# CartyCoin White PaperV2.0

2019.10.10

abstract

Cartycoin is called CC for short. The total amount is 88 million and the total circulation is 8 million. Using Wright scrypt consensus algorithm, all of them are generated through mining without any pre excavation and so-called team creation monopoly. In the later stage, 4032cc coins are produced every day, which is rare and worthy of attention!.

CC Committee
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# Chapter 1 Background and Significance of Items

_Since the birth of Bitcoin in 2009, block chain technology has made considerable progress. Digital encrypted currency represented by Bitcoin has gradually been known and accepted as a de-centralized digital asset and value store. Bitcoin is known as digital gold. In 2013, the Taifang item created by gifted teenager VitalikButerin and technical geek GavinWood also gained tremendous popularity.Success. More and more Decentralized applications based on ETF Intelligence Contracts have received wide attention. All of these are driven by Block Chain Technology.

According to coinmarkcap.com, there are more than 4,000 digital encrypted currencies worldwide. The total market value is more than $60 billion and is still growing at a high rate. The cornerstone of digital encrypted currencies, block chain technology, will also affect the food, clothing and living of every human being and will have an impact on all industries in the current and future of human society.

However, in a noisy world, the world of block chains is not a peaceful one, but it is in danger.

## 1.1 Scalability Issues

The BTC network currently charges an average of more than 0.001BTC for a single transaction, which translates into over $100, with a peak period of 4 times this value. This makes it impossible for BTC to be used for ordinary payments. Contrary to its original intentions, once-landed applications are not popular but are slowly shutting down. As a result, the game platform Steam called for a halt to Bitcoin payments, even on January 18 in downtown Miami.The North American Bitcoin Conference (TNABC) also cancelled the purchase of tickets for Bitcoin payments. This trend to close payment channels will continue to spread and there is no solution.

Block chains are promising, but in the near future, there will be a situation where block chains act as payment platforms that do not cover e-commerce globally by themselves. Block chains are a point-to-point agreement that replaces all participants with the settlement agencies previously held by national banks. Each node in a bitcoin network must understand every transaction that occurs globally, which canIt can create barriers to a global network. Conversely, the best solution is to cover all financial transactions worldwide without compromising security.

Pay Network Visa for 47000 transactions per second (TPS) on its network during the 2013 holiday periodWith an average of hundreds of millions of transactions per day, Bitcoin currently supports less than seven transactions per second due to the 1 Megabyte block limit. If we use an average of 300 bytes per bitcoin transaction and assume that the block size is unlimited, reaching the same volume of data as the Visa peak 47000/TPS means nearly 8 gigabytes per bitcoin block per 10 minutes. This continues for every 10 minutes.Year-over-year data will exceed 400 million bytes. Obviously, it is not feasible to acquire Visa-like capabilities on the Bitcoin network today. No home computer in the world can have that bandwidth and storage. If Bitcoin replaces all electronic payments in the future, not just Visa, this could lead to a complete collapse of the Bitcoin network or, at best, only to be able to pay.Affordable bitcoin nodes and miners can use them. This centralization can again defeat network fragmentation and put bitcoin security at risk.

In order to make more than 47000 transactions per second in bitcoin, transactions need to be done away from the bitcoin block chain itself. It is better if the bitcoin network supports nearly unlimited small transactions per second at a very low cost. Many small payments can be sent sequentially between two parties, making payments of any size possible. Small payments make services unbound., less trust, commercialization. For example, paying for Internet services per megabyte. To be able to achieve these small use cases, you will need to significantly reduce the number of online transactions that will eventually be published.

## 1.2 Application Ground Problem

On the other hand, along with the rising price of BTC, the virtual currency world members are increasing, there are many new types every day

Invest in the market, but the actual landing can produce benefits and serve the society very rarely. Focus on improving payment capacity, solving network congestion, and developing heavyweight applications to bring the advantages of block chain technology into play.

# Chapter 2 Architecture and Technical Scheme of CC

## 2.1 Point-to-Point Communication

The emergence of peer-to-peer value transmission networks has its historical necessity, and Satoshi is the person who accelerates this historical process. From the 1980s, the development of TCP/IP protocols, to the 1990s, the application of web browsers and servers, to today, Internet technology has changed the mode of data exchange and human life from different aspects and dimensions.The development benefits from the improvement of infrastructure, from the early popularity of the InformationSuperHighway and various smart terminals, which also form the basis for the infinite expansion of the application layer in the seven-tier model of Internet OSI.

