



DedoAI Litepaper

Proof of Data

V.1.22

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Decentralization and Democratization of Data



DedoAI Ltd

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Introducing dedoAI

dedoAI is a project built on blockchain technology where data consumers meet data providers to build a post-AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) economy at a massive scale. The main mission of dedoAI is to democratize data production with a mission to empower data providers by giving back to them full control and more powerful monetization opportunities for their personal and business data.

Moreover, in our pursuit of democratizing data production and empowering data providers, dedoAI is deeply committed to addressing data legal issues. As data exchange and utilization become increasingly prevalent, ensuring compliance with data protection regulations such as General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) is paramount. dedoAI prioritizes the implementation of robust data governance frameworks to safeguard the privacy and rights of individuals while facilitating transparent and lawful data transactions.

Vision

AI is transforming our world

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing industries and work environments like never before. With its incredible rapid learning and adaptation capacity, AI is making exponential progress every month, surpassing traditional yearly growth patterns. More importantly, a new economic paradigm will soon arise where wealth will be massively concentrated and job opportunities for many people may rapidly fade away.

The challenge

In a Future where most of the service work will be performed by machines the production of data that will be used by these machines must be compensated. Without a system to produce the data, the machine will not be able to learn. By taking back ownership and monetization opportunities of your data assets you can proactively participate in this new economic paradigm that is forming instead of being a mere product. dedoAI's ultimate mission is to create a new market around this idea. In a future where Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) plays a major role in the economy, services that generate unique, valuable data will be crucial. These services not only provide insights for improving products, services, and decision-making processes but also fuel the training and refinement of AGI systems themselves. The three main business problems that the dedoAI project solves:

Data consumers, or users who need data to train their AI systems, need a marketplace to specify their needs for specific types of data.

Data producers, also known as content producers, need a mechanism to identify which types of data are in demand and guide them on where to focus their resource investments for data generation.

Robust compliance. dedoAI aims at offering tools and processes (also in the form of blockchain smart contracts) to mitigate many of the legal issues underlying data exchange.



How can dedoAI achieve this?

By leveraging blockchain technology, dedoAI creates a marketplace for data for the training of AIs where data providers are seamlessly and competitively matched with data consumers leading to a novel data collection and distribution paradigm and a fairer pricing of one's own data. dedoAI also leverages smart contracts and the decentralized autonomous organizations (DAO) to address data ownership, legal and ethical issues, and matching data demand and offer a coherent, robust, and self-regulating ecosystem.

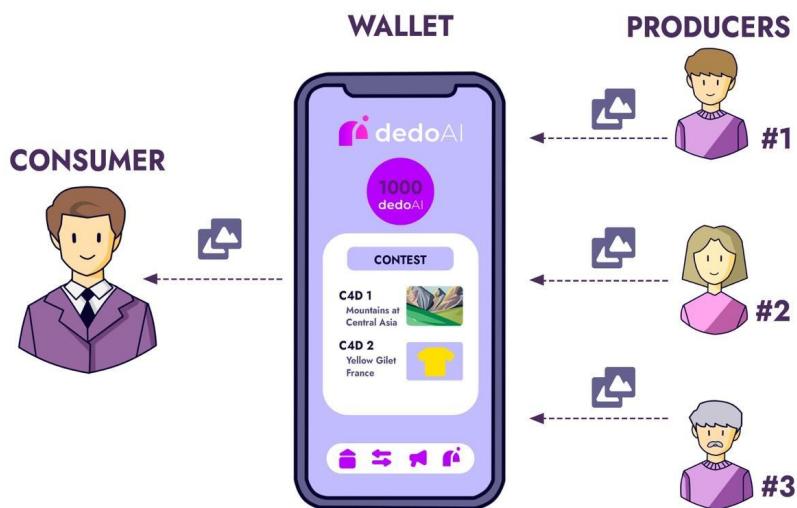


Fig 1: Wallet's Concept



Technical architecture

The next sections will delve into the dedoAI technical architecture and dedoAI main business logic.

Blockchain

First and foremost, dedoAI implements its own native blockchain to accommodate a novel staking algorithm whose main aim is to reward producers and avoid “rent seekers” (i.e. passive delegators that contribute little to the overall ecosystem) and also to optimize large data operations.

Actors

In dedoAI there are five defined main business actors:

Producers: Users who produce the data that will be sold in our marketplace using our dedoAI token.

