

С В Е Т   P R O T O C O L



# The Bright Agreement White Paper

A decentralized financial application system based on blockchain and Web3.0



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# **chapter one**

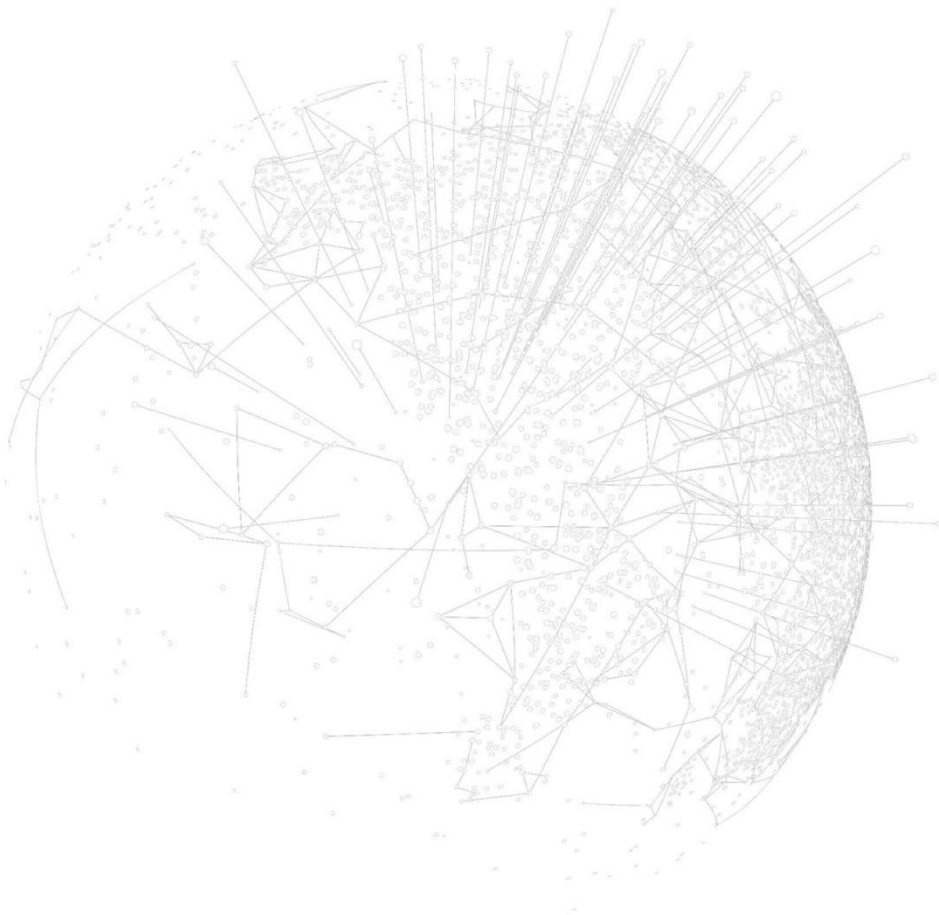
## **Overview of the blockchain application market development**





The United States relies on the hegemony of the United States to continuously harvest wealth around the world, issue unlimited government bonds, wantonly harvest the resources of other countries, and dominate the appreciation and depreciation of the United States dollar. The SWIFT global cross-border settlement system is used by the United States as a tool for external financial sanctions.

The disadvantages of the centralized financial system are becoming more and more obvious, and the decentralized revolution is imperative. The digital currency based on blockchain technology, characterized by decentralization, will gradually replace the hegemony of the US dollar.





## 1.1 An Overview of blockchain technology

Blockchain (Block chain) is a distributed ledger, a technical solution to collectively maintain a reliable database through decentralized and decentralized trust, and is one of the most specific and revolutionary emerging technologies. Block chain is essentially a decentralized distributed ledger database, its value is by building the organized network, using cryptography graph of a string of data blocks, orderly time can not tamper with, each data block contains multiple transactions effective confirmation information, thus establish a distributed consensus mechanism, so as to realize the decentralized trust system. As the underlying architecture technology, blockchain takes advantage of the characteristics of decentralization, unforged, open and transparent, distributed bookkeeping, immutable, smart contracts and so on, to show the world a possibility of realizing value transmission without intermediary.

Since 2009, when the first bitcoin was launched, blockchain technology has experienced more than ten years of development, from the 1.0 digital cash era (or digital currency era) based on program algorithms, 2.0 digital token era based on smart contracts, and 3.0 application era based on blockchain. Blockchain technology is not a single technology, but a comprehensive technology system based on integrating various research results.

### 1) Digital currency era

The blockchain 1.0 era is a "digital cash" era represented by Bitcoin. Its application scenarios of programmable digital currency include currency functions such as payment and circulation. Block chain 1.0 era for the first time through block chain technology, using time stamp, open and transparent and tamper-with characteristics to solve the problem of electronic cash peer-to-peer payment, but its based on the consensus POW mechanism, need a lot of low value mining software operation, a huge energy consumption, and cannot deal with a lot of transactions and poor expansion bottleneck.

### 2) Age of digital tokens

The era of blockchain 2.0 is an era of "programmable finance" based on smart contracts, represented by "Ethereum". Blockchain 2.0 The public blockchain platform represented by Ethereum ETH solves the problem of insufficient



extensibility of bitcoin, while a large number of digital tokens (token) are issued based on Ethereum. However, the throughput of blockchain 2.0 public chain technology can only reach the order of thousands per second, which cannot support large-scale real-time transaction applications, which is easy to congestion and raise fees, which has become the main reason restricting the large-scale commercialization of blockchain in the industry.

### 3) The Era of blockchain ecological application

Blockchain 3.0 refers to the application scenarios of blockchain in various industries outside of the financial industry. Can meet the more complex business logic. Blockchain 3.0 is known as a new generation of technological innovation after Internet technology, which is enough to promote greater industrial reform. Blockchain 3.0 involves all aspects of life, so blockchain 3.0 will be more practical and empower all industries. No longer rely on a third party or an institution to obtain trust and establish credit, and can improve the work efficiency of the overall system by realizing trust.

It can also be said that blockchain 1.0 is the bud of blockchain technology, blockchain 2.0 is the technology landing of blockchain in the direction of finance, smart contract, and blockchain 3.0 is to solve the problem of mutual trust in all walks of life and the technology landing and implementation of data transmission security.

The birth of blockchain marks the beginning of humans building an Internet that can be truly trusted. Through combing the rise and development of block chain can be found, block chain attention is that, can establish reliable point-to-point trust in the network, make value transfer process to intermediary interference, both public information and protect privacy, common decision and protect individual rights and interests, this mechanism improves the efficiency of the value interaction and reduce the cost.

From the point of economic significance, block chain to create this new value interaction paradigm based on "weak centralization (or decentralized)", but this does not mean that the traditional society of "center" completely disappear, the future block chain will appear a lot of "center" system, with alliance chain, private chain or hybrid chain, block chain will further improve the operation efficiency of "center", and reduce a considerable part of the cost.



From a technical point of view, we believe that blockchain is a technical system that is jointly maintained by multiple parties, stores data with a blockchain structure, uses cryptography to ensure the security of transmission and access, and can realize consistent data storage, cannot be tampered with, and cannot be denied. This technology has brought infinite imagination space to the world. The global attention to blockchain continues to rise. The world's major economies began to conduct research on blockchain technology and development trends from the national strategic level.



## 1.2 Blockchain Technology and Web3.0

Blockchain technology overcomes the Internet security risks of Web data, solves the ownership problem of data ownership, and realizes a new way of value exchange. Web3.0 will redefine the way the back-end of the Internet is connected by blockchain technology, revolutionizing the way the Internet is data is stored and managed. Combining the logic of the Internet with the logic of computers is why some people call blockchain a distributed world computer. Blockchain actually offers two core capabilities:

- A fairer and more open way of participation is the openness of organizational





form

- Assets are settled by contract and reliably circulate freely

These two capabilities are based on the various basic characteristics of the blockchain, that is to say, taking the blockchain as an underlying benefit distribution system, on top of the blockchain, you can:

- Openness to support organizational forms
- Allow all parties to unconditionally trust the distribution method and reach a consensus on the distribution method
- Guaranteed reliable execution of benefit distribution

Therefore, blockchain is critical to Web3.0, and is an essential infrastructure for Web3.0 applications. In addition, blockchain is the organizational form of the Web3.0 application platform and the infrastructure of benefit distribution, which actually implies two basic elements:

- system of account
- Token system

Accounts are used to distinguish between participants, and Web3.0 App Token is a mapping of traditional options / stocks. As a means of encouraging community participation, each Web3.0 App blockchain can have its own Token. Especially for the validation node participants, obtaining the Native Token with the Web3.0 App is almost a necessary incentive.

Under the open protocol, it is itself costly to attract other nodes to verify them, and to provide security services. There must be a mechanism to motivate it and ensure a certain profit to make the open system run smoothly. In this sense, the local Token is a must for the Web3.0 App. Like traditional sovereign currencies, and between different Web3 App Tokens. In general, the exchange rate can be converted based on the stable dollar. Every Web3.0 App should design its own economic system, that is, the economic system is part of the underlying mechanism of a project.

The Web3.0 App, based on blockchain infrastructure, can design its own



economic system more flexibly and stimulate more innovation. Compared with Web2.0, Web3.0 has blockchain technology:

- The traditional business models of Web2.0, such as advertisements, memberships, games, etc., can all be used in Web3.0, and there may be some evolution in form. In these aspects, more integrated functions of Web3.0 are bound to be better than Web2.0;
- Value contributors can get a clear return in the Web3.0 platform, which will motivate users to use the new platform instead of the old one
- Users' behavior under the new platform is safer and privacy protection is better, which will promote users to use the new platform with more confidence
- More users means more data precipitation, which will eventually lead to the ultimate unfair competitive advantage of data.
- Blockchain + Web3.0 has the characteristics of privacy protection and open access at the data level. As an open platform for raw data, on top of it, endless innovations can be inspired: data processing, big data analysis, AI training, etc. And some of the benefits brought about by these innovations can be fed back to the data provider, the user. In the end, a huge and stable Web3.0 open data ecology with rich layers will be formed.





## 1.3 Fusion of blockchain with DeFi

With the support of blockchain technology, the financial industry form has more possibilities of innovation. Among them, DeFi is a more typical model. DeFi's full name is Decentralized Finance- decentralized finance. DeFi refers to financial behaviors and services based on digital currency or Token. For example, token-based lending services, exchanges, payment, insurance, investment and even financial management services. Among them, DeFi services and products are the most prosperous at this stage. In a broad sense, DeFi refers to financial businesses and services built around decentralized technology.