Among the various stacks of protocols on the Internet, we use more TCP/IP, HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, TELNET, SSH, SMTP, POP3 and other network layers, transport layer, application layer protocols. With these protocols, we have built a variety of Internet services quite well. But if we

think about them, we will find that we have been building bitcoin networks before they appeared.Unable to transfer and transfer peer-to-peer value over the Internet without the help of third parties. In fact, we are not missing a specific method, but the Value SuperHighway based on InformationSuperHighway and how to implement the ValueTransferProtocol of ValueSuperHighway.(VTP protocol), and the bitcoin network is the first VTP protocol running on the information highway.

P2P has DecentralizationThe efficiency of P2P network communication has an important impact on the overall performance of the block chain, especially on the speed of the entire block chain network. For each device and user in the Internet of Things that access CC, this paper makes in-depth optimization from the aspects of session maintenance, address determination, communication mechanism and storage scheme.Determine the number of physical configurations and sizes associated with client and consensus nodes, and shardingMechanisms and high-speed network connection can reduce the communication, computing and storage burden of consensus nodes, improve the transaction performance of block chains, so as to achieve the maximum performance of blocking devices for the Internet of Things, and provide basic guarantee for the registration, digitization, certification and security of devices for the future Internet of Things.

2.2 CC Digital Signature Encryption Algorithm

The encryption and decryption of information is a key link in the block chain, mainly the algorithm of hash function and asymmetric encryption.

1) Hash function part, currently there are many algorithms such as SHA, MD5, and so on. It also includes the series and parallel use of algorithms. Because commercial applications generally pay more attention to performance issues, the CC basic algorithm is mainly SCRYPT algorithm.

2) Asymmetric encryption, including RSA, DSA, elliptic curve algorithm, etc. Block chains generally use elliptic curve algorithm, including ECDSA and SCHNORR. Considering that Schnorr signature verification speed is faster than ECDSA signature, and this signature volume can be smaller, it can support multiple signatures naturally. This also conforms to the small size of the Internet of Things.SDSchnorr algorithm based on CC is developed.

At the same time, CC modular design can replace a variety of encryption algorithms. Because of the different accounts and types of Internet of Things users access, the security requirements are inconsistent, so CC also sets up the public key algorithm (SM2 elliptic curve public key cipher algorithm, SM3 cipher hash algorithm, SM4 block cipher algorithm).At the same time, CC abstracts the base of cryptographic algorithms and replaceable channels of algorithms to meet the algorithm and security requirements of different Internet of Things applications.

2.3 CC consensus algorithm

CCThe POW mechanism is used in the generation of blocks. A blockHash that meets the requirements consists of N leading zeros, and the number of zeros depends on the difficulty

value of the network. To get a reasonable blockHash, a lot of calculations need to be done, and the calculation time depends on the hash speed of the machine. When a node provides a reasonable BlockHash value, it means that the node has actually gone through a lot of calculations.Trying to calculate, of course, does not give an absolute value for the number of calculations, because finding a reasonable hash is a probability event. When a node has n% of the total network, it has n/100 probability of finding a BlockHash.

2.4 CC Smart Contracts

CC's predominant colleagues in inheriting block chain technology will progressively support smart contracts. Smart contracts, like operating systems, enable applications to be developed on the chain. The concept of 2.4.1 smart contracts forms a smart contract known as Block Chain 2.0.Representational products, but its concept was put forward very early, dating back to 1994, almost at the same time as the Internet.

The cryptographer Nick Saab, who gave the concept the name Smart Contracts, was widely acclaimed for laying the foundation for Bitcoin, and Saab's theory of how smart contracts work had not yet been realized because there was no natural digital financial system that supported programmable transactions, which was a very forward-looking idea at the time.

With the advent and widespread use of Bitcoin, Saab's philosophy has a chance to rebuild as it changes the status quo that hinders the implementation of smart contracts.

2.4.2 Understanding Smart Contracts Smart Contracts is a simple transaction that can be automated. Take a simple example

Son: I'll bet you that if it rains tomorrow, you win. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, you win. Then when we bet, we put money into an account controlled by a smart contract. The next day passes. When the result comes out, the smart contract can automatically judge whether to win or lose according to the instructions it receives and transfer the money. This process is efficient and transparent.There is no need for third parties such as impartiality to intervene in the execution process. That is to say, once you have an intelligent contract, you can't rely on it. This is just a simple example to make it easy for you to understand that there are still many applications on which to build.