Consumers: The buyers of the data. They have a primary role because they are the definer of the “Call for Data” (C4D) request that represents their commercial interest to acquire some specific dataset. In the process, they are the main drivers for the demand for data.

DAO: An autonomous organization that organizes and manages the dedoAI ecosystem, where the Producers and Consumers can vote for platform self-amendment proposals much like in other DAO.

Token holders. These are common token holders which do not actively participate in the dedoAI economy (i.e. producer/consumer roles) and so they enjoy less rewards than in other blockchain ecosystems (i.e. they are not able to delegate their tokens but only to run a full validator dedoAI node).

Data team. This is an “in-house” data team responsible for (among others) the implementation of connectors if requested, maintenance of the dedoAI data infrastructure and general data consultancy to dedoAI participants.



Architecture

In a nutshell, dedoAI provides DataSet creation/minting services and data exchanges. The fundamental access point to this blockchain is the dedoAI wallet, a wallet application specifically built to access all the dedoAI on-chain and off-chain services.

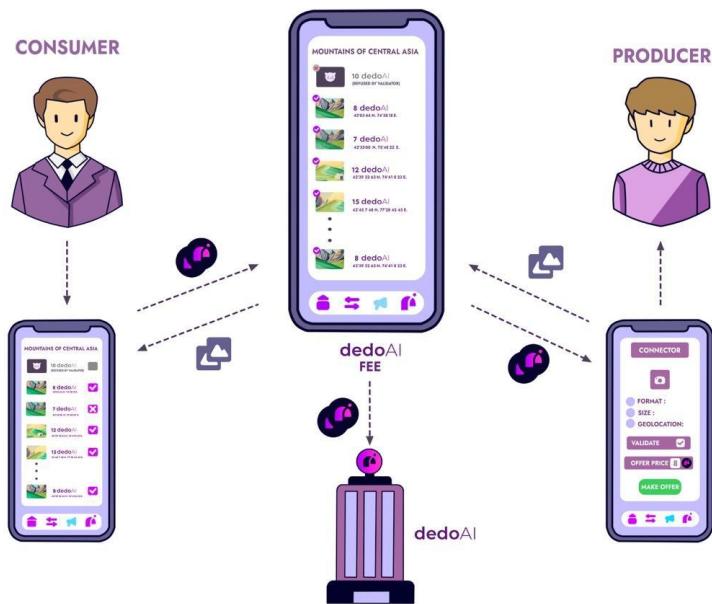


Fig 2: Architecture

In this document, we will refer to “dedoAI participant” (whoever operates on the dedoAI blockchain in whatever role) and dedoAI wallet often interchangeably since the wallet is the main interface to the dedoAI ecosystem and implements the majority of the business logic.



The other fundamental components of the dedoAI blockchain are:

Data Contest: it implements the request for data with a proposal that we call C4D (call for data).

This C4D represents the request from the Consumers to the Producers and represents what the market wants with their constraints (i.e. data quantity, format and price). dedoAI uses a smart contract to control the copyright and license use of the Dataset. The dedoAI Tokens used to transfer ownership from Producer to Consumer.

