



Configuration & Administration.  
Ethereum Exchange Extension (EEE).

# User's guide

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## Content

1. Introduction .....	3
2. What is Blockly programming? .....	5
3. What is an extension? .....	5
4. What is BlockoinEthereum and BlockoinINFURA?.....	5
5. Basic concepts applied in the Ethereum platform.....	6
6. Installation and configuration of extension and Ethereum testing environment. ....	12
7. Definition and use of blocks (generic function) .....	19
8. Features and events of Exchange Ethereum Extension (EEE).....	20
9. Steps to create a CryptoToken or Cryptomoney Token.....	31
10. How to put a new asset or your cryptoToken on sale (Token ERC20).....	32
11. Standard and Smart contract transaction cost calculation.....	55
12. Coinsolidation.org Fees.....	58
13. Create your App (Exchange) for Android in 15 minutes. ....	59
Token COINSolidation.....	62
14. Licensing and use of software.....	62

## 1. Introduction.

Ethereum is an open source platform, decentralized unlike other block chains, Ethereum can do much more. It is programmable, which means that developers can use it to create new types of applications. Its digital currency is called "Ether".

These decentralized applications (or "dapps") get the benefits of cryptomonics and blockchain technology. They are reliable and predictable, which means that once they are "loaded" into the Ethereum, they will always run on schedule. They can control digital assets to create new types of financial applications. They can be decentralized, which means that no one entity or person controls them.

Right now, thousands of developers around the world are creating applications in Ethereum and inventing new types of applications, many of which you can use today:

- Crypto-currency portfolios that allow you to make cheap, instant payments with ETH or other assets
- Financial applications that allow you to borrow, lend or invest your digital assets
- Decentralized markets, which allow you to exchange digital assets, or even exchange "predictions" about real-world events
- Games where you have assets in the game and can even win real money.

### How does ether work?

Ether, like other crypto-currencies, uses a shared digital book where all transactions are recorded. It is publicly accessible, completely transparent and very difficult to modify afterwards.

This is called a **blockchain**, and is built through the **mining** process.

Miners are responsible for verifying groups of ether transactions to form "blocks" and coding them by solving complex algorithms. These algorithms can be more or less difficult as a way to maintain some constancy in the processing time of the blocks (about one every 14 seconds).

The new blocks are then linked to the previous block chain and the miner in question receives a **reward**, i.e. a fixed number of ether *tokens*. Normally this is 5 ether units, although this number can be seen to be variable if the crypt currency continues to rise.

## How does Ethereum work?

The Ethereum *blockchain* is very similar to the bitcoin one, but its programming language allows developers to create software through which to manage transactions and automate certain results. This software is known as **intelligent contract**.

If a traditional contract describes the terms of a relationship, a smart contract makes sure those terms are met by writing them in code. These are programs that automatically execute the contract once the predefined conditions are met, eliminating the delay and cost that exists when executing an agreement manually.

To give a simple example, an Ethereum user could create a smart contract to send a set amount of ether to a friend on a certain date. They would write this code in the block string and when the contract is completed (i.e. when the agreed date is reached) the ether will be sent automatically.

This basic idea can be applied to more complex configurations, and its potential is probably unlimited, with projects that have already made remarkable progress in sectors such as insurance, real estate, financial services, legal services and micro patronage.

Smart contracts also have several additional benefits:

1. They eliminate the figure of the intermediary, offering the user total control and minimizing extra costs
2. They are registered, encrypted and duplicated in the public block chain, where all users can see the market activity
3. Eliminate the time and effort required in manual processes

Of course, smart contracts are still a very new system with many details to polish. The code is translated literally, so any errors during the creation of the contract could lead to unwanted results that cannot be changed.

## DApps vs. smart contracts

Intelligent contracts share similarities with **DApps** (decentralized applications), but also separate them from some important differences.

Like smart contracts, a DApp is an interface that connects a user to a service from a provider through a decentralized peer network. But, while smart contracts need a fixed number of participants to be created, DApps have no limit to the number of users. Moreover, they are not just limited to financial applications such as smart contracts: a DApp can serve any purpose you can think of.

## 2. What is Blockly programming?

Blockly is a **visual programming** methodology based on the JavaScript programming language composed of a simple set of commands that we can combine as if they were the pieces of a puzzle. It is a very useful tool for those who want to **learn to program** in an intuitive and simple way or for those who already know how to program and want to see the potential of this type of programming.

Blockly is a form of programming where you don't need any background in any kind of computer language, this is because it is only joining graphic blocks as if we were playing lego or a puzzle, you just need to have some logic and that's it!

Anyone can create programs for cell phones (smartphones) without messing with those programming languages difficult to understand, just put together blocks in a graphical way in a simple, easy and fast to create.

## 3. What is an extension?

An extension is a module made in a given Java programming language in a file with the extension .AIX

In the Blockoin.org project we based on creating user-friendly extensions for the financial area with which they can get to make mobile applications in a few minutes without having a vast knowledge of programming.

## 4. What is BlockoinEthereum and BlockoinINFURA?

BlockoinEthereum and BlockoinINFURA are Software (extensions) of free use that includes the following technological solutions (algorithms) to be able to create being used in the Ethereum's network:

- CREATION OF NEW ACCOUNTS ON THE ETHEREUM PLATFORM.
- BALANCE SHEET CONSULTATION, ASSET TRANSFERS (CRYPTOMONEDA-ETHER AND TOKENS)
- CREATION OF NEW ERC20 AND CRYPTOMONEDA-TOKEN TOKENS.
- COMPILED, CREATION, CONSULTATION AND PUBLICATION OF SMART CONTRACT
- CREATION OF OFFLINE AND ONLINE TRANSACTIONS.
- LOADING OF PRIMARY AND PUBLIC KEYS.
- EXCHANGE RATES & GAS STATION CONSULTATION.
- DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND ETHEREUM CORE NETWORK ENVIRONMENTS (NETWORKS).
- INCLUDES THE 39 FUNCTIONALITIES OF INFURA.

## 5. Basic concepts applied in the Ethereum platform.

### What is a blockchain?

The blockchain is generally associated with Bitcoin and other crypto-currencies, but these are just the tip of the iceberg since it is not only used for digital money, but can be used for any information that may have a value for users and/or companies. This technology, which has its origins in 1991, when Stuart Haber and W. Scott Stornetta described the first work on a chain of cryptographically secured blocks, was not noticed until 2008, when it became popular with the arrival of bitcoin. But currently its use is being demanded in other commercial applications and is projected to grow in the medium future in several markets, such as financial institutions or the Internet of Things IoT among other sectors.

The blockchain, better known by the term blockchain, is a single record, agreed upon and distributed over several nodes (electronic devices such as PCs, smartphones, tablets, etc) in a network. In the case of crypto-currencies, we can think of it as the accounting book where each of the transactions is recorded.

Its operation can be complex to understand if we go deeper into the internal details of its implementation, but the basic idea is simple to follow.

It is stored in each block:

1.- a number of valid records or transactions,

2.- information concerning that block,

3 .- its link with the previous block and the next block through the hash of each block –un unique code that would be like the fingerprint of the block.

Therefore, **each block** has a **specific and unmovable place within the chain**, since each block contains information from the hash of the previous block. The entire string is stored on each node in the network that makes up the blockchain, so **an exact copy of the string is stored on all network participants**.

### What is an address or account within the blockchain Ethereum platform?

It is a string of 42 characters in the Ethereum platform that represent a number in hexadecimal base, where the assets defined in the Ethereum will be deposited or sent. In other blockchain platforms the number of characters of the account or address can be different, for example:

0x5d2Acdb34c279Aa6d1e94a77F7b18aB938BFb2bB

### What is a kryptomoney?

It is a digital or virtual currency designed to function as a medium of exchange. It uses cryptography (digital security) to secure and verify transactions, as well as to control the creation of new units of a particular crypto currency.

### What is Ether?

Ether is the native digital currency of the Ethereum blockchain platform, a decentralized platform developed in 2013. An Ether is a unit that can be divided into smaller units called WEI and has the following equivalence.

1 Ether = 1,000,000,000,000,000 Wei. (In mathematical expression it is  $10^{18}$  ).

### What units are handled when using an Ether?

1	ether
$10^3$	finney
$10^6$	szabo
$10^9$	Shannon or GWEI this is used for the GasPrice.
$10^{12}$	babbage
$10^{15}$	lovelace
$10^{18}$	wei

### What is a token?

Tokens are digital assets that can be used within the ecosystem of a given project.

The main distinction between tokens and crypto-currencies is that the former require another blockchain platform (not their own) to function. Ethereum is the most common platform for creating tokens, mainly due to its intelligent contract function. The tokens created on the Ethereum blockchain are generally known as ERC-20 tokens although there are other more specialized types of tokens such as the ERC-721 token used mainly for collectible assets (cards, use in video games, works of art, etc).

## What is Gas?

Gas is the cost of performing an operation or set of operations on the Ethereum network. These operations can be several: from making a transaction to executing an intelligent contract or creating a decentralized application.

In other words, more simply, the Gas is the unit to measure the work done in the Ethereum.

As in the physical world, in Ethereum there are also jobs that cost more than others: if the operation we want to perform requires a greater use of resources by the nodes that form the platform, this will also increase the Gas and vice versa.

The Gas serves mainly to perform three functions on the Ethereum platform:

Assigns a cost to the execution of tasks; In Ethereum, performing tasks also has a cost. **Depending on the difficulty of the task or the speed at which we want that task to be processed, the computational cost of that operation will be higher or lower** accordingly and the number of Gas will increase or decrease in proportion.

2.- Secures the system; The Ethereum system is a safe system and this is largely possible thanks to the Gas.

By requiring a commission to be paid for each transaction performed, the platform ensures that no unusable transactions are processed on the network. This helps to make the blockchain lighter, as it will not add lots of useless Megabytes of information to the blockchain.

In addition, with the Gas, the system is also protected against 'spam' and the infinite use of loops: instructions to perform repetitive tasks by code.

For example, if the Gas did not exist, nothing would prevent a task from being repeated infinitely, collapsing the system and making it unusable.

3.- Rewarding the miners; The miners are independent external systems distributed around the world that are in charge of executing the transactions within the Ethereum platform. When we make a transaction or execute a smart contract, we "pay" a certain amount of Gas.

**This gas serves to "pay" the miners for the resources they have used** (hardware, electricity and time) and **also add a reward** for their work. Therefore, we could say that the Gas also helps to maintain the balance of the platform.

We talk about "paying" Gas -in quotes- because that is what operations cost. In other words, you "pay" for the expense that it costs Ethereum to process the transactions.

### What is Gas Price?

A Gas unit corresponds to the execution of an instruction, such as a computer step.

So how do the miners "cash in" on the gas they acquire as a reward?

The gas itself is not worth anything, and therefore cannot be charged. In order to "charge" for this used gas, it is necessary to give value to these consumed resources, that is, to give a monetary value to the work done by the miners. The amount of Gas used in a transaction or a smart contract has an equivalent price in Ether. This price is called the 'Gas price', it is normally assigned by the miners and is variable depending on how busy the Ethereum blockchain is. It is normally handled in GWEI units.

### What is Gas Limit?

This data indicates the maximum value of Gas that a transaction can consume to be valid.

Normally, the software used to make transactions on the Ethereum network automatically calculates an estimate of the amount of Gas needed to carry out the transaction and shows it to us immediately.

### What is Gas Station?

It is the place where the values handled by the miners are referred to in order to decide in consensus which is the GasPrice needed to carry out the different types of transactions in the Ethereum blockchain.

Depending on how much of GasPrice is selected, the priority time given to the execution of the transaction will be weighted, normally three types of GasPrice are handled: TRADER: ASAP, FAST < 2 minutes, STANDARD < 5 minutes. These are average values and can vary the time depending on the workload (tractions) of the Ethereum's main network.

<https://ethgasstation.info/>

### What is an Exchange?

A Kryptonian Exchange is the meeting point where exchanges of currencies are made in exchange for fiat money or other cryptosystems. In these online exchange houses the market price is generated which marks the value of the cryptomonies based on supply and demand.

### What is Exchange Rates?

These are the rates of the value of an ether in the currencies of circulation of each country. For example, on the day of the creation of this manual, an ether has a value in US dollars of \$430.94

### **What is a Smart Contract?**

In ethereum a Smart contract is a program in programming language called Solidity that is within the blockchain Ethereum, which has instructions to be executed automatically based on pre-established rules, this property makes an evolution in all existing blockchain as you can create many Smart contract adapted to different private and public sectors making more efficient operations of companies or where appropriate adapt to systems or programs of all kinds.

### **What is "nonce"?**

It is an incremental "hexadecimal number" counter that keeps track of transactions in each direction or account created in Ethereum.

### **What is a transaction?**

It is the execution or transfer of some type of non tangible asset that can be given a pre-established value within the Ethereum system and that can later be changed to a tangible value for a company or person.

### **What is txHash?**

It is a hexadecimal number that helps to track the result in detail of each transaction.

### **What types of transactions are there?**

You have two types, one is the transaction "offline" this creates without the need to have connection to the main network of Ethereum can be stored until you choose to connect to the network of Ethereum and release the transaction, have the advantage of security because the entire transaction is processed offline which prevents any anomaly that could be in the network connection. The other transaction is the "online" one which always needs to be connected to the internet with the security advantages and disadvantages that the connection brings.

### **What is INFURA.io?**

Infura.io is a platform that provides a set of tools and infrastructures that allow developers to easily take their blockchain application from testing, to scaling, with simple and reliable access to Ethereum and IPFS.

### **What is an address in the Ethereum network?**

An address or account is composed of three parts, the address, the public key and the private key, these two keys are a string of numbers and characters in hexadecimal format that are used to send and receive (active) or ether (digital currency).

The primary key should never be shared with anyone as it is the one that authorizes the release of the balance (signs the transactions) held in the account.

The public key is known to the public and is shared with anyone as it is the reference to confirm that the transaction is correct both in terms of value and to whom it is sent.

Examples:

```
{  
  "private": "429a043ea6393b358d3542ff2aab9338b9c0ed928e35ec0aed630b93adb14a1c",  
  "public":  
    "049b4b7e72701a09d3ee09165bba460f2549494a9d9fd7a95aaac57c2827eac162fd9e105b  
    2461cd6594ca8ca6a8daf10fe982f918be1b0060c87db9cfbcd289a8",  
  "address": "88ab6dcecc3603c7042f4334fc06db8e8d7062d5"  
}
```

### What is Coinsolidation.org?

It is a platform in consolidating crypto-currencies, we created the first hybrid addresses in the centralized and decentralized financial world, using Blockly technology which is a form of visual programming without the need for advanced knowledge of programming based on functional extensions. See our WhitePaper at [www.coinsolidation.org](http://www.coinsolidation.org)

### What types of networks for testing and main network in the Ethereum blockchain?

<https://mainnet.infura.io>

Main network, production network where all transactions are made in real time.

<https://ropsten.infura.io>

Ropsten test network allows blockchain developments to test their work in a live environment, but without the need for real ETH tokens, with an algorithm called (*Proof-of-Work*).

<https://kovan.infura.io>

Kovan test network, which unlike its predecessor ropsten uses an algorithm called Proof of Authority.

<https://rinkeby.infura.io>

Test Network, uses an algorithm called Proof of Authority. One of the most widely used for testing.

<https://goerli.infura.io>

Goerli is a public test network for Ethereum that the POA (Proof of Authority) consensus engine supports with various clients. Spam-proof.

