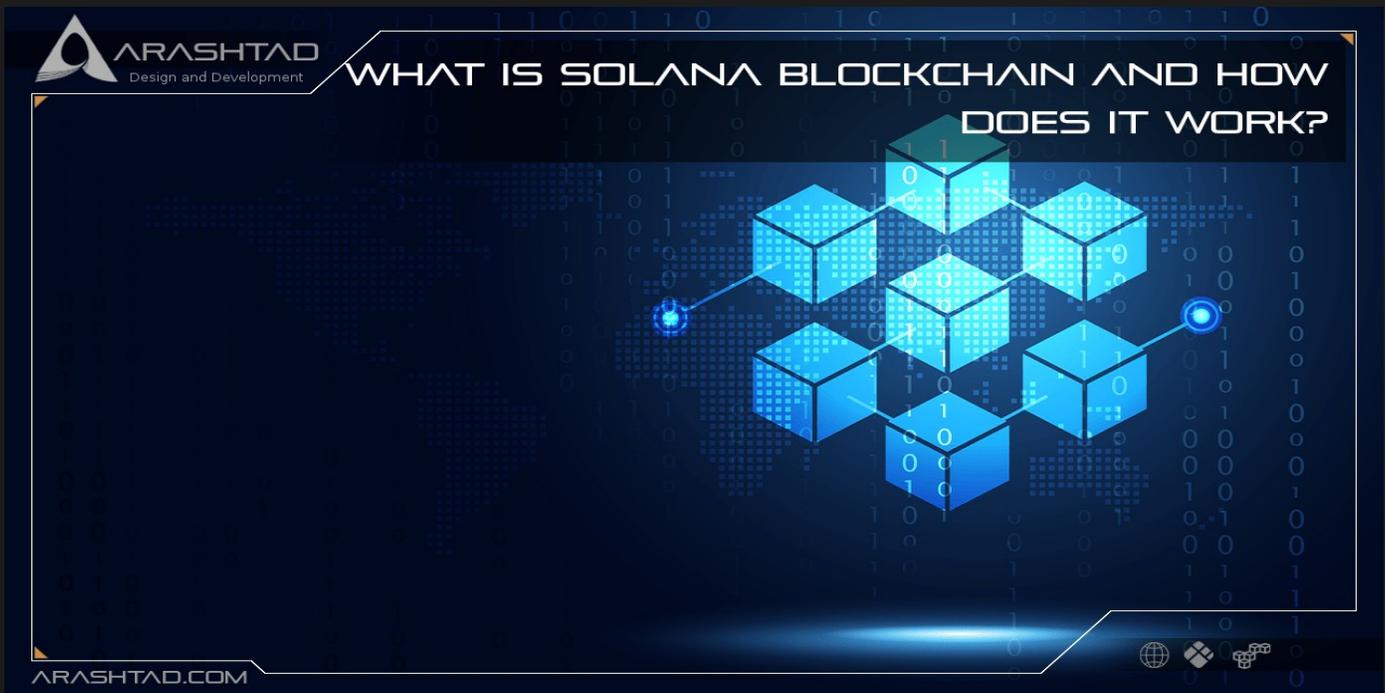




Title	WHAT IS SOLANA BLOCKCHAIN AND HOW DOES IT WORK?
Description	Intro
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Currently, Solana is one of the world's most popular blockchains for non-fungible tokens (NFTs) and decentralized finance (DeFi). Its rank is four in terms of popularity. There's no doubt that interest in Solana NFTs is soaring. Increasingly, users are looking for platforms that offer faster and cheaper transactions, and Solana offers both. Consequently, This Blockchain is being integrated with a number of leading platforms. And as more integrations are added, users are moving to Solana at an increasing pace. One of the most significant developments in Web3 in recent years has been the launch of Solana NFTs. However, onboarding to new blockchains and NFT marketplaces can be challenging. Fortunately, NFT Now is here to help. In this article, you will find everything you need to know about this blockchain.

INTRODUCTION TO SOLANA

As a public, open-source blockchain, Solana is designed to host decentralized applications (dApps), and its native cryptocurrency is SOL. In addition, this ecosystem supports smart contracts, as do most major blockchains in the world. smart contracts are crucial, as NFTs are minted and traded with them — they assign ownership, allow users to access digital assets within them, etc. The Solana blockchain was founded by Anatoly Yakovenko in 2017 to solve the scalability problems of other blockchains, such as Ethereum and Bitcoin.

In the past, blockchains could process about 15 transactions per second (TPS). major credit cards were able to process around 65,000 transactions per second (TPS). users also had to pay fees for each transaction they tried on blockchains. It is possible for these fees to become prohibitively expensive and soar to hundreds of dollars when blockchain networks become congested, like during a popular NFT launch. Solana was created to address both of these issues, and it did. Today, Solana's TPS rivals Visa and Mastercard, making it an industry leader in terms of speed and global scalability. Additionally, Solana has an astonishingly low price. Solana's transaction fee is only a fraction of a penny apiece, whereas Ethereum's high fees make it difficult for those without high-risk thresholds to trade NFTs.

PROTOCOLS OF SOLANA

A combination of Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Proof-of-History (PoH) algorithms is used in Solana, which is in sharp contrast to Ethereum and other blockchains that use Proof-of-Work (PoW). Computers compete against one another to add blocks and transactions to the blockchain by solving complex puzzles. In order to solve these puzzles, computers have to use a significant amount of computer power, resulting in enormous amounts of energy being lost. Because Solana eliminates these puzzles, it does not cause as much environmental degradation as other products, and it performs much better on TPS.

PROOF OF STAKE (POS)

It is the goal of PoS to randomly select users to serve as block validators. to break it down even further, crypto holders stake their Solana crypto to the validator. In PoS, a validator is selected based on how much Solana crypto their owners staked (along with some other requirements). Validators earn SOL when selected to add the next block of transactions to the Solana blockchain. In this case, Proof-of-Stake is used in order to encourage users' loyalty to Solana (SOL). In other words, it measures the degree to which network participants are committed (i.e., how much cryptocurrency they stake) and selects those who have invested the most as validators, thereby rewarding those who have committed the most.

PROOF OF HISTORY(POH)

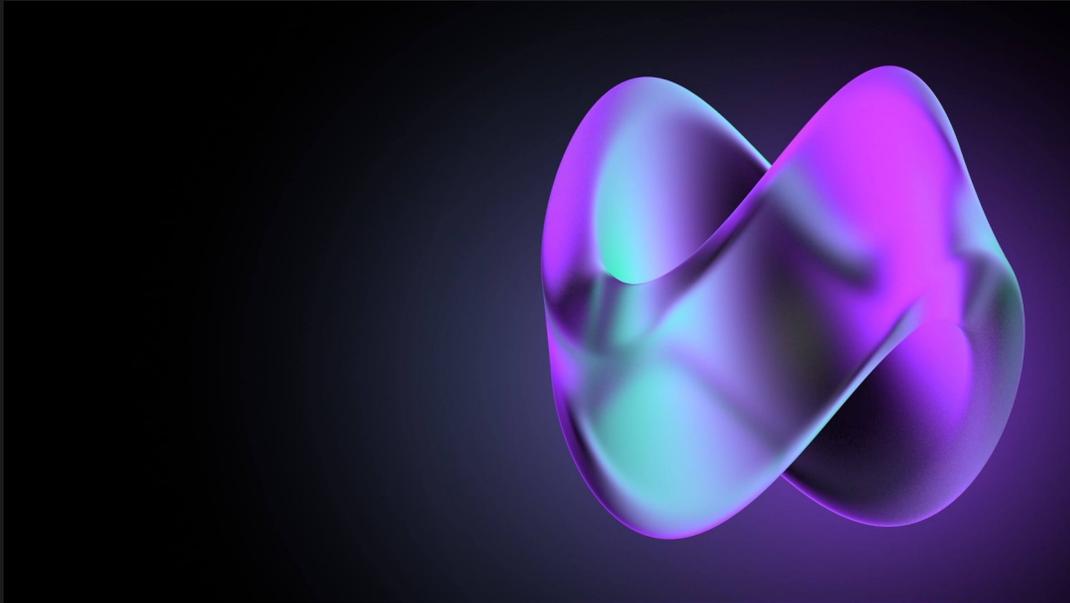
To cryptographically verify a time gap between two events, PoH works in conjunction with PoS. In Solana, it ensures that transactions are in the correct order and found by the right leader (validator). This is how it works: Each validator must 1) continue a count that tallies the time and 2) count the transactions for the block he or she has been assigned. To do this, every validator selects a slot and works through the verifiable delay function (VDF). This is known as the proof-of-history mechanism.

In a Proof of History mechanism, the following process takes place:

1. By using the PoS mechanism, the next block will be created by a validator.
2. In order to produce a block, the validator spends exactly five seconds working through the VDF (the PoH mechanism).
3. A PoS mechanism is used to select the next validator.
4. In order to reach their assigned slot and generate a block, this validator must work through the VDF (the PoH mechanism) in exactly five seconds.

Because of these two algorithms, Solana is a lot faster than previous blockchains. the team claims to be able to process 65,000 transactions per second at peak. however, the numbers typically average closer to 3,000 TPS. It is still impressively fast when compared to Ethereum's 15 TPS. And, as we noted above, these mechanisms are also more energy efficient and environmentally friendly.

HOW TO BUY SOLANA?



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TCP/IP AND IP ?

On a crypto exchange, users can buy and sell cryptocurrencies such as SOL, Ether, Bitcoin, and Dogecoin. A crypto exchange is a platform that allows users to buy and sell cryptocurrencies. They function similarly to traditional stock markets and brokerage firms, except that users are obviously trading cryptocurrency instead of stocks. Gemini, Coinbase, Kucoin, Binance, and FTX are all centralized crypto exchanges where you can trade SOL. centralized exchanges are easier to navigate and use, so beginners should use them.

You can also use a decentralized exchange (DEX). These are similar to centralized exchanges, except that they are distributed across a network of computers and don't run on a centralized server. As a result, they aren't subject to regulation. Notably, if you don't own any crypto, you can't buy SOL on a DEX directly. However, you can convert USDC to SOL on a DEX, but you can't buy SOL with a bank account. When you know more about blockchain and how to protect yourself, it's best to examine decentralized exchanges.

NFT MARKETPLACES ON SOLANA ECOSYSTEM:

Most of the world's top NFT marketplaces are based on Ethereum, which is still the world's most popular blockchain. However, user preferences are changing rapidly due to the enormous fees, energy use, and transaction speed associated with Ethereum, which make it difficult to use. Therefore, Solana NFT marketplaces are growing in popularity, and major platforms such as OpenSea are integrating them. Magic Eden is perhaps the most popular Solana NFT marketplace besides OpenSea. The marketplace allows users to sell, create, and buy NFTs. It's a great place if you're not willing to pay to list them. Magic Eden takes 2% on every transaction and charges no listing fee.

Also popular is Solarart, which hosts many popular projects, such as Degenerate Ape Academy, Aurora, and Solpunks. Solsea, another NFT marketplace that claims to allow creators to embed licenses when they mint NFTs, charges a transaction fee of 3% for every successful sale. NFTs are digital assets attached to intellectual property rights (IP), which can be owned by either the person who creates them or the person who buys them. This is a significant and much-needed development. Some of the world's most popular NFT projects, like CryptoPunks, have long been plagued by such questions.



WRAPPING UP

In this article, you learned about Solana Blockchain, how it works, the mechanisms of Pos and PoH as the core technology behind this ecosystem, and the NFT market places on this blockchain. Solana has been one of the most popular Blockchains. As of September 2022, it has attracted a huge number of investors' attention. In summary, Solana is often referred to as an "Ethereum killer". It is a fast-growing blockchain with striking similarities to Ethereum. Like Ethereum, SOL tokens are available on all major exchanges. The token's real value lies in conducting transactions on the Solana network, which offers unique advantages.



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