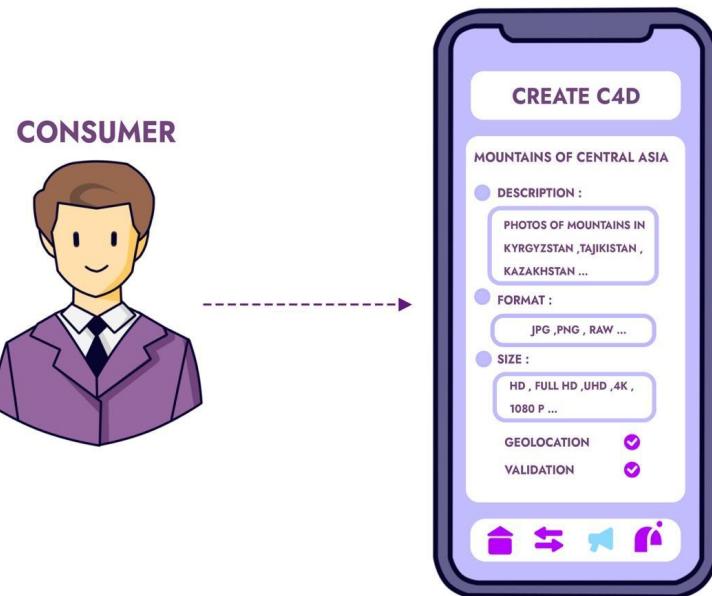


Fig 3.1: Data Contest

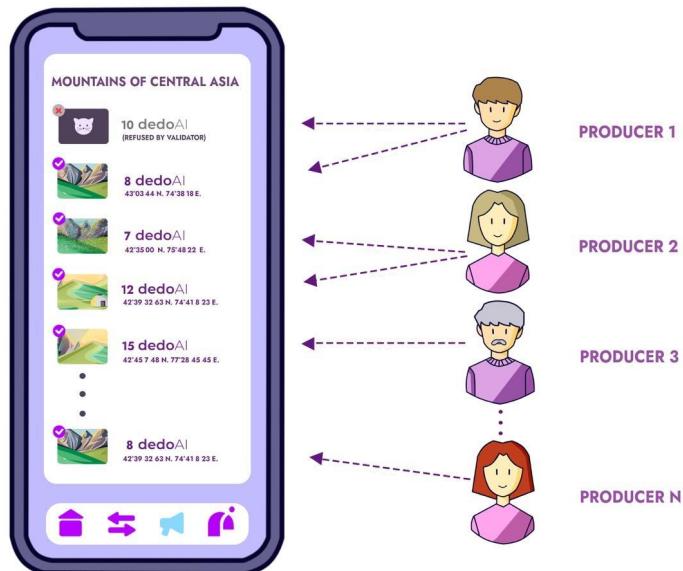


Fig 3.2: Data Contest





Fig 3.3: Data Contest

Connectors: Connectors are the central element of dedoAI data processing capabilities and let the Producers validate and process the data produced by them. Connectors are essentially plugins inside the dedoAI wallet. For each C4D a corresponding connector has to be implemented to allow:

- A producer to collect the data.
- The data collected to be validated (i.e. validation of the correct format).
- Any form of legal requirement to be satisfied (i.e. electronic signature, KYC, data processing consent, obfuscation of sensitive information and so on).
- A consumer to receive the data in the intended format.



DedoAI token: This is the unit of account for the dedoAI ecosystem.

Data lake. The main data repository for the dedoAI platform.

Staking. A novel proof of staking (PoS) approach where the main delegation reward is assigned to active participants of the dedoAI ecosystem.

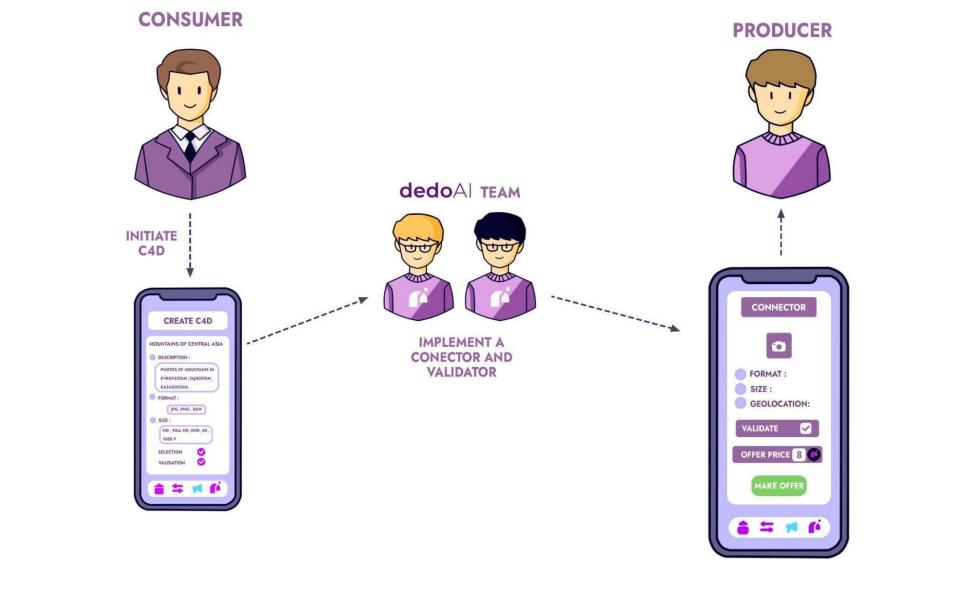


Fig 4: Main process



Data lake

The Data lake is a centralized repository designed to store, process, and secure large amounts of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. About distribution dedoAI integrates both IPFS and S3 protocols into its data lake architecture to support a dual approach to data storage. We utilize IPFS for its decentralized nature, offering enhanced security and data permanence, which, despite being slightly more costly, provides significant benefits in terms of censorship resistance and data integrity. On the other hand, we employ S3 due to its centralized framework, which offers a more affordable solution with reliable performance and scalability. This combination ensures our platform can meet diverse user needs, balancing the benefits of both decentralized and centralized storage systems. The data content will be visualized to the new customer through a component called *Data Catalog* that exposes the content of the data lake externally.