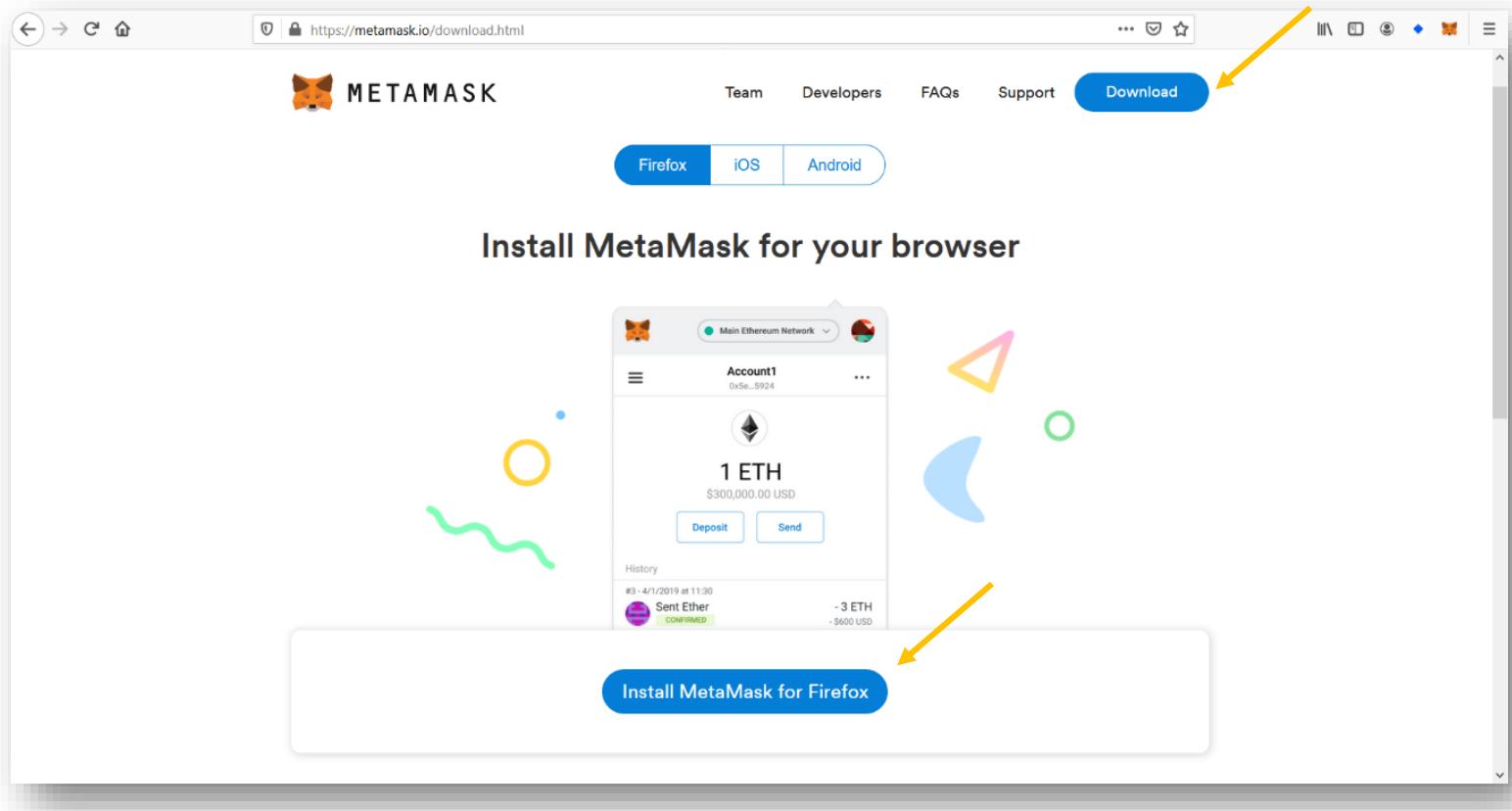
In total there are 5 networks based on the blockchain Ethereum, one production or main and four for testing, then we will use the network of Rinkeby to install our test environment.

## 6. Installation and configuration of extension and Ethereum testing environment.

We need a testing environment first. To learn how to use the different functionalities of the two extensions that will be used to create, send, publish, review and obtain data from all the transactions we make on the Ethereum platform.

The first thing we have to do is install our test environment. We will have to install the **METAMASK** application. This is a wallet to create, import Ethereum accounts and manage transactions from the browser in our internet browser that we will use is Mozilla and can also be used in Chrome.

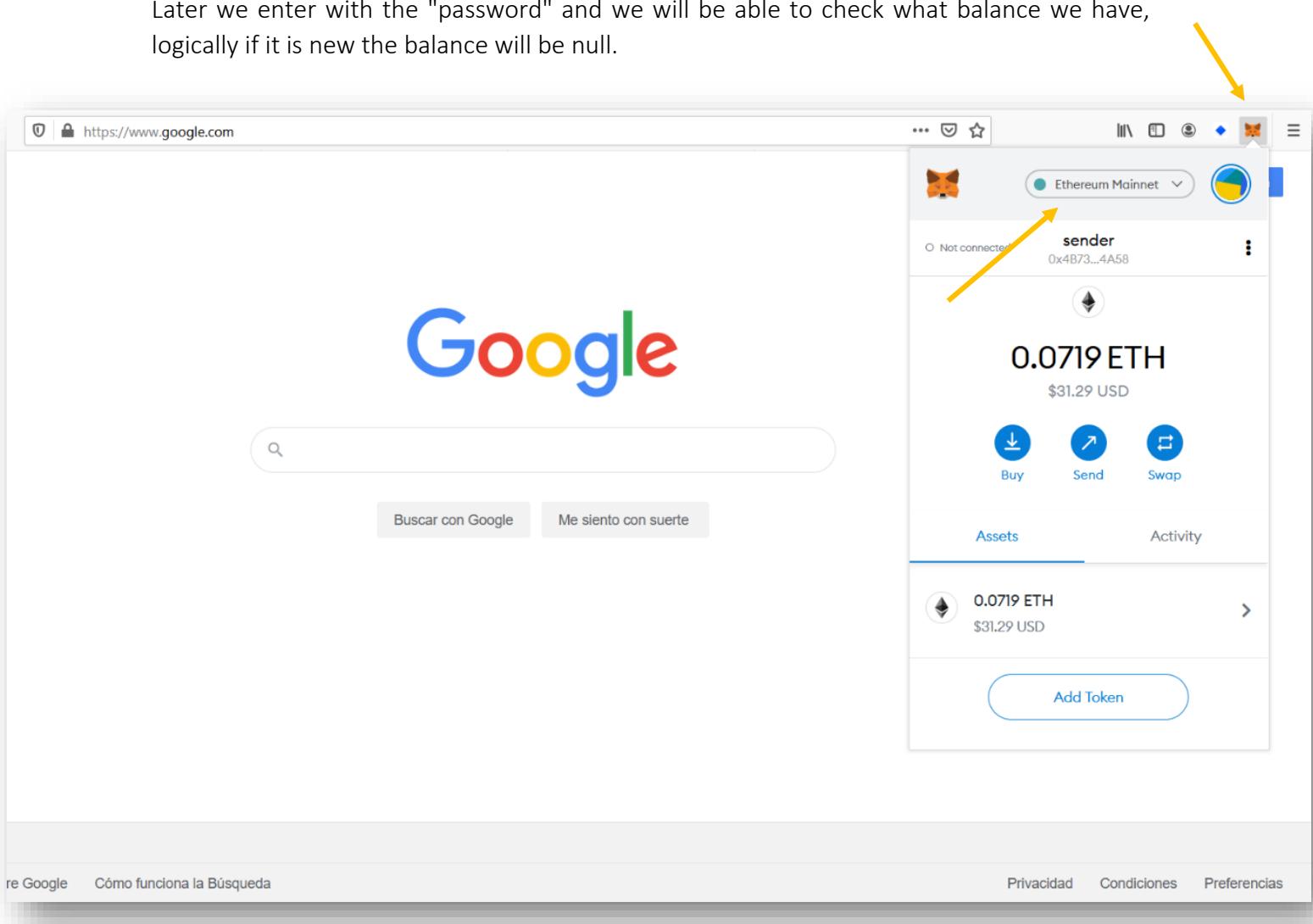
Go to the official website [www.metamask.io](https://metamask.io/download.html) and click on the "Down load" button.



Then click on the "Install MetaMask for Firefox" button and accept the default options. After the installation we will see an icon in the upper right side where we will see already installed the Metamask software.

Click on the Metamask icon and the option to import an existing account or create a new one will appear. In our case we will import an account that we already have running using the method of "restore through seed". If you do not have simply create a new account. In this case we will be asked for a "password" to be assigned in either case.

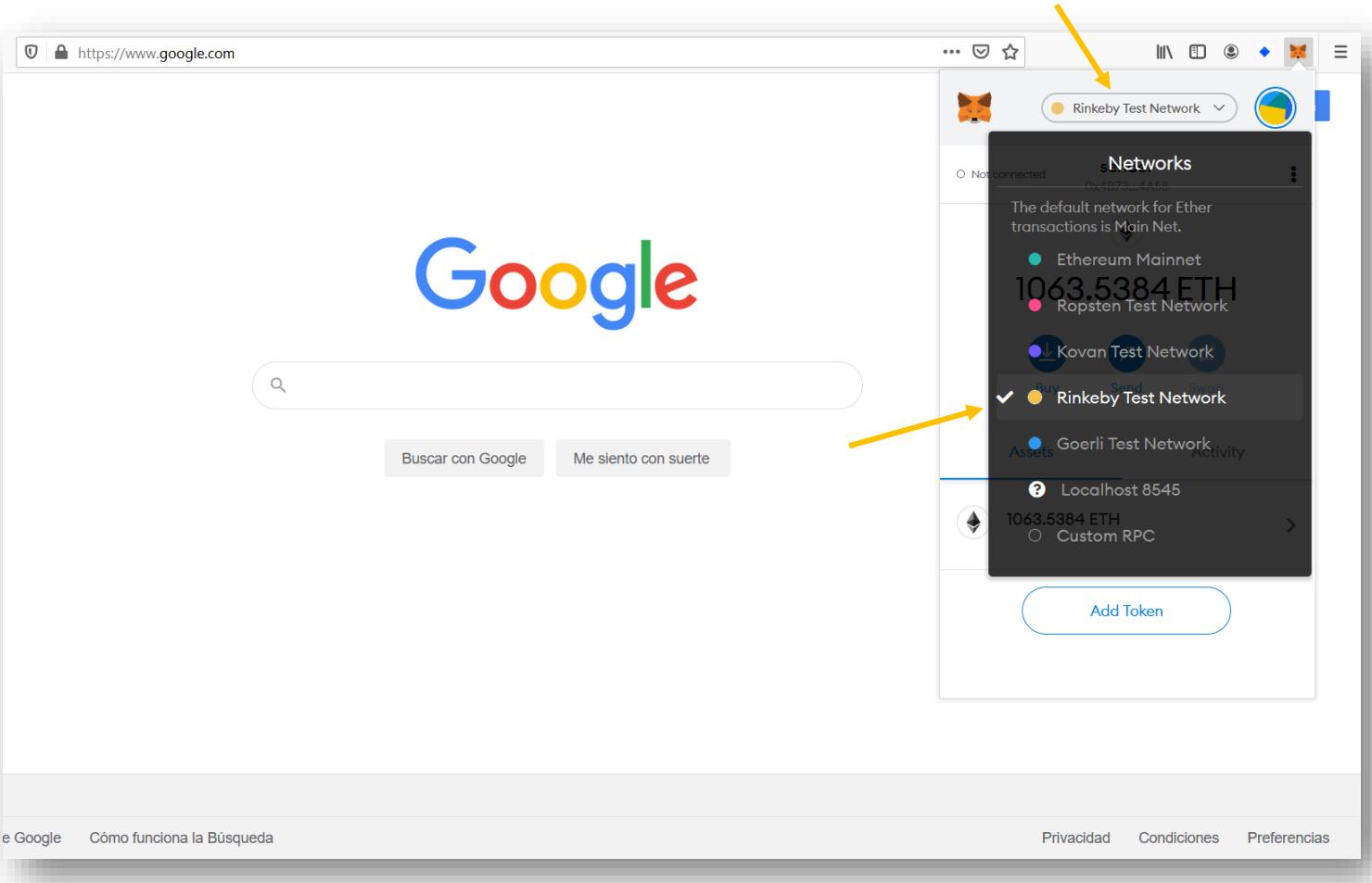
Later we enter with the "password" and we will be able to check what balance we have, logically if it is new the balance will be null.



Now we proceed to review how we are going to deposit some ethers (digital currencies) to our Rinkeby test account.

At the top we have the option to choose the type of network that we will use, by default when entering places you in the "Ethereum Mainnet", however, when you click we can

review all the optional networks that we can choose, in our case we selected the network of Rinkeby.



The next step is to deposit ethers to our Rinkeby network referenced test account.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The ethers (digital currency) that we deposit in our account referenced to the Rinkeby test network have no value in the crypto-currency market, they will only be used by us for software testing. Always check which network we are working on to avoid errors in transactions.

In order to get ether for testing we need to perform the following procedure.

In any Twitter account that you have we will have to enter Twitter and create a comment that only includes the account and / or address we have in Metamask then we will have to copy the link of the comment since we have this we will go to the next link to fund our account.

<https://faucet.rinkeby.io/>

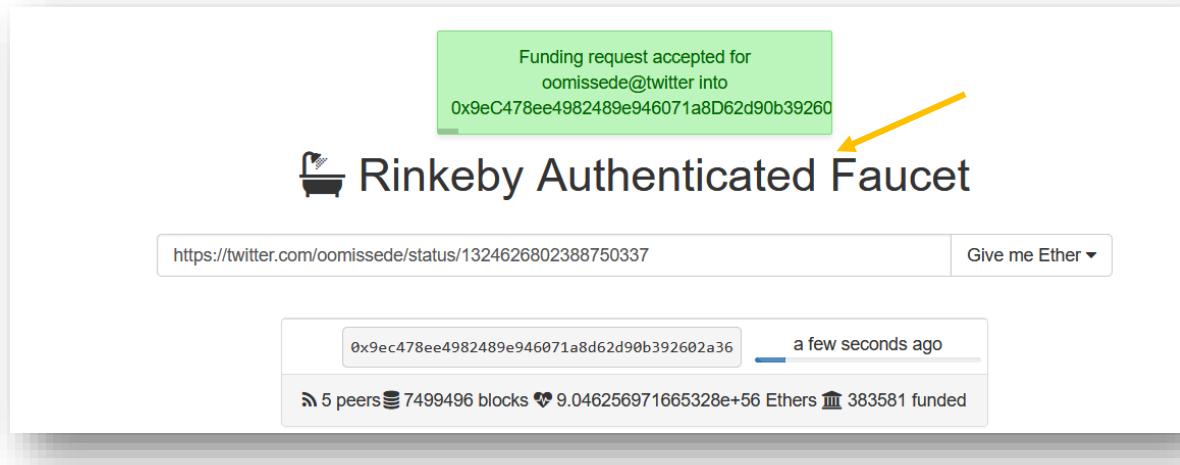
We created a twitter commentary and copied the link from the commentary.

A screenshot of a Twitter tweet page. The URL <https://twitter.com/oomissede/status/1324628185468854272> is highlighted with a yellow arrow. The tweet is from a user named AGAVE (@oomissede) and contains the Ethereum address 0x88ac6dcecc3603c7042f4334fc06db8e8d7062d5. The timestamp is 2:22 a. m. · 6 nov. 2020 · Twitter Web App. Below the tweet, there is a link labeled "Ver actividad del Tweet". At the bottom, there are icons for reply, retweet, like, and share.

In the site <https://faucet.rinkeby.io/> we copy the twitter link and in the button "Give me Ether" we choose the desired amount.

A screenshot of the Rinkeby Authenticated Faucet website at <https://faucet.rinkeby.io>. A yellow arrow points to the URL input field containing the copied Twitter link. Another yellow arrow points to a dropdown menu titled "Give me Ether" which shows options: 3 Ethers / 8 hours, 7.5 Ethers / 1 day, and 18.75 Ethers / 3 days.

Finally if everything is correct it will give us an announcement that the deposit was accepted and depending on the workload of the Rinkeby network system the deposit will be in a few minutes or may take longer.



Now that we have ethers in our account we can start testing on the Ethereum platform.

We have two extensions to interact with the Ethereum blockchain.

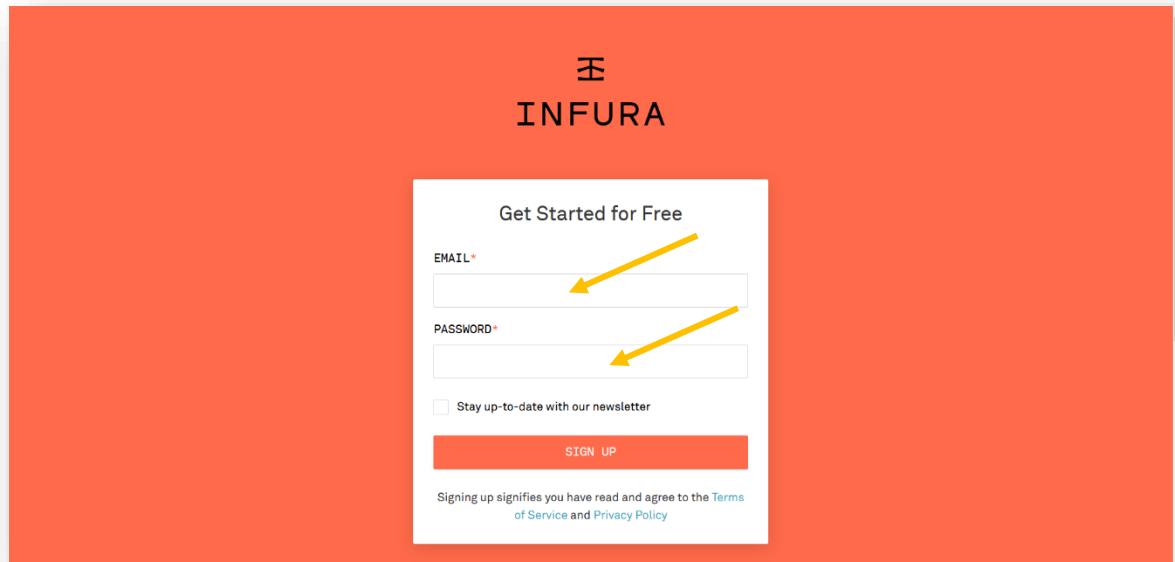
The **co-solidation** extension. **BlockoinETHEREUM.aix** contains the functions to perform the following functions

- Creation of new accounts (addresses) in blockchain Ethereum (privateKey, publicKey, Address)
- Storage of account data (addresses) in binary files.
- Import accounts (addresses) from binary files.
- Obtaining an account (address) through privateKey.
- Creation and sending of transactions between accounts (addresses) "online".
- Creation, signature and sending of offline PushRaw transactions.
- Consultation of transaction details Tx.
- Balance check on addresses and smart contracts.
- Compiler for Smart contracts.
- Creation, publication and execution of smart contracts.
- Creation, publication and execution of Token ERC20 (cryptocurrency token).
- Obtaining ABI code from smart contract.
- Verification of network connection.
- Consultation of ether's value in the crypt-currency market in any country of the world (native currency of the country) - Exchange Rates.
- GasPrice consultation.
- Consultation of "nonce" of a specific account.