Broad DeFi has two meanings: business and services are built entirely based on decentralized technology. For example, mortgage, transactions, loans based on blockchain decentralized technology and smart contracts. The service itself is not decentralized technology, but the object of the service is digital assets based on decentralized technology. For example, digital currency exchanges, etc. These financial services and services can be upgrades of existing traditional financial services, restructured using decentralized technologies, or brand new financial services, such as digital currency-based transactions and other financial behaviors.

For the financial industry, DeFi is a very important direction. Because the decentralized operation model can greatly reduce the cost of financial operations. And in the process of operation can eliminate the information asymmetry in the industry, and make the whole financial industry become open and transparent. For example, the traditional field of lending has such flaws, such as pure mortgage fraud, or the mortgage has multiple mortgages. For example, urge the loan, cut off the loan. In fact, there are many opaque links in the traditional lending sector. The significance of decentralized finance is to be transparent and irreversible. When a lender initiates a loan, as long as the value of the collateral meets the requirements, it will not suffer the pressure from traditional institutions, nor will it be threatened by the loan interruption, because decentralized finance is the automatic execution of the contract, thus eliminating the interference of human nature, which can well protect the rights and interests of lenders. Although at the beginning, the lending assets in the DeFi field were only digital currency and stablecoin, but with the development of technology, it is extending to more possible value space.



The year 2020 and 2021 will be a hot year for decentralized finance (DeFi), with various projects being launched. DeFi has many applications directions, including decentralized exchanges, lending platforms, stablecoins, etc., at present, hundreds of DeFi projects have appeared around these applications in the market. DeFi lending leader Compound uses COMP tokens to attract users to participate in deposits and loans. The amount of capital precipitation increases by 10 times in a month, and the COMP valuation is high, opening the DeFi carnival prelude. After that, new concepts of DeFi emerged in an endless stream, lending platforms, decentralized exchanges, decentralized autonomous organizations, stablecoin, and prediction machines constantly emerged, and excellent DeFi projects have used token liquidity mining to realize the cold start of users.

This makes DeFi one of the fastest developing areas in the blockchain ecosystem. With the improvement of people's cognition of the application scope and availability of blockchain technology, people carry out the development and implementation of the blockchain underlying core technology, chain application and scenario landing with great enthusiasm. In particular, the popularity of DeFi has popularized NFT, Swap, Blockchain Bank, DAO and other concepts in a wide range, giving the possibility for blockchain technology to be applied in more business scenarios.

## 1.4 The NFT market continues to boom

NFT (Non-fungible Token) is a non-homogeneous token, is an inseparable and unique digital credentials, can map to a specific assets, the relevant rights of the specific assets of content, historical transaction circulation information recorded in its smart contract label information, and on the corresponding block chain to the specific assets to generate a unable to tamper with the unique code, to ensure its uniqueness and authenticity. NFT realizes the asset conversion of virtual items, so that digital assets have tradable entities.

### 1) Features of NFT

- Mark the ownership of a specific asset: NFT uses blockchain technology to mark the user's ownership of a specific asset, becoming a recognized tradable entity for the specific asset, and the price of the NFT reflects the market's value and scarcity of the mapped asset. Approved.
- Authenticity and uniqueness: NFT records property rights by virtue of the



characteristics of blockchain technology, such as immutability and traceability of records, and ensures authenticity and uniqueness. NFTs can be used to represent various assets such as virtual collectibles, in-game assets, virtual assets, digital artwork, real estate, and more.

- Anchoring the value of non-fungible assets: Compared with homogenized tokens (such as real currency and virtual currency), the essential difference between NFT and NFT is that NFT anchors the value of non-fungible assets. FT anchors homogeneous assets such as gold and US dollars. Both have tradable attributes, the same FT value is interchangeable, but the value corresponding to each NFT is unique.

## **2) Homogenized tokens (FT) versus non-homogenized tokens (NFT)**

- Homogenization Token (FT): The so-called homogenization means that assets follow the same rules and can be exchanged and divided freely. For example, the encrypted digital currency bitcoin, at the same time point, the corresponding price of each bitcoin is the same, one bitcoin can be exchanged for another bitcoin, and bitcoin can also be divided into 0.1, 0.01 or 0.0001 Bitcoin.
- Non-fungible tokens (NFT): Non-fungible means completely unique and unique, and cannot be divided and exchanged freely with each other, such as real estate, cars, passports, etc. that are common in life. Any 2 villas are different in type, price, developer, location, property, area, etc., and the owners are also different, and a villa cannot be divided into many parts and sold to many people.

## **3) Example of the NFT application**

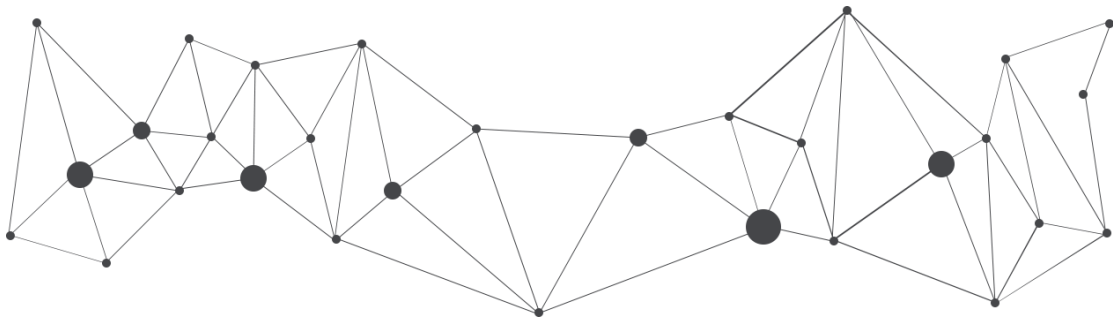
In theory, the NFT can be applied to any area that requires a unique certification, including art, games, property certification, and many other aspects:

- Art: NFT's protection of the ownership of artistic works has become the artistic driving force for open source and creation. For many artists, especially those in the field of digital art, the biggest advantage of NFT is that it provides protection for the ownership of artistic works, and to a certain extent, provides digital art creators with due economic returns through their works. new path.





- Gaming: One of the most popular applications of NFTs. NFTs provide an excellent solution for digital ownership of game assets, enabling players to safely trade assets and even decide for themselves the future direction of the game. In some of the current popular NFT games, players can buy digital land blocks, which can then be resold or used as in-game advertising space.
- Authentication: NFTs have unique information about a specific asset, which makes it better for logos, licenses, qualifications, and certifications, etc., registered on any blockchain network; It will also be useful for other digital information such as addresses.
- Intellectual property: For any intellectual property, such as song copyright, film and television copyright, invention patent, picture copyright, painting copyright, etc., NFT can be used for authentication. Simply put, it is equivalent to putting an unalterable and unique barcode on the back of each thing to confirm and identify the copyright of the asset.
- Real estate: Real-world real estate assets are tokenized on the blockchain, which enables smoother transactions, eliminates third-party intermediaries, and prevents ownership conflicts. With the continuous development and progress of technology and cognition, the application of NFT is far more than that. It is believed that more potentials and application scenarios will be tapped, and the future can be expected.





## 1.5 DAO Change to Community Autonomy

DAO, the full name Decentralized Autonomous Organization, is a new way of human organization collaboration. It is an organizational form derived based on the core ideas of blockchain (the collaborative behavior of co-creation, co-construction, co-governance and sharing spontaneously produced by the group that reached the same consensus). It is the subsidiary product after the blockchain solves the problem of trust between people. DAO is an organizational form that encodes organizational management and operational rules on the blockchain in the form of smart contracts, thus operating autonomously without centralized control or third-party intervention. DAO is expected to become a new type of effective organization for dealing with uncertain, diverse, and complex environments. Different from the traditional organizational phenomena, DAO is not limited by the space of the real physical world, and has the characteristics of full openness, autonomous interaction, decentralized control, complexity and diversity, and emergence. The evolution process is driven by events or targets, rapidly forming, spreading and highly interactive, and automatically disbanded with the disappearance of the target.

Previously, the Internet enabled large-scale HR coordination; and now, web3-based DAO tools help us design and manage incentives to maintain "positive" relationships among stakeholders. As products and communities continue to grow, ensure that stakeholders always share a consistent goal and vision. DAO has obvious advantages, and its core features include:

### 1) Distributed and decentralization

There is no central node or hierarchical management architecture in DAO, which achieves its organizational goals through the interaction, competition, and collaboration between the bottom-up network nodes. Therefore, the business contacts between nodes and between nodes and organizations in DAO are no longer determined by administrative subordination, but follow the principles of equality, voluntary, reciprocity and mutual benefit, driven by each other's resource endowment, complementary advantages and win-win interests. Each organization node will cooperate effectively under the action of the token incentive mechanism according to its own resource advantages and talent qualifications, so as to produce a strong synergistic effect.



## 2) autonomous and automated

In an ideal DAO, management is cocoded, programmed, and automated. "Code is law" (code is law), organizations are no longer pyramid but distributed, power is no longer centralized but decentralized, management is no longer hierarchical but community autonomy, and organization operation no longer needs companies but is replaced by highly autonomous communities. Moreover, because DAO runs under operational standards and collaborative models determined by stakeholders, consensus and trust within the organization are easier to reach, minimizing the organization's trust, communication and transaction costs of the organization.

## 3) organized and ordered

Relying on smart contracts, the operating rules in DAO, the responsibilities and rights of participants, and the reward and punishment mechanisms are all open and transparent. In addition, through a series of efficient autonomy principles, the rights and interests of relevant participants are accurately differentiated and reduced, that is, those who pay labor, contributions and responsibility to match the corresponding rights and benefits, in order to promote the industrial division of labor, rights, responsibilities, interests are equal, making the operation of the organization more coordinated and orderly.

