



w35GABBIN

The what? The future?



**I'm aware
that you are
confused 🤪**

I chose this title because
you already know all the
topics we will see tonight.

**So ... I just wanted to put
some suspense on this
speech
(sorry guys ☐)**



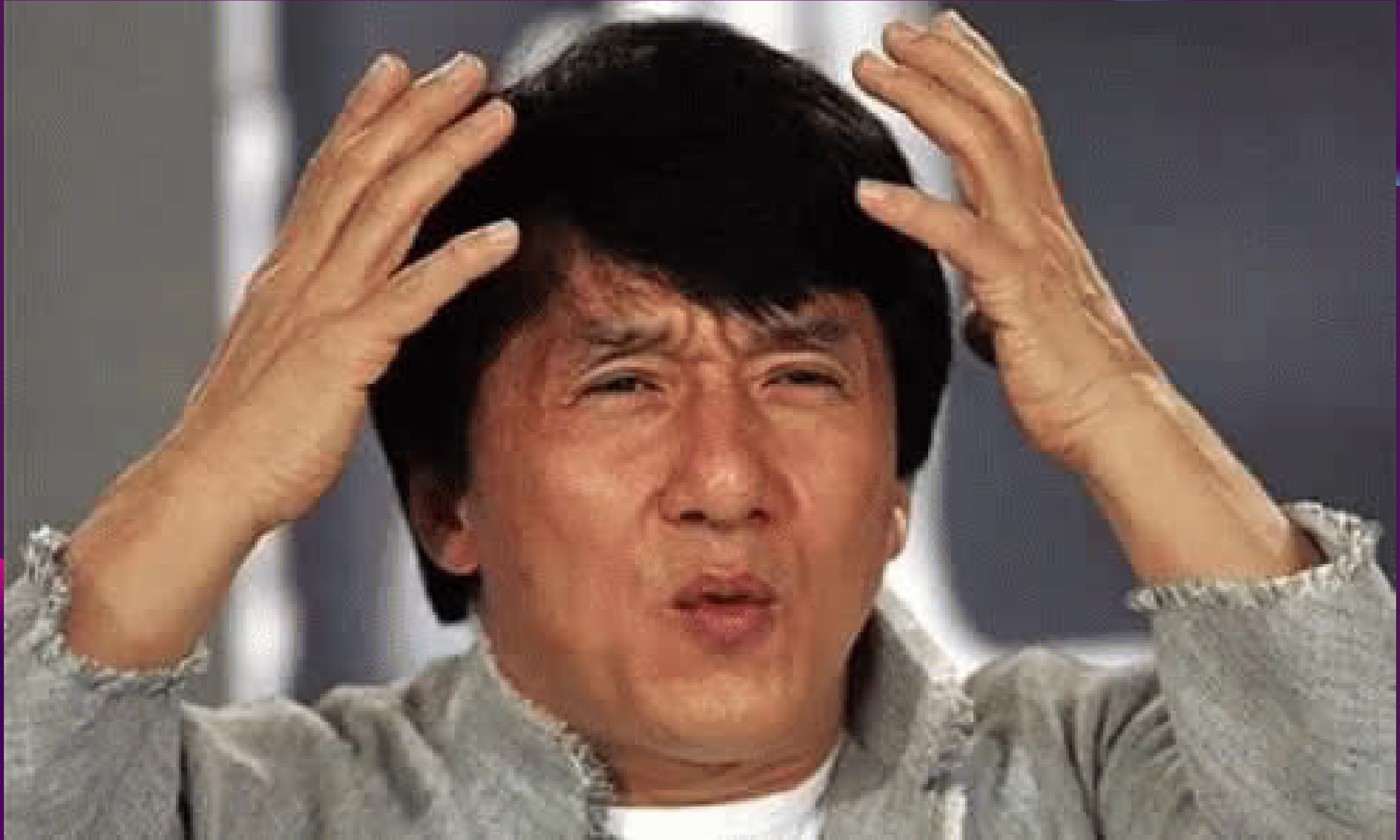
We talked about....

- AI
- Blockchain
- 5G

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web3, 5G, AI, Big Data, Blockchain, IoT, Nanotechnology

pt.2



The background features several large, overlapping abstract shapes in shades of purple and blue. A large, irregular shape is at the top, a smaller circle is to its right, and another large shape is at the bottom right.

Future?

