

Advanced Master's Degree Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games



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- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 2 years
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 120 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: www.techtute.com/us/information-technology/advanced-master-degree/advanced-master-degree-blockchain-economics-nft-video-games

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01

Introduction

The whole world is changing and with it, the way people gamble and earn money. The emergence and consolidation of *Blockchain* technology and NFT models have revolutionized the video game environment, making it possible for this activity to be not only recreational, but also economic. For this reason, the job market is looking for professionals capable of incorporating *Blockchain* technology and non-fungible tokens (NFTs) into their creations. Based on this, TECH offers a wide range of innovative content, tools, techniques, and strategies that characterize blockchain in the video game industry. All of this condensed into a degree that stands out for its format, 100% online.





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Games like Axie Infinity are revolutionizing the gaming world by using Blockchain and NFT technology in their structures. If you want to become an expert in this area, do not hesitate to take this program, it is the most complete on the market"

In 2003, that first virtual community called *Second Life* was just a prelude to what 20 years later would be the virtual gaming revolution: *Blockchain* and NFT technology. For this reason, and taking into account that these technologies are expected to continue to grow in the coming decades, the search for new programmers capable of integrating *Blockchain* and NFT technology in titles is already a fact by large companies such as SEGA, Square Enix and Zynga, among others.

Thereby, and taking into account that this is a sector in continuous expansion that requires for its management a specialized and specific knowledge, not only in terms of the technology involved in the *Blockchain*, but to its business application and DeFi services, TECH has prepared this complete degree.

It will explore the development of public blockchains and their application in the *gaming* industry, with special emphasis on the best tools to achieve secure and successful projects. In short, it is a program that combines to in a single and very complete intensive course, theoretical and practical, the specifications of *Blockchain* programming and its economy based on *Crypto Gaming*.

In this way, and in just 24 months of intensive online learning, the computer scientist will update their knowledge on issues such as the technologies involved in the security of *Blockchain* cyberspace, the most commonly used platforms in each case or the design of *Blockchain* architectures, among others. A unique opportunity to learn all about a growing industry with the academic backing of the world's largest online university.

This **Advanced Master's Degree in Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market. The most important features include:

- ◆ The development of case studies presented by experts in Blockchain economics and video game development
- ◆ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ◆ Practical exercises where the self-assessment process can be carried out to improve learning
- ◆ Special focus on innovative methodologies in the IT
- ◆ and programming industry
- ◆ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection work
- ◆ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



Update your knowledge and learn how to design and structure Blockchain architectures thanks to this TECH Advanced Master's Degree"

“

Specializing has never been so easy and convenient. At TECH you find a new way of studying that is revolutionizing the foundations of traditional universities”

Its teaching staff includes professionals from the field of engineering, who contribute their work experience to this program, as well as renowned specialists from leading companies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide an immersive learning experience designed to prepare for real-life situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the student must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. For this purpose, the professional will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by leading experts

Using the latest educational technology, this program will provide you with the most innovative and easy-to-learn content about the world of cryptogames.

Metaverses are revolutionizing the digital world. If you too want to be able to program these complex structures, then this Advanced Master's Degree is for you.



02 Objectives

TECH generates its syllabus with a clear objective: to remain at the forefront of education by offering options that not only help professionals to specialize, but also to do so in growing sectors with high expansion possibilities. Therefore, with this Advanced Master's Degree the student enters an academic universe that will provide them with the necessary knowledge to practice with total success in a booming sector.



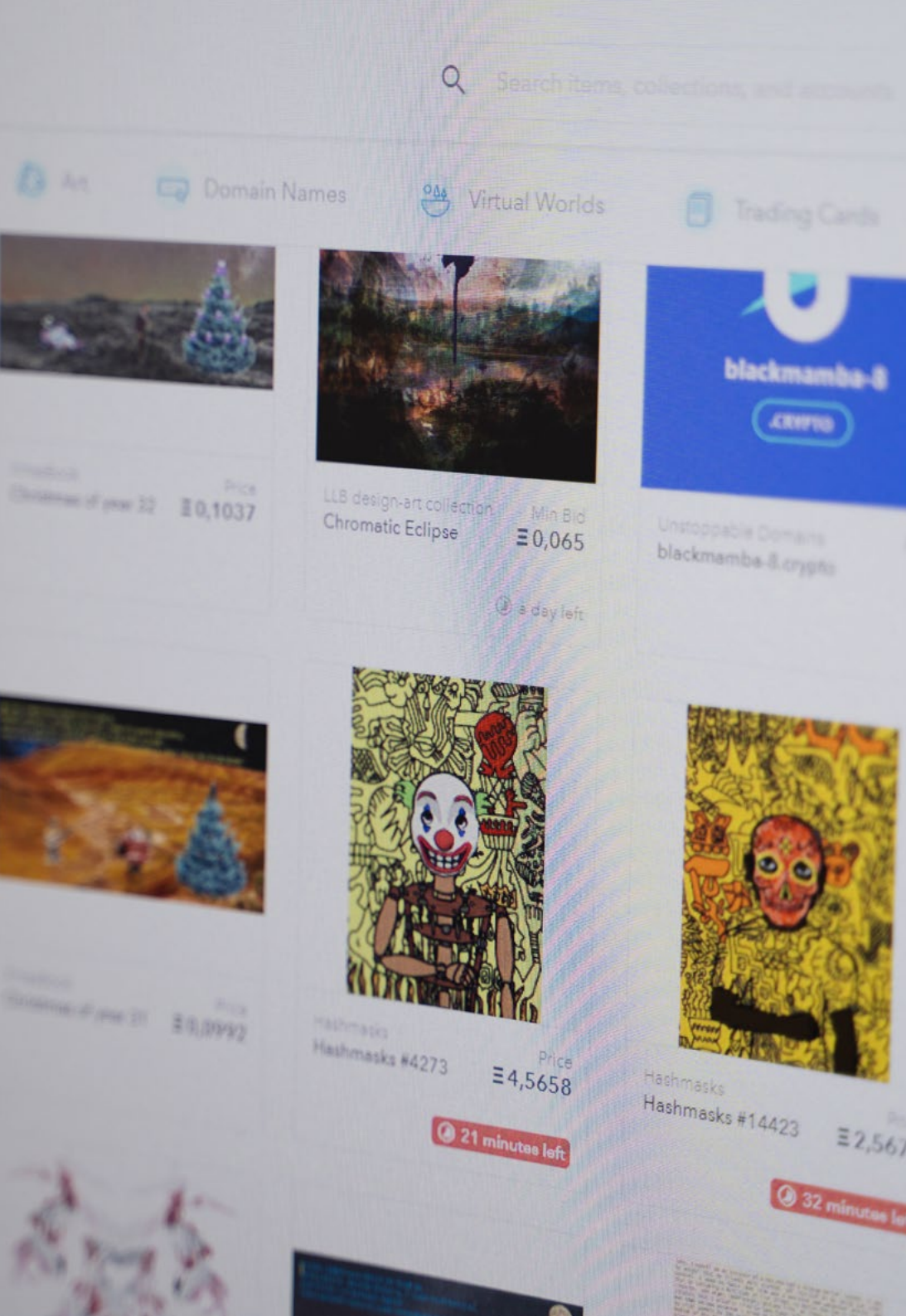
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A unique academic opportunity to continue growing in Blockchain programming hand in hand with the world's largest digital university"



General Objectives

- ◆ Draw conclusions regarding good security practices
- ◆ Consider the vulnerabilities associated with Blockchain
- ◆ Analyze the future impact of running public blockchain
- ◆ Develop design criteria for applications on production Hyperledger Besu clients
- ◆ Provide a foundation in the management and configuration of Hyperledger Besu-based networks
- ◆ Promote best practices when developing applications with dependency on Blockchain networks, particularly those based on Ethereum and on Hyperledger Besu client
- ◆ Integrate the student's existing knowledge in a refined way based on the needs of industry and business with their notions of quality, effort measurement and development valuation, expanding their value as a Blockchain application developer
- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge about what Hyperledger Fabric encompasses and how it works
- ◆ Examine the resources that Hyperledger provides free of charge
- ◆ Analyze the features of Hyperledger Fabric
- ◆ Develop Fabric's current main application case studies
- ◆ Determine what Open Finance is
- ◆ Analyze the evolution of the crypto world up to today
- ◆ Identify the regulations applicable to the different business models offered by technology
- ◆ Establish the basics of knowledge of the crypto world and its key aspects
- ◆ Identify potential legal risks in real projects
- ◆ Determine the logistic processes to define the main needs and gaps of the current logistic process
- ◆ Demonstrate the potential of the technology and validate that the solution fits the need
- ◆ Implement the solution in phases so that value can be extracted from the beginning of the project and can be adjusted as use and learning occur
- ◆ Analyze why or why not to apply a Blockchain solution in our environment
- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge on the logical concept of distributed technologies as a comparative advantage
- ◆ Identify systematically and in detail of its various components the functioning of Blockchain, technology, developing how its advantages and disadvantages are linked to the way in which its architecture functions
- ◆ Analyze the main features of decentralized finance in the context of the Blockchain economy
- ◆ Establish the fundamental characteristics of non-fungible tokens, their operation and deployment from their emergence to the present day
- ◆ Understand the link between NFTs and Blockchain and examine strategies for generating and extracting value from non-fungible tokens
- ◆ Expose the characteristics of the main cryptocurrencies, their use, levels of integration with the global economy and virtual gamification projects



Specific Objectives

Module 1. Public Blockchain Development: Ethereum, Stellar and Polkadot

- ◆ Broaden skills in the world of Blockchain development
- ◆ Develop practical examples based on cases
- ◆ Compile generic knowledge about the Blockchain in practice
- ◆ Analyze the operation of a public Blockchain
- ◆ Gain experience in Solidity
- ◆ Establish a relationship between the different public Blockchains.
- ◆ Create a project on a public Blockchain

