

A New Digital World: How Digital Assets Will Transform the 21st Century.



A Zoom Presentation by **Rex Djere**

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Thanks and Acknowledgments

This presentation would not have been possible without the love and inspiration of the following people :

- [God](#). He created me, and he deserves ALL of the Thanks, Praise, and Glory.
- My family, friends, classmates, colleagues, and the countless people who helped me throughout the years.

The Purpose of This Presentation

- The purpose of this presentation is to provide highly FOCUSED information.
- The world is full of noise and distractions, and these distractions makes it very difficult to make good decisions.
- In my opinion, focused sources of information make it easier to make good decisions.
- However, please don't make this presentation the sole basis of your decision making.
- Please consider this presentation as a **Starting Point**.

The Agenda for Today's Meeting

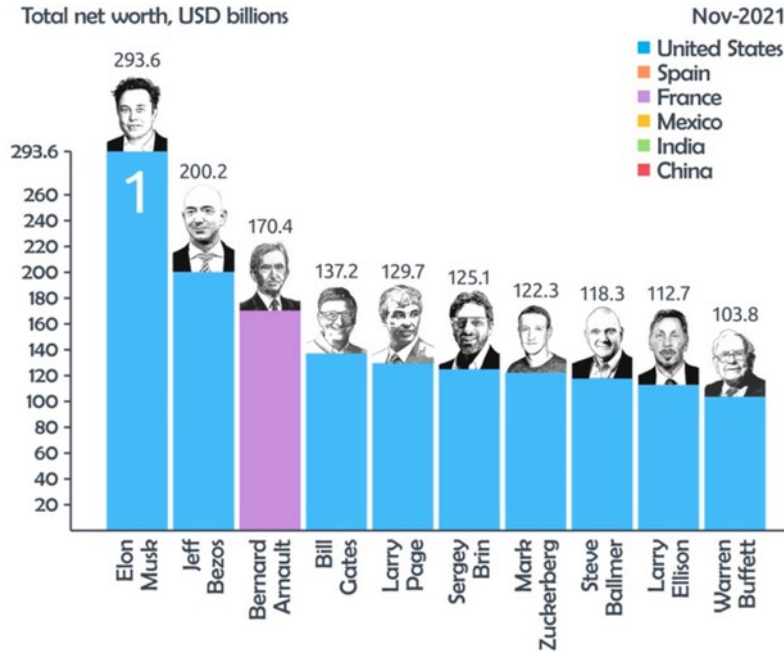
- The Rise of Bitcoin.
- The Rise of Ethereum.
- The Rise of Dash.
- Dollar Cost Averaging (DCA) into Dash.
- Questions and Answers.

The Global Monetary System is Broken

- Women make up 49.6% of the world's population, but all of the 10 richest people in the world are men.
- Bitcoin, and other digital currencies with a limited supply, like Dash, aim to solve this problem by being more fair, just, transparent, and open monetary systems that are **decentralized**: no one controls them, and no one can control them.

The 10 Richest People in the World (Notice the Lack of Diversity at the Top).

The rise of Elon Musk



Source: Bloomberg Billionaires Index, 12.11.2021

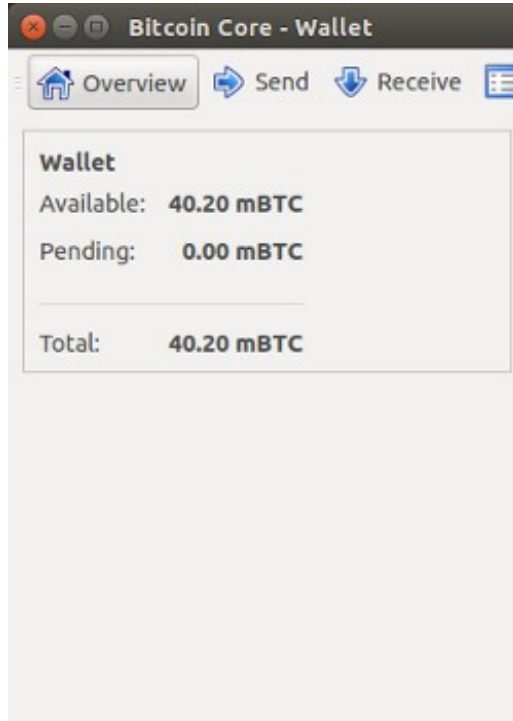
What is Bitcoin?

- [Bitcoin](#) and [decentralized](#) digital currency AND a decentralized computer network.
- Bitcoin transactions have no middle man or central administrator.
- Private money: you can hold your bitcoins in your private digital Bitcoin wallet.
- Bitcoin was created by an anonymous computer scientist who went by the name “**Satoshi Nakamoto**”. He or she wrote the [initial Bitcoin code](#) in the [C++](#) programming language.
- Unlike most paper forms of money, Bitcoin has a finite supply limit: **21 million coins**.
- Bitcoin code continues to be upgraded in the C++ language, and you can view to code here: <https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin>
- In 2008, Satoshi Nakamoto wrote and released a [whitepaper](#) that formally introduced the concept of Bitcoin to the world.

What does a Bitcoin hardware wallet look like?



A Bitcoin wallet can also be software on your computer.