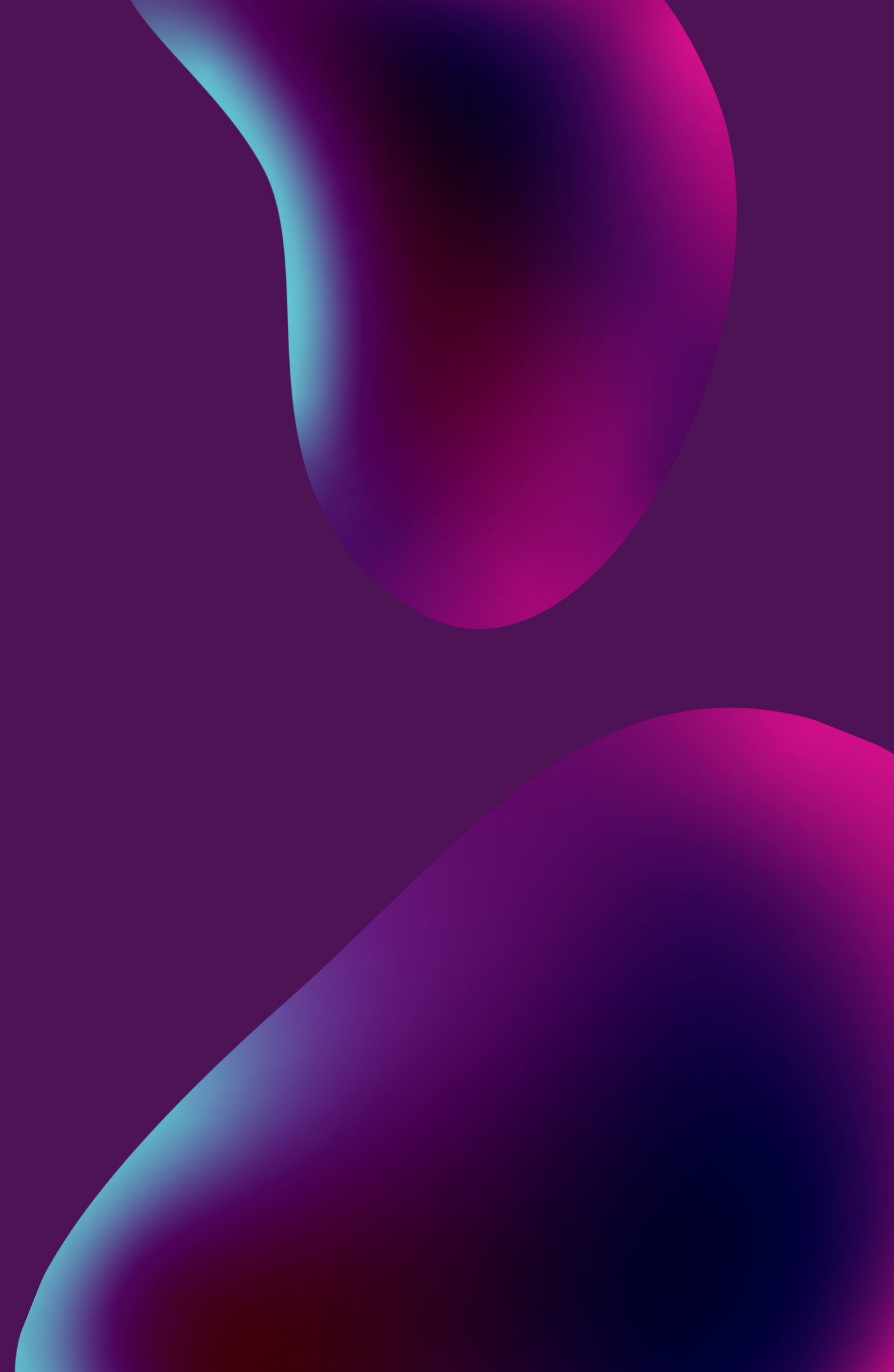
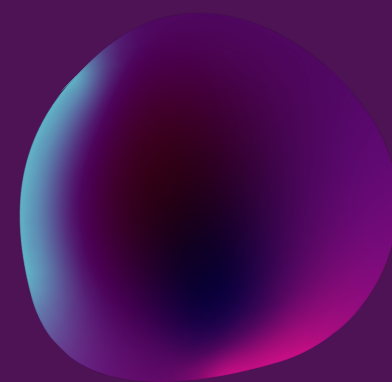
**IMO, these will be the
technologies that will lead our
lives in the future**

**Let's start
in the order I want 😊**

01

5G

The connection





5G

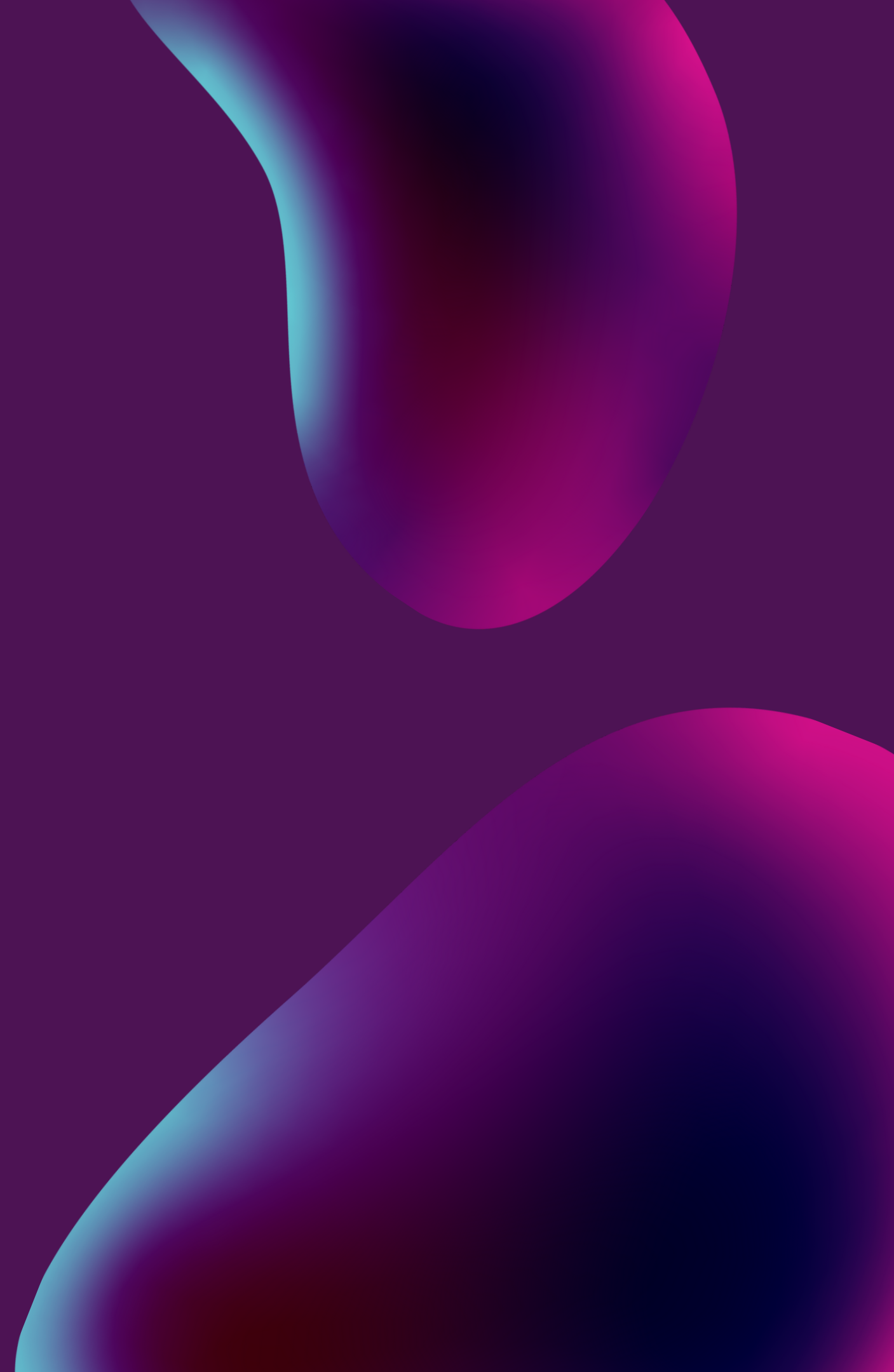
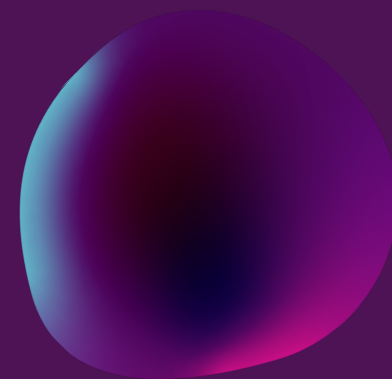
We already talked about this thanks to Francesco De Martino. He did an excellent explanation about this technology and almost all of us are aware of its (huge) power.

