BLANCO

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What are Cryptography & Blockchain?

Cryptography is the method of disguising and revealing, otherwise known as encrypting and decrypting, information through complex mathematics. This means that the information can only be viewed by the intended recipients and nobody else. The method involves taking unencrypted data, such as a piece of text, and encrypting it using a mathematical algorithm, known as a cipher. This produces a ciphertext, a piece of information that is completely useless and nonsensical until it is decrypted. This method of encryption is known as symmetric-key cryptography.

In blockchain, cryptography is primarily used for two purposes:
Securing the identity of the sender of transactions.
Ensuring the past records cannot be tampered with.

History of Cryptography & Blockchain?

An early example of cryptography was the Caesar cipher, used by Julius Caesar to protect Roman military secrets. Each letter in a messages was substituted with the letter 3 spaces to the left in the alphabet, this knowledge was essentially the key that encrypted the message. Caesar's generals knew that to decode the letters they only had to shift each to the right by three, whilst the information remained safe if intercepted by Caesar's enemies. Modern cryptography works on the same level, albeit with far greater levels of complexity.

What are cryptocurrencies?

Cryptocurrencies function like the fiat currencies that we use today in that they can be used to pay for goods and services. Whereas in the past the amount of businesses that accepted cryptocurrencies was very limited, it is now continuously growing as awareness spreads and becomes more mainstream. The most commonly one is Bitcoin as it was the first one created and as such is the most widely in the world. However, businesses are starting to see the limitations of only accepting Bitcoin and as such are starting to explore other cryptocurrencies too.

The major difference between cryptocurrencies and traditional financial models is in the decentralized nature of cryptocurrencies. What this means is that when you spend a cryptocurrency, the approval of the transaction does not come from one central authority, like a bank or PayPal, but rather from a Peer-to-Peer network of computers, coming to a consensus that your transaction is legitimate. Many people regard this to be one of the most appealing and disruptive aspects of cryptocurrencies, this distribution of authority is ushering in a new age where money is controlled by the people rather than huge corporate organisations like banks. Most cryptocurrencies also offer the guarantee of privacy as the identity of each individual is concealed behind state of the art cryptography, meaning everyone's privacy remains intact.

ENTER BLANCO

Blanco is hybrid coin that uses PoW, PoS & MN consensus, BAC coin designed to provide a scalable and sustainable alternative to cryptocurrency ecosystem. Official ticker of Blanco is “BAC”.

BAC is a cryptocurrency that uses c11 algorithm BAC network uses, hybrid Proof-of-Work (PoW), Proof-of-Stake (PoS), and Masternode (MN) system. The total supply will be 32,000,000 BAC. In regards to each block, there’s about a 90 seconds combined target. The advanced difficulty algorithm that the coin implements allows for retargeting every block, as well as time warp and instamining protection. The block reward will be altered during the time life of the coin.

The algorithm that use BAC is C11 algorithm. It is same with X11 the way it uses 11 hashes, but in a different order.

Block Rewards

Block Height	POW	POS	MN
1-100	premine	premine	premine
101-500	10	-	-
501-2500	10	10	20
2501-3000	10	10	40
3001-4000	10	10	80
4001-5500	-	10	40
5501-6500	-	10	50
>6500	-	10	60

Vision of BAC

It's time for the next generation of website hosting services. The popularity and mass adoption of Blockchain Technology, fueled by cryptocurrency trade and consumption, has created a network of highly redundant, scalable ledger systems hosted globally which allow updates to be pushed instantaneously.

BAC will merge the DNS zones of our nameservers to our blockchain, which provides near-instantaneous domain updates to be recognized by the Internet completely eliminating the typical 48 hour wait time of domain propagation you have now with current domain host providers.

By merging revolutionary cloud computing disciplines with Enterprise-Grade encryption policies, BAC will simultaneously optimize Blockchain network delivery while also eliminating vulnerabilities in public and hybrid cloud deployments.

Proof of Work Consensus Protocol

Proof of work (PoW) is a consensus protocol introduced by Bitcoin and used widely by many other cryptocurrencies. This process is known as mining and as such the nodes on the network are known as "miners". The "proof of work" comes in the form of an answer to a mathematical problem, one that

requires considerable work to arrive at, but is easily verified to be correct once the answer has been reached.

The only way to solve these mathematical problems are through nodes on the network, running a long and random process of presenting answers on a trial and error basis. Technically, this means that the problem could be solved on first attempt, although this is extremely unlikely, to the point where it is practically impossible. The answer needs to be a lower number than the hash of the block for it to be accepted, known as the 'target hash'.

A target hash is a number that the header of a hashed block must be equal to or less than for a new block, along with the reward, to be awarded to a miner. The lower a target is, the more difficult it is to generate a block. A miner continues testing different unique values (known as nonces) until a suitable one is produced. The miner who manages to solve the riddle mines the next block, adding it to the chain and validating the transactions within it, and receiving the reward associated with the block.

Proof of Stake Consensus Protocol

Proof of stake is the consensus algorithm used by cryptocurrencies to validate blocks. The system was initially suggested in 2011 and the first cryptocurrency to implement it was Peercoin in 2012. The main advantages of proof of

stake are energy efficiency and security.
In a proof of stake system, the creator of the next block is determined by a randomized system that is, in part, dictated by how much of that cryptocurrency a user is holding or, in some cases, how long they have been holding that particular currency. Instead of computational power, as is the case in proof of work, the probability of creating a block and receiving the associated rewards is proportional to a user's holding of the underlining token or cryptocurrency on the network.

Masternodes

Masternodes are basically a node that keeps a full copy of the blockchain real time. It is active 24/7, and is always interacting with other nodes to make a fully stable and performing decentralized network.

Masternodes owners have these advantages

- Private transactions will be possible (Darksend)
- Nearly instant transactions (Instant Send)
- Almost zero fee transactions
- Participate in governance and be part of Blanco coin and its community
- Passive income

ROAD MAP

Q2-2018

Blanco Blockchain Launch

Windows,Linux,Mac Wallet Release

Website Launch

Whitepaper Publish

Listing on Crypto-Bridge, Graviex , Coinexchange.io

Listing on Masternodes.Online

Q3 2018

Paper and Web Wallet development

Start working on Partnerships with various Web Hosting Services

Q4 2018

Cryptocurrency based “White” Hosting Platform Release

Cryptopia Listing

Q1 2019

Android and IOS wallet release

ZeroCoin Protocol experimentations for Blanco Blockchain

Q2 2019

“White” Hosting Platform Integration for Android , IOS Wallet

Team Expansion