How does Bitcoin work? (Part 1)

- The **Bitcoin network** is made of **nodes** (a node is just an individual computer) running the Bitcoin software. Bitcoin (with a capital B) refers to the network. “**bitcoins**” (with a lowercase b) refer to the actual coins, or monetary units, of the Bitcoin network.
- Bitcoins are sent from one node (such as your mobile phone) to another node (such as your Mom’s home computer) by broadcasting a new transaction to the Bitcoin network. The transaction then propagates through several nodes on the Bitcoin network until it reaches the recipient’s node.
- New Bitcoins are created through a process called “**mining**”.
- Bitcoin mining computers process Bitcoin network transactions, and perform very complex math calculations. The Bitcoin mining computer that solves a very complex mathematical calculation FIRST during a roughly 10 minute **competition** with other Bitcoin miners is rewarded with a prize of new bitcoins.
- This competition repeats about every **10 minutes**. Every 10 minutes, a different Bitcoin miner usually wins the reward, hence it seems almost like a **lottery**. **The Bitcoin miner with the most efficient and advanced Bitcoin mining hardware has the best chance of winning each 10 minute lottery.** The name of the reward given to the winner of each roughly 10 minute competition is the **Block Reward**.

How does Bitcoin work? (Part 2)

- Bitcoin transactions are grouped into data chunks called **blocks**, and the winner of each 10 minute lottery is the first one to complete a critical mathematical calculation associated with a given block. So 1 block of transactions is compiled about every 10 minutes, and each block is mathematically related to the previous block of Bitcoin transactions. The linked group of all blocks of Bitcoin transactions in Bitcoin's history is called **the blockchain**.
- **As stated above, 1 block of Bitcoin transactions is compiled roughly every 10 minutes. Remember this: we'll visualize this on the next slide.**
- The blockchain is a file that contains a record of every Bitcoin transaction that has ever happened, and most Bitcoin nodes maintain a complete current copy of the blockchain. This makes it EXTREMELY difficult to "game", compromise, or cheat the system: to do so, **you would have to get a majority of the Bitcoin nodes to be complicit with you, and this is virtually impossible because the nodes are spread out all over the entire world.**
- Each block can hold hundreds of even thousands of transactions.
 - For example, Bitcoin block **710060** only had 851 transactions:
<https://www.blockchain.com/btc/block/00000000000000000006e3f96b55f734815e522900f9d01dcaacb24fe5d95408>
 - The block right before it, block **710059** had 2,486 transaction!!!:
<https://www.blockchain.com/btc/block/000000000000000000034bdb463bbeb6281756ba9bea44545d0a178f45d756ab>

How does Bitcoin work? (Part 3)

- [Blockchain.com](https://blockchain.com) lets you visualize the Bitcoin blockchain in real-time. You can see when a block was mined, how many transactions were in the block, and other data about the block, and its transactions.
- Bitcoin is designed for a new block to be mined approximately every 10 minutes, but in real life, the Bitcoin block times can vary greatly. This is because solving a VERY complex math problem is a very random operation: sometimes the computer is able to find the answer relatively quickly, other times, it might take it much longer. You will see the variations in block times in the image below. The is real Bitcoin blockchain data taken from Blockchain.com on November 16, 2021 at about 9:40 PM EST.

Latest Blocks

The most recently mined blocks

Height	Mined	Miner	Size
710066	19 minutes	Unknown	202,959 bytes
710065	20 minutes	AntPool	1,641,029 bytes
710064	29 minutes	Unknown	1,249,108 bytes
710063	36 minutes	ViaBTC	1,453,063 bytes
710062	1 hour	Unknown	1,208,808 bytes
710061	1 hour	Unknown	1,408,834 bytes

[View All Blocks →](#)

How does Bitcoin work? (Part 4)

- Every Bitcoin node can be configured to store the whole Bitcoin blockchain (this is the default configuration), or the node operator can prune (remove) older parts of the blockchain to save storage space. Once a new block is added to the blockchain, all of the transactions in that block become **immutable** (you can't change them) and **irreversible**.
- The first Bitcoin block was mined by Satoshi Nakamoto on January 3rd, 2009, and 1 block has been added roughly every 10 minutes since then. The first Bitcoin block is called the **Genesis Block**:
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/genesis-block.asp>
- The **Block Reward** is cut in half every **4 years**. In 2009, the reward was **50 bitcoins every 10 minutes** (btc) => 2012: 25 btc => 2016: 12.5 btc => 2020: 6.25 btc, so on and so forth. If you continue doing the math, the Block Reward drops to zero in the year 2140.
- The total supply of bitcoins is limited to **21 million coins**, and this limit will be hit in the year **2140** at the exact moment that the Block Reward drops to zero (No new bitcoins will be mined after 2140. The only incentive for miners after 2140 will be **transaction fees**).