What is a smart contract? The concept of a smart contract can be summarized as: a piece of code (smart contract)Deployed on a shared, replicated book, it can maintain its status, control its assets, and respond to external information or assets received. Or it can be summarized simply as a computer program running on a replicable, shared book that processes information, receives, stores, and sends value.

The smart contract program is more than just a computer program that can be executed automatically. It's more like a participant in a system. Think of it as an absolutely trusted person who takes care of your assets temporarily and operates strictly according to previously agreed rules.

2.4.3How Smart Contracts work Smart Contracts based on block chains include mechanisms for transaction processing and preservation, as well as a complete state machine for accepting and processing all kinds of smart contracts, and the preservation and state processing of transactions are done on the block chains. Smart contracts need to trigger in the time description information, and when the conditions are met, from the smart contractActivate and issue preset data resources. The core of an intelligent contract system is a set of transactions and events that enter into an intelligent contract and are processed to produce a set of transactions and events. It exists only to enable a complex set of digital commitments with trigger conditions to be executed correctly according to the will of the participants.

2.4.4 Steps to Build and Execute Intelligent Contracts

The construction and execution of smart contracts based on block chains are divided into the following steps:

1. Intelligent contract construction: A smart contract is made with the participation of multiple users in the block chain;

2. Storage of smart contracts: smart contracts are spread to each node through P2P networks and stored in block chains;

3. Execution of Intelligent Contracts: Intelligent Contracts carry out automated status checks during the contract period, verify the transactions that meet the conditions, and automatically execute and notify the user after reaching a consensus.

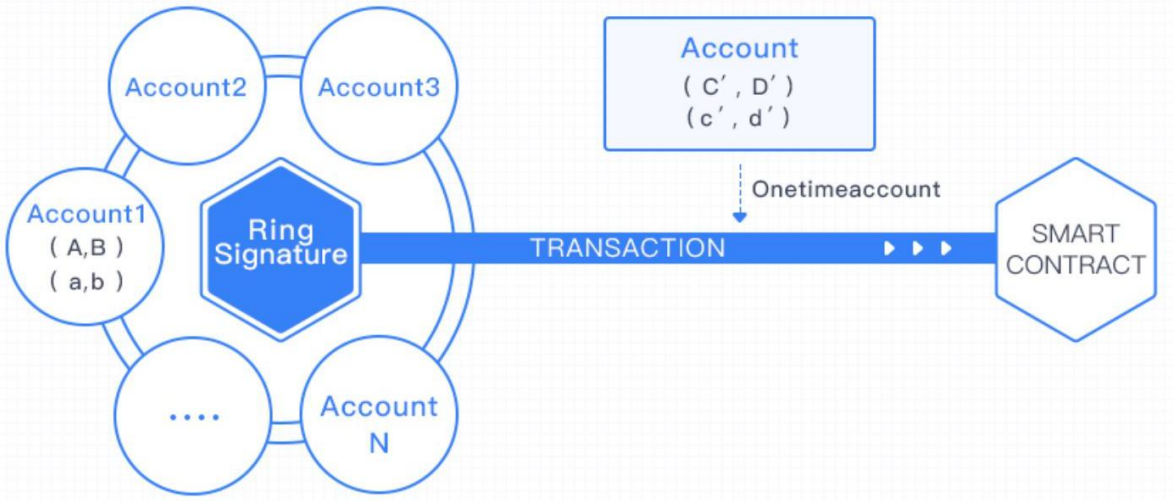
2.4.5 Status of Intelligent Contracts At present, the main systems of Intelligent Contracts are Ethereum.Taifang is an open source low-level block chain system, just like Android, which provides a very rich API and interface on which many people can quickly develop a variety of block chain applications. More than 400 applications have been developed in Taifang. Taifang mainly writes smart contracts using Solidity and provides smart contract toolboxes on Microsoft Cloud Services., running on the chain of Taifang blocks, its platform has become the preferred choice in banking and Internet finance industry due to its versatility and intelligent contract execution ability. Many financial institutions such as Nasdaq, Morgan Chase, VISA and Goldman Sachs use the intelligent contract system of Taifang.

The road of smart contract of 2.4.6 CC shows that smart contract has broad prospects, has smart contract, CC docking application will become very easy, and different from high handling fees in Taifang, CC can achieve low cost and high efficiency with high delay.

