

**UNDERSTANDING WEB3****LESSON 19: REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND CAREER SKILLS**

A Prison Professors Self-Directed Course

**Estimated time:** 80–115 minutes

**Educational and Safety Boundary:**

*This lesson provides general education about blockchain applications, transferable abilities, career preparation, and related risks. It does not provide individualized financial, investment, legal, tax, employment, credentialing, or career advice. No activity requires internet access, an account, a wallet, a digital asset, a purchase, or a transaction. Opening Guidance*

During 26 years in federal prison, I learned that preparation begins before an opportunity appears. I could not predict which industries, technologies, or people would become part of my life after release. I could read, write, ask questions, organize information, and build a record that showed how I used my time.

Those habits became transferable. They helped me learn about business, technology, communication, and new communities. They also gave other people something they could examine. A certificate can identify a completed course. A portfolio of work can show how a person thinks, explains, compares, and follows through.

Web3 provides a useful subject for developing those abilities because it combines technology, finance, governance, security, public claims, and human behavior. A learner must separate a problem from a proposed solution, investigate evidence, identify risks, and compare alternatives. Those are valuable habits in many fields, even when a future job has no connection with blockchain.

This lesson examines real-world applications without assuming that blockchain is the best tool for every problem. We will consider recordkeeping, credentials, supply chains, payments, communities, identity, and creative work. We will also examine ordinary databases, signed documents, established payment systems, and trusted intermediaries as possible alternatives.

The independent PP token community gives us a real case. People who did not know me personally learned about the Prison Professors mission, organized independently, and used BNB Smart Chain tools to support the work. The case can inspire careful learning, but it does not promise that another project, token, career plan, or personal story will produce the same response.

I encourage you to keep two questions in view: Does the proposed technology fit the problem, and what useful ability can I demonstrate by evaluating it?

## **PURPOSE AND ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

Lesson 19 evaluates proposed blockchain applications and connects course knowledge with practical abilities that can transfer across industries. It teaches a five-part evaluation sequence and shows how written work can become part of a responsible learning portfolio.

### **Essential Question:**

- » How can I evaluate a proposed blockchain use and document the skills I am developing without treating a career pathway as a promise of employment?

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- » Evaluate applications in recordkeeping, credentials, supply chains, payments, communities, identity, and creative work.
- » Compare a blockchain approach with simpler alternatives such as an ordinary database, signed document, established payment system, or trusted intermediary.
- » Apply the problem, proposed solution, evidence, risks, and alternatives sequence to a hypothetical project.
- » Identify transferable abilities in research, writing, communication, digital safety, project coordination, customer support, compliance awareness, and critical analysis.
- » Distinguish a possible career pathway from a guarantee of employment and describe how a portfolio can document preparation.

## **KEY TERMS**

### **USE CASE**

**Definition:** A specific problem, task, or process that a technology or service is proposed to address.

**Sample sentence:** The team defined the use case as verifying course completion across several organizations without exposing a participant's full record.

## DIGITAL CREDENTIAL

**Definition:** A claim represented in digital form and issued by an identified source about a person, organization, object, or achievement.

**Sample sentence:** The school issued a digital credential stating that the learner completed a course, while the recipient still checked the issuer and credential status.

## SUPPLY CHAIN

**Definition:** The connected people, organizations, processes, goods, and information involved in producing and delivering a product or service.

**Sample sentence:** The supply chain record followed a component from its manufacturer through transportation, assembly, and final delivery.

## COMPLIANCE

**Definition:** The process of understanding and following applicable laws, regulations, contracts, policies, standards, and organizational requirements.

**Sample sentence:** The project team asked a qualified professional to review privacy, recordkeeping, and licensing requirements as part of its compliance work.

## TRANSFERABLE SKILL

**Definition:** An ability that can be useful across different jobs, industries, projects, or stages of a career.

**Sample sentence:** Clear writing is a transferable skill because many roles require a person to explain complex information to other people.

## PORTFOLIO

**Definition:** An organized collection of work that demonstrates knowledge, abilities, progress, and completed projects.

**Sample sentence:** The learner's portfolio included case analyses, comparison memos, safety checklists, and dated Profile journal entries.

## MAIN LESSON

### BEGIN WITH THE PROBLEM, NOT THE TECHNOLOGY

A use case begins with a defined problem. A weak proposal often begins with a technology and searches for a reason to use it. A stronger proposal explains who

experiences the problem, what process exists now, what fails, how success will be measured, and which limits must be respected.

