The goal is to understand the definition of a stable monoidal ∞-category enough to understand the universal property of the derived category of abelian groups (or vector spaces for some field), and potentially prove the Eilinberg-Steenrod and de Rham theorems.

1. An ∞-category is *pointed* if it admits an object which is both initial and final.
2. An ∞-category is *stable* if it is pointed, finitely complete, finitely cocomplete, and the suspension functor is an equivalence.

Note that one needs the notion of limits to make these definitions.

1. A *colimit* of a diagram $p : K \to C$ is an initial object in the cocone category $C_{p/}$.
2. An object is *initial* if the canonical map $C_{/x} \to C$ is an acyclic fibration of simplicial sets.
3. Cocone categories $C_{/p}$ are defined via a universal property involving *joins*, an operation on simplicial sets.

1. A *monoidal ∞-category* is a cocartesian fibration $p : M^{\otimes} \to N(\Delta^{op})$, such that the Segal maps are equivalences,
$$M^{\otimes}_{[n]} \to (M^{\otimes}_{[1]})^{\times n}, \qquad n \geq 0.$$
2. Let $p : C \to D$ be a functor between ∞-categories. A morphism $f : c_1 \to c_2$ in C is cocartesian if the following map is an acyclic Kan fibration.
$$C_{f/} \to C_{c_1/} \times_{D_{p(c_1)/}} D_{p(f)/}.$$
3. A functor $p : C \to D$ between ∞-categories is a *cocartesian fibration* if p is an *inner fibration* and for every object $c_1 \in C$ and every morphism $\alpha : p(c_1) = d_1 \to d_2$ in D admits a cocartesian lift.