2.5 Ring Signature Scheme

In 2001, Rivest et al. proposed a new signature technology called RingSigna-ture under the background of how to anonymously divulge secrets. Ring signatures can be considered as a special group signature. Since group signatures require the establishment of a trusted center and security, there are vulnerabilities in anonymous protection (signers are traceable to trusted centers).Ring signature removes the trusted center and security establishment process from

group signature. For verifier, the signer is completely anonymous, so ring signature is more practical.
Since ring signature was proposed, a large number of scholars have found its important value. Based on elliptic curve, threshold and other ring signature schemes, ring signature schemes are designed and developed. The overall overview can be divided into four categories: threshold ring signature, associated ring signature, revocable anonymous ring signature, and deniable ring signature.
To protect the privacy of smart contract token transactions on block chains, we use an elliptic curve-based ring signature scheme. Ring signatures can be divided into three parts: GEN, SIG, VER. The three processes are illustrated with the public-private key pair (P, x) of the signer's account as an example:
GEN: Collect public parameters, and the signer uses the GeneratePublicKeySet() function to randomly select n-1 accounts in the CC account system, which together with the signature accounts form a ring signature public key set:
Publickeyset=GeneratePublicKeySet(P)
The signer uses a public-private key pair (P, x) to generate the public using the GenerateKeyImage() function
Key Mirror I:
I = GenerateKeyImage ((P, x))
SIG: Complete ring signature. Use ring signature public key set for required signature message M
Publickeyset, public key mirror I and signature account private key X through
The GenerateRingSignature() function generates a ring signature ringsig:
Ringsig=GenerateRingSignature (m, publickeyset, I, x)
VER: Verify the ring signature. Based on message m, verify the signature validity by using ring signature public key set, public key mirror I and ring signature ringsig, and VerifyRingSignature():
Flag=VerifyRingSignature (m, publickeyset, I, ringsig)
Signature is legal if g=true; illegal if g=false.
In the ring signature design, because the public key account in the ring signature public key set publickeyset really exists, the public key mirror I and ring signature ringsig can not correspond to the signature account, which ensures the anonymous privacy of the signature account. The transaction verifier can only confirm that the signature is legitimate, and the signer is an account in the publickeyset, but cannot locate it accurately.




Chapter 3 Application Planning of CC

3.1 CC Eco-development Planning

3.1.1 Due to its lack of supervision and opacity, the traditional open source exchange with decentralisation has become an extrajudicial gray area. It is widely criticized for manipulating prices, maliciously exploding warehouses, eating matching price differentials, making false quotations, and even tampering with transaction records. The basic reason is that it is opaque, but the source exchange can solve all these problems.

Decentralized open source exchanges do not require a traditional server architecture because their back-end architecture is an intelligent contract deployed on a block chain. It is a distributed application that "trades" users on exchanges.They must create a wallet that can be used to interact with this smart contract, or connect an existing wallet to an exchange to interact with the smart contract. That is, all transactions of a user are in fact real events that occur on the chain and will be recorded in block data and cannot be counterfeited.

At present, some people have tried to open source exchange in ETH network, but because the capacity of public chain has reached the bottleneck, high handling fees and large delay, the transaction behavior is greatly restricted, and it is almost impossible to profit from the transaction. Private chain can solve this problem perfectly.

Decentralized open source exchanges will be the main development direction of CC.

3.1.2 Borrowing

With digital currency becoming a broader trading medium and more important storage vehicle of value, it is an inevitable trend to create new value with digital currency and get corresponding benefits, just like investing bitcoin in "mining" and ICO in other block chain projects. With the increasing application of digital currency, direct use of digital currency(There is no need to convert to French currency, and the returns from investments are also denominated in digital currency)The areas and opportunities for investing are increasing. People who create value with digital currency need more digital currency, those who hold digital currency need to maintain and increase value, and the demand for digital currency lending is increasing. CC supports institutions or individuals with credit and capital capabilities

as supply and demand intermediaries for digital currency to complete deposit and loan business. Take the example of Taiyuan,This is achieved by the intermediary using smart contracts to create deposit applications and set interest rates on the CC. The depositor of ethernic currency will transfer ethernic currency from Ethernet to the corresponding address of the smart contract on the CC through a cross-chain mechanism, and the deposit smart contract on the CC will issue vouchers for the deposit (token on the CC, similar to bank deposit slip)Intelligent contracts automatically calculate interest on the user's account on CC. When the user needs to withdraw the ETF deposit, the voucher is transferred back to the intermediary address. The contract executes cross-chain transactions to unlock the corresponding ETR currency of the voucher back onto the original user's account. An important point of this scenario over the traditional model is always that it serves as the deposit reserve for the deposit and credit intermediary.(The original chain asset corresponding to the intermediary address is locked) is transparent and the depositor is always aware of the reserve requirement.