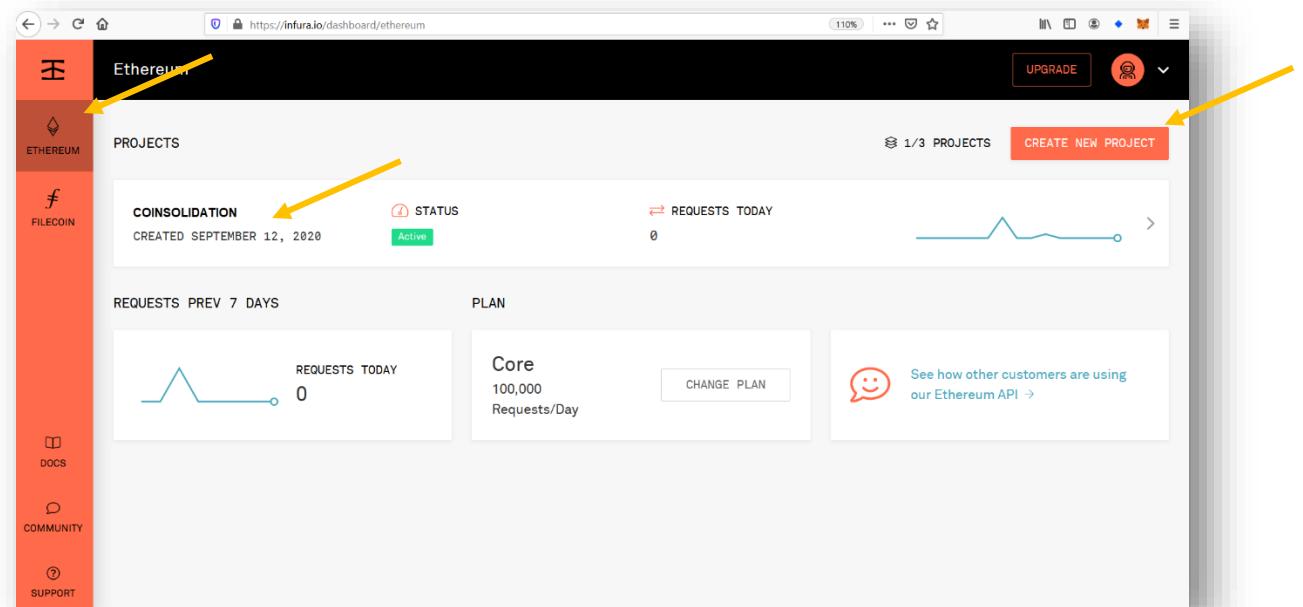
The **coinsoidation** extension. **BlockoinINFURA.aix** provides us with the 40 functionalities of the Infura.io platform. To see details, please consult the json-rpc documentation directly at <https://infura.io/docs>

In order to use the INFURA extension you need to create an account on the infura.io site since we need a KEY API to be able to send queries to the Ethereum network, as well as to be able to use the Ethereum testing networks.

How we open an account is simple as shown below.



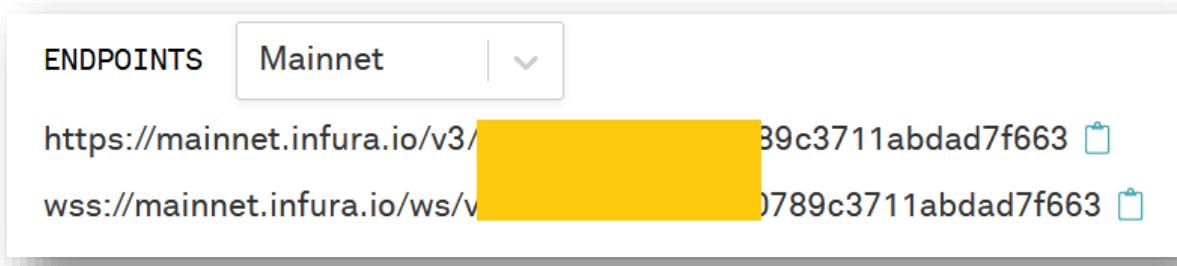
Once the account is created, we enter and we can have the KEY API of the different networks. We go to the top left and we click on Ethereum, then we will see the projects, we **create** a new project and we introduce ourselves to that project.



Within the project we will have the data of the KEY API and the different networks that we can use.

Within the project we can review the API KEY (PROJECT ID) and select which network we will work on or the complete links of the ENDPOINTS to choose.

For example, to use the Ethereum's main network we would take the following league:

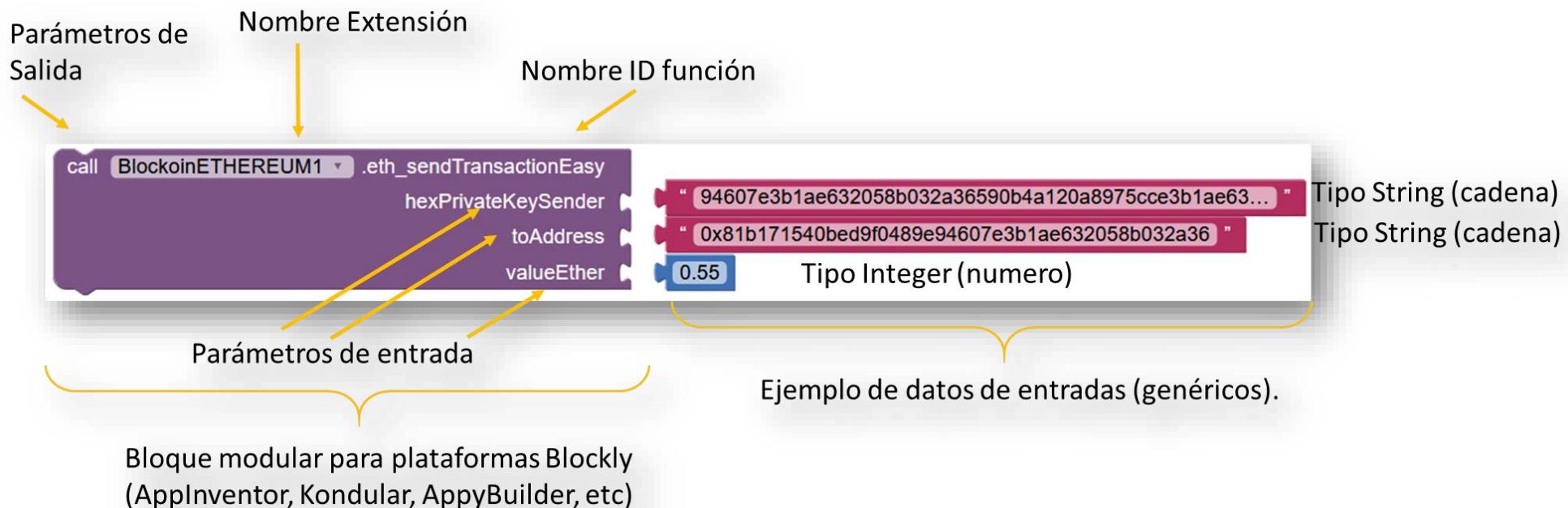


**NOTE:** The extensions have been tested on Applnventor, Kondular, Thunkable and AppyBuilder systems.

## 7. Definition and use of blocks (generic function)

We will start by explaining the distribution of the data that all the blocks will have, their syntax of use and configuration.

In the following example we can see a modular block and its input and output parameters, as well as the types of input data, these data can be of type String (string of characters) or Integer (integer or decimal). We show how it is used and configure it for its proper functioning.



Each module block will have its description and will be named in case it has any mandatory or optional dependency(s) of other blocks used as input parameters, the integration process will be announced.

## 8. Features and events of Exchange Ethereum Extension (EEE).

\*\*\*Testing network that we will use **Rinkeby**, as urlNetwork, when you want to make real transactions you only have to change the urlNetwork network for **mainnet**.

Block to check internet connection - (**CheckInternetConnection**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .CheckInternetConnection
```

Input parameters: Not applicable.

Output parameters: Returns "True" if you have connection or returns "False" if there is no connection.

Description: Block to check internet connection and send data (transactions).

Block to generate a **new** "Offline" address - (**GenerateNewAddressEthereum**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .GenerateNewAddressEthereum  
phraseHex " exchange ethereum extension for systems blockly "
```

Input parameters: **phrasaHex <String>**.

Output parameters: Event (**OutputGenerateNewAddressEthereum**).

Outputs: **PrivateKey<String>**, **PublicKey<String>** , **addressEtehreum<String>**.

```
when BlockoinETHEREUM1 .OutputGenerateNewAddressEthereum  
privKeyEther pubKeyEther addressEthereum  
do
```

Description: Create a new ethereum address (account) based on a phrase or sequence of numbers. The new address can be created without a network or internet connection - "Offline".

Block to generate a new "Online" address - (**GenerateNewAddressEthereum**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .GenerateNewAddressEthereumAPI
```

Input parameters: Not applicable.

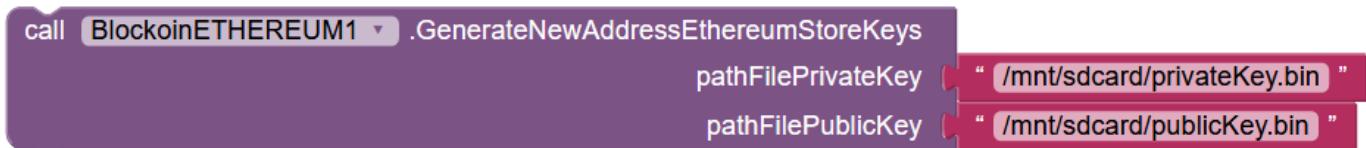
Output parameters: Return in JSON data format; privateKey, publicKey, address.

Output example:

```
{  
  "private": "9ab4b2fba728a55643414f26adc04eea080740860cbe39b13fe4acb43dbb9f83",  
  "public":  
    "0421d559aa98d6fc77688ae9f19b3dc502c05f0b7f70bbe924cb712d6243a489695b1c1ee03993b3b6d97277  
    97e780677a5469800b4d98374bdb910ed99fa2b5c8",  
  "address": "92a2f157d5aec3fa79f92995fea148616d82c5ef"  
}
```

Description: Create a new ethereum address (account). It is necessary to have access or connection to the internet since the generation is through REST API service - "Online".

Block to generate a new "Offline" address and save the public and private keys in binary files  
- (GenerateNewAddressEthereumStoreKeys)



Input parameters: pathFilePrivateKey<String> , pathFilePublicKey<String>.

Output parameters: Event (OutputGenerateNewAddressEthereumStoreKeys).

Outputs: addressEthereum<String> , privateKeyECC<String> , publicKeyECC<String> , privateKeyHex<String> , publicKeyHex<String>.



Description: Creates a new random ethereum address (account) and stores the public and private keys in binary files that will be used for importing and exporting account data. The new address can be created without a network or internet connection - "Offline".

Block to generate public key - (**GeneratePublicKeyHexFromPrivateKeyHex**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .GeneratePublicKeyHexFromPrivateKeyHex  
hexPrivateKey "429a043ea6333b358d3542ff2aab9338b9c0ed928e35ec0a..."
```

Input parameters: **hexPrivateKey <String>**.

Output parameters: Event (**OutputGeneratePublicKeyHexFromPrivateKeyHex**).

Outputs: **address<String>** , **publicKeyHex<String>**.

```
when BlockoinETHEREUM1 .OutputGetAddressEthereumFromPrivateKey
```

```
address publicKeyHex
```

```
do
```

Description: Creates the public key based on the entry of a private key.

Block to obtain the balance of an address - (**GetBalanceAddrEthereum**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .GetBalanceAddrEthereum  
addressEthereum "0x92a2f157d5aec3fa79f92995fea148616d82c5ef"
```

Input parameters: **hexPrivateKey <String>**.

Output parameters: Event (**OutputGeneratePublicKeyHexFromPrivateKeyHex**).

Outputs: **balance<String>** , **total\_received<String>** , **total\_sent<String>** ,  
**unconfirmed\_balance <String>** , **final\_balance<String>** , **n\_tx<String>** ,  
**unconfirmed\_n\_tx<String>** , **final\_n\_tx<String>**.

```
when BlockoinETHEREUM1 .OutputDataBalanceAddrEthereumWEI  
balance total_received total_sent unconfirmed_balance final_balance n_tx unconfirmed_n_tx final_n_tx  
do
```

Description: Displays balance and detailed account (address) data.

Block to check if your mobile has activated the network interface - (GetDataNetworkConnection).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .GetDataNetworkConnection
```

Input parameters: Not applicable.

Output parameters: Event (OutputGeneratePublicKeyHexFromPrivateKeyHex).

Outputs: interfacename<String>, isconnected<String>.

```
when BlockoinETHEREUM1 .OutputGetDataNetworkConnection
    interfacename
    isconnected
```

do

Description: Displays the name of the mobile interface and delivers whether the interface is activated or not.

Block to sign transaction "Offline" - (SignerGenericPushRawTransactionOffline)

