Dudukalov, E. V., Geroeva, Y. A., Shtepa, M. A., & Ushakov, D. (2021). The crypto currency as money of Digital Economy. E3S Web of Conferences, 244, 10021. https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202124410021

The digitalization of money is one of the leading transformations of the twenty first century, not only does it affect the long term interest of business and state progress but it also the principle of public and private relations in our social economic system. This article talks to 350 experts from 8 different sectors of the economic field in the countries of Russia and Thailand. The test these countries in the prospect of cryptocurrency with calculations, turnover, accumulations, as well as if it is ready for state and business transformations. The research from this article is used to help validate if cryptocurrency can be used for business and state transactions as well as if it can replace a country's currency. The data collected showed that the priorities of the factors of accelerating crypto currency.

There are many forms of cryptocurrencies in the world but Bitcoin is the most predominant. This article shows the way crypto can be used in a countries economy and how it can affect it. I can use this information in my project by connecting the countries they used here and compare them to the USA.

Gurrib, I. (2020). Energy crypto currencies and leading US Energy Stock Prices: Are Fibonacci retracements profitable? SSRN Electronic Journal. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3553267>

This article shows us the role of Fibonacci retracement levels in a popular analysis indicator that predicts stock prices of US energy companies and energy cryptocurrencies. The study focuses on how you can apply Fibonacci retracements as a system compared with the buy and hold strategy so often used. Daily crypto prices were obtained from the Standard and Poors composite 1500 energy index and coin market cap from November 2017 to January 2020. The fndings revealed that Fibonacci retracement captures energy stock price changes better than cryptos. Furthermore, most price violations were frequent during price falls compared to price increases, supporting that the Fibonacci instrument does not capture price movements during up and downtrends, respectively. Also, fewer consecutive retracement breaks were observed when the price violations were examined 3 days before the current break.

Finally, Fibonacci with the price cross strategy did not improve the results and led to fewer or no trades so this study’s overall fndings elucidate that, despite signifcant drops in oil prices, traders can implement proftable strategies when using technical analysis indicators, like the Fibonacci retracement tool, with or without price crossover rules

Zhao, B., &amp; Huang, X. (2020). Encrypted monument: The birth of crypto place on the blockchain. Geoforum, 116, 149–152. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2020.08.011>

The term crypto place is used to describe the emerging type of blockchain. Using an encrypted monument that was built to memorialize Dr. Wenliang Li, one of the whistleblowers of China’s coronavirus outbreak, we extensively investigate three definitive dimensions of crypto place in terms of decentralized location, immutable locales and transaction-based sense of place. We then reflect upon the complicated social implications of blockchain technology much beyond purely serving as an alternative cryptocurrency, and further examine how place information is stored, disseminated, and incentivized on blockchain.

This article investigate the relevance of blockchain to geography studies and discuss how it may enrich the concept of place in today’s data-intensive and decentralized world.

Perrin, A. (2021, November 11). 16% of Americans say they have ever invested in, traded or used cryptocurrency. Pew Research Center. Retrieved March 22, 2022, from https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/11/11/16-of-americans-say-they-have-ever-invested-in-traded-or-used-cryptocurrency/#:~:text=The%20vast%20majority%20of%20U.S.,say%20they%20have%20used%20cryptocurrenciesLinks to an external site..

The vast majority of U.S. adults have heard at least a little about cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Ether, and 16% say they personally have invested in, traded or otherwise used one, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. Men ages 18 to 29 are particularly likely to say they have used cryptocurrencies. Overall, 86% of Americans say they have heard at least a little about cryptocurrencies, including 24% who say they have heard a lot about them, according to the survey of U.S. adults, conducted Sept. 13-19, 2021.13% say they have heard nothing at all.In the new survey, certain demographic groups are particularly likely to say they have used cryptocurrencies, with some of the largest differences by age and gender.

this artical fives me a starting point on knowing what the numbers look like in the United states. They start with a census of what most people have done in the United States. It also give the ages of the people who buy crypto and of the people who have never heard of it.

Muzinich, J. (2021, November 16). America's crypto conundrum. Foreign Affairs. Retrieved March 24, 2022, from <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/americas-crypto-currency-conundrum>

digital currencies went mainstream. In the span of just three months last spring, China tested its first-ever digital currency in some of its largest cities. hackers breached a major U.S. oil pipeline and successfully demanded a ransom of more than $4 million in Bitcoin, cryptocurrencies surged to a record combined market capitalization of over $2 trillion, and Jerome Powell, the chair of the U.S. Federal Reserve, warned that cryptocurrencies are “highly volatile” and “may carry potential risks to . . . users and to the broader financial system.”

This article brings insight to the bigger events that have occurred around the world. It shows the good and bad things with crypto and brings insight on it.