Suppose several training organizations want to verify whether a participant completed a course. The problem may involve slow verification, inconsistent records, or dependence on one office. The problem is not simply that the organizations do not use a blockchain. A solution should be judged by whether it improves verification while protecting privacy, correcting errors, controlling access, and managing cost.

A blockchain may help when several parties need a shared, tamper-evident history and no practical recordkeeper is trusted to control every update. It may add unnecessary complexity when one accountable organization can operate a secure database and share verified records through established procedures.

### **USE FIVE PARTS TO EVALUATE A PROPOSAL**

The following sequence organizes the analysis. It can be applied to a blockchain project, a business proposal, a workplace process, or a public claim:

1. Problem: Who experiences the problem? What happens now? Which result needs to improve?
2. Proposed solution: What will the system do? Which people, data, code, organizations, and permissions will it require?
3. Evidence: What working demonstration, documentation, code, audit, agreement, record, user result, or independent review supports the proposal?
4. Risks: What could fail? Who could be harmed? Which privacy, security, financial, operational, legal, accessibility, or governance concerns remain?
5. Alternatives: Could an ordinary database, signed document, established payment system, trusted intermediary, or improved procedure solve the problem more simply?

The sequence does not produce an automatic yes or no. It helps a reviewer explain a conclusion and identify missing information. A proposal may have a legitimate use and still require redesign, safeguards, testing, or a different tool.

### **RECORDKEEPING ACROSS ORGANIZATIONS**

A blockchain can create a shared sequence of records that authorized participants can inspect. Possible uses include tracking approvals, ownership changes, maintenance events, certificates, or transfers. Cryptographic signatures may help show which credential authorized a recorded action.



The record is only as reliable as the process that produces it. If a person enters false information, attaches the wrong document, uses compromised credentials, or records an event that never occurred, a blockchain can preserve the error. The system needs rules for data quality, identity, access, corrections, disputes, and accountability.

An ordinary database may be the stronger choice when one organization has clear responsibility, users need efficient corrections, information must remain private, or the number of participants does not justify a shared network.

## **DIGITAL CREDENTIALS**

A digital credential may represent a course completion, professional license, employment record, membership, identity claim, or other assertion. A useful system identifies the issuer, the subject, the claim, the date, and a way to determine whether the credential remains valid.

The World Wide Web Consortium's Verifiable Credentials Data Model describes an issuer, holder, and verifier relationship. A verifier still decides whether to trust the issuer and whether the credential satisfies the purpose. Digital verification does not guarantee that the original claim was accurate, that the issuer was qualified, or that a credential should be accepted for every use.

Privacy deserves careful attention. Publishing a person's full identity, criminal history, education record, health information, or exact activity on a public ledger could create lasting harm. Many designs keep personal information outside the blockchain and use a limited proof, status record, or cryptographic reference. A signed document or secure verification portal may also serve the need.

## **SUPPLY-CHAIN TRACEABILITY**

A supply chain connects manufacturers, suppliers, transporters, warehouses, retailers, customers, and information systems. A shared ledger may help participants record where an item came from, which organization handled it, when a process occurred, and which documents support the event.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology has examined blockchain and related technologies for manufacturing supply-chain traceability. Its analysis also recognizes the continuing need for accurate data collection, standards, privacy, security, and agreement among participants.

A ledger cannot inspect a physical product by itself. The connection between the record and the product may depend on labels, sensors, inspections, employees, and organizations. If the physical-to-digital link is unreliable, the recorded history may look complete while describing the wrong item or an inaccurate event.

## **PAYMENTS AND SETTLEMENT**

Blockchain networks can transfer digital assets under programmed rules. Possible uses include cross-border transfers, automated distributions, conditional payments, and settlement among organizations. A public record may make selected activity easier to inspect.

A payment use can also introduce volatility, transaction fees, congestion, irreversibility, custody risk, scams, privacy exposure, tax questions, legal requirements, and dependence on conversion services. A stablecoin may reduce one kind of price movement while introducing reserve, issuer, redemption, platform, and regulatory risks.

An established bank transfer, card network, check, money order, or regulated payment service may provide clearer consumer protections, account recovery, dispute procedures, or familiar accounting. The evaluation should compare the complete process rather than one advertised feature.