Module 2. Blockchain Technology. Cryptography and Security

- ◆ Establish methodologies for information analysis and deception detection on the Internet
- ◆ Plan an Internet search strategy
- ◆ Determine the most appropriate tools to detect a criminal act on the Internet
- ◆ Deploy an environment with the following tools: Logstash, Elasticsearch and Kibana
- ◆ Address the risks faced by analysts in a research exercise
- ◆ Conduct research processes based on wallet or address availability
- ◆ Identify possible indications of mixers being used to blur transaction trails

Module 3. Corporate Blockchain Development: Hyperledger Besu

- ◆ Identify key configuration points in the consensus protocols available with Hyperledger Besu
- ◆ Right-sizing a Besu Hyperledger service to support enterprise applications
- ◆ Develop automated test protocols for quality validation in Hyperledger Besu environments
- ◆ Establish safety criteria for a production environment with Hyperledger Besu
- ◆ Compile the different types of configurations on Hyperledger Besu clients
- ◆ Determining the sizing criteria for an application with Hyperledger Besu
- ◆ Strengthen knowledge of the functioning of the consensus mechanisms implemented in Hyperledger Besu
- ◆ Define the most interesting technological Stack in the implementation of infrastructure and development of applications based on Hyperledger Besu

Module 4. Corporate Blockchain Development: Hyperledger Fabric

- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge about Hyperledger and Fabric
- ◆ Determine the inner workings of transactions
- ◆ Solve a problem with Fabric
- ◆ Deploy Fabric
- ◆ Gain experience in Fabric deployments

Module 5. Sovereign Identity Based on Blockchain

- ◆ Analyze the different Blockchain technologies that enable the development of Digital Identity models
- ◆ Analyze Self-Sovereign Digital Identity proposals
- ◆ Assess the impact on public administration of implementing Self-Sovereign Digital Identity models

- ◆ Fundamentar las bases para desarrollar soluciones de Identidad Digital basadas en Blockchain
- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge on Digital Identity
- ◆ Determine the inner workings of identities in Blockchain

Module 6. Blockchain and its New Applications: DeFi and NFT

- ◆ Evaluate the importance of Stable Coins
- ◆ Examine Maker, Augur and Gnosis protocol
- ◆ Determine the AAVE protocol
- ◆ Identify the importance of Uniswap
- ◆ Study the Sushiswap philosophy in depth
- ◆ Analyze dY/dX and Synthetix
- ◆ Identifying the best markets for NFT exchange

Module 7. Blockchain. Legal implications

- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge on the Whitepaper concept
- ◆ Determining the legal requirements for cryptoassets
- ◆ Establish the legal implications in the regulation of cryptocurrencies
- ◆ Developing the regulation of tokens and ICOs
- ◆ Contrast and compare the current regulations against the EIDAS regulations
- ◆ Examine the current regulation of NFTs

Module 8. Blockchain Architecture Design

- ◆ Develop the foundations of the architecture
- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge in Blockchain networks
- ◆ Evaluating stakeholders
- ◆ Determine infrastructure requirements
- ◆ Identify deployment options
- ◆ Program for production start-up training



Module 9. Blockchain Applied to Logistics

- ◆ Examine the operational and systemic reality of the company to understand the needs for improvements and future solution with theBlockchain
- ◆ Identify the To Be model with the solution best suited to the company's needs and challenges
- ◆ Analyze a Business Case with a plan and macro solution agreement for executive approval.
- ◆ Demonstrate the potential and scope of the application and its benefits by means of a POC for operational approval
- ◆ Establish a project plan with the owner and stakeholders to start work on functional definition and prioritization of sprints
- ◆ Develop the solution according to the user stories to initiate testing and validation to go into production
- ◆ Carry out a concrete Change Management and Blockchain implementation plan to bring the whole team to a new digital mindset and a more collaborative culture

Module 10. Blockchain and Business

- ◆ Mentally analyze why we should or should not implement a Blockchain project in our environment
- ◆ Examine the challenges we face when implementing a product based on DLT technology
- ◆ Adapt knowledge and mental tools to understand the project-oriented Blockchain concept
- ◆ Conjugate all the possibilities that the vast Blockchainuniverse gives us, distributed, DeFi, etc. Determine when a Blockchainproject is correct or not
- ◆ Discern between a meaningful project and the Hype surrounding this technology

Module 11. Blockchain

- ◆ Identify the components of Blockchain Technology
- ◆ Determine the advantages of Blockchain in entrepreneurship projects
- ◆ Select ad hoc network types with the objectives proposed when planning a gamified economy project
- ◆ Choose and manage a Wallet (Digital Wallet)

Module 12. DeFi

- ◆ Acquire the necessary knowledge to make use of DeFi-based projects
- ◆ Identify the advantages that decentralized finance offers to the gamified economy
- ◆ Identify the different levels of risk that can be assumed in the use of DeFi
- ◆ Describe how decentralized markets constitute applications framed in the DeFi
- ◆ Identify the layers relevant to the gamified economy sector

Module 13. NFT

- ◆ Mining The New NFT
- ◆ Determine the properties of The NFT
- ◆ Generate innovation strategies based on NFT technology
- ◆ Introducing NFT in gamified economies
- ◆ Understand the functioning of the NFT mining system in gamified economies
- ◆ Identify the value of an NFT in the marketplace
- ◆ Employing NFT valorization strategies

Module 14. Cryptocurrency Analysis

- ◆ Discriminate the cryptocurrencies that are most suitable for future ventures
- ◆ Perform behavioral estimates of cryptocurrencies
- ◆ Interpret cryptocurrency booms and busts
- ◆ Establish criteria in the selection of Stablecoins



Module 15. Networks

- ◆ Discriminate the selection of optimal networks of the proposed purposes in a future undertaking, through the examples of use and main characteristics of each one of them
- ◆ Understand how networks work and establish a strategy based on them
- ◆ Develop plans to improve user level accessibility from the networks

Module 16. Metaverse

- ◆ Analyze the immersion form of your game through the analysis of costs, technological resources and objectives of future ventures
- ◆ Categorize spaces within a Metaverse according to their place in the economic system
- ◆ Formulate jobs related to the economic system of the Metaverse
- ◆ Managing Landing systems within a Metaverse

Module 17. External Platforms

- ◆ Know the tools of the main platforms that offer services related to cryptocurrencies, Blockchain, decentralized economies and NFT
- ◆ Using external platforms to increase value generation within a Blockchain gaming project
- ◆ Understanding how DEX works

Module 18. Analysis of Variables in Gamified Economies

- ◆ Categorize elements within a game in relation to their incidence within the final economy of the game
- ◆ Identify the degrees to which Economy variables within a game fall within their category
- ◆ Understand the proportional and inverse proportional relationships between two or more economic variables

Module 19. Gamified Economic Systems

- ◆ Building a game economy
- ◆ Developing a long-term sustainable economic environment
- ◆ Describe the critical points of the Blockchain economy in a venture project.
- ◆ Identify how the network of elements that make up the economic system of a Blockchain game behaves
- ◆ Orienting the economics of a game to the proposed profitability goals

Module 20. Blockchain Video Game Analysis

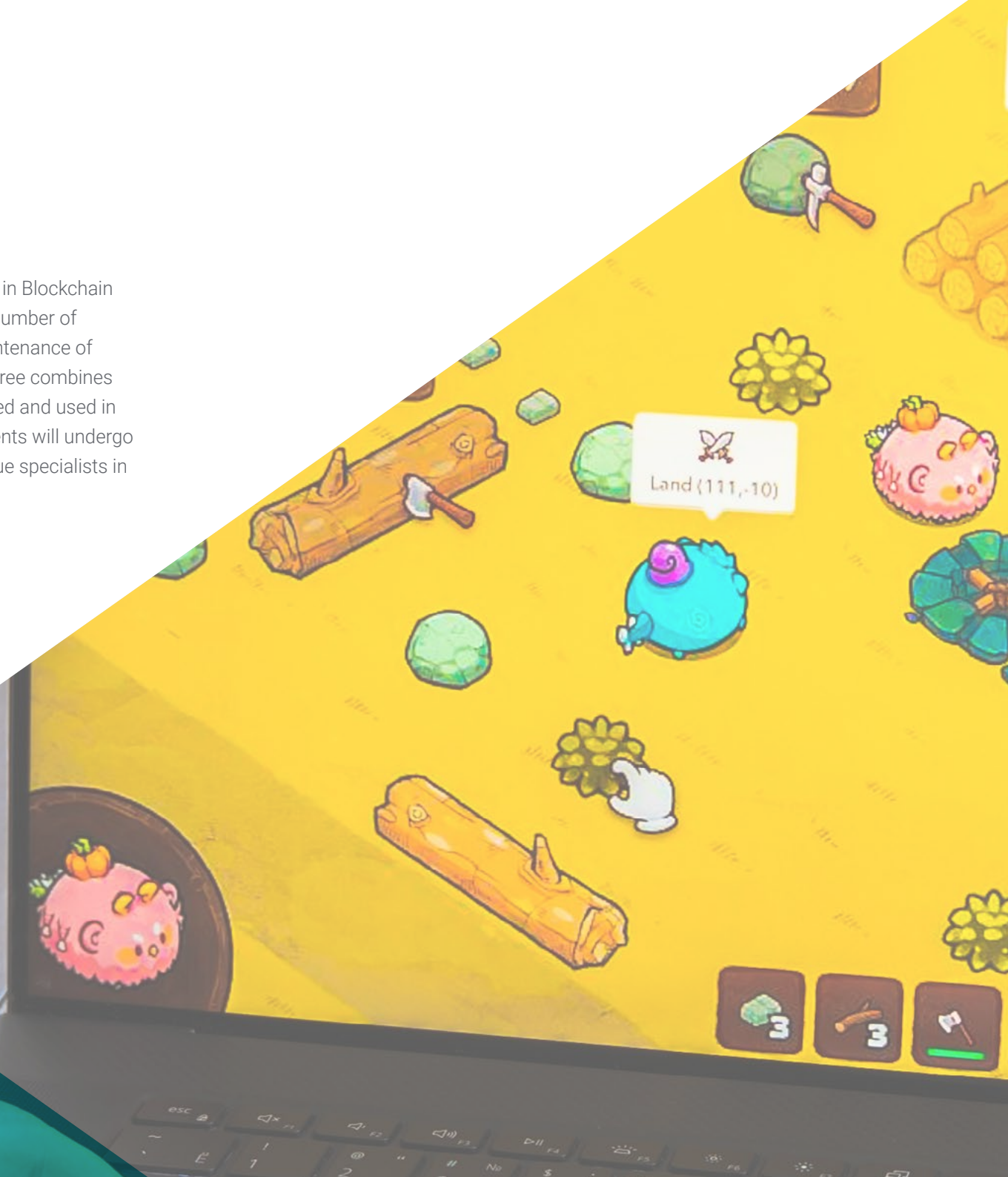
- ◆ Discern which economic strategies have shown the greatest stability and profitability in current market projects
- ◆ Identify stability and profitability margins in gamified economy projects
- ◆ Master the market trends in Blockchain gaming from its participation, stability and profitability