3.1.3 Digital currency payment settlement

More and more merchants are receiving digital assets such as bitcoins as a means of payment, and more business scenarios will use multiple digital currencies as payment media in the future. It is not convenient for users to install multiple wallets on their computers and mobile phones for payment, just as the current payment requires VISA, Paypal and Alipay as an intermediary for payment settlement.Integration.

CC itself is a distributed multi-currency platform. Essentially, just as third-party payments connect the accounts of different banks into their own unified accounts, CC achieves similar functions in the field of digital currency. Any business user and user can install CC wallets to complete multi-currency payment and settlement without installing multiple digital currency wallets.

3.1.4 Digital Currency Transaction Conversion

Currently, the completion of the conversion of digital currencies mainly depends on the centralized exchange intermediaries. All transactions are based on trust in the exchanges and intermediaries. After the multi-currency access to CC, exchanges or intermediaries can achieve multi-currency bidding transactions and one-to-one one one one-off-exchange transactions through smart contracts.Provides a privacy-protected trading mechanism to support transactions with privacy protection needs. Imports digital currencies without privacy protection into CC, initiates privacy transactions in CC, and ultimately returns digital currencies to the original chain, to some extent by cutting off capital.

The Gold Track Path implements the privacy of the original chain. This scenario is similar to the earlier coin mixing pattern.

3.1.5 Asset Investment and Financing

We have seen the trend that traditional assets are mapped to block chains in the form of Federation chains, such as commercial bills, business credits, future earnings rights, accounts

receivable, etc. There will be more financial assets recorded in the form of distributed accounts based on Federation chains in the future. When these federations are linked to CCAfterwards, the federation chain became a provider of financial assets, and holders of digital currencies could use their digital currencies to purchase these assets for investment. Similar to traditional banking, this is similar to purchasing financial products by banks. The difference is that more intermediaries can participate, or asset holders can directly finance assets. ICO is now a sector of the block chain.Financing is an important means of financing, and this trend is spreading to non-block chains. More and more projects, especially those based on Etaifang, use smart contracts directly for ICO. The whole process is more transparent and fair, but only Etai currency can be used for crowdsourcing, which is inconvenient for investors with other digital currencies. Based on C C C.Developed ICO platforms, or individual ICO projects, can support multi-currency investment while issuing smart contracts. Investors can more easily invest in Taifang, Bitcoin or any other block chain token connected to the C C, and sponsors can more easily manage their own raised funds.

3.1.6 Other scenarios described above are the most basic scenarios designed to give readers a better understanding of the logic and value of CC.Block chain technology has been recognized as an important strategy by major banks, but the starting point is how to use block chain technology to transform traditional business; and digital currencyThe business of banks such as sector currency exchange is already booming. Block chains are evolving in these two areas as two parallel lines. As digital assets become more important in the economy, their integration with the real economy is increasing. These two parallel lines are also going to converge: digital assets enter the bank's balance sheet (banks support deposits and loans of digital assets).The bank's balance sheet is partially transferred to the block chain (French currency is represented and accounted for in the block chain token). The nature of CC cross-Book asset transfer will support future convergence.

3.2 CC Management Architecture

The CC community will be managed by the foundations set up in Singapore. As the legal body of the CC community, this body will be fully responsible for the technology development, business promotion, community operation of CC and assume the legal responsibility of all CC. In order to ensure the efficient operation of the entire CC community in an open and transparent state, CC will be established.

CC Foundation Committee (hereinafter referred to as Foundation)Under the CC Foundation Committee, there are: the decision-making committee - the highest decision-making body of the Foundation, which manages the executive bodies under the Foundation. It has the power to decide the use of funds, freeze, reward, punishment, etc. The members of the decision-making committee are elected by the community. The term of office of the decision-making committee is two years, and after the expiration of the term, it will be elected by the CC community.

3.2.1 Responsibilities of various departments

The responsibilities of each department are as follows:

1) Technical Committee: responsible for technical management, including open source control, code development, code modification, code testing, code review, code online, bug repair, Github open source code maintenance, community technology update evaluation, etc. Members are generally experts in block chain technology at home and abroad.