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .SignerGenericPushRawTransactionOffline
    urlNetwork " ( https://rinkeby.infura.io/v3/440789c3... ) "
    hexPrivateKeySender " ( 9eC478ee49824890b4a120a8975cce3b1ae632058b0301f8... ) "
    nonceNumber get global nonce
    gasPrice " ( 250000000000 ) "
    gasLimit 21000
    toAddress " ( 0x92a2f157d5aec3fa79f92995fea148616d82c5ef ) "
    valueWei " ( 1000000000000000000 ) " x " ( 0.01 ) "
```

Required dependency(s): Block (eth\_getTransactionCount), Block (eth\_SendRawTransactionInfura).

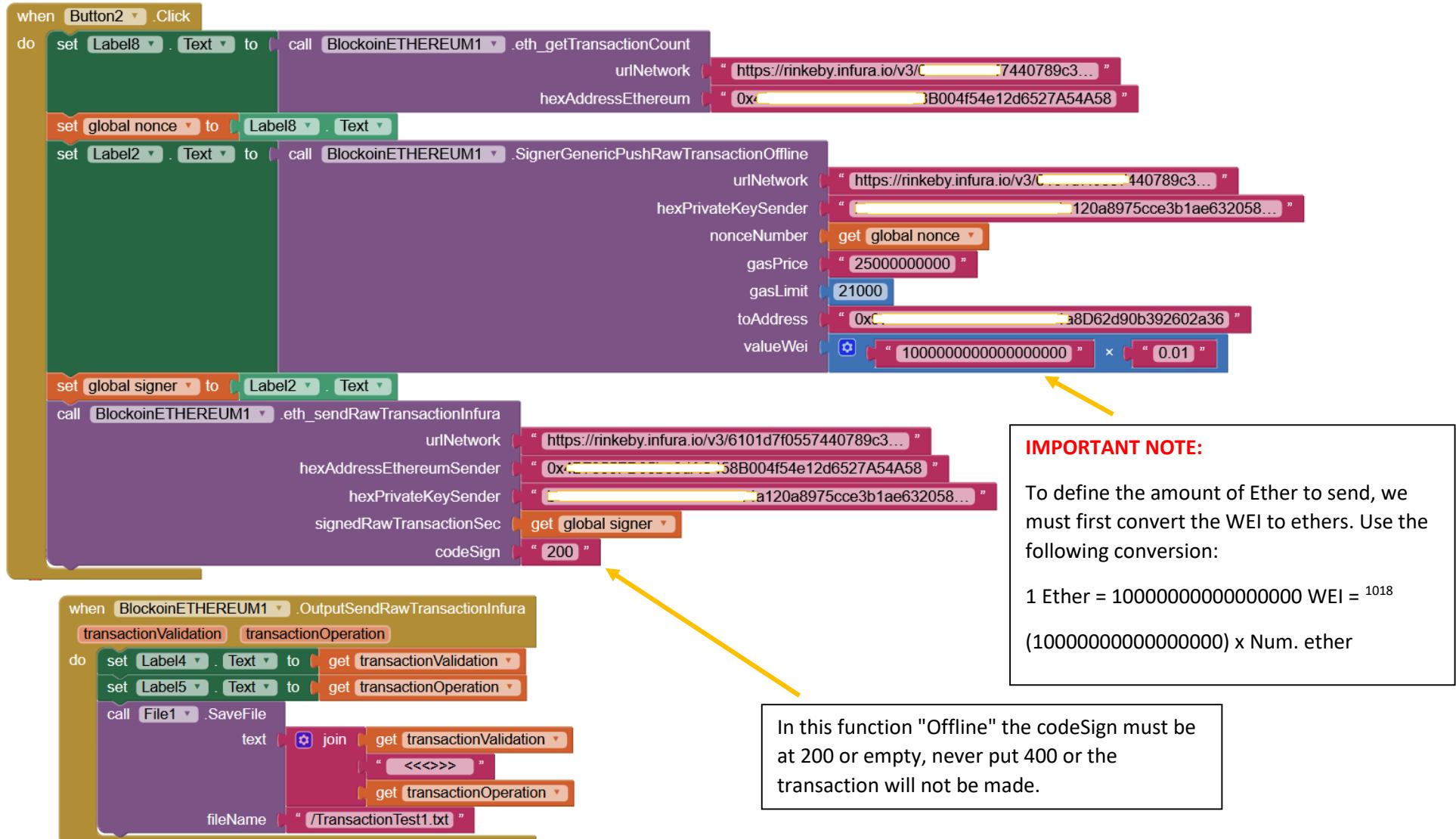
Parámetros de entrada: urlNetwork <String>, hexPrivateKeySender <String>, nonceNumber <String>, gasPrice <String>, gasLimit <Integer>, toAddress <String>, valueWEI <Integer>.

Output parameters:

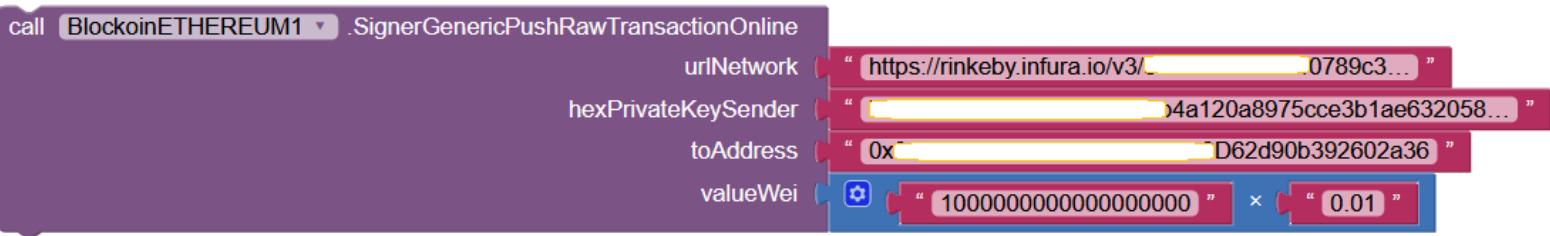
Outputs: Signed transaction to be sent. <String>.

Description: Prepares a new transaction to be sent (encrypted and signed). This can be processed without a network or internet connection - "Offline".

Example of full use with block dependencies ([SignerGenericPushRawTransactionOffline](#)).



Block to sign "Online" transaction - (**SignerGenericPushRawTransactionOnline**).



Mandatory dependency(s): Block (**eth\_SendRawTransactionInfura**).

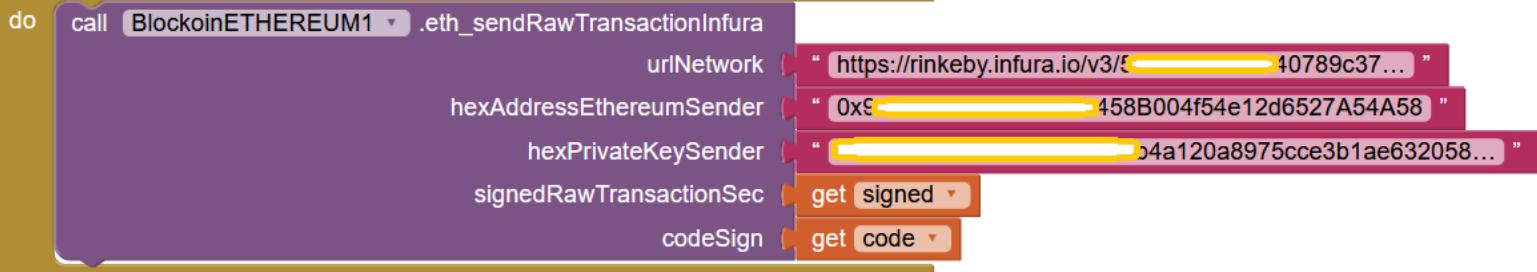
Input parameters: **urlNetwork <String>**, **hexPrivateKeySender <String>**, **toAddress <String>**, **valueWEI <Integer>**.

Output parameters: Events to use in the following order (**OutputSignerGenericPushRawTransactionOnline**) and (**OutputSendRawTransactionInfura**).

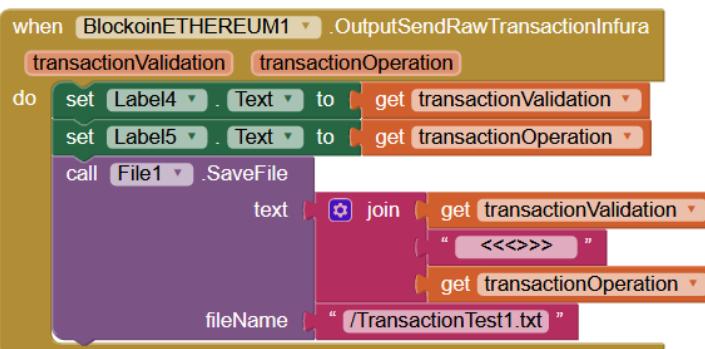
Outputs: **signed<String>** , **code<String>**.

when [BlockchainETHEREUM1 v].OutputSignerGenericPushRawTransactionOnline

**signed** **code**

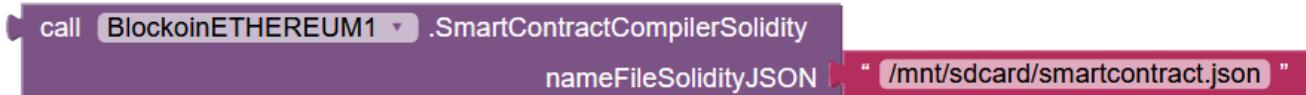


Outputs block eth\_sendRawTransactionInfura: **transactionValidation<String>** , **transactionOperation<String>**.



Description: Prepares a new transaction to be sent (encrypted and signed). A network or internet connection is required - "Online".

Block to compile Smart contract "Online" - (**SmartContractCompilerSolidity**).



Input parameters: **nameFileSolidityJSON <String>**.

Output parameters: Shows the compiled smart contract, this function is useful to check if it is well written before publishing a smart contract in the Ethereum network.

Outputs: **Compiled code**.

The Smart contract must be in a JSON format file.

Example of basic Smart contract in Solidity language.

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

deadly contract {
address owner;
function mortal() { owner = msg.sender; }
function kill() { if (msg.sender == owner) suicide(owner); }
contract greeter is deadly {
string greeting;
function greeter(string _greeting) public { greeting = _greeting; }
function greet() constant returns (string) {return greeting;}
```

Example of previous Smart contract in JSON format with comments.

```
# Check solidity compilation via non-published test
# Using "greeter" contract solidity example, the "hello world" of
Ethereum.
```

**File: smartcontract.json**

```
{
"solidity": "contract mortal {\n/* Define variable owner of the type\naddress*/\naddress owner;\n/* this function is executed at\ninitialization and sets the owner of the contract */\nfunction\nmortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n/* Function to recover the funds\non the contract */\nfunction kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\nsuicide(owner); }\n\ncontract greeter is mortal {\n/* define\nvariable greeting of the type string */\nstring greeting;\n/*\nthis runs when the contract is executed */\nfunction greeter(string\n_greeting) public {\ngreeting = _greeting;\n}\n/* main
```

```
function */\n      function greet() constant returns (string) {\nreturn greeting;\n      }\n    },\n  \"params\": [\"Hello Coinsolidation Test\"]\n}
```

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The JSON format must always have a line break at the end of each line.

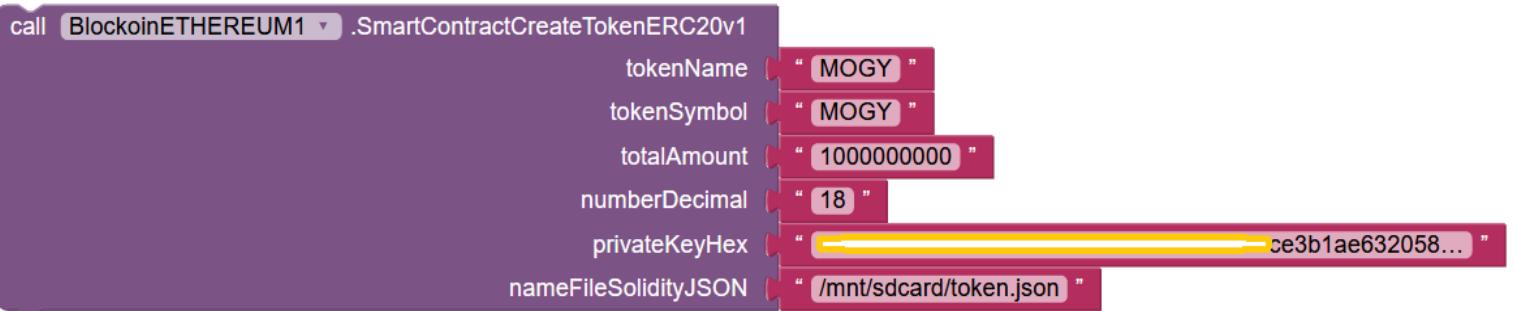
Example of compiled Smartcontract output.

```
[
{
  "name": "\u003cstdin\u003e:greeter",
  "solidity": "contract mortal {\n    /* Define variable owner of the\n    type address*/\n    address owner;\n    /* this function is executed at\n    initialization and sets the owner of the contract */\n    function\nmortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n    /* Function to recover the funds\n    on the contract */\n    function kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\n        suicide(owner); }\n}\n\ncontract greeter is mortal {\n    /* define\n    variable greeting of the type string */\n    string greeting;\n    /*\n    this runs when the contract is executed */\n    function greeter(string\n_greeting) public {\n        greeting = _greeting;\n    }\n    /* main\n    function */\n    function greet() constant returns (string) {\n        return greeting;\n    }\n}",
  "bin": "606060405260405161023e38038061023e8339810160405280510160008054600160a060020a031916331790558060016000509080519060200190828054600181600116156101000203166002900490600052602060002090601f016020900481019282601f10609f57805160ff19168380011785555b50608e9291505b808211560cc57600081558301607d565b50505061016e806100d06000396000f35b828001600101855582156076579182015b82811115607657825182600050559160200191906001019060b0565b509056606060405260e060020a600035046341c0e1b58114610026578063cf3ae321714610068575b005b6100246000543373ffffffffffffffffff16ff5b6100c9600060609081526001805460a06020601f6002600019610100868816150201909416939093049283018190040281016040526080828152929190828280156101645780601f1061013957610100808354040283529160200191610164565b60405180806020018281038252838181518152602001915080519060200190808383829060006004602084601f0104600f02600301f150905090810190601f1680156101295780820380516001836020036101000a031916815260200191505b50925050506
  "abi": [
    {
      "constant": false,
      "inputs": [],
      "name": "kill",
      "outputs": [],
      "type": "function"
    },
    {
      "constant": true,
      "inputs": [],
      "name": "greet",
      "outputs": [
        {
          "name": ""
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        "type": "string"
    }
],
"type": "function"
},
{
"inputs: [
{
"name": "_greeting",
"type": "string"
}
],
"type": "builder"
}
],
"params": [
"Hello Coinsolidation Test"
]
},
{
"name": "mortal",
"solidity": "contract mortal {\n/* Define variable owner of the\n type address*/\naddress owner;\n/* this function is executed at\ninitialization and sets the owner of the contract */\nfunction\nmortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n/* Function to recover the funds\non the contract */\nfunction kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\nsuicide(owner); }\n\ncontract greeter is mortal {\n/* define\nvariable greeting of the type string */\nstring greeting;\n/*\nthis runs when the contract is executed */\nfunction greeter(string\n_greeting) public {\ngreeting = _greeting;\n}\n/* main\nfunction */\nfunction greet() constant returns (string) {\nreturn greeting;\n}\n}",
"bin": "606060405260008054600160a060020a03191633179055605c8060226000396000f36060\n60405260e060020a600035046341c0e1b58114601a575b005b60186000543373ffffffffffff\nffffffffffffffffffffffffffff90811691161415605a5760005473ffffffffffff\nffffffffffffffffffff16ff5b56",
"abi": [
{
"constant": false,
"inputs: [],
"name": "kill",
"outputs: [],
"type": "function"
},
{
"inputs: [],
"type": "builder"
}
],
"params": [
"Hello Coinsolidation Test"
]
}
]
}
]
```

Block to compile, create and publish ERC20 Token - (**SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1**)

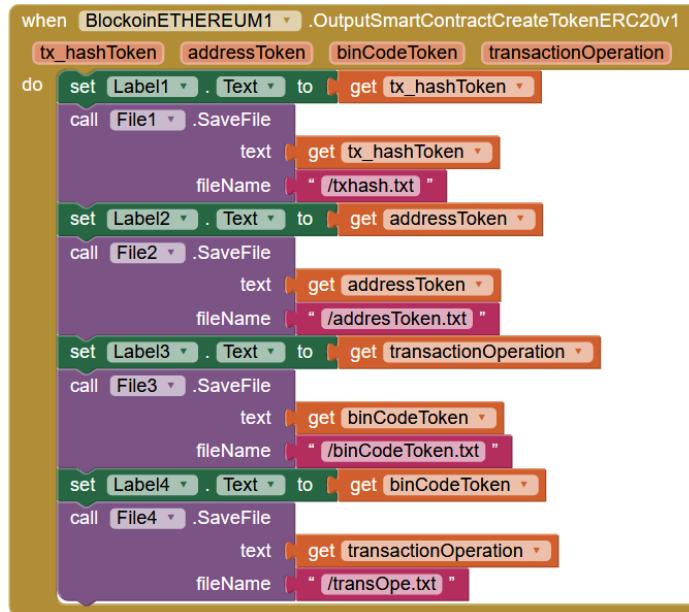


Mandatory dependency(s): Block (**CreateTestingFie**). **IMPORTANT:** First you must use this block to ensure that the path is correct, this is because if no valid path is given in the block (**SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1**) will not run the creation of token because the input parameter "nameFileSolidityJSON" is used to create a temporary file.

Input parameters: **tokenName <String>**, **tokenSymbol <String>**, **totalAmount <String>**, **numberDecimal <String>**, **privateKeyHex <Integer>**, **nameFileSolidityJSON <String>** **This file is the** valid path to create a temporary file, you must ensure that the path is valid to test that the file is created you can use the Block (**CreateTestingFile**) after using it **check that it has been created successfully**.

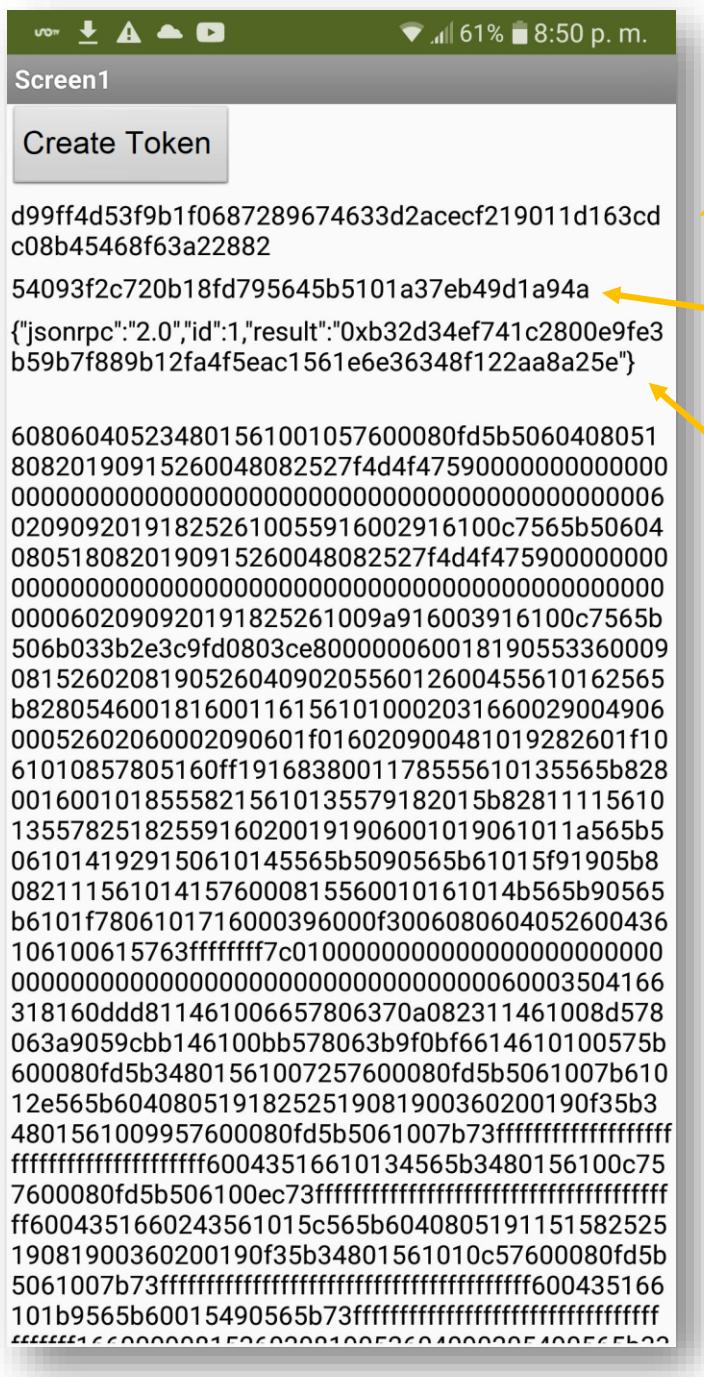
Output parameters: Event (**OutputSmartContractTokenERC20v1**).

