

List of cryptocurrencies

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a list of cryptocurrencies. There were more than 710 cryptocurrencies available for trade in online markets as of 11 July 2016 and more than 740 in Cryptocur total^[1] but only a few dozen had reached a market capitalization above \$10 million above as of early 2017.

From Wikipedia, the from	Release ÷	Status ÷	Currency ÷	Symbol ÷	Founder ÷	Hash algorithm	Timestamping (POS, POW, or ≑ other)	Notes ≑
A cryptocurrency (concryptography to secundary) Cryptocurrencies are	2014	Active	Auroracoin	AUR	Baldur Odinsson (pseudonym) ^[2]	Scrypt	POW	Created as an alternative to fiat currency in Iceland.
Bitcoin became the fi								The first decentralized ledger currency.
created.[3] These are decentralized control	2009	Active	Bitcoin	BTC, ^{[3][4]} XBT	Satoshi Nakamoto ^[nt 1]	SHA-256d ^{[5][6]}	POW ^{[6][7]}	Cryptocurrency with the most famous,
control is related to the								and highest market capitalization.
				45-317				capitalization.

How a Bitcoin transaction works

Bob, an online merchant, decides to begin accepting bitcoins as payment. Alice, a buyer, has bitcoins and wants to purchase merchandise from Bob.



Bob and Alice both have Bitcoin "wallets on their



that provide access to multiple Bitcoin



is a string of letters and numbers. 1HULMwZEP kjEPeCh 43BeKJLlyb LCWrfDpN.



CREATI A NEW **ADDRESS**



counts, but they work a bit differently. Bitcoin





Alice tells her Bitcoin client that she'd like to transfer the purchase amount to Bob's address.

Alice's wallet holds the private key for each of her addresses. The Bitcoin client signs her transaction request with the private key of the request is actually coming from the address she's transferring bitcoins from. legitimate account owner.



Public Key Cryptog aphy 101 When Bob creates a new add what he's really doing is generating a "cryptographic key pair," composed of a private key and a public key. If you sign a message with a private key (which only you know), it can be verified by using t matching public key (which is known to anyone). Bob's new Bitcoin address represents a unique public key, and the corresponding private key is stored in his wallet. The public key allows anyone to verify that a message signed with the private key is valid.

VERIFYING THE TRANSACTION

Gary, Garth,

and Glenn are

Bitcoin miners.



the public key to verify that the transaction



Their comput-

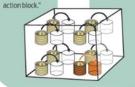
ers bundle the

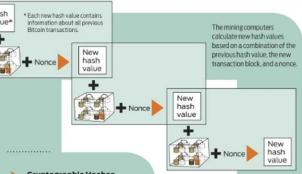
10 minutes into a new "trans-

transactions

of the past

setupto culate crypto graphic hash functions.





Cryptographic Hashes

Cryptographic hash functions transform a collection of data into an alphanumeric string with a fixed length. called a hash value. Even tiny changes in the original data drastically change the resulting hash value. And it's essentially impossible to predict which initial data set will create a specific hash value.





Nonces

To create different hash values from the same data, Bitcoin uses "nonces." A nonce is just a random number that's added to data prior to hashing. Changing the nonce results in a wildly different hash value.

The miners have no way to predict which nonce will



Creating hashes is computationally

that the new hash value have a

trivial, but the Bitcoin system requires

particular form-specifically, it must

start with a certain number of zeros.

required number of leading zeros. So they're forced to generate many hashes with different nonces until they happen upon one that works.

Each block includes a "coinbase" transaction that pays out 50 bitcoins to the winning miner-in this case, Gary. A new address is created in Gary's wallet with a balance of newly minted bitcoins.



TRANSACTION

As time goes on, Alice's transfer to Bob gets buried beneath other. more recent transactions. For anyone to modify the details, he would have to redo the work that Gary did-because any changes require a completely different winning nonce—and then redo the work of all the subsequent miners. Such a feat is nearly impossible.



