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Part I

Ranking system for a dApp store

1 Motivation0

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1.2 Companies that use voting systems

1.3 Requirements for NOS in comparison to what other companies use

what's different here a) blockchain consensus b) dApp rankings c) Gain from being votes high up.

2 Scientific view

2.1 properties of voting systems (viewed on their own)

2.2 rule out and classify for the means of a) and b)

2.3 existing voting systems

2.4 differentiation; part of upper subsection

3 economical perspective

4 how the properties apply for other companies and how steemit is bad etc

5 propose an algorithm

There are three properties that a voting system should always have in order not to be unfair: Anonymity: A voting system should treat all voters equally. I.e. if any two voters trade ballots, this shouldn't change the election's outcome.

Concerning the dApp-voting-system, this property could be argued. For example, it could be sensible to give users who have a high reputation, which indicates their knowledge, or users who hold a large stake and therefore are likely to want the best for the plattform, more voting power than others. Certainly it would establish an unwanted great inequality between users if the relation between voting power and reputation or stake was a linear one. We discuss this topic further in Neutrality: A voting system should treat all candidates equally. I.e. if every voter switched their vote from one candidate to another, the outcome should change accordingly. Monotonicity: A voting system should be monotone. I.e. it should be impossible for a candidate to change from winning to losing by gaining additional votes and to change from losing to winning by losing votes without gaining others. The so-called May's Theorem states that majority rule is the only voting system that is anonymous, neutral, and monotone, and that avoids the possibilities of ties.

6 LaTeX reference tmp

Outline   First we start with a little example of the article class, which is an important documentclass. But there would be other documentclasses like book 6.1, report 6.1 and letter 6.1 which are described in Section 6.1. Finally, Section 6.4 gives the conclusions.

6.1   Documentclasses

- article

- book

- report

- letter

1. article

2. book

3. report

4. letter

article   Article is . . .

book   The book class . . .

report Report gives you ...

letter If you want to write a letter.

6.2 tabular

No paper without a tabular!

first column	second column	third column	fourth column
l stand for left	c for center	r for right	and p for predefined size

6.3 some math

Math in text is called in line math just put $ character around the math think. Like $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. It looks better if you use this

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

6.4 Conclusions

There is no longer LaTeX example which was written by [Doe].

References

[Doe] *First and last LaTeX example.*, John Doe 50 B.C.