You will learn how to develop both public and enterprise Blockchain structures with this Advanced Master's Degree in TECH"

03 Skills

Students who successfully complete this Advanced Master's Degree in Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games will be able to perform a large number of highly specialized tasks in the fields of design, construction and maintenance of *Blockchain* and NFT structures. Thereby, this Advanced Master's Degree combines both branches to offer complementary knowledge that can be crossed and used in different situations and professional environments. In this way, students will undergo a comprehensive learning process that will guide them to become true specialists in a sector whose growth forecasts are practically infinite.





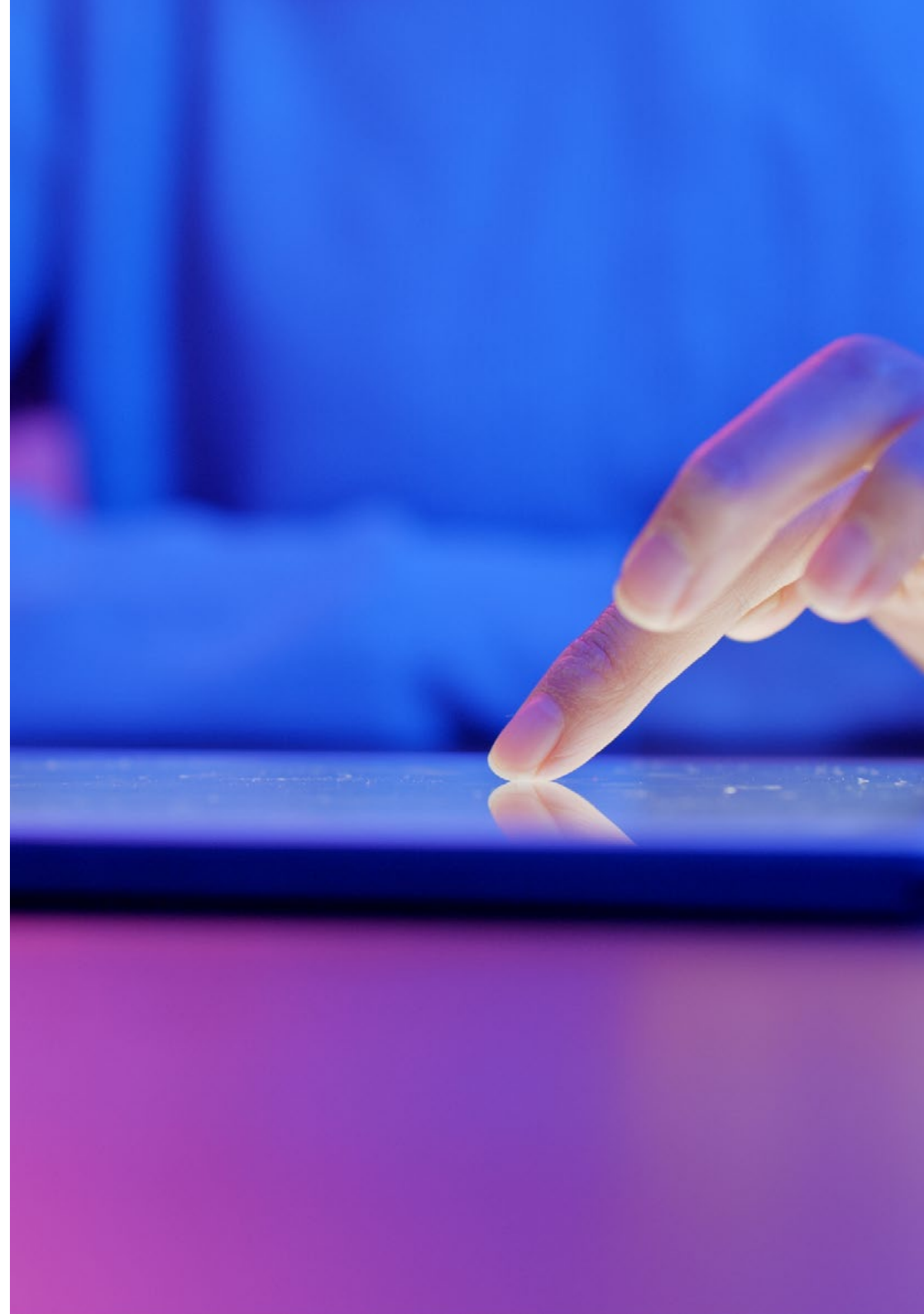
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Become a highly specialized professional in the area of cryptogames. In this way, a promising future in this area will open up before you"



General Skills

- ◆ Determine the extent to which information can be collected from Wallets that are physically available, only when you have an address
- ◆ Facing the deployment of a Hyperledger Fabric project
- ◆ Assess the impact on data privacy and security that current digital identity models present
- ◆ Identify the benefits of using Blockchain technology for the deployment of digital identity-based solutions.
- ◆ Assess new forms of passive income
- ◆ Examine the main advantages for citizens of the implementation of Self-Sovereign Digital Identity Models
- ◆ Compile use cases in which Blockchain-based Digital Identity Models are transforming organizations' processes
- ◆ Understand the revolutionary nature of the Blockchain and to plan entrepreneurial objectives according to how it works
- ◆ Identify the potential and advantages of the DeFi model for future ventures and the main differences with other economic models
- ◆ Analyze the relationship and ways of implementing non-fungible Tokens with gamified economies
- ◆ Understand the functioning and constitution of the Metaverse
- ◆ Plan ways of integrating external Blockchain platforms to our gamification project





Specific Skills

- ◆ Generate specialized knowledge about Ethereum as a public Blockchain
 - ◆ Master the Stellar platform
 - ◆ Specializing in Polkadot and Substrate
 - ◆ Determine the right Blockchain network for each project
 - ◆ Achieve a secure, stable and scalable Blockchain network
 - ◆ Establish the best solution and applicability of the Blockchain for the need of the company and all participants
 - ◆ Explore the capability of certain Blockchain implementations and their impact on the financial and pharmaceutical field
 - ◆ Analyze the best way to implement a Blockchain process focusing on the basics of the technology
 - ◆ Assess risk levels in DeFi projects
 - ◆ DeFi lending and Trading strategies
 - ◆ Learn about the different ways of building a decentralized virtual space and to analyze the economic opportunities related to this commercial phenomenon
 - ◆ Establishing the differences between Bitcoin and Altcoins
 - ◆ Diagnose the degree of usefulness of external platforms in a given Blockchain gamification project
 - ◆ Differentiate the level of impact of the various variables in gamified economies
 - ◆ Identify the types of assets in the creation of a gamified economy
- ◆ Establish economies based on gamified economic variables and generate long-term sustainable economies
 - ◆ Analyze the possibilities of success of an economic system based on the study of its internal economy
 - ◆ Select projects whose characteristics are similar to our venture as an object of study and validation of future strategies to generate profitability and value in our digital assets



You will study in depth and become a true expert in gamified economic environments. Don't think twice and enroll in this program today"

04

Course Management

The teaching staff of this program is made up of professionals with extensive experience in the *Blockchain* environment, cryptocurrencies and the NFT industry. Authentic active experts who will guide and teach the student the latest developments in the construction of gamified economies, as well as their maintenance and the cybersecurity measures required in each case. For all these reasons, this Advanced Master's Degree is a unique opportunity in the hands of the student who wants to learn from the best.