2) Application Committee: Responsible for the landing of the application scenarios after CC comes online, asset due diligence, asset compliance auditing, asset information disclosure, asset transaction management, etc.

3) Community committees: operation and management of communities at home and abroad, planning of community activities at home and abroad, docking of community resources at home and abroad, issuance of community awards and execution of community penalties. Members are generally active members of the community.

4) Finance and Personnel Committee: responsible for the use and review of funds raised throughout the project, development staff compensation management, daily operating expenses review, etc.

5) The Legal and Wind Control Committee shall be responsible for the registration of domestic and foreign companies, the examination and approval of various agreements, the professional advice on legal matters, the training of legal knowledge and the enhancement of legal awareness of personnel in various departments.

6) Marketing and Public Relations Committee: The Marketing and Public Relations Committee aims to serve the community and is responsible for CC promotion, product promotion, promotion and promotion of open source projects, etc.

7) Responsible person of the executive body: The policy committee will appoint the responsible person of each executive body after its establishment. The responsible person will be responsible for operational management under the relevant business functions and coordination between individual organizations. The responsible person will be required to report to the decision-making committee on a regular basis.

In addition, the Committee is also responsible for the administration of public announcements.

3.2.2 Disclosure obligations are to protect the interests of investors, strengthen the management and efficient use of native digital assets, promote the healthy development of CC projects, and set up information disclosure system CC.The sponsoring team undertakes to manage and use native digital assets with care and diligence. It is expected to standardize the management of native digital assets, increase the self-discipline of the block chain industry, enhance the transparency of the management of block chain encrypted digital assets, and maintain the long-term development of the block chain industry through its own demonstration role. Regular information disclosure is compiled and conducted within three months from the date of each fiscal year.Disclosure the annual report and the quarterly report within two months after the end

of each quarter. The report includes technology development milestones and progress, application development milestones and progress, digital asset management, team performance, financial situation, etc. not limited to CC. Temporary information disclosure, CC Foundation

Major cooperative matters, changes in core team members, and litigation involving CC should be reported on the official website in a timely manner.

2 Legal matters: CC needs to be confirmed by a lawyer if there is a need to seek legal opinions. Disclaimer: CC is a non-profit organization, the user gets the right to use CC, and the buyer should understand that CC does not guarantee anything express or implied within the law.

Dispute Resolution Provisions: When a dispute arises, the parties concerned shall settle it through negotiation in accordance with the agreement. If the dispute cannot be resolved through negotiation, it may be resolved by law.

3.2.4 Financial sources: Maintaining CCThe funds for project operation come from the original digital assets, some of which will be converted into French currency when needed to have the necessary payment funds. Financial management notes: The principles of the financial management of the Foundation: overall arrangement, comprehensive management, thrift and practical results; prudent and cost-effective. Foundation asset management is incorporated into the management of the national budget, based on the facts.The annual financial revenue and expenditure budget shall be submitted to the self-made Committee for deliberation, the monthly financial budget shall be deliberated by the Executive Committee, and the Finance and Personnel Committee shall be responsible for the preparation and execution of the financial reports for each quarter, which shall be disclosed on the official website.

CC Foundation will introduce third-party auditing, supervise the financial operation of projects, conduct capital audits and provide audit reports, which will be announced in the annual information disclosure.

3.2.5 Membership Introduction

The members of the first decision-making committee are composed of well-known industry experts in the area of block chains and the Internet of Things, which are briefly described as follows:

1.CoreDavidPanCo-Chairman: Undergraduate from University of California Berkeley, Master of Enterprise Software Systems from Golden Men University, Master of Finance and Economics from Harvard University. Former Director of Internet of Things Markets in Arm Asia Pacific, and General Manager of International Capital of American Merchant Asia Limited. Has 20 years of experience in North American and Asian technology companies and venture capital management. Related industries include: Internet of Things, Semiconductors, Software, Electronic SystemsManufacturing and telecommunications industries.

2. President of GreenPanda Marketing Inc., Toronto, Canada, Co-Chairman of Richard

Zhou Zhou Zhou, and for many worlds

Consultant to Top 500 and NaCCq listed companies, Consultant to the Chinese Angels Alliance, former Independent Director of Internet of Things Inc. (TSX.v-ITT) of Toronto Stock Exchange listed companies, Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF)Co-Chairman of the China Internet Film and TV Development Forum, former founding member of the Chinese American Committee of the Charitable Fund of Toronto Sick Children's Hospital, one of Canada's largest charities, President of the Canadian Evergreen Society, and former Assistant Director of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Sports, Ontario, Canada. Zhou Xin has 20 years of experience in computer, Internet, Internet of Things, energy Internet and entrepreneurship.Senior Systems Engineer at EMC, Siemens, Apotex, etc. in Canada.