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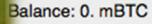
Anmelden | Registrieren



Electrum 2.7.18 - default_wallet [standard]

		History	Send	Receive	Addresses	Coins	Contacts	Console		
Receiving address	1PpJS1ejGfGhy81FnrDhpZFSjMUw4Kis45									
Description										
Requested amount		m	BTC							
Request expires	Never	r	\$							
	S	ave	New							

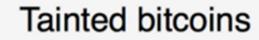












CoinMixer.se

Anonymized bitcoins



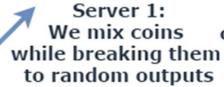
Your coins

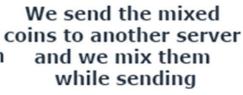


User 1 coins



User 2 coins





Server 2: We mix the mixed users coins with ours multiple times



Your destination address



User 1 destination address



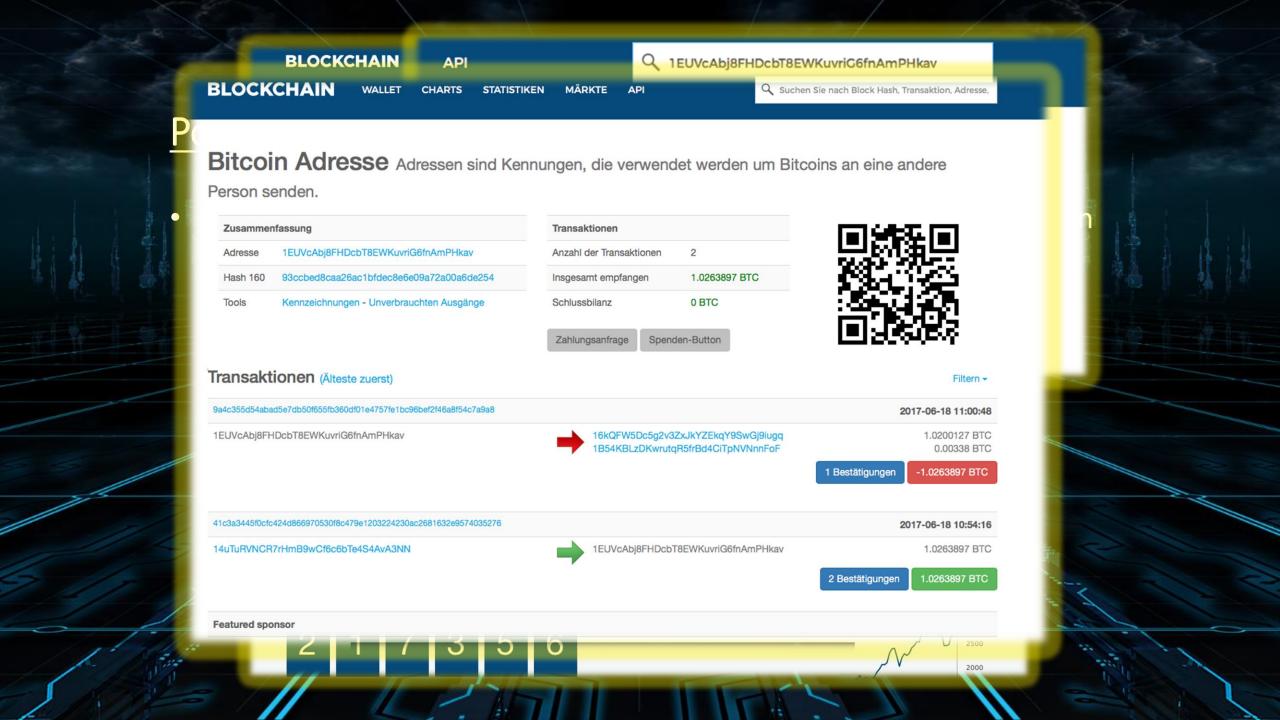
User 2 destination address



User n destination address



User n coins







- In general no specific provisions on sequestration of cryptocurrencies in domestic laws
- Thus, we apply the general rules for sequestration
- During house search we try to get access to the wallet...
- ...and wire the coins to a police-wallet
- For this purpose we've registered with commercial exangers.
- Since the exchange-rates are generally extremely volatile, we apply same provisions as for perishable goods (e.g. fish etc.)
- Thus no court order is required to transfer crypto-money into fiat