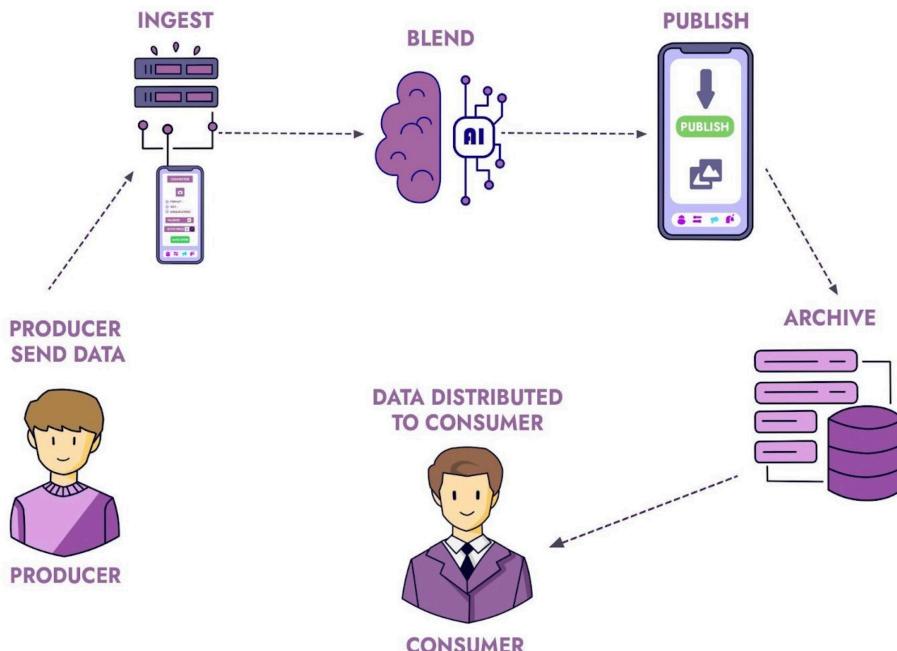


Fig 5: Data Lake

Connector

Connectors are another central element of our architecture and let the producers validate and process the data produced by them. dedoAI is implemented with a modular architecture allowing the creation of different kinds of connectors depending on the type of data that dedoAI participants need to validate. A connector is a software plug-in in the dedoAI wallet that allows, among other functionalities, to:

- Data retrieval:** Retrieve a specific data point from a specific on-chain or off-chain data source (including the ability to log in to the data source).
- Validate:** Perform the initial validation of the data based on a set of specific requirements defined in the C4D.
- Anonymize:** Anonymize/obfuscate the data if necessary.
- Transform:** Perform algorithms or transformations on the data to a shared structure.
- Labeling.** Allow the producer to manual label data if requested.
- Contractual aspects:** Ask the data provider and consumer to enter into any necessary legally binding agreement, in the form of a smart contract, before the data can be transacted.



Each dedoAI participant can create a connector and be rewarded for this effort.

The connector is a core component of the dedoAI architecture since it also allows operations like data labeling. For example, a Consumer may implement (or outsource the implementation) of a connector with automatic, manual data labeling or both.

Data Contest

The dedoAI Data Contest component serves as a central marketplace for data. Consumers and Producers engage with the dedoAI Data Contest using the dedoAI wallet, which supports transactions and records ownership and dataset hashes via Smart Contracts.

We refer to this component and process as “Data Contest” because once a C4D is put forward and accepted by a “voting” mechanism the price discovery mechanics are similar to that of a “competition/auction”.

More specifically, the dedoAI Data Contest starts with a consumer that submit a C4D for a new type of data specifying among others:

- The data type, size, format, and source of the data he wants to purchase
- Descriptive information about the dataset
- How many data points are required (DATAPPOINT)
- Additionally a document with specs
- The connector requirements (if any)
- The anonymization requirement (if any) for the data
- ETL, labeling and similar operations to be performed on the data
- The delivery method (IPFS, DeDoAI datalake, AWS, etc.)
- The maximum amount he is willing to spend in DeDoAI tokens (refer as ContestCAP)

Once a proposal is put forward, each dedoAI producer can participate in a competition within the dedoAI Data Contest asking for a specific price to deliver the requested data. Notice the data consumer depending on the granularity of data requested may accept single or multiple offers (i.e. a data consumer that needs a set of N financial statements from companies located in a specific region and no aggregate single offer is put forward but a number M of single companies offer their statements individually, in this case, the consumer will likely accept the N best offers).