“

Learning from the best will guarantee success in your professional interventions. That's why TECH always strives to bring you the most complete teaching staff in the academic market”

Management



Mr. Torres Palomino, Sergio

- ♦ IT Engineer with expertise in Blockchain
- ♦ Blockchain Lead at Telefónica
- ♦ Blockchain Architect at Signeblock
- ♦ Blockchain Developer at Blocknitive
- ♦ Writer and Publisher at O'Really Media Books
- ♦ Professor in postgraduate studies and Blockchain related courses
- ♦ Degree in Computer Engineering from San Pablo CEU University
- ♦ Master's Degree in Big Data Architecture
- ♦ Master's Degree in Big Data and Business Analytics



Mr. Olmo Cuevas, Alejandro

- ♦ Game designer and Blockchain economies for video games
- ♦ Founder of Seven Moons Studios Blockchain Gaming
- ♦ Founder of the Niide project
- ♦ Writer of fantastic narrative and poetic prose

Professors

Mr. Triguero Tirado, Enrique

- ◆ Chief Technical Officer of Blockchain Infrastructure at UPC-Threepoints
- ◆ Chief Technical Officer at Ilusiak
- ◆ Project Management Officer at Ilusiak and Deloitte
- ◆ ELK Engineer at Everis
- ◆ Systems Architect at Everis
- ◆ Graduated in Technical Engineering in Computer Systems at the Polytechnic University of Valencia
- ◆ Master in Blockchain and its Applications to Business by ThreePoints and Polytechnic University of Valencia

Mr. Callejo González, Carlos

- ◆ CEO and Founder of Block Impulse
- ◆ Chief Technology Officer at Stoken Capital
- ◆ Advisor at Club Crypto Actual
- ◆ Advisor in Cryptocurrencies for All Plus
- ◆ Master's Degree in Applied Blockchain
- ◆ Superior Degree in Information Systems and Telecommunications

Mr. de Araujo, Rubens Thiago

- ◆ IT Blockchain Project Manager for Supply Chain at Telefónica Global Technology
- ◆ Logistics Innovation and Projects Manager at Telefónica Brazil
- ◆ University program lecturer in their field
- ◆ Master's Degree in PMI Project Management from SENAC University. Brazil
- ◆ Graduate in Technological Logistics from SENAC University. Brazil

Ms. Foncuberta, Marina

- ◆ Senior Associate Attorney at ATH21, Blockchain, Cybersecurity, IT, Privacy and Data Protection
- ◆ Professor at San Pablo CEU University: subject "Law and new technologies: Blockchain.
- ◆ Attorney Pinsent Masons, Blockchain Cybersecurity, IT, Privacy and Data Protection Department
- ◆ Lawyer as part of Secondment Program, Technology, Privacy and Data Protection Department, Wizink
- ◆ Lawyer as part of the Secondment Program, Cybersecurity, IT, Privacy and Data Protection Department, IBM
- ◆ Law Degree and Postgraduate Certificate in Business Studies from the Universidad Pontificia Comillas
- ◆ Master's Degree in Intellectual and Industrial Property, Universidad Pontificia Comillas (ICADE), Madrid
- ◆ Program on Law and Blockchain: "Blockchain: Legal implications"

Mr. Olalla Bonal, Martín

- ◆ Senior Blockchain Practice Manager at EY
- ◆ Blockchain Client Technical Specialist for IBM
- ◆ Director of Architecture for Blocknitive
- ◆ Non-Relational Distributed Databases Team Coordinator for wedoIT (IBM Subsidiary)
- ◆ Infrastructure Architect at Bankia
- ◆ Head of Layout Department at T-Systems
- ◆ Department Coordinator for Bing Data Spain S.L

Mr. Vaño Francés, Juan Francisco

- ◆ Engineer in Computer Science
- ◆ Solidity Engineer at Vivatopia
- ◆ Senior Computer Technician at R. Belda Lloréns
- ◆ Computer Science Engineer at the Polytechnic University of Valencia
- ◆ Specialized in DApp programming and Smart Contract development with Solidity
- ◆ Data Science Tools Course

Ms. Salgado Iturrino, María

- ◆ Software Engineer with expertise in Blockchain
- ◆ Blockchain Manager Iberia & LATAM at Inetum
- ◆ Identity Commission Core Team Leader at Alastria Blockchain Ecosystem
- ◆ Software Developer at Indra
- ◆ Teacher in postgraduate studies related to Blockchain
- ◆ Degree in Software Engineering from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Master's Degree in Computer Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid
- ◆ University Expert in Blockchain Application Development

Mr. Olmo Cuevas, Víctor

- ◆ Co-Founder, Game Designer and Game Economist at Seven Moons Studios Blockchain Gaming
- ◆ Web designer and professional video game player
- ◆ Professional Online Poker Player and Teacher
- ◆ Graphic Designer at Arvato Services Bertelsmann
- ◆ Project Analyst and Investor at Crypto Play to Earn Gaming Scene
- ◆ Chemical laboratory technician
- ◆ Graphic Designer

Mr. García de la Mata, Íñigo

- ◆ Senior Manager and Software Architect of the Innovation Team at Grant Thornton
- ◆ Blockchain Engineer at Alastria Blockchain Ecosystem
- ◆ Lecturer in Blockchain University courses at UNIR
- ◆ Lecturer and Blockchain Bootcamp and Geekshub
- ◆ Consultant at Ascendo Consulting Healthcare & Pharma
- ◆ Engineer at ARTECHE
- ◆ Bachelor's Degree in Industrial Engineering with a Major in Electronics
- ◆ Master's Degree in Electronics and Control from Comillas Pontifical University
- ◆ Degree in Computer Engineering from the Spanish Open University (UNED)
- ◆ TFG tutoring at Comillas Pontifical University

Mr. Gálvez González, Danko Andrés

- ◆ Commercial advisor at Niide, a gamified economy project on Blockchain
- ◆ HTML and CCS programmer in learning didactics projects
- ◆ Movistar and Virgin Mobile Sales Executive
- ◆ Bachelor's Degree in Education from the Universidad de Playa Ancha Educational Sciences

Ms. Gálvez González, María Jesús

- ◆ Dideco Advisor and Head of the Women's Area of the Municipality of El Tabo
- ◆ Teacher at Instituto Profesional AIEP
- ◆ Head of the Social Department of the Municipality of El Tabo
- ◆ Degree in Social Work from the University of Santo Tomás
- ◆ Professional Master's Degree in Strategic People Management and Organizational Human Talent Management
- ◆ Postgraduate Certificate in Social Economy from the University of Santiago de Chile



Ms. Carrascosa Cobos, Cristina

- ◆ Lawyer expert in Technology Law and use of ICTs
- ◆ Director and Founder of ATH21
- ◆ Columnist at CoinDesk
- ◆ Lawyer at Cuatrecasas Law Firm
- ◆ Lawyer at Broseta Law Firm
- ◆ Lawyer at Pinsent Masons Law Firm
- ◆ Master's Degree in Business Consultancy from IE Law School
- ◆ Master's Degree in Taxation and Taxation by CEF
- ◆ Degree in Law from the University of Valencia

Mr. Herencia, Jesús

- ◆ Director of Digital Assets at OARO
- ◆ Founder and Blockchain Consultant at Shareyourworld
- ◆ IT Manager at Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring
- ◆ CEO of Blockchain Open Lab
- ◆ IT Manager at Mediasat
- ◆ Diploma in Computer Systems Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid
- ◆ Secretary General of AECHAIN
- ◆ Member of: Academic Committee for the Promotion of Cryptoassets and DLT Technology Research, Ethereum Madrid and AECHAIN

05

Structure and Content

The content of this Advanced Master's Degree has been structured to be delivered in 24 months of fully online teaching with the perfect blend of theory and practice. Thereby, and thanks to the most complete pedagogical resources in the current academic market, the student will have an unprecedented educational immersion that will allow them to fully understand the functioning of the *Blockchain* economy in videogames. In this way, you will be able to program and generate much more effective and functional structures.



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A unique content, structured in high quality didactic modules where you will be able to study in depth the development of public Blockchain such as Ethereum, Stellar and Polkadot"

Module 1. Public Blockchain Development: Ethereum, Stellar and Polkadot

- 1.1. Ethereum. Public Blockchain
 - 1.1.1. Ethereum
 - 1.1.2. EVM and GAS
 - 1.1.3. Etherscan
- 1.2. Ethereum Development. Solidity
 - 1.2.1. Solidity
 - 1.2.2. Remix
 - 1.2.3. Compilation and Execution
- 1.3. Ethereum Framework: Brownie
 - 1.3.1. Brownie
 - 1.3.2. Ganache
 - 1.3.3. Brownie Deployment
- 1.4. Testing smart contracts
 - 1.4.1. Test Driven Development (TDD)
 - 1.4.2. Pytest
 - 1.4.3. Smart Contracts
- 1.5. Web Connection
 - 1.5.1. Metamask
 - 1.5.2. web3.js
 - 1.5.3. Ether.js
- 1.6. Real Project: Fungible Token
 - 1.6.1. ERC20
 - 1.6.2. Creating Our Token
 - 1.6.3. Deployment and Validation
- 1.7. Stellar Blockchain
 - 1.7.1. Stellar Blockchain
 - 1.7.2. Ecosystem
 - 1.7.3. Compared to Ethereum

- 1.8. Programming Stellar
 - 1.8.1. Horizon
 - 1.8.2. Stellar SDK
 - 1.8.3. Fungible Token Project
- 1.9. Polkadot Project
 - 1.9.1. Polkadot Project
 - 1.9.2. Ecosystem
 - 1.9.3. Interaction with Ethereum and other Blockchain
- 1.10. Programming Polkadot
 - 1.10.1. Substrate
 - 1.10.2. Creating Parachain on Substrate
 - 1.10.3. Polkadot Integration

Module 2. Blockchain Technology. Cryptography and Security

- 2.1. Cryptography in Blockchain
- 2.2. A Hash in Blockchain
- 2.3. Private Sharing Multi-Hashing (PSM Hash)
- 2.4. Digital Signatures in Blockchain
- 2.5. Key management. Wallets
- 2.6. Encryption
- 2.7. On-Chain and Off-Chain Data
- 2.8. Security and Smart Contracts

