

# **YuntooNuclearBody**

## **WhitePaper**

### **YTNB**

**Focus on cloud computing mining technology**

**The bottom layer of the game industry should be the public chain**

**2018.10**

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## **Chapter 1 introduces the background**

### **1.1 blockchain is leading a new round of global technological and industrial changes**

The invention and wide application of steam engine in the 1760s promoted the first industrial revolution, which was not only a technological reform, but also a profound social reform. And then in the 1860s and 1870s, there was a series of electrical inventions. In 1866, the German Siemens made the generator, and in 1870, the Belgian Gelam invented the electric motor. Electricity began to be used to drive the machine and became a new energy source to supplement and replace steam power. The electric power industry and the electrical appliance manufacturing industry developed rapidly. The advent of electricity, assembly lines and other mass production technologies in the age of electricity brought about a second industrial revolution. Since the 1940s and 1950s, major breakthroughs have been made in the fields of atomic energy, electronic computers, microelectronics, aerospace technology, molecular biology and genetic engineering, marking the arrival of new scientific and technological revolutions. This technological revolution has been called the third. It has produced a large number of new industries and the tertiary industry is developing rapidly. One of the most epoch-making is the rapid development and wide use of electronic computers, opened up the information age. It also brings a new type of economy - knowledge economy. The degree of knowledge economy development has become the key to success or failure in the competition of comprehensive national strength. The scientific and technological revolution has not only greatly promoted the changes in the economic, political and cultural fields of human society, but also affected the way of life and thinking of human beings.

The first three industrial revolutions brought unprecedented prosperity to human development. At the same time, they also resulted in huge consumption of energy and resources, huge environmental and ecological costs, and dramatically expanded the contradiction between human and nature. Entering the 21st century, human face an unprecedented global energy and resource crisis, the global ecological and environmental crisis, the multiple challenges of the

global climate change crisis and the resulting the fourth industrial revolution - green industrial revolution, a series of characteristics of production function from the natural elements into the characterized by green elements in transition, and spread to the whole society. Now, amazing innovations, including the Internet of things, genetic engineering, mastering architecture, artificial intelligence, driverless cars, robots and intelligent devices, will be followed by computer technology and microelectronics technology to promote the fourth industrial revolution, industry 4.0 era.

As Klaus PPLhwab, founder and chief executive of BBS, a global economics consultancy, puts it, one of the main features of the fourth industrial revolution was that "it wasn't about changing what we did, it was about changing ourselves."

As a disruptive technology, blockchain is leading a new round of technological and industrial changes around the world. It is expected to become the "source" of global technological innovation and mode innovation, and promote the transformation from "information Internet" to "value Internet". As such, blockchain is seen as the fourth technological revolution after the steam engine, electricity and the Internet.

At present, the block chain has gradually become an important infrastructure of "value Internet". Many countries have begun to actively embrace the block chain technology, open up a new track of international industrial competition, seize the commanding heights of a new round of industrial innovation, strengthen the international competitiveness, and strive for first-mover advantage in the block chain this "new track". According to data from the IBM blockchain development report, 90% of governments around the world are planning to invest in blockchain and will enter the substantive stage in 2018.

In the blockchain system, participants do not need to know other people's background information, nor do they need any guarantee or guarantee from any third party. That is to say, the existing Internet model will be replaced, all the centralized platform may disappear, each of us, every organization, machine and algorithm will be free to each other. At the extreme end of the spectrum, when the blockchain era is fully under way, there may be no Facebook, no WeChat and QQ, no taobao and, of course, no green dam -- which is great news. Even the existing international monetary system will be rewritten, and the "nation" -- in informatics -- may be redefined.



### **The value of blockchain: machine trust, value transfer, smart contracts**

What is the value of the resulting blockchain? In fact, this can be concluded from the characteristics of the blockchain: decentralized, point-to-point, non-tampering features can achieve machine trust; The characteristics of transaction irreversibility and information encryption can realize value transfer. In addition, point-to-point, non-tamper information can also achieve intelligent contract.

**Machine trust.** For example, in the blockchain, there is no central institution of a third party, and the trust of both parties is completely guaranteed by the point-to-point, non-tampering and other transaction mechanisms. The non-tampering feature of blockchain technology changes the way of centralized credit creation. It reduces the cost and establishes credit through mathematical principles instead of centralized credit institutions.

Previously, I was looking for one promise finance, a subsidiary of bubi blockchain, which was reported by Chinese makers.) is a blockchain application project with the help of blockchain technology to realize enterprise credit transmission.

**Value delivery.** Blockchain is the first network that can realize value transmission. On the one hand, simple value transmission enables digital assets to circulate freely on the blockchain. On the other hand, issuing tokens makes financing more convenient, and the holders can also enjoy the services of the whole ecosystem (for example, a token is generated based on a blockchain application, and the ownership of the token represents the ownership of the application service).

**Smart contracts.** The term, recorded in computer rather than legal language, refers to the combination of electronic contracts and blockchain technology, in which a pre-programmed condition is triggered and a smart contract enforces the terms of the contract.

For example, when company A signed a contract with company B, it stipulated that the product would be delivered and paid automatically after 3 months. When the conditions (3 months later, product delivery) trigger, the contract will be automatically executed, and the money will be directly transferred to the other party's account.

The advantages of such smart contracts lie in the following aspects: on the one hand, it can reduce the signing cost, execution cost and compliance cost, especially in the case of a large number of daily transactions; On the other hand, it can prevent unilateral breach of contract and guarantee the execution of the contract as stipulated.

So as human information from the Internet into the value of the Internet, we found a problem, the data itself is not just a means of production, is under the condition of new Internet technologies, of man and nature, the interaction between people and society, and a digital description of the relationship, as a result, it not only contains a kind of production factor, also includes the production rules. So in that sense, our blockchain applications should be everywhere.



## 1.2 the beginning of digital currency

Since Mr. Nakamoto introduced the concept in 2009, bitcoin has quickly spread through mainstream applications and commercial uses, becoming the first digital currency to attract a large number of users and a milestone in the history of digital currencies. But from the perspective of transaction currency receiving situation, we can find an important problem, is the

currency block the confirmation of time is too long, and the traditional payment companies have figured out that buyers and sellers to implement currency trading zero confirm solutions, but this solution is usually outside the protocol USES the trusted third party complete the transaction.Bitcoin offers pseudonymous transactions, a one-to-one relationship between sender and receiver, and the ability to record transactions across the web forever.Bitcoin offers only low levels of privacy protection, which is well known in academia, and despite this shortcoming, many people still believe blockchain records a history of money transfers.Based on satoshi nakamoto's work, AAC (AAC) is a cryptocurrency whose main purpose is to protect privacy.We have made a series of improvements on the basis of the concept of bitcoin, resulting in a decentralized cryptocurrency with good anonymity, which supports tamper-proof instant transactions, as well as a point-to-point secondary network that can provide services for the dashi network.

Currently, there are 4,321 types of digital assets (mainly in the form of digital tokens issued by various blockchain platforms) in the world, with a total market value of more than 110 billion us dollars.The trading volume and market value of global blockchain digital assets are bound to surpass the total trading volume and market value of stocks.

Information revolution greatly changed the world we live in, purely fundamental structure of the dominance of the world is challenged, the singularity is near the big data and large-scale computing ability under the background of the era of ascension, the Internet is facing from the "information is power" to "computing power" transition stage, and the world economic structure and power transfer more composed of bits of information.The disruptive new blockchain technology will give birth to new social economy, new industries, new business forms and new models, and will have an unprecedented and even revolutionary impact on human production, life and even way of thinking.





### 1.3 current situation of digital currency industry

2017 digital currency blockchain technology is changing the world in its own way. Blockchain technology is no longer a stranger to digital currency. Since the birth of bitcoin, people have been exposed to the blockchain technology. As the underlying technology of digital currency, it leads the digital currency to a climax. Blockchain has gradually integrated into our life, and it is very important. Why is this?

The Internet itself is like that. It began as an alien parallel universe called "cyberspace" and became part of everyday life. It seems strange to most people that bitcoin was still so new. However, consider how far it has come since November 1, 2008, when someone using the name Satoshi Nakamoto posted a white paper to an encrypted mailing list describing "a peer-to-peer version of e-cash that will allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution."

Now, nine years later, tens of thousands of people have accepted bitcoin. You can also use it to trade directly with the RMB. Even in the face of such traction, there are concerns that bitcoin is just a fad, an asset class that could fail entirely and leave the world after irrational exuberance fades. As the Internet has inspired a whole new era of fast and unexpected innovation, so it will also inspire bitcoin - or its derivative of course bitcoin has been an unpredictable store of value. While people often focus on the volatility and performance of market prices as a speculative commodity, bitcoin is more than just a commodity or asset. It is used as a medium of exchange, store of value and unit account. Because at the same time as money, an asset can help

unleash the full power of the networked economy in the future.

Nowadays, digital currencies are various and various types of COINS emerge in endlessly. Now, digital currencies have played an important role in the field of Internet finance. In the future, digital currencies may replace national currencies and become the world's only global currency. For example, the economy is naturally inclined to inflation, digital currency is used to fight against inflation and so on, some digital currency will eventually integrate into our world. Are you still waiting as an investor? In the first half of 2017, the development of the Internet finance industry has been particularly rapid, with more and more investors and companies embracing bitcoin as a digital currency and a safe haven asset rather than a speculative asset. The blockchain technology of digital currency is also constantly changing the world. "blockchain alliance", "blockchain insurance", "don number", "blockchain identity authentication" and so on. In the future innovative Internet finance field, can you have your own territory? He is the only one who can make people trust each other in the illusory Internet industry. Big or small problems may appear in the development of digital currency, but the current digital currency has become an irresistible trend.



## 1.4 pain points of the digital currency industry

A growing number of merchants and nonprofits are choosing to accept bitcoin cash (BCH), and discussions of bitcoin cash go beyond "can it replace bitcoin?" Satoshi Nakamoto's Vision, a conference on the future development of bitcoin cash, was held in Tokyo on March 23-25, 2018. Insiders from the bitcoin cash community around the world launched an in-depth discussion on

technology and application.

The conference focused on the future of bitcoin cash and digital currencies, thinking about how to bring it to a broader market and into the eyes of more mainstream investors. In terms of technology, practitioners will discuss such hot topics as zero confirmation transaction, transaction data, stateless data storage on the chain, and Turing completeness of bitcoin. They are also concerned about the development of digital currencies in countries such as Japan, Colombia and Africa.

In addition to the technical progress and practical application of bitcoin cash, community building is also one of the focuses of developers and investors. At present, social channels are increasingly diversified. Traditional platforms such as WeChat, Twitter, Facebook and Reddit still take the share of digital currency content exchange with the help of user base and other advantages. On the other hand, emerging instant messaging (IM) software such as Telegram abroad and Beechat in China are also favored by virtual currency and blockchain enthusiasts. There are also a number of blockchain-based communities, such as Steemit and bitcoinhu, that have chosen to encourage content sharing through token incentives.

However, the digital currency market is full of aircoins and their fake teams, full of white papers and false reports. However, the problem of information asymmetry faced by investors in this emerging market has not been alleviated, and it is even more serious than in the past financial field, and the cost for users to obtain industry information is increasingly high. Fang fang, CEO of BitKan, pointed out that there are many problems with these social platforms used for digital currencies:

- \*Token and other material incentives are too heavy, and community users' behaviors are likely to be driven by interests rather than the quality of the content itself;
- \* the biggest feature of instant messaging platforms is the fragmentation of information, which cannot precipitate the content of real value;
- \* because of the wide variety of currencies, users are divided into different communities, forming islands of information.

## **1.5 as a blockchain digital currency for technological innovation**

Blockchain is a Shared distributed database technology and a new application mode of distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, encryption algorithm and other computer technologies. Although the one-sentence introduction to blockchain varies from report to report, the following five technical features are agreed upon.

### **1. Decentralization**

Due to the use of distributed accounting and storage, there is no centralized hardware or management organization, and the rights and obligations of any node are equal. The data blocks in the system are jointly maintained by the nodes with maintenance functions in the whole system.

### **2. Open**

The system is open. Except that the private information of all parties involved in the transaction is encrypted, the data of the block chain is open to all. Anyone can query the block chain data and develop relevant applications through the open interface, so the information of the whole system is highly transparent.

### **3. The autonomy**

Blockchain adopts consensus-based specifications and protocols (such as a set of open and transparent algorithms), which enable all nodes in the whole system to freely and securely exchange data in a trusted environment, so that the trust in "people" is changed to the trust in machines, and no human intervention will work.

### **4. The information shall not be tampered with**

Once the information is verified and added to the blockchain, it will be stored permanently. Unless more than 51% of the nodes in the system can be controlled at the same time, changes to the database on a single node are invalid, so the data stability and reliability of the blockchain are extremely high.

### **5. Anonymity**

As the exchange between nodes follows a fixed algorithm, its data interaction is not required to

be trusted (the program rules in the block chain will determine whether the activity is valid or not), so the counterparty does not need to make the other party to generate trust by means of public identity, which is very helpful for the accumulation of credit.

## Chapter 2 project description

### 2.1 project positioning

Ytnb is a service platform dedicated to the deployment of decentralized blockchain token distribution and circulation and a multi-party mining ecosystem.

Ytnb provides the project side with transmission on the chain, message and mining connection, so that the project side has better stable community management and token for better circulation. In addition, the blockchain system is used to support more complex business logic through the on-chain mechanism, and the existing business data and user logic are applied in the block

Chain driven in new applications. The main goal of the platform is to solve the problem that token cannot effectively circulate value because of the difficulty in financing for blockchain startups.

Ytnb is a decentralized public chain of games that focuses on transparency and professionalism in areas related to game applications. As a new milestone in the field of blockchain technology, Ytnb main chain not only contains the features of decentralization, privacy protection, non-tampering and Turing completeness on the basis of the block chain 3.0 technology, but also makes three major innovations:

1. High concurrency: the random number generation time of the existing blockchain chess and CARDS cannot meet the current needs if it is more than 10 minutes.
2. New consensus algorithm: abandon the traditional mining mechanism and reasonably bind the value of the system and digital assets in the game, so that users can obtain digital assets in the game scene.
3. Zero fees: there is no handling fee for Ytnb transactions, and all transactions are free of charge, laying a foundation for the rapid development of DAPP ecosystem;

## 2.2 application scenarios

There are two main application directions of Ytnb. One is the game application platform, which provides the connecting service between game developers and consumers. The second is to provide technical support for areas where random Numbers are required.

