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1



Web3 CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza SPs

SPs

SPs CyberPlaza CPTs¹

USDC

SaaS 40-50% / 25-30% 2-5%

API 15-20% API 5-10%

CPT 6-10% APY

USDC 5-7% APY CPT 2-3% APY

CyberPlaza

5-10% SaaS

CPT 30% 40% 35% 20% 10% 5%

AI DeFi

Web3 CyberPlaza CPT

¹CPT Carriage Paid To

2



-
- Web 3
- Web3
- DAO¹ DAO
- DAO ²

¹DAO Decentralized Autonomous Organization

²thy kind

3



3.0.1. 区块链应用

1. 区块链技术应用于供应链管理，通过AI技术实现供应链的透明化和可追溯性，提高供应链的效率和安全性。
2. 区块链技术应用于数字版权管理，通过分布式账本技术实现数字版权的登记和交易，保护创作者的合法权益。
3. 区块链技术应用于物联网设备身份认证，通过去中心化的方式实现设备身份的认证和管理，提高物联网系统的安全性。
4. 区块链技术应用于智能合约，通过自动执行的合约条款实现交易的自动化和高效性，降低交易成本。
5. 区块链技术应用于跨境支付，通过去中心化的方式实现跨境支付的便捷性和低成本，提高跨境贸易的效率。

3.0.2. 数字货币

1. 数字货币在电商平台的应用，如Taobao和CyberPlaza等平台引入数字货币支付，提升用户体验。
2. 数字货币在跨境支付中的应用，如USDC等数字货币在跨境支付中的广泛应用。
3. 数字货币在供应链管理中的应用，如SPs等数字货币在供应链管理中的广泛应用。
4. 数字货币在物联网设备中的应用，如Pinduoduo等平台引入数字货币支付，提升用户体验。
5. 数字货币在智能合约中的应用，如SP等数字货币在智能合约中的广泛应用。

4



4.1. 4

SP 4

4.1.1.

CyberPlaza CPT CPT(i) (ii) (iii) SP(iv) (v) CPT

SP CSP CSP 10 10,000 USDC CSP SP

CSP CSP SLA SP SP

USDC USDC Web 3 USDC USDC Pinduoduo AWS Azure Google Cloud

SP CPT

4.1.2. SP

SP SP 24 1,000 Intel Core i7 10,000 / SP SLA

SP USDC CPT 2-5% CPT SP

CSP SP CSP CSP SP SP

SP CSP SP CSP CSP SP

4.1.3.

USDC

USDC rUSDC

USDC SP

6-8% APY USDC 2-4% APY CPT 8-12% APY CPT 10%

4.1.4.

(i) USDC (ii) (iii) USDC

10-30%

USDC SP SLA






CyberPlaza CPT 1-3% CPT
SP CPT CPT
CPT CPT 5-15% CPT
API

5

CyberPlaza CPT

5.0.1. CPT



 USDC   USDC  DeFi 











CyberPlaza CPT

CPT 

CPT











 CPT 

 CPT  veToken 

  CPT  USDC  30%   4  2.5  APY  6-10% 

  CPT  5-15%  API 

  1-3%  CPT  2-5%  CPT  2-4%  CPT  CPT 

  20%  CPT  CPT  0x0   5  30-40%  CPT 

5.0.2. 5.0.2.1

5.0.2.1

5.0.2.1.1

Table 5.1: 5.0.2.1.1

Revenue Stream	Rate/Amount	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	% of Total
SaaS Subscriptions	\$50–500/month	\$1.5M	\$4M	\$8–10M	40–50%
Transaction Fees	2–5% of GMV	\$0.8M	\$2.5M	\$5–7M	25–30%
API & Data Services	Variable	\$0.3M	\$1.5M	\$3–4M	15–20%
Certification Services	\$5K–50K per SP	\$0.3M	\$0.8M	\$1–2M	5–8%
Group-Buying Margins	5–10% margins	\$0.2M	\$0.7M	\$1.5–2M	5–10%
Total Revenue	–	\$3.1M	\$9.5M	\$19–25M	100%

5.0.2.1.1.1 SaaS 40–50% 5–10% 15–20% 3 0.01%

SaaS 5.0.2.1.1.1

5.0.2.1.1.1.1

Table 5.2: SaaS 5.0.2.1.1.1

Tier	Price/Month	Target Users	Features	Est. Users (Y3)
Free	\$0	Individuals	2 cloud accounts, basic monitoring	10,000+
Starter	\$50	Small teams	5 accounts, cost tracking, 1% CPT cashback	2,000
Professional	\$200	Dev teams	10 accounts, AI optimization, API, 3% CPT	500
Enterprise	\$500–2000	Companies	Unlimited, custom integration, 5% CPT	50–100

5.0.2.1.1.1.1.1

Important Note: These projections represent our target scenario. We also model conservative scenarios with Year 1 revenue of \$500K–1M to ensure financial sustainability even with slower initial growth. Our business model does not depend on achieving large-scale group-buying discounts immediately.