Module 3. Corporate Blockchain Development: Hyperledger Besu

- 3.1. Besu Configuration
 - 3.1.1. Key Configuration Parameters in Production Environments
 - 3.1.2. Finetuning for Connected Services
 - 3.1.3. Good Configuration Practices
- 3.2. Blockchain Configuration
 - 3.2.1. Key Configuration Parameters for PoA
 - 3.2.2. Key Configuration Parameters for PoW
 - 3.2.3. Genesis Block Configurations

- 3.3. Securing Besu
 - 3.3.1. Secure the RPC with TLS
 - 3.3.2. RPC Securitization with NGINX
 - 3.3.3. Securitization by Means of a Node Scheme
- 3.4. Besu in High Availability
 - 3.4.1. Node Redundancy
 - 3.4.2. Balancers for Transactions
 - 3.4.3. Transaction Pool over Messaging Queue
- 3.5. Offchain Tools
 - 3.5.1. Privacy - Tessera
 - 3.5.2. Identidad- Alastria ID
 - 3.5.3. Data Indexing- Subgraph
- 3.6. Applications Developed on Besu
 - 3.6.1. ERC 20 Tokens-Based Applications
 - 3.6.2. ERC 721 Tokens-Based Applications
 - 3.6.3. ERC 1155 Tokens-Based Applications
- 3.7. Besu Deployment and Automation
 - 3.7.1. Besu about Docker
 - 3.7.2. Besu about Kubernetes
 - 3.7.3. Besu in Blockchain as a Service
- 3.8. Besu Interoperability with Other Clients
 - 3.8.1. Interoperability with Geth
 - 3.8.2. Interoperability with OpenEthereum
 - 3.8.3. Interoperability with Other DLTs
- 3.9. Plugins for Besu
 - 3.9.1. Most Common Plugins
 - 3.9.2. Plugin Development
 - 3.9.3. Installation of plugins
- 3.10. Configuration of Development Environments
 - 3.10.1. Creation of a Developing Environment
 - 3.10.2. Creation of a Customer Integration Environment
 - 3.10.3. Creating a Pre-Production Environment for Load Testing

Module 4. Corporate Blockchain Development: Hyperledger Fabric

- 4.1. Hyperledger
 - 4.1.1. Hyperledger Ecosystem
 - 4.1.2. Hyperledger Tools
 - 4.1.3. Hyperledger Frameworks
- 4.2. Hyperledger Fabric-Components of its Architecture. State-of-the-Art
 - 4.2.1. State of the Art of Hyperledger Fabric
 - 4.2.2. Nodes
 - 4.2.3. Orderers
 - 4.2.4. CouchDB and LevelDB
 - 4.2.5. CA
- 4.3. Hyperledger Fabric-Components of its Architecture. Process of a Transaction
 - 4.3.1. Process of a Transaction
 - 4.3.2. Chain Codes
 - 4.3.3. MSP
- 4.4. Enabling Technologies
 - 4.4.1. Go
 - 4.4.2. Docker
 - 4.4.3. Docker Compose
 - 4.4.4. Other Technology
- 4.5. Pre-Requirement Installation and Environment Preparation
 - 4.5.1. Server Preparation
 - 4.5.2. Download Prerequisites
 - 4.5.3. Download from Official Hyperledger Repository
- 4.6. First Deployment
 - 4.6.1. Automatic Test Network Deployment
 - 4.6.2. Guided Test Network Deployment
 - 4.6.3. Review of Deployed Components
- 4.7. Second Deployment
 - 4.7.1. Deployment of Private Data Collection
 - 4.7.2. Integration against a Fabric Network
 - 4.7.3. Other Projects

- 4.8. Chain Codes
 - 4.8.1. Structure of a Chain Code
 - 4.8.2. Deployment and Upgrade of Chaincodes
 - 4.8.3. Other Important Chaincode Functions
- 4.9. Connection to other Hyperledger Tools (Caliper and Explorer)
 - 4.9.1. Hyperledger Explorer Installation
 - 4.9.2. Hyperledger Caliper Installation
 - 4.9.3. Other Important Tools
- 4.10. Certification
 - 4.10.1. Types of Official Certifications
 - 4.10.2. Preparation for CHFA
 - 4.10.3. PeProfile Developer vs. Administrator Profiles

Module 5. Sovereign Identity Based on Blockchain

- 5.1. Digital Identity
 - 5.1.1. Personal Data
 - 5.1.2. Social media
 - 5.1.3. Control Over Data
 - 5.1.4. Authentication
 - 5.1.5. Identification
- 5.2. Blockchain Identity
 - 5.2.1. Digital Signature
 - 5.2.2. Public Networks
 - 5.2.3. Permitted Networks
- 5.3. Sovereign Digital Identity
 - 5.3.1. Requirements
 - 5.3.2. Components
 - 5.3.3. Applications
- 5.4. Decentralized Identifiers (DIDs)
 - 5.4.1. Layout
 - 5.4.2. DID Methods
 - 5.4.3. DID Documents
- 5.5. Verifiable Credentials
 - 5.5.1. Components
 - 5.5.2. Flows
 - 5.5.3. Security and Privacy
 - 5.5.4. Blockchain to Register Verifiable Credentials
- 5.6. Blockchain Technologies for Digital Identity
 - 5.6.1. Hyperledger Indy
 - 5.6.2. Sovrin
 - 5.6.3. IDAlastria
- 5.7. European Blockchain and Identity Initiatives
 - 5.7.1. eIDAS
 - 5.7.2. EBSI
 - 5.7.3. ESSIF
- 5.8. Digital Identity of Things (IoT)
 - 5.8.1. IoT Interactions
 - 5.8.2. Semantic Interoperability
 - 5.8.3. Data Security
- 5.9. Digital Identity of the Processes
 - 5.9.1. Date:
 - 5.9.2. Codes
 - 5.9.3. Interfaces
- 5.10. Blockchain Digital Identity Use Cases
 - 5.10.1. Health
 - 5.10.2. Educational
 - 5.10.3. Logistics
 - 5.10.4. Public Administration



Module 6. Blockchain and its New Applications: DeFi and NFT

- 6.1. Financial Culture
 - 6.1.1. Evolution of Money
 - 6.1.2. Fiat money vs. Decentralized Money
 - 6.1.3. Digital Bank vs. Open Finance
- 6.2. Ethereum
 - 6.2.1. Technology
 - 6.2.2. Decentralized Money
 - 6.2.3. Stable Coins
- 6.3. Other Technology
 - 6.3.1. Binance Smart Chain
 - 6.3.2. Polygon
 - 6.3.3. Solana
- 6.4. DeFi (Decentralized Finance)
 - 6.4.1. DeFi
 - 6.4.2. Challenges
 - 6.4.3. Open Finance vs. DeFi
- 6.5. Information Tools
 - 6.5.1. Metamask and Decentralized Wallets
 - 6.5.2. CoinMarketCap
 - 6.5.3. Defi Pulse
- 6.6. Stable Coins
 - 6.6.1. Protocol Maker
 - 6.6.2. USDC, USDT, BUSD
 - 6.6.3. Forms of Collateralization and Risks
- 6.7. Exchanges and Decentralized Exchanges and Platforms (DEX)
 - 6.7.1. Uniswap
 - 6.7.2. SushiSwap
 - 6.7.3. AAVE
 - 6.7.4. dYdX / Synthetix
- 6.8. NFT Ecosystem (Non-Fungible Tokens)
 - 6.8.1. NFTs
 - 6.8.2. Typology
 - 6.8.3. Features

- 6.9. Capitulation of Industries
 - 6.9.1. Design Industry
 - 6.9.2. Fan Token Industry
 - 6.9.3. Project Financing
- 6.10. NFT Markets
 - 6.10.1. Opensea
 - 6.10.2. Rarible
 - 6.10.3. Customized Platforms

Module 7. Blockchain. Legal implications

- 7.1. Bitcoin
 - 7.1.1. Bitcoin
 - 7.1.2. Whitepaper Analysis
 - 7.1.3. Operation of the Proof of Work
- 7.2. Ethereum
 - 7.2.1. Ethereum. Origins
 - 7.2.2. Proof of Stake Operation
 - 7.2.3. DAO Case
- 7.3. Current Status of the Blockchain
 - 7.3.1. Growth of Cases
 - 7.3.2. Blockchain Adoption by Large Companies
- 7.4. MiCA (Market in Cryptoassets)
 - 7.4.1. Birth of the Standard
 - 7.4.2. Legal Implications (Obligations, Obligated Parties, etc.)
 - 7.4.3. Summary of the Standard
- 7.5. Prevention of Money Laundering
 - 7.5.1. Fifth Directive and its Transposition
 - 7.5.2. Obligated Parties
 - 7.5.3. Intrinsic Obligations
- 7.6. Tokens
 - 7.6.1. Tokens
 - 7.6.2. Types
 - 7.6.3. Applicable Regulations in Each Case

- 7.7. ICO/STO/IEO: Corporate Financing Systems
 - 7.7.1. Types of Financing
 - 7.7.2. Applicable Regulations
 - 7.7.3. Success Stories
- 7.8. NFT (Non-Fungible Tokens)
 - 7.8.1. NFT
 - 7.8.2. Applicable Regulations
 - 7.8.3. Use Cases and Success (Play to Earn)
- 7.9. Taxation and Cryptoassets
 - 7.9.1. Taxation
 - 7.9.2. Income from Work
 - 7.9.3. Income from Economic Activities
- 7.10. Other Applicable Regulations
 - 7.10.1. General Data Protection Regulation
 - 7.10.2. DORA (Cybersecurity)
 - 7.10.3. EIDAS Regulations

