a popular question among the newbies. So, let's figure out how does block chain authentication work in this guide.

WHAT ARE CRYPTO CURRENCIES?

A cryptocurrency (or “crypto”) is, in its rawest form, decentralized, digital property/currency (Digital store of value) that can be used to buy goods and services. The use of the online ledger with strong cryptography, secures online transactions (verification of value being transferred) rather than physical form such as gold or national currencies. It is the first decentralized peer-to-peer payment network that is powered by its users with no central authority or middleman.” That lack of central authority is the primary reason, not only for the massive growth since inception, but also why governments are skeptical of cryptocurrencies. Lack of 3rd party controls.

DECENTRALIZED VS CENTRALIZED NETWORKS

Crypto.com put together a nice video explaining the differences between centralized and decentralized programs. See it here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3MxJVprlnc>
In short, decentralized means there is “NO” 3rd party between you and your coins while centralized is like you bank. A 3rd party that controls your account and keys. It really is that simply.

Remember, decentralized wallets are just wallets. You can access your coins through several wallets once you add your “original keys” from another wallet. I.e.: If you have coins in Exodus but want to stake via KEPLR, Simply add that account to the KEPLR wallet and your coins from Exodus will appear in the KEPLR wallet as well. You control and hold all. You are the bank. REMEMBER: NEVER LOOSE, MISPLACE, OR GIVE you keys “passphrase to ANYONE!!! EVER!!! NEVER!!! EVER!!! They can access your coins and send. This is not reversible in most all cases.

DIGITAL COINS /TOKENS

Bitcoin has started a digital revolution to say the least. In less than 15 years, Bitcoin is now known in most homes as digital gold. Being decentralized, peer to peer with no 3rd party involvement, (Governments or Banks etc.) AND having a fixed/limited supply, simply means Bitcoin’s value will go up as long as adoption continues. Bitcoin has just recently hit \$1 trillion in market cap with less than 110 million Bitcoin owners as of January 2022. With over 7 billion people on the planet now having access to decentralized, peer to peer digital assets, there is a high likelihood continued adoption will continue to increase the value. (Not to mention the current owners that keep buying more) Simple Supply vs Demand theory.

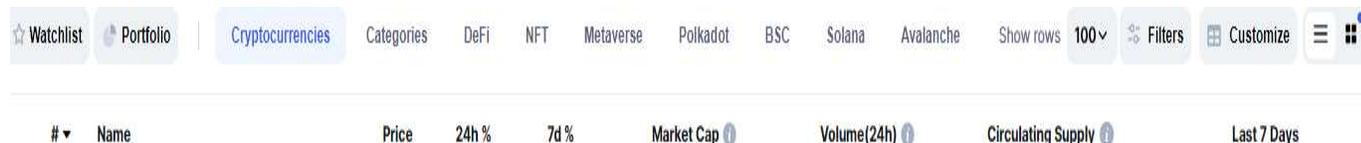
There are now over 16,000 digital coins and growing daily. It is always best to do a thorough investigation into the coin choices prior to obtaining any. These coins are simply explained as digital programs with coin/token use to activate and/or maintain.

A few great sources to start research are [Coin Market Cap](#) and [Coin Gecko](#) . These are not exclusive and some coins can only be found on specific research sites. Choose a coin and get the specific coin’s [Overview](#), [Market](#), [Historical Data](#), [Wallets](#), [News](#), [Socials](#), [Ratings](#), and [Analysis](#). Also shows which exchanges you can purchase the coin on.

Uniswap: <https://info.uniswap.org/tokens> used for certain types of decentralized coins that are in the Uniswap platform

Crypto ratings: <https://weisscrypto.com/> Standard markets/Currency: <https://weissratings.com/>

Coin Market Cap is very useful as it allows you to toggle through all coins listed and can be sorted by market cap, volume, % gain or loss per day or week. It also gets in depth when you click on a certain coin. See diagram below for a hint of some of these options.