How does Bitcoin work? (Part 5)

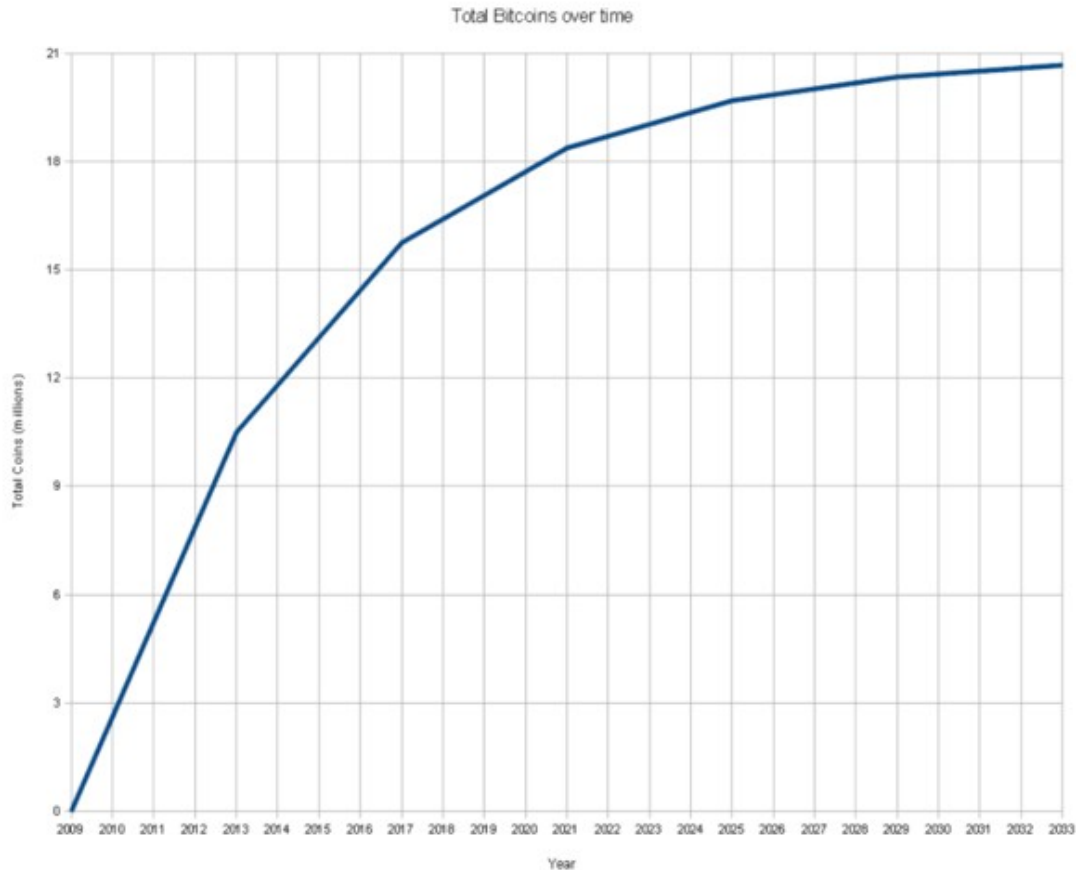
- Here are some Bitcoin mining farms in action:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x9J0NdV0u9k>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f0HC1Udk6-E>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p9K_vzkZR6Q
- I have greatly oversimplified how Bitcoin works, and I intentionally left out some of the very technical details. However, you probably now have a much better understanding of Bitcoin at a high level.

How does Bitcoin work? (Part 5)

- [Andreas M. Antonopoulos](#) is one of the best teachers on the topic of Bitcoin in the world. He wrote a book called “**Mastering Bitcoin**”:
<https://www.amazon.com/Mastering-Bitcoin-Programming-Open-Blockchain/dp/1491954388/>
- Here is Andreas explaining how Bitcoin works at a very technical level:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FYo5E7zT-vM>
- Here is Andreas explaining Bitcoin in a much more simplified way:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wDwb36GNxw>
- Here is Andreas explaining Bitcoin to the Canadian Senate in 2014:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xUNGFZDO8mM>

The Bitcoin Supply Curve

Notice that the curve slowly approach 21 million coins. The supply of bitcoins won't hit 21 million until the year 2140. However, many bitcoins are lost due to user error. For example, a man lost millions of dollars worth of bitcoins when he accidentally threw away a hard drive containing his Bitcoin wallet. The hard drive is now at the bottom of a landfill, and it is very unlikely that it will ever be found.



What is Ethereum? (Part 1)

- Ethereum is decentralized open-source blockchain, much like Bitcoin.
- Bitcoin has addresses. Ethereum also has addresses, but it adds a concept called “accounts”.
- Ethereum has two types of accounts: “**user accounts**” and “**smart contract accounts**”.

What is Ethereum? (Part 2)

- **user accounts** are technically called **externally-owned user accounts**, and they can receive, hold and send the coins of the Ethereum network, and these coins are called **ethers**. They can also send, hold and receive special coins on the Ethereum network called **tokens**. Just like Bitcoin addresses, Ethereum addresses have a **private key**, which you should NEVER share, and a **public key**, which is okay to share.
- **Every** user account has an associated **address, public key, and private key**. Here is what an Ethereum user account address looks like (it ALWAYS starts with a 0x):
0x89205A3A3b2A69De6Dbf7f01ED13B2108B2c43e7
- You can send ethers to an Ethereum user's address just like sending bitcoins to a Bitcoin address, but Ethereum works VERY differently under the hood than Bitcoin does (more on this on the next slide).
- Ethereum's second kind of the account, the **smart contract account**, is actually a **computer program**, a computer program with an Ethereum address!!!!
- Here is what an Ethereum address for a smart contract account looks like (exactly the same as user account address!!!):
[0x6810e776880c02933d47db1b9fc05908e5386b96](https://etherscan.io/address/0x6810e776880c02933d47db1b9fc05908e5386b96)
- If you follow the link above, it will take you to [Etherscan.io](https://etherscan.io), a [block explorer](#) for the Ethereum blockchain. The smart contract account address above (0x6810...) is associated with the smart contract for an Ethereum project called [Gnosis](#).