Outputs: **tx\_hashToken<String>** , **addressToken<String>** , **binCodeToken<String>** , **trasactionOperation<String>**.



Description: Smart contract "Token ERC20" - active published on the Ethereum network. Version 1 (v1) already has the Limit gas parameter set to 500,000 WEI.

Example of output of the previous function **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1**.



Transaction (Tx\_hash) of the Ethereum network creation. This can be consulted at:  
[www.etherscan.io](http://www.etherscan.io)

Address of the new contract that refers to the new ERC20 token created.

Transaction (Tx\_hash) of the validated operation in the CoinSolidation.org system

This can be found at:  
[www.etherscan.io](http://www.etherscan.io)

Binary code (BIN) of the new token contract that was processed in the EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine).

## 9. Steps to create a CryptoToken or Cryptomoney Token.

### Step 1.

Verify that the temporary path on the mobile device where the Smart contract was created is valid and a file can be successfully created. This is done using the Block (**CreateTestingFile**). Verify that the test file given in the input "pathTestFile" has been created, generically the path is given by:  
**/mnt/sdcard/name\_file.txt**

### Step 2 (optional).

In this step we will verify if the account (address) from which the operation will be charged has enough balance to perform the transaction of creating and publishing a Smart contract. This can be verified using the Block (**eth\_VerifiBalanceForTransaccionSmartContract**). This use of this block is optional because the blocks that generate the **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1** or **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2** already contain this verification internally.

### Step 3.

Select which Block to create ERC20 token will be used, we have two options:

a.- Block **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1** already has the implicit value of Gas Limit assigned with a value of 500,000 WEi.

b.- Block **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2** has the option of being able to configure the Gas Limit to the need of the end user or developer. It should be noted that if a very low Gas Limit of less than 350,000 Wei occurs, it is very possible that the Smart contr.

### Step 4.

Use any of the **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1** or **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2** blocks making sure that when using the input variable "nameFileSolidityJSON" it is equal to the variable in the block's "pathTestFile" input (**CreateTestingFile**) already checked in step 1.

### Step 5.

Before executing the creation of an ERC20 token with any of the **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1** or **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2** blocks, it is recommended to save the Event values (results) as appropriate to save the results (tx\_hashToken, addressToken, binCodeToken, transactionOperation). See example of output of the previous function **OutPutSmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1**.

### Step 6.

Execute the creation of the ERC20 token and later publish it for sale. See section 10.

## 10. How to put a new asset or your cryptoToken on sale (Token ERC20).

Since we have created an ERC20 - Cryptocurrency Token (See **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1 Block** or with the **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2 Block**) we have to upload it to some Exchange so that anyone in the world can buy it. An Exchange is a site on the Internet where new tokens are published.

Exchanges are classified into two types, Centralized and Decentralized. The main difference is that one is governed and audited by some kind of international body (Centralized) and the decentralized ones have no one with the auditors. Although this could give more confidence, the reality is that lately the decentralized ones have taken more strength and are used mostly without major problems.

One of the best practices when handling assets of any kind is not to have all of them in one account but to distribute them in several accounts for the security of both private and public keys.

In our case we will use a Decentralized Exchange but already with a not bad history, we will use [www.forkdelta.app](http://www.forkdelta.app)

At this time we must already have installed the application for the browser (Mozilla or Chrome) **METAMASK** [www.metamask.io](http://www.metamask.io) this is because the Exchange to visit your page [www.forkdelta.app](http://www.forkdelta.app) need to connect to the account we have Ethereum.

An important point is that our Ethereum account that we already have in METAMASK must have a balance of more or less 10 USD this is because when we publish our new ERC20 token that we created with the **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1 block** or with the **SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2 block** we will need to pay the transaction to publish it in the Exchange.

In order to use the Exchange [www.forkdelta.app](http://www.forkdelta.app) we must have the following token data that we want to publish to sell in the Exchange.

Address of the new ERC20 token we created earlier.

**0x54093F2C720b18Fd795645b5101A37EB49d1A94a**

Number of decimals used by our token.

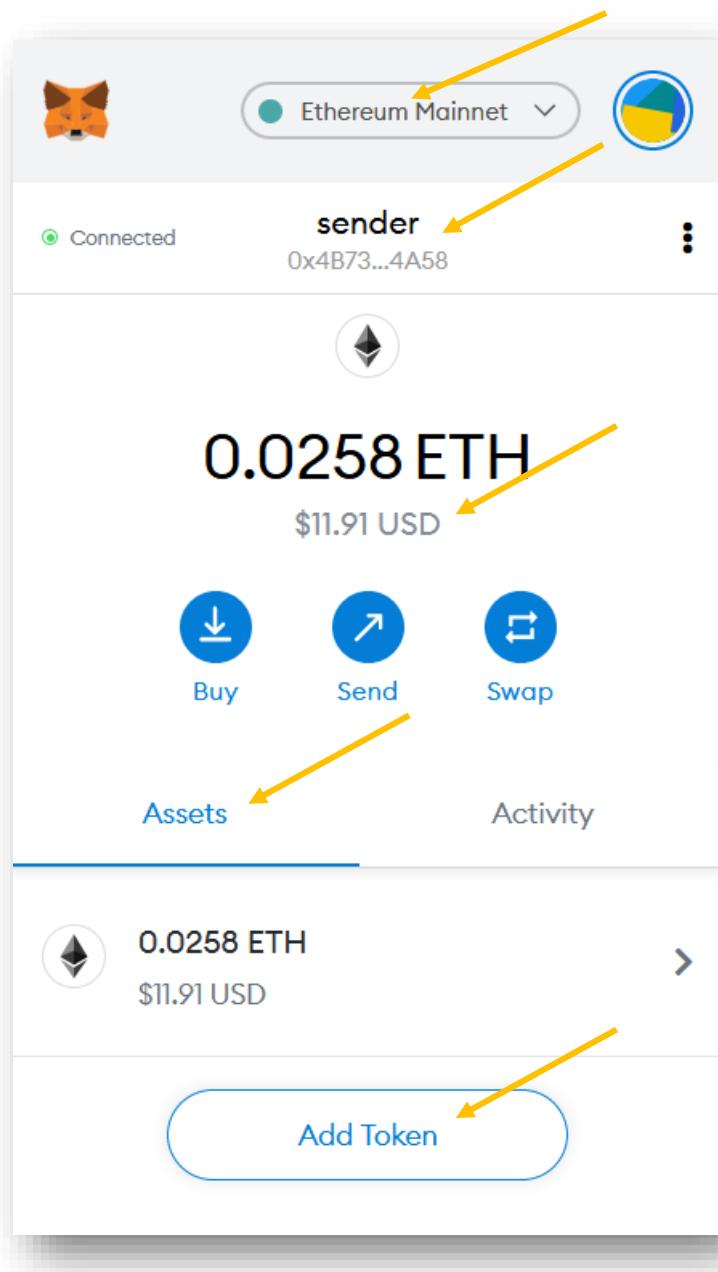
**18**

The name that identifies the token.

**MOGY**

Let's start by checking that the token we created has the parameters mentioned above and that they were the ones it was initially created with.

We go to **METAMASK** and first we make sure we are in the account with which we created the token. Then we go to the bottom and click on the "Add Token" button.



We will now add our new token to view your current balance. After clicking on the upper part of the token, choose the "Custom token" section and in the following fields write the information requested, then click on the "Next" button. After that, our new token appears with the balance it has. If you do not have a balance, check if you are in the account that you created the token with. If you are not in an account that you did not create, you will have a zero balance because you have not yet bought any token of this type.

The image consists of two side-by-side screenshots of the Coinsolidation.org mobile application interface.

**Screenshot 1: Add Tokens Screen**

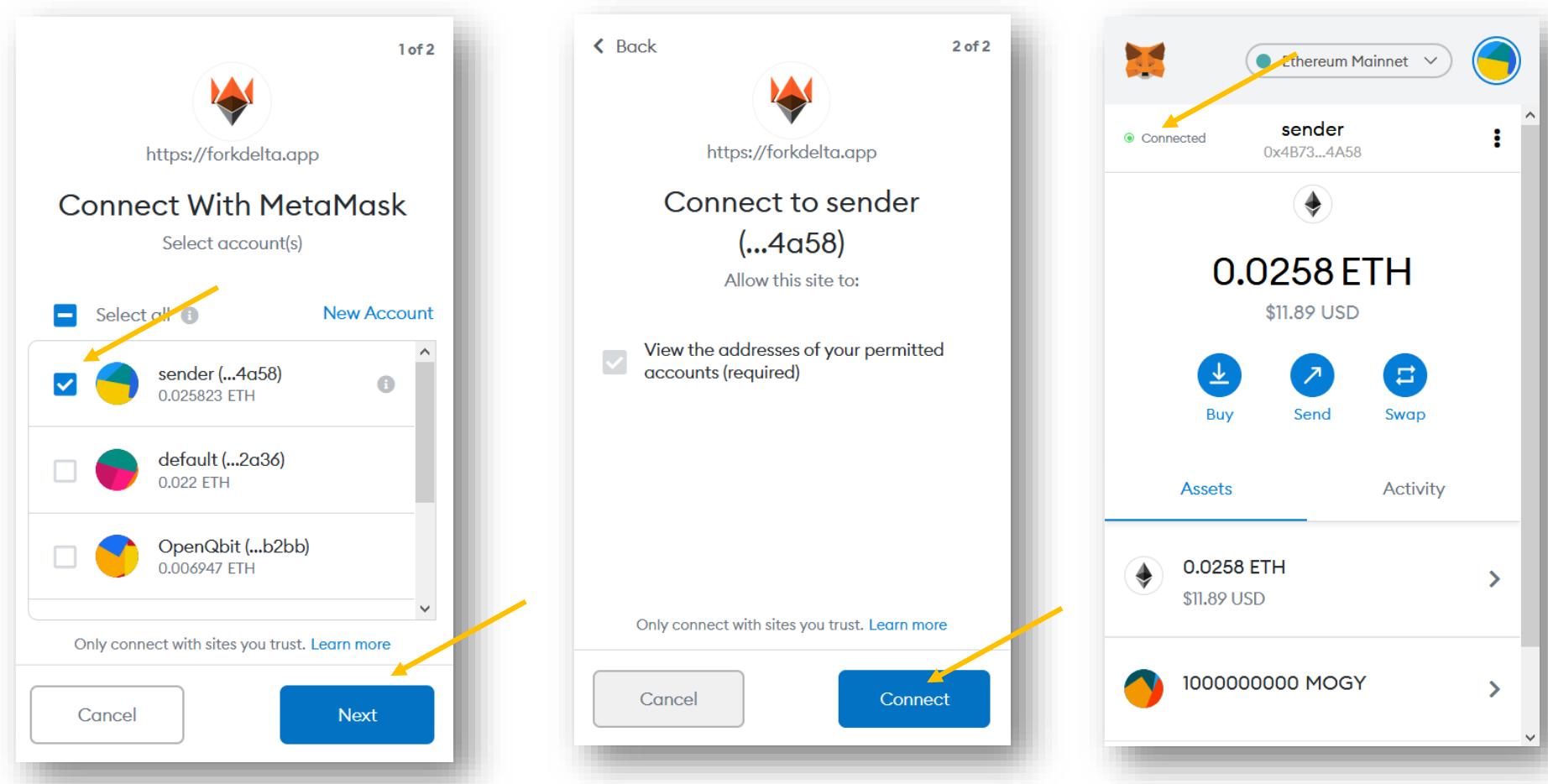
- Top navigation bar: Ethereum Mainnet dropdown, network switcher icon.
- Section title: **Add Tokens**.
- Input fields:
  - Search bar.
  - Custom Token** (underlined, highlighted by a yellow arrow).
  - Token Contract Address: `0x54093F2C720b18Fd795645b5101A3...`
  - Token Symbol: `MOGY` (highlighted by a yellow arrow).
  - Decimals of Precision: `18` (highlighted by a yellow arrow).
- Buttons: **Cancel** and **Next**.

**Screenshot 2: Token Details Screen**

- Top navigation bar: Ethereum Mainnet dropdown, network switcher icon.
- Section title: **sender / MOGY**.
- Token icon: A circular icon with orange, blue, and green segments (highlighted by a yellow arrow).
- Balance: **1000000000 MOGY**.
- Actions: **Send** and **Swap**.
- Text: **You have no transactions**.

As soon as we upload our new token to the Exchange [www.forkdelta.app](https://forkdelta.app)

When you are in the Exchange site, you will be asked to connect to the site <https://forkdelta.app>. Click on the "Next" button below, then "Connect" and finally you will be able to check that you are connected to the site of forkdelta.app



It's time to release the new token on the Exchange <https://forkdelta.app>

Click on the upper menu "DAI" and go to the end of the scroll and choose the option "Other"

The screenshot shows the ForkDelta app interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'FAQs', 'Help', 'Tokens', 'Smart Contract', 'English', and a MetaMask wallet section showing '0x4b7355fd05...' and '0.026 ETH'. Below the navigation bar is a banner encouraging users to contribute to ForkDelta operations in October.

The main area features a 'Order Book' table, a 'Price Chart' showing price vs. depth, and a 'Trades' table listing recent transactions. On the left side, there is a sidebar with sections for 'Balance' (Deposit, Token, DAI), 'Volume' (Search for name, symbol), and a list of tokens including ZCG, ZDR, ZIL, ZIP, ZRX, ZSC, ZXBT, cV, eGO, ePRX, and eosDAC. A dropdown menu labeled 'Other' is open, with a yellow arrow pointing to it from the bottom left.

The 'Order Book' table lists several orders for DAI/ETH, DAI, and ETH. The 'Trades' table lists recent trades for DAI/ETH, DAI, and ETH. The 'Price Chart' shows price levels at 1.00, 0.75, 0.50, 0.25, and 0.00, with depth indicated by green dashed lines.

At the bottom, there is a 'My Transactions' section with tabs for 'Important', 'Trades', 'Orders', and 'Funds', along with social media links for Telegram, reddit, and ForkDelta. There is also a 'URL & Status' section and a 'How to Start Trading' link.

Then we register the new token with the data we already know.

The screenshot shows the ForkDelta app interface. A modal window titled "Other token" is open, prompting for token registration details. The "Address" field contains the value `0x54093F2C720b18Fd795645b5101A37EB49d1A94a`. The "Name" field contains `MOGY`. The "Decimals" field contains the value `18`. The background of the app shows a "Balance" section with DAI and ETH amounts, and a "Trades" section listing recent transactions.

At this moment the new token will appear in the upper left part of the Exchange, we have only uploaded it to the Exchange, we need to publish it so that everyone can buy it and see it. Now we need to deposit some Ether (0.015) is enough from our account to the Exchange.

The image consists of two side-by-side screenshots of the ForkDelta website, both titled "ForkDelta MOGY".

**Left Screenshot:**

- Balance Section:** Shows three tabs: Deposit, Withdraw, and Transfer. Under Token, MOGY is selected. The Wallet column shows 1000000000.000, and the ForkDelta column shows 0.000. Below these are input fields for Amount (with placeholder "Amount") and a blue "Deposit" button.
- Volume Section:** Shows a search bar with placeholder "Search for name, symbol, or address". Below it is a list of tokens with their details:
  - ASTRO**: AstroTokens, Bid 0.001133300, Ask 0.001587654
  - REQ**: Request Token, Bid 0.000025530, Ask 0.000047998
  - SXDT**: Spectre.ai D-Token, Bid 0.000203040, Ask 0.000203040
  - SNOV**: Snovio, Bid 0.000004000
- Search Bar:** A Windows-style search bar with placeholder "Escribe aquí para buscar" (Write here to search).

**Right Screenshot:**

- Balance Section:** Similar to the left, but the "Amount" field in the MOGY row has "0.015" typed into it, and the "Deposit" button is highlighted with a yellow arrow.
- Volume Section:** Includes a note above the Volume section: "Use this to deposit from your personal Ethereum wallet ("Wallet" column) to the current smart contract ("ForkDelta" column)."
- Search Bar:** A Windows-style search bar with placeholder "Escribe aquí para buscar" (Write here to search).

Since we have made the deposit we can deposit the amount of token we want in the Exchange [www.forkdelta.app](https://www.forkdelta.app)

To deposit a defined amount of tokens we need to create a purchase order, we do this at the bottom where it says "New Order" and we click on the option "Sell". Then we enter the amount of tokens that we want to put at the sight of any buyer in the world, the price in Ether that we want to sell each one (unit price) and the parameter "Expires" is the amount of time we want to have these tokens for sale, this is calculated with the following formula:

Expires Time = 14 seconds X amount entered.