When you click on a certain coin here are a few options for more research. As you can see, you can find out the price data as well as history, what is the coin, who the founders are, what makes

it unique, the coins role, technology updates and what exchanges you can buy then on. It is very helpful to know where to get it and to research the history. The same can be performed on Coin Gecko.

As you dive into the block chain you will find some coins are mere “meme” coins that do nothing and do not perform any functions. These tend to be much riskier as word of mouth is the only source for “demand”. The block chain market operates very similar to the regular “fiat/stock/currency” markets as supply and demand are some factors that affect price.

Other coins, my personal preference, are coins that offer utility. Utility is simply determining whether the coins do anything. Does it solve a real world problem? A great example is XRP. XRP has utility as it solves the cross boarder money transfer issue. Very low cost to transfer, peer to peer, extremely fast, and removes numerous middlemen from monetary transfers. VET (VeChain) is another that comes to mind as VET is a supply chain tracking protocol to products can be tracked. This solves many supply chain problems as it can track recalls, diseased foods, etc. These types of coins tend to have less risk as they are actually solving/aiding in real world problems/issues. Or, advancing the current systems.

TYPES OF COINS

A nice article found in “Motley Fool” is helpful to explain the types and different types of coins/tokens.

“Since its creation in 2009, Bitcoin (CRYPTO: BTC) has become a revolutionary digital currency. Because it enables peer-to-peer payments without a third party like a bank, it has set off a tidal wave of other cryptocurrencies and digital assets making use of block chain technology. Block chain is a digital public ledger where information on each transaction receives a unique "hash" (or identity) and is added to the end of the ledger. Bitcoin's success has put block chain on the map and put its potential to decentralize and improve the digital economy on a path to disrupting the status quo.

Crypto coins vs. tokens

First things first: know the difference between a coin and a token. When discussing cryptos, you may hear the terms "coin" and "token" frequently used. While they may sound like interchangeable terms, there is a difference, and it's important to keep them straight.

A digital coin is created on its own block chain and acts in much the same way as traditional money. It can be used to store value and as a means of exchange between two parties doing business with each other. Examples of coins include Bitcoin and Litecoin (CRYPTO: LTC).

Tokens, on the other hand, have far more use than just digital money. Tokens are created on top of an existing block chain and can be used apart of a software application (like to grant access to an app, to verify identity, or to track products moving through a supply chain), or they can even represent digital art (like with NFTs, or "non-fungible tokens," that certify something as unique). There has even been experimentation with using NFTs with physical assets, such as real-life art

and real estate. Ether is an example of a token, which is used to make transactions on the Ethereum network.

Why are there so many types of cryptocurrency?

Block chain technology is open source, meaning any software developer can use the original source code and create something new with it. Developers have done just that. There are estimated to be more than 4,500 different cryptocurrencies in circulation as of this writing, and the figure keeps increasing. For reference, it was only about four years ago that the number of cryptos surpassed 1,000.

Part of the reason for the surge is the relative ease with which new cryptocurrencies can be created. The source code of one can be used to build another. For example, the Ethereum (CRYPTO: ETC) network can be used to create your own personal digital coins. And sometimes there are "forks" in the software code that change the rules about how a crypto is governed, which can lead to the creation of a new crypto but one based on the original network. Ie: Bitcoin Cash is a fork from Bitcoin. Cash (CRYPTO: BCH) was created in 2017 as a result of a Bitcoin fork allowing for more transactions to be recorded on a single block of the block chain.

Surging crypto prices have led many developers to pile in to try and get a cut of the action. And block chain technology has usefulness beyond just digital currencies (more on that in a minute). Thus, while some cryptos might be a bubble that will eventually pop, the decentralized nature of the technology and the broad scope of how it can be applied in the software world is in itself a reason why there are so many cryptos.

Main types of cryptocurrency

Bitcoin is considered the first cryptocurrency created, and everything else is collectively known as an "altcoin" (a combo word derived from "alternative coin"). While it's difficult to say which cryptos are the best ones, Bitcoin and some of the largest altcoins out there are top-tier options because of their scalability, privacy, and the scope of functionality they support."

