

Blockchain Terminology Glossary

Essential Blockchain Terms Every Professional Should Know Before
Their Next Interview or Certification Exam

Introduction

Whether you're preparing for a blockchain interview, pursuing certification, or simply deepening your understanding of decentralized technology, mastering the language of blockchain is essential.

With the rapid evolution of blockchain systems, staying familiar with key terms helps you engage confidently in technical discussions, analyze use cases effectively, and present yourself as a knowledgeable professional.

This glossary provides clear, concise definitions of fundamental blockchain concepts.

Use it as a reference to build a solid vocabulary foundation for interviews, meetings, and practical application.

Things to Remember

- ✓ **Understand the Context** – Many blockchain terms are interrelated. Grasping how concepts like smart contracts, consensus, and tokens fit together will boost your comprehension.

- ✓ **Use Real-World Examples** – Applying definitions to real blockchain applications (e.g., NFTs for digital art, PoW in Bitcoin) helps solidify your learning.

- ✓ **Stay Current** – The blockchain ecosystem is evolving. Keep up with updates in terminology, standards, and platforms like Ethereum 2.0, Solana, or emerging Layer 2 solutions.

- ✓ **Practice Using the Terms** – In interviews or meetings, using terms like "immutability" or "zero-knowledge proofs" accurately and confidently makes a strong impression.

1. Blockchain

A decentralized, distributed ledger that records transactions across a network of computers in a secure and immutable way.

2. Block

A data structure that stores a group of transactions. Blocks are cryptographically linked to each other in a linear sequence, forming a chain.

3. Node

Any computer that participates in a blockchain network by maintaining a copy of the blockchain and possibly validating transactions.

4. Decentralization

The principle of distributing control and data across a network rather than relying on a single centralized entity.

5. Cryptographic Hash

A fixed-length string of characters generated from input data using a hash function. It ensures data integrity and links blocks securely.

6. Consensus Algorithm

A protocol used to achieve agreement among nodes about the state of the blockchain. Examples include Proof of Work (PoW) and Proof of Stake (PoS).

7. Proof of Work (PoW)

A consensus mechanism where miners solve complex mathematical puzzles to validate transactions and add new blocks.

8. Proof of Stake (PoS)

A consensus method where validators are chosen to create blocks based on the number of coins they stake as collateral.

9. Smart Contract

Self-executing code stored on the blockchain that automatically triggers actions when predefined conditions are met.

10. Gas

A unit that measures the amount of computational effort required to execute operations on the Ethereum network. Users pay gas fees for transactions.

11. Wallet

A digital tool (software or hardware) that allows users to store and manage private and public keys for sending and receiving cryptocurrencies.

12. Private Key

A secret cryptographic key used to sign transactions and access blockchain assets. Must be kept secure and confidential.

13. Public Key

A cryptographic key that is shared publicly and used to receive assets or verify signatures.

14. Token

A digital asset created on a blockchain. Tokens can represent value, utility, or ownership and follow standards like ERC-20 and ERC-721.

15. ERC-20

A standard used for creating fungible tokens on the Ethereum blockchain. All ERC-20 tokens have the same value and functionality.

16. ERC-721

A standard for non-fungible tokens (NFTs) where each token is unique and cannot be exchanged on a one-to-one basis.

17. NFT (Non-Fungible Token)

A unique digital asset that represents ownership of items such as digital art, music, or real estate.

18. 51% Attack

A situation in which a single entity gains control of more than half the network's mining or validation power, enabling potential manipulation.

19. Ledger

A digital record of transactions. In blockchain, the ledger is distributed across all participating nodes.

20. Fork

A change to a blockchain protocol. A fork can be "soft" (backward-compatible) or "hard" (not compatible with previous versions).

21. Mainnet

The primary and fully operational blockchain network where real-value transactions occur.

22. Testnet

A simulation version of the mainnet used by developers to test blockchain applications without using real cryptocurrencies.

23. Mining

The process of validating transactions and adding them to the blockchain in PoW systems. Miners are rewarded with cryptocurrency.

24. Validator

A participant in a PoS system responsible for verifying transactions and maintaining the blockchain's integrity.

25. Immutability

The property that prevents blockchain data from being altered or deleted once recorded, ensuring trust and integrity.

Parting Advice

Becoming fluent in blockchain terminology is one of the most powerful tools in your professional toolkit.

It's not just about passing interviews—it's about becoming confident in conversations, decisions, and innovations that are shaping the future.

These terms form the foundation of every whitepaper, dApp, certification, and solution built in the Web3 space.

Make it a habit to revisit this glossary, apply what you learn in real-world contexts, and stay up to date as the industry evolves.

The more fluent you become in this language, the more doors you'll open—whether in development, consulting, compliance, or leadership.

Because in the rapidly changing world of blockchain, those who speak the language fluently today will lead the transformation tomorrow.

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