Example: 14 seconds X 10000 = 140,000 seconds = 1.62 days

The screenshot shows the ForkDelta application interface. On the left, there's a 'Balance' section with tabs for Deposit, Withdraw, and Transfer. Under Token, MOGY is selected with a balance of 1000000000.000. Below this is a 'Deposit' button. To the right is an 'Order Book' section for MOGY/ETH, MOGY, and ETH, which currently shows 'There are no orders here.' In the center, there's a 'Volume' section with a search bar and a list of tokens like ASTRO, REQ, SXDT, SNOV, and POE with their current bid and ask prices. On the right, the 'New Order' form is open, set to 'Sell'. It has fields for MOGY (10000), MOGY/ETH (0.05), and ETH (500.000). The 'Expires' field is set to 10000. A large orange 'Sell' button is at the bottom. Five yellow arrows point from the text above to the 'Sell' button, the 'MOGY' input field, the '0.05' input field, the '10000' input field, and the 'Sell' button again.

Ready, your new tokens are on sale, anyone can enter and buy them. Sometimes it does not recognize the new token so they will have to be sold from the Metamask application.

Example of consultation on the site [www.etherscan.io](https://www.etherscan.io) of the new token created.

The screenshot shows the Etherscan interface for a transaction. The transaction hash is 0xd99ff4d5f9b1f0687289674633d2acecf219011d163cdc08b45468f63a22882. The status is Success. It was included in block 11240201 with 224 block confirmations. The timestamp is 47 mins ago (Nov-12-2020 02:49:56 AM +UTC) | Confirmed within 30 secs. The transaction originated from address 0x4b7355fd05be6dac458b004f54e12d6527a54a58 and went to a contract at address [Contract 0x54093f2c720b18fd795645b5101a37eb49d1a94a Created]. The value sent was 0 Ether (\$0.00). The transaction fee was 0.011014691 Ether (\$5.06). The gas price was 0.000000041 Ether (41 Gwei) and the gas limit was 500,000. The gas used by the transaction was 268,651 (53.73%).

**Transaction Details**

Sponsored: Crypto.com - The Crypto Super App - Buy Crypto at True Cost with 0% fee on credit card purchase. [Get App Now.](#)

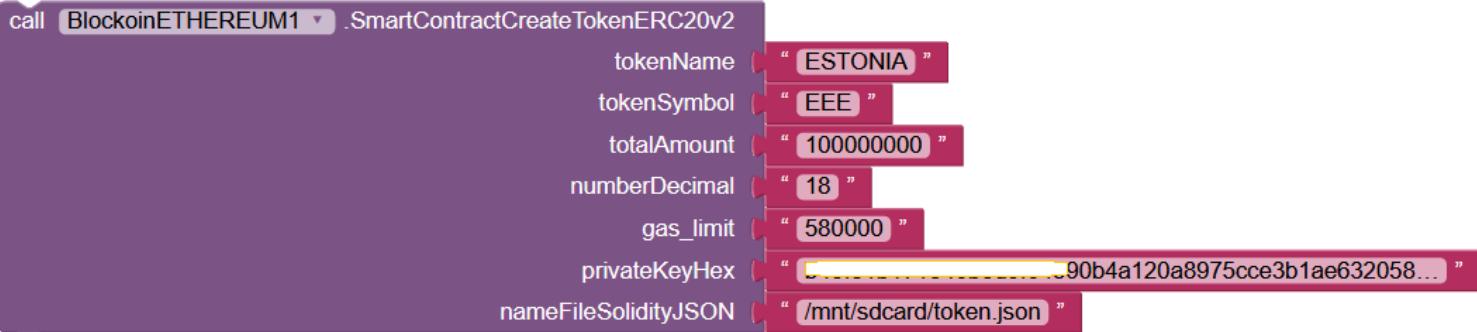
Overview	Status	Comments
② Transaction Hash:	0xd99ff4d5f9b1f0687289674633d2acecf219011d163cdc08b45468f63a22882	
② Status:	Success	
② Block:	11240201	224 Block Confirmations
② Timestamp:	47 mins ago (Nov-12-2020 02:49:56 AM +UTC)	Confirmed within 30 secs
② From:	0x4b7355fd05be6dac458b004f54e12d6527a54a58	
② To:	[Contract 0x54093f2c720b18fd795645b5101a37eb49d1a94a Created]	
② Value:	0 Ether (\$0.00)	
② Transaction Fee:	0.011014691 Ether (\$5.06)	
② Gas Price:	0.000000041 Ether (41 Gwei)	
② Gas Limit:	500,000	
② Gas Used by Transaction:	268,651 (53.73%)	

Transaction (Tx\_hash) of the Ethereum network creation.

Contract address newly created token.

Ethereum network cost only.  
 Does not include operation cost + 15

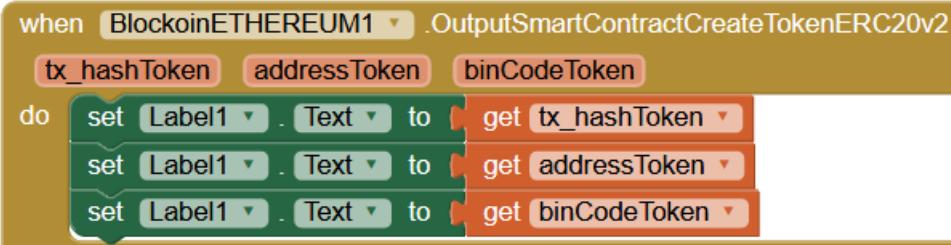
Block to compile, create and publish ERC20 Token - (SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2)



Parámetros de entrada: **tokenName** <String>, **tokenSymbol** <String>, **totalAmount** <String>, **numberDecimal** <String>, **gas\_limit** <Integer>, **privateKeyHex** <Integer>, **nameFileSolidityJSON** <String>.

Output parameters: Event (OutputSmartContractTokenERC20v2).

Outputs: **tx\_hashToken**<String> , **addressToken**<String> , **binCodeToken**<String>.



Description: Smart contract "Token ERC20" - active published on the Ethereum network. The version 2 (v2) can be optimized the value of the Gas Limit because depending on the smart contract how fast you want to publish on the ethereum network. It is recommended that minimum should be a value of 350,000 WEI to make the publication without failure or delay.

The difference between the functions of creation of TokenERC20v1 and creation of TokenERC20v2 is that in the case of version 1 the parameter of GasLimit is already pre-configured and in version 2 can be configured to the needs of the user or developer.

Block to call or execute ERC20 token - (**SmartContractExecution**)



Input parameters: addressSmartContract<String>, nameFileSolidityJSON<String>, functionExecutionSmartContract<String>.

Output parameters: Execution of function specified in the referenced Smart contract.

Outputs: **Execution of smart contract.**

**NOTE:** To be executed you must create a file with JSON format which contains the parameters of the primary key of the address you want to run the Smart contract, you need to enter the gas limit (WEI).

Example JSON file to execute the functions of the Smart contract compiled in example of the compiler function mentioned above. The file name can be arbitrary.

File: call.json

```
{
  "private": "3ca40...",
  "gas_limit": 20000
}
```

Example of execution output of the "greet" function of the Smart contract:

```
{
  "gas_limit": 20000,
  "address": "0eb688e79698d645df015cf2e9db5a6fe16357f1",
  "results": [
    "Hello Coinsolidation Test"
  ]
}
```

Block to show properties of Token ERC20 - (**SmartContractGetCreationTx**)

call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .SmartContractGetCreationTx

txSmartContract

" d99ff4d53f9b1f0687289674633d2acecf219011d163cdc0... "

Input parameters: **txSmartContract<String>**

Output parameters: Shows properties of Smart contract referenced with (**Tx\_hash**).

Description: Shows the main features and ABI code of the referenced Smart contract.

Example properties of ERC20 token, sample tokenName "MOGY" previously created using the function (**martContractCreateTokenERC20v1**)

```
{
  "block_hash": "cadb8914c43ed28fb370c9e1b6f5d8818ba31a1e944d1f7049441b982902dea8",
  "block_height": 11240201,
  "block_index": 170,
  "hash": "d99ff4d53f9b1f0687289674633d2acecf219011d163cdc08b45468f63a22882",
  "addresses": [
    "4b7355fd05be6dac458b004f54e12d6527a54a58"
  ],
  "total": 0,
  "fees": 110146910000000,
  "Size": 958,
  "gas_limit": 500000,
  "gas_used": 268651,
  "gas_price": 41000000000,
  "contract_creation": true,
  "relayed_by": "200.77.24.87",
  "confirmed": "2020-11-12T02:49:56Z",
  "received": "2020-11-12T02:50:13.185Z",
  "see": 0,
  "double_spend": false,
  "vin_sz": 1,
  "vout_sz": 1,
```

Block to display ERC20 token compilation code - ([SmartContractGetcodeABI](#))

```
call BlockchainETHEREUM1 .SmartContractGetcodeABI  
addressSmartContract "0eb688e79698d645df015cf2e9db5a6fe16357f1"
```

Input parameters: **addressSmartContract<String>**

Output parameters: Show referenced Smart contract code.

Description: Shows ABI code of the referenced Smart contract.

Example of ABI code of a generic Smart contract:

```
{
  "solidity": "contract mortal {\n    /* Define variable owner of the type\n     address */\n    address owner;\n    /* this function is executed at\n     initialization and sets the owner of the contract */\n    function\n    mortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n    /* Function to recover the funds\n     on the contract */\n    function kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\n        suicide(owner); }\n\n    contract greeter is mortal {\n        /* define\n         variable greeting of the type string */\n        string greeting;\n        /*\n         this runs when the contract is executed */\n        function greeter(string\n        _greeting) public {\n            greeting = _greeting;\n        }\n        /* main\n         function */\n        function greet() constant returns (string) {\n            return greeting;\n        }\n    }\n}\n\nbin":\n"606060405260405161023e38038061023e8339810160405280510160008054600160a060\n020a031916331790558060016000509080519060200190828054600181600116156101000\n203166002900490600052602060002090601f016020900481019282601f10609f57805160\nff19168380011785555b50608e9291505b8082111560cc57600081558301607d565b50505\n061016e806100d06000396000f35b828001600101855582156076579182015b828111560\n7657825182600050559160200191906001019060b0565b509056606060405260e060020a6\n00035046341c0e1b58114610026578063cf3ae321714610068575b005b6100246000543373\nfffffffffffffffffffff908116911614156101375760005473fff\nfffffffffffff16ff5b6100c9600060609081526001805460\na06020601f600260001961010086881615020190941693909304928301819004028101604\n0526080828152929190828280156101645780601f10610139576101008083540402835291\n60200191610164565b6040518080602001828103825283818151815260200191508051906\n0200190808383829060006004602084601f0104600f02600301f150905090810190601f16\n80156101295780820380516001836020036101000a031916815260200191505b509250505\n06\n  "abi":\n  "[{\\"constant\\":false,\\"inputs\\":[],\\"name\\":\\"kill\\",\\"outputs\\":[],\\"ty\npe\\":\\"function\\"}, {\\"constant\\":true,\\"inputs\\":[],\\"name\\":\\"greet\\",\\"o\nuts\\": [{\\"name\\": \\"\\",\\"type\\":\\"string\\"}],\\"type\\":\\"function\\"}, {\\"i\nput\\": [{\\"name\\":\\"_greeting\\",\\"type\\":\\"string\\"}],\\"type\\":\\"const\nructor\\"}]",
  "creation_tx_hash":\n"61474003e56d67aba6bf148c5ec361e3a3c1ceea37fe3ace7d87759b399292f9",
  "created": "2016-07-20T01:54:50Z",
  "address": "0eb688e79698d645df015cf2e9db5a6fe16357f1"}\n*Before using the following Block (SmartContractPublish) you must use the Block (SmartContractCompilerSolidity) to check if the Smart contract is well written.
```

Block to publish in network Ethereum the ERC20 token - (**SmartContractPublish**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .SmartContractPublish
      nameFileSolidityJSON " /mnt/sdcard/PublishSmartContract.json "
```

Input parameters: **nameFileSolidityJSON<String>**

Output parameters: Shows properties of referenced Smart contract. In the event (**OutputSmartContractPublish**).



Description: Publish in ethereum network the Smart contract referenced in the JSON file.

Example file: **PublishSmartContract.json**

```

{
  "solidity": "contract mortal {\n    /* Define variable owner of the type\n    address*/\n    address owner;\n    /* this function is executed at\n    initialization and sets the owner of the contract */\n    function\n    mortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n    /* Function to recover the funds\n    on the contract */\n    function kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\n        suicide(owner); }\n\n    contract greeter is mortal {\n        /* define\n        variable greeting of the type string */\n        string greeting;\n        /*\n        this runs when the contract is executed */\n        function greeter(string _greeting) public {\n            greeting = _greeting;\n        }\n        /* main\n        function */\n        function greet() constant returns (string) {\n            return greeting;\n        }\n    }\n  }",
  "params": ["Hello Test"],
  "publish": ["greeter"],
  "private": "3ca40...",
  "gas_limit": 500000
}
  
```

As shown in the code above is the same JSON code used in the example of the compilation function to the same code have been added parameters at the end of the JSON file:

**Params:** Implicit parameters of the Smart contr.

**Publish:** Name of how the Smart contract will be published.

**Private:** Primary key of the account that will execute the Smart contract must have a balance.

**Gas\_limit:** Is the balance in WEI that you want to spend for the publication of the Smart contract.

Example of output when running (publishing Smart contract) the Smart contract is introduced into the ethereum network. It shows the transaction made "**creation\_tx\_hash**" and the assigned address of the created Smart contract "**address**".

[

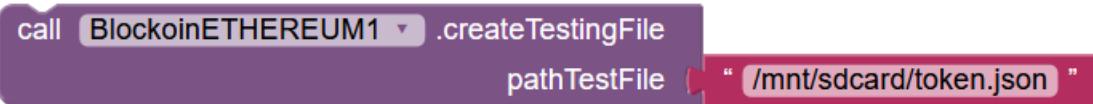
```
{
    "name": "greeter",
    "solidity": "contract mortal {\n/* Define variable owner of the\n type address*/\n    address owner; /* this function is executed at\n initialization and sets the owner of the contract */\n    function\nmortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n    /* Function to recover the funds\n on the contract */\n    function kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\nsuicide(owner); }\n}\ncontract greeter is mortal {\n    /* define\nvariable greeting of the type string */\n    string greeting;\n    /*\nthis runs when the contract is executed */\n    function greeter(string _greeting) public {\n        greeting = _greeting;\n    }\n    /* main\nfunction */\n    function greet() constant returns (string) {\n        return greeting;\n    }\n}",
    "bin": "606060405260405161023e38038061023e8339810160405280510160008054600160a060020a031916331790558060016000509080519060200190828054600181600116156101000203166002900490600052602060002090601f016020900481019282601f10609f57805160ff19168380011785555b50608e9291505b8082111560cc57600081558301607d565b50505061016e806100d06000396000f35b828001600101855582156076579182015b82811115607657825182600050559160200191906001019060b0565b509056606060405260e060020a600035046341c0e1b58114610026578063cfiae321714610068575b005b6100246000543373ffffffffffffffffffff908116911614156101375760005473fffffffffffffff16ff5b6100c9600060609081526001805460a06020601f6002600019610100868816150201909416939093049283018190040281016040526080828152929190828280156101645780601f1061013957610100808354040283529160200191610164565b60405180806020018281038252838181518152602001915080519060200190808383829060006004602084601f0104600f02600301f150905090810190601f1680156101295780820380516001836020036101000a031916815260200191505b50925050506
    "abi": [
        {
            "constant": false,
            "inputs": [],
            "name": "kill",
            "outputs": [],
            "type": "function"
        },
        {
            "constant": true,
            "inputs": [],
            "name": "greet",
            "outputs": [
                {
                    "name": "",
                    "type": "string"
                }
            ],
            "type": "function"
        },
        {
            "inputs": [
                {
                    "name": "_greeting",
                    "type": "string"
                }
            ],
            "type": "builder"
        }
    ]
}
```

```

        }
    ],
    "gas_limit": 500000,
    "creation_tx_hash": "61474003e56d67aba6bf148c5ec361e3a3c1ceea37fe3ace7d87759b399292f9",
    "address": "0eb688e79698d645df015cf2e9db5a6fe16357f1",
    "params": [
        "Hello Test"
    ]
},
{
    "name": "mortal",
    "solidity": "contract mortal {\n/* Define variable owner of the\n type address*/\n    address owner;\n/* this function is executed at\n initialization and sets the owner of the contract */\n    function\nmortal() { owner = msg.sender; }\n/* Function to recover the funds\n on the contract */\n    function kill() { if (msg.sender == owner)\nsuicide(owner); }\n\ncontract greeter is mortal {\n/* define\nvariable greeting of the type string */\n    string greeting;\n/*\nthis runs when the contract is executed */\n    function greeter(string\n_greeting) public {\n        greeting = _greeting;\n    }\n/* main\nfunction */\n    function greet() constant returns (string) {\n        return greeting;\n    }\n}\n",
    "bin": "606060405260008054600160a060020a03191633179055605c8060226000396000f36060\n60405260e060020a600035046341c0e1b58114601a575b005b60186000543373ffffffffffff\nffffffffffffffffffff90811691161415605a5760005473ffffffffffff\nffffffffffffffffffff16ff5b56",
    "abi": [
        {
            "constant": false,
            "inputs": [],
            "name": "kill",
            "outputs": [],
            "type": "function"
        },
        {
            "inputs": [],
            "type": "builder"
        }
    ],
    "gas_limit": 500000,
    "params": [ "Hello Test"]
}
]

```

Test block to **create** file - (**createTestingFile**)



Input parameters: **pathTestFile<String>**

Output parameters: A test file is created in the referenced path.

Description: This serves to check the valid path of temporary file creation to ensure that it is correct when we use the Block (**SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v1**) or the Block (**SmartContractCreateTokenERC20v2**).

Block to get the rates of Gas Price - (**eth\_RatesGasStationInfo**).