What is Ethereum? (Part 3)

- **Ethereum smart contracts** are just **computer programs**.
- The same way that you would write a computer to automate tasks at a bank, you would write a smart contract to automate tasks on the Ethereum network.
- In the Bitcoin section of this lecture, we learn that 1 Bitcoin block is mined every 10 minutes. The Ethereum network is designed for a block to be mined every 15 seconds!!!!
- 2 weeks is equal to about 1.21 million seconds. So in 2 weeks, approximately 80,667 Ethereum blocks are mined!!!
- Blockchains can't tell time: for blockchains, time is counted in **number of blocks**. So when writing a smart contract computer program, if you wanted something to happen "every 2 weeks", you would say "make it happen "every 80,667 blocks".
- Example: You want to write an Ethereum smart contract to send your son or daughter 5 ethers every 2 weeks (80,667 blocks). Well, the smart contract cannot perform this function if it doesn't have any money. **For this reason, every Ethereum smart contract has an Ethereum address!!!**
- So you write your smart contract computer program, and you send 50 ethers to its address. The smart contract now has enough funds to operate for about 20 weeks before it runs out of money!!! **Keep in mind that every transaction on the Ethereum network has a fee associated with it, so you want to give the smart contract some extra ether funds so that it can automatically pay those fees.**
- That is how Ethereum works: you can use smart contracts to automate tasks on the Ethereum network.
- Ethereum smart contracts are written in Ethereum's built-in programming language, which is called [Solidity](#).

Who created Ethereum?

- [Vitalik Buterin](#).
- Vitalik was an early adopter of Bitcoin.
- He proposed making Bitcoin more programmable by adding the ability to write Bitcoin programs that would run on the Bitcoin network, but his proposal was rejected.
- So instead, he created a new decentralized network called **Ethereum** with a built-in programming language called **Solidity**, which we discussed in the previous slide.
- Instead of just calling the Ethereum computer programs “**computer programs**”, he decided to call them “**smart contracts**”. Since Ethereum is a **decentralized network** (nobody controls it), and since Ethereum smart contracts are just computer programs, Ethereum smart contracts are often called “**decentralized applications**”, or “**dapps**” for short.
- Ethereum is EXTREMELY complex, and I intentionally simplified it greatly.
- If you want a much more in-depth knowledge, Vitalik himself provides a VERY detailed explanation of how Ethereum works here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gjwr-7PgpN8>

Vitalik Buterin



What is Dash?

- [Dash](#) was originally a fork of [Litecoin](#) (which itself is a fork of Bitcoin), but was quickly converted to being a fork of Bitcoin. This change was done for technical reasons.
- “**Forking**” means that the creator of Dash took the C++ computer code for Bitcoin, and made some changes to it to create Dash.
- Dash works almost exactly the same as Bitcoin, but it adds 3 new features:
 - Private transactions (known as **CoinJoin**).
 - Instant transactions (known as **InstantSend**).
 - Special computers on the Dash Network called “**Masternodes**”.
- Like Bitcoin, Dash has a supply limit. **The Dash supply limit is 18.9 million coins.**

Who invented Dash?

- Computer Scientist **Evan Duffield** created Dash from Bitcoin's source code in 2014.
- More information about the creation of Dash is here:
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dash_\(cryptocurrency\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dash_(cryptocurrency))
- The picture below is a picture of Evan Duffield.



CoinJoin: Dash's Privacy Feature

- **CoinJoin** transactions are private because coins from different users are mathematically mixed making it impossible to determine where the coins originated from, and where they were sent.
- **Example:** User A sends User B five Dash coins.
- 5 Dash coins will arrive in User B's wallet, but you can't view the transaction **transparently** (you can see neither the receiver's address nor the sender's address in a Dash transaction explorer) because of all of the mixing.
- Normal Dash transactions CAN be viewed in a Dash transaction explorer, but you'll only see the Dash address of the sender, the Dash address of the recipient, and a few other technical transaction details. **You CAN NEVER see the name and other other personal information of the sender and of the receiver. With CoinJoin transactions, EVERYTHING is obscured: you can't see ANY information about the transaction.**
- CoinJoin enhances the privacy of Dash transactions.
- The use of CoinJoin incurs a very small fee, and the use CoinJoin is completely optional. In the default transaction, CoinJoin is turned off, and the user has to explicitly turn it on, and turning it on is only remembered for the current transaction, not future ones.