5.0.2.1.1.1.1.1

5.0.2.1.1.1.1.1.1 100% 30% USDC CPT 35% 15% 10% 5% 20% DEX CPT

10% 5% 5% 5%

3 1,500,000 40% 600,000 CPT 40,000,000
 40% 10,000 CPT 0.025% 600,000 $\times 0.025\% = 150$ USDC
 $150 \times 12 = 1,800$ USDC
 $\text{CPT} = 2$ 20,000 1,800 / 20,000 = 9%
 5-15%/

USDC

USDC ??

Table 5.3:

Component	APY	Paid In	Source
Base Interest	6-8%	USDC	Platform operational profits
CPT Incentives	2-4%	CPT	Token emission (vesting)
Total Expected	8-12%	Mixed	Sustainable yields

10% TVL

5.0.3.

100,000,000 CPT ??
 50% 55% USDC 15% 12.5%
 17.5% 15%

55% 25M CPT GMV = $\times \text{GMV} / \text{GMV}$
 5

20M CPT CSPs 5
 10M CPT 1 40% 2 30% 3-5 30%
 50% 50% 6

15% 12 36 4

17.5% 10% TGE 90% 24

12.5% 6 18 2 5%

Table 5.4: CPT

Category	Allocation	Tokens	%	Lock & Vesting Terms
Community Incentives	Total	55,000,000	55%	Performance-based release
- User Rewards		25,000,000	25%	Released based on platform GMV milestones
- SP Incentives		20,000,000	20%	Released based on transaction volume
- LP Rewards		10,000,000	10%	5-year emission, front-loaded
Foundation		17,500,000	17.5%	10% at TGE, 90% linear vest 24 months
Private Sale		12,500,000	12.5%	6-month cliff, 18-month linear vest
Team		15,000,000	15%	12-month cliff, 36-month linear vest
Total		100,000,000	100%	

5.0.4. veToken

veToken CPT

Curve Finance veToken CPT veCPT

Table 5.5: veToken

Lock Duration	veCPT Multiplier
1 week	0.01x
1 month	0.04x
3 months	0.25x
6 months	0.50x
1 year	1.00x
2 years	1.50x
4 years	2.50x (maximum)

veCPT

1 veCPT = 1 CPT 0

8-12% 1 2.5 4 20-30%

veCPT veCPT

15% veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

1. Minimum commitment 1-6 months CPT Uniswap V3 CPT/USDC 2000 CPT CPT 1500 CPT/USDC 1000 CPT

2. Maximum rewards 7-24 months CPT 2500 CPT USDC

3. Governance power 25 months CPT 1000 CPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

10 months TGE 55% > 27.5%

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Metric	Traditional Staking	veCPT Model
Minimum commitment	None	1 week
Maximum rewards	Fixed APY	Up to 2.5x boost
Governance power	Linear (1 token = 1 vote)	Time-weighted
Long-term alignment	Low	High
Mercenary capital risk	High	Low
Price stability	Lower	Higher

Curve \$SCRV 2020

5.0.5. CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

0. Minimum commitment 1-3 months 50-100 CPT ClusterTech Web3 3 months 50% CPT 100K CPT 15 months +

1. Maximum rewards 3-12 months 500-1000 CPT 10 months 50 months YouTube Web3 50 months +

2. Governance power 12-24 months 2000-5000 CPT 50 months CPT Infura Alchemy 100 months

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.6: CPT vs. veCPT

Table 5.7: XXXXX

Metric	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Paying Users	200	1,000	3,000
ARPU (\$/month)	\$40	\$60	\$80
MRR	\$8K	\$60K	\$240K
Annual Revenue	\$96K	\$720K	\$2.9M
Operating Costs	\$600K	\$900K	\$1.5M
Net Income	-\$504K	-\$180K	+\$1.4M
Cumulative Cash	-\$500K	-\$680K	+\$720K

Base Case Scenario (Medium probability) Table ?? presents the base case financial scenario.

Table 5.8: Base Case Financial Scenario

Metric	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Paying Users	500	2,500	8,000
ARPU (\$/month)	\$50	\$75	\$100
MRR	\$25K	\$188K	\$800K
Annual Revenue	\$300K	\$2.25M	\$9.6M
Operating Costs	\$800K	\$1.5M	\$3M
Net Income	-\$500K	+\$750K	+\$6.6M

Optimistic Scenario (Lower probability) Table ?? presents the optimistic financial scenario.

