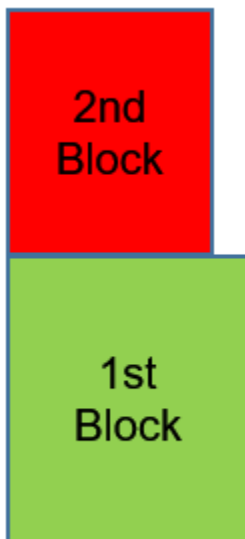


Blockchain technology: This is software that shares data between consenting parties and it can facilitate payments on a network in sequential order (has a timestamp)—rather like a database. But no one can tamper with it (using cryptography--hashtag) without creating a new Blockchain. The middle person is eliminated. Thus banking, cybersecurity, smart contracts (i.e., retailers and vendors etc.), government benefits, energy, research, supply chain companies, real estate, healthcare records, insurance, etc., are all potentially impacted.

According to Casey and Vigna (2018), “instead of being managed by a single centralized institution, such as a bank or government agency, it is stored in multiple copies on multiple independent computers within a decentralized network” (p.12).



Going forward blockchain technology or some other future version of this ledger technology will probably be used when smart contracts are involved because it will automatically execute, track, manage, and process changes and payments.

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