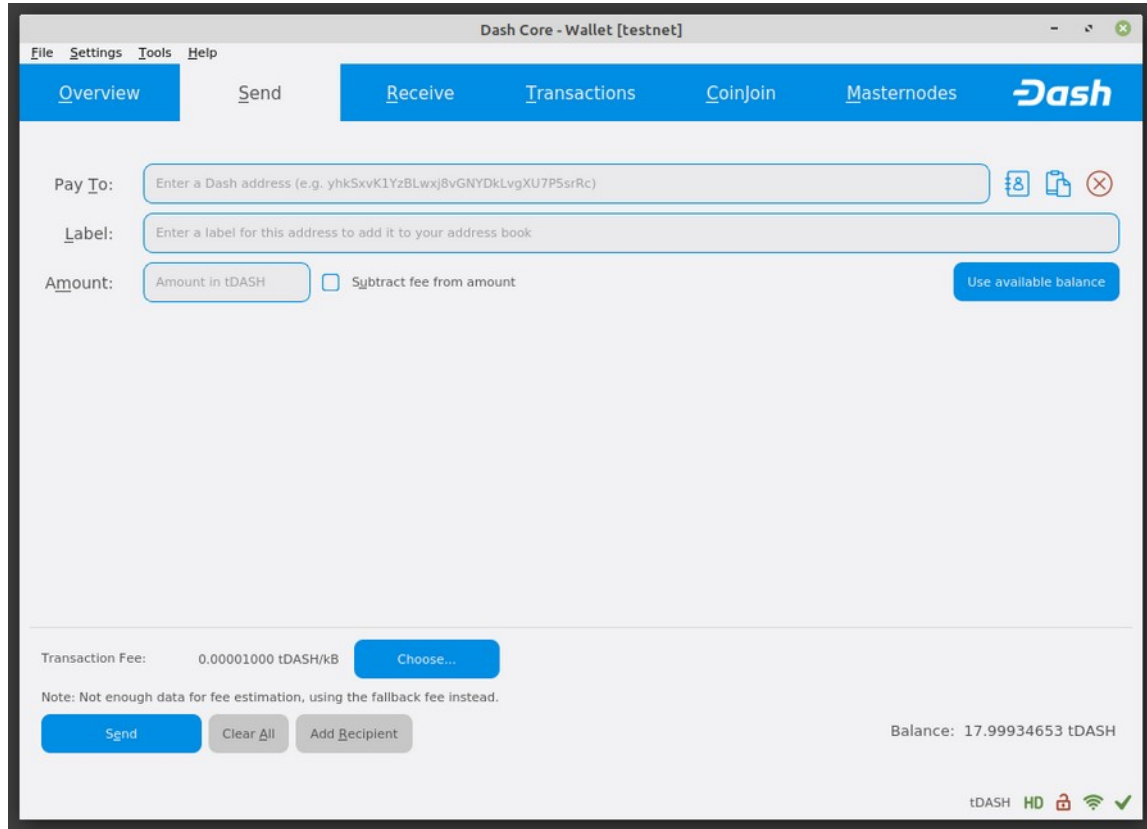
How do you send Dash?

- You have to buy Dash on a digital asset exchange like <https://coinbase.com/>
- You have to link your Coinbase account to your U.S. Bank account. This step is almost instantaneous for most major U.S. banks.
- Then, Coinbase will typically have you upload a copy of your driver's license for security and regulatory purposes.
- Processing your driver's license is fastest using your phone to take a picture of your driver's license, and Coinbase walks you through the whole process. The process of driver's license verification is VERY fast. Once you upload the picture of your driver's license, verification typically takes seconds.
- **So you can go from signing up for a Coinbase account to actually buying digital coins in less than 5 minutes.**
- When you buy a digital coin such as Dash, Coinbase pulls U.S. dollars from your bank account, and then credits your Coinbase account with the Dash coins.
- You can buy any increment of Dash that you want.
- Even though Dash is currently selling for over \$200 per coin, you could buy a small amount of Dash (like \$10), if you wanted to. You can buy 0.01 or 0.005 Dash coins, or you can buy whole amounts, like 1 Dash. **It's completely up to you.**
- Once Coinbase has credited your account with Dash, you can send some or all of your Dash to anyone in the world who has a Dash address, including to your own Dash wallet on your phone, or to a Dash wallet your home computer.

Building a Dash Transaction

- First, the person that you are sending Dash to has to send you their Dash address.
- Then, you open your Dash wallet, and enter their address.
- If you want to send them 5 Dash tokens, then you must obviously have at least 5 Dash tokens in your wallet, plus a very small amount of extra Dash to pay the transaction fee.
- You enter the amount that you want to send, and hit “Send”.
- **It really is that easy.**
- In the next slide, we'll show a Dash wallet running on someone's home computer.

A Dash Software Wallet Running on a Home Computer



Masternodes

- **Masternodes** are special computers on the Dash network that get paid to perform special work for the Dash network.
- Anyone can run a Dash Masternode, but you must buy and keep at least **1,000 Dash** in your wallet as collateral, and that collateral **MUST** remain in your wallet as long as you run your Masternode.
- **A Dash Masternode is just a computer.** It can be the computer at your house, or an online virtual computer that you rent from companies such as Microsoft or Amazon.
- A Masternode runs a copy of the Dash software program configured to allow it to: (a.) process CoinJoin transactions (b.) process InstantSend transactions (c.) vote on proposals to upgrade the Dash network, or to perform services for the Dash community and/or network.