5G will pump the production of data in an exponential way.

02

IoT

Everything





IoT

Think of an object.

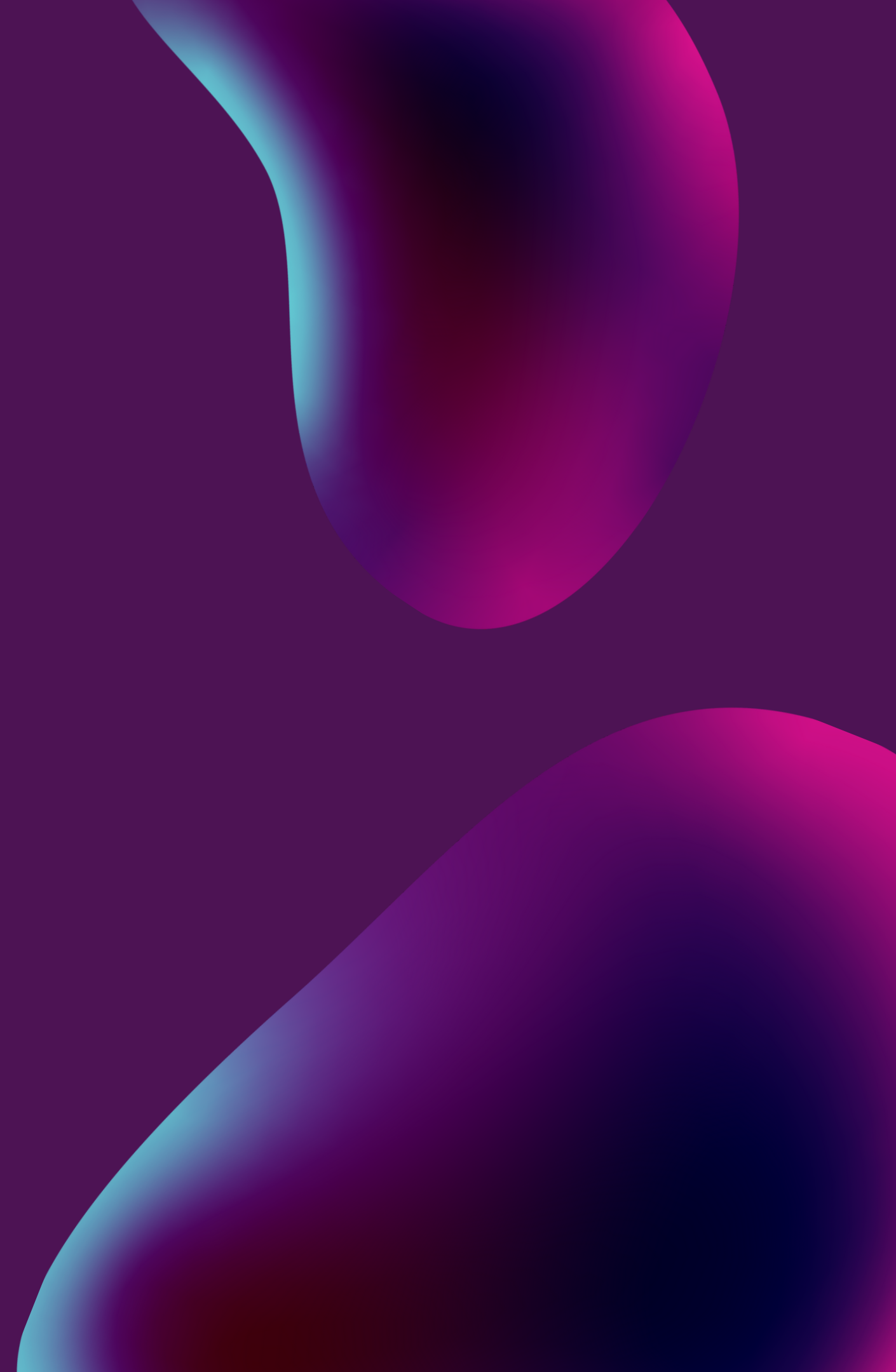
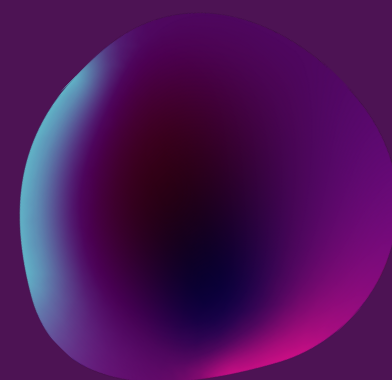
I'm pretty sure that in the future you will be able to communicate with it.

And it will collect lots of data.