## **COMMUNITIES, IDENTITY, AND CREATIVE WORK**

Blockchain tools may help a community record membership, distribute access, vote on proposals, manage a treasury, or coordinate contributions. A creator may use a token or non-fungible token to represent access, attribution, a collectible, or a defined right. An identity system may help a person present selected credentials.

The technology does not resolve every human question. A token does not automatically create a legal copyright, a fair royalty, an honest community, or an accurate identity. A public vote may still concentrate influence. A digital item may depend on an outside file, website, marketplace, license, or organization.

Simpler alternatives include membership databases, signed licenses, conventional contracts, access codes, cooperatives, nonprofit governance, and ordinary creative platforms. The preferred approach depends on the problem, participants, evidence, rights, risks, and available safeguards.

## **WHEN BLOCKCHAIN IS PROBABLY THE WRONG TOOL**

A careful analyst should be willing to recommend a non-blockchain solution. Warning signs include:

- » No defined problem or measurable result.
- » One accountable organization already controls the process and can operate a secure database.
- » Sensitive information would be exposed or difficult to correct.
- » Participants cannot verify the source data.

- » The project depends on a token even though the service can work without one.
- » The design adds fees, delays, technical dependencies, or governance conflicts without a clear benefit.
- » A promotional claim replaces a working demonstration, documentation, or independent evidence.
- » Users need recovery, reversibility, customer support, or legal protections that the proposed system does not provide.

Choosing a simpler system is not a rejection of innovation. It shows that the reviewer understands the objective and can compare tools without becoming attached to a label.

### **APPLIED CASE: AN INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY SUPPORTS PRISON PROFESSORS**

The independent PP token community connects the course concepts with a real mission. I first met Changpeng Zhao, known as CZ, while he was going through challenges with the United States justice system. As he prepared for and served four months in federal prison, we communicated frequently. I assisted him as he worked on the manuscript that became *Freedom of Money*, and I later narrated the audiobook.

CZ wrote about his support for Prison Professors and provided resources that help us make educational materials available to people in prison without charge. After the book was released in 2026, people in different parts of the world learned about our mission. A group I did not know formed an independent Web3 community and used the BNB ecosystem to launch a token identified by the symbol PP.

Neither CZ nor I created the token. Prison Professors did not organize, manage, or control the project. The community website identifies the project as independent, not as an official Prison Professors product or endorsement. That separation should remain clear whenever the case is discussed.

### **DOCUMENTED FACTS**

- » The community website describes a PP token operating through smart-contract code on BNB Smart Chain.
- » The website states that a 3 percent transaction charge directs resources toward a public donation address. The website uses the word tax; this course uses transaction charge because the rule comes from code rather than a government.
- » A public blockchain explorer can display the donation address's on-chain balances and transaction history without revealing a private key.
- » A July 21, 2026 snapshot supplied for the approved Lesson 9 showed the public address holding more than 943 WBNB and a smaller native BNB

balance. The community's Telegram tracker reported more than 943 BNB in cumulative donations at approximately the same time.

- » The balance snapshot and community running total describe related activity in different ways. Both can change, and any dollar estimate changes with the market price of BNB.

### **MY PERSPECTIVE AND FUTURE GOAL**

I see the community's work as evidence that a documented mission can reach people who do not know the founder personally. The organizers could read about our work, examine the record, and decide whether they wanted to help. Their response does not guarantee that another learner's writing will attract an employer, mentor, investor, or supporter. It shows why a sustained body of work gives other people something meaningful to evaluate.

I have described the treasury arrangement as cold storage and pledged to reserve the resources at least until summer 2027 while we build a responsible, mission-aligned plan. I have also connected future use with reaching meaningful participation in Prison Professors programs. Those are stated goals and commitments. Future decisions still require policies, custody controls, accounting, governance, reporting, and human accountability.

### **RESULTS AND LIMITATIONS**

The case shows that people across borders can use a network, smart contract, token, communication channel, and public address to coordinate support. It also shows that a blockchain record can help an observer verify selected balances and transactions instead of relying only on a private report.

The public ledger does not prove why every transfer occurred, who controls every connected account, how signing credentials are stored, whether a future promise will be honored, how resources will be used, what legal or accounting treatment applies, or what any token will be worth later. The token, independent community, public treasury, market activity, and Prison Professors stewardship are connected but distinct parts of the system.