## 4) intelligence and tokenization

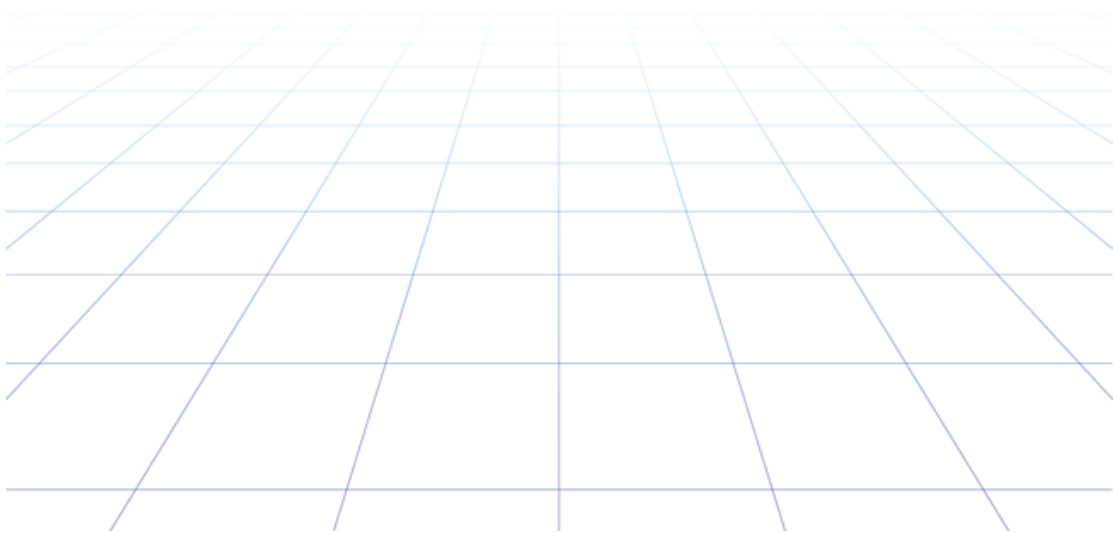
DAO layer to encapsulate the support DAO and its derivative application of all infrastructure — Internet base protocol, block chain technology, artificial intelligence, big data, Internet of things as technical support, with digital, intelligent, chain under the chain collaborative governance for governance means, changed the traditional hierarchy and artificial management way, implements the intelligent management of the organization. Certificate (token) as an important incentive in the process of DAO governance, digital, the elements of the organization (such as people, organization, knowledge, events, products, etc.), so that monetary capital, human capital and the capital of other elements of fully fusion, better stimulate the efficiency of the organization and realize value circulation.

Based on the above industry background, we have created the Bright Agreement (CBET Protocol).



## "Light, freedom, peace"

Blockchain technology opens up the era of decentralization, bringing us a fairer, more just, free and open society. The Bright Agreement creates an ecological decentralized financial system, which will set off a global financial revolution and fight for light, freedom and peace.



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## **chapter two**

# **The cβet Protocol Project Overview**





## 2.1 Introduction to cbet Protocol

cbet Protocol, the Bright Protocol, is a decentralized financial application system based on blockchain and Web3 based on DAO values.

Bright Agreement —, the decentralized financial system that breaks shackles and changes the world, combined with blockchain technology and Web3, realizes the implementation of decentralized finance including DeFi, DAO, NFT, NFT Swap, Blockchain Bank and other whole ecology, and is committed to breaking the monopoly of the centralized financial system, so that each participant can fully control his own wealth.

The cbet decentralized financial system will be implemented efficiently:

- cbet DeFi: APY is as high as 137740.82%, and it is stable; liquidity is automatically added to solve the shortcomings of insufficient liquidity in DeFi1.0/2.0, and enable DeFi3.0.
- cbet DAO: A DAO governance organization built on a decentralized protocol, which is fair, transparent and open.
- NFT & NFT Swap: The global limited edition Bright Torch Protocol NFT, which is value bound with the platform governance token cbet; decentralized NFT Swap has lower handling fees.
- DEBANK: Decentralized banking, safe and transparent, allowing you to fully control your assets without central control.

Through the decentralized financial system, a fair and open comprehensive application system should be established to solve the trust and fairness problems faced by the industry, and make the whole comcberitive environment more fair, open and efficient. At the same time, in the blockchain era, build a complete community value ecology for the global community and users, and hope that this ecology can guarantee users' free will and personal value, especially their time value.

We hope to realize the interconnection between the independent ecosystems,



and build a bridge between each continent, so that human beings can understand the new world of blockchain built by blockchain from a new dimension. Therefore, c bet Protocol creates a community effect through the DAO model, which will bring common sustainable development to node holders, token holders, and blockchain new project parties. At the same time, it integrates multiple ecological application scenarios, takes the platform tokens as the core, and launches the implementation of the token economic incentive model, so as to maximize the return value of the participation community.

**On c bet Protocol, users, institutions, investors, project parties and so on can achieve more diversified and high-return needs / functions.**

c bet Protocol believes that the real asset freedom comes from the privacy and security of information. Only by allowing assets to flow at their own will and always in a safe place is real asset freedom. The blockchain does not mean unconventional, in addition to making assets more free, it also needs to make the experience more human. Therefore, as a practical decentralized financial protocol with high value return potential, c bet Protocol will provide a series of technical and functional features to support the value mapping between the real world and the encrypted world, for exploration and early realization of value mapping Provide a feasible implementation path. At the same time, the logic of non-fungible tokens, Swap, Blockchain Bank and DAO is introduced to solve the pain points of the industry.





## 2.2 System design concept

свєт Protocol expects everyone to be his own master, and everyone can be free to schedule their own assets, and that they will not be peeped into, regulated, or blocked by centralized institutions. Therefore, свєт Protocol will be in decentralization, privacy, fair on the basis of building independent ecological, ensure the financial security and each investor to participate in the fairness at the same time, stripping the harm of centralization, build a real decentralized ecosystem and closed-loop value, for virtual and reality, make digital assets, the universe to promote social progress at the same time, create personal value. Therefore, on the basis of independent financial agreements, свєт Protocol expands the bottom design of blockchain, comprehensively considers and integrates the advantages of many projects, and makes pioneering exploration to lead the industry to the next generation of digital currency value ecological network.

- Core design concept: свєт Protocol will retain all the core features of mainstream digital currency systems in design, such as P2P system, decentralization, asymmetric cryptography to ensure exclusive ownership of assets, anonymity, borderless, global application, etc. For example, свєт Protocol retains the most valuable part of the Bitcoin system, adhering to its essence as a network of trust, enabling low-cost value transfer.
- Application concept: The development of blockchain has entered the era of application development, and everyone is trying to combine their work with the blockchain to give full play to the advantages of the blockchain. However, there are many bottlenecks in current blockchain projects, such as Bitcoin, and capacity has become the core issue hindering its development. In order to adapt to large-scale applications, свєт Protocol will adapt to the development of the times and serve applications.
- Ease of use concept: Bitcoin-related servers are becoming more and more difficult to use now. Because of the continuous expansion of data, individual users are forced to abandon the official client, which weakens the security of Bitcoin from the side. Because users have to put coins on centralized servers such as trading platforms for convenience. For Ethereum, it is more difficult to use, not to mention complex smart contracts, even simple transactions



need to install complex clients to achieve. These difficulties all inadvertently push users away. In terms of ease of use, cвeт Protocol will provide a variety of clients, in addition to PC-side smart wallets, mobile-side smart wallet APPs, and web pages, etc., and can handle simple wallet mechanisms and wallet backup and recovery mechanisms. Ease of use is the primary design direction of the blockchain.

- Compatibility concept: Bitcoin, Ethereum, BSC, etc. are the most successful and stable digital currency systems at present, and many of the design concepts have been proved to be feasible. cвeт Protocol pays special attention to the integration of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and BSC networks. compatibility issues.

cвeт Protocol technology development team adhering to the principle of "standing on the shoulders of the giant", will combine the currency, Ethereum and mature application of core technology, relying on the core technology of light agreement, for the community to ensure its stable development must be supporting infrastructure and node management ability, and through the open platform and node consensus to build a complete decentralized consensus spheres.

## 2.3 Ecological construction of the platform

cвeт Protocol fully absorbs the advantages of the existing blockchain 1.0, blockchain 2.0 and blockchain 3.0 projects, bases on DeFi decentralized financial products, initiates DeFi ecology, introduces the logic of non-homogeneous tokens and DAO, solves the prominent problems and technical defects faced by the market, and builds a more prosperous cryptographic application ecology and community communication economic model. The cвeт Protocol ecology is constructed through the following stages:

- Build trust - digital encryption algorithm based on autonomous agreement to establish a completely decentralized trust foundation;
- Design ecology - based on the logic of DAO, establish a consensus



mechanism and design an ecological model;

- Formulate rules - based on smart contracts, formulate rules and reward and punishment measures, and the system automatically executes the rules;
- Issuance of tokens - through the application of the blockchain wallet, the issuance of ecological circulation certificates cвeт;
- Start the ecology - After the token economic model is mature, the tokens will be connected to various physical applications to start the ecology.

cвeт Protocol will provide a basic blockchain network for various value transmission applications, and support various practical applications to land in the form of public chain, alliance chain, and private chain. In specific applications, cвeт Protocol will specific application scenario data for Hash operation, Hash value stored in the cвeт Protocol application, oriented application scenarios are not limited to blockchain 1.0 background represented by currency digital currency application, not limited to blockchain 2.0 background of digital currency and smart contracts in financial fields, and not limited to blockchain 3.0 application in DeFi, NFT and entity, etc. Core technical support for cвeт Protocol landing includes:

- At the communication level of the underlying P2P network nodes, a unique anonymous P2P communication network is realized by combining the advantages of the existing Tor-based anonymous communication network and blockchain-based distributed VPN. It adopts a private encrypted communication protocol, which greatly enhances the anonymity of nodes in the underlying communication network and ensures that communication between nodes is difficult to track and crack.
- At the level of the underlying data structure, a new data structure, an enhanced Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) - HashNet (HashNet, HN), is adopted to realize asynchronous and parallel event consensus verification and improve the scalability of the system .
- At the distributed consensus mechanism level, a safe and efficient two-layer consensus mechanism is designed, based on the HashNet consensus of enhanced DAG and the Byzantine negotiation (BA-VRF) consensus based on random selection function. The characteristics of fast confirmation speed can quickly build an ecosystem for different application scenarios.





- At the anonymous transaction level, combined with the characteristics of the existing encrypted virtual currency, through the one-time key and ring signature technology, a transaction anonymity and privacy protection method with extremely high cost-effectiveness and excellent security is designed, and supports zero-knowledge proof as Select functions to meet the privacy protection requirements of different application scenarios.
- At the smart contract level, by implementing Moses Virtual Machine (MVM), it supports declarative non-Turing-complete smart contracts and advanced Turing-complete smart contracts oriented to Moses language. The advantage lies in better support Off-chain data access supports third-party asset issuance, and can be implemented in practical application scenarios in the form of public chains, alliance chains, and private chains.
- At the cross-chain communication and multi-chain fusion level, the relay chain technology is used to implement the cross-chain communication and multi-chain fusion functional modules as a single layer of Overlay, which can not only maintain the independence of cross-chain operations, but also reuse the CBET Protocol Various functions of the base chain.
- At the level of ecological incentives, comprehensively use Token distribution methods and methods, and support various scenarios for ecological incentives.
- At the industry application level, through the development of JSON-RPC industry common interfaces such as circulation payment, data transmission, data search, and contract invocation, it supports various applications at the upper layer.