Module 8. Blockchain Architecture Design

- 8.1. Blockchain Architecture Design
 - 8.1.1. Architecture
 - 8.1.2. Infrastructure Architecture
 - 8.1.3. Software Architecture
 - 8.1.4. Integration Deployment
- 8.2. Types of Networks
 - 8.2.1. Public Networks
 - 8.2.2. Private Networks
 - 8.2.3. Permitted Networks
 - 8.2.4. Differences
- 8.3. Participant Analysis
 - 8.3.1. Company Identification
 - 8.3.2. Customer Identification
 - 8.3.3. Consumer Identification
 - 8.3.4. Interaction Between Parties

- 8.4. Proof-of-Concept Design
 - 8.4.1. Functional Analysis
 - 8.4.2. Implementation Phases
- 8.5. Infrastructure Requirements
 - 8.5.1. Cloud
 - 8.5.2. Physical
 - 8.5.3. Hybrid
- 8.6. Security Requirements
 - 8.6.1. Certificate
 - 8.6.2. HSM
 - 8.6.3. Encryption
- 8.7. Communications Requirements
 - 8.7.1. Network Speed Requirements
 - 8.7.2. I/O Requirements
 - 8.7.3. Transaction Requirements Per Second
 - 8.7.4. Affecting Requirements with the Network Infrastructure
- 8.8. Software Testing, Performance and Stress Testing
 - 8.8.1. Unit Testing in Development and Pre-Production Environments
 - 8.8.2. Infrastructure Performance Testing
 - 8.8.3. Pre-Production Testing
 - 8.8.4. Production Testing
 - 8.8.5. Version Control
- 8.9. Operation and Maintenance
 - 8.9.1. Support: Alerts
 - 8.9.2. New Versions of Infrastructure Components
 - 8.9.3. Risk Analysis
 - 8.9.4. Incidents and Changes
- 8.10. Continuity and Resilience
 - 8.10.1. Disaster Recovery
 - 8.10.2. Backup
 - 8.10.3. New Participants

Module 9. Blockchain Applied to Logistics

- 9.1. Operational AS IS Mapping and Possible Gaps
 - 9.1.1. Identification of Manually Executed Processes
 - 9.1.2. Identification of Participants and their Particularities
 - 9.1.3. Case Studies and Operational Gaps
 - 9.1.4. Presentation and Mapping Executive Staff
- 9.2. Map of Current Systems
 - 9.2.1. Current Systems
 - 9.2.2. Master Data and Information Flow
 - 9.2.4. Governance Model
- 9.3. Application of Blockchain to Logistics
 - 9.3.1. Blockchain Applied to La Logistics
 - 9.3.2. Traceability-Based Architectures for Business Processes
 - 9.3.3. Critical Success Factors in Implementation
 - 9.3.4. Practical Advice
- 9.4. TO BE Model
 - 9.4.1. Operational Definition for Supply Chain Control
 - 9.4.2. Structure and Responsibilities of the Systems Plan
 - 9.4.3. Critical Success Factors in Implementation
- 9.5. Construction of the Business Case
 - 9.5.1. Cost structure
 - 9.5.2. Projected Benefits
 - 9.5.3. Approval and Acceptance of the Plan by the Owners
- 9.6. Creation of Proof of Concept (POC)
 - 9.6.1. Importance of a POC for New Technologies
 - 9.6.2. Key Aspects
 - 9.6.3. Examples of POCs with Low Cost and Effort
- 9.7. Project Management
 - 9.7.1. Agile Methodology
 - 9.7.2. Decision of Methodologies Among all Participants
 - 9.7.3. Strategic Development and Deployment Plan

- 9.8. Systems Integration: Opportunities and Needs
 - 9.8.1. Structure and Development of the Systems Planning
 - 9.8.2. Data Master Model
 - 9.8.3. Roles and Responsibilities
 - 9.8.4. Integrated Management and Monitoring Model
- 9.9. Development and Implementation with Supply Chain Team
 - 9.9.1. Active Participation of the Customer (Business)
 - 9.9.2. Systemic and Operational Risk Analysis
 - 9.9.3. Key to Success: Testing Models and Post-Production Support
- 9.10. Change Management: Follow-up and Update
 - 9.10.1. Management Implications
 - 9.10.2. Rollout and Education Plan
 - 9.10.3. KPI Tracking and Management Models

Module 10. Blockchain and Business

- 10.1. Applying Technology throughout the Company
 - 10.1.1. Applying Blockchain
 - 10.1.2. Blockchain Benefits
 - 10.1.3. Common Implementation Mistakes
- 10.2. Blockchain Implementation Cycle
 - 10.2.1. From P2P to Distributed Systems
 - 10.2.2. Key Aspects for Proper Implementation
 - 10.2.3. Improving Current Implementations
- 10.3. Blockchain Vs. Traditional Technologies: Basics
 - 10.3.1. APIs Data and Flows
 - 10.3.2. Tokenization as a Cornerstone for Projects
 - 10.3.3. Incentives
- 10.4. Selecting Blockchain Type
 - 10.4.1. Public Blockchain
 - 10.4.2. Private Blockchain
 - 10.4.3. Consortiums
- 10.5. Blockchain and the Public Sector
 - 10.5.1. Blockchain in the Public Sector
 - 10.5.2. Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)
 - 10.5.3. Conclusions

- 10.6. Blockchain and the Financial Sector Start
 - 10.6.1. CBDC and Finance
 - 10.6.2. Native Digital Assets
 - 10.6.3. Where It Does Not Fit
- 10.7. Blockchain and the Pharmaceutical Sector
 - 10.7.1. Searching for Meaning in the Field
 - 10.7.2. Logistics and Pharma
 - 10.7.3. Application
- 10.8. Pseudo Private Blockchains: Consortiums: Meaning of Consortiums
 - 10.8.1. Reliable Environments
 - 10.8.2. Analysis and Delving Deeper
 - 10.8.3. Valid Implementations
- 10.9. Blockchain. Usage Case in Europe EBSI
 - 10.9.1. EBSI (European Blockchain Services Infrastructure)
 - 10.9.2. The Business Model
 - 10.9.3. Future
- 10.10. The Future of Blockchain
 - 10.10.1. Trilemma
 - 10.10.2. Automation
 - 10.10.3. Conclusions

Module 11. Blockchain

- 11.1. Blockchain
 - 11.1.1. Blockchain
 - 11.1.2. The New Blockchain Economy
 - 11.1.3. Decentralization as the Foundation of the Blockchain Economy.
- 11.2. Blockchain Technologies
 - 11.2.1. Bitcoin Blockchain
 - 11.2.2. Validation Process, Computational Power
 - 11.2.3. Hash
- 11.3. Types of Blockchain
 - 11.3.1. Public Chain
 - 11.3.2. Private Chain
 - 11.3.3. Hybrid or Federated Cadena



- 11.4. Types of Networks
 - 11.4.1. Centralized Network
 - 11.4.2. Distributed Network
 - 11.4.3. Decentralized Network
- 11.5. Smart Contracts
 - 11.5.1. Smart Contracts
 - 11.5.2. Process of Generating a Smart Contract
 - 11.5.3. Examples and Applications of Smart Contract
- 11.6. Wallets
 - 11.6.1. Wallets
 - 11.6.2. Usefulness and Importance of a Wallet
 - 11.6.3. Hot & Cold Wallet
- 11.7. The Blockchain Economy
 - 11.7.1. Advantages of the Blockchain Economy
 - 11.7.2. Risk Level
 - 11.7.3. Gas Fee
- 11.8. Security/Safety
 - 11.8.1. Revolution in Security Systems
 - 11.8.2. Absolute Transparency
 - 11.8.3. Attacks to the Blockchain
- 11.9. Tokenization
 - 11.9.1. Tokens
 - 11.9.2. Tokenization
 - 11.9.3. Tokenized Models
- 11.10. Legal Aspects
 - 11.10.1. How Architecture Affects Regulatory Capacity
 - 11.10.2. Jurisprudence
 - 11.10.3. Current Legislation on Blockchain

Module 12. DeFi

- 12.1. DeFi
 - 12.1.1. DeFi
 - 12.1.2. Origin
 - 12.1.3. Criticism
- 12.2. Market Decentralization
 - 12.2.1. Economic Advantages
 - 12.2.2. Creation of Financial Products
 - 12.2.3. Loans of DeFi
- 12.3. Components DeFi
 - 12.3.1. Layer 0
 - 12.3.2. Software Protocol Layer
 - 12.3.3. Application Layer and Aggregation Layer
- 12.4. Decentralized Exchanges
 - 12.4.1. Exchange of Tokens
 - 12.4.2. Adding Liquidity
 - 12.4.3. Eliminating Liquidity
- 12.5. DeFi Markets
 - 12.5.1. MarketDAO
 - 12.5.2. Argus Prediction Market
 - 12.5.3. Ampleforth
- 12.6. Keys
 - 12.6.1. Yield Farming
 - 12.6.2. Liquidity Mining
 - 12.6.3. Componibility
- 12.7. Differences with Other Systems
 - 12.7.1. Traditional
 - 12.7.2. Fintech
 - 12.7.3. Comparison
- 12.8. Risk to Consider
 - 12.8.1. Incomplete Decentralization
 - 12.8.2. Security/Safety
 - 12.8.3. Usage Errors

- 12.9. DeFi Applications
 - 12.9.1. Loans
 - 12.9.2. Trading
 - 12.9.3. Derivatives
- 12.10. Projects Under Development
 - 12.10.1. AAVE
 - 12.10.2. DydX
 - 12.10.3. Money on Chain