The case does not establish that PP, BNB, WBNB, or any other asset is safe, liquid, suitable, or legally classified in a particular way. It does not recommend an asset or predict a return. A complete evaluation should compare the community approach with direct donations, grants, conventional payment services, memberships, and other ways of supporting a mission.

## THE CASE REVEALS TRANSFERABLE ABILITIES

A learner can study the PP community case without owning a token or using a wallet. The analysis itself can demonstrate useful abilities:

- » Research: Locate and compare the community website, public ledger, organizational statements, and dated source records.
- » Critical analysis: Separate documented facts, first-person perspective, observed results, future goals, promotional claims, and unresolved questions.
- » Writing: Explain technical concepts in plain language and organize a conclusion around evidence.
- » Digital safety: Distinguish a public address from a private key and identify impersonation, custody, and privacy risks.
- » Project coordination: Identify roles, dependencies, decisions, milestones, reporting needs, and alternative approaches.
- » Customer or community support: Anticipate questions from learners, donors, community members, and people unfamiliar with Web3.
- » Compliance awareness: Recognize when privacy, nonprofit accounting, tax, licensing, consumer protection, or other qualified review may be needed.
- » Communication: Describe both possible benefits and unresolved risks without using hype or dismissive language.

## A CAREER PATHWAY IS NOT AN EMPLOYMENT PROMISE

Web3 organizations and adjacent technology companies may need software developers, security specialists, data analysts, researchers, technical writers, customer-support staff, community moderators, project coordinators, product staff, policy researchers, compliance personnel, and operations teams. The same abilities can apply in finance, education, government, manufacturing, logistics, nonprofit work, and other fields.

A course does not qualify a person for every role. Some positions require formal education, certifications, professional licenses, programming experience, background checks, unrestricted technology access, or specialized knowledge. Employer needs and legal requirements can change. A criminal record may affect eligibility differently across employers, jobs, industries, and jurisdictions.

A responsible career statement uses evidence. Instead of writing, “I completed one course, so I am ready to become a blockchain analyst,” a learner might write, “I completed a 20-lesson course, developed a working vocabulary, analyzed several cases, compared risks and alternatives, and created written samples that show my current abilities. My next step is to strengthen research, writing, spreadsheet, security, or programming skills according to the pathway I choose.”

## **BUILD A PORTFOLIO BEFORE YOU NEED IT**

A portfolio converts a general claim into work another person can review. A Profile journal can become one part of that portfolio. The strongest collection is organized, dated, honest about current ability, and updated as skills improve.

### **POSSIBLE OFFLINE PORTFOLIO ITEMS INCLUDE:**

- » A glossary that explains technical terms in original language.
- » A one-page comparison of a blockchain solution and a conventional alternative.
- » A case brief separating facts, claims, evidence, risks, and unanswered questions.
- » A transaction or governance safety checklist.
- » A written response to a fictional customer-support question.
- » A project outline identifying objectives, roles, dependencies, milestones, and reporting.
- » A research log showing source, date, claim, supporting evidence, and uncertainty.
- » A continuing-learning plan that identifies the next skill, study resource, practice activity, and evidence of completion.

Do not include confidential records, credentials, private keys, seed phrases, account numbers, real wallet addresses, or another person's personal information. A portfolio should demonstrate judgment as well as knowledge.

## **COMPLIANCE AND ETHICS SUPPORT RESPONSIBLE WORK**

Compliance awareness begins by recognizing that a technical feature may operate inside legal, contractual, organizational, and professional requirements. Payments, identity, credentials, securities, taxes, privacy, consumer protection, nonprofit accounting, record retention, intellectual property, and sanctions can involve different rules. The facts and jurisdiction determine which requirements apply.

A beginner does not need to provide a legal conclusion. A useful contribution may be to identify the question, preserve the source, document uncertainty, and refer the issue to a qualified person. Ethical work also requires honest communication, respect for privacy, protection of credentials, accurate reporting, conflict disclosure, and a willingness to correct errors.

Responsible preparation means knowing the boundary of your current knowledge. That habit builds credibility because it replaces confident guessing with a documented process.



## **APPLIED SCENARIO: THE PATHWAYPASS CREDENTIAL PROPOSAL**

This scenario is fictional. It does not describe an existing Prison Professors product, facility system, credential, blockchain, or employer arrangement.