```
call BlockoinETHEREUM1 .eth_RatesGasStationInfo
```

Input parameters: **nameFileSolidityJSON<String>**

Output parameters: Shows properties of referenced Smart contract. In the event (**OutputEth\_GasStationInfo**) the delivered values are given in GWEI.

The Gas Price is the value that will be paid to the systems that execute the transactions in the Ethereum's network. These systems are commonly known as "miners" and the values of the Gas Price is a function of how fast (time and priority) the transaction is performed in the Ethereum's network.

The values delivered are a function of the following execution times. These times are approximate and may vary depending on how you are in the demands (transactions) in the Ethereum network.

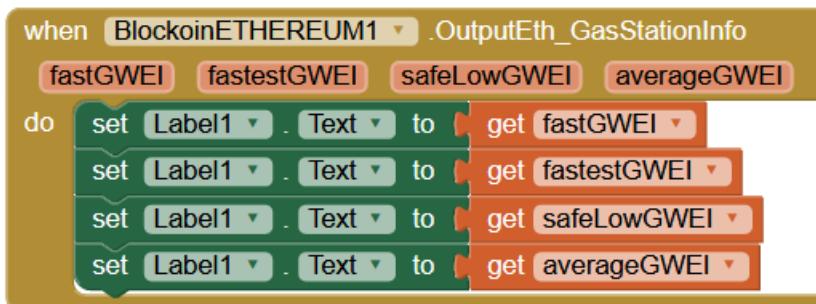
**Fast** < 2 minutes.

**Fastest** < 30 seconds.

**SafeLow** < 30 minutes.

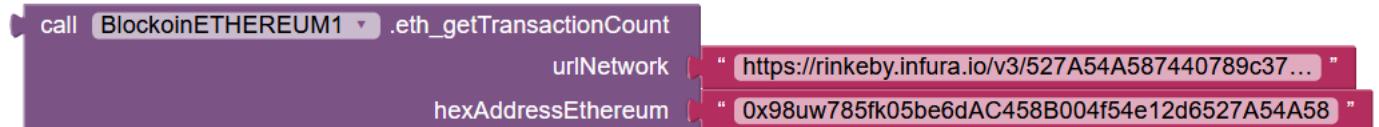
**Average** < 15 minutes.

Transactions made with the Exchange Ethereum Extension (EEE) always use the Gas Price = Average.



Description: Gets the updated Gas Price at the time of the query to create a new transaction.

Block to obtain the number "nonce" - (**eth\_getTransactionCount**).



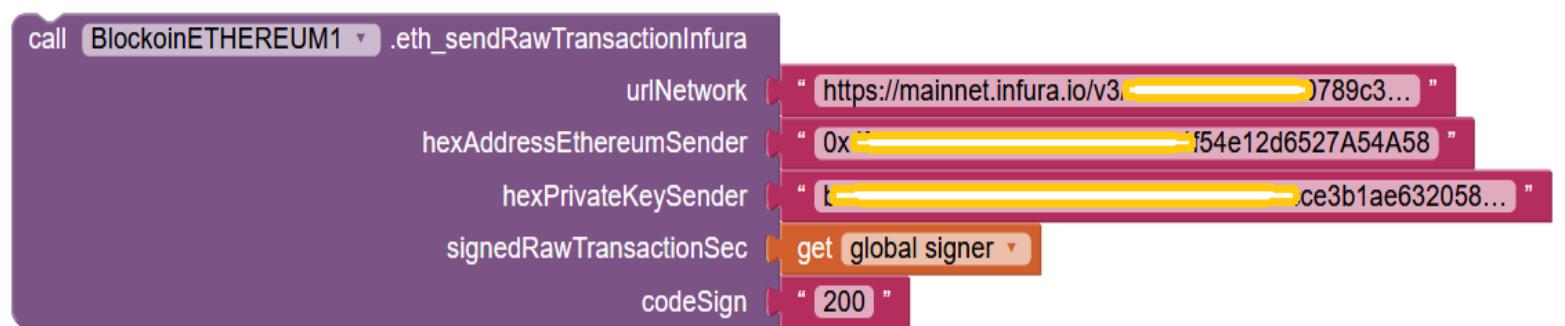
Input parameters: **urlNetwork<String>**, **hexAddressEthereum<String>**.

Output parameters: Shows in hexadecimal format the consecutive number "nonce" of the referenced address.

The "nonce" number is an incremental number that keeps track of the number of transactions that have been made from a specific address.

Description: Obtains the "nonce" number of the referenced address.

Block to send a signed transaction - (**eth\_SendRawTransactionInfura**).

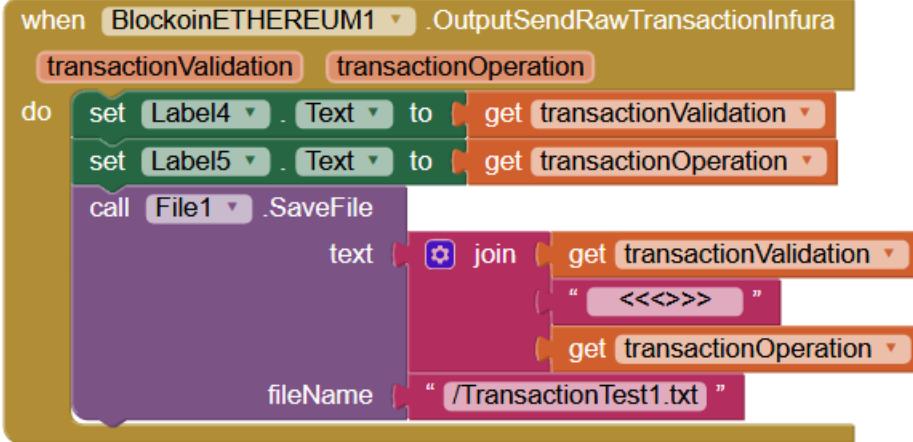


Required dependency(s): Block (**eth\_getTransactionCount**), Block (**SignerGenericPushRawTransactionOffline**). Check example of the block (**SignerGenericPushRawTransactionOffline**).

Input parameters: **urlNetwork <String>**, **hexAddressEthereumSender <String>**, **hexPrivateKeySender <String>**, **SignedRawTrasactionSec <String>**, **codeSign <String>**.

Output parameters: Event (**OutputSendRawTransactionInfura**).

Outputs: **transactionValidation<String>**, **transactionOperation<String>**.



Description: It delivers two hexadecimal values as a result of the transactions. The transactionValidation value is the transaction made on the Ethereum network that contains the implicit cost of the Ethereum. The value of transactionOperation is the transaction made in the Coinsolidation network with the cost of \$0.5 cents USD for each transaction based on the value of the ether at the time of the transaction. This cost is for the payment of services of the Coinsolidation.org network and is invested in the maintenance, support and creation of extensions for the crypto-currency sector and assets worldwide.

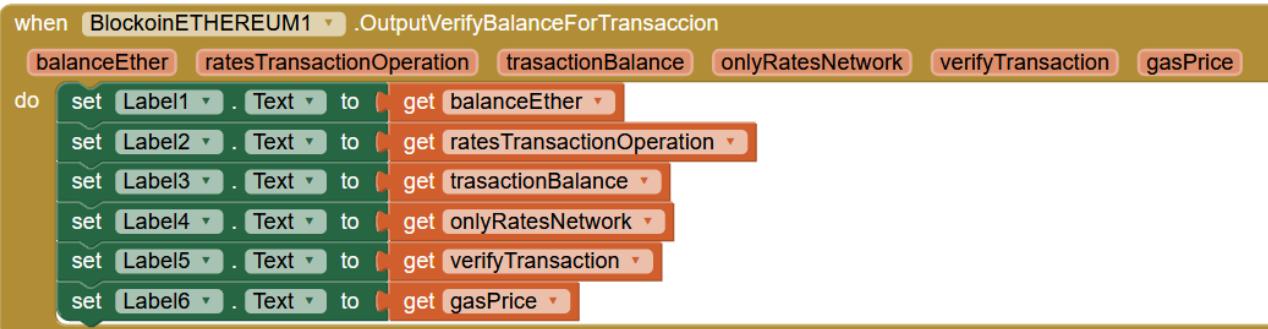
#### Block to calculate cost of a standard transaction - (`eth_VerifiBalanceForTransaction`)



Input parameters: `addressEthereumSender<String>`, `valueEthertoSend<String>`.

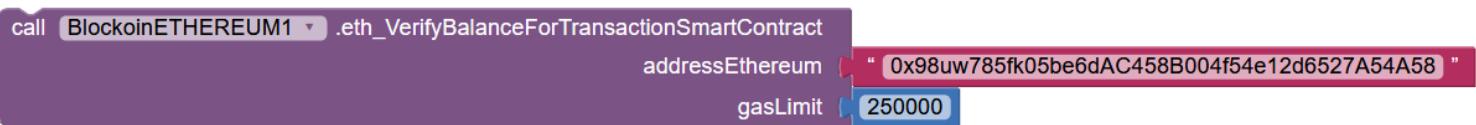
Output parameters: Event (`OutputVerifyBalanceForTransaction`).

Outputs: `balanceEther<String>` , `ratesTransactionOperation<String>` ,  
`trasactionBalance<String>` , `OnlyRatesNetwork<String>` , `verifyTransaction<String>` ,  
`gasPrice<String>`.



Description: Provides details of what the cost of a standard transaction will be with reference to the address of entry. The output parameter "verifyTransaction" tells us if the transaction can be made "True" or if the address referenced does not have enough balance will give us a "False".

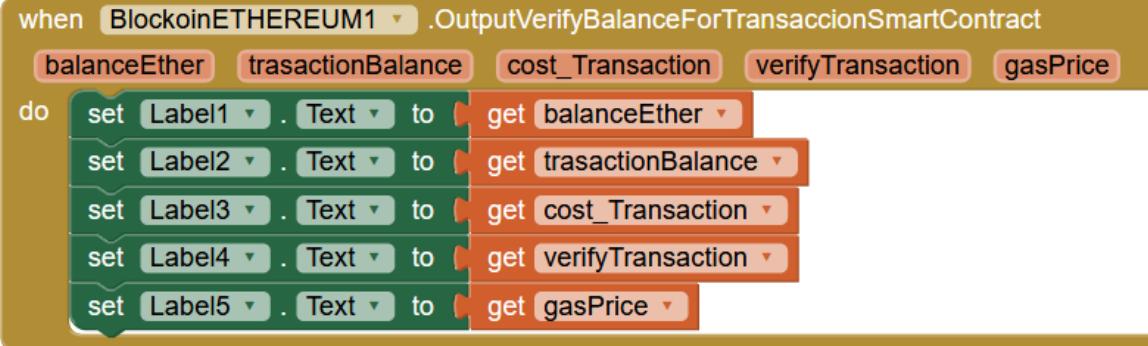
Block to calculate cost of a standard transaction -  
(eth\_VerifyBalanceForTransaccionSmartContract)



Input parameters: addressEthereum<String>, gasLimit<String>.

Output parameters: Event (OutputVerifyBalanceForTransaccionSmartContract).

Outputs: balanceEther<String> , trasactionBalance<String> , cost\_Transaction<String> , verifyTransaction<String> , gasPrice<String>.



Description: Provides details of what the approximate cost of a standard transaction would be to publish a **Smart contract**, reference to the address of entry. The output parameter "verifyTransaction" tells us if the transaction can be made "True" or if the address referenced does not have enough balance will give us a "False".

**balanceEther:** Balance of the address referenced is delivered in ethers.

**trasactionBalance:** Balance after the transaction is made.

**cost\_Transaction:** Is the cost of the transaction to publish the smart contrat.

**verifyTransaction:** (balanceEther minus cost\_Transaction).

**gasPrice:** Current value of the GasPrice used by the "Miners", it can vary every minute.

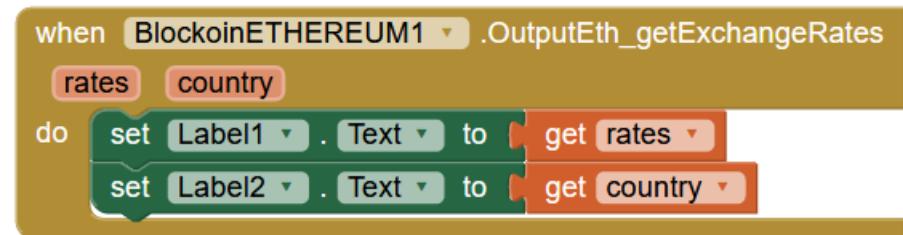
Block to get Ether price in currency of a specified country - (**eth\_getExchangeRates**).



Input parameters: **countryRates<String>**. Review output parameter "country" where it contains all the country currency types to choose the desired one.

Output parameters: Event (**OutputEth\_getExchangeRates**).

Outputs: **rates<String>**, **countries<String>** output in JSON format all the rates of the countries of the world



Description: It delivers the current price of an Ether at the exchange rate of the currency of the referenced country.

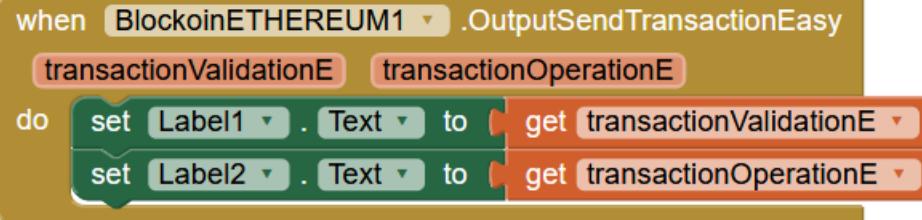
Block to perform a standard transaction with the minimum input parameters - (**eth\_sendTransactionEasy**).



Input parameters: **hexPrivateKeySender<String>**, **toAddress<String>**, **valueEther<String>**.

Output parameters: Event (**OutputSendTransactionEasy**).

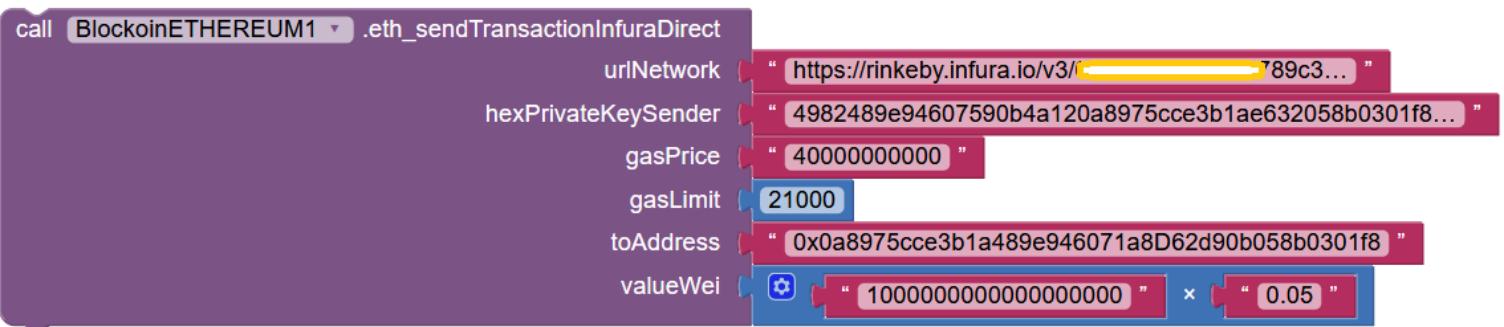
Outputs: **transactionValidation<String>**, **transactionOperation<String>**.



Description: Function to make a standard transaction in the Ethereum network, this function is of immediate use you don't need to have an account in INFURA and you only need 3 input parameters, you only need to have enough balance to make the desired transaction.

Transactions are placed on the Ethereum network directly using the official Ethereum Web3j library and our Coinsolidation.org network

Block to perform a standard transaction with the minimum input parameters - (eth\_sendTransactionInfuraDirect).



Input parameters: urlNetwork<String>, hexPrivateKeySender<String>, gasPrice<String> , gasLimit<String>, toAddress<String>, valueWEI<String>.

Output parameters: Event (OutputSendTransactionInfuraDirect).

Outputs: transactionValidation<String> , transactionOperation<String>.



Description: Function to send a standard transaction that already contains the implicit digital signature, this is useful for people who already have previous knowledge of the components of a transaction and want to optimize these parameters according to their needs.

## 11. Standard and Smart contract transaction cost calculation.

For the calculation of a standard transaction, 3 parameters are needed in the Ethereum network.

- 1.- **Gas Price.**
- 2.- **Gas Limit.**
- 3 .- **Current value of an Ether** (Ethereum digital currency).

**GasPrice:** This is normally given in GWEI units (GigaWEI). If 1 ether has 1,000,000,000,000,000 wei then 1 GWEI is equal to 1,000,000,000. This unit serves as the payment for the systems that execute all the transactions of the Ethereum network and are called "miners", it is distributed all over the world. The GasPrice is not a fixed value and is variable and can change from minute to minute or second. Those who define the value of GasPrice are the "miners" and it depends on how saturated the Ethereum network is.

**GasLimit:** This value is normally given in units of WEI and in a standard transaction an average default value is 21,000 WEI although it can be higher or lower depending on what type of transaction you want to make, in a standard transaction we use the value for 40,000 WEI to ensure that we do not have rejection for having under Gas Limit.

**Ether's Value:** This value is also variable and is due to different parameters of a global financial market, this value can be obtained from entities that have always updated the value of Ether worldwide called centralized and decentralized exchanges.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** In the Exchange Ethereum Extension (EEE) we use a higher Gas Limit (40,000) this is because in case of not reaching the minimum quota established by the "miners" THE TRANSACTION IS NOT EFFECTED, however the Ethereum network, if it will charge the expense that has made in the calculation of the transaction without making it, For this reason some users do not explain why their transaction is not performed, however an amount or all of the GasLimit that was offered when the transaction request was launched will be charged, for this reason we must always be clear what the values of GasLimit and Gas Price will be.

The GasPrice can be consulted with the function **eth\_GetRatesGasStation** and the GasLimit for standard transactions must be higher than 21,000 WEI and transactions to publish and/or execute Smart contract must be at least 500,000 WEI.