Table 5.9: Optimistic Financial Scenario

Metric	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Paying Users	1,000	5,000	20,000
ARPU (\$/month)	\$75	\$100	\$150
MRR	\$75K	\$500K	\$3M
Annual Revenue	\$900K	\$6M	\$36M
Operating Costs	\$1M	\$2.5M	\$8M
Net Income	-\$100K	+\$3.5M	+\$28M

Key Assumptions Scenarios reflect different market penetration rates and pricing power. Operating costs scale with growth but benefit from economies of scale. The conservative scenario assumes minimal group-buying contribution. All scenarios assume primary revenue from SaaS and transaction fees. CPT incentive costs are included in operating costs.

Funding Requirements Seed/Angel funding of \$500K–1M will cover Year 1 losses and product development. Series A funding of \$3–5M is planned for Year 2, if base case trajectory is confirmed. Series B funding of \$10–20M is planned for Year 3+, for international expansion.

Break-even Analysis Conservative scenario reaches break-even in Month 30–36. Base Case reaches break-even in Month 18–24. Optimistic scenario reaches break-even in Month 12–18.

This range provides investors with realistic expectations while demonstrating scalability potential.

6



6.1.

6.1.1.

CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza Labs

CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza

CyberPlaza

6.1.2.

CPT

ERC20

Arbitrum

Layer 2

Arbitrum

CPT

ERC20

veToken

USDC

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol";

contract CPTToken is ERC20 {
    struct LockInfo {
        uint256 amount;
    }
```



```
uint256 lockTimestamp;
uint256 unlockTimestamp;
}

mapping (address => LockInfo[]) public locks;

constructor(uint256 initialSupply) ERC20("CPT Token", "CPT") {
    _mint(msg.sender, initialSupply);
}

function lock(uint256 _amount, uint256 _lockTime) public {
    require(_amount <= balanceOf(msg.sender), "Not enough CPT to lock");
    require(_lockTime > 0, "Lock time must be positive");

    uint256 lockUntil = block.timestamp + _lockTime;

    LockInfo memory newLock = LockInfo({
        amount: _amount,
        lockTimestamp: block.timestamp,
        unlockTimestamp: lockUntil
    });

    locks[msg.sender].push(newLock);

    _burn(msg.sender, _amount);
}

function unlock(uint256 lockIndex) public {
    require(lockIndex < locks[msg.sender].length,
        "No lock found at this index");
    require(block.timestamp >= locks[msg.sender][lockIndex].unlockTimestamp,
        "CPT still locked");

    uint256 amountToUnlock = locks[msg.sender][lockIndex].amount;
    locks[msg.sender][lockIndex] =
        locks[msg.sender][locks[msg.sender].length - 1];
    locks[msg.sender].pop();

    _mint(msg.sender, amountToUnlock);
}
```

```

function calculateLockedAmount(address user, uint256 lockDuration)
    public view returns (uint256) {
        uint256 totalLockedAmount = 0;

        for (uint256 i = 0; i < locks[user].length; i++) {
            if (block.timestamp - locks[user][i].lockTimestamp > lockDuration) {
                totalLockedAmount += locks[user][i].amount;
            }
        }

        return totalLockedAmount;
    }
}

```

6.1.3. 锁仓机制

CPT 18 ERC20 USDC 6 SafeMath

6.1.4. 锁仓机制

veCPT CPT veCPT

veCPT

$$\text{veCPT} = \text{CPT}_{\text{locked}} \times \min\left(\frac{t_{\text{lock}}}{t_{\text{max}}}, 1\right) \times 2.5 \quad (6.1)$$

$t_{\text{lock}} \leq t_{\text{max}} = 4 \times 2.5$

veCPT

$$\text{veCPT}(t) = \text{CPT}_{\text{locked}} \times \frac{t_{\text{remaining}}}{t_{\text{max}}} \times 2.5 \quad (6.2)$$

USDC 30

$$\text{Reward}_{\text{user}} = \text{Revenue}_{\text{pool}} \times \frac{V_{\text{user}}}{V_{\text{total}}} \quad (6.3)$$

V_{user} veCPT V_{total} veCPT

$$\text{APY} = \frac{\text{Annual Revenue Pool}}{\text{Total CPT Staked Value}} \times \frac{\text{veCPT Multiplier}}{\text{Average Multiplier}} \quad (6.4)$$

環境

OpenZeppelin 48
Gas Merkle veCPT

6.1.5. 環境

Chainlink CPT/USD Uniswap V3
USDC/USD Chainlink 0.5
API AWS Azure GCP
5
Chainlink 10

6.1.6. 環境

Gnosis Safe 10 USDC 9 5 9
7 48 9 4 5 3
10 veCPT 7 5 1 veCPT 1
48

6.1.7. 環境

LayerZero Arbitrum Layer-1
Polygon Optimism 2024 Base 2024
10

6.1.8. 環境

ERC20 CPT MetaMask Rabby Rainbow Trust
Wallet Coinbase Wallet imToken Ledger Trezor Argent Gnosis Safe
Fireblocks Copper.co
WalletConnect Web3Modal veCPT
EIP-712

6.2. 環境

6.2.1. 環境

Web3 React.js ethers.js WalletConnect USDC CPT
CHESS SP CSP API AWS Azure
GCP HPC
USDC CHESS SP SLA
CPT 1-3

6.2.2. 参考

GPU I/O

InfiniBand

CPU

CPU

6.2.3. 参考

USDC CPU/GPU/

20

95-98

SLA 5 72

1 USDC 10 USDC

SOC 2 ISO 27001

Linpack HPL HPCG STREAM AI MLPerf

AES-256 DDoS

30 10 CSP

CSP

99.5

6.2.4. 参考

React.js 18+ TypeScript Web3 ethers.js v6 WalletConnect v2
Material-UI API Node.js/Express.js Python FastAPI PostgreSQL Redis RabbitMQ/Kafka The Graph Prometheus/-
Grafana DevOps Docker Kubernetes GitHub Actions CI/CD
Cloudflare CDN Nginx

CSP 100 CPU Intel Xeon/AMD EPYC 500 GB RAM 10 TB NVMe SSD 50
TB HDD 10 Gbps 4 NVIDIA A100/H100 GPU CSP 1 CPU 50
TB RAM 1 PB Lustre/GPFS 100 Gbps InfiniBand 100 GPU

6.2.5. 参考

CPT HPC USDC

Amazon FQ Amazon USDC
 AWS CPT
 HPC CT AWS USDC
 CHESS
 Ansys HPC CHESS
 -

6.2.6. 参考

AWS Azure Google Cloud USDC

API API AWS EC2 Azure Resource Manager GCP Compute Engine 100
 1000 GPU 10 TB CyberPlaza MSP

HPC CSP CPU GPU
 GPU I/O USDC CPT USDC
 CHESS CPT
 100 / 50-70
 USDC CPT

6.2.7. 参考

CHESS

SSH VNC
 shell CPU GPU FPGA

6.2.8. 参考

CHESS

CHESS InfiniBand CPU
 VNC
 CPU GPU
 CPU

应用生态 CPU 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态 CHESS 应用生态 FIFO 应用生态 QoS 应用生态

应用生态 GPU 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态 GUI 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态 LDAP 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态

应用生态

6.2.9. 应用生态

应用生态 HPC 应用生态 Ansys 应用生态 MATLAB 应用生态 TensorFlow 应用生态

应用生态 AI 应用生态 TensorBoard 应用生态

6.2.10. 应用生态

应用生态 CPU 应用生态 GPU 应用生态

应用生态

6.2.11. 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态 Certora 应用生态 CertiK 应用生态 Trail of Bits 应用生态 OpenZeppelin 应用生态

应用生态 50 应用生态 48 应用生态

应用生态 OAuth 2.0 应用生态 JWT 应用生态 API 应用生态 100 应用生态 / 应用生态 SP 应用生态 IP 应用生态 90 应用生态 API 应用生态

应用生态 TLS 1.3 应用生态 AES-256 应用生态 Cloudflare

DDoS 应用生态 OWASP 应用生态 Web 应用生态 SIEM 应用生态

应用生态 GDPR 应用生态 KYC/AML 应用生态 1 应用生态 USDC 应用生态

应用生态 CSP 应用生态 FATF 应用生态 VM 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态

应用生态 API 应用生态 15 应用生态

应用生态 24 应用生态 7 应用生态

应用生态

应用生态 SOC 2 Type II 应用生态 ISO 27001 应用生态 Cloud Security Alliance STAR 应用生态 CSP 应用生态 PCI DSS 应用生态

6.2.12. 基础设施

基础设施

数据库 PostgreSQL ID 缓存 Redis 负载均衡 Cloudflare CDN 支付网关 USDC 风控 CPT 风控 SP 风控

容器 Kubernetes Pod 熔断 Hystrix 消息队列 RabbitMQ 分布式事务

性能

指标	目标值	当前值
API 响应时间	<200ms (p95)	<100ms (p95)
数据库连接数	<5	<2
缓存命中率	<30	<10
支付成功率	<2	<1
风控通过率	99.5%	99.9%
消息队列吞吐量	10,000	100,000
分布式事务吞吐量	50,000	1,000,000

安全

Arbitrum Layer 2 安全审计 0.10 安全审计 40,000 TPS 安全审计 Gas 安全审计

The Graph 安全审计 安全审计

Gas 安全审计 Merkle 安全审计 80

6.2.13. 数据治理

数据治理

数据治理 30 数据治理

数据治理 IPFS/Arweave 数据治理 90 数据治理 GDPR 数据治理

性能

?? RTO RPO

Table 6.1: 性能指标

指标	RTO	RPO
数据治理	N/A	0
数据治理	1	6
数据治理	2	1
数据治理	30	15

数据治理-数据治理 5 数据治理 DNS 数据治理

6.2.14. 应用

图6-12 展示了 iOS 和 Android 应用 API 的 RESTful 和 GraphQL 接口，以及 Polygon 和 Optimism 等区块链应用。

图6-1 展示了 IoT 应用，包括 Intel SGX 和 AMD SEV 等安全应用，以及 Filecoin 和 Arweave 等存储应用，以及 AI/ML 应用。

图6-5 展示了 DAO 应用，包括 IBC 和 NFT 应用。

6.2.15. 应用

图6-15 展示了 Web3 应用，包括 HPC 应用，CPT 应用，CHESS 应用，SOC 2 应用，ISO 27001 应用，200ms 应用，API 应用。

图6-15 展示了 Golem 应用，iExec 应用，Render 应用，CyberPlaza 应用，20 应用，CHESS 应用，SP 应用，Web3 应用。