InstantSend Transactions

- Normal Dash transactions take about 15 minutes to become finalized (finalized means that it's virtually impossible to cancel or reverse the transaction).
- This is too slow for some use cases (for example, the grocery store can't wait 15 minutes for your transaction to be finalized).
- So Dash introduced **InstantSend** transactions, which are finalized in about 1 second.
- **How are InstantSend transactions so fast?** Because the Dash network has over 3,000 Masternodes just waiting to process these InstantSend transactions.
- You can see Dash Masternode statistics, like the exact number of Dash Masternodes online, here:
<https://explorer.masternodes.online/currencies/DASH/>

Who can make proposals to the Dash Network?

- **Anyone.**
- Anyone in the world can propose an upgrade to Dash, or to provide a service for the Dash community, and the network has a built-in Treasury of Dash tokens to pay them. The fee to submit a proposal to the Dash network was recently reduced from 5 Dash to 1 Dash due to the increase in the price of Dash over the last several months (The Masternode owners voted to approve the fee reduction).
- 10% of newly mined Dash coins go to a special Dash address called the **Treasury**. (Dash mining works almost the same as Bitcoin mining. The key difference is that in Bitcoin, ALL of the Block Reward goes to the miners. In Dash, some goes to the miners, some goes to the Masternode owners, and the rest goes to the Treasury).
- Masternode owners vote on how the Treasury funds are allocated.
- Every month, the Masternode owners vote on new proposals.
- If enough Masternode owners vote “Yes” on a proposal, then the owner of the proposal gets the amount of Dash coins that they asked for sent directly to their Dash wallet. Otherwise, their proposal does not get funded. If the proposal does not get funded, then the proposal owner does NOT get the 1 Dash fee returned to them. This discourages people from submitting low quality “spam” proposals to the Dash network.
- If the proposal creator is a new member of the Dash community who has not yet built trust, or if the proposal’s owner is asking for a very large sum of money, then an escrow service can be used to hold the approved Dash instead of sending it directly to the proposal’s owner.
- You can see live Dash proposals here: <https://www.dashcentral.org/budget>

Enhanced Security with Hardware Wallets

- If you want more security, you can buy a **hardware wallet** to hold your Dash.
- If you store your Dash on your home computer, and your computer gets hacked, then you may open your wallet and find that all of your coins are have been stolen.
- Many hardcore Dash and Bitcoin users ONLY use the **Linux** computer operating system on their home computer systems because it is extremely secure: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux>
- A hardware wallet is MUCH harder to hack than a home computer, so it is often a worthwhile investment.

Tips for Hardware Wallets

- **Always buy a hardware wallet new.** A used one may have been tampered with.
- Always buy it directly from the manufacturer.
- It is often safe to buy hardware wallets on Amazon as long as it is brand new, and it is the actual the manufacture that is selling it.
- New hardware wallets always come tamper sealed. When your hardware wallet arrives, CAREFULLY inspect to to ensure that the tamper seal has not been broken.
- If you have any doubts about a buying a hardware wallet on Amazon, just buy it from the manufacturer's website.

Some Popular Hardware Wallets

- The Trezor: <https://trezor.io/>
- The Ledger: <https://www.ledger.com/>
- The Keepkey: <https://shapeshift.com/keepkey>
- **NOTE: the Trezor and Ledger products are MUCH MORE POPULAR than the Keepkey products.**

What a Hardware Wallet looks like: the Keepkey

- The **Keepkey** is a popular hardware wallet (though less popular than the Trezor and Ledger wallets) because of its **large screen**, **ease of use**, and **relatively low price**. It costs about \$50. It supports Dash, and MANY other coins as well. As I said in the previous slide, I don't like the fact that the Keepkey defaults to 12 words seed phrases. There IS a way to set it up to use 18 or 24 word seed phrases, but it is EXTREMELY technical, or involves using a different software management program than the Keepkey's default management computer program.
- If you want **24 word seed phrases by default**,
- then you'd be MUCH better off going with the
- Trezor or Ledger products (the only thing that I don't like about the Trezor and Ledger products, when compared to the Keepkey, is their MUCH smaller screens).



What Major Improvements Are Coming to Dash?

- **Username.** Instead of having to share a long string of letters and numbers that make up a Dash address, you'll just be able to share your username, like Rex.Djere, with your friends and family for them to send you Dash.
- **Dash Platform.** Dash Platform is going to be a MAJOR upgrade. It will allow people to store data (like music files or application data files) on the Dash network, for a very small fee. The Dash Masternodes will be paid by the Dash Network to actually store the data.
- Dash Platform will also allow computer programmers and software developers to build applications on top of Dash. The type of applications will only be limited by the imaginations of the developers.
- **Mr. Samuel Westrich**, the **Chief Technology Officer** of **Dash Core Group** predicts that Dash Platform will be released to the public in **January of 2022**.
- You can view an interview where Sam talks about **Dash Platform** here:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tfc9bck_SAc

