Lecture on "Introduction of NFT: The NFT Technique explained"

At 7pm to 8:30pm on May 13, 2021, the lecture of "Introduction of NFT: The NFT Technique explained" of School of Silicon Valley Artisan of USJ broadcasted live online globally.

The following are the key points summarized by Ranyang, the instructor of this lecture, all are dry goods!

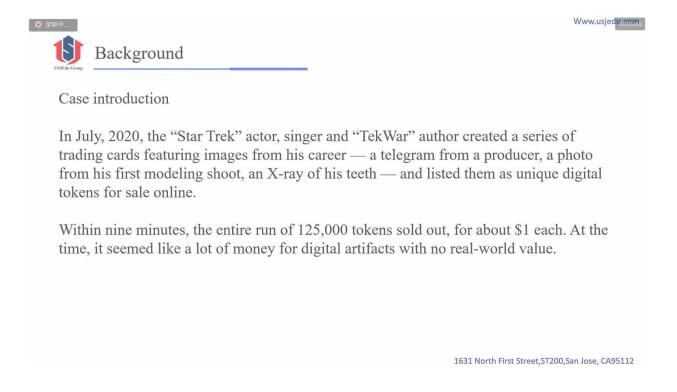
NFT Research

Professor: Ranyang Zhou Class Code:

I. The review of lecture of "Introduction of NFT: The NFT Technique explained"

Real case:

- 1. "Star Trek" actor, singer and "TekWar" writer created a series of trading cards with images of his career printed on it-the producer's telegram, the photo of his first model photo, the X-ray of the teeth -List them as the only digital tokens sold online. In nine minutes, the entire 125,000 tokens were sold out, each for about \$1. At the time, this seemed to be a huge sum of money for digital artifacts with no real value.
- 2. A digital collage made by graphic artist Mike Winkelmann was sold at Christie's auction for \$69 million. The auction house declared Winkelman "one of the three most valuable artists in the world."



Principle:

NFT (stands for irreplaceable token) is like a certificate of authenticity for real or virtual objects. The only digital file is stored on the blockchain network, and any changes in ownership have been verified by the global network and publicly logged in. This means that the chain of custody is permanently marked in the document itself, and it is almost impossible to exchange forged documents.



- A non-fungible token (NFT) is a unit of data stored on a digital ledger, called a blockchain, that certifies any digital file to be unique.
- An NFT functions like a cryptographic token, but unlike cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, are not mutually interchangeable, in other words, not fungible.
- Meaning you can't exchange it for another thing of equal value. A \$10 bill can be exchanged for two \$5 bills. One bar of gold can be swapped for another bar of gold of the same size. Those things are fungible. An NFT, though, is one of a kind.

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How does NFT derive value:

The NFT file itself is not currency at the material level, but some people may consume it because of its potential value or collection value. NFT follows the same principle-anything unique and verifiable can be a place to store money and get rewards-and open it to any imaginable real or virtual object.

How big will NFT grow:

Although inconclusive, there is evidence that NFT will only become more widespread. After all, they are still at the forefront of virtual technology in the world, and economists have underestimated their popularity since the beginning.

- 1. Background/case introduction
- 2. What is NFT
- 3. Basic principles of NFT
- 4. Application Scenarios of NFT
- 5. NFT risks and summary

III. Lecturer

School of Silicon Valley Artisan of USJ Instructor: Ranyang



(George Washington University in D.C., MS degree in Computer Engineering

Familiar with python, working experience in Foxconn big data analysis group)

IV. Organizer

USJ SVA





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