Core Technology Team Members:

1. Executive Head of CoreDavidPan

Undergraduate from University of California, Berkeley, Master of Enterprise Software Systems from Golden Men University, Master of Finance and Finance from Harvard University. Former Director of the Internet of Things Market in Arm Asia Pacific, and General Manager of International Capital of American Merchant Asia Limited. With 20 years experience in North American and Asian technology companies and venture capital management, related industries include: Internet of Things, Semiconductor, Software, Electronic Manufacturing, TelecommunicationsIndustry.

2. Fauda.Khan

Chairman of the International Organization for Standards (ISO/IECSC27), Canada, Conveyor of the IOT Special Working Group; International Conveyor of ISO/IECSC41; Current Chief Executive and Security Analyst of TwelveDotLabs, to provide network security solutions to global customers; over 21 years of experience in the network security industry.

3. Dr. Gauver

Master and Doctor, Queen Mary University, London, UK. Expert in the International Internet of Things, Professor, School of Electronic Engineering and Computer Science, Queen Mary University, London, UK. Senior member of IEEE. Also, she has experience in IPO projects in the field of science, technology and finance.

4. Master Xu Wenbo

Master of Software Engineering, Harvard University, 8 years of C++ server software development, architecture design, 4 years of R&D team management experience, and recently led the development of block chain module packages for mbedos, ARM, with very few block chain IOT projects in the industry on-site development experience, and rich software

security system development capabilities.

CC Advisory Team:

1. Dr. Hugo

Professor, Royal Swedish Polytechnic Institute. Former Executive Director of the Singapore Monetary Authority.

2. EduardMolla

Economic Counsellor of Albania in China.

3. Liang Binxian

Chairman of the Taiwan Internet of Things Association, member of the Taiwan Cloud Internet of Things Industry Association (CIAT)/Technical Experts Committee, and member of the Cloud Big Capital and Internet of Things Committee of the Taiwan Electrical and Electronics Industry Association.

3.3 CC Audit Relevance

Due to the particularity of virtual currency under the existing policy, CC Foundation can not be supervised by the existing system, but in order to ensure the openness and transparency of the entire CC, CC Decision Committee will employ professional audit institutions to audit and make public.

Chapter 4 Product Planning

In June 2016, the core of the team was established in July 2016 and developed in September 2016. The scientific research results verify that the CC online test in July 2017, the mining trial run in February 2018, the first block (Chuangshi block) in February 2018 successfully digged 100 CCs open wallets in February 2018, and the mining online trading platform in June 2018 (expected) 2018.12-to assist partners in accessing and expanding continuously.

Chapter 5 Disclaimer

This document is used only for the purpose of conveying information and does not constitute an opinion on buying or selling shares or securities of a project. Any similar proposal or offer will be made under a trusted term and permitted by applicable securities and other relevant laws. The above information or analysis does not constitute an investment decision or specific recommendation.

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All examples of earnings and profits in this document are for demonstration purposes only, or represent industry averages, and are notThis constitutes a guarantee for the results of user participation. CC expressly indicates the intention of the user to clearly understand the risks of the CC platform. Investors once participating in the investment express their understanding and acceptance of the risks of the project, and are willing to undertake all the corresponding results or consequences for the individual.

CC expressly states that it will not bear any direct or indirect losses resulting from its participation in the CC project, including:

(i) Reliability of all information provided in this document

(ii) Any errors, omissions or inaccuracies resulting therefrom

(iii) or any action resulting therefrom. This document is final and this version is beta.

Chapter 6 Risk Tips

As a new investment mode, digital asset investment has various risks. Potential investors need to carefully assess the investment risk and their own risk tolerance.

1. Market Risk of Virtual Currency Sale

Because the virtual currency sales market environment is inseparable from the entire digital currency market situation, such as the overall market downturn, or the impact of other uncontrollable factors, virtual currency itself may have a good future, but the price is still underestimated for a long time.