The Anatomy of a Dash Address

- (**Example address:** I've bolded and underlined the checksum characters): XpNUxaUtampq8RaLjp46Brx2K39**ggQa227**
- The address would normally look like this: XpNUxaUtampq8RaLjp46Brx2K39ggQa227
 - 26 to 34 alphanumeric characters in length.
 - Always starts with a capital X.
 - The second character MUST be a letter, and it CANNOT be capitalized.
 - A Dash address is designed so that a user should never be confused about a character. A Dash address cannot contain any of the following ambiguous characters: uppercase letter ohh "O", uppercase letter eye "I", lower case letter ell "l", the number zero "0".
 - The last six characters of a Dash address correspond to a **checksum**. If the sender types just one character wrong, then the checksum will fail, and the send transaction will not be allowed until the sender fixes the error.
- When your Dash wallet generates a new Dash address, it generates a VERY long random string of text that would be impossible to guess. That string is called a **Private Key**.
- Some math is then done to convert the private key (which you MUST ALWAYS keep private) to a public key (which IS safe to reveal).
- More math is then done to convert the public key into a Dash address. Dash and Bitcoin addresses are both created using Base58 encoding: https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Base58Check_encoding
- Many Dash wallets make it VERY difficult, if not impossible, for you to see the private key because of how important it is that it is never shared with anyone.
- In the next slide, I'll show what private and public keys look like.

Private and Public Key Examples (Part 1)

- **Private key Example** (Please don't try to use this private key in anyway in a wallet. The whole world knows about this sample private key, so any funds send to an address generated using it will disappear (be stolen) immediately):
- **E9873D79C6D87DC0FB6A5778633389F4453213303DA61F20BD67FC233AA33262**
- **Public Key Example:**
 - **Uncompressed Public Key:**
044f355bdcb7cc0af728ef3cceb9615d90684bb5b2ca5f859ab0f0b704075871aa385b6b1b8ead809ca67454d9683fcf2ba03456d6fe2c4abe2b07f0fdbbb2f1c1
 - **Compressed Public Key:** 034f355bdcb7cc0af728ef3cceb9615d90684bb5b2ca5f859ab0f0b704075871aa
- **Why are Bitcoin and Dash so secure?** Because it is impossible to guess the private key associated with a Bitcoin or Dash address. The private key is such a large number that a person would have to search a pool of numbers far larger than the number of grains of sand on planet Earth to determine a single private key.
- The most powerful computers in the world would need longer than the universe has existed to successfully guess the private key to an address.

Private and Public Key Examples (Part 2)

- So the only real ways for you to lose your coins are (a.) to keep them on an exchange that gets hacked (b.) to keep them on your computer or phone, and that device gets hacked (c.) someone finds your hardware wallet along with your pin (d.) someone finds the 12 or 24 word recovery seed to your hardware wallet.
- The best recommendation: buy a good hardware wallet, and keep your hardware wallet in a safe place.
- All hardware wallets create a recovery phrase using 12 or 24 words that you write down and keep in a safe place. The recovery phrase can be used to recover your funds in your wallet is lost or stolen. **NEVER share your 12 or 24 words with ANYONE!!!! If you do, they can steal your coins!!!**
- **If you don't feel like dealing with the technical knowhow required to set up a hardware wallet, It is safe to keep your coins on Coinbase.com as long as you do ALL of the following:**
 - Have a LONG password that is impossible to guess.
 - Set up 2 factor authentication of your Coinbase account.
 - **Never share your account details with ANYONE!!!! Coinbase will NEVER ask you for your username and password!!! If anyone is asking you for your credentials for any reason, it is almost certainly a scam.**

Why do I ONLY talk about Coinbase?

- The more platforms that I talk about, the more platforms I have to continuously update my knowledge on (things change and are updated VERY rapidly!!!)
- **I like to keep a laser-like focus on one thing, and master that 1 thing, to the best of my ability.**
- In my opinion, Dash is the best coin, so I focus 100% of my attention on it.
- In my opinion, Coinbase.com is the best exchange, so I focus 100% if my attention on it.

Why do I think that Dash is the best coin?

- Dash builds on top of Bitcoin's source code, which is rock solid.
- **Ryan Taylor**, the CEO of Dash Core Group, is a very ethical man with a background in finance. He runs a quarterly Dash Core Group Summary Call, and the professionalism of Dash Core Group impresses me immensely. The most recent one is here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_GJagFdd0g
- The Dash Community is laser-focused on financially empowering people in poor and developing countries:
 - **Venezuela:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5gziG4u4BQ>
 - **Nigeria:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKc25d4rLZs>
 - **Brazil:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7GUINvXwhM>
- Dash has a limited supply on 18.9 million coins meaning that if you own 1% of the 18.9 million coins now, your descendants will still own 1% of all Dash coins 1,000 years from now. **This is NOT true with paper money, or shares of company stock.**
- **Dash Platform** will allow developers to build applications on top of Dash.