CBET Protocol will become the infrastructure for multiple industries / fields, forming a perfect ecosystem based on blockchain, which will change people's lifestyle extensively and profoundly. We will completely reshape the existing Internet operation mode, the economic incentive system itself to cycle in the system system, to create a completely decentralized Internet value transmission ecosystem, is also a completely open community ecosystem, beyond borders, let each participant can get the corresponding value.



## 2.4 The implementation of the decentralization of the way——DAO

свет Protocol is well aware that in order to promote the coordinated development of DeFi and NFT, it needs to have a perfect and better realized intra-value cycle and decentralized governance model. Therefore, свет Protocol innovates in the DAO model.

### 1) свет DAO governance form

Under the leadership of DAO, свет Protocol will achieve full decentralization and a high degree of community consensus. The new decentralized autonomous organization initiated by свет Protocol belongs to the dedicated DAO category——свет DAO. There is a strong consensus among the свет DAO, with 100% community self-management. When the project launches, the community will vote to develop their own decentralized application and DAPP.

свет DAO follows a high degree of decentralization, proceeding through a combined on-and sub-strand pattern. When all the programs are successful, it can operate according to the original rules. In the process of operation, it can also continuously self-maintain and upgrade according to the actual situation. Through the continuous self-improvement mechanism, it not only eliminates the trust problem, but also realizes an unprecedented level of collective coordination, thus forming the technical basis of свет Protocol.

свет tokens will be the core driving force of свет Protocol ecological governance and свет DAO development. Therefore, свет Protocol hopes to stimulate the community's subjective initiative, mobilize high-quality community resources in a democratic, cooperative and transparent way, and promote the construction of a decentralized, positively driven DAO autonomy system.

### 2) Governance elements of the community

As a decentralized autonomous organization, свет DAO is a technical tool that writes code and runs on the blockchain. It is also a new type of governance organization that can achieve open and fair, no intervention and independent operation, and operate without legal entities.



Holders of all tokens are entitled to participate in cβet Protocol, cβet DAO. Under the basic principle of "one token, one vote", all community members work together to build a scientific governance system to achieve DAO governance with goals, process and results. Different users may have different voting weights. Exchange addresses are unable to vote. Tokens holders can participate in the following discussions about what benefits cβet Protocol:

- Community Development Matters
- Proposal on token economics
- Important model parameters of cβet Protocol
- cβet Protocol cooperation and development
- cβet DAO marketing campaign
- cβet DAO exchange and cooperation
- Other matters related to marketing strategy

In the future, token holders will be able to fully take control of cβet Protocol, cβet DAO, and determine the direction, market development plans, technology roadmap, asset security, and ecological incentives.

### 3) DAO governance introduces DeFi pledge

The cβet DAO is still in its early stages, and community members are not familiar with DAO governance mechanisms. Therefore, cβet Protocol will adopt the DAO principle of "governance earning" in the early stage to encourage and attract more users to actively participate in DAO governance. Before participating in DAO governance, players need to pledge a certain number of tokens to vote. In return, users can receive rewards during the voting and proposal process.

- Users who pledge more than a certain amount have the right to initiate proposals. If half of the Staking users agree, the proposal will officially enter the DAO governance stage.
- After each round of DAO governance, the tokens consumed by the successful proposal with the highest voting weight will be returned to the users who



voted on the proposal. Tokens consumed by failed proposals will be fairly distributed to users participating in successful proposals according to their voting weight.

- All participating users can get staking rewards.

The DAO uses parliamentary voting to protect the DAO members and community nodes. Any community member can act as a proposer. The DAO will become a voluntary, self-organized, self-managed blockchain community. It is not a company or entity owned by a small number of founders and investors, but an organization owned without borders by those who contribute to it. Ownership, power, and control are in the hands of all community members. Everyone can make a difference, regardless of their ability and experience. Every member of the community committed to development and common mission is equal. Community members are welcome to initiate proposals, participate in discussions, and vote on the following platforms.

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# **chapter three**

**свет Protocol application section**





## 3.1 DeFi for multi-domain applications

### 1) cβet Protocol Swap

cβet Protocol Swap will be building the most secure, stable and efficient digital currency value network for users around the world, and providing the best-quality digital currency AMM services. The self-developed matchmaking system can handle millions of transactions per second. In addition, to meet the diverse needs of its users, cβet Protocol Swap has not only developed advanced matching systems, but also built a continuous, transparent, low-friction, and non-discriminatory trading environment.

cβet Protocol Swap in pay attention to improve user experience at the same time, will also upgrade platform technology, improve the ecological system, with scientific and efficient management operation mode, accumulate distributed ecological resources and energy and the energy output to the industry, finally by enabling application feedback the whole ecology, eventually form a cycle can assign, growing development trend, for global users to establish a without trust and highly decentralized financial infrastructure.

In terms of functional design, the basic functions of the cβet Protocol Swap protocol will achieve the following design:

- Build a decentralized transaction and clearing and settlement network in the "application + protocol" model;
- Strengthen application layer barriers and reduce fork risks;
- Connect and integrate the trading market and trading depth of centralized exchanges and decentralized exchanges;
- Break through the scalability bottleneck of current decentralized exchanges;
- It has cross-chain interoperability and is compatible with native tokens of various underlying public chains;
- Built-in dark pool trading feature, which can support split orders and



independent transactions of large-value trading orders.

## 2) cβer Protocol cross-chain bridge

Cross-chain bridge is a connection way to transfer tokens or data between a blockchain. Two chains can have different protocols, rules, and governance models. Cross-chain bridge provides a compatible way to interoperate safely between the two.

The bridge is responsible for keeping the layer1 while releasing the asset on another (and external) service. It defines who will trust the funds, and the conditions that must be met when the asset is unlocked. In short, a layer1 blockchain like Ethereum needs bridges to connect to any other system.

All Bridges have similar operations:

- Deposits, users can deposit funds into the bridge, and (tokens) representing the asset will be issued on other systems;
- Update the account balance, the bridge is notified of the new account balance information, which can be used to facilitate withdrawals;
- Withdrawals, users can withdraw assets from the bridge based on their balances on another system where the tokens issued will be burned.

Furthermore, the promise of Layer2 scalability is to transfer transaction throughput from one layer to another sub-chain system. A bridge is needed to keep the funds issued on another system. The Layer2 bridge is the most powerful of all cross-chain bridges. The cβer Protocol chain bridge is a protocol focused on layer2, which does not rely on regulators to protect money. Instead, the bridge must ensure that everything is right outside the chain before the system is released. If for some reason, the bridge is convinced that the off-chain system is broken, then the bridge can simply bypass other networks completely.

## 3) Pledge lending

To drive token liquidity in the market to create more value, cβer Protocol will develop a pledge lending agreement based on the DeFi liquidity mining model.

In the cβer pledge loan agreement, users realize continuous financing



through the risk classification of the pledge target. After the cber Protocol platform provides initial liquidity, the market makers lock the LP Token as collateral in the agreement, thus continuing to obtain liquidity buying. When the user provides liquidity in the cber Protocol and sets a large range, the value of the liquidity target based on the standard currency fluctuates less.

If the LP Token is pledged by the supplier, the pledge will significantly improve the risk resistance in the extreme market, which will also make the boost pool system more robust: make reasonable risk warning when the project risk rises sharply, and make good buffer risk when the token falls sharply. In the end, quality assets can rise for a long time, and non-performing assets can gradually decline and be removed.

In China, in order to achieve more accurate risk pricing, it is necessary to classify the risk, so as to form a fixed income classification fund. In addition to the initiator (IP) of the project, there are also two main roles involved, including important participants (GP) and fixed income (LP). Both roles will provide continuous capital input for the project. GP, as the direct investor of the project, will convert all the principal into the project token, and LP funds will be used as leverage for GP to help the project achieve greater value growth.

AIIP to pledge high-quality assets, which adds a layer of security for GP and encourages a large amount of GP capital inflows. Each inflow of GP funds goes back into the Vault to store the LP's risk reserves and profits. With the increase of Vault capital volume, LP's investment willingness has been gradually enlarged.

## 3.2 NFT for integrated applications

In cber Protocol, NFT will play the role of increasing interest and incentive. In addition to the ecological play, we will expand the service link of NFTs and build an NFT integrated application platform to increase the value circulation and realization of users after obtaining NFT in the application, so as to form a closed loop from production, reward, auction, transaction, etc.

The cber Protocol NFT integrated application platform will not only serve the platform users, but also become a comprehensive service market in the NFT market.

- Build an NFT basic service platform to provide transaction support services



for the tokenization of project ecological assets and the digital economy derived from NFT;

- Provide NFT industry application solutions, and third parties can formulate reasonable NFT application models based on the actual situation of each industry;

### 1) NFT create

The cber Protocol will create an NFT creative space for everyone, hoping to drive the creators' economy to a new level, allowing for the creators to enjoy permanent royalties, revenue sharing, and affordable coinage fees. cber Protocol will provide low-cost and high-performance block chain technical support for global artists and NFT organizations through the independent innovative underlying system and cross-chain protocol. Artists only need to focus on work creation, and they can enjoy the ultra-high liquidity of the incremental user market to empower their NFT works, and obtain comprehensive value benefits from the NFT wave. cber Protocol through link NFT artists / institutions and users, become the NFT concept popularization, market education and liquidity expansion of important channels, and for artists, ordinary users and professional NFT organization platform can assign, low mint, work display and sales of universal experience, promote the popularization and promotion of NFT, jointly explore NFT in the field of artistic value and application, let everyone become a NFT artist!

### 2) NFT auction

cber Protocol will create an NFT goods and value products auction service ecosystem, providing artists, players, investors, and collectors with a brand new, dependable business model and platform. The cber Protocol NFT Item and Value Products Auction is a DApp developed based on independent agreements, providing the NFT creation, trading, and circulation infrastructure. cber Protocol also to set up a special NFT investor protection fund, including: investment and layout head NFT platform and works, hatch top head NFT artists, for traditional top artists into NFT bridge, sponsored galleries, organize art exhibition or publishing, set up awards, support art creation and art criticism and establish related art collection, etc.



### 3) Primary and secondary market transactions

cbet Protocol will help quality projects, users, investors, related institutions and other first-level issuance, trading and circulation of NFT assets. With cbe Protocol, users or players can buy first before the NFT flows into the secondary trading market, giving them better access to prices or a priority to experience projects earlier. For example, users can directly participate in the market on the cbe Protocol platform to get better access to prices or priority to experience projects earlier. In terms of secondary market liquidity, the cbe Protocol secondary market will rely on the huge flow of the platform to help users solve the liquidity problem of the secondary market. On the cbe Protocol platform, buyers and sellers can trade freely in the NFT secondary market.