More recent is the emergence of the NFT's. Non Fungible Tokens. What is an NFT?

What is a fungible vs non-fungible asset?

The concept of fungibility refers to the ability for an asset to be exchanged equivalently with another asset of like kind. A practical example of a fungible asset is the US Dollar, where you can trade one dollar for another knowing the value is exactly the same regardless of which dollar you have. In contrast to fungible assets, non-fungible assets are valued differently based on their unique attributes and scarcity. One such example of this is baseball cards, where each individual baseball card is assigned a unique value depending on its attributes such as edition number, design, player, and rarity. Baseball cards are not fungible because every baseball card is valued differently and thus cannot be exchanged directly for any other baseball card.

What is a smart contract?

A smart contract is code that is executed deterministically in the context of a block chain network; each participant in the network verifies the state-changing operations that a smart

contract's code makes. Smart contracts are the primary means by which developers can create and manage tokens on a block chain. Smart contracts can store small amounts of data in common data structures, which is a critical component of tokenization use cases that map token identifiers to owner identifiers to track who owns which token.

What are non-fungible tokens?

Non-fungible tokens, often referred to as NFTs, are block chain-based tokens that each represent a unique asset like a piece of art, digital content, or media. An NFT can be thought of as an irrevocable digital certificate of ownership and authenticity for a given asset, whether digital or physical.

What are the key characteristics of a non-fungible token?

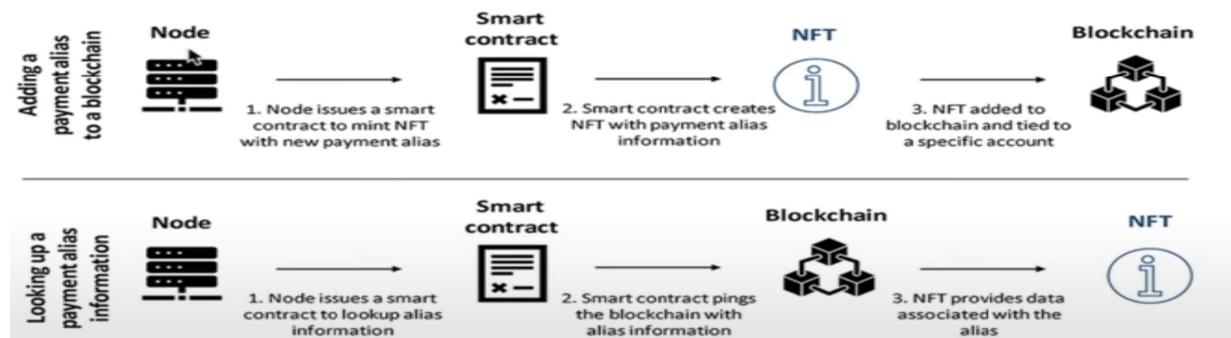
Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) are designed to be i) cryptographically verifiable, ii) unique or scarce and iii) easily transferable.

Leveraging cryptographic signatures native to the block chain on which an NFT is issued, one can easily determine the origin and the current owner of the asset in question in seconds.

How is a non-fungible token created?

A non-fungible token is created by an artist, creator, or license-holder through a process called minting. Minting is a process that involves signing a block chain transaction that outlines the fundamental token details, which is then broadcasted to the block chain to trigger a smart contract function which creates the token and assigns it to its owner.

Under the hood, a non-fungible token consists of a unique token identifier, or token ID, which is mapped to an owner identifier and stored inside a smart contract. When the owner of a given token ID wishes to transfer it to another user, it is easy to verify ownership and reassign the token to a new owner.



WHAT ARE CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS?

Cryptocurrencies like bitcoin don't have any physical form, unlike government-issued paper bills and coins that you keep inside your wallet or purse. Since they are digital currencies, they exist and operate through the means of technology and are stored in digital wallets, which are also called cryptocurrency wallets.