03

Big Data

Babel tower





Big Data

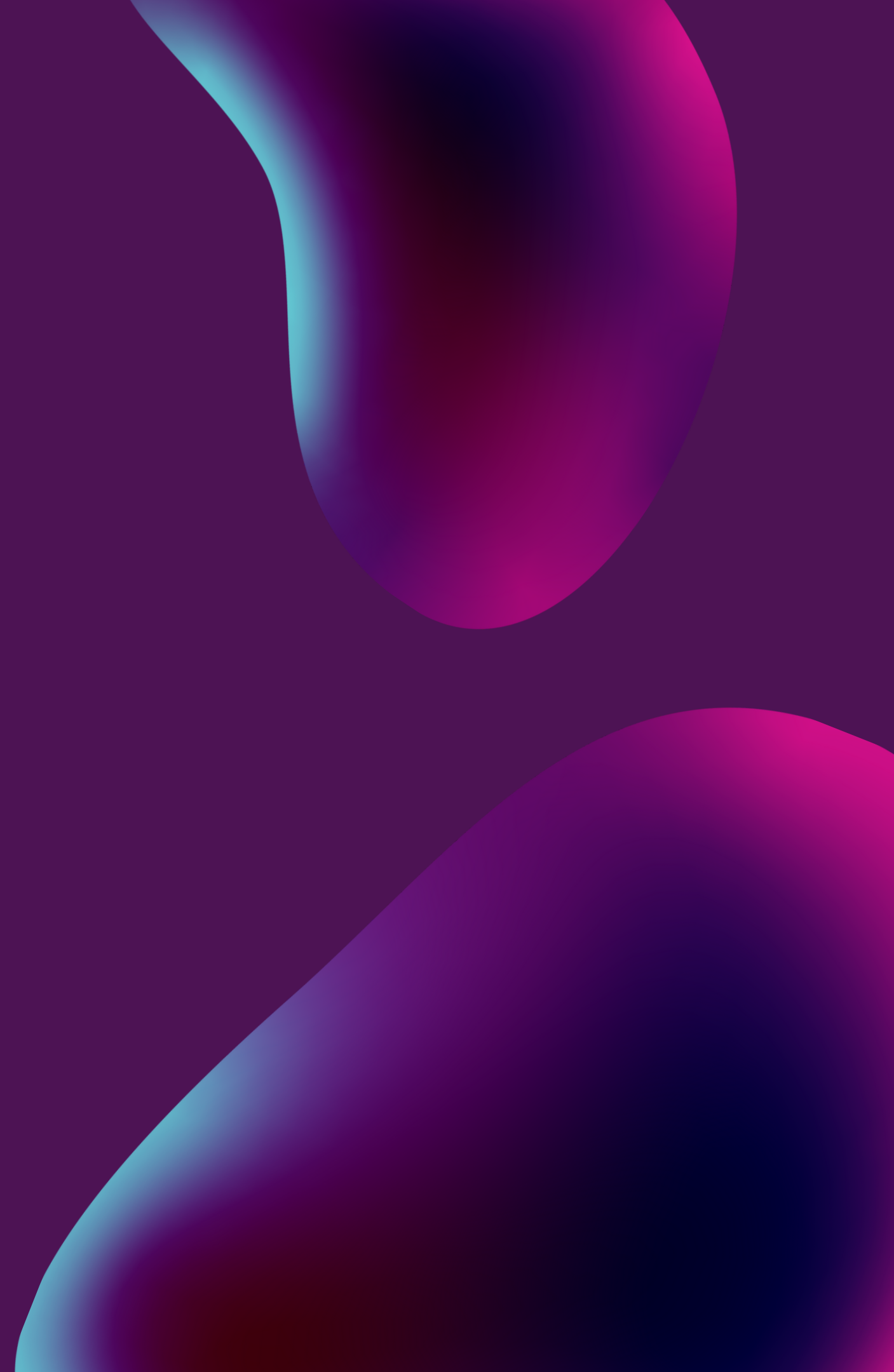
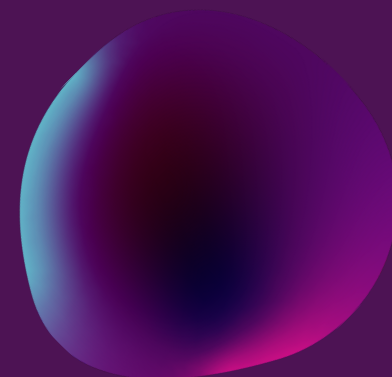
A logical consequence of the two previous innovations.

We will learn to dig in a huge amount of data.
Really huge.

04

Nanotechnology

Everything, but in small size





Nanotechnology

Ok... in the future we will see things that we are not able to imagine now.

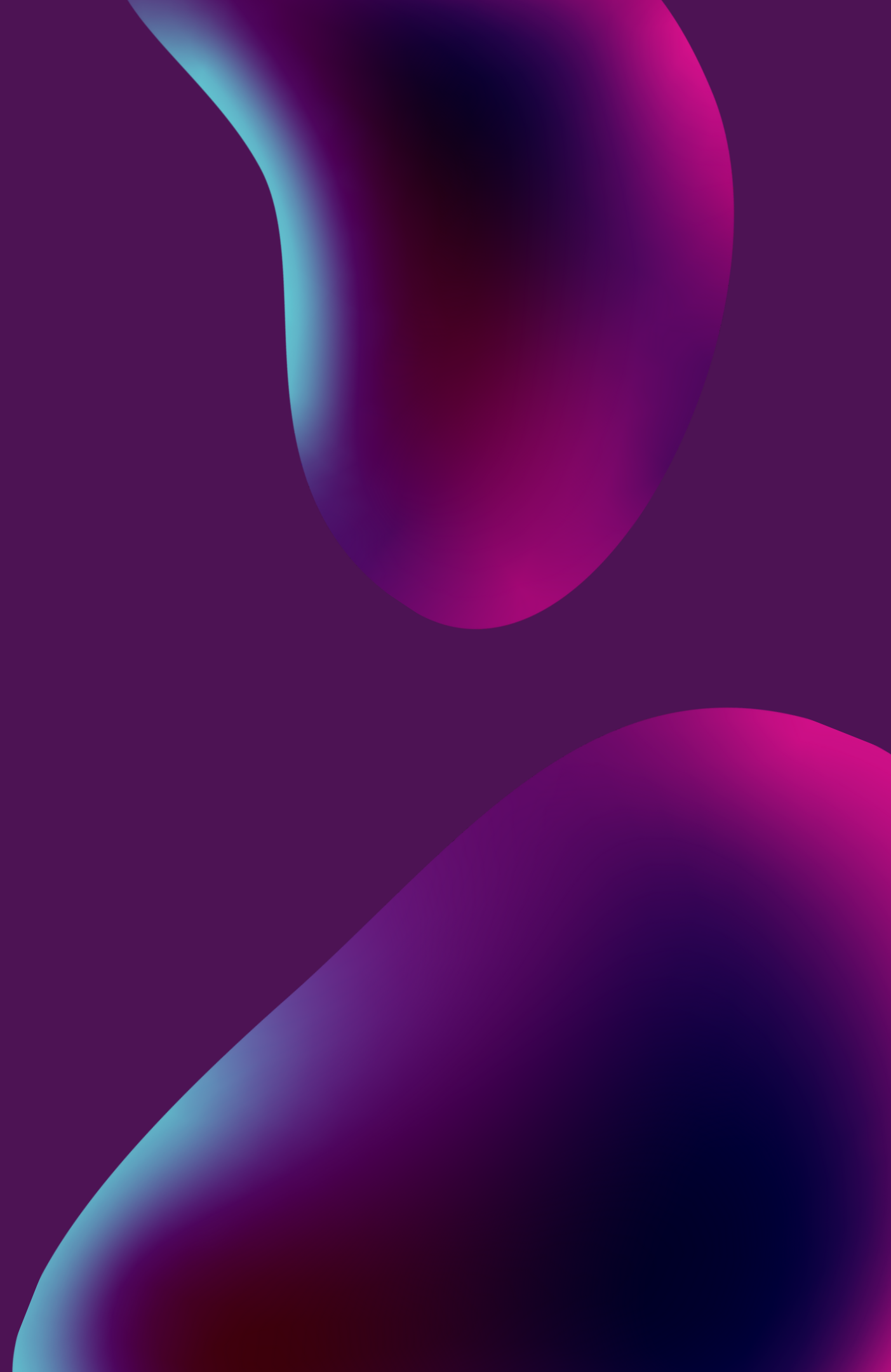
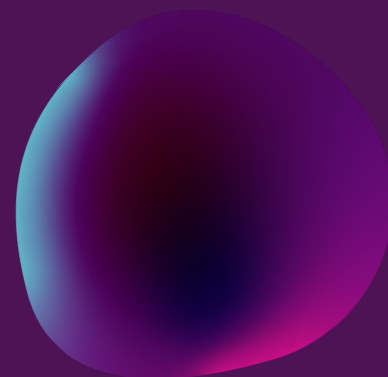
And of course, they will be connected to each other, and produce tons of data.