Module 13. NFT

- 13.1. NFT
 - 13.1.1. NFTs
 - 13.1.2. NFT Linkage and Blockchain
 - 13.1.3. Creation of NFT
- 13.2. Creating an NFT
 - 13.2.1. Design and Content
 - 13.2.2. Generation
 - 13.2.3. Metadata and Freeze Metada
- 13.3. NFT Sales Options in Gamified Economies
 - 13.3.1. Direct Sales
 - 13.3.2. Auction
 - 13.3.3. Whitelist
- 13.4. NFT Market Research
 - 13.4.1. Opensea
 - 13.4.2. Immutable Marketplace
 - 13.4.3. Gemini
- 13.5. NFT Monetization Strategies in Gamified Economies
 - 13.5.1. Value in Use
 - 13.5.2. Aesthetic Value
 - 13.5.3. Actual Value
- 13.6. NFT Monetization Strategies in Gamified Economies: Mining
 - 13.6.1. NFT Mined
 - 13.6.2. Merge
 - 13.6.3. Burn

- 13.7. NFT Monetization Strategies in Gamified Economies: Consumables
 - 13.7.1. NFT Consumable
 - 13.7.2. NFT Envelopes
 - 13.7.3. Quality of NFT
- 13.8. Analysis of Gamified Systems Based on NFT
 - 13.8.1. Alien Worlds
 - 13.8.2. Gods Unchained
 - 13.8.3. R-Planet
- 13.9. NFT as an Investment and Labor Incentive
 - 13.9.1. Investment Participation Privileges
 - 13.9.2. Collections Linked to Specific Dissemination Work
 - 13.9.3. Sum of Forces
- 13.10. Areas of Innovation in Development
 - 13.10.1. Music at NFT
 - 13.10.2. NFT Video
 - 13.10.3. NFT Books

Module 14. Cryptocurrency Analysis

- 14.1. Bitcoin
 - 14.1.1. Bitcoins
 - 14.1.2. Bitcoin as a Market Indicator
 - 14.1.3. Advantages and Disadvantages for Gamified Economies
- 14.2. Altcoins
 - 14.2.1. Main Characteristics and Differences with Respect to Bitcoin
 - 14.2.2. Market Impact
 - 14.2.3. Analysis of Binding Projects
- 14.3. Ethereum
 - 14.3.1. Main Features and Operation
 - 14.3.2. Hosted Projects and Market Impact
 - 14.3.3. Advantages and Disadvantages for Gamified Economies
- 14.4. Binance Coin
 - 14.4.1. Main Features and Operation
 - 14.4.2. Hosted Projects and Market Impact
 - 14.4.3. Advantages and Disadvantages for Gamified Economies

- 14.5. Stablecoins
 - 14.5.1. Features
 - 14.5.2. Projects in Operation as of Stablecoins
 - 14.5.3. Uses of Stablecoins in Gamified Economies
- 14.6. Main Stablecoins
 - 14.6.1. USDT
 - 14.6.2. USDC
 - 14.6.3. BUSD
- 14.7. Trading
 - 14.7.1. Trading in Gamified Economies
 - 14.7.2. Balanced Portfolio
 - 14.7.3. Unbalanced Portfolio
- 14.8. Trading: DCA
 - 14.8.1. DCA
 - 14.8.2. Positional Trading
 - 14.8.3. Daytrading
- 14.9. Risk
 - 14.9.1. Price Formation
 - 14.9.2. Liquidity
 - 14.9.3. Global Economy
- 14.10. Legal Aspects
 - 14.10.1. Mining Regulation
 - 14.10.2. Consumer Rights
 - 14.10.3. Warranty and Security

Module 15. Networks

- 15.1. The Revolution of the Smart Contract
 - 15.1.1. The Birth of the Smart Contract
 - 15.1.2. Application Hosting
 - 15.1.3. Security in IT Processes
- 15.2. Metamask
 - 15.2.1. Aspects
 - 15.2.2. Impact on Accessibility
 - 15.2.3. Asset Management at Metamask

- 15.3. Tron
 - 15.3.1. Aspects
 - 15.3.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.3.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.4. Ripple
 - 15.4.1. Aspects
 - 15.4.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.4.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.5. Ethereum
 - 15.5.1. Aspects
 - 15.5.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.5.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.6. Polygon MATIC
 - 15.6.1. Aspects
 - 15.6.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.6.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.7. Wax
 - 15.7.1. Aspects
 - 15.7.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.7.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.8. ADA Cardano
 - 15.8.1. Aspects
 - 15.8.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.8.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.9. Solana
 - 15.9.1. Aspects
 - 15.9.2. Hosted Applications
 - 15.9.3. Disadvantages and Benefits
- 15.10. Projects and Migrations
 - 15.10.1. Networks Suitable for the Project
 - 15.10.2. Migration
 - 15.10.3. Crosschain

Module 16. Metaverse

- 16.1. Metaverse
 - 16.1.1. Metaverse
 - 16.1.2. Impact on the World Economy
 - 16.1.3. Impact on the Development of Gamified Economies
- 16.2. Forms of Accessibility
 - 16.2.1. VR
 - 16.2.2. Computers
 - 16.2.3. Mobile Devices
- 16.3. Metaverse Types
 - 16.3.1. Traditional Metaverse
 - 16.3.2. Centralized Blockchain Metaverse
 - 16.3.3. Decentralization Blockchain Metaverse
- 16.4. Metaverso as a Workspace
 - 16.4.1. Idea of the Work within the Metaverse
 - 16.4.2. Creation of Services within the Metaverse
 - 16.4.3. Critical Points to Consider in Job Generation
- 16.5. Metaverso as a Space for Socialization
 - 16.5.1. User Interaction Systems
 - 16.5.2. Mechanics of Socialization
 - 16.5.3. Forms of Monetization
- 16.6. Metaverso as an Entertainment Space
 - 16.6.1. Training Spaces in the Metaverse
 - 16.6.2. Forms of Training Space Management
 - 16.6.3. Categories of Training Spaces in the Metaverse
- 16.7. System for Purchase and Lease of Spaces in the Metaverse
 - 16.7.1. Lands
 - 16.7.2. Auctions
 - 16.7.3. Direct Sales
- 16.8. Second Life
 - 16.8.1. Second Life as a Pioneer in the Metaverse Industry
 - 16.8.2. Game Mechanics
 - 16.8.3. Profitability Strategies Employed

- 16.9. Decentraland
 - 16.9.1. Decentraland as the Most Profitable Metaverse on Record
 - 16.9.2. Game Mechanics
 - 16.9.3. Profitability Strategies Employed
- 16.10. Goals
 - 16.10.1. Meta: The Company with the Greatest Impact on Developing a Metaverse
 - 16.10.2. Market Impact
 - 16.10.3. Project Details

Module 17. External Platforms

- 17.1. DEX
 - 17.1.1. Features
 - 17.1.2. Utilities
 - 17.1.3. Implementation in Gamified Economies
- 17.2. Swaps
 - 17.2.1. Features
 - 17.2.2. Main Swaps
 - 17.2.3. Implementation in Gamified Economies
- 17.3. Oracles
 - 17.3.1. Features
 - 17.3.2. Main Swaps
 - 17.3.3. Implementation in Gamified Economies
- 17.4. Staking
 - 17.4.1. Liquidity Pool
 - 17.4.2. Staking
 - 17.4.3. Farming
- 17.5. Blockchain Development Tools
 - 17.5.1. Geth
 - 17.5.2. Mist
 - 17.5.3. Truffle
- 17.6. Blockchain Development Tools: Embark
 - 17.6.1. Embark
 - 17.6.2. Ganache
 - 17.6.3. Blockchain Testnet

- 17.7. Marketing Studies
 - 17.7.1. Defi Pulse
 - 17.7.2. Skew
 - 17.7.3. Trading View
- 17.8. Tracking
 - 17.8.1. CoinTracking
 - 17.8.2. CryptoCompare
 - 17.8.3. Blackfolio
- 17.9. Trading Bots
 - 17.9.1. Aspects
 - 17.9.2. SFOX Trading Algorithms
 - 17.9.3. AlgoTrader
- 17.10. Mining Tools
 - 17.10.1. Aspects
 - 17.10.2. NiceHash
 - 17.10.3. What to Mine

Module 18. Analysis of Variables in Gamified Economies

- 18.1. Gamified Economic Variables
 - 18.1.1. Advantages of Fragmentation
 - 18.1.2. Similarities with the Real Economy
 - 18.1.3. Division Criteria
- 18.2. Search
 - 18.2.1. Individual
 - 18.2.2. By Group
 - 18.2.3. Global
- 18.3. Resources
 - 18.3.1. By Game - Design
 - 18.3.2. Tangibles
 - 18.3.3. Intangibles
- 18.4. Entities
 - 18.4.1. Players
 - 18.4.2. Single Resource Entities
 - 18.4.3. Multiple Resource Entities

