BLOCK: A set of validated transactions.

BLOCK HEADERS: The portion of the block that contains information about the block itself.

BLOCKCHAIN: A distributed digital ledger of cryptographically signed transactions that are grouped into blocks. Each block is cryptographically linked to the previous one after validation and undergoing a consensus decision. As new blocks are added, older blocks become more difficult to modify. New blocks are replicated across all copies of the ledger within the network, and any conflicts are resolved automatically using established rules.

CHAIN LINKING: Connecting two blockchains together so communication and transactions can occur.

CONSENSUS ALGORITHM: A predefined method to determine whether some data can be committed to the data store.

CRYPTOCURRENCY: A digital asset/credit/unit within the system, which is cryptographically sent from one user to another user. In the case of cryptocurrency creation (such as the reward for mining), the system itself generates and distributes the currency via the same cryptographic mechanisms. These assets are transferred from one wallet to another by using digital signatures with public/private key pairs.

DIGITAL SIGNATURE: A cryptographic technique that utilizes private/public keys to determine authenticity, non-repudiation, and integrity.

LEDGER: A collection of transactions recorded chronologically.

NODE: An individual system within the blockchain.

PERMISSIONLESS: A system where all users' permissions are equal and not set by any administrator.

TRANSACTION POOL: A distributed queue where candidate transactions wait until they are added to the blockchain.