



UNIVERSAL SUPPORT POWER

USP is a next-generation decentralized worldwide cryptocurrency based on the Tron structure

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ABSTRACT

An exclusively peer-to-peer version of electronic money would allow online payments to be sent from person to person without going to middlemen. Digital signs are part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We offer a solution to the double-spending problem by using a peer-to-peer network.

The network timestamps transactions by cutting them into a chain based on proof-of-work frames, forming a record that cannot be modified without redoing the proof of work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of a witness event sequence but also proves that it is from the strongest CPU cluster.

As long as the majority of the CPU power is controlled by nodes that do not cooperate to hack the network, they will generate the longest chain and outrun hackers. The network itself requires a minimalist structure. Messages are broadcast on a "best-effort" basis, and nodes can leave and join the network at their convenience



INTRODUCTION

Internet commerce has come to depend almost exclusively on financial institutions serving as trusted third parties in the electronic payment process. While the system works well enough for most transactions, it still suffers from the weaknesses inherent in its trust-based model. Completely non-reversible transactions are not really possible, as financial institutions cannot avoid conflict mediation.

The cost of mediation increases the cost of transactions, limiting the minimum useful transaction size, preventing the possibility of small current transactions, with a further significant cost in the loss of ability to make non-reversible payments for non-reversible services. reversible.

The possibility of reversibility brings a need for confidence. Merchants should be wary of their customers, asking them for a lot of information that they would otherwise need. A certain percentage of fraud is accepted because it is inevitable.

These uncertainties of costs and payments can be avoided in person by using physical currencies, but no mechanism exists to create payments over a communication channel without a trusted third-party.

THE TRANSACTIONS

We define an electronic part as a chain of digital signatures. Each owner transfers the coin to the next by digitally signing a fingerprint of the previous transaction along with the next owner's public key and then adds all of this at the end of the coin. A beneficiary can examine the signatures to verify the chain of ownership

Obviously, the problem is that the beneficiary cannot verify that one of the owners has not spent the coin twice. A common solution is to integrate a central trusted authority, or "currency hotel", which verifies each transaction to avoid double-spending. As per each transaction, the coin must be returned to the Mint to distribute a new coin, and only coins directly from the Mint are approved as not being double spend.

The problem with this solution is that the fate of the entire monetary system depends on the company that runs the money house, with every transaction going through it just like in a bank.

We need a way for the payee to know that the previous owner hasn't just signed transactions before. For this purpose, the very first transaction is the one that matters, so we don't worry about subsequent attempts for double spending. The only way to confirm the absence of a transaction is to be aware of all transactions. In the currency hotel model, it was aware of all transactions and decided which came first.

To achieve this without a trusted third party, transactions must be publicly announced, and we need a system in which participants agree on a single history of the order in which they were received.

TIMESTAMP SERVER

Our solution starts with a timestamp server. A timestamp server works by taking a chunk of a block of products that need to be time stamped, and then share it on a large scale, like on newspaper.

The timestamp proves that the data had to exist in time, obviously, in order to be integrated into the imprint. Each timestamp includes the previous timestamp in its fingerprint, forming a chain of which each additional timestamp reinforces the previous one.

PROOF OF WORK

To implement a distributed timestamp server over a peer-to-peer network, we're going to need to use a "proof of work" system similar to Adam Back's Hash cash system, rather than a Usenet newspaper or article. The proof of work requires finding a value such that its hash, calculated for example using the SHA-256 algorithm, starts with a certain number of bits at 0.

The necessary work is exponential with the number of bits at zero necessaries and can be verified by performing a single fingerprint. For our timestamp network, we implement a proof of work by incrementing a variable in the block until a value giving a hash with enough bits of 0 is found



When the CPU effort has been used to satisfy the proof of work, the block can no longer be modified without having to redo this work. Proof of work also solves the problem of determining representation in majority decisions. If the majority were based on one IP address equals one vote mode, it could be hacked by someone able to allocate multiple IPs.

Proof of work is basically based on one CPU equals one vote. The majority decision is represented by the longest chain, which has the greatest proof of work. If a majority of the CPU computing power is controlled by honest nodes, then the honest chain will grow fastest and overtake any competing chain.

To modify an old block, the hacker would have to redo all the proof of work of the block and all subsequent blocks, then catch up and overtake the work of the honest nodes.

To compensate for the increased computational speed and the changing interest in running nodes on the network, the difficulty of the proof of work is determined by a moving average targeting an average number of blocks per hour. If the blocks are generated too quickly, the difficulty increases.

INCENTIVE

By convention, the first transaction in a block is a special transaction that starts a new coin owned by the creator of the block. This encourages nodes to participate in the network, and provides a means of the initial distribution of coins into circulation, as there is no central authority to distribute them. Regularly adding a constant amount of new coins is analogous to a gold miner expanding his resources to add circulating gold. In our case, it is the time of CPU computing power and electricity which is extended.

The incentive can also be funded by transaction fees. If the output value of a transaction is less than the input value, the difference is the transaction fee that is added to the incentive value of the block containing the transaction.

Once a predetermined number of coins have entered circulation, the incentive will share to funding entirely based on transaction fees, with no inflation. The incentive can encourage nodes to stay honest.

If a greedy hacker is able to assemble more CPU power than honest nodes, he would have to choose between scamming people by stealing payments or generating new coins.

He must find it more profitable to follow the rules, the rules favor him with more new coins than anyone combined, rather than undermining the system and the value of his own fortune.

PAYMENT VERIFICATION MADE EASY

It is possible to verify payments without using an entire network node. A user only needs to keep a copy of the block headers of the longest proof chain, which can be obtained by requesting it from nodes in the network until it is certain to have the longest chain. and that it obtains the Merkle branch linking the transaction to the block on which it is time stamped. It cannot verify the transaction itself, but by tying it to a position in the chain, it can seem that a node in the network has accepted it, and the blocks added next will confirm that the network has it. accepted.

Thus, the verification is reliable as long as the honest nodes control the network but becomes more vulnerable if the network is taken by hackers with more computing power.

Although network nodes can verify transactions on their own, the simplified method can be fooled by a transaction created by an attacker as long as the attacker is able to control the computing power of the network.

One strategy to protect against this is to accept alerts from network nodes when they detect an invalid block, prompting the user's software to download the entire block and alerted transactions to confirm the inconsistency.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The traditional banking model obtains a level of confidentiality by limiting access to information to the parties involved and to trusted third parties. The need to publicly announce transactions precludes this method, however, confidentiality can be maintained by breaking the flow of information at one level: by keeping public keys anonymous. Anyone can see that someone is sending an amount to someone else, but no information linking that transaction to anyone.

This is similar to the level of information in stock exchanges, in which the time and size of each exchange, the "price", is made public, but without revealing the information of the parties involved.



As additional protection, a new key pair should be used for each transaction to prevent them from being tied to a common owner. Relationships are always inevitable with multi-entry transactions, which necessarily reveal that the entries belong to the same owner.

The risk is that the owner of the key is revealed, the link could reveal other transactions that belong to the same owner.

WHAT IS TRON-VIRTUAL CURRENCY OR MORE

TRON is a blockchain-based operating system on which to build decentralized applications and share media content. The TRX token itself is used to access certain features of the operating system. Therefore, the token is primarily intended for use on the TRON network.

However, it remains a store of value and can be traded on crypto exchanges, which is why it can also be described as virtual currency. TRON was created in 2017 by Justin Sun. Originally, TRXs were tokens based on the ERC-20, backed by the Ethereum network.



HOW DOES TRONWORK AND WHAT IS THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY?

The TRON network operates on several principles. The first is that all network data is free and not controlled by a central authority. Then, content creators can obtain digital goods (the TRX token or other tokens that are backed by TRX) as a reward for their content.

As mentioned above, it is possible for creators to create their own coins or tokens which can be used in their own DApp on the TRON network. These created tokens are supported by the main TRON token. The final stages of the TRON network development plan include supporting games on the network. These would be completely decentralized, and users could directly reward creators if they enjoy the game with their own digital assets.

TRON is a decentralized virtual machine that was built to help set up the decentralized Internet. Much like Ethereum, TRON allows developers of DApp (decentralized applications) to create and use complex protocols through smart contracts that live on its native blockchain.

Today, the platform is best known for its transaction speed. More precisely, the platform is capable of carrying out 2000 transactions per second. This performance puts TRX on par with major payment processors such as PayPal. Best of all, TRON has no transaction fees.

TRON'S GOALS?

Tron aims to create a decentralized ecosystem on the Internet. The foundation wants to develop a peer-to-peer platform on which developers could sell their decentralized applications.

This is a response to Internet giants such as Facebook, Snapchat or even Netflix which use users' information in order to take advantage of them. Tron aims to change the current entertainment industry by removing the monopoly of these big companies on the personal data of Internet users. This also applies to mobile giants such as Google Play or the App Store.

WHAT DOES TRONRELY ON TO ACHIEVE ITS GOAL?

The Tron network is based on a few very important principles which fully define the direction of the project: A decentralized and community platform: The Tron network is based on the blockchain, and is therefore hosted in a decentralized manner by thousands of computers in many countries.

It is also this blockchain that allows developers to offer their applications to other users. So, as long as this platform is requested by its community, Tron will continue to grow.

A peer-to-peer payment system: When creators sell their DApps, users use Tronix (TRX), the cryptocurrency associated with the Tron recreational platform. Tronix is based on the Tron blockchain and enables direct peer-to-peer payments from the user to the creator. This minimizes costs for both participants, by eliminating the costs associated with using a third-party platform.

Development in the long term: The Tron platform is the subject of one of the largest road maps in the world of cryptomonnaie. The project is therefore expected to develop until 2027 by adding several other features such as the possibility of issuing its own coin in the blockchain, or the creation of decentralized online video games (with decentralized crowd funding).

THE USP COIN :

THE CRYPTO CURRENCY IN TRON BLOCK CHAIN

USP coin is TRC-20 token which is developed on TRON blockchain. USP coin been created to solve a problem but that problem is more social than financial and that is the problem of cooperating with each other. It is the effort of USP coin that every class of people can be connected to each other universally directly so that they can help each other without any hesitation and restriction.

To grasp the monumental task that the developers of TRON seek to take on, it is crucial to understand a little bit about the decentralized Internet.

Decentralized internet differs from the internet you are used to in some essential ways. First of all, there are no hosting companies. Rather, the entire internet is run by personal users.

Until recently, the concept of a decentralized network seemed impossible. The computing power of the world was not yet up to par.

However, the transparent nature of blockchain networks makes them perfect for such a task. This is exactly the role that TRON is seeking.



DEFI TOKENON TRON BLOCKCHAIN

DeFi can be defined as a set of applications that aim to create decentralized finance, that is to say without an intermediary. For example, at present, most of your transactions are carried out through a bank that acts as an intermediary and validator. With DeFi, transactions are made peer-to-peer without the intervention of a bank or a third-party organization.

In addition to decentralization, DeFi and its applications have the following objectives:

- ❖ Develop applications accessible by all with open source code.
- ❖ Promote accessibility and financial inclusion for anyone with an internet connection.
- ❖ Contribute to financial transparency.
- ❖ Work on interoperability between the different block chains.

Although its goal of decentralization is extremely ambitious, DeFi does not need a lot of structures to function. In fact, DeFi only needs the following three technologies: the internet, cryptography, and blockchain.

ADVANTAGES OF USING DEFI

DeFi appears to be a solution that goes in the direction of history. However, it is better to get started quickly so as not to miss the bandwagon. The figures in 2020 in terms of DeFi investment are remarkable and show that more and more investors are coming to the DeFi niche. This is proof that the ecosystem is maturing. Thus, many see it as the future of finance, the equivalent of finance 2.0.

In addition, DeFi carries noble ambitions such as greater financial inclusion. Today, in some countries, many people still do not have access to the traditional banking system. This limits their development on the plane's personal and professional and inhibits any possible investment.

Additionally, DeFi intends to end the opacity of the banking system and restores power to the investor. Right now, most people put their money in the bank. In return, you have to pay high fees. In the same vein, if you made s of trading, you have to pay commissions. Moreover, although it is of course resources, it is clear that e your money is in the bank's hand.

She thus uses these funds to lend money to other people without you even knowing it. In times of economic crisis, if the bank goes bankrupt, you risk losing your money. With DeFi, you don't run that kind of risk, you control your own money and you can decide how to use it.

More generally, the absence of intermediaries can improve the speed of operation and ease of life are users. DeFi is also coming at a time when more and more people are fond of uberisation and distrustful of supervisory structures. In this context, DeFi appears to be a suitable solution.

DeFi's wallet ensures direct peer to peer transactions controlled by informed contracts between different parties without the intervention of any third parties. Therefore, users can completely control their funds using exclusive private keys. It is immune to hacking attacks and data violations.

The DeFi wallet can come in the form of a web, hardware, desktop, and mobile wallets. The popular examples of DeFi wallets are MetaMask, MyEtherwallet, BitGo, and Electrum. DeFi's wallet ensures the highly safety of funds and data of users through steps such as two-factor authentication, multi-signature technology, and cold wallets.



Finally, from an even more pragmatic point of view, you should know that DeFi is an excellent way to achieve passive income. You can indeed participate in financing certain decentralized applications. In return for your financial support, you earn interest. At a time when passbook interest rates are trending towards zero, DeFi represents an excellent investment opportunity.

WHAT IS USP?

USP coin is TRC-20 token which is developed on TRON blockchain. All the coins that have been made or are being made in the world they claim to solve some or the other problem in our normal life and there is no doubt that some of them have been successful in doing so. By the way crypto currency has brought the whole world very close to each other financially, eliminating the financial limitations in this world. Like through this currency you can now transfer money from one country to another in encrypted form. USP coin has also been created to solve a problem but that problem is more social than financial and that is the problem of cooperating with each other.



USP FEATURES?

The purpose of USP coin is not to do any business because this system has been designed and managed in such a way that it has complete transparency in it and being a blockchain base it is completely safe and secure too.

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For this smart contract system has been used where anyone will give USP coin to the system to support anyone and that coin will be 100% distributed among different people according to a pre-fixed calculation at the same time. For this company use a platform with the name www.theunipower.com . Other than the decentralised exchanges this is the only platform to distribute USP coin in world community here any one can make support to anybody by USP coin who is registered on the website www.theunipower.com .



Value and Profitability

USPs is valuable because it is useful as a form of money. USP has the characteristics of money (durability, portability, reliability, scarcity, divisibility, and recognizability), which are based on mathematical properties rather than relying on physical properties (such as gold and silver) or trust in central authorities (for example, legal currency). In short, USP is backed by mathematics. All that is needed to maintain value through these properties is trust and adoption.

For USP, you can measure the growing base of users, traders, and startups. Like all currencies, the value of USP comes directly from those who are willing to accept payment. You can choose the plan according to your choice, but you can be assured that you have the latest technology to ensure your benefits. The best thing is you don't have to wait for shipping or downtime.

Regular Promotions

USP conducts regular promotions where customers receive automatic upgrades or promo codes to add percentages to hash power or lower percentages of contract prices.



Reward Blockchain

Blockchain is the world's leading technology provider for digital assets. It provides the world's largest production blockchain platform. Radically better financial system for any new technology.

Blockchain is similar to a registry that allows public sharing over the USP network. In this ledger, processed transactions that are protected by digital signatures are available.

Users with specific USP addresses can trade with full control over USPs transfers. Special computer hardware allows these transactions to occur and allows users to get USPs as compensation through a unique service called mining.

OBJECTIVE TO CREATE THE USP.

USP coin has been created to solve a problem but that problem is more social than financial and that is the problem of cooperating with each other.

Even today to help each other in society we have to depend on our limited circle. Whereas globally we have come very close to each other on different social media platforms but still if we talk about financial support right now, we are not very close to each other. It is a different matter that many big businessmen, industrialists, and capitalists keep making donations from time to time according to their ability, but that help may not reach to a common person, or not every person is able to take advantage of it.

It is the effort of USP coin that every class of people can be connected to each other universally directly through www.theunipower.com so that they can help each other without any hesitation and restriction.

TOKEN INFO

Name	USP coin (Universal Support Power)
Symbol	USP
Total Supply	24 million
Decimals	6
For Marketing	2.4 million
For development	2.4 million
For exchanges	4.8 million
For community	12 million www.theunipower.com
For liquidity pool	2.4 million



ROADMAP

Miles stone in our success journey

We were having an aim in mind of changing the face of digital investment and we could proudly say that we are on the right path to do so.

Step 1
Launching of
www.theunipower.com

Step 2
Swap start on sun swap
after 500 holders

Step 3
Listing on decentralized exchange
after 1000 holders.

Step 4
Launch of own blockchain
after 10000 holders.

Step 5
And Much More



CONCLUSION

While P2P exchanges are sometimes not that intuitive and there is a risk of scams, they are still favored by many cryptocurrency traders around the world. Buying and selling crypto currencies here is usually a much faster process, as long as traders can quickly reach ideal. Security is improved somewhat, especially when it comes to exchanges that use the custodial approach. Other than that, they are also cheaper and are rarely attacked by hackers. However, they have their drawbacks, as mentioned, so deciding whether or not they are good for a trader really depends on your own situation and needs





*Thank
you!*

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