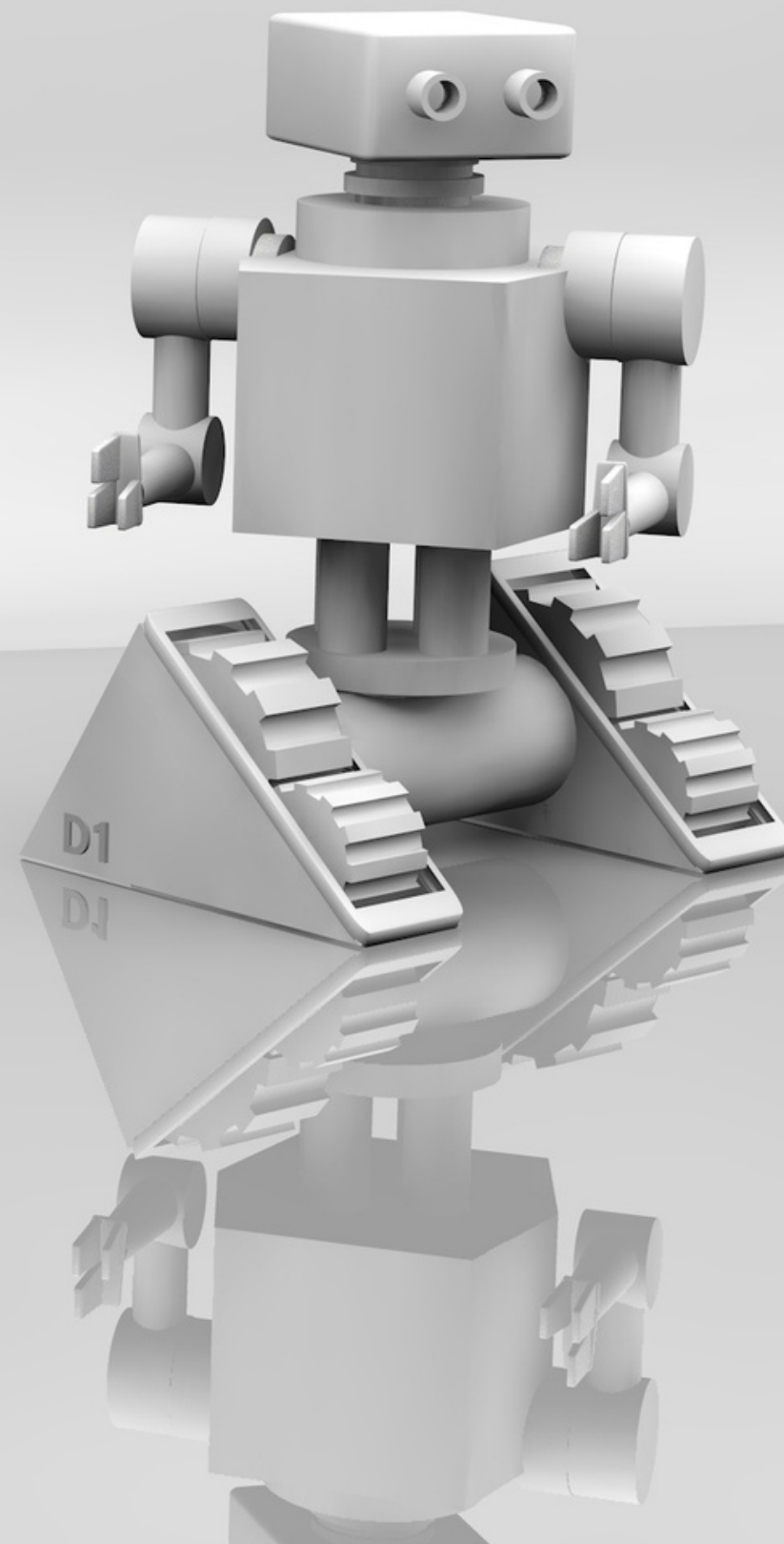
We will find truly innovative solutions, with inconceivable logics.

05

AI

The new electricity





AI

Some experts define AI as the electricity of this century.

In these few years (2012-present), we saw an exponential growth of the theory and models behind this discipline.

