

# Blockchain glossary

<b>Blockchain</b>	A type of distributed digital ledger to which data is recorded sequentially and permanently in 'blocks'. Each new block is linked to the immediately previous block with a cryptographic signature, forming a 'chain'. This tamper-proof self-validation of the data allows transactions to be processed and recorded to the chain without recourse to a third party certification agent. The ledger is not hosted in one location or managed by a single owner, but is shared and accessed by anyone with the appropriate permissions – hence 'distributed'.	<b>Hash</b>	The result of applying an algorithmic function to data in order to convert them into a random string of numbers and letters. This acts as a digital fingerprint of that data, allowing it to be locked in place within the blockchain.
<b>Block</b>	A package of data containing multiple transactions over a given period of time.	<b>Hyperledger</b>	An umbrella project set up by the Linux Foundation comprising various tools and systems for building open-source blockchains.
<b>Chain</b>	The cryptographic link that keeps blocks together using a 'hash' function.	<b>Node</b>	A copy of the ledger operated by a participant with a blockchain network.
<b>Data mining</b>	The process of solving cryptographic problems using computer hardware to add newly hashed blocks to a public blockchain such as bitcoin. In fulfilling this function, successful data miners keep the blockchain actively recording transactions and, as an incentive, are awarded newly minted bitcoins for their trouble.	<b>Oracle</b>	A bridge from a blockchain to an external data source that allows a smart contract to complete its business by referencing timely real-world information. An oracle might allow a smart contract to access consumer energy usage, live train timetables, election results, and so on.
<b>Ethereum</b>	A public blockchain system developed as an open-source project, its architecture running remotely on the Ethereum Virtual Machine. It uses 'ethers', a cryptocurrency, as its token and supports the storage and execution of 'smart contracts'.	<b>Peer-to-peer (P2P)</b>	The direct sharing of data between nodes on a network, as opposed to via a central server.
		<b>Permissioned ledger</b>	A large, distributed network using a native token, with access restricted to those with specific roles.
		<b>Private blockchain</b>	A closely controlled network operated by consortia in which the data is confidential and is accessed only by trusted members. Private blockchains do not require a token.

<b>Private key</b>	A unique string of data that represents proof of identification within the blockchain, including the right to access and own that participant's wallet within a cryptocurrency. It must be kept secret: it is effectively a personal password.	<b>Smart contracts</b>	A unique string of data that identifies a participant within the blockchain. It can be shared publicly.
<b>Proof of stake</b>	The mechanism by which participants earn the right to add new blocks and so earn new tokens, based on how much of that currency they already hold.	<b>Public key</b>	Custom software logic that executes automated events when data is written to the blockchain according to rules specified in the contract.
<b>Proof of work</b>	Repeatedly running a hash function, the mechanism by which data miners win the right to add blocks to a bitcoin-style blockchain.	<b>Token</b>	The means of exchange to give value to a transaction,; typically a native cryptocurrency. Some non-currency blockchain architectures can be tokenless.
<b>Public blockchain</b>	A large distributed network using a native token (such as bitcoin), open to everyone to participate and maintain.		

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