### 4) NFT Swap

Users can fragment one or more NFT assets in cbe Protocol's NFT Swap transactions. Automated market makers (AMM) and liquid mining (Liquidity Farming) were introduced on the basis of NFT fragmentation. NFT holders can create MToken by depositing and locking in smart contracts based on NFT based on ERC-721 / ERC-1155 standard. MToken is an ERC-20 token with circulation set by the creator, and a MToken contains one or more collections of NFT collections.

MToken can acquire partial ownership of the NFT collection (determined on the number of MToken holdings). NFT collectors can bid for a single NFT in the NFT collection collection, and MToken holders can vote on whether to accept the highest bid. When the percentage of the votes agreed to accept the highest bid reaches certain (this proportion is set by the creator when creating the MToken), the NFT is unlocked, the highest bidder can claim the NFT, and the holder of the MToken can get the proceeds from the sale of the NFT in proportion.

The MToken is essentially a governance tokens that give the holders the right to vote and share the proceeds. To generate more revenue, the model encourages MToken holders to actively participate in voting when the bidding for the NFT collection reaches the expected valuation, and also gives MToken holders an incentive to promote the collection, giving the NFT the opportunity to get a higher bid.



## 5) Digitieverything / NFT

The cbet Protocol encapsulates all the operations in the NFT distribution process, and the business developers only need to call the corresponding API, without paying attention to the implementation details.

- Issuing NFT: It is quite simple to use the cbet Protocol to issue NFT. Just follow the following steps to define the attribute information and issuance information of the NFT: First, describe the NFT attribute information in the Schema file, and then hash the schema file to get the Schemald. Then, define the data paths that need to be exposed. Next, prepare the NFT data and calculate its imprint and metadata. Next, publish the imprint information to the chain; publish the evidence information to the public server. At this point, the work of issuing NFT is complete.
- Verification of NFT information: In the process of issuing NFT, we have already mentioned that each NFT has a corresponding evidence file, which is public. Through Metadata, we can know the schema information of this NFT and the URL of the evidence file. At the same time, the imprint is saved on the chain, and it can also be easily obtained. Then in cbet Protocol, it is very convenient to verify whether this Metadata is true.
- Change disclosure information: Since changing disclosure information does not involve modifying the original information of the NFT, it will not change the imprint. Therefore, it is only necessary to extract some of the operations in the NFT issuance step and regenerate the metadata and evidence, without updating the information on the chain.
- Change the original information of NFT: Unlike changing the disclosure information, changing the original information will lead to changes in the imprint, so if you need to change the original information of the NFT, it is equivalent to going through the steps of issuing the NFT again, and then updating the imprint information on the chain, and update the evidence and metadata information at the same time.





### 3.3 Web3.0 Collaborative ecology

#### 1) Data exchange system

In c b e t Protocol Web3.0 de-center collaboration, the characteristics of strong data consistency makes it possible for most business participants in the digital business process to participate in the system as data sources. Different from the traditional solution, c b e t Protocol system participants uploaded data, after consensus mechanism verification, will be recorded in a system of all people have "books", save the different participants "respective books" data reconciliation confirmation link, greatly improve the efficiency of scattered data summary integration, make the whole process of systematic and common data is possible.

c b e t Protocol privacy solutions address the contradiction between data security and sharing. The cryptographic features of c b e t Protocol enable it to provide a wealth of privacy solutions, such as information encryption and decryption authorization and zero-knowledge proof. Compared with traditional database solutions, c b e t Protocol can solve the long-standing contradiction between commercial data privacy secrets and commercial data sharing value through technical means. The c b e t Protocol information encryption and decryption authorization scheme ensures that all data are encrypted on the chain by its owner itself, and the decryption permission can only be authorized to its approved participants to improve the efficiency of the whole process.

#### 2) Decide the trust mechanism

c b e t Protocol Web3.0 decentralized collaboration, the provided detrust mechanism does not rely on the authority's certification and credit endorsement, only needs to trust the algorithm jointly recognized by the participants in the c b e t Protocol, and establish a trust network between machines through technical means, changing the way the traditional business credit is created.

In c b e t Protocol Web3.0, identity-authentication and information cross-authentication are also provided. Although the increase of data providers can enrich the data sources of participants and regulators and reduce the intermediate links of data transmission, it also poses new challenges to the certification and data verification of participants. The introduction of c b e t Protocol identity authentication and information cross-authentication can not only solve this problem, but also automatically identify the different points in the information



uploaded by all parties and trigger the early warning through the combination with smart contracts, turn passive detection into active attack, eliminate fraud risk from the source, and further improve efficiency.

### **3) Process collaboration**

As mentioned above, cbet Protocol has the characteristics of strong data consistency, which enables the cbet Protocol system to cover the participants in all links of the business process, open up the data flow, and provide the most important basis for the deep cooperation among the participants.

### **4) Decentralized network**

Due to complex business and political reasons, the blockchain system must not become a centralized platform initiated, owned, and managed by only individual participants. With the web3.0 protocol, distributed data structure and data encryption processing, cbet Protocol has the ability to build a weakly centralized system jointly built by the participants. cbet Protocol is not just a single platform, but a system that attracts "heavyweight" participants.

In cbet Protocol Web3.0 decentralized collaboration, in terms of data ownership and use right, all data on the system should be encrypted and uploaded, and the data owner should have the authority to decrypt and authorize other participants to decrypt. Combined with the use of zero-knowledge proof technology, while maximizing the data value through data sharing and optimizing the application business convenience and regulatory efficiency, we can ensure the ownership and corresponding interests of the data owners, so as to encourage more participants to join the cbet Protocol web3.0 decentralized collaborative network.

## **3.4 Blockchain Bank Application**

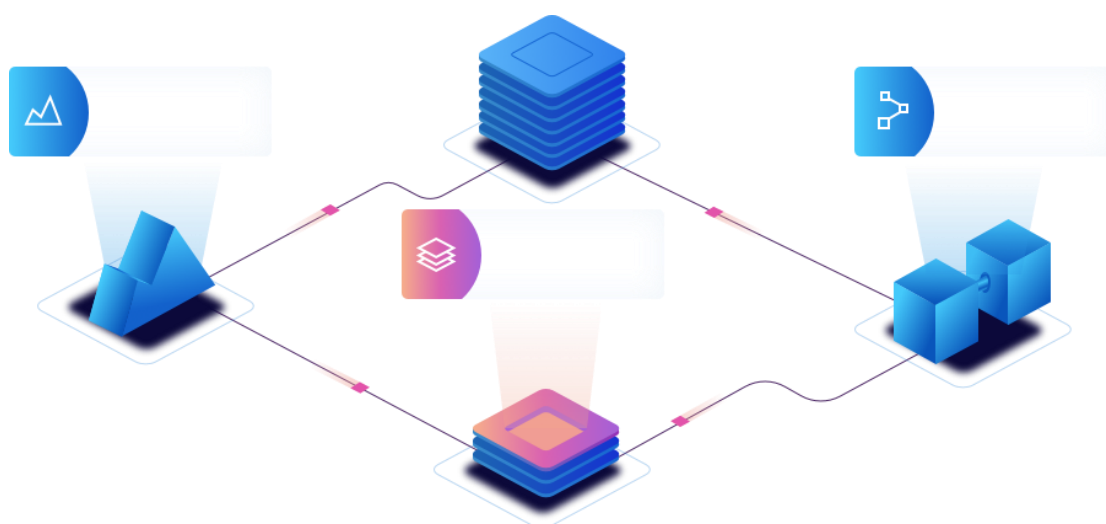
cbet Protocol will build decentralized Blockchain Bank applications. Through an innovative digital asset banking system and flexible digital financial services, cbet Protocol will be launched in major global operational and deployment locations in



Asia, Europe, America, and the Middle East, providing users with: mobile payment, fiat currency flash exchange, currency storage, credit lending and other businesses.

To achieve business functions, cbet Protocol will be applicable to all accounting systems, can accommodate the differences of all accounting systems, create a unified global payment standards, and create a unified crypto asset transmission protocol. In this value network, the more and more effective nodes are distributed, the greater the value superposition will be generated. At the same time, we will continue to connect and expand the main body of different industrial chains to build the highway of digital asset bank network. cbet Protocol will focus on continuous investment and building in the following aspects:

- The system is connected to the online payment function channel, which is more convenient for multinational users to perform related operations;
- Open digital asset banking business, and develop services such as mobile payment, fiat currency flash exchange, currency storage, and credit lending;
- On the basis of digital asset banking business, explore more application fields to form a coordinated development pattern of digital insurance, digital asset banking, and virtual finance;
- Realize the global multi-scenario circulation of cbet tokens, and provide value support and communication media for the digitization and tokenization of assets of traditional institutions.





With cbeT Protocol's Blockchain Bank application, it truly drives the value flow change:

- Forming a new hybrid digital currency system: cbeT Protocol verified the feasibility of cross-border application of digital currency on the basis of facts, and also proved that blockchain technology can achieve information sharing and transparency. It is issued by influential banks, so that regardless of its issuance scale and exchange rate, it is under the unified control of the state, thus forming a diversified currency system based on legal currency and supplemented by digital currency. This has spawned the process of virtual finance transaction rules, which has played a huge role in promoting the prosperity of the real economy. Of course, those reputable financial entities launch digital currency and create virtual transaction scenarios based on cbeT Protocol, so that users can experience better innovative services.
- Create a new credit formation mechanism: The credit system has always been the core of the development of financial entities. In the traditional mode, business entities maintain credit and manage risk control through relevant management agencies, and credit rating technologies are classified according to the different nature of users, such as credit granting technology for micro-credit loans. When a customer applies for a loan, a business entity needs to inquire about various credit data information related to the customer. In the verification link, there are many links in the information collection chain, and the scope involved is relatively wide, but there are still defects such as incomplete information and unprepared data, and at the same time, it also causes problems such as high cost and lengthy decision-making procedures. Completing business operations efficiently has a huge impact. In the era of big data, companies often take a multi-dimensional perspective to mine and analyze the behavioral characteristics of customers, and then analyze the credit rating of customers. Although big data can grant credit in batches for consumption and small loans, which can improve work efficiency to a certain extent, and make data information more reliable and time-sensitive, this is only the realization of traditional financial electronic change has not fundamentally changed the way credit is created. cbeT Protocol's blockchain technology itself creates credit through a decentralized credit creation method, which has the characteristics of strong information reliability, low cost of credit establishment, and open and transparent information.