7



7.1.

7.1.1.

2026 1 Twitter Discord

2026 1 Alpha

2026 2

2026 3 Initial DEX Offering, IDO

7.1.2.

2026 1 5% CPT \$4M USD
 Golem 8,000 \$30K \$200M
2026 2 3 5% CPT

XXX

SPs

5 CSPs xx CPU ??? X86 ??? FP64
TFLOPS yy GPU xxx 32 TOPS zz FPGA ??? FP32 TFLOPS ???
PB

CPU 10 GPU 20 FPGA 5 10

9



- **ClusterTech Ltd.**

–




10



10.1.







10.2.





 Cyber-
Plaza 


10.3. Web3

10.3.1.

 Golem  iExec  Filecoin  Arweave  Render 
 CyberPlaza  CPU  GPU  FPGA 

10.3.2.

 CHESSE  Cluster HPC Efficient Scheduling System  CHESSE


10.3.3.




10.3.4.

Golem iExec
HPC

10.3.5.

CyberPlaza

11

 **3** 

12

FAQ

12.1. Frequently Asked Questions

1. [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

Answer: [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) CPU、GPU、FPGA [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) SP、[AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) SLA、[AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) / [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) AWS、Azure、GCP [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) CPT [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

2. [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

Answer: [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 400 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) B2B [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

3. [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

Answer: [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

4. [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

Answer: [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) AWS [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) Web 3 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) DeFi [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

5. [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

Answer: AWS [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2019 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 350 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2020 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 450 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2021 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 620 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2022 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 814 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) Gartner [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 93% [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 7% [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) AWS [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 7 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2022 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 5520 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) AWS [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 7 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) Allied Market Research [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2024 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 1 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 0.1% [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 10 [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

6. [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

Answer: [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) USDC: [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 5-7% [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) USDC [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) APY [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 2-3% [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) CPT [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) 8-12% [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#) USDC [AWS 与 GPU 有何区别？](#)

☐ CPT ☐/☐: ☐ CPT ☐ 8–12% ☐ 4 ☐ 15–20%☐ 40% ☐
 ☐ USDC ☐20% ☐ 5–15% ☐
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☐: ☐ 2–5%☐ 10–20%☐
 ☐API☐

7. ☐ **Web 3** ☐

Answer: ☐ Web 3 ☐
 ☐

8. ☐

Answer: ☐ 10 ☐
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9. ☐

Answer: ☐ 10,000 USDC ☐ 4 ☐
 ☐ High-Performance Linpack☐High-Performance Conjugate Gradient☐STREAM Sustain-
 able Bandwidth☐HPC Challenge☐MLPerf☐ResNet-50 ☐☐BERT ☐☐CUDA Benchmark
 Suite☐SPECviewperf ☐☐DeepBench ☐☐
 ☐

10. ☐ **AWS** ☐

Answer: ☐
 ☐ Web 3 ☐ Web 3 ☐ DeFi ☐