2. Regulatory Risks

Since the development of the block chain is still in its early stage, there are no relevant legal documents on the pre-requirements, transaction requirements, information disclosure requirements, lock-in requirements in the ICO process all over the world, including China. It is not clear how the current policy will be implemented, and these factors may have an uncertain impact on the investment and liquidity of projects. Block chain technology has become a worldwide phenomenon.individual

The main object of regulation in major countries, if regulators intervene or exert influence, CC applications may be affected, such as statutory restrictions on use, sales such as CC may be restricted, hindering or even terminating the development of CC applications and CCs directly.

3. Competition risk with the development of information technology and mobile internet, digital assets represented by "Bitcoin" are rising gradually, various kinds of de-centralized applications continue to emerge, and intra-industry competition is increasingly fierce. However, with the emergence and expansion of other application platforms, communities will face continuous operational pressure and certain market competition risks.

4. Risk of loss of staff

CC brings together a group of technical teams and consultant experts with leading edge and rich experience in their respective professional fields, including long-term professionals in the block chain industry and core teams with rich experience in Internet product development

and operation. The stability of core team and consultant resources are of great importance to the flow of core personnel or consultant teams to maintain the core competitiveness of the industry.Loss may affect the stable operation of the platform or have certain adverse effects on future development.

5. Risk of inability to develop due to lack of funds

The CC price raised by the founding team has fallen sharply, or the development time has exceeded expectations, which may result in a shortage of funds for the team's development, which may lead to the risk that the team will be extremely short of funds and unable to achieve its original development goals.

6. Risk of private key loss

After a purchaser's CC retrieves his or her digital wallet address, the only way to manipulate what is contained in the address is the purchaser-related key (i.e., the private key or the wallet password). The user is personally responsible for protecting the key and signing transactions that prove the ownership of the asset. The user understands and accepts that if his or her private key file or password is lost or stolen, respectively,The acquired CCs associated with user accounts (addresses) or passwords will not be recoverable and will be lost permanently. The best way to store login credentials securely is for the purchaser to store the keys separately in one or more places and preferably not on a public computer.

7. Risk of hacking or theft

Hackers or other organizations or countries may attempt to interrupt CC applications or CC functions in any way, including, but not limited to, denial of service attacks, Sybil attacks, roaming, malware attacks, or consistency attacks.

8. Risk of Uninsured Loss

Unlike bank accounts or accounts of other financial institutions, there is usually no insurance coverage for losses stored on CC accounts or related block chain networks. In any case, no public individual organization will insure your losses.

9. Core Agreement Related Risks

CC platforms are currently developed based on Bitcoin technology, so any vulnerability, unexpected functionality issues or attacks caused by this technology may cause CC or CC platforms to stop working in unexpected ways or to lose functionality.

10. Systematic Risks

Neglected fatal defects in open source software or risks from massive failures of global network infrastructure. While some of these risks will be substantially reduced over time, such as fixing bugs and breaking computing bottlenecks, others remain unpredictable, such as political or natural disasters that may lead to partial or global Internet disruption.

11. Vulnerability Risk or Risk of Cryptography Accelerating Development

The acceleration of cryptography or the development of technology such as quantum computers or the risk of cracking to the CC platform may result in the loss of CC.

12. Risks of Application Lack of Attention

There is a possibility that CC applications will not be used by a large number of individuals or organizations, which means that the public does not have enough interest to develop and develop these related distributed applications. Such a lack of interest may have a negative impact on CC and CC applications.

13. Risk of not being recognized or lacking users

First of all, CC should not be treated as an investment. Although CC may have some value after a certain period of time, this value may be very small if CC is not recognized by the market and therefore lacks users. What may happen is that for any possible reason, including, but not limited to, failure of business relations or marketing strategies, CC platform and all crowdsourcing funds are supportedContinuation marketing will not succeed. If this happens, there may be no follow-up or few follow-up without this platform, which is obviously very detrimental to this project.

14. Failure Risk in Application

The CC platform may fail for unknown or unknown reasons (such as large-scale node downtime) and fail to provide services properly, which may result in the loss of user CC.

15. Risk that an application or product does not meet its or the buyer's expectations

Applications are currently under development and may undergo major changes before they are released. Any expectation or imagination of the application or form of C C (including the behavior of the participants) by itself or by the purchaser may not meet expectations, any incorrect analysis, a design change, etc. may lead to this.

16. Unexpected Other Risks

Cryptography-based CC is a new and untested technology with risks not yet mentioned or anticipated by the founding team in addition to those mentioned in this white paper. In addition, other risks may arise suddenly or in a combination of several already mentioned risks.