- Form a new scene value chain: the rapid development of the Internet and the great impact on the market make the traditional model no longer suitable for the operation needs of the modern economy. The cвeт Protocol technology itself has a flexible structure, and can create a relatively independent scene value chain that can further strengthen the integration of finance and real economy according to different application scenarios, different user needs, different user structures and different value operation processes.
- Forming a new payment and settlement method: Although the efficiency of payment and settlement has been greatly improved in the current Internet era, under cross-currency, cross-border, and multiple economic contracts, there is still a multi-center, multi- Links are limited, so that the efficiency of payment and settlement is often inadequate. The decentralization and point-to-point features of c в e т Protocol technology can reduce intermediate links, reduce transaction costs, improve transaction efficiency to a large extent, and form a new payment and settlement method to drive value without borders.

### 3.5 Supporting function application

In order to realize the global fission of cвeт Protocol, we provide core DeFi + NFT + W e b, NFT + Swap + Blockchain Bank applications, including asset registration + S w a p + Blockchain Bank.

#### 1) Asset registration

Asset registration is one of the basic functions of cвeт Protocol, and the asset registration process is usually completed by a gateway or a gateway agent. All the assets registered by the gateway or the assets registered by the agent need to gain the trust of the asset owner, and only the trusted parties can trade the same asset.

#### 2) Pay the wallet

cвeт Protocol Wallet can be used for the storage, management and trading of digital assets. Users can not only fully control their own digital assets, but also greatly reduce the use threshold and management burden of digital tokens, effectively promoting the flexible application of digital assets. Trading through the wallet will become the main trading method for users around the world. cвeт



Protocol is simple to operate, not only entry-level users can apply freely, but also senior users can choose different professional investment functions in cβer Protocol due to their unique transaction needs. cβer Protocol can operate directly and simply on mobile devices, and these new technical features will be more practical for cryptocurrency applications. The cβer Protocol Global Payment system has the following features:

- More secure: path security, data security, tamper resistance and no single point of failure;
- Faster: real-time transactions, no payment intermediaries, faster cross-border settlement;
- Cheaper: low-cost transactions, low transaction commissions, and no middlemen.

In addition to the transformation of the traditional payment model, cβer Protocol will also realize the construction of a cross-chain payment system through the application of the lightning payment network and the integration of high-frequency payment.

### 3) The Blockchain Asset Browser

Blockchain is a highly technical distributed ledger technology. In order to meet the needs of ordinary users to understand the ledger situation, the cβer Protocol system will provide a blockchain asset browser, provide the retrieval and use of all kinds of blockchain information, and facilitate ordinary users to check the number of assets displayed by any application developed based on cβer Protocol. To ensure the effectiveness of the ledger, the cβer Protocol browser supports links to different blockchain nodes to query the ledger, and can observe the generation situation of each block and each transaction in real time, and can query the balance of various assets and all the transaction records of the account when entering the corresponding account.

Main functions include:

- Information such as total transaction volume, total transaction volume and total handling fee;





- Provide a display of cвeт Protocol block information, including block, transaction summary and details;
- Provide query function based on cвeт Protocol block height, block hash, transaction hash, and address;
- Supports quick access to new currencies.

#### 4) API reach SDK

For blockchain technology, API is crucial. Strong API infrastructure allows users to win in the first place and profit from the blockchain faster. Through the API officially open zone blockchain technology released on the cвeт Protocol developer platform, it provides a brand new application scenario access mode for various business format partners.

In the future, there will be more third-party access, and the cвeт Protocol system will provide a complete set of API and SDK for identity creation, Token creation, smart contract, cross-chain interaction, trusted data, trusted storage and other scenarios. SDK can support mainstream programming development languages, such as Golang, C + +, js, Python and others.



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# **chapter four**

## **Repertoire**



## 4.1 Overview of system technology

The CBET Protocol technology system is composed of three levels: participant management, blockchain layer and application layer, in which the trading system consists of two sub-levels: verification node and voting node.

### 1) Management of the participating parties

CBET Protocol system participants join the blockchain network as supernodes. Different business parties can join and withdraw according to the demand. Information exchange between super nodes to jointly ensure the authenticity of the storage carrier and storage data. By effectively formulating unified and applicable transaction standards, STO gateway, smart contract, etc., and thus effectively linking through passing the identity functions and contract elements of each node in different events.

### 2) Blockchain layer

Key technology: This part is the foundation support of each module of the application service part.

Blockchain technology: including network structure, data structure, consensus mechanism, signature checking, etc., which is the basis of system operation.

cross-correlation technique:

- Data storage module: Based on the IPFS system, content-based addresses replace domain-based addresses, that is, users are not looking for a certain address but content stored in a certain place, do not need to verify the identity of the sender, but only need to verify A hash of the content, which makes web pages faster, more secure, more robust, and more durable. At the same time, it provides storage security protection measures to prevent data from being forcibly stolen; and data access auditing makes it easy to trace data changes and circulation.
- Identity module: authenticate users and devices on the blockchain, register their validity, and manage the user's identity, that is, the private key. The system also includes access security functions as an important guarantee for



system security.

- Timestamp service: Provides a unified time service for the system.
- Data encryption and decryption module: Provide data encryption and decryption services for the system. This module should support national encryption algorithms and pluggable encryption and decryption algorithms.
- Client module: The client provides users with management and query functions for accounts, blocks, nodes and wallets, such as creating new accounts, sending transactions, generating random seeds, obtaining block information, and obtaining wallet status, etc. All transactions are sent to the blockchain through the client, signed and encrypted.
- P2P module: The P2P module connects each node and broadcasts transactions and block related information on the entire network.
- Mempool module: transaction buffer pool, mempool stores transactions from RPC interface and transactions from P2P. The implementation of Mempool mainly solves the problem that the processing speed of the consensus module is slower than that of the RPC module.

### 3) application layer

Application services are implemented and encapsulated for various service modules on the support of key technologies of cber Protocol system. Each service is composed of a set of relevant specifications, processes, and supporting interactive interfaces. Specific business scenarios can be connected by calling the cber Protocol system blockchain layer application services through secondary development.

## 4.2 Platform application architecture

The cber Protocol system is a high-speed, secure and scalable blockchain infrastructure, consisting of two layers of super nodes and storage nodes. And through IPFS technology, it processes millions of transaction services per second, and through a secure decentralized cloud database, it provides Dapp with unlimited expanded storage capacity.

The cber Protocol application architecture consists of the following parts:



- Homogeneous multi-chain chain system, providing high TPS access capability, cross-chain transaction capability, etc.;
- P2P network system cбер Protocol P2P, which provides addressing capability at the network layer;
- Multi-database cluster system, providing infinitely scalable secure encrypted data storage capability;
- The underlying structural support system of the cбер Protocol system, including a block storage system and a distributed file system;
- Attribute-based encryption authentication access system composed of multi-node consensus, database access control gateway;
- A data integrity verification organization composed of multiple validator nodes;
- Adaptive probe system provides memory data storage, performance monitoring, security monitoring and Metrics data upload capabilities.

The core of the cбер Protocol system is the chain library separation mechanism and the functional subchain design. Decentralized applications can store the data on the chain and in the database system respectively according to the different trust and public verification levels of the data. The cбер Protocol system provides the collaborative data management of different types and different levels. And, since the multi-database cluster system is a Permissionless environment. The cбер Protocol system also completes an access control mechanism based on the multi-authorization agency attribute base encryption, and a complete proof of the holding of the stored data.

Chain library separation design of the main reason is for the future of the system upgrade and update, due to the block chain system update will lead to system fork, total and irreversible impact on the whole economic system, therefore, we put the main data processing capacity on the database system, the access control system for the database system through the function of the chain to complete. The functional subchain is designed for the future expansion, and more is to complete the two core functions of the decentralized storage system: privacy protection and data holding proof. We realize the access control function and





encryption function of cloud storage data through an efficient multi-authorization agency attribute-based encryption scheme.

### 1) account

The cber Protocol uses the status (state) concept to store a series of accounts, each with authentication information and its own unique data. In some cases, if there is a code in the account to be executed, the transaction triggers the execution of the code, and the internal memory of the account may change, and it may even create additional information to be sent to other accounts, resulting in new transactions.

### 2) The Merkel Patricia Tree

Bitcoin is done through a way called the Merkel Tree. The IPFS also holds this data through a directed acyclic graph data structure of the Merkel tree. Merkel Patricia tree simply is, when we are bigger, let alone one or two megabytes, two or three megabytes, or even bigger, the IPFS system when you upload the file to the IPFS node, it will split the file, and then after each file is using a hash value as its file name.

Then the files are saved by a number, and the total number, for example, is like a lot of leaves, and then the two leaf-connected branches are actually a hash of the two leaves, then from the leaves to the branch, and then from the fork of the branch to the root.

In this way, you can ensure that when the data on a certain leaf changes, the hash value directly reflected in the tree root also changes. This way is actually the same as the way bitcoin data is saved. Its purpose is to allow the entire network to verify the integrity of a data as quickly as possible. Because we don't need to compare the whole file, we just need to see if the value of the roots is the same. If consistent, different nodes can prove that the data is not tampered with.

The Merkel Patricia Tree (Merkle Patricia tree / trie), conceived by Alan Reiner and implemented in the Ripple protocol, is the main data structure of the cber Protocol system, used to store all account states, as well as transaction and receipt data in each block.

MPT is short for the combined Merkel and Patricia trees, and the structures





created with both trees have the following properties:

- Each unique key-value pair uniquely maps to the root's hash value; in MPT, it is impossible to trick members with just one key-value pair (unless the attacker has  $\sim 2^{128}$  hashrate);
- The time complexity of adding and deleting key-value pairs is logarithmic.

MPT provides cбер Protocol with an efficient, easily updated fingerprint that represents the entire state tree.

### 3) RLP encoding

RLP is intended to be a highly simplified serialized format, whose sole purpose is to store nested byte arrays. Unlike existing solutions, such as the protobuf BSON, the RLP does not define any specified data types- -such as the Boolean, float, double, or integer. It simply stores the structure as a nested array and leaves it to the protocol to determine the meaning of the array. RLP also does not explicitly support map sets, and the semi-official recommendation is to adopt nested arrays of  $[[k_1, v_1], [k_2, v_2], \dots]$  to represent key value pair sets- $k_1, k_2 \dots$  sorted by string criteria.

The schemes with the same functionality as RLP are protobuf or BSON, which are algorithms that have been used. However, we prefer to use RLP because:

- It is easy to achieve;
- Absolutely guaranteed byte consistency.

### 4) Node architecture

сбер Protocol system itself is a homogeneous multiple chain design, including verification node (super nodes) and storage nodes (voting nodes), super nodes for "block producer", refers to the collection, package, verify transaction information to the block node, is the basis of сбер Protocol system network stable operation, it is based on POS consensus mechanism, POS works as follows: similar to property stored in the bank, this mode will be according to the amount and time you hold digital currency, assigned to the user corresponding interest.