- 18.5. Sources
 - 18.5.1. Generation Conditions
 - 18.5.2. Localization
 - 18.5.3. Production Ratio
- 18.6. Exits
 - 18.6.1. Consumables
 - 18.6.2. Maintenance Costs
 - 18.6.3. Time Out
- 18.7. Converters
 - 18.7.1. NPC
 - 18.7.2. Manufactura
 - 18.7.3. Special Circumstances
- 18.8. Exchange
 - 18.8.1. Public Markets
 - 18.8.2. Private Stores
 - 18.8.3. External Markets
- 18.9. Experience
 - 18.9.1. Acquisition Mechanics
 - 18.9.2. Apply Experience Mechanics to Economic Variables
 - 18.9.3. Penalties and Experience Limits
- 18.10. Deadlocks
 - 18.10.1. Resource Cycle
 - 18.10.2. Linking Economy Variables with Deadlocks
 - 18.10.3. Applying Deadlocks to Game Mechanics
- 19.3. Pay to Play Systems
 - 19.3.1. Characterization of Pay to Play Economies and Main Monetization Points
 - 19.3.2. Architectures in Play to Play Economies
 - 19.3.3. Economical Design
- 19.4. PvP-Based Systems
 - 19.4.1. Characterization of Economies Based on Pay to Play and Main Monetization Points
 - 19.4.2. Architecture in PvP Economies
 - 19.4.3. Economic Design Workshop
- 19.5. Seasons System
 - 19.5.1. Characterization of Seasons-Based Economies and Main Points of Profitability
 - 19.5.2. Architecture in Season Economies
 - 19.5.3. Economical Design
- 19.6. Economic Systems in Sandbox or Mmorpg
 - 19.6.1. Characterization of Sandbox-Based Economies and Main Cost-Effectiveness Points
 - 19.6.2. Architecture in Sandbox Economies
 - 19.6.3. Economical Design
- 19.7. Trading Card Game System
 - 19.7.1. Characterization of Trading Card Game-Based Economies and Main Cost-Effectiveness Points
 - 19.7.2. Architecture in Trading Card Game Economies
 - 19.7.3. Economic Design Workshop
- 19.8. PvE Systems
 - 19.8.1. Characterization of PvE-Based Economies and Main Cost-Effectiveness Points
 - 19.8.2. Architecture in PvE Economies
 - 19.8.3. Economic Design Workshop
- 19.9. Betting Systems
 - 19.9.1. Characterization of Betting-Based Economies and Main Points of Profitability
 - 19.9.2. Architecture in Betting Economies
 - 19.9.3. Economical Design

Module 19. Gamified Economic Systems

- 19.1. Systems Free to Play
 - 19.1.1. Characterization of Free to Play economies and main monetization points
 - 19.1.2. Architectures in Free to Play Economies
 - 19.1.3. Economical Design
- 19.2. Freemium Systems
 - 19.2.1. Characterization of Freemium Economies and Main Monetization Points
 - 19.2.2. Play to Earn Economy Architectures
 - 19.2.3. Economical Design

- 19.10. Systems Dependent on External Economies
 - 19.10.1. Characterization of Dependent Economies and Main Monetization Points
 - 19.10.2. Architecture in Dependent Economies
 - 19.10.3. Economical Design

Module 20. Blockchain Video Game Analysis

- 20.1. Star Atlas
 - 20.1.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.1.2. Economic System
 - 20.1.3. Usability
- 20.2. Anillo Exterior
 - 20.2.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.2.2. Economic System
 - 20.2.3. Usability
- 20.3. Axie Infinity
 - 20.3.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.3.2. Economic System
 - 20.3.3. Usability
- 20.4. Splinterlands
 - 20.4.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.4.2. Economic System
 - 20.4.3. Usability
- 20.5. R-Planet
 - 20.5.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.5.2. Economic System
 - 20.5.3. Usability
- 20.6. Ember Sword
 - 20.6.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.6.2. Economic System
 - 20.6.3. Usability

- 20.7. Big Time
 - 20.7.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.7.2. Economic System
 - 20.7.3. Usability
- 20.8. Gods Unchained
 - 20.8.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.8.2. Economic System
 - 20.8.3. Usability
- 20.9. Illuvium
 - 20.9.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.9.2. Economic System
 - 20.9.3. Usability
- 20.10. Upland
 - 20.10.1. Game Mechanics
 - 20.10.2. Economic System
 - 20.10.3. Usability



Join the future of the video game industry by taking this Advanced Master's Degree in TECH. The knowledge you will acquire will catapult you to the forefront of the industry"

06

Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





“

Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.

“

At TECH, you will experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world”



You will have access to a learning system based on repetition, with natural and progressive teaching throughout the entire syllabus.



The student will learn to solve complex situations in real business environments through collaborative activities and real cases.

A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch, which presents the most demanding challenges and decisions in this field, both nationally and internationally. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and professional reality is taken into account.

“ *Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career”*

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading Information Technology schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question that you are presented with in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the course, students will be presented with multiple real cases. They will have to combine all their knowledge and research, and argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

Relearning Methodology

TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

In 2019, we obtained the best learning results of all online universities in the world.

At TECH you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our university is the only one in the world authorized to employ this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

This methodology has trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, and financial markets and instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



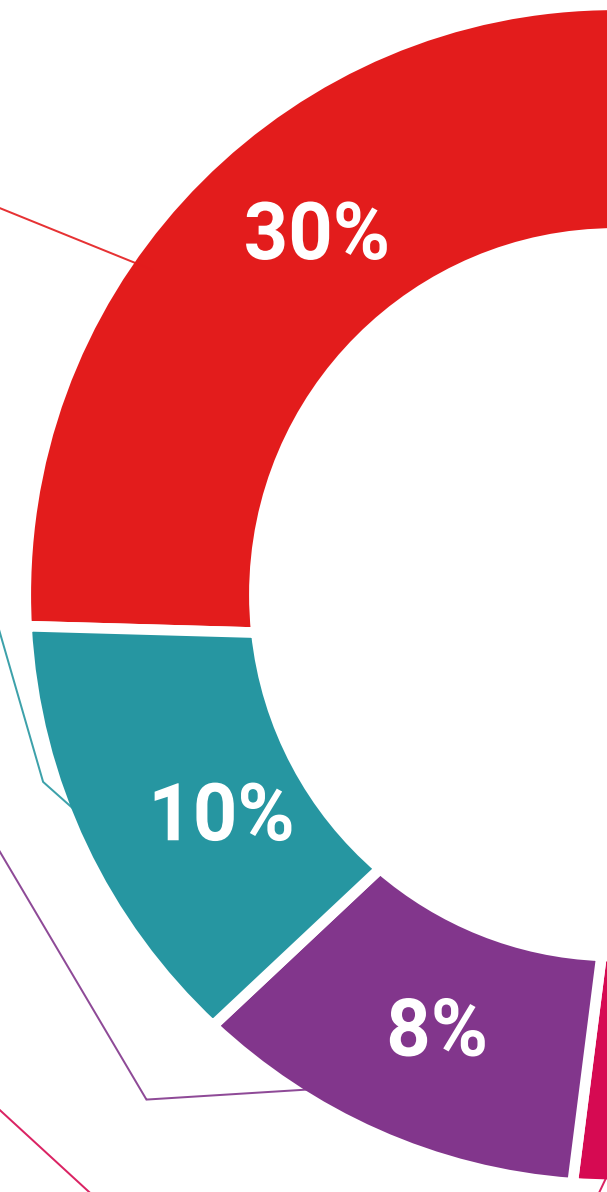
Practising Skills and Abilities

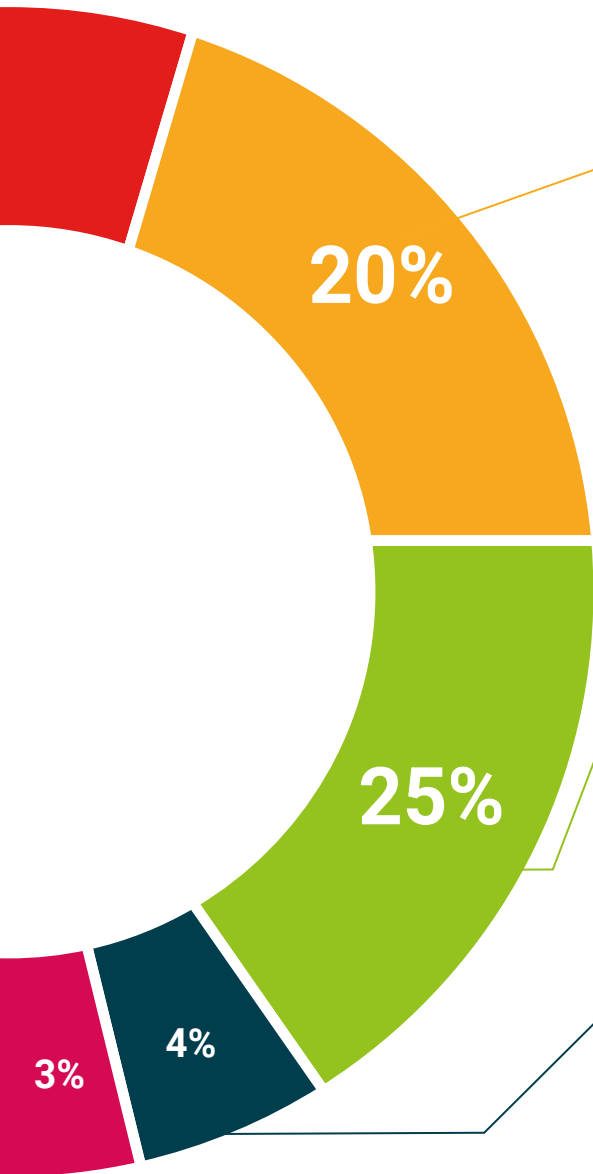
They will carry out activities to develop specific skills and abilities in each subject area. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist needs to develop in the context of the globalization that we are experiencing.



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Case Studies

Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best specialists in the world.



Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



07 Certificate

The Advanced Master's Degree in Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to an Advanced Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University.



“

Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”

This private qualification will allow you to obtain a **Advanced Master's Degree diploma in Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra ([official bulletin](#)). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

This **TECH Global University** private qualification is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Advanced Master's Degree in Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **2 years**

Accreditation: **120 ECTS**



*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future
health confidence people
education information tutors
guarantee accreditation teaching
institutions technology learning
community commitment
personalized service innovation
knowledge present
development language
virtual classroom



Advanced Master's Degree

Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 2 years
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 120 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Advanced Master's Degree Blockchain Economics and NFT in Video Games