A nonprofit called Pathway Learning works with prisons, reentry organizations, and employers. Participants currently receive paper course certificates. Verification can take several weeks because records remain in separate offices. Some certificates have been lost, and some employers do not know whom to contact.

A vendor proposes PathwayPass, a public-blockchain credential system. Each course completion would create a permanent public record linked to a participant identifier. The vendor says employers could verify completion without calling the nonprofit. The proposal also includes a token that facilities would purchase to issue credentials.

The presentation uses the phrases tamper-proof, lifetime identity, and guaranteed employer trust. It does not explain how incorrect records would be corrected, how a credential would be revoked, how participants would consent, who could connect an identifier with a name, what happens when a private key is lost, why a token is required, or how facilities without reliable internet access would participate.

A staff member proposes an alternative: keep the records in the nonprofit's secure database, issue a digitally signed certificate, and provide employers with a verification phone number and limited online portal. The alternative would not create a public ledger, but it would allow corrections, revocation, account recovery, and one accountable recordkeeper.

### **SCENARIO QUESTIONS**

1. Define the problem without assuming that either proposal is the solution.
2. Describe the proposed blockchain solution, including the participants, data, identifier, credential, token, network, keys, and verification process.
3. Identify at least six pieces of evidence or missing information needed before accepting the vendor's claims.
4. Identify privacy, security, accuracy, access, correction, recovery, cost, governance, legal, and operational risks.
5. Compare PathwayPass with the signed-certificate and verification-portal alternative. Which conditions could favor each approach?
6. Recommend a limited pilot or next research step. Explain what should be tested, what information should remain private, and how participant consent and error correction should work.

## **BENEFITS, LIMITATIONS, RISKS, AND MISCONCEPTIONS**

### **POSSIBLE BENEFITS**

- » Shared records may reduce reconciliation among organizations.
- » Digital signatures and tamper-evident history may support verification.
- » Smart contracts may automate defined distributions or approvals.
- » Public records may improve selected forms of transparency.
- » Portable credentials may help a person present verified claims across services.
- » Open networks may help communities coordinate across borders.
- » Studying the systems can develop research, writing, safety, and analytical abilities.

### **LIMITATIONS AND RISKS**

- » Incorrect source data can become a durable incorrect record.
- » Public records may create privacy, targeting, or discrimination risks.
- » Keys, interfaces, or administrators may create control and recovery failures.
- » Smart-contract defects, oracle failures, or upgrades may change outcomes.
- » Tokens may add volatility, liquidity, custody, fraud, and legal exposure.
- » Organizations may disagree about standards, authority, corrections, or responsibility.
- » A blockchain may cost more and perform less efficiently than a conventional system.
- » Job requirements, technology, and legal obligations can change.
- » A course, credential, portfolio, or community connection does not guarantee employment or financial success.

### **COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS**

- » “If the record is on a blockchain, the original information must be true.”
- » “A digital credential proves that every verifier must accept the claim.”
- » “A token is necessary for every blockchain application.”
- » “A public ledger provides complete transparency about people, purpose, custody, and future decisions.”
- » “Decentralized means no person or organization has influence.”
- » “Completing a Web3 course guarantees a Web3 job.”
- » “A portfolio should hide uncertainty and present the learner as an expert.”
- » “Recommending a conventional solution shows a lack of technical knowledge.”



## OFFLINE EXERCISE: EVALUATE A PROPOSED PROJECT

**Materials:** Separate paper and a pen or pencil. Use the PathwayPass scenario or choose another fictional project described in this lesson. You do not need internet access, an account, a wallet, a digital asset, or a transaction.

Create five labeled sections and complete each one:

1. **Problem:** Write two or three sentences identifying the people, current process, failure, and desired result.
2. **Proposed solution:** Describe the technical and human components. Include data sources, permissions, control points, and dependencies.
3. **Evidence:** List at least five items that would help you test whether the proposal works as described.
4. **Risks:** Identify at least eight concerns across privacy, security, accuracy, cost, access, operations, governance, financial exposure, and legal uncertainty.
5. **Alternatives:** Compare at least two non-blockchain approaches. State which facts would help you choose among the options.

Finish with a six- to eight-sentence recommendation. You may recommend proceeding, rejecting the proposal, conducting a limited pilot, redesigning the system, or gathering more evidence. Support the recommendation with facts and identify at least one uncertainty.