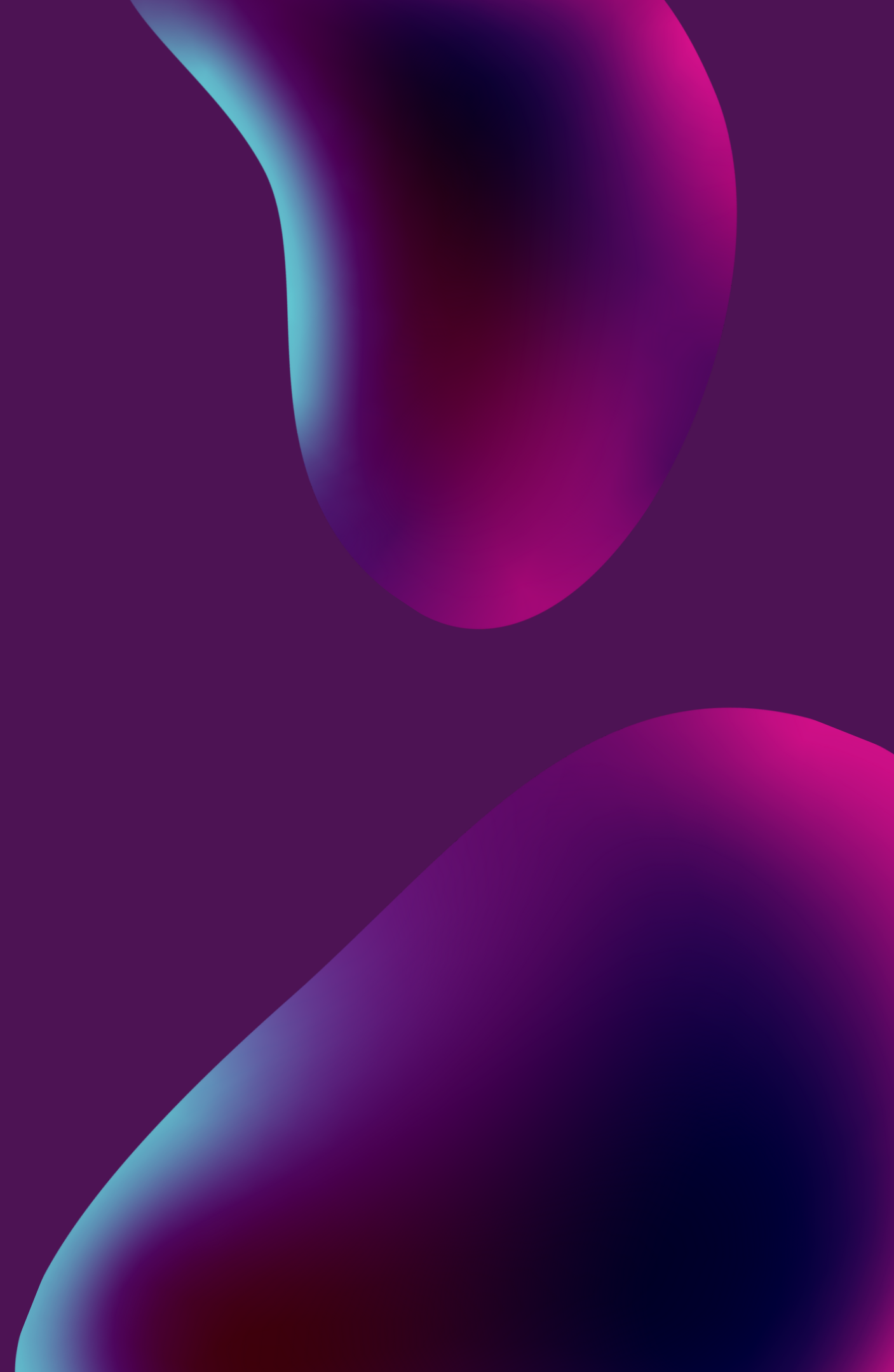
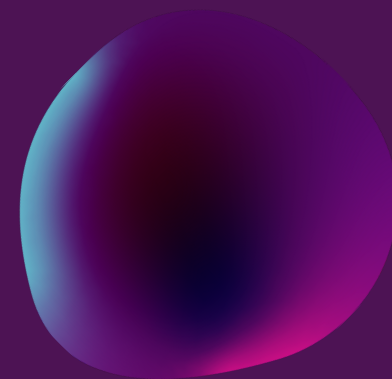
With all of this amount of data, the future of AI is bright.

It will help us to notice what we can't see now, to find new solutions, and much more.

06

Blockchain

Revolutionary





Blockchain

Just to keep in mind: Blockchain != Bitcoin.

A revolutionary concept and its growing adoption have a high correlation with the growing adoption of the Internet.