### **2.2.1 in the past, game platforms were all based on traditional technologies, and there would be such problems:**

1. Inconvenience of cross-regional consumption: due to the monetary policies of various countries, these platforms cannot cross-regional consumption. For example, steam has a special national area, which can only be purchased with RMB. Likewise, foreign users cannot buy games in their own country.
2. Real fairness and justice cannot be achieved: due to the limitations of traditional technology, in traditional games, developers are able to override the rules without users' knowledge, especially in some competitive games, where players are likely to be played by developers.
3. Low degree of financialization: in the existing game distribution platforms, the transaction of game equipment is very troublesome. Many games are not supported at all.
- 4, less support services for developers: a large number of independent game developers and small developers is the main part of the game on the market, these developers tend to have good ideas and development technology, but because of the lack of development funds is difficult to make the game, this kind of situation they can raise money on the raised platform, game distribution platform of lack of support for them.

In response to these problems, the Ytnb team issued the Ytnb game application platform, which integrated the technical characteristics of the blockchain with the problems in the traditional game distribution platform mentioned above, and provided quick and convenient services for game developers and consumers. The platform applies the following features of blockchain:

1. Decentralization: the data of the blockchain is open to all. Anyone can query the data of the blockchain and develop relevant applications through the open interface, so the information of the whole trading system is highly transparent. Point-to-point decentralized trading allows

consumers to buy games and equipment through digital currencies, and cross-border consumption and transaction of game equipment are possible.

2. Security: in the traditional mode, once the central node has problems (such as information leakage, etc.).Will pose a great threat to the whole system.However, the security brought by the decentralization of blockchain technology is inherently to solve this problem. If a single point of communication between nodes breaks down, the security of the whole system will not be affected, and the information of each node in the platform will be kept secret.

3, information transparency: based on the block chain data information transparency, can not be changed.Every player can see the rules of the game, the developer can only make the rules, after the chain can not operate and intervention it.The fairness and justice of the game can be realized.

4. Intelligent contract: in the game trading market, there are a large number of transaction behaviors, including payment transaction, transfer of property rights, information flow, etc., which can be carried out with an intelligent contract in the trading process, and the system will automatically execute according to the contract content.Avoid problems caused by poor information and personal mistakes.In addition, smart contracts also play an important role in establishing alliances.In addition, through smart contracts, the financialization of the game platform can be realized and more support can be provided for game developers.

[game transparency] : in these industries, where there is a lot of user engagement, there is mistrust.This distrust comes from two aspects. One is the opacity of algorithms and procedures, which may lead to cheating.Second, the payment capacity and actual payment effect of the platform are not transparent.These problems can be completely solved by Ytnb technology.Our algorithms and random number generation are open source, and the code can be found on GitHub.In this way, the right to know of users involved is guaranteed.The distribution of games and bonuses is carried out in a separate environment in the blockchain, and neither party can interfere with the process.Players can verify the whole process and the results of all games in an open and independent environment.And Ytnb is completely transparent, all the money is stored in the user's own wallet, anyone is not tampered with, automatic payment to the winner.Anyone can safely participate.

"Risk control" : because the chain of blocks is a tamper-resistant, the whole history of storage technology, distributed database based on this for two kinds of technology in gaming integration

brings the innovative application of the risk control, applying Ytnb to big data risk control system, can effectively solve the big risk control data islands, such as low-quality and data leakage problem of data source. By using all the data chains in the blockchain for prediction and analysis, the management or risk control department can timely find and prevent possible systemic risks, so as to better maintain the order of the gambling market and improve the market efficiency.

[against fraud and counterfeiting ] : brush, fraud and other kinds of cheating is the main means to disrupt the gaming market, in order to prevent fraud, combined the technology of big data and chain block is the perfect way: in the block chain, data record and store jointly by each transaction nodes, each node can be involved in data check and jointly do certificate for data, this improves the integrity of the data. Without a central mechanism, a single node cannot add, subtract or change data at will, which reduces the possibility of a single node producing wrong data. For example, the establishment of a private chain within the trading platform, one customer constitutes a node, on the one hand can avoid a large number of data from a single information center centralized input and storage, reduce operational risk; On the other hand, unilateral brushing and fraud can be checked through verification, so as to ensure the authenticity and effectiveness of data. If the forged data wants to pass the verification of the blockchain network, it must master more than 50% of the computing power in the private chain. When there are enough nodes, the control cost of the private chain rises sharply. In addition, each node in the blockchain has a complete copy of the data. Only when the whole blockchain system goes down will the data be lost, and once the data record is written, it cannot be modified. Therefore, Ytnb has the characteristics of openness, transparency and safety, which can improve data quality at the source and enhance data inspection ability.

[digital chip for ] : digital chip change: for each big casino, gaming platform, game makers help issue exclusive digital chip, and on the basis of the gaming industry and its supporting industry property and distribution of digital assets, when the business development needs, Ytnb chain operation or joint operation will develop a digital asset trading platform, to provide all kinds of digital chip exchange, transfer and cash.

Digital currency exchange: the platform may also provide trading services for the world's most valuable and outstanding digital currencies, such as bitcoin BTC and ethereum ETH.

[cold and hot wallet] : in order to satisfy the storage and application of users' digital assets, Ytnb



launched the combination service of physical cold wallet +APP.The physical cold wallet has no WIFI or SIM card, and the built-in security system can generate various wallet addresses and private keys.Wallet mobile APP is responsible for communication with the external network, information, market inquiry and digital asset transaction functions.Physical cold wallet and mobile phone APP realize encryption of offline payment through qr code.The wallet supports more than 1,000 digital currencies (covering popular mainstream digital assets) for secure storage and payment.

Token contract 】 【 ERC - 721: this standard is proposed for intelligent contracts within the non homogenous tokens (non - fungible tokens, hereinafter referred to as the "NFTs"), the operation method to realize the standard API.In addition, the standard provides basic functionality for tracking and ownership transfer.

A standard interface allows any non-functional testing of Ethereum by general-purpose applications.In particular, it will allow non-functional tests to track transactions in standardized wallets and exchanges.

ERC721 Tokens is the core of "Non - Fungible Tokens", Non homogeneous scrip.

Each player in Ytnb has unique data, and each subsequent player introduced by Ytnb players is also unique.In principle, each player is a unique piece of code on the blockchain platform, so no two Ytnb players and features are exactly the same.In addition, each ERC721 token has a unique tokenId.

[relationship between blockchain and token]

Blockchain is just an underlying technology, distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, encryption algorithm and other computer technology new application mode, is a distributed real-time update ledger.As if the blockchain is everyone's phone, and token is one of the App Store, it has more applications.There are already blockchain-based mobile phones, running bracelets, refrigerators and even toilets.As acute Angle cloud high victory said: "the significance of the blockchain is to create a value chain, any of our behavior will be given value.The emergence of token is to facilitate the long-term development of more good blockchain projects.If, we have a purifier, the machine itself can be free, but we can according to the degree of purification of the air, backward push manufacturers can get the number of token, the purification ability of the more, on the contrary, take less, in this system, good goods will increase

in value, bad goods should be to zero. Here, the combination of token and practical application product is a kind of virtual commodity, and users can play a certain incentive role by rewarding token to manufacturers.

In the future, token will be combined with more physical goods and become more and more real. It is a virtual commodity, but it can be defined as a virtual commodity, and its value can be measured in legal currency. A good virtual commodity should increase in value, while a bad virtual commodity will become worthless. Blockchain will become just like the Internet in the future. It will gradually become an indispensable part of our life from some abstract concepts at present, and even surpass the Internet to carry out an unexpected revolution. Before, we did not dare to imagine what the mobile Internet would bring to us, and the blockchain also brought such changes to us, just as we accepted the Internet. We did not need to know the HTTP protocol, but we could use it freely. We may not know the principle of blockchain technology, but we can enjoy its convenience.

## **2.3 Ytnb's mission**

**Mission 1: to realize intelligent mining technology: the importance of artificial intelligence, in the scientific and technological network is an indispensable technology. In addition to mining, the smart mining method can also collect huge transaction data.**

**Mission 2: through the analysis of the data of major exchanges through the smart mining method, we can accurately find the "potential" virtual currency and start the mining. The smart mining method solves the problem that a computer can only mine one virtual currency on the market.**

**Mission 3: INTELLIGENT mining method TRADING: integrate the block chain technology and artificial intelligence algorithm to create INTELLIGENT TRADING AI ASSISTED TRADING and INTELLIGENT AI MINER.**

**Smart mining: traditional mining methods can only be used to calculate single cryptocurrency, which is a high-cost and inefficient way. INTELLIGENT AI MINER is able to accurately mine up to 20 of the most profitable cryptocurrency mining**

pools simultaneously, based on AI data and real-time prices.

**Smart trading:** through the artificial intelligence algorithm, it can effectively collect the trading patterns of the world's top cryptocurrency dealers, carry out deep calculation and analysis, and output artificial intelligence trading signals, called smart signals, which can calculate the trend of cryptocurrency and make it easier for us to make the choice of buying or selling.

**Mission 4: realize smart sharing:** in the future, smart trading platform will gather core cryptocurrency traders around the world to form a smart sharing platform that provides in-depth learning mode. The goal is to create a more accurate and mutually beneficial cryptocurrency trading platform. The core technology of aibit intelligent system is the same as Google in those days. Facebook grasps the core technology and waits for the door of crowing wealth to create infinite business opportunities and make profits together.

## 2.4 traditional principles and methods of mining

In the beginning, we could dig up bitcoin with our computer CPU, the founder of bitcoin satoshi nakamoto used his computer CPU to dig out the world's first creation block. However, the era of CPU mining is long gone, and now bitcoin mining is the era of ASIC mining and large-scale cluster mining.

Looking back at the mining history, bitcoin mining has experienced the following five times:

CPU mining GPU mining FPGA mining ASIC mining large-scale cluster mining

When the mining chip is replaced, the mining speed will change as follows:

CPU (20MHash/s) GPU (400MHash/s) FPGA (25GHash/s) ASIC (3.5thash /s) large-scale cluster mining (3.5thash /s\*X)

Mining speed is technically called computational force, which is the computer's ability to produce hash collisions every second. In other words, how many hash collisions can we do per second with our mining machine? That's the force. Computational power is the ability to dig bitcoin, the higher the computational power, the more bitcoin dug, the higher the return.

In the world of bitcoin, a block of data is recorded about every 10 minutes. All the mining

computers are trying to package this block of data for submission, and the person who succeeds in generating this block of data will be paid in bitcoin. Initially, bitcoin payments of about 50 bitcoins could be generated every 10 minutes. But that payment is halved every four years, and the network now generates 25 bitcoins every 10 minutes.

And in order to generate a block of data successfully, the miners have to find the valid hash value, and in order to get the correct hash value, there's no shortcut, you just have to guess, and the process of guessing is the random hash collision of the computer, and if you guess right, you get the bitcoin.

Mining method mining chip has gone through CPU mining, GPU mining, FPGA mining, and now it has entered the ASIC mining era. However, the way of mining has also experienced from one or two mining machine mining to small mining machine workshop, and now into the era of large-scale mining.

Mining method: from a mining machine to a large - scale mine

If you start digging, you'll need a mining machine, an internet-connected computer, an AUC, a raspberry pie, power supplies, cables, etc. The connection sequence of various devices is network cable -> raspberry pie -> MicroUSB cable -> AUC -> 4PIN cable -> miner and power supply.

## **2.5 Ytnb cloud mining robot**

Our mining robot can automatically calculate the potential profit margin and return, and will automatically start to dig the most profitable digital currency, through machine learning and powerful Internet system, our robot will make the maximum return on investment in the shortest time.

## **2.6 business model concept of Ytnb system**

Ytnb cloud mining robot can distribute mines in different places around the world and decentralize mining machines. Hardware is connected to one of the largest ore pools, increasing the efficiency of mining. As blockchain is a distributed, decentralized, open and transparent technology, the robot becomes the most sophisticated and advanced cloud mining platform in the market by analyzing data from mining machine.

Ytnb is the intelligent contract theory of yitaifang, which USES big data and cloud technology to conquer the traditional complex digital asset computing mode and transaction mode, and replace them with the convenient and flexible cloud mode, which can be completed with simple operations in use, promotion and payment.Ytnb integrates "unique promotion incentive mechanism + blockchain 2.0 technology + smart mining method transaction" to create a new and unique business model.As a result, Ytnb has a unique transaction mode. In the blockchain, transactions are convenient and secure, so there are huge application scenarios in the sharing economy.We will further evolve the digital financial system into an intelligent ecosystem and extend it to the industrial chain, value chain and ecology. We will cooperate with various financial institutions and real industries to jointly build an application ecosphere of "blockchain 2.0 technology + smart mining method trading + financial consumption".

## 2.7 technical implementation

Ytnb is a public chain developed based on the ERC721 protocol. Ytnb defines an inseparable and unique interface specification with token interaction and circulation in the Ethereum ecosystem.The specification is essentially an intelligent contract on Ethereum that runs on EVM.Conform to the specification of token (Non - Fungible token, NFT), has the following features:

1. Unique token\_id within the scope of this contract
- 2, token\_id can only be owned by one owner(i.e. eth address)
3. One owner can have multiple NFTs, and its balance only counts the number.There is another storage list record corresponding to token\_id-owner\_addr
4. NFT has the function of approve, transfer, takeOwnership and other interface methods suitable for circulation.That is, the transfer of ownership.These methods are defined in the ERC721 standard.
5. Define a multiaddr type compound address to index the metadata (name, picture, various information) corresponding to the token.The tokenMetadata method gets this multiaddr (a string in the form of a url) to get token metadata.

ERC721 and ERC20 token, have compatibility place, namely token name, token symbol.This is a

token for ERC20 wallets to display ERC721.

ERC721's NFT makes digital assets more collectable, especially in cryptocurrency collections and gaming, where the potential is huge.

The concept of virtual assets, the game of virtual assets, 5 g and VR popularize mass, combined with block chain, billions of people visit every day in the virtual society in the future, in the virtual society property rights need to be sure, NFT is very suitable for used to determine the property of virtual assets, because smart contract is very good at all aspects of the management of virtual society. In addition, ERC721 facilitates the tracking, trading, and management of real assets such as homes or cars.

Relying on ERC721, Ytnb abandonsthe traditional mining mechanism and reasonably binds the system in online games with the value of digital assets. Ytnb's digital currency acquisition is a popular competitive mode, which everyone can participate in. In the game, who has more equipment, good resources, strong server computing power, smooth network, can get more production benefits. In the game, the better the production environment is, the more Ytnb COINS you have, the better the resources are, the greater the chance of obtaining the production right, and the more money you can make. This creates a virtuous circle in which the value of the Ytnb coin gets higher and higher.

## Chapter 3 technical framework

### 3.1 platform framework

The purpose of Ytnb chain design is to integrate and improve the concept of etherfang intelligent contract agreement, so that developers, merchants, users and users of third-party service providers can create arbitrary consensual, extensible, standardized, featurally-complete, easy to develop and coordinate applications.

By using ethereum's underlying technology, the ultimate and abstract foundation layer -- the blockchain with Turing's full-fledged programming language built into it -- allows anyone to create contracts and decentralized applications in which to set up their freely defined ownership rules, modes of transaction, and state transition functions. In the Ytnb chain system, states are

composed of objects called "accounts" (each account consists of a 32-byte address) and groups of state transitions that transfer value and information between the two accounts. Like ethereum, the accounts in the Ytnb chain contain four parts: random Numbers, counters that determine that each transaction can only be processed once; Account balance; Contract code for the account (if any); The storage of the account (default is empty). Ytnb chain adopts P2P distributed signature system to ensure security. P2P network has the characteristics of self-organization, load balance, fault tolerance, low cost and high availability. A P2P network composed of a large number of peer nodes can provide huge computing power at a low cost. The distributed security CA scheme of this project disperses the digital signature computation originally completed by the high-performance server to the P2P network.

## **3.2 function description of blockchain**

### **3.2.1 consensus mechanism**

As for the consensus mechanism, we will be based on the Proof of Stake consensus mechanism from the perspectives of decentralization, practicality and technical reliability. IPoS (Incentive PoS) is a consensus agreement because it adds the mechanism of online incentives for nodes. We learned a lot of ETH protocol experience, cited part of ETH source code, put it into our Ytnb chain blockchain project, and developed a new PoS (certificate of interest) consensus mechanism. We're going to be introducing a lot of good design strategies, and beyond the security-based features we're going to be looking at the compatibility, ease of use, and modular PoS (Proof of Stake) consensus mechanisms that are called equity proofs. Holders of digital currency for a long time will get the corresponding age, which will be automatically converted into the corresponding digital currency when a new block is created. This is similar to keeping money in the bank, which will convert it into interest on a regular basis. PoS shortens the time to reach a consensus to some extent. PoS will not need a large amount of computing power to maintain network security, do not need a large number of mining machines. Similarly, the cost of PoS is higher than that of PoW in the face of 51% attack, because in order to carry out 51% attack, the attacker must hold 51% currency. In other words, the higher the value of currency, the higher the attack cost. And the

people who actually own a lot of money are the last ones who want their money's security to be compromised, because that affects the value of the money itself. For this reason, PoS consensus mechanism solves the deficiency of PoW mechanism in a sense.

The functional components of the consensus mechanism have the following functions:

- 1) support multiple nodes to participate in consensus and confirmation.
- 2) support independent nodes to verify the validity of relevant information submitted by the blockchain network
- 3) prevent any independent consensus node from recording or modifying information in the blockchain system without confirmation of other consensus nodes
- 4) it should be fault-tolerant to a certain extent, including non-malicious errors caused by node physical or network faults, malicious errors caused by illegal control of nodes, and uncontrollable errors caused by uncertain behaviors of nodes.

### 3.2.2 Smart Contract

Proposed in 1995 by Nick Szabo, the definition is: "a smart contract is a set of commitments defined in digital form, including agreements on which the parties to the contract can enforce these commitments." Commitment defines the nature and purpose of smart contracts. The digital form means that the contract runs as a computer-executable code, and the rights and obligations established by the intelligent contract are executed by the computer or computer network as long as the participants reach an agreement.

Smart contract based on blockchain can not only give play to the advantage of low cost and high efficiency of smart contract, but also avoid the interference of malicious behaviors on the normal execution of the contract. The smart contract is written into the block chain in a coded form, and the data storage, reading and execution process can be tracked and transparent and tamper-proof by using the block chain technology. In addition, the state machine system constructed by using the consensus algorithm of blockchain can make the intelligent contract run efficiently.

A development operating environment, including:

- 1) providing programming language support and supporting integrated development environment if necessary;
- 2) support static and dynamic check of contract content;



- 3) provide support for running carriers, such as virtual machines;
- 4) for intelligent contracts that interact with external data of the blockchain system, the scope of influence of external data sources should be limited to the scope of intelligent contracts and should not affect the overall operation of the blockchain system.

B storage environment, including:

- 1) prevent tampering with the content of the contract;
- 2) support contract content upgrade under multi-party consensus;
- 3) support writing the contract to the ledger.

### 3.2.3 encryption security technology

- A) support international mainstream encryption algorithms, such as symmetric encryption algorithms such as AES256 and asymmetric encryption algorithms such as RSA and ECC;
- B) support commercial secret algorithms, such as SM4, SM7 and other symmetric encryption algorithms and SM2, SM9 and other asymmetric encryption algorithms;
- C) there shall be a clear key management scheme to ensure the normal operation of the underlying security mechanism of the blockchain;
- D) core encryption algorithm (SCRYPT) has the ability to resist cracking, regularly review the security of encryption algorithm, and adopt encryption algorithm with higher computational complexity if necessary.

Asymmetric encrypted public-private key pairs are used in the blockchain to build trust between nodes. Asymmetric encryption algorithm consists of the corresponding pair of unique keys (namely public key and private key). Anyone who knows the user's public key can encrypt the information with the user's public key to achieve secure information interaction with the user. Because of the dependency between the public key and the private key, only the user who holds the private key can decrypt the information, and any unauthorized user or even the sender of the information cannot decrypt the information.

### 3.2.4 Ytnb chain wallet and hot and cold wallet development

With the white-hot development of blockchain technology, we have conducted in-depth research on it. If we combine blockchain technology with mobile payment, can we create a more secure,

fast and effective payment environment?The answer is yes. Blockchain technology has prominent decentralization and de-trust

And the data can not tamper with the characteristics, based on tamper-proof ledger, can effectively overcome the security problem of mobile payment.Not only that, the blockchain technology to create a faster network, can improve the speed and break through regional and national restrictions, to achieve global real-time transfer transactions, reduce the cost of fees, etc., great

Traditional financial institutions can not replace the efficient and low-cost value transfer function. According to the development status of Ytnb chain, the team will develop a payment wallet based on Ytnb chain in due time. Under the premise of following the consensus, businesses and users can use Ytnb chain to complete point-to-point transaction payment.The wallet will gradually support real-name authentication, mining on mobile phones, decentralized social chat system, real-time price conversion and mainstream currency exchange.

Ytnb chain's hot and cold wallet development creates a secure use of user data.Its wallet, data is not lost, hot and cold separation, safe and easy to use.Hot wallet construct transaction, cold wallet private key signature.Qr code communication, safe and fast, hot and cold separation, one-key monitoring, cold wallet signature, hot wallet broadcast, multi-currency address, comprehensive management, transaction, balance, real-time check.Hot and cold wallet support, Ytnb chain also support BTC, LTC, ETH and a variety of blockchain digital currency.

### **3.2.5 networking technology**

Networking technology is one of the core technologies of the blockchain. Only in the decentralized networking architecture can the blockchain realize the characteristics of not relying on the central network.The blockchain network protocol generally adopts P2P protocol to ensure that each computer in the same network is equal to each other and each node provides network services together without any "special" nodes.Different blockchain systems will develop their own P2P network protocols according to their needs. For example, bitcoin has a bitcoin network protocol, and ethereum has its own network protocol.

### 3.3 technical description

Among the 10 engineers in Ytnb chain technology team and technical department, they have over 30 years of Java experience, over 20 years of PHP knowledge and over 35 years of Javascript background. Our engineers have more than 50 years of SQL technology experience, 10 years of cloud service knowledge, and over 20 years of project management experience. Both of them have years of experience in the development of Internet and blockchain. To put it simply, compared with the traditional blockchain, Ytnb chain has the following characteristics:

security

The Ytnb chain relies on cryptographic authentication transactions, which verify the identities of the parties involved. This ensures that a "wrong" deal cannot be added to the blockchain without the consent of the parties involved. Every time a new transaction is added to the blockchain, it requires a complex mathematical calculation involving the identities of the parties involved and the results of previous transactions. Existing blockchains rely on previous blockchains, a feature that ensures that malicious participants cannot tamper with transaction history. This is because if the previous transaction data is changed, the existing hash value will be affected and cannot be matched with other backups of the ledger.

The traceability

The Ytnb chain is essentially a distributed database maintained and synchronized by multiple nodes -- for example, multiple counterparties that frequently trade with each other. In addition, transaction data must be consistent across all parties before it can be added to the blockchain. This means that multiple parties are designed to have access to the same data (in some cases local data within the organization) -- thus greatly increasing the transparency and traceability of transactions, whereas traditional systems rely on multiple "hidden" databases behind firewalls that are not visible from the outside.

Efficiency conceptually, maintaining multiple copies of a blockchain database is no more efficient than maintaining a single, centralized database. But in the real world, multiple parties are already maintaining database backups containing the same transaction information. In many blocks, data about the same transaction are contradictory -- leading to costly and lengthy accounting procedures. The use of distributed databases such as blockchain across organizations can

significantly reduce the need for manual reconciliation, thus resulting in significant cost savings. In addition, in some cases, the Ytnb chain allows organizations to gain common capabilities and avoid duplication of effort.

Ytnb chain adopts the mode of multiple VP nodes. NVP nodes share the work pressure of VP nodes and undertake the work of processing API requests and events. VP nodes need to verify transactions, run codes, record books and reach consensus.

## **3.4 Ytnb chain development mechanism**

### **3.4.1 ECDSA account identity management**

(1) decentralized user account system

The account is the user's passport to the Internet world, the user's identity. Traditional user identity stored in a centralized web server, the user's identity information preservation, modify, check card depends on the centralized server security and reliable, and centralized services are faced with the risk of the server being attacked, user information could be disclosure, tampered with at any time, at the same time, the user's identity depends on the existence of the centralized service providers, such as politics, economy, competition, interest, centralized services there are all kinds of risk; In the asset Token system, the diversification of user identity, the authentication of issuer/investor, the security of user's identity data storage, and the authentication and confidentiality of income confirmation have very strong demands on the security, flexibility, confidentiality and tamper-proof of user's authentication.

Block chain is the core of the user autonomous decentralized architecture, Ytnb chain using ECDSA (elliptic curve digital signature algorithm) bill identity management system, and different from centralized account system will be the user's identity information and verification process is totally dependent on a central server, ECDSA adopt decentralized system of authentication, user identity information and credentials do not belong to any organization, really completely in the hands of the user's own; The decentralized account system carries out the user's identity information and authentication process in the blockchain network, and the completely equivalent blockchain nodes scattered in each region guarantee the security of the system, and

there is no authoritative node. As a just "centralized service provider", smart contract replaces the traditional centralized service provider and realizes the "autonomy" of openness and fairness to decentralized organizations.

By creating a unique token address on the blockchain, it serves as the unique mark of user identity and asset ownership, registers the assets on the chain, and realizes the unique attribute of asset ownership. As long as you have the private key, you will have the right of use and ownership of the asset. Through digital signature, you can achieve the user's identity acquisition, authentication and ownership and transfer of the asset ownership.

#### (2) trusted authentication

ECDSA system will be the user's authentication on the chain, with the only token's address as the user identification and asset identification, investment and benefits of confirmation through the block chain uniqueness validation, intelligent under the control of contract, no intermediary involved in the user authentication and verification, asset transfer in realizing the whole asset token cycle trusted authentication of user identity.

### **3.4.2 blockchain data management system**

#### (1) Ytnb chain asset data blockchain storage management

Ytnb chain asset Token of support system, the user after the investment, can instantly view on block chain network to the recording of my own investment, investment records stored in a block chain network, cannot be tampered with and denial, official Ytnb chain platform and partner platform provide chain data query function, the user can through the platform or directly chain; Asset data blocks, chain store management system is the core of Ytnb chain purchase color phase system, based on this system, Ytnb chain supported by the issuer, does not need to pay attention to the distribution of assets and storage power, just call Ytnb chain network public block chain data, provide data query function, can save a lot of disclosure cost and reduce cost.

#### (2) Ytnb chain equity data blockchain storage management

The traditional digitalized rights and interests of assets are distributed in a centralized way, and the cash flow is deposited in a centralized institution. Systematic verification and bonus payment are carried out when the rights and interests are distributed, which greatly reduces the possible

efficiency of the rights and interests distribution. At the same time, the system's profitability is also reduced by the service charge or service charge of each layer. Ytnb chain equity settlement system, will eventually investment records stored in a chain block, to connect other systems distributed books, containing the user's identity and future cash flows, in a rights issue, Ytnb chain settlement intelligent settlement rights, contract will automatically without any centralized institutions or third party control, real-time distributed in cash to the identity of the users on the network address of the block chain, security in the process of clearing the absolute open, fair and transparent.

### 3.4.3 developer ecosystem

As a platform to disrupt the traditional asset digitization industry, the developer ecosystem is a crucial link in the Ytnb chain. Strong developer support is conducive to the good development of Ytnb chain ecology. With the development of The Times, the traditional assets digitization has gradually been unable to meet the growing demand for investment and financing, and the capital market is eager for more forms.

Under the blockchain network, the developer ecosystem becomes more open and diversified. Ytnb chain, as an asset Token technology platform, is one of the main tasks of Ytnb chain, with its open application and diversified distribution modes for countries, departments, institutions and investors to choose.

#### New asset Token platform

In addition to the digitalization of traditional assets, blockchain-based assets are an important part of the Ytnb chain, with unparalleled advantages in transparency and openness. In addition to the traditional assets that can be directly connected to the Ytnb chain ecosystem, the ecosystem encourages developers to provide a variety of new approaches, especially the blockchain approach.

Ytnb chain decentralization system provides technical services of underlying assets of blockchain for many countries and departments. Access to Ytnb chain system has the opportunity to provide services for tens of millions of users in many countries, which can bring extremely rich returns for developers. Ytnb chain will provide developers with complete and easy-to-use API interfaces,

which will facilitate developers to develop corresponding asset digital products according to the interface specifications and share the trillion-level market.

## **3.5 Ytnb chain ecosystem**

### **3.5.1 blockchain itself innovates the operation mechanism of asset control**

Different from traditional multilayer, network, department coordination, manual operation mode, Ytnb chain to provide efficient and flexible control system operating mechanism, available to support block chain investment, recording, memory card, settlement of the underlying technology architecture, and compatibility with different shape and the way of organization and management, convenient countries access to adopt different management mode.

### **3.5.2 innovate the mechanism of asset digitization**

As mentioned before, the global capital market is expecting new ways of playing brought by new technologies. In addition to the transparency and impartiality of asset digitization, the way of asset digitization is further expanded to attract the attention of investors. Token platform is a decentralized way to encourage issuers to issue assets, intelligent contract settlement, and jointly promote the underlying technical system of the industry, which can greatly promote the development of the capital market. On the other hand, the technological revolution brought by blockchain also brings more possibilities to the capital market, and the technological attributes of blockchain will bring more surprises to the industry.

## **3.6 application scenarios of Ytnb chain in the blockchain**

### **3.6.1. Industrial ecology**

The natural distributed nature of blockchain is a powerful weapon against centralized oligarchy. The transaction matching service that originally has to rely on the centralized platform

can be completely realized by the public trading system based on the block chain technology, which completely liberates the dependence on the specialized platform chain and the redundant personnel and greatly reduces the cost. Ytnb chain given block chain, meanwhile, can realize the selective sharing of information, low cost scattered in various data island can also play big data automatically by the Ytnb chain in interconnectivity smoothly implementing highly unified, the development of this platform and the subsequent reproduction and development of derivative services products operations, are helpful.

### **3.6.2 real operation at the beginning of each chain, data analysis, control and transaction obtained by the terminal.**

Distributed starting and ending points also become nodes in each chain, and the information of each node can effectively record the information used by each chain: time, place, time, transaction and feedback. The use of blockchain technology to achieve fixed point, fixed person, timing tracking, to make the most suitable for the user's decision, to give users the best service experience.

### **3.6.3 business model**

In this project, each investor becomes a shareholder, their income is visible and can be checked in real time, and they need the most authentic and disputation-free record, which only blockchain can do.

### **3.6.4. Management mode**

Applying the blockchain management mode can save a large amount of tedious manual transaction and online transaction management costs.

#### 3.6.5. Monitoring of violations and card retention

Traditional mode of supervision relies on deterrence and relies on the detection and punishment of violations to complete the market behavior norms. This consists of two steps: one is the detection of the violation and the original record, and the other is the punishment for the



violation according to the record. In the traditional model, the cost of time and labor is very high, so we can only rely on deterrence, in fact, the vast majority of violations are unable to monitor.

Blockchain technology, on the other hand, can provide electronic, open and transparent records that cannot be changed, greatly reducing the cost of detecting and verifying violations. In fact, the smart contract technology based on the blockchain technology can force the commercial behaviors of the participants to comply with the regulatory standards, greatly increasing the difficulty and cost of violations. Given the further development of the sharing economy in the future, the emergence of new applications and the increase of high-frequency, instantaneous and massive transactions, the traditional regulatory model is bound to be inadequate. Blockchain features can help regulators easily monitor the market at all levels.

### **3.6.6 trust and credit**

In the face of blockchain transparent data, it is almost impossible to fake credit and hide past misdeeds. Transparent and traceable records recorded on the blockchain can easily counter the generation of fake credit. Therefore, there is a de-trust credit, that is, the transaction between the platform and the user does not need the traditional so-called "trust", but only needs the credit recorded by the blockchain to be completed.

With the reliable data endorsement based on the blockchain, both the demander and the provider can conveniently and confidently inspect the other party in the booking stage and facilitate the transaction. Including adding electronic signature to the transaction and verifying the real payment behavior can greatly increase the manufacturing cost of fake reputation. Assisted by big data analysis, the cost of detecting fake credit can also be greatly reduced.

### **3.6.7 solve the inconvenience of payment guarantee**

The payment function inherent in blockchain is a natural result in the field of Shared payment. As smart contracts evolve, automated payments can improve the user and merchant experience.

### **3.6.8 applications that benefit most from sharing data include upstream and downstream of the same industry**

For example, the combination with real estate, tourism, luxury goods and other industries can integrate all kinds of additional services, and the Ytnb chain can be seamlessly connected with it. Under this model, traditional standardized service and personalized sharing economy can learn from each other and optimize user experience.

### **3.6.9 as smart contracts mature, blockchain will naturally evolve from being a recorder of information to an executor of transactions**

Low-cost automated transactions can greatly reduce transaction costs and combine with the Internet of things to develop previously unimaginable application scenarios. When the transaction cost is close to 0 and is automated, users can truly realize time-saving, labor-saving, low-cost, convenient and intelligent sharing. Supplemented by the convenience provided by blockchain Jie's intellectual property protection and charging means, fragmented sharing will be more dynamic.

## **Chapter 4 project team**

The founding team of Ytnb chain project has gathered outstanding elites in the financial and Internet industries. It is headquartered in London, Britain and developed by the British blockchain company. Scholars from world-renowned universities and colleges, as well as innovators actively engaged in the field of blockchain and digital currency, help the team grow and develop.

R&d and operations team



**Ellen's CEO**

Over 30 years of executive experience at Microsoft, oracle and Akamai.Rich experience in developing complete business processes in technology companies and translating technology into business value.Received a bachelor's degree in management and economics from the university of guayuf, Canada.

**Norman Fox senior development engineer**

Rich experience in front-end development, deep understanding of front-end performance problems and optimization schemes, proficient in various mainstream frameworks and their implementation principles.I used to be the head of a well-known e-commerce company in China. I participated in and took charge of the successful launch of several large-scale Internet projects. I have solid CODING skills and excellent engineering implementation ability.Open source community contributor and blockchain technology enthusiast.



**Maria, director of overseas development**

Served as overseas development director of GHTC international team, mainly responsible for international market and expanding the company's blockchain business. Prior to GHTC, Mari was based in Switzerland, providing management consulting services to leading global banking clients and individuals. In addition, I also participated in the work of Deloitte's blockchain service, which has long been well known in the small and medium-sized enterprise market. Led the blockchain technology team to drive internal activities, such as creating and promoting cross-industry blockchain introduction and professional technical training.



**Farley Bush CTO**

Responsible for the foundation's core technology research and development. Outstanding blockchain development team leader, the most outstanding blockchain system architect in mainland China, core developer, former technical director of Bubi company.

I am proficient in the principle and implementation of mainstream blockchain technologies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum and Hyperledger, and have a deep understanding and rich practice of

blockchain consensus mechanism, intelligent contract, cross-chain technology, side chain technology and privacy protection. The blockchain network it has built has been operating steadily for many years and now carries hundreds of thousands of transactions every day, with the monthly transaction amount exceeding one billion.



**ChenJunsheng overseas market manager**

Lived and worked in the United States for many years, including administrative, media and overseas operations. Served as an administrative assistant for international exchange programs in the United States for many years; In the past year, I was mainly engaged in the blockchain business, and the main projects I participated in included TokenSky, OF community; Proficient in English translation of blockchain materials, overseas media promotion and community operation of the project.

**Project consultant****Billy****Jarred****Aaron**

## **Chapter 5 governing body**

Ytnb projects are governed by foundations. The Ytnb foundation (hereinafter referred to as the "foundation") is headquartered in London, the United Kingdom, developed by the British blockchain company. It is committed to the development and construction of Ytnb and the advocacy and promotion of governance transparency, so as to promote the safe and harmonious development of the open source ecological society. The foundation will help manage the general issues and privileges of open source community projects by developing a good governance structure. The design goal of foundation governance structure mainly considers the sustainability of open source community projects, the effectiveness of management and the security of fund raising. The foundation consists of ecological center, technology development center, marketing center and daily management center.

The functions of the institution are as follows:

Ytnb decision-making committee: responsible for the management and decisions of major issues, including the appointment or dismissal of the executive heads and the heads of the centers, and

the making of important decisions. Members of the decision-making committee serve three-year terms and may be re-elected. The committee shall have a chairman, to be decided by vote of the members. Members of the first decision-making committee were elected by the founding team and investors of Ytnb.

Ecological center: responsible for exploring the feasibility of combining Ytnb with the industry to achieve commercial implementation. The key exploration areas are: supply chain finance, big data, social networking, cross-border transactions and other fields.

Technology development center: the technology development center is responsible for the development, testing, launching and review of underlying technologies. Members of the technology center communicate with Token holders in the community, and hold technical exchange meetings irregularly;

Marketing center: the marketing center is responsible for the promotion and publicity of technologies, products, communities and open source projects.

Daily management center: the daily management center includes financial, legal, personnel and administrative management. The finance department is responsible for the use and review of project funds;

Legal affairs: responsible for the review and preparation of all kinds of documents, and prevent all kinds of possible legal risks; Administrative and personnel personnel, salary and other personnel work and schedule administrative work.

## Chapter 6 Ytnb tokens related instructions

Yuntoo bomber body is referred to as Ytnb, and the total amount is 400 million yuan. The project is developed by Bever Investment and Finance Ltd., UK. ERC20 standard token based on ethereum smart contract adopts pos consensus mechanism without ICO.

Project team 10% : hold 40 million, release after 5 years.

90% of mining: 360 million is distributed through mining.

Distribution of tokens



## 6.1 Token application

As Ytnb is used as other mining fuel on the chain, the project party must hold 500W Ytnb to distribute tokens on the chain of the Ytnb platform as a deposit and lock up the warehouse for one year to effectively reduce the circulation quantity and obtain higher interest value for investors. Ytnb is also the unique license of the platform gambling, which allows users to make a leap from small to large through decentralized betting activities.

## 6.2 destruction and reward mechanism

The foundation will destroy 80% of the amount of Ytnb bought back each month at an address where no one has a private key, and make the address public for monitoring. The remaining 10% will be managed by the foundation for team building and community operations.



## 6.3 mining rules

The total CPU calculation power of mining is 630000M, and the limited CPU calculation power of 25200M is sold in the second round. The daily output will be repurchased by a market value fund. When the production reaches 85 million, the miner enters the first production cut in half. The market cap fund tripled the repurchase price. The amount of ore dug will be halved when it reaches 140 million, and the amount of ore dug will be halved when it reaches 180 million, and the amount of ore dug will be halved when it reaches 180 million, and the corresponding purchase price will be adjusted once the output is halved, until the mining is finished.

Sign up for a free miner and get  $X*20\%$  Ytnb for each referral (X represents the number of Ytnb redeemers).

Mining machines need to obtain calculating force (126 calculating force = 1000Ytnb) before mining, each 126 calculating force machine produces about 10 Ytnb per day, (specific formula: recharge amount of Ytnb/return cycle). That is to say, the recommendation can be rewarded with 25 suanli mining machines, which can produce about 2 Ytnb per day.

## 6.4 decentralized gambling

Ytnb takes advantage of the decentralized smart contract blockchain technology to effectively solve the characteristics of being manipulated, being open and transparent, being unable to be tampered with, and being anonymous. Creating new mechanisms for security and privacy for gamblers.

The rules are as follows: the platform provides the wallet address, one note 100Ytnb can be up to three notes, two days a lottery platform income total capital pool 10% as the market operation, the remaining 90%.

One winner of the first prize will be awarded 40% of the total bonus pool. Those who have not received the bonus will enter the second round bonus pool.

The second prize is five, and the average 50% of the total capital pool is limited to this round of new funds.

The number of third prize winners is drawn from 10% of the total number of people in each

round, and the average number of people distributes 25% of the total fund pool.

## Chapter 7 law and risk disclosure

### 7.1 disclaimer

Except as expressly stated in this white paper, the Ytnb developer makes no representations or warranties with respect to Ytnb (in particular, its merchantability and specific functions). Anyone who participates in the mining of Ytnb COINS is based on their own knowledge of Ytnb and information in this white paper.

Ytnb developer hereby expressly disclaims and refuses to assume the following responsibilities:

1. Anyone who purchases Ytnb currency violates any country's anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing or other regulatory requirements;
2. Any person who purchases Ytnb currency violates the requirements or obligations imposed by this white paper, and thus fails to make payment or withdraw Ytnb currency;
3. The development of Ytnb fails or is abandoned, and the failure to deliver Ytnb currency as a result;
4. The delay or postponement of the development of Ytnb, and the resulting inability to reach a previously disclosed schedule;
5. Ytnb source code errors, defects, defects or other problems;
6. Ytnb or Ytnb currency fails to achieve any specific function or is not suitable for any specific purpose;
7. Failing to disclose timely and complete information about the development of Ytnb;
8. Any participant discloses, loses or damages the private key of the wallet of digital cryptocurrency or token (especially the private key of the Ytnb coin wallet);
9. Default, violation, infringement, collapse, paralysis, service termination or suspension, fraud, misoperation, misconduct, error, negligence, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or suspension of the third-party crowdfunding platform of Ytnb currency;
10. Any difference, conflict or contradiction exists between the agreed content between any person and the third-party crowdfunding platform and the content of this white paper;

11. Any transaction or speculation in Ytnb currency;
12. Listing or delisting of Ytnb currency on any exchange;
13. Ytnb currency is classified as or regarded as a currency, security, commercial paper, negotiable paper, investment product or other thing by any government, quasi-government agency, competent authority or public institution, so as to be prohibited, regulated or restricted by law;
14. Any risk factors disclosed in this white paper, and those related to and resulting from such risk factors

Or incidental damage, loss, claim, liability, penalty, cost or other adverse effects.

### 7.3 risk disclosure

There are risks in the development, maintenance and operation of Ytnb, many of which are beyond the developer's control. In addition to the content of this white paper, each participant in Ytnb currency shall read, understand and carefully consider the following risks:

Participation in this Ytnb mining shall be a deliberate decision and shall be deemed that the participants have fully understood and agreed to accept the following risks:

1. Risks that Ytnb cannot be normally developed or used due to changes in laws and policies or government actions, or that Ytnb COINS are prohibited from being held or used;
2. Due to the development of cryptography or the commercialization of quantum computers, cryptocurrencies based on cryptography no longer have the risk of sufficient security (for example, private keys are easy to be cracked);
3. Risk of development failure due to the high difficulty in technical development of Ytnb;
4. ETH that has been charged in mining is at risk of being stolen, leading to the unsustainability of Ytnb development due to lack of financial support;
5. Risks of various faults in the operation of Ytnb caused by defects, defects and loopholes in the source code of Ytnb;
6. The source code of Ytnb is upgraded or modified based on community requirements, leading to unpredictable risks;
7. Risks of "distributed denial of service" attacks or other types of attacks on Ytnb during operation;

8. Risk of theft, forgetfulness or loss of Ytnb COINS held by any person;
9. Risk that Ytnb coin lacks secondary trading market, the price is unstable or no one else is willing to buy Ytnb coin;
10. Risks of Ytnb being marginalized or excluded from the market due to the development and operation of other blockchains with similar functions or competitive relations with Ytnb;
11. Risks arising from faults and defects in various applications of Ytnb developed by third parties.