Simply put, is a according to the amount of currency and time, hold interest to users a system, in equity proof POS mode, there is a noun called currency age, each



currency produces 1 currency age every day, such as the user holds 100 currency, held a total of 30 days, so, the currency age is 3000, this time, if the user found a POS block, currency age is emptied for 0. For each 365 age cleared, the user will receive 0.05 coins of interest from the block (assuming the interest can be interpreted as 5% annual interest rate), so in this case,  $\text{interest} = 3000 * 5\% / 365 = 0.41$  coins, which is interest on the currency. In addition, the pledge lending based on POS will also have an efficient, safe and stable system performance, which we will describe in detail later.



## 4.3 Distributed data storage system

The CBET Protocol system uses IPFS distributed storage for the database design.

IPFS (Inter-Planetary File System) is a global, peer-to-peer, distributed version file system designed to complement (or even replace) the current hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) that dominates the Internet, connecting all computing devices with the same file system. Principles substitute content-based addresses for domain-based addresses, where users are not looking for content stored somewhere, without verifying the identity of the sender, but just the hash of the content, which makes the web page faster, safer, more secure, more robust, and more durable.

At present, the traditional HTTP has hypercentralized problems, there are too many unsecurity factors in the security aspect, from the recent network security accidents can see the disadvantages of centralized network storage, IPFS fundamentally changed the way of finding, using HTTP to find the location, and using IPFS we find the content.



IPFS is the infrastructure for general purpose, with no limitations on storage. Large files will be cut into many small blocks, when download can be obtained from multiple servers at the same time. The IPFS network is not fixed, fine-grained, and distributed network, which can be well adapted to the requirements of the content distribution network (CDN). This design is good enough to share all kinds of data, including images, video streams, distributed databases, entire operating systems, module chains, backup of 8-inch floppy disks, and the most important — static website.

The IPFS file can also be abstracted into a special IPFS directory, marking a readable file name (transparently mapping to the IPFS hash), and accessing a directory index like an HTTP. The process of building a website on IPFS is the same as in the past, and the instruction to add a website to the IPFS node requires only require one instruction: `ipfs add-r yoursitedirectory`. Connections between web pages no longer need people to be maintained, IPFS home search can be solved.

IPFS does not require every node to store all the content, and the node owners are free to choose the data they want to maintain. It's like a bookmark, voluntarily serving other focused content besides backing up your own website, except that the bookmark doesn't eventually become ineffective as before. Copy, storage, and site support between IPFS nodes are all easy, with only one instruction and a hash of the site. IPFS is generic and has few storage limitations. It serves large or small files, and for large ones, it automatically cuts them into small pieces, making IPFS nodes not only download files from one server like HTTP, but also from hundreds of servers. The IPFS does not require each node to store all the content posted to the IPFS. Instead, each node stores only its own desired data. If each node hosts a little bit of data, all the data is accumulated

## 4.4 Support for the C2C deal

The original traditional centralized transaction method relies on the platform to do credit endorsement to ensure the authenticity and reliability of the transaction, but it also exposes the risk of personal privacy and asset theft. Individuals cannot grasp their own information, but in the blockchain network, personal transaction information is separately stored on all nodes, and anyone can publicly review it, forming a multi-centralized data storage mode. Skipping the centralized platform directly between individual and individual transactions, the transaction efficiency is higher.



In a blockchain system, each node is highly autonomous. Any one node may become a phased center, but it does not have a mandatory central control function. A non-linear causal relationship will be formed through the network, realizing a decentralized, open, flat and equal system.

Compared to centralized transactions, regulatory client funds need to comply with the rules of the management body. Users who trade in this way must comply with the various rules of the centralized trading service provider and pay the corresponding fees.

In the future, cвeт Protocol will solve this problem through DEX (Decentralized Exchange) decentralized trading rules, realizing both convenient and secure transactions. There are two ways to achieve DEX decentralized transactions: Bitcoin cross-chain support (BTC Relay) and Hash Locking.

## 4.5 Privacy protection mechanism

The characteristics of blockchain technology that cannot be tampered with and distributed can indeed avoid the privacy of users being mastered by centralized institutions and thus leading to being sold and being hacked. However, the open and transparent account makes massive user data exposed on the chain, and the privacy problem is still like the attic in the air, which has not been fundamentally solved. For example, the original shopping on Taobao, now decentralized, not through Taobao transaction, party A and Party B directly mail. Although Taobao does not have the data of both transactions, their transaction data is recorded on the blockchain network, and anyone can view it.

Based on the hybrid model of account and UTXO, cвeт Protocol implements the blockchain privacy transaction system. While using the UTXO system, it retains the account system, adding ring signatures and one-time addresses, allowing accounts to be freely transferred between privacy and disclosure, while having untraceable and non-connectivity.

## 4.6 P2P Network design

cвeт Protocol blockchain network is a distributed network composed of all nodes. Each node on the network has equal and equal power; nodes can also



independently complete block data and transaction verification ability independently. Such a point-to-point connection P2P network layer (Peer-to-Peer Network) is the most important basis on the blockchain data layer; realizing the underlying mechanism where nodes communicate, connect, and confirm the correctness and effectiveness of the data, supporting the efficient and stable work of the CBET Protocol blockchain system.

## 4.7 System service design

The service model function module of the CBET Protocol platform is divided into four parts: blockchain gateway, blockchain node service, blockchain consensus network, and supporting tools.

### 1) Blockchain gateway

The Blockchain Gateway is designed as a lightweight gateway system, usually deployed in the participant's network environment, providing features including:

- Private key management: provide fully localized private key custody;
- Privacy protection: use end-to-end encryption to achieve privacy protection;
- Protocol conversion: Provides a lightweight HTTP Restful Service and a blockchain node API that adapts to the TCP protocol.

### 2) Blockchain node service

Application-oriented general functional components, provided based on the blockchain infrastructure network, are designed to provide the reuse of general functions, including:

- Application-oriented account management;
- Authentication and authorization of accounts;
- Object-oriented ledger data access framework;





- Event notification mechanism;
- Smart contract management.

### 3) Blockchain consensus network

A network of consensus nodes, based on the P2P network and consensus algorithm ensures that transaction data is consistent between nodes.

### 4) tool

A complete collection of supporting tools, including SDK, data management, installation and deployment tools, and monitoring services.

## 4.8 Security defense system

### 1) proprietary security team

cbet Protocol defense system, professional security team, mature security system, rich actual protection combat experience, for digital asset services to provide multi-level multi-dimensional protection.

### 2) Resistance to the DDoS attacks

cbet Protocol advanced defense algorithm + HTTPS encryption mechanism + massive DDoS cleaning.

### 3) Triple system protection system

- The first layer, front-end, back-end, database, physical isolation between the three;
- The second layer, two-way encryption of communication, information verification and review mechanism;
- The third layer, the system multi-site standby mode, instant, smooth, user-insensitive server switching capability.

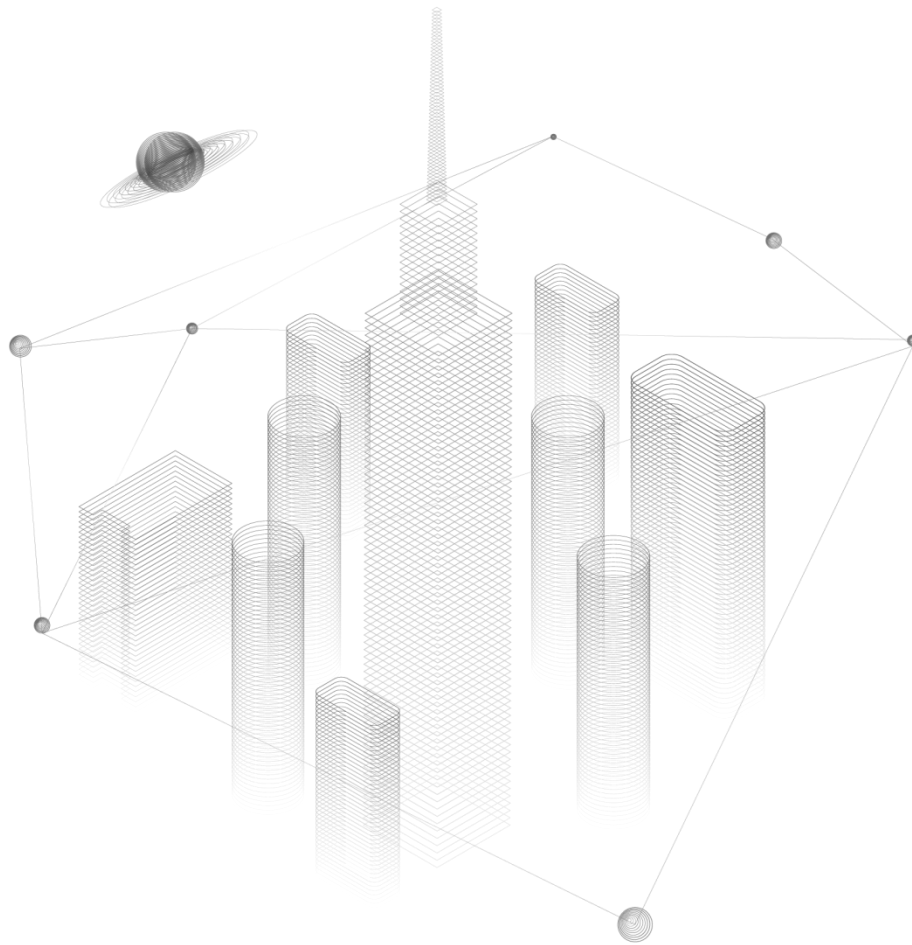


#### 4) Smart contract seven-heavy audit

Overflow condition competitive authority control security design denial of service Gas optimization design logic, layer by layer check.

#### 5) Pay attention to wallet safety

- Physical defense, separation of hot wallet, cold wallet and user wallet;
- Software defense, a dedicated wallet tool developed independently;
- Defense-in-depth, multiple audits of wallet code and constant security program scanning.



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# Chapter Five

**свeт Certificate Economic Model Design**



## 5.1 cβet token economics

We will issue cβet Protocol () tokens based on the cβet Protocol standard. Tokens are the value circulation medium for DeFi+NFT+Web3.0+NFT+Swap+Blockchain Bank + DAO and other applications, which will support the payment, transaction, exchange, pledge, mining, marketing, dividend, and governance in each application sector.