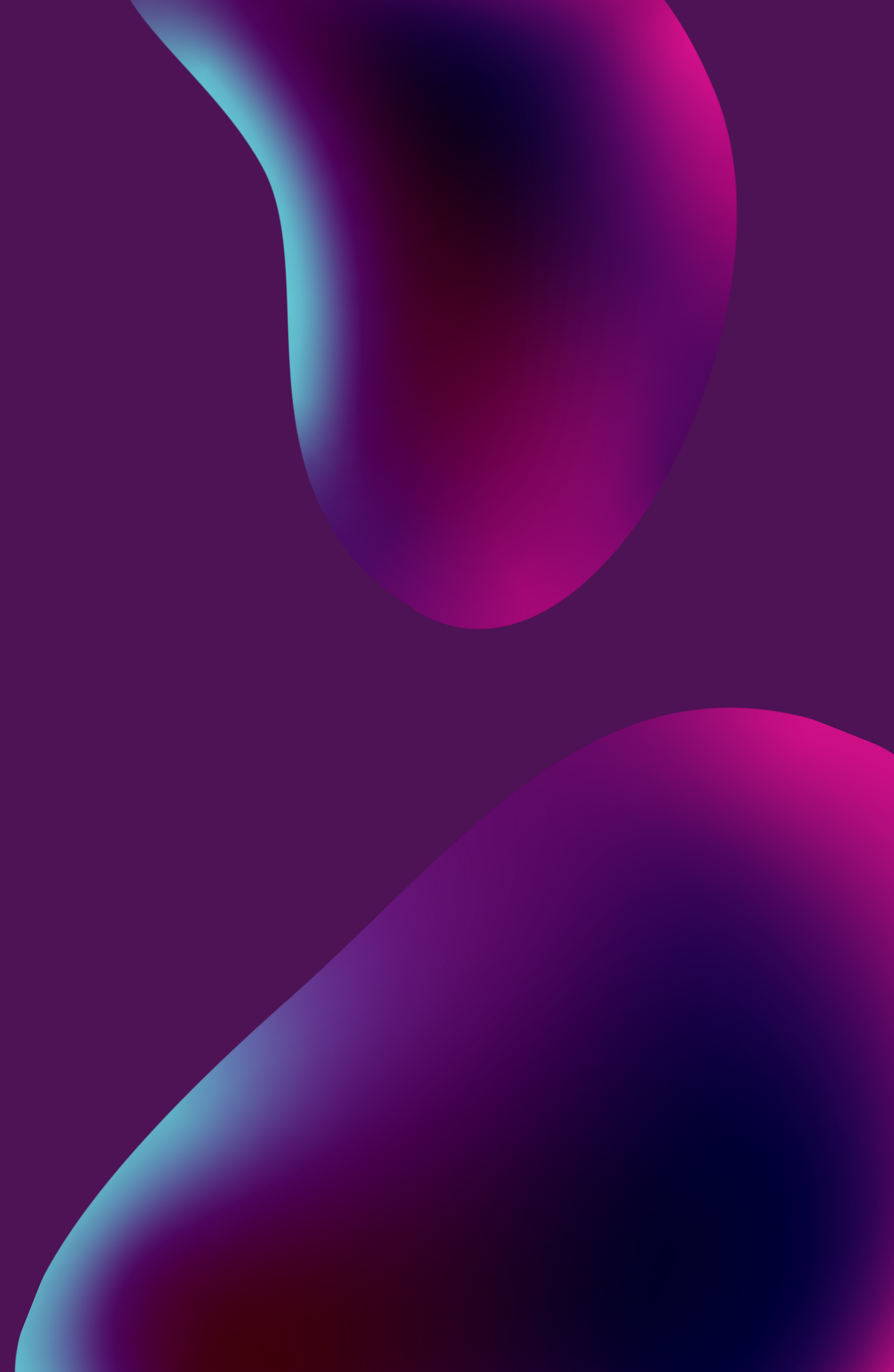
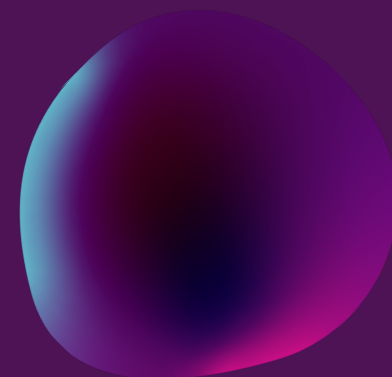
So, now we are just trying to determine which architecture will be the most used one in the future.

We are just at the beginning, and it already changed the lives of some people.

07

web3

The new version of the web



**Just to be precise....
web3, NFT, DAO,
Metaverse**



NFT

Ok, this is not the only purpose of NFT.

An NFT certified the property of an asset.

This asset could be a house, a song, a ticket for a concert, and many other things that now we are not able to imagine.

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a wooden desk. The smartphone is lying flat, showing its screen. The pen is a black and orange ballpoint pen, lying diagonally in the foreground. The background is a dark wooden surface.

DAO

A Decentralized Autonomous Organization is an entity with no central leadership and is collectively owned and managed by its members.

A DAO works without hierarchical management, can have a large number of purposes, and decisions get made from the bottom-up.

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a wooden desk. The smartphone is lying flat, and the pen is positioned diagonally in the foreground. The background is a blurred wooden surface.

DAO

DAOs operate using smart contracts in order to establish the DAO's rules.

Those with a stake in a DAO then get voting rights and may influence how the organization operates by deciding on or creating new governance proposals.

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a wooden desk. The smartphone is lying flat, showing its screen. A black pen with a silver tip is positioned diagonally in the foreground. The background is a dark, textured wooden surface.

DAO

Smart contract creation: First, a developer or group of developers must create the smart contract behind the DAO. After launch, they can only change the rules set by these contracts through the governance system. That means they must extensively test the contracts to ensure they don't overlook important details.

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a desk. The smartphone is in the upper left, and the pen is in the lower left. The background is a dark, textured surface.

DAO

Funding: After the smart contracts have been created, the DAO needs to determine a way to receive funding and how to enact governance. More often than not, tokens are sold to raise funds; these tokens give holders voting rights.

Deployment: The DAO needs to be deployed on the blockchain. From this point on, stakeholders decide on the future of the organization. The organization's creators (those who wrote the smart contracts) no longer influence the project any more than other stakeholders.

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a wooden desk. The smartphone is in the upper left, and the pen is in the lower left. The background is a dark, textured surface.

DAO

One significant advantage of DAOs is the lack of trust needed between two parties. While a traditional organization requires a lot of trust in the people behind it (especially on behalf of investors) with DAOs, only the code needs to be trusted.

Every action a DAO takes after being launched has to be approved by the community and is completely transparent and verifiable.

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a wooden desk. The smartphone is in the upper left, and the pen is in the lower left. The background is a dark, textured surface.

DAO

The lack of a hierarchy means any stakeholder can put forward an innovative idea that the entire group will consider and improve upon. Internal disputes are often easily solved through the voting system, in line with the pre-written rules in the smart contract.

The main advantage of DAOs is that they offer a solution to the principal-agent dilemma. This dilemma is a conflict in priorities between a person or group (the principal) and those making decisions and acting on their behalf (the agent).

A close-up photograph of a smartphone and a pen on a wooden desk. The smartphone is in the upper left, and the pen is in the lower left. The background is a dark, textured wooden surface.

DAO

They are not perfect.

DAOs can be distributed across multiple jurisdictions, and there's no legal framework for them. Any legal issues that may arise will likely require those involved to deal with numerous regional laws in a complicated legal battle.

Voting proportion problems: sometimes they are not fair.

web3

Web1 (roughly 1990-2005) was about open protocols that were decentralized and community-governed. Most of the value accrued to the edges of the network — users and builders.