Standard transaction cost.

It is defined by the following formula:

Cost = (GasLimit x (GasPrice / (1,000,000,000,000,000)) x Ether Value.

Example:

Let's assume the following values:

**GasLimit** = 40,000, **GasPrice** = 45 GWEI, **Ether Value** = 406 USD.

Cost = (40,000 x (45,000,000,000 / (1,000,000,000,000)) x 406 USD

**Standard transaction cost** = 0.0018 ether x 406 USD = \$0.73 USD

In the case of a Smart contract transaction, it is necessary to know what type of Smart contract will be published since the cost is directly proportional to the workload that the "miners" will have to perform in order to process the Smart contract, in other words, the amount of processing in the computer systems handled by the "miners" is simpler.

In the case of Smart contracts a default value would be to start the GasLimit with a value of 500,000 WEI.

An important point to take into account is that when one proposes a GasLimit, the "miners" will not necessarily take the entire amount proposed, that is, when one sends a transaction, the "miners" calculate the computation effort and take out what will be taken out of the GasLimit, which may be less than or equal to the default GasLimit of 21,000 WEI offered in some cases.

All the transactions will be able to be consulted in the site [www.etherscan.io](http://www.etherscan.io) where we can consult the detail of each transaction.

**Example of a standard** transaction, where the transaction was sent with a Gas Limit of 40,000 WEIs, however the "miners" when calculating how much the processing cost would be took only 52.5% i.e. the default value which is 21,000 WEIs.

The screenshot shows the Etherscan Transaction Details page for a specific Ethereum transaction. The transaction hash is 0x7dae251f21c616fb04a94112633c97e04d11c91f4d06dd9b85ed11112f02703a. The transaction was successful and is currently in block 11234630 with 2 block confirmations. It was timestamped 52 seconds ago (Nov-11-2020 06:17:24 AM +UTC) and confirmed within 38 seconds. The transaction originated from address 0x4b7355fd05be6dac458b004f54e12d6527a54a58 and went to address 0x5d2acdb34c279aa6d1e94a77f7b18ab938fb2bb. The value transferred was 0.001084598698481562 Ether (\$0.50). The transaction fee was 0.000672 Ether (\$0.31), which is 52.5% of the proposed gas limit. The gas price was 0.000000032 Ether (32 Gwei) and the gas limit was set at 40,000. The actual gas used was 21,000, which is 52.5% of the proposed gas limit.

Parameter	Value	Note
Transaction Hash	0x7dae251f21c616fb04a94112633c97e04d11c91f4d06dd9b85ed11112f02703a	TransactionOperation or Transaction Validation
Status	Success	
Block	11234630	2 Block Confirmations
Timestamp	52 secs ago (Nov-11-2020 06:17:24 AM +UTC)	Confirmed within 38 secs
From	0x4b7355fd05be6dac458b004f54e12d6527a54a58	
To	0x5d2acdb34c279aa6d1e94a77f7b18ab938fb2bb	Cost of transportation in Ether: $21,000 \times 0.000000032 = 0.000672$ Ether (\$0.31 USD)
Value	0.001084598698481562 Ether (\$0.50)	
Transaction Fee	0.000672 Ether (\$0.31)	
Gas Price	0.000000032 Ether (32 Gwei)	Proposed Gas Limit: 40,000 WEI
Gas Limit	40,000	
Gas Used by Transaction	21,000 (52.5%)	Actual Gas Limit used in the transaction: 21,000 WEI
Nonce	36	

By returning to the Smart contract transaction and taking the 500,000 WEI GasLimit we get the following cost if we use it all.

Smart contract transaction cost.

It is defined by the following formula:

Cost = (GasLimit x (GasPrice / (1,000,000,000,000,000)) x Ether Value.

Example:

Let's assume the following values:

**GasLimit** = 500,000, **GasPrice** = 45 GWEI, **Ether Value** = 406 USD.

Cost = (500,000 x (45,000,000,000 / (1,000,000,000,000)) x 406 USD

**Transaction cost publish Smart contract** = 0.0225 ether x 406 USD = \$9,135 USD

All transactions can be consulted on the site [www.etherscan.io](http://www.etherscan.io)

**NOTE:** To get the total cost of the transaction must be added:

**Total Transaction Cost** = *Ethereum network cost + Coinsolidation.org fee*

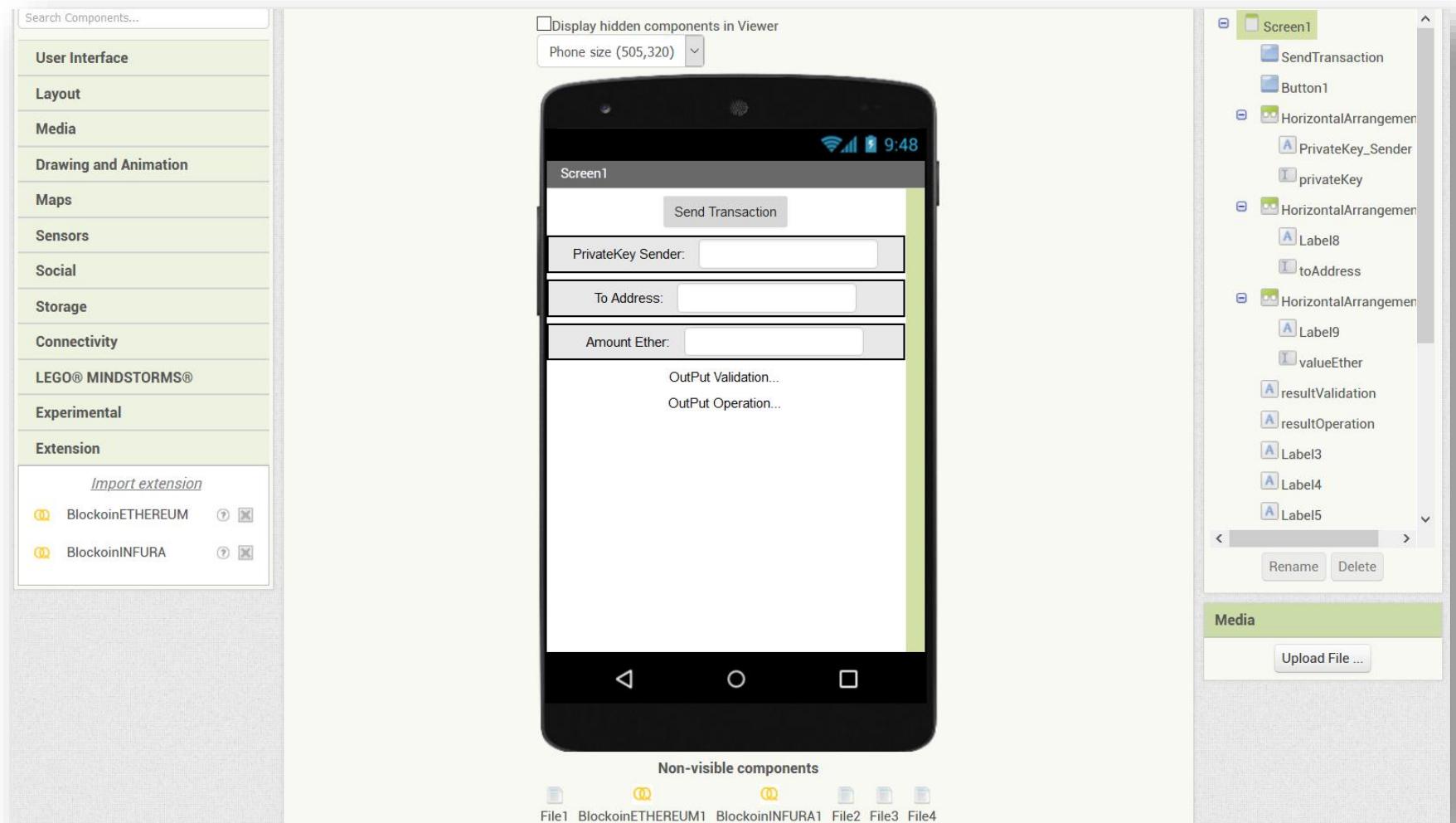
## 12. Coinsolidation.org Fees

Standard transaction: \$ 0.5 cents USD + cost of Ethereum network.

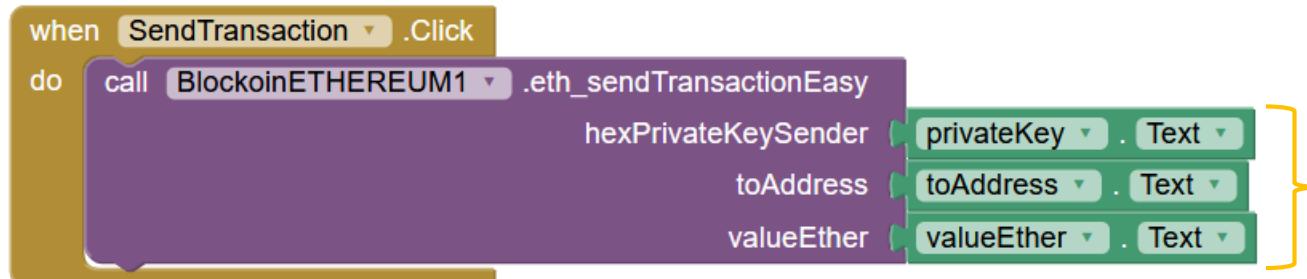
Transaction to publish and/or execute a Smart contract: \$15 USD + cost of the Ethereum network.

### 13. Create your App (Exchange) for Android in 15 minutes.

Design in App Inventor (Screen). - 5 minutes.



Function (`eth_SendTransactionEasy`) and event (`OutPutSendTransactionEasy`) blocks. - 5 minutes

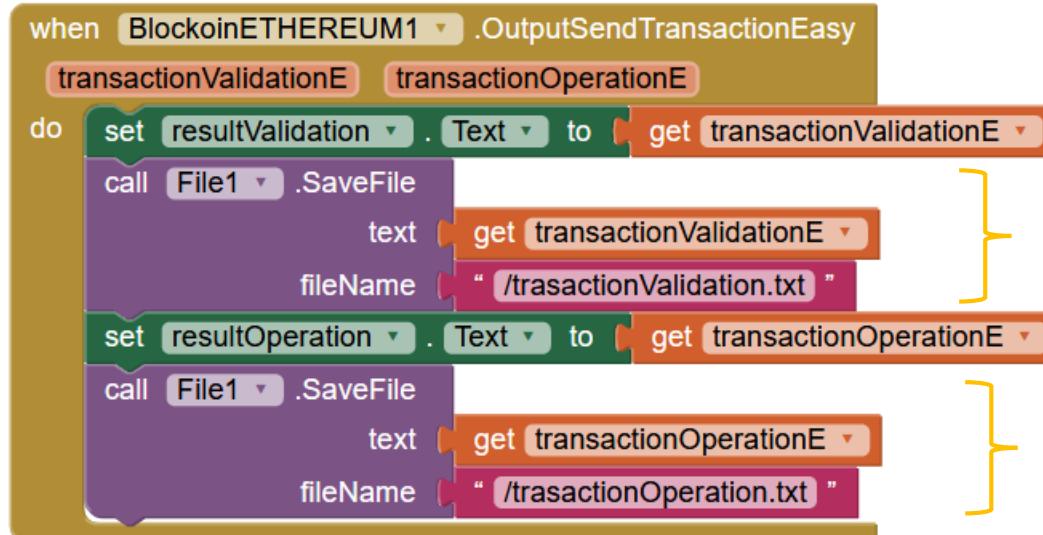


Input data:

**PrivateKey**: Primary key to the sender's address.

**toAddress**: Hexadecimal address of the receiver.

**valueEther**: Give the amount of Ether that will be sent.



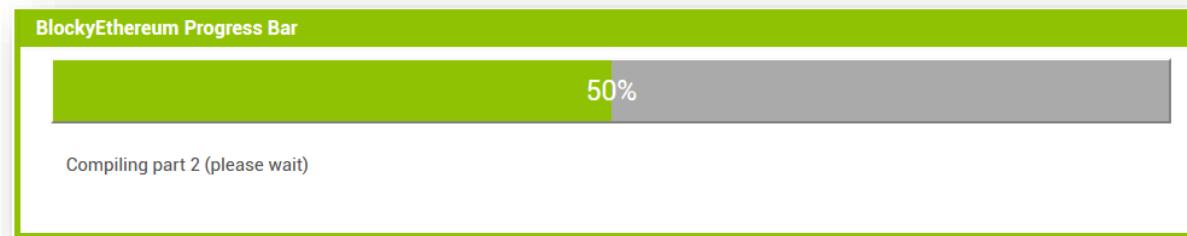
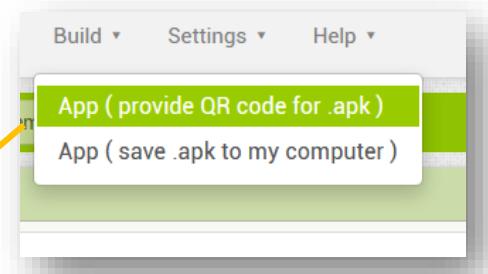
Save the results in text files:

Function File1: File **trasactionValidation.txt**

Save the results in text files:

File2 function: File **trasactionValidation.txt**

We compile, generate APK file to install it on the Android device. - 5 minutes



NOTE: When the transaction is executed it will take approximately 6 to 8 seconds to release the "Send Transaction" button. Due to the connection time with the Ethereum network.

## Token COINsolidation.

The Token COINsolidation is a project with three main guidelines

Imagine having your own crypto asset (cryptocurrency) with COINsolidation you can it. The first is to create the first network of extensions based on the visual programming methodology Blockly, in which by its easy and intuitive use can be used by anyone without previous knowledge of programming, the extensions that can be consulted in our Roadmap (White Paper) are directed to two fundamental sectors in the world economy, sector of crypto-currencies and / or tokens and the sector of currencies (fiat) or common use worldwide as it can be the dollar USD, Euros EU, Pounds or any other currency of current use.

The second guideline in the CoinSolidation project is to create a new algorithm to consolidate addresses of current and future cryptomontages. We are developing a new model algorithm to create an address that consolidates different addresses from different blockchains into a universal address see our (White Paper) at [www.Coinsolidation.org](http://www.Coinsolidation.org) or <https://github.com/coinsolidation/whitepaper>

The third guideline is to apply Quantum Computing technology in the security of the CoinSolidation environment, this will be applied with the already developed extensions of QRNG (Quantum Random Number Generator) and PQC (Post-Quantum Computing) security algorithms. These can be found in the official extensions repository on the Github site, <https://github.com/coinsolidation>.

General features of the CryptoToken CoinSolidation

Name: COINsolidation.

Symbol: CUAG

Type: NFT

Launching Country: Estonia

Official website: [www.Coinsolidation.org](http://www.Coinsolidation.org)

Company: Coinsolidation International.

Launch date: December 12, 2020

Created by: Lugu Samaya.

Consensus Algorithm: Proof of Quantum

Address algorithm: Consolidated Universal Address.



## 14. Licensing and use of software.

Licensing, terms and conditions of use see [www.coinsolidation.org](http://www.coinsolidation.org) or write to [info@coinsolidation.org](mailto:info@coinsolidation.org)