The dedoAI Data Contest process serves as the primary mechanism for price discovery. This competition involves the following steps:

A Consumer submits a Call for Data (C4D) proposal to the DAO. In the dedoAI Data Contest, the proposal is reviewed and, if deemed valid, allows moving forward to the next phase.

If the proposal is accepted, the Proposer must:

- Lock a calculated amount of dedoAI tokens in the dedoAI treasury to fund the data purchase. This will be a managed fund of the C4D CAP.
- Implement the relevant connector to facilitate data retrieval from the Producers. This implementation can also be outsourced to the dedoAI data team.

Once the funds are locked and the connector is implemented, the Data Contest begins.

During the Data Contest, Producers may submit their offers, and the Proposer can accept any of these offers. The competition proceeds in predefined time steps until its completion, where:



A Producer can continuously submit an offer and revise that offer (e.g., change the price) at each specific time step.

At each time step, the Proposer can accept any number of offers.

Once the required number of DATAPOINTS is provided or after a certain number of time steps (MAX Timestep, configurable) or after the amount of credits are finished the Data Contest concludes.

This process allows for flexible price negotiation based on specific supply and demand, with Consumers having the freedom to choose among various offers based on the quality, price, and relevance of the data offered by Producers.

The Data Contest is shown in the diagram below. The example shows a consumer request for specific geographic data, specifically images of mountains in central Asia:

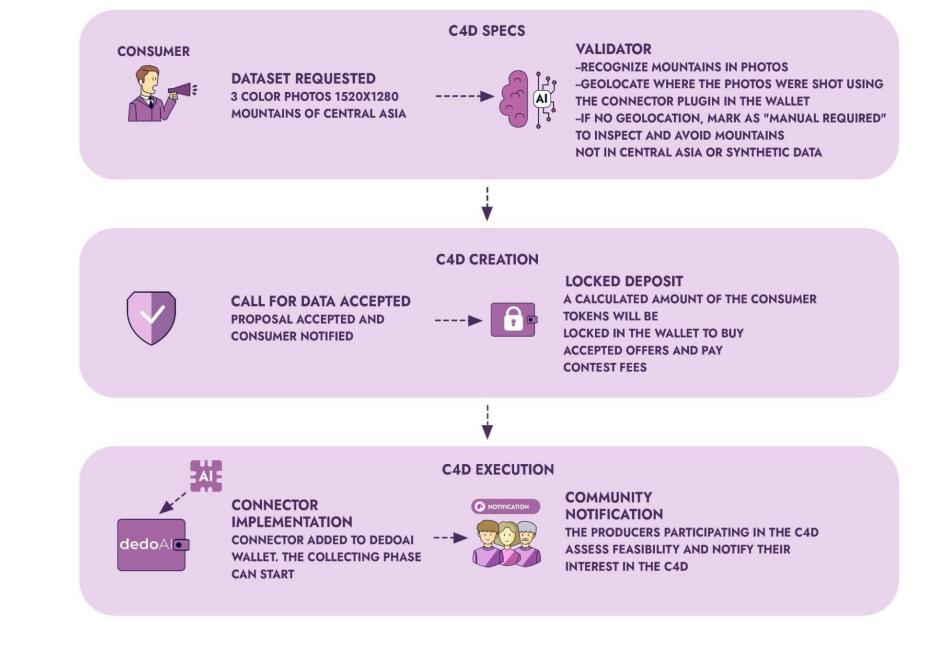


Fig 6: dedoAI's step 1



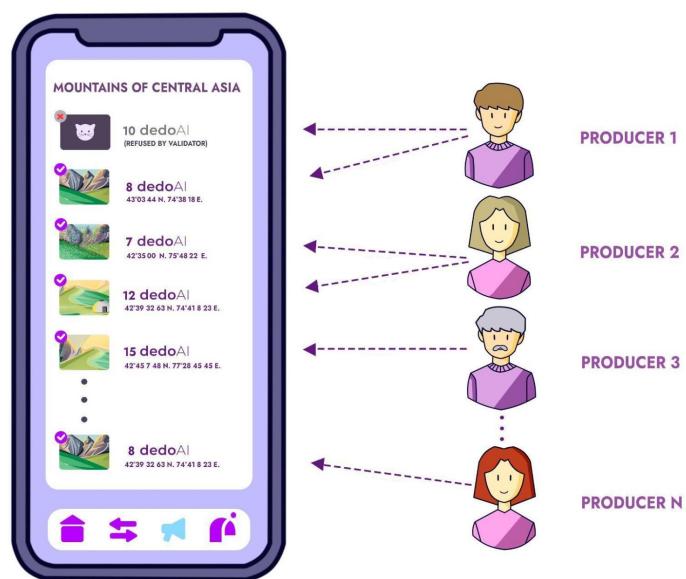


Fig 7: Step 2, Contest execution



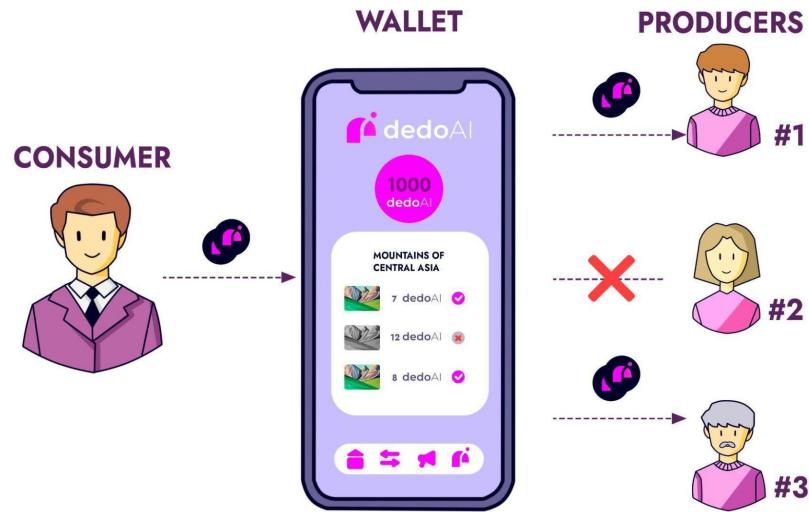


Fig 8: Data delivery

Once a Data Contest is concluded, the connector implemented, and other necessary steps within dedoAI fulfilled, the various parties will enter a legally binding agreement in the form of a smart contract and proceed to the data acquisition and delivery process.

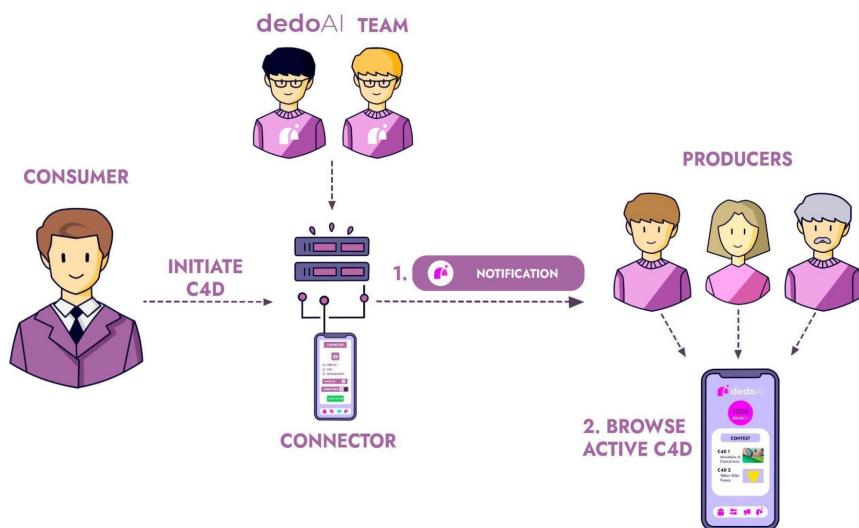


Fig 9: Main process

Furthermore, once the C4D is initiated there are various models for the data lifecycle:

The Consumer can allow the producers to resell immediately the same data into any other interested parties within the dedoAI ecosystem in a private transaction.



The Consumer will have the sole right/ownership of the Datasets and be the only entity that can resell the data within the dedoAI ecosystem.

The Consumer can specify a grace period (lock period) where the sole owner of the data.



DAO

dedoAI uses a canonical DAO for ecosystem self-governance. Only consumers and producers can participate in the DAO apart from three key “super” participants incorporated into appