PROJECT 202

BLOCKCHAIN NEW GENERATION

introduction – about the project

Even though the latest technology has created opportunities which previous generations could not even fathom, the technology itself is concentrated in the hands of a select few tech monopolies. These monopolies, through their control of the flow of information, in turn gather the personal information of their users, so that they can sell it to potential advertisers. Naturally, many people take issue with the fact that information about their personal lives is being monetized by somebody else, and would like to regain control of who has access to their data.

The blockchain is the most promising instrument to ensure the data security and confidentiality of personal information. In the blockchain, all data is simultaneously open and confident.

The decentralization of information, as well as various encryption methods are ways in which the blockchain enables users to interact without any oversight and control of their transactions, in a secure manner.

we are far from a future in which such transactions are the norm. even though this space has ample room for expansion, as well as the vast amount of projects in said space, most of these projects are centered around the imputed value of the tokens they create. unfortunately, these tokens have no practical applications.

introduction – about the project

Although the potential of blockchain technology is promising, it is still in its infancy. Before it can become widespread, it must overcome hurdles such as stability, capacity, and integration. These hurdles negatively impact the scalability and functionality of existing blockchain implementations. For example, blockchain networks cannot be truly decentralized if they lack the ability to interact between one another.

Would solving compatibility issues among various blockchain networks trigger low rates of data transfer, leading to capacity issues?
In turn would scaling said technology lead to negative impacts on the environment?

As a result of developing a solution to these issues, the Project 202 Development Team has broadened the horizons of innovation within the blockchain industry. Our development team has successfully implemented a decentralized, stable, scalable, and cross-compatible Blockchain network. This network is also environmentally-friendly, for it does not require any new hardware or IT infrastructure. On the contrary, it requires less than what is currently being used. In doing so, the blockchain solution put forth by the Project 202 Development Team is vastly superior to any existing solution in the industry.

We can attain a future in which digital assets, payments, and software applications are implemented in a secure and decentralized ecosystem through various real-life use-cases, which utilize the Project 202 Token. Therefore, wasting resources on inventing new applications for this technology, is unnecessary. Practical applications for this technology exist.

“money is a common asset. anyone can take as much as they want, provided that they are capable.”

wilhelm schwebel

project description

The P202 Token, is a Binance Smart Chain BEP20 token, with a total fixed supply of 500 million tokens. P202 is used for transactions within the ecosystem, where computing power generates returns through a vast and secure global decentralized network of data centers.

at the heart of project 202, the underlying infrastructure of blockchain applications, lies the concept of a web 3.0 decentralized internet.

Anyone, from anywhere in the world, can become an integral part of our ecosystem, furthering the development of the blockchain and project infrastructure. These individuals and entities will be involved in the verification of transactions, creation of blocks, and staking, with the possibility of becoming node owners within our global ecosystem.
We provide a unique opportunity to earn, while being an integral part of the project infrastructure. One can become a key component in processing transactions, where earnings are directly tied to the capacity of their node.

project ecosystem

The Project 202 Blockchain utilizes the Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism, where transactions are processed through generators (validators). This platform allows users to transfer assets throughout the network, utilizing cutting-edge servers, within the Project 202 Blockchain Ecosystem. Likewise, the system implements decentralized applications (dApps), an environment for data and block operation within a distributed and decentralized infrastructure.

In utilizing the latest in server equipment technology, we set the stage for fast, reliable, and secure transactions among our users. Our solutions allow enterprise users to quickly and efficiently transfer their assets to and from their internal departments, various subsidiaries, and business partners.

using currently-implemented solutions as a launch pad, while combining their best aspects, project 202 has created a new solution which stands out among existing blockchain ecosystems.

generators

Project 202 Generators are commonly referred to as “Validators”. These nodes within the blockchain ensure the functionality of the network. They distribute compensation for participation in staking, provide network statistics, control the integrity of blocks, etc. Validators are the backbone of any blockchain.

generator node

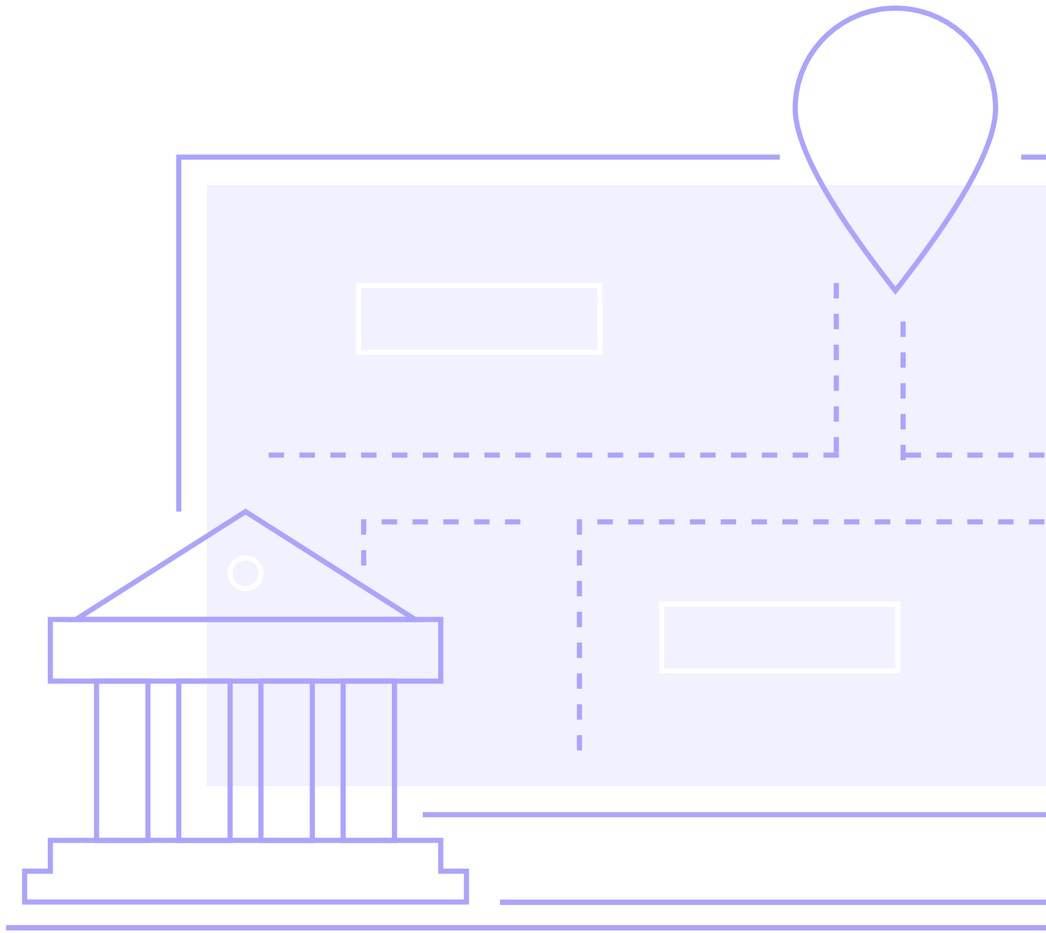
Generator Nodes store the records of all transactions, processed throughout from when the blockchain came into existence. When it comes to processing and validating transactions, they are the supervisory authority.

node

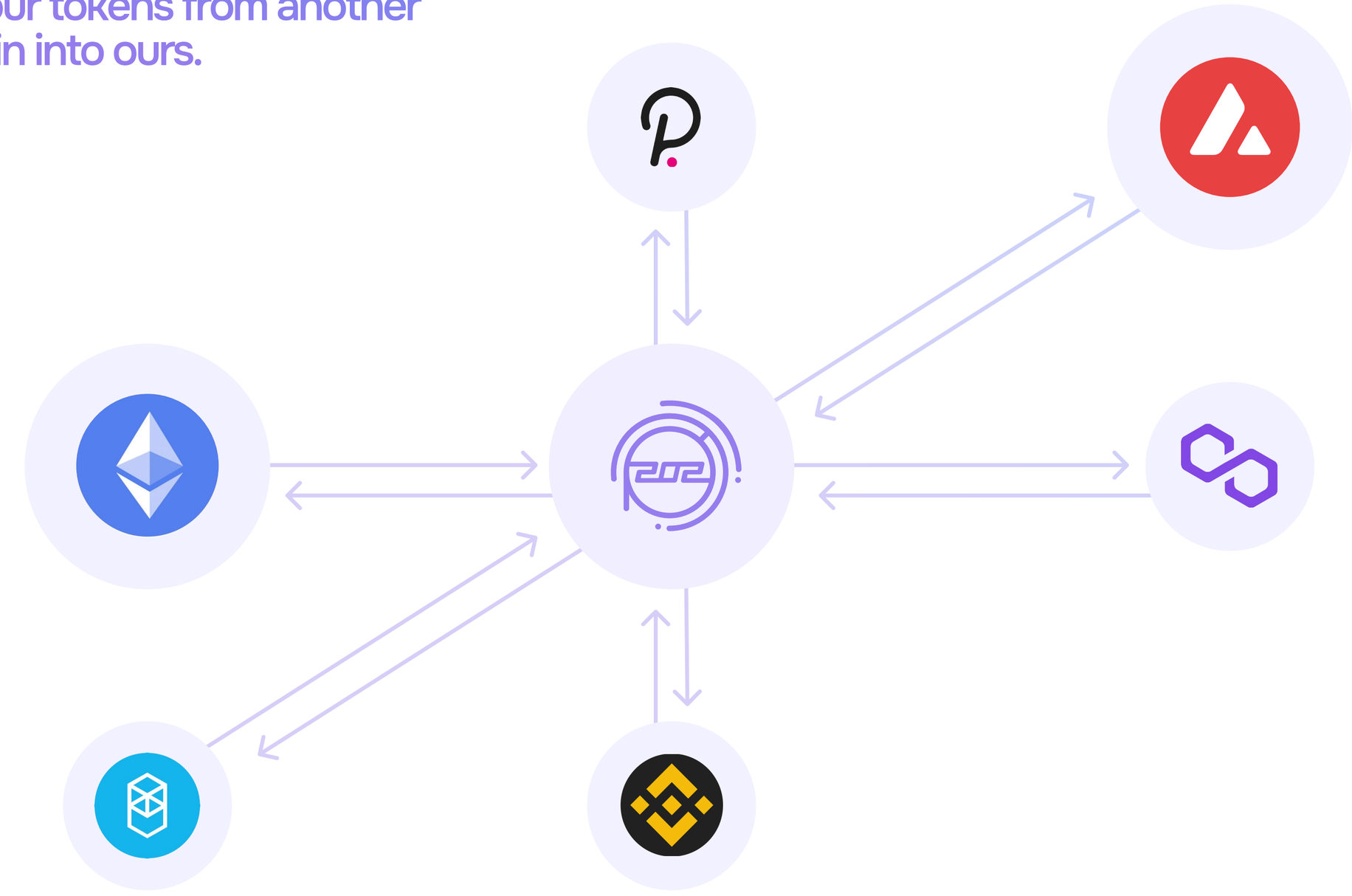
A node is a component in the blockchain, which interacts with other components (nodes). Essentially, a node acts as a piece of the puzzle, the puzzle being the vast digital archive.

Nodes:

- Follow the rules of consensus within the networks
- Share information regarding transactions
- Store copies of transactions which were previously validated



project 202 allows you to seamlessly bridge your tokens from another blockchain into ours.



server locations

The Project 202 servers are located in data centers throughout various locations around the world. Our data centers are in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The UK, The US, as well as other countries.
This widely-distributed global network allows for a high degree of decentralization, in turn providing a good defense against potential risks such as cyber attacks.

The Project 202 Server provides on-demand cloud computing power through our servers, delivered in accordance with the P202 Server Program.
Users can pay for existing infrastructure and/or server capacity, via tokens or fiat currency. Project 202 is great for Metaverses and Software-as-a-Service, as well as Server architecture for AI(Artificial Intelligence) implementation. These can be simultaneously implemented on owned equipment as well as the Project 202 Servers.

project 202 server

The leasing program for existing solutions, as well as server infrastructure, enables you to launch your project on state-of-the-art servers, with optimal performance and connectivity. These servers are accessible through a widely-distributed global network. It is a well-known fact that high-performance servers are a key in any hardware-intensive application. However, access to this technology is difficult for those who do not have the resources of a large corporation at their disposal. Fortunately, Project 202 has amassed a global network of accessible server equipment and data centers. The Project 202 ecosystem is working on the implementation of equipment, which will easily allow you to become a node in the project's generator network.

this additional program is geared towards providing a space for the stable growth of a community of generators and nodes, further decentralizing the network.

minimum hardware requirements:

- 1x AMD EPYC 7502P CPU
- 24 Cores @ 3.0 GHz
- 2x 240GB SSD + 2 x 3.8TB NVMe Storage
- 2x 240GB SSD Boot Partition
- 512GB (2x 256GD) RAM

how does the project 202 server program work?

One must complete a registration process in order to participate in the P202 Server Program. Currently, potential partners will be asked to complete the KYC (Know Your Client) Process. Those who have completed the approval process will receive a Sales and Purchase Agreement (SPA). All information regarding further action will be sent to the email address provided. Once the SPA is signed, the generators will be distributed and connected to one of the data centers. Once payment has been rendered, the generator will be shipped to the address provided, and the node will be connected to the generator network.

project 202 ecosystem

The Project 202 Blockchain uses the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism and supports all network functions through the generators (validators).
All transactions are processed through generators (validators), in the Project 202 Blockchain Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism. This platform allows users to transfer assets throughout the network, through the use of cutting-edge servers, within the Project 202 Blockchain Ecosystem. Likewise, the system implements decentralized applications (dApps), an environment for data and block operation, within a distributed and decentralized infrastructure.

q&a

how much does the server cost?

The exact cost of the servers can be provided by the respective data center distributor, once the user registers with the program.

which data centers are the servers located in?

Project 202 currently partners with Edgevana and Equinix. Currently, Project 202 is building its list of partners and will announce them as they come on board.

when do participants get paid?

The sooner you launch your node and become a generator (validator), the sooner you will receive compensation in the form of P202 Tokens. The payout period is one calendar month of validation operations. If you are interested in participating in the future of Project 202, while receiving monetary compensation in the process, become a Project 202 validator!

are there other applications of the p202 server infrastructure?

The infrastructure provided by Project 202 allows for any blockchain-based decentralized applications and services, especially those whose operation have high hardware demands.

machine learning

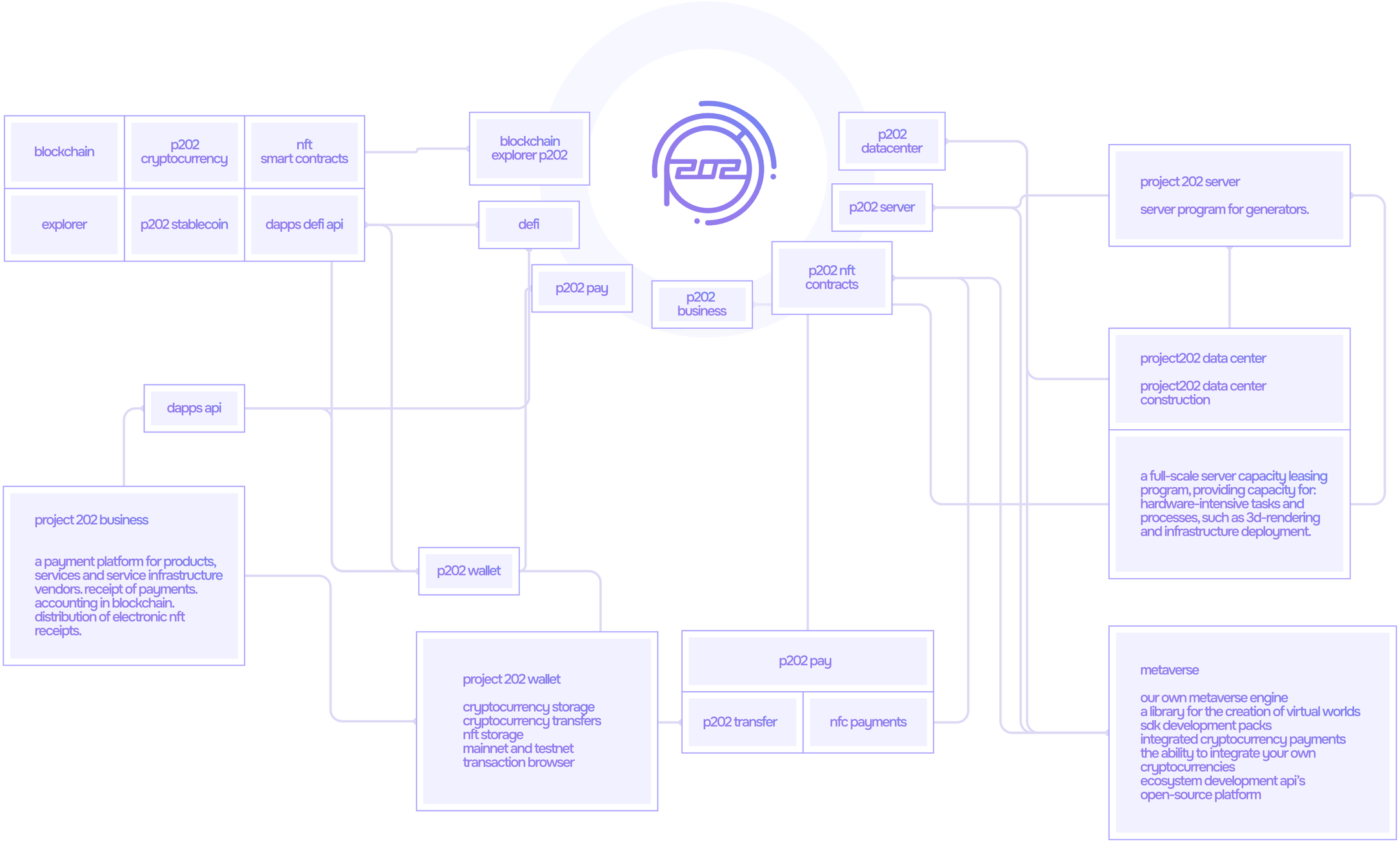
Project 202 Servers are capable of offering access to a vast pool of powerful machines equipped with GPUs. These GPU capabilities can be utilized to implement machine learning, as well as parallel learning in order to optimize metaparameters.

it infrastructure

The Project 202 IT Infrastructure is capable of facilitating various tasks including, CGI rendering, neural network algorithm learning, cloud storage, web hosting, and more. In fact, said infrastructure provides limitless capabilities for 3D rendering. Not only do our servers work flawlessly with existing commercial software solutions, but they also include open API's, through which any future solutions may be intergrated.

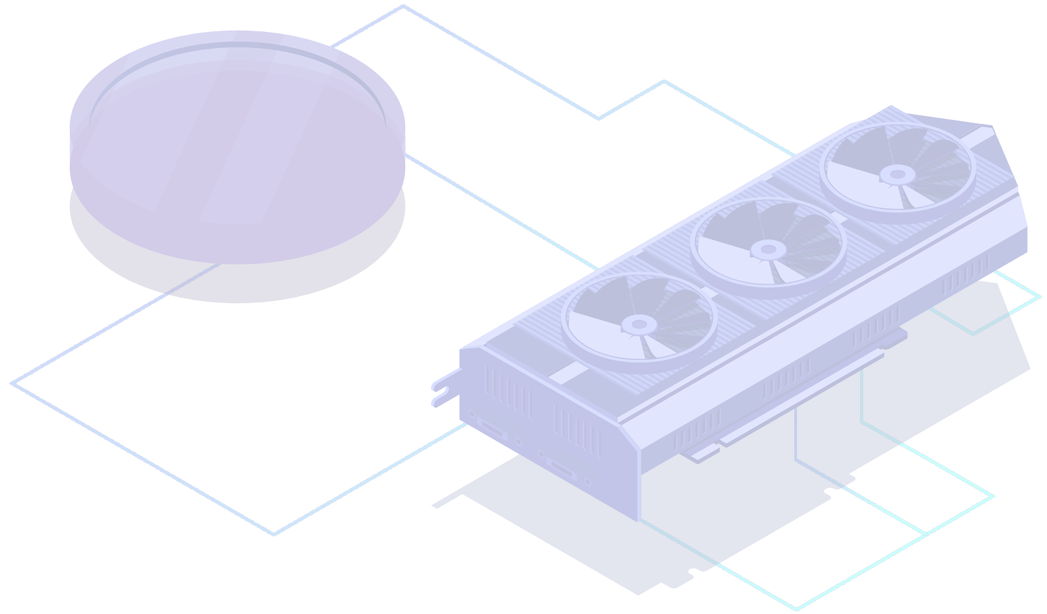
video streaming and cdn

The distributed nature of P202 cloud computing is ideal for creating Content Delivery Networks (CDN's). Hundreds of globally-distributed nodes facilitate content delivery, balancing and scaling even the most demanding of applications.


blockchain
p202 cryptocurrency
nft smart contracts
explorer
p202 stablecoin
dapps defi api
blockchain explorer p202
defi
p202 pay
p202 business
p202 nft contracts
p202 datacenter
p202 server
project 202 server
server program for generators.
project202 data center
project202 data center construction
a full-scale server capacity leasing program, providing capacity for: hardware-intensive tasks and processes, such as 3d-rendering and infrastructure deployment.
metaverse
our own metaverse engine
a library for the creation of virtual worlds
sdk development packs
integrated cryptocurrency payments
the ability to integrate your own cryptocurrencies
ecosystem development api's
open-source platform
dapps api
project 202 business
a payment platform for products, services and service infrastructure vendors. receipt of payments. accounting in blockchain. distribution of electronic nft receipts.
p202 wallet
project 202 wallet
cryptocurrency storage
cryptocurrency transfers
nft storage
mainnet and testnet
transaction browser
p202 pay
p202 transfer
nfc payments

project 202 blockchain composition

The infrastructure of the Project 202 Blockchain is composed of smart-contract libraries, legally-binding NFT contracts, IPFS solutions, wallets with built-in services, Blockchain Explorer, bridges and oracles. Likewise, an ecosystem of auxiliary services, such as P202D and USDC stablecoin integration, P202 Business payment services, a decentralized P202 Pay payment system (including a physical payment terminal), P202 Transfer payment service, and the P202 Device Wallet cold storage wallet.



p202 token

The native Project 202 token, P202, enables users to pay service fees and perform transactions between one another within the ecosystem. Furthermore, this token can be used for operations, staking, transactions, NFT smart contracts, commission payments, server leasing, and receiving compensation for validation operations within the platform.

terms & definitions:

blockchain p202

A level-3 blockchain, integrated with common blockchains and ecosystems. Our blockchain contains bridges and can migrate between various types of tokens (ERC-20 and BSC-20, into P-20 and P-271)

nft contracts and invoices

Our NFT contracts and invoices provide for secure payments, along with the receipt of said invoices. The function of these is to attach agreements in an electronic form, with a unique transaction ID, along with a snapshot generated by the NFT, which is saved in the blockchain. This eliminates any future possibilities of counterfeiting or fraud.

p202 business

P202 Business is an entity, facilitating any practical applications for the receipt of payments for products and services via cryptocurrencies, in jurisdictions where such transactions are not prohibited by law.
Provided that a business is located in a jurisdiction where cryptocurrency transactions are legal, they may easily register to use services. Payments for products and services will be rendered either in the Project 202 Token, or P202D, E, and F stablecoins. Notwithstanding any local legislation which limits the use of cryptocurrencies, there are no current restrictions as to which businesses may or may not use this service.

terms & definitions:

primary chain

This is the heart of the P202 platform. The Primary Chain controls the entire network, and its load. Furthermore, it is responsible for security, consensus enforcement, and load monitoring.

secondary chains

Secondary chains can either simultaneously function as subchains, form parts of the existing blockchain, or play the role of independent blockchains with autonomous usage scenarios, containing their own, unique tokens.

bridges

Bridges enable interactions between different blockchains, public and private alike, all through the click of a mouse.

consensus mechanism

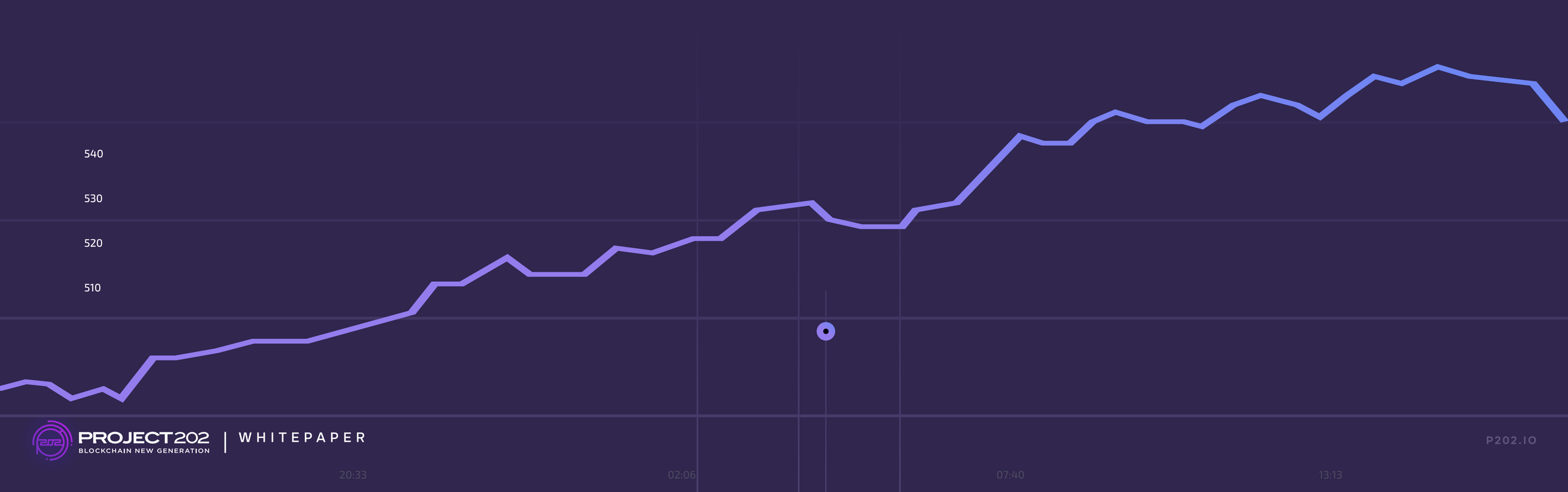
The consensus mechanism of a blockchain determines the efficiency and reliability of validators within said blockchain, when it comes to reaching a consensus regarding each succeeding block. The proof-of-work (PoW) consensus mechanism in Bitcoin was the first successful implementation of this concept. In PoW, each network participant attempts to solve a complex mathematical problem, with the goal of adding their own block, which in turn results in said participant being rewarded.

The second successful implementation of the consensus mechanism is Proof-of-stake (PoS). In PoS, validators who participate in the network are rewarded based on of the amount of cryptocurrency tokens they place in the network. Either through staking them, or storing them in a wallet for a set amount of time. Byzantine Fault Tolerance is yet another consensus mechanism which has been in the works for over two decades. Project 202 consensus rounds consist of a node playing the role of the leader, with the rest being assigned the validator role. The process is divided into two phases: preparation and validation. The leader communicates their intention regarding a new block to the validators. The validators then cast their votes to the rest of the network. Every vote must be taken into account by every other node in the system. For this reason, constant communication is paramount.

consensus mechanism

When the number of positive votes reaches above 2f+-1, and where the overall number of validators, plus the leader is equal to 3f+1 (f = the number of negative validators), the preparation phase is complete. The same vote tallying process is implemented in the validation phase, where the positive consensus among votes is 2f+1.
The drawback of this consensus mechanism comes into play when the network reaches the validators, becoming extremely slow, which in turn renders any scalability near-impossible. This is due to the vast amount of interactions involved in each validator sending and receiving information from each and every node.

In order to solve this scalability issue, Project 202 has improved upon the consensus mechanism. This was attained through reducing the complexity of interactions in standard P202 implementations, in order to have a consensus mechanism involving the most cutting-edge solutions, including the P202 Security protocol. Instead of having every validator cast their vote, the leader initiates a signature process, with just a few signatures, in order to collect the votes of all validators. No longer does every single node need to collect and tally all of the votes cast by all other validators. Instead, the node receives a single multi-signature.



consensus mechanism

Taking a deeper dive into the highly-refined Venera consensus mechanism in P202, reveals two algorithms which are responsible for choosing which nodes will be the leader, with the rest being validator nodes in each network shard. The primary node, which is used to choose the leader and validator nodes, contains a randomizer function, such as P Venera. Venera presents a new leader for each new cycle. If the initial randomization function is unable to obtain clusters of leaders and validators, then the secondary algorithm comes into play, in order to guarantee that the cycle in a given shard has a dedicated cluster.

When the block is formed, the leader sends the header of said block to each of the validators. Simultaneously, the leader sends the contents of the block with the encoded phrase: “Attention”. Afterwards, the validators verify the validity of the block header. Once the leader receives 2f+1 of the signatures from the validators, said leader combines them into a single multi-signature. Then, the leaser sends the aggregated multi-signature, along with a bit map, that shows which validators signed-off on the block. Combined with step 2, this step forms the “Preparation” phase.

The generators (validators) verify that the multi-signature contains at least 2f+1 signatories, verifies the transactions contained within the block (received from the leader in first stage), signs the received message in stage 3, then returns it to the leader.
Next, the leader will wait until they receive at least 2f+1 of the current signatures from step 4, then combines them into a BLS multi-signature, finally creating a bit map which registers all signatories. Finally, the leader verifies and transfers the new block, along with all multi-signatures and roster snapshots, to all validators, for validation. The Fourth and fifth steps compose the “verification” phase.

consensus roles

validator

Validators are the Project 202 blockchain nodes. They process and verify the transactions in the blockchain. Leaning on the democratic consensus mechanism, validators are chosen by members of the community through an election process. Validators must meet certain criteria in order to be eligible. For example, they must have the proper equipment (as required by the network), and have completed the verification process. Community members are also required to deposit tokens, in order to be able to vote for validators.

nominators

Nominators are participants who own tokens in a chain. They nominate staking participants in the form of transaction validators. Nominators are entitled to a share of the compensation, received by the validators whom they nominate.

observer

Observers add to the decentralization and validation of the chain. Observers can either be invited by other participants in the chain, or be participants who wish to receive returns from their own tokens. Participants are not required to invest their tokens in order to become observers. They can either be full or semi-observers. Full observers actively monitor block formation, and store the entirety of the chains history. Semi-observers, on the other hand, store just a portion of the chains history. Both play a crucial role in maintaining the chains integrity. Rewards are random, a lottery of sorts. However, the likelihood of receiving compensation is directly tied to the seniority, reputation, and volume of work performed by the observer.

defender

Defenders are nodes which maintain the integrity of blocks during their formation, and right before they are sent into the chain. Defenders sequester any unauthorized blocks, which may have been formed by malicious elements from within the network, and are duly compensated for this. Defenders can either be validators (those who are not playing an active role in the consensus), or observers.

sharding in the blockchain

A potential solution for safe scalability is, heterogeneous sharding. This concept allows for the launch of multiple shards, each of which contains its own own parameters (such as commissions for transactions, and block header size), without any adverse effects on the performance of other shards. Sharding significantly reduces any lag in the blockchain, by way of splitting the workload involved in transaction processing, into smaller fragments called shards. This enables the simultaneous processing of transactions, which increases the capacity of the blockchain.

Even though sharding allows the blockchain to increase its capacity, it nonetheless contains a few drawbacks. These drawbacks are related to data security and integrity. It is imperative to solve these issues before considering sharding as a viable solution to blockchain scalability.

blockchain technology currently has a few drawbacks. none of the current blockchains are able to offer adequate security, decentralization, and scalability – at the same time.

Potential issues associated with blockchain splitting are related to blockchain state confirmation, as well as potential security risks associated with node quantity reduction. This is because the bulk of the nodes are dispersed in-between the shards. Low transaction capacity between shards must also be solved.
The P202 heterogeneous splitting model offers a safe adaptation method of each section to a specific purpose. It also solves lagging and transaction capacity issues, with the help of a dual-phase verification process. The P202 sharding model also solves issues related to data security and authenticity, with the help of erasure codes and polynomial encoding.

shard splitting:

The current capacity issues plaguing blockchain technology have driven the blockchain community on a quest for methods of improving the possibilities of transaction processing. One of these approaches is sharding. This is the concept of splitting the workload of the main blockchain into smaller blockchains. This allows for the parallel transaction processing among multiple blockchains. In turn, increasing the capacity of the blockchain at large.

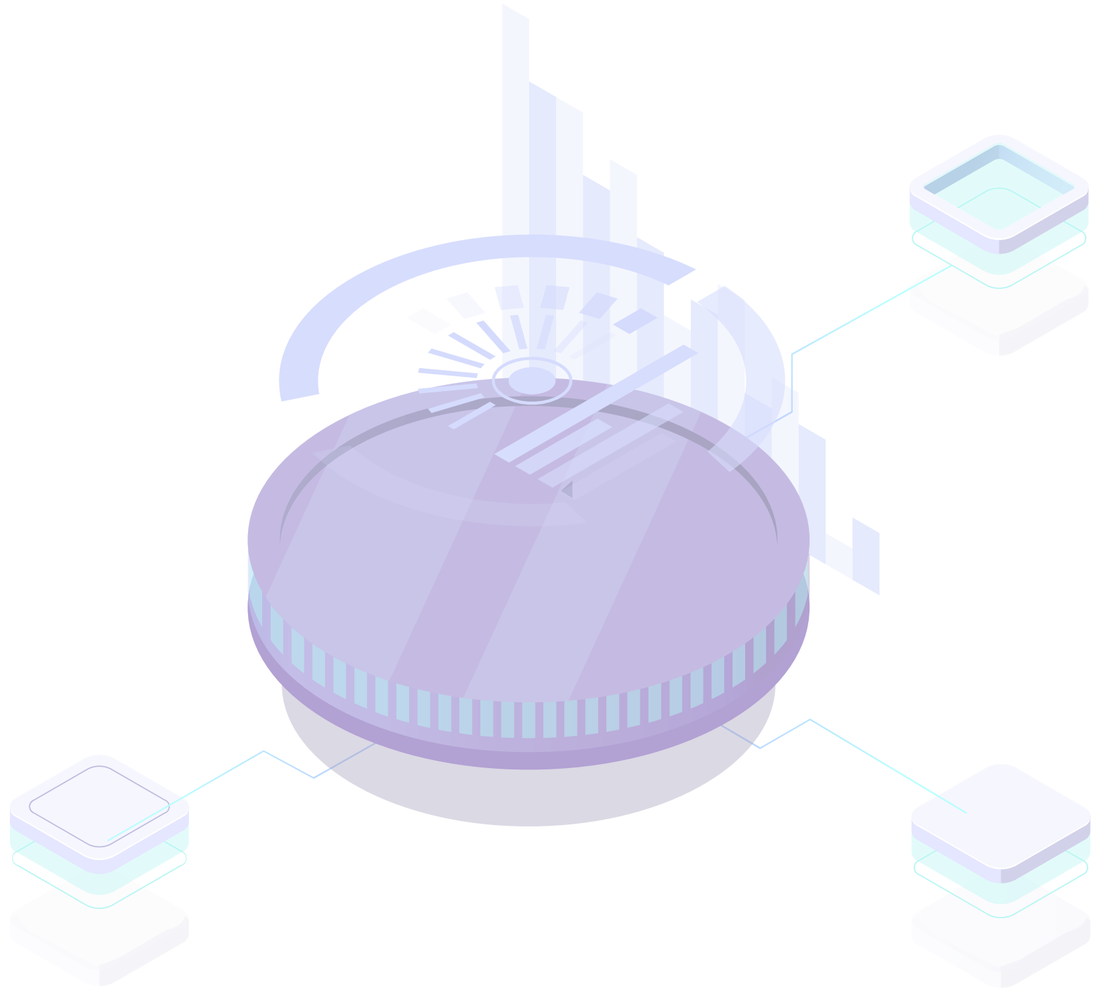
Elections of validator nodes take place on the primary blockchain once the P202 blockchain undergoes a set amount of epochs. An epoch is a set period of time, in which shard validator committees stay unchanged. Election results are recorded onto the final epoch block in the blockchain. Once this happens, the primary blockchain enters a new epoch, along with a newly-formed validator committee, and all shards. The new shard composition of the primary blockchain is then recorded onto the block of each shard, forming the final epoch block for said shard.

The network uses cross references in order to simplify the interactions between the primary blockchain and the various shards. A cross reference contains data, which corresponds with the block signatures and identifications, such as block hashes, block numbers, epoch, etc. When a new block is confirmed in the shard chain, a corresponding cross reference is created and sent to the primary blockchain for verification. Once the primary blockchain verifies the signature of the cross reference, along with its origin from the canonical shard chain, the verified cross reference is added to a new block in the primary blockchain, in order to cement the shard chain block as being canonical. Shard chain blocks without corresponding cross references, which have been verified and added to the primary chain, are considered invalid as far as the network is concerned.

transaction queue mechanism

Transactions are placed in a blockchain queue mechanism. More specifically, validators take unprocessed transactions, and either validate or process them. Usually, validators take in all unprocessed transactions (within the boundaries set by the network), and validate them in each new validation cycle.

New unprocessed transactions, which were added to the queue, are further processed in the next validation cycle. In researching the optimization methods of transaction queues, which reduce the average transaction processing time, it was discovered that indicating a minimum amount of unprocessed transactions in a queue, before the beginning of the next validation cycle, optimizes the approach. Apart from implementing sharding with parallel transaction processing, P202 has reduced average transaction processing times in the blockchain, through the optimization of the transaction queue mechanism, and minimizing the network threshold before the start of each verification cycle.



modernization

Software development has come a long way since the 1990's. Especially when one looks at the frequency of software updates. Apps on our smartphones update while we sleep, without any user input.

unfortunately, this does not apply to blockchain development teams, or blockchain software.

Up until now, the only way a blockchain could be updated, was through forking. As one could imagine, this is a long and tedious process. Especially if the updates in question are insignificant. This is why the blockchain industry is in desperate need of a solution which can enable blockchains to update with the same convenience as the apps on our smartphones. This is where forkless updates come into play.

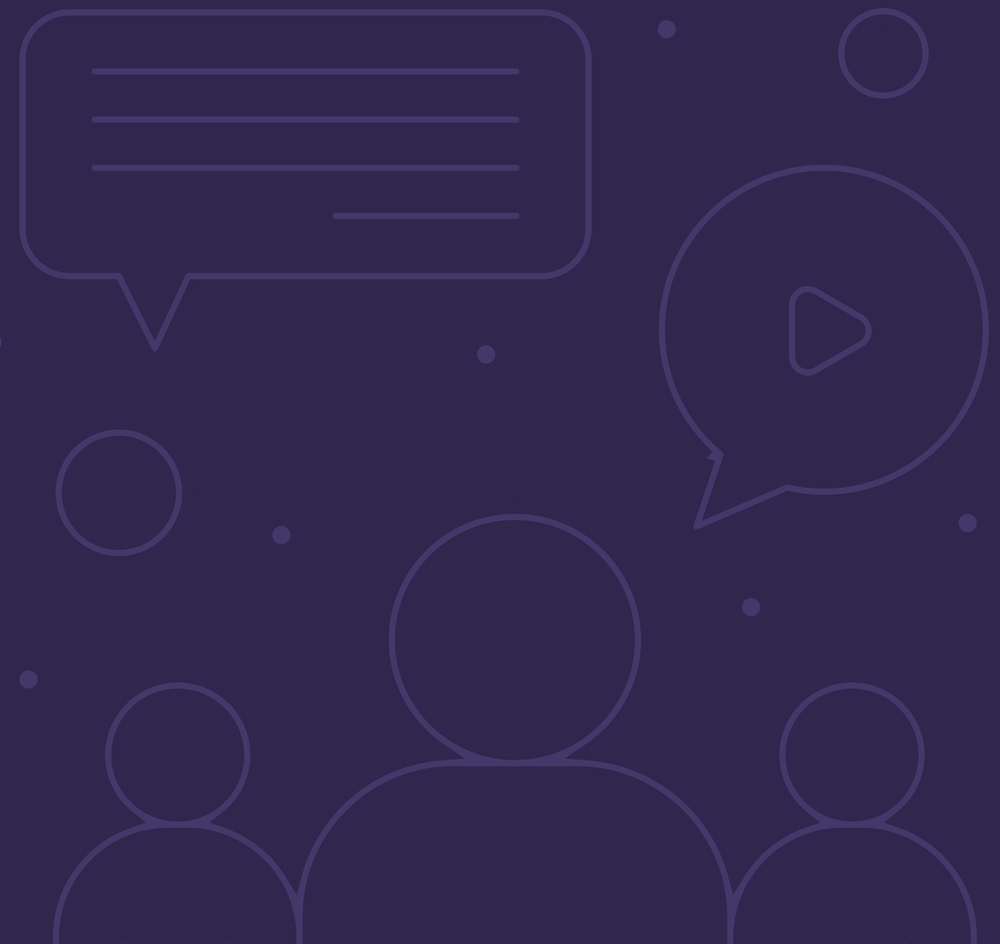
Forkless modernization is a new concept which allows for blockchain updates, without forking. Inspired by the Substrate framework, CORE Blockchain includes a forkless, perpetual, update function. This is possible due to the CORE control system within the network, which allows for the rapid blockchain improvement and evolution.

at the core of project 202, lies a community. the native p202 token allows users to vote on important developments in the platform’s evolution.

community & team

The Project 202 team shares a common interest in blockchain technology and is open to collaboration with other blockchain projects. Apart from sharing technical know-how, our goal is to sponsor and organize webinars and conferences, creating an environment for growth within the blockchain development community. Through integrating and collaborating with various platforms and tokens, project teams can gain access to a larger audience. These are just a few of the ways in which Project 202 facilitates the overall growth in the community.

P202 intends to make long-term contributions into the overall blockchain ecosystem, eliminating any technical limitations, through the use of a hybrid programming approach.
Active community participation is facilitated through events, collaboration, and a grant program. The goal of Project 202 is to create a platform centered on community.



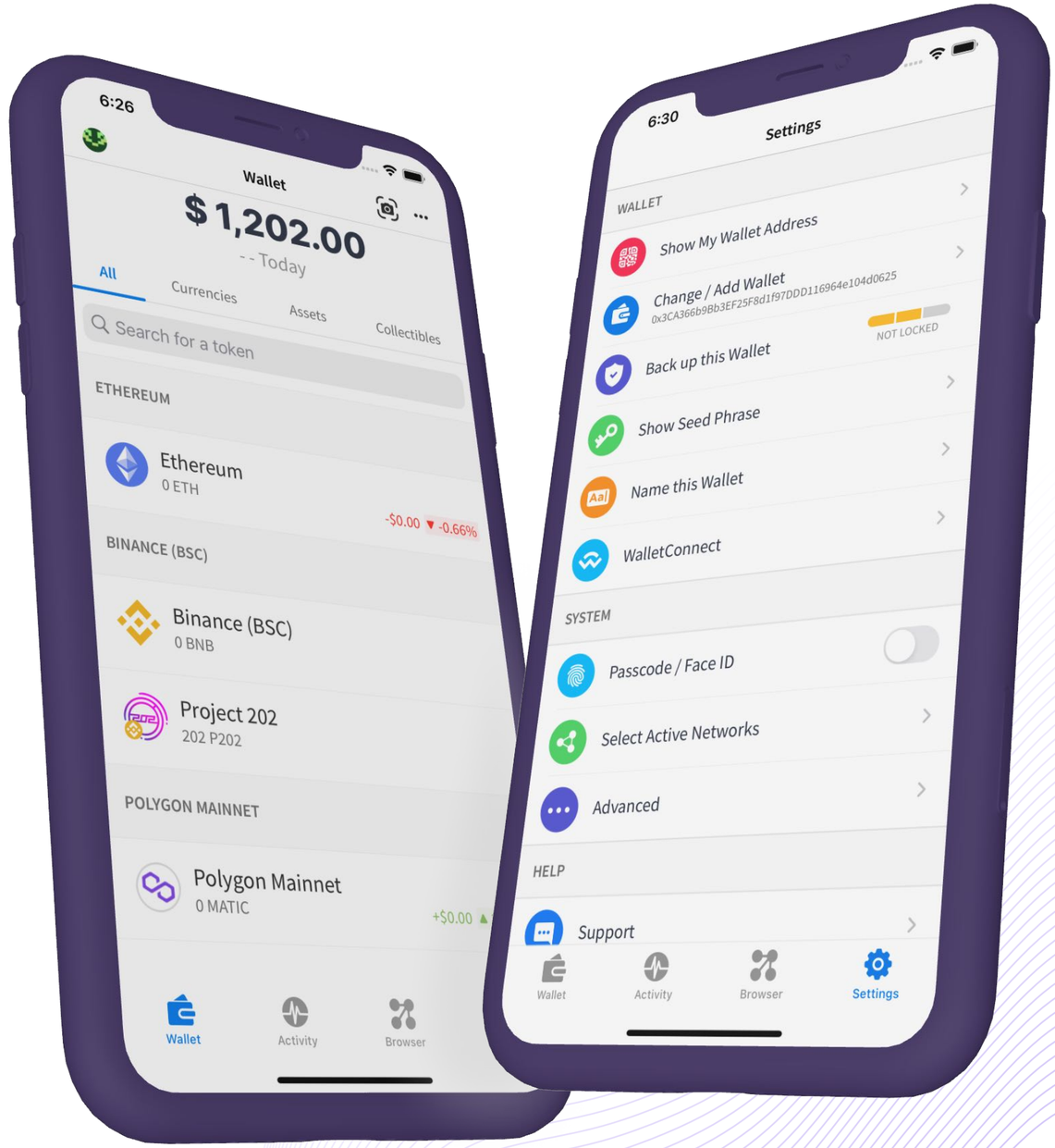
Project 202 will help the world regain control of their privacy by offering a platform geared towards user interactions, in a fair and secure blockchain system. Stability, functional compatibility, and increased capacity have proven to be necessary. We are determined to develop a scalable blockchain, with capabilities which bypass all current limitations, all in a secure and environmentally-friendly system.
The optimized transaction queue mechanism facilitates the fast and independent simultaneous operation of multiple applications, without overloading the network.

Running on the P202 token, this system will become the bedrock for future technology, enabling all blockchains, past and present, to scale and interact without any constraints. Here at Project 202, we see this in the form of a simplified, secure, and scalable solution – Blockchain Ecosystems.

visit our website or telegram channel to receive our latest updates and answers to common questions

p202 wallet

P202 is a multi-token cryptocurrency wallet, which can store various cryptocurrencies and tokens of these standards: ERC20, ERC721, ERC1155, ERC875, BEP20, BEP721, BEP1155, BEP875. Security is provided through encryption and master keys, located on the device.



p202 device wallet

The P202 Device Wallet cold storage device is secured via built-in encryption. This way, the keys are not stored on the server. When completing transactions within the network, the amount of tokens is automatically updated whenever the device is connected to the network. The crypto-key is protected from unauthorized access via a fingerprint scanner. The secure cold storage device, has a built-in NFC chip, and is capable of storing various token types, as well as NFT’s.

ЭТО ПРИМЕРНОЕ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ УСТРЙОСТВА. УСТРОЙСТВО И ЕГО ФУНКЦИОНАЛ БУДЕТ ОТЛИЧАТЬСЯ ОТ ПРЕСТАВЛЕННОГО

p202 pay

The “P202 Payment” payment system was created in order to provide an alternative to current methods of payment and money transfer, including products such as Visa, Mastercard, and UnionPay. Creating a system of digital asset transfers will enable users to send invoices and pay for purchases, as well as receive electronic invoices in the form of NFT’s directly into the Project 202 Blockchain.

This new payment protocol in conjunction with the P202 Business service, opens up a new era of payments for products and services. Our team is developing a method for decentralized, accessible, and open peer-to-peer payment protocol. We realize that this will create the path to a future where digital currency, as well as digital money, travel through the internet in the form of data blocks, without any limitations in the form of banks, or other intermediaries.

The idea behind P202 Pay lies in transforming payment technology from the necessary protocols of today, into a real, encrypted channel of communication directly between the buyer and the seller, which cannot be manipulated or hijacked.

Our payment protocol allows the buyer to send digital currency in the form of stablecoins, such as USDT or P202D, from their wallet, into the sellers` wallet, incurring a transaction cost of a few cents. This is integrated into the same system of generators, and serves as the foundation for growing the presence of commercial transactions in cryptocurrency, on a global scale.

Sellers are always searching for ways to interact with their clients directly, but the sheer number of intermediaries takes a toll on the relationship between sellers and their clients. The implementation phase of the “P202” protocol will allow sellers to send messages and NFT snapshots directly to their clients, opening up new opportunities for the growth of business and commerce.

It is important to note that the possibilities of this protocol are more than simply the ability to “pay with crypto”. Rather, a new concept of financial interactions, where all currencies, including fiat, are present in blockchains, and utilized for a wide range of transaction types. Over the course of the next few years, sellers will be able to accept payments in cryptocurrency. But nobody is interested in accepting payments in unstable currencies, and this is what P202 has decided to change.

The ability to make payments in fixed-value stablecoins is what the world needs, if people are to use cryptocurrency on a daily basis.

P202D was created in order to tackle this issue, giving the proper instruments to people around the world, enabling them to send and receive payments in a stable digital currency.

A loyalty program with unique virtual products in addition to physical purchases. The possibilities are endless with the new approach to payments, provided by P202 Pay.

We are also collaborating with Circle http://www.circle.com/en/ . Circle has $53 Billion in volume, and enables users to accept stablecoins, tied to the US Dollar. They are the largest company currently on the market, and have the ability to properly insure your payments as a result.

tokenomics

35%	Market supplying
25%	Ecosystem infrastructure
15%	Team Tokens
10%	Liquidity
5%	Advisors
5%	Airdrop
5%	Pre-sale

500,000,000 tokens one-time issue.

staking up to 12% per year

The primary share of tokens will be used for infrastructure maintenance, carrying out exchanges, transactions, and paying out rewards to validators. These tokens belong to the blockchain smart-contract.

30%

Advisors

5%

Airdrop

5%

Liquidity

10%

These tokens belong to the smart contract, and will be available for trading on exchanges from launch.

25%

Team and Founders

15%

Pre-sale

5%

roadmap

Q1/22	**Start of Project 202 infrastructure development. Binance Smart Chain token release**
Q2/22	P202 Testnet Blockchain launch. P202Wallet Android and iOS app launch
Q3/22	Server test network of more than 70 Generators
Q4/22	P202 Server leasing platform. P202 Generators server platform. P202 D/E/F stablecoin launch
Q1/23	Bridge-building with other Blockchains. Project 202 Pay. Payment Terminal
Q2/23	P202 Business launch with cryptocurrency payments implementations

Q3/23	Upwards of 50 globally-distributed data centers, connected to the Project 202 Mainnet, with over 5,000 servers in the blockchain structure. Construction of our data center
Q4/23	Construction of 5 Project 202 Data Center locations
Q1/24	Project 202 Blockchain version launch, with encryption protocols based on AI
Q2/24	“P202 Cryptodevice” device launch. Blockchain P202 Dapps launch
Q3/24	Development environment and libraries for P202 Blockchain development on the Metaverse

more soon

twitter
https://twitter.com/P202Global

github
https://github.com/p202io

medium
https://medium.com/@project202

youtube
https://www.youtube.com/c/p202io

instagram
@p202io

gitbook
P202.gitbook.io
https://p202.gotbook.io/

HACKEN **audit**
(https://hacken.io)

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