Dollar Cost Averaging into Dash

- **What I am offering is not financial advise.** After you have viewed my whole presentation, please carefully evaluate what I have presented, go through the links that I have provided, **and then do you own research to aid you in making your own decisions.**
- **Dollar Cost Averaging (DCA)** is buying an asset in small (usually monthly) increments instead of buying a massive amount of the asset at one time.
- **For example, both Dash and Bitcoin are EXTREMELY volatile in price. They can move up or down very quickly. So, in my opinion, it is VERY unwise to buy or sell them in large chunks (i.e. buying or selling \$10,000 or \$100,000 worth of Dash at one sitting).**
- In my opinion, it is MUCH wiser to Dollar Cost Average. An example of Dollar Cost Averaging would buying \$100 worth of Dash on Coinbase every month. When you Dollar Cost Average, the price swings affect you much less.
- **Coinbase makes it VERY easy to do automatic repeat buys or sells.** However, Coinbase's fees can be substantial. For example, buying \$50 worth of Dash on Coinbase typically costs around \$1.99, as of November 15, 2021. **How can you avoid this fee?** By buying and selling Dash on **Coinbase Pro.**
- Everyone that signs up for Coinbase also gets a free Coinbase Pro account. Coinbase Pro is designed for professional investors, and the fees there are MUCH lower.
- The only inconvenience with Coinbase Pro is you cannot do automatic recurring buys or sells. You have to do every transaction manually. So how could you save on fees using Coinbase Pro? Set a reminder on your phone every month to go in and buy on Coinbase Pro.
- Coinbase Pro is, in my opinion, just as easy to use as regular Coinbase, and everyone who has a Coinbase account gets a Coinbase Pro account that is accessed using the same username, password, and 2 factor authentication (2FA) credentials as your regular Coinbase account.

Taxes

- If you JUST buy Dash, or any other digital cash, you have not created a taxable event. See here for more info:
<https://taxbit.com/blog/cryptocurrency-tax-laws-in-2021-what-you-need-to-know>
- If you buy a coin that pays you staking rewards, like Tezos, you may have to report those staking rewards as income.
- Dash and Bitcoin have no staking rewards, so it makes them MUCH simpler coins to own, from a U.S. tax law perspective.
- However, YOU must report it to the IRS if you:
 - Sell Dash or Bitcoin at a profit or loss.
 - Convert Dash or Bitcoin to another digital asset (e.g. converting your Dash to Ethereum on Coinbase).

How Minimize any Future Tax Headaches

- Only buy and sell from one exchange, such as Coinbase.com.
- Coinbase.com has a very good built in system to generate tax reports. You basically just download a report from Coinbase, and give it to your tax preparer.
- However, this report is somewhat difficult to parse.
- Coinbase has a third party partner that will convert all of your transaction information for a given year into the EXACT format that the IRS likes for a fee of a few hundred dollars.
- **If you do this, you will make your tax preparers life MUCH easier.**
- **IMPORTANT:** If you ONLY buy Dash or Bitcoin and HOLD, you have not created a reportable taxable event: **“The IRS now includes a question on Form 1040 asking about the sale, trade, exchange, or receipt of financial interest on cryptocurrency during 2020”** from <https://taxbit.com/blog/cryptocurrency-tax-laws-in-2021-what-you-need-to-know>
- Notice that the previous bullet does NOT say “purchase” or “buy”. So if you want the least tax immediate tax burden, the most logical strategy is probably to just buy every month and HOLD.
- However, you will have to pay taxes one day when you start selling your digital assets (such as in retirement).

Questions and Answers.

- Now we'll have a period of Questions and Answers.

The Next Steps:

- After this presentation, you can sign up if you want more detailed **one-on-one training** with me, if you wish. **I will give preferential treatment to those who choose to support Djere Services Group on [Patreon](#)** (more on this below).
- **I won't give you financial advice**; but I'll just teach you how to do the steps below during a one-on-one Zoom session where I can share my screen with you, and you can share your screen with me.
- **This one-on-one training will include:**
 - a. How to sign up for Coinbase.
 - b. How to sign in to Coinbase and Coinbase Pro, and some common sense good habits to minimize the chance of your Coinbase accounts from ever getting hacked.
 - c. How to pick a secure password, and how to set up Chrome, Safari, Firefox, or Brave to store your username and password for you, if you so desire.
 - d. How to set up 2 factor authentication, which uses an app on your phone to provide extra security for your Coinbase account.
 - e. How to do one-time and recurring buys and sells on Coinbase.
 - f. How to do one-time buys and sells on Coinbase Pro.
 - g. How to pick and purchase a hardware wallet.
 - h. How to view and download Tax Reports from Coinbase that you can give to your tax preparer.
 - i. How to pay for a more detailed tax report that is in the format that the IRS likes.
- **If you like my work, please consider becoming a financial supporter of Djere Services Group on Patreon:**
<https://www.patreon.com/Djere>

Links to More Information.

- What is Dash? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDC1ioQ46m4>
- **Amanda B. Johnson's** Dash School Series:
 - [Episode 1](#) - What is a Blockchain?
 - [Episode 2](#) - How Does a Blockchain Work?
 - [Episode 3](#) - How Can a Blockchain Be a Monetary System?
 - [Episode 4](#) - How is Dash's Blockchain Funded & Governed?
 - [Episode 5](#) - How Does Dash Offer Instant & Private Payments?
- An [interview](#) with **Evan Duffield**, the creator of Dash.
- An [interview](#) with Dash Core Group CEO **Ryan Taylor**.

Thank You for viewing this presentation!!!!

- Again, my name is **Rex Djere**, and I am the Founder of **Djere Services Group LLC**, a company that gives training on Blockchain, Cloud Computing (mainly Microsoft Azure), GNU/Linux, and Computer Programming (mainly C++).
- You can reach me at rex@djere.com.
- Our company website, <https://djere.com/> is being built (as of November 15, 2021), and will be up soon.
- You can support my work by supporting Djere Services Group on Patreon: <https://www.patreon.com/Djere>
- You can read more about Djere Services Group LLC here: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/introducing-djere-services-group-llc-rex-djere/>