

# How the LoveChain records data to the blockchain

## Definitions

**Block** A block on the blockchain is where data is recorded. Each block may have a size limit in terms of the amount of data that can be stored on it. Once that limit is reached data is recorded on the next block once it has been given the appropriate signatures.

**Header** A block header is used to identify a particular block on an entire blockchain. It includes the hash or signature of the previous block amongst other codes.

**Hash** Is the signature or key for an individual block and also the link between the blocks. This signature is a cryptographic hash function which essentially is a complicated formula. Below is an example of what one may look like. Every unique profile code on the LoveChain will be derived from the Hash or signature of the block that records the profiles data.

**B9B324E2F987CDE8819C051327966DD4071ED72D998E0019981040958FEC291B**

**Data** The types of data that can be stored on a blockchain is diverse. Numbers, words and images they may denote a transfer of money, someone's identity or an agreement between two parties as some examples.

A **blockchain**, as the name implies, is a chain of digital “**blocks**” that contain records of transactions. ... The records on a **blockchain** are **secured** through cryptography. Network participants have their own private keys that are assigned to the transactions they make and act as a personal digital signature. Dec 12, 2017

Source [www.ibm.com/blogs](http://www.ibm.com/blogs)