**Portfolio extension:** Save the dated worksheet when circumstances permit. Add a short note identifying the abilities the work demonstrates, such as research planning, critical analysis, risk identification, clear writing, or project evaluation.

## KNOWLEDGE CHECK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which question should come first when evaluating a proposed blockchain use?
  - a. What token will the project sell?
  - b. What defined problem needs to be solved, and who experiences it?
  - c. Which network has the most advertising?
  - d. How quickly can the project promise a return?
2. Which statement best describes a digital credential?
  - a. A digital claim from an identified issuer that still requires evaluation of the issuer, claim, status, and purpose



- b. A public record that every employer must accept
  - c. A guarantee that the original information was correct
  - d. A token that always has a market price
3. Which example best demonstrates a transferable skill?
- a. Repeating a project's promotional slogan
  - b. Claiming expert status after one course
  - c. Writing a clear comparison of evidence, risks, and alternatives that another person can review
  - d. Purchasing a token to prove interest in technology

### **TRUE OR FALSE**

- » If a blockchain can preserve a record against later alteration, the blockchain also guarantees that the original information was accurate and that no correction process is needed.

### **SHORT EXPLANATION**

- » In four to six sentences, explain how a person can use a Web3 case analysis to demonstrate transferable abilities without claiming that a course or portfolio guarantees employment.

### **SUMMARY AND PRACTICAL TAKEAWAYS**

- » A use case identifies a specific problem, task, or process.
- » A disciplined evaluation examines the problem, proposed solution, evidence, risks, and alternatives.
- » Blockchain can support shared records, credentials, supply-chain events, payments, communities, identity claims, and creative applications.
- » A ledger preserves recorded data; it does not guarantee that source data, identity, rights, or claims are accurate.
- » Ordinary databases, signed documents, established payment systems, trusted intermediaries, and improved procedures may offer simpler solutions.
- » The independent PP token community shows how a global group used BNB Smart Chain tools to support a mission while remaining separate from Prison Professors.
- » The PP case includes documented facts, personal perspective, observed results, future goals, and unanswered questions that should not be blended together.



- » Research, writing, communication, digital safety, project coordination, customer support, compliance awareness, and critical analysis are transferable abilities.
- » A portfolio can document current abilities through dated work samples and honest explanations.
- » A career pathway describes preparation and next steps; it does not promise a job, income, acceptance, or future success.

The practical takeaway is to become a careful evaluator and a disciplined documenter. You do not need to own a digital asset to show that you can learn a complex subject, compare systems, communicate clearly, identify uncertainty, and prepare for future responsibility.

## **PROFILE JOURNAL ASSIGNMENT**

Write one coherent journal entry of approximately 300–400 words. Do not submit a disconnected list of answers. Use the prompts below to organize a beginning, middle, and conclusion:

- » Describe one real-world use that you understand more clearly after completing this lesson.
- » Apply the problem, proposed solution, evidence, risks, and alternatives sequence to that use.
- » Explain when a blockchain approach may help and when a simpler system may be stronger.
- » Identify at least three transferable abilities you have practiced through this course.
- » Describe one work sample you could preserve in a portfolio and what it would demonstrate.
- » Use the independent PP token community case to explain how documented work can become visible to people who do not yet know you.
- » Explain why the community case does not guarantee that your work will produce the same response or that a Web3 course will lead to employment.
- » State one realistic next step for developing and documenting a skill that could support your future.

Your response should show honest self-assessment and practical planning. You are not being asked to purchase an asset, create an account, open a wallet, join a community, disclose private information, or conduct a transaction.



## **SUBMISSION REMINDER**

Write your response on separate paper or in an approved institutional messaging system. Include your name or approved Profile identifier, Lesson 19: Real-World Applications, Limitations, and Career Skills, and the date you completed the entry.

Use one of the established Prison Professors Profile methods, subject to your facility's rules:

- » Send it by institutional email to [Playbook@PrisonProfessors.org](mailto:Playbook@PrisonProfessors.org). Suggested subject: Web3 Lesson 19 — [date completed].
- » Send it by postal mail to: Prison Professors, 1205 BMC Drive, Suite 706, Cedar Park, TX 78613.
- » Send it to an approved family member or supporter who can enter it on your Profile at [PrisonProfessors.org](http://PrisonProfessors.org).

Keep a copy when circumstances permit. Never include passwords, private keys, seed phrases, authentication codes, account numbers, real wallet addresses, employer confidential information, or another person's sensitive information.