A cryptocurrency wallet is an application or software program where cryptocurrency holders can receive, store, and send bitcoin and other digital currencies that the wallet supports. It works like a bank account where you can keep track of your funds.

Cryptocurrency wallets can be an application downloadable on your smartphones, websites accessible via the Internet, or physical devices that you can bring with you or keep in a secure place.

The simplicity can be broken down to understanding every coin, in a wallet, will have a Receiving and Sending address. In order to send to an address, a receiving address must be provided. Send to the receive and receive from the send addresses within the wallets.

NOTE: ONLY SEND BETWEEN LIKE COINS. EXAMPLE: BTC TO BTC ADDRESS. If you send one type of coin to a different type of coins address, you may not be able to access the coin. Remember, you are now the bank/controller of all funds so protect your assets at all times. NEVER GIVE YOUR SEED PHRASE TO ANYONE. Giving out the receiving address is fine as it can only have that specific type of coin sent to that address.

Different types of crypto wallets?

Now that you know how a Bitcoin wallet works, you might be wondering how many options you have out there. There are different types of crypto wallets, but the hot wallet and cold wallet are what you should bear in mind. Let's further explore the differences between these wallets and the advantages and disadvantages of using each.

Hot wallets

This type of wallet is the most popular in the crypto space. Hot wallets are digital cryptocurrency wallets connected to the Internet and are available online or on your smartphone. One of the many reasons why they're popular is because you can get them at lower prices, if not for free.

Web wallets

Many cryptocurrency marketplaces offer a free wallet upon creating an account. This bitcoin wallet is an app that can be accessed through web browsers and comes with a mobile version.

Mobile wallets

This type of hot wallet can be installed on smartphones, making it convenient and easy to use. Mobile wallets are straightforward and ideal for those who use BTC for peer-to-peer payments, buy stuff online, pay bills, and transfer money, among other things.

On another note, since hot wallets are accessible online, they are highly susceptible to cyber attacks, which is why choosing a digital wallet is crucial for every crypto owner. It's ideal to look for bitcoin wallets that have strong security features that uses two-factor authentication (2FA) and multi-signature technology.

If you want to go for a digital crypto wallet, always check the safety and security level, as well as the reputation of the wallet provider.

Cold wallets

Unlike hot wallets, cold wallets can't be accessed through the Internet. These are **physical devices** where Bitcoin and other crypto assets are securely stored.

Hardware wallets

These come in portable devices like USB **flash drives or other external devices**. **Hardware wallets** can prevent instant access to your bitcoin funds since they do not require an Internet connection to be accessible. While they are in no danger from being hacked by cyber criminals, they can still be physically acquired by hackers if not kept securely.

If that happens, you can still cling on to the slight chance that hackers won't gain access to it, since it'll be locked behind a strong password combination or pin. Still, you wouldn't want to get anxious from a scenario like that, so better keep your cold wallet in a very safe and secure place, away from anyone you don't trust!

Desktop wallets

This type of cold wallet is installed on a desktop or personal computer, which provides owners with full control and access to their crypto funds and private keys. Desktop wallets work as an address where a user can either send or receive crypto funds.

Paper wallets

A paper wallet is a piece of paper where your private key and public address is printed out. Sounds very risky, right? Well, it really is. Paper wallets are considered the riskiest form of cold wallets since they can get soaked in or splashed with water, or crumpled and thrown out in the trash, or taken by the wind. However, they're also known as the most malware-free form of wallet you can ever have.

Since your private keys are printed out on a piece of paper, you won't need to worry about malware or cyber criminals that can compromise your crypto wallet. However, be sure to keep your paper wallet safe and protected. If you lose your paper wallet and someone finds it, there's a high chance that you'll have to say goodbye to your bitcoin funds.

Aside from hot and cold wallets, there are also multi-signature wallets, which enable a group of people to sign documents and transactions, generated through a combination of multiple unique signatures.

It's most important to note the importance of backups for cryptocurrency wallets. Losing your private keys/seed phrase and important wallet information means you'll also lose your bitcoin funds forever. That's why it's important to keep multiple backups to prevent such painful loss. You are the owner and controller. Also consider leaving hard copies on your pc as they may get compromised if your pc is hacked.

Which one is suitable for me?

So which is the best Bitcoin wallet for beginners? Both the cold and hot wallets have their list of benefits and drawbacks. While both are created to store and keep your BTC and crypto funds safe, deciding which to use depends on your storage needs.

You can ask yourself questions about the price you're willing to pay for a wallet and level of security and accessibility, among others. If you want a crypto wallet that's less expensive—or free—and can be accessed instantly for money transfers, payment for online stores, bills, and others, then hot wallets accessible via the Internet may be suitable for you.

On the other hand, if you want to have your private keys and crypto assets inside your indestructible vaults or keep it inside your wallet, you can explore the possibility of using cold wallets.

Be sure to choose a wallet that suits your needs. Whichever bitcoin wallet you prefer to have, always be wary of the information you'll provide to the wallet providers and protect your crypto wallet information by securing a backup and strong password or PIN. Also, make sure that **only you** have access to your crypto wallet and choose a reputable and reliable bitcoin wallet provider.

Source: <https://paxful.com/blog/types-of-cryptocurrency-wallets/>

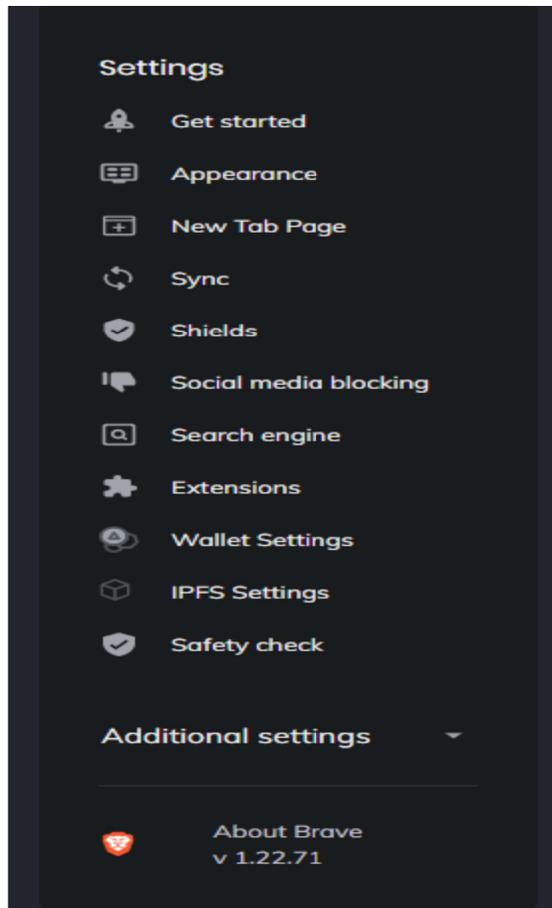
Public and private keys

All block-chain-based cryptocurrencies work with both public and private keys. As the name suggests, your public keys aren't secure and don't contain any information that would allow the user to spend your coins. Your private key instead controls the rights to use your cryptocurrency. This two-key authentication technique is part of a wider cryptographic field known as Public Key Cryptography (PKC) or Asymmetric Encryption.

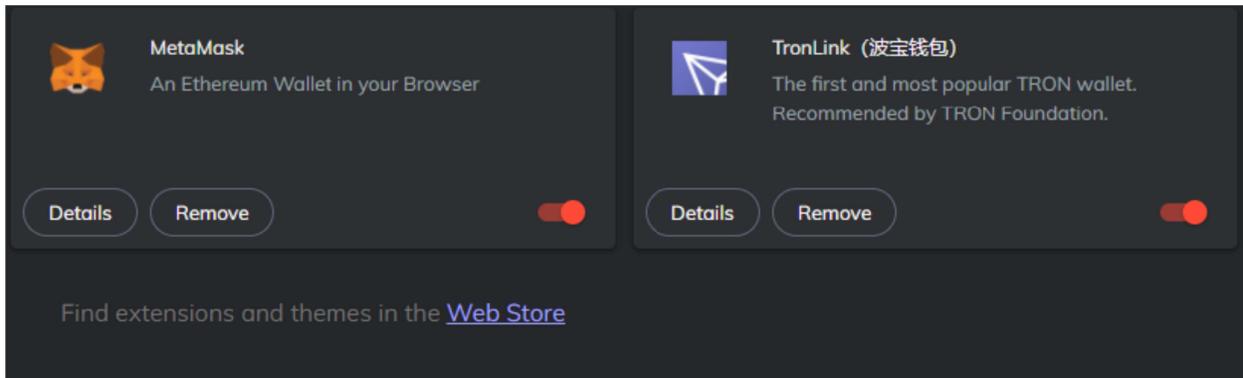
Put into practice for cryptocurrency transaction authentication results in a one-way mathematical function. It's a problem that's very easy to solve in one direction, but which is virtually impossible to reverse. Since the key pair is linked mathematically, whatever you encrypt with a public key can only be deciphered by its corresponding private key.

Say Person A wants to send private information to Person B. They'll encrypt the data with Person B's public key. Because nobody has access to the corresponding private key other than Person B, there's no way for anyone else to intercept and read the information in the message. The principle is the same for cryptocurrency transfers. The sender uses the recipient's public key to encrypt the transfer, so only the receiver has the key to decrypt the communication.

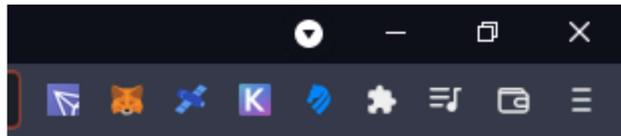
Wallet Extensions: (Example in Brave. Extensions available in Google Chrome/Firefox)



A few examples of Extensions available: Metamask/Tron. N/A in all jurisdictions



When installed, you will see extensions in top right corner of screen or in Extensions Link. Some other Extensions are: Tron, KEPL, TERRA, Yorio, CCVault, and Nami.



REFERRALS FOR SHARING WALLETS/PROGRAMS

Sign up using these referral codes and we both can receive rewards then share your referral code to get more rewards and help others get rewards as well. Many wallets and platforms/programs, offer a referral fee to incentivize sharing of their products. Here are a few as an example that benefit us both if you sign up via the links below:

Exodus: Web Extension and Desktop versions. After download, enter code: DR2U3R

XDEFI: <https://go.xdefi.io/paradigmshift>

Nexo Wallet: <https://nexo.io/ref/fwkp2j4vwo?src=web-link>

Ledger: <https://shop.ledger.com?r=012ccafce545>

BiTrue: <https://www.bittrue.com/act/partner/landing?cn=900000&inviteCode=EZWGLHW>

Cash App: <https://cash.app/app/JFRQRMW>

Bybit Referral Code: WQOZJ#0 Link: <https://www.bybit.com/en-US/invite?ref=WQOZJ%230>

Crypto.com Code: nmnx3y5496 <https://platinum.crypto.com/r/nmnx3y5496>

Coinbase: <https://www.coinbase.com/join/benham4?src=android-share>

Bybit Referral Code: WQOZJ#0 Link: <https://www.bybit.com/en-US/invite?ref=WQOZJ%230>

Uphold: <https://wallet.uphold.com/signup?referral=b7c052a8f1>

Etoro: <https://etoro.tw/2UX6jLp>

PSYCHOLOGY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Psychology: Making financial decisions always includes emotions and making emotionally charged decisions is a sure way making mistakes. You buy based on unfounded evidence or even hold longer than you should because of the emotional connection to your decision. A good example is a “Bubba said” theory. Elon Musk makes a statement and tons FOMO into the project only to see its value tank in the following weeks. REMOVE EMOTIONS

Intuition is the ability to understand something immediately, without the need for conscience reasoning. Proper research on a project will trigger your intuition. INSERT INTUITION

In depth and unemotional research of a project will trigger your intuition and if you can leave all emotional connections out of the equation, your choices will usually be well founded as they are based on facts, evidence, and sound reasoning rather than emotional decisions.

So many people have lost a lot of money because of unsound decisions based on emotion. Please understand this and try your best to master this. It is very difficult because emotions are very powerful however, you will thank yourself later for this. I personally have struggled with this for decades and work on this daily so I can keep sound decisions on top of emotional reactions.

COIN OPTIONS

Coin Strategies:

Once you have purchased your coin(s) you can simply take the long term hold position and if the price goes up, you made a good financial decision. If the price goes down, you will have lost some money. There are several strategies that can be considered after you purchase your coins/tokens. **Always remember to leave enough in your wallet for future transactions.**

1. Long term: Simply buy and hold long term. This is a choice for projects with long term growth potential.
2. Dollar cost average: Add little by little when you can similar to a 401K. (Best results are seen with the “Buy the dip” term)
3. Buy the dips, sell the tops: Buy coin, when coin price begins reversal, sell and wait for low to begin to go back up. Buy back and buy more coins than you did before. (Many opt to place in Stablecoin interest programs to add even more coins from interest when they enter into another “Buy the Dip”. This preserves loss for down trends on coin/token values while still generating interest)

Regardless of the strategy (strategies) you use, it is the goal to help find your best fit and become “bankless” and live a nice comfortable life from with peer to peer options available.

Transferring assets:

Transfer coins between wallets. Always make sure you sent the same coin to the receiving address. Example: BTC to BTC only. Sending the wrong coin may result in loss of coin(s).

Withdrawing: Withdraw your funds to fiat/bank

Swapping: Some Most wallets allow you to swap one coin to another. Example: BTC to ETH

CONTINUED RESEARCH AND LEARNING/YOU TUBE/DISCHORD

Raoul Pal The Journeyman: <https://www.youtube.com/@RaoulPalTJM/videos>

Digital Perspectives: <https://www.youtube.com/@digperspectives/videos>

Real Vision: <https://www.youtube.com/@RealVisionFinance/videos>

Block chain Backer: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCia6oYbLKo8fLOguATpACmA>

24HrsCrypto: <https://www.youtube.com/@24hrsCrypto/videos>

Mickle: <https://www.youtube.com/@MickleXRP/videos>

Coin Bureau: <https://www.youtube.com/c/CoinBureau>

Kevin Cage: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPDw-Qz0dd4tIaoolCN7ttQ>

Darren Moore Jr: <https://www.youtube.com/@DarrenMooreJr/videos>

The Defiant: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TheDefiant>

Altcoin Daily: <https://www.youtube.com/c/AltcoinDaily>

Thinking Crypto: <https://www.youtube.com/c/AnthonyEdward>

Paul Barron: <https://www.youtube.com/c/PaulBarronNetwork>

You can also set up Telegram, Discord, and Twitter channels for further information. **It is strongly recommended to double check that you are joining actual sites as there are imposters** out there creating channels, or texts, to scam you of your coins. Do your research and pick the ones you like most. Below are several pics of some of the channels I have saved for more in depth research.

Here is a fantastic video with more ideas. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56-_MpfejHo



Joseph Fahmy
@jfahmy

PRO TIP: If a girl in a hot bikini DMs you about crypto, ignore him.

WORK IN THE CRYPTO INDUSTRY

Look at the jobs boards online to dive in.

Examples: <https://cryptocurrencyjobs.co/remote/>

<https://www.ziprecruiter.com/Jobs/Remote-Cryptocurrency>

<https://cryptojobslist.com/remote/blockchain-jobs>

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