Token name: cβet Protocol (cβet)

### 1) WLP

- WLP rules: 0.01 USDT/cβet, 70% of funds will add initial liquidity, LP will be black holed and permanently locked
- Account quota: 100U/address
- Node Rewards: Directly invite an address to participate in WLP to get 10% token reward; directly invite 15 addresses to participate in WLP, become nodes, and nodes will receive a limited edition Bright Torch NFT (only 2000-5000 will be issued during the WLP period) , holding NFT, will enjoy a weighted dividend of 4% transaction fee
- After the WLP is completed, each address participating in the WLP will receive cβet on the Dapp uniformly, which can be freely circulated

### 2) economic model

#### © Coin issuance

- Initial release was performed based on the WLP results

#### © business

- Buy and sell: slide point 15%, 5% for automatic add LP, 4% for NFT dividend, 1% trading hash lottery, 2% for LP dividend, 2% into the black hole, 1% into the light fund



© coin

- The Bright Agreement Mint system pays revenue for every 300 blocks for cbet addresses, automatically enters the wallet at 1% daily (compound interest calculation), and ends after 720 days.

© Community invitation rewards

- 5 billion cbet will be pre-issued as a community sharing reward. The remaining part will be destroyed after 720 days.
- The valid address of the invitation holds at least 50U cbet
- Invite a valid address to get 10% community reward of minting revenue
- Community invitation rewards will be distributed daily from 0-2:00 am Moscow time

© NFT share out bonus

- Daily from 0-2 am Moscow time
- The system automatically converts cbet into USDT for weighted average dividends

© hash draw a lottery or raffle

- All transactions from the previous day are drawn daily at 0:00 am Moscow time
- Divide the transaction Hash by 100 and the remainder is 66 to win the lottery. All winning addresses are weighted and equally divided into the prize pool USDT. If there is no winning address on that day, the prize pool USDT will be accumulated to the next period.

© LP share out bonus

- Settlement every 28800 blocks
- The system automatically converts cbet into USDT for weighted dividends





### 3) Advantages

- Bright Protocol automatic minting system brings you super high income
- 10% of the community invitation reward makes the community quickly fission
- Bright Torch NFT automatic dividend system provides permanent dividends
- Automatically add LP technology to make liquidity more sufficient and the value of cBet more stable
- Trading hash draw prizes to make disk trading more active

## 5.2 The value formation of the cBet

### 1) The underlying value of the cBet

As a high application-value cryptocurrency, cBet will function similar to a currency. Generally speaking, currency has four major functions: value storage, medium of exchange, unit of bookkeeping, and deferred payment standards. In order to meet the above functions, the following features are specially designed:

- Store of Value: A store of value refers to an asset that retains its value and does not depreciate significantly over time. cBet is a payment medium designed to guarantee stable and steady price increases even in highly volatile markets.
- Medium of exchange: A medium of exchange refers to anything that represents a standard of value and is used to facilitate the sale, purchase, or exchange (transaction) of goods or services. In different types of transactions all over the world, cBet can be used to make transactions.
- Unit of Account: A unit of account is a standardized measure of value used to price goods and services. While cBet has not yet become a standard measure of value outside the blockchain, it will serve as a unit of account on the cBet Protocol platform and some partner dApps.





## 2) The application value of the cbet

Based on the basic function design, we can clearly see that it will play a big role in the transaction, payment and investment fields, and will also enter into all the members of society in the future:

### ☒ Trading field

- Users can use cbet to replace fiat currency for transactions, truly realizing P2P cash;
- Users can use cbet to trade with other digital currencies instead of fiat;
- Users can trade other digital currencies as cbet to avoid the risk of falling prices.

### ☒ Payment field

- Significant savings in payment time, especially in cross-border payments;
- Transaction records are stored on the blockchain for better tracking;
- Effectively reduce payment costs in cryptocurrency payment scenarios.

### ☒ Investment field

- Mortgage other encrypted assets to obtain cbet for investment and wealth management, and enjoy the double appreciation of assets;
- The transaction records are stored on the blockchain and cannot be tampered with, eliminating accounting disputes;
- Combine cbet with WLP, IEO, etc. to reduce ICO risk;
- Use cbet features to develop blockchain-based lending, derivatives, prediction markets and other long-term smart contracts that require price stability.

## 5.3 The circulating value of cbet

In general, the value, incentive, governance, security and cbet Protocol of



tokens have a profound logic, reflecting the value characteristics of tokens:

- In terms of value, the CBET token condenses the carrier of CBET Protocol's "trust value" and "consensus value";
- In terms of incentives, the CBET token is an economic reward for the participation of the "bookkeepers" in the CBET Protocol's incentive network;
- From a governance point of view, CBET tokens are the right to participate in the CBET Protocol network;
- From a security point of view, CBET token is the existence of CBET Protocol's value incentive to improve network security;
- From the perspective of revenue, CBET token is the embodiment of value income in application mechanisms such as DeFi, DAO, NFT, NFT Swap, Blockchain Bank, etc. in CBET Protocol.

The circulation value of CBET is reflected in the following aspects:

### 1) Ecological circulation

On the basis of CBET Protocol ecology, many entity applications will be derived. When the exchange is launched, it can be exchanged with all digital currencies to support the circulation and payment of all links in the ecology, such as receipt and payment, transfer, fiat currency trading, currency charging, currency withdrawal, currency voting, STO gateway, currency matching, lending, public welfare, games, mall and other all circulation transactions. And fiat-currency settlements with countries around the world.

### 2) Third party ecology

In addition to the circulation within the DeFi, DAO, NFT, NFT Swap, Blockchain Bank and other ecosystems, it will also be circulated within the third-party applications developed based on CBET Protocol technology, and will exist as a unique token of value. This will accelerate the circulation, increase more circulation value attributes for the scarcity, and raise the overall value and price.

### 3) Currency safe haven assets



The cber tokens can remain relatively stable with increasing value, and traders can benefit from the risk management provided by the tokens. Investors can consider holding tokens in two situations as possible: First, when investors worry that small currencies may continue to fluctuate in the future, and they will continue to invest in digital currencies in the future, they can consider holding some tokens within their capacity for future needs. Second, when the market prospect is unclear, and the price fluctuation is huge, you can throw out a part of the digital currency and change to hold the tokens, so that the holding continues to increase in value.

#### **4) Cross-border payment**

Economic globalization makes cross-border payment more and more common. For the consideration of foreign exchange security, cross-border payment needs to go through a series of processes, which need to be sent to the website of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange for approval, fill in foreign remittance orders, etc. It usually takes 3 to 7 days to reach the account after success. Token trading can not only achieve simple and efficient transactions, but also avoid the intervention of banks and other centralized institutions, and reduce transaction costs.

cber tokens will be the bridge between real assets and digital assets, mapping the real economy to the virtual digital world, with great value and the possibility of free circulation without borders. It is believed that with the continuous development and improvement, tokens can provide solutions for more global business scenarios. cber tokens are building a simple, borderless currency and financial infrastructure for billions of people. Through the realization of the token function, it will certainly create a more inclusive financial system.

#### **5) Generality**

cber Protocol responds to diverse business needs and meets data sharing across enterprise business chains, which means that cber Protocol has enough general and standard methods for data recording to represent various structured and unstructured information, and can meet the cross-chain requirements as its business scope expands. And this provides a value basis for the versatility of the world. Let the more leisurely circulation in the various industries and various scenes around the world.

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# **chapter six**

## **Core team and cooperation**



## 6.1 core team

свет Protocol has formed a cross-field core technology team, mainly from Russian geek groups. It together the industry's best technical experts in computer, information security, gaming, communications, mathematics, finance, web development and high-frequency algorithm trading. At the same time, the team members have market and practical experience in DAPP development, DeFi, NFT, DAO, NFT Swap, Blockchain Bank and other aspects, and not only have strong technical capabilities, but also have excellent scientific research ability, and have made outstanding achievements in many fields.

Dr. Adrian, — C language expert, blockchain technology expert, long-term study of the application of blockchain technology in the financial field. He has participated in the cross-platform transplantation of mining algorithm and mining machine software development and management of bitcoin and ETH and other virtual currencies. He has rich experience in virtual digital currency wallet and virtual digital exchange technical architecture.

Senior programmer, Bowman National Technical University, senior expert in blockchain technology application, DeFi application expert. He has rich experience in big data parallel computing and distributed algorithm optimization, and has had in-depth research in blockchain, cryptography, and data mining.

Bradley — graduated from Moscow University, specializing in intelligent voice technology, social networking and traceability technology, Python, application development. In the field of intelligent interaction, he has more than 100 professional works and more than 80 core patents, and is also the drafters of several international standards. Provide overall consulting services for the project, and help the project to achieve the project application landing to provide strategic support.

Giles — technology developer, graduated from St. Petersburg National University, Python language expert, blockchain technology engineer. Its research involves data mining, artificial intelligence and algorithm optimization. Responsible for the construction and optimization of the AI algorithm of the project.





Hubery—— program developer, senior engineer in blockchain technology application, with senior development experience in the private social networking field. With 15 years of Internet industry experience, proficient in a variety of computer languages, good at long, mass and high-concurrent usable architecture design, with rich experience in R & D and management.

Justin—— has served at the IBM Computer Research Center. Through the paper "New Directions of cryptography", contact with digital cryptography, through asymmetric encryption, elliptic curve algorithm and other means to verify the feasibility of distributed accounting books. At the same time, he is proficient in the principles and implementation of mainstream blockchain technologies such as bitcoin, Ethereum and HyperLedger, and has a deep understanding and rich practice of blockchain consensus mechanism, smart contract, cross-chain technology, side chain technology and privacy protection.

Algernon—— once served as a famous blockchain software development engineer, responsible for the mining algorithm and cross-platform transplantation of mining machines and other virtual currencies, such as Bitcoin and ETH, and the software development and management work. Algernon has accumulated rich industrial experience in virtual digital currency wallet and virtual digital exchange technology architecture.

The Bradley—— research focuses on parallel computing and distributed computing in big data

## 6.2 Global cooperation

In order to drive the increasing market value of the token and the development of CBET Protocol project users, we will achieve a comprehensive publicity through the community, media and exchange channels.

### 1) community

As a community-driven project, the CBET Protocol gene brings in decentralized values. Currently, our partners are all around the world, especially in the community field, and they are very influential, and we will promote it through the community





channels.

## 2) medium

With the launch of cвeт Protocol, we will also promote it in the global media. For example, Golden Finance, non-small, coin, coin world, Mars Finance, Babbitt, Wall Street Journal, Yahoo Finance, Google News, Meta, Bloomberg and so on.

## 3) exchange

cвeт will first launch the pancake exchange on the Binance chain and share the publicity channels of the Binance exchange. In the future, with the continuous launch of the world's major exchanges, the comprehensive promotion. To push to become ten thousand times coins.

In the future, cвeт Protocol is determined to develop a decentralized application ecosystem and token value model with the support of community, media, exchange and token value partners, work together with global users to create brilliance, and continue to improve the decentralized cвeт Protocol and DAO community consensus of global users.

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# **Chapter seven**

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