Web2 (roughly 2005-2020) was about siloed, centralized services run by corporations. Most of the value accrued to a handful of companies like Google, Apple, Amazon, and Facebook.



web3

We are now at the beginning of the web3 era, which combines the decentralized, community-governed ethos of web1 with the advanced, modern functionality of web2.

Web3 is the internet owned by the builders and users, orchestrated with tokens.

(@packyM)



web3

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(@packyM)



web3

Content in web3 would be uncensorable because control is decentralized.

Web3 payment apps require no personal data and can't prevent payments.

Web3 servers can't go down (we can discuss this point 😊).

This doesn't mean that all services need to be turned into a dapp.



web3

Limitations:

- **Scalability:** transactions are slower on web3 because they're decentralized. Changes to state, like a payment, need to be processed by a miner and propagated throughout the network.
- **UX:** interacting with web3 applications can require extra steps, software, and education. This can be a hurdle to adoption.

web3

Limitations:

- **Accessibility:** the lack of integration in modern web browsers makes web3 less accessible to most users.
- **Cost:** most successful dapps put very small portions of their code on the blockchain as it's expensive.

Metaverse

This is the perfect example. We have given a name to something that does not exist, we have no idea what it is or how it should be 🤪.

(I didn't have the courage to insert an image, what I saw is terrible...)

That's all?

I want to point out a fundamental thing.

All the stuff around the blockchain and the blockchain itself are **just at the beginning**.

Let's make a proportion:

Fourier transforms : MP3 = Blockchain : X

And X could be NFT, DAO, Metaverse, and anything else that we are not able to imagine.



That's all?

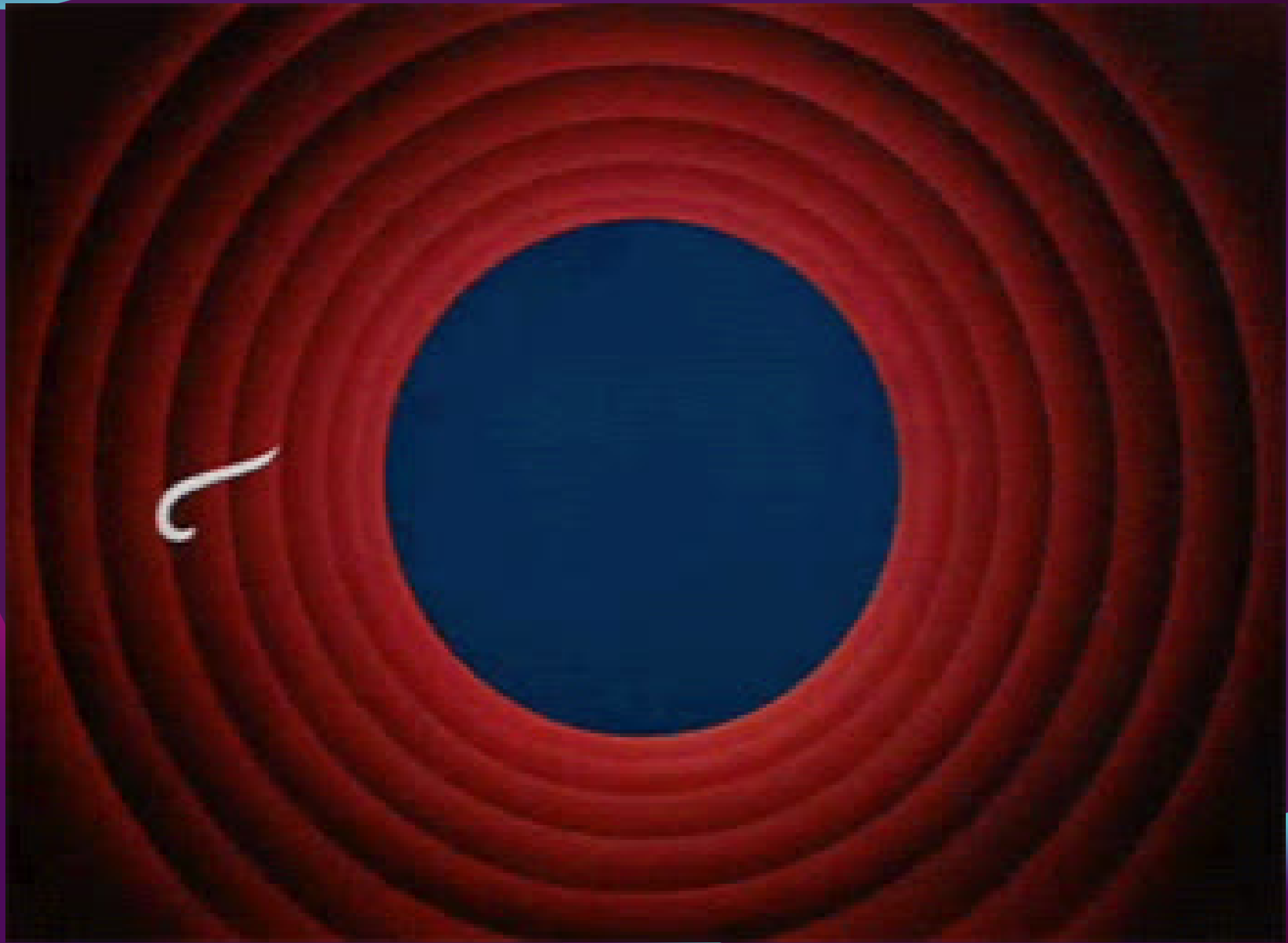
Why is this technology so revolutionary?
Because we built a technology so disruptive that we don't even fully understand it.

As said before, we are still trying to define architecture, so we are just at the foundations of this revolution.



References

- **DAO:** <https://cointelegraph.com/ethereum-for-beginners/what-is-a-decentralized-autonomous-organization-and-how-does-a-dao-work>
- **Web3:** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web3>
- **Web3:** <https://moxie.org/2022/01/07/web3-first-impressions.html>
- **Web3:** <https://future.a16z.com/why-web3-matters/>
- **Web3:** <https://cryptologie.net/article/548/in-response-to-moxies-doubts-on-web3-and-about-ultra-light-clients/>
- **Web3:** <https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/web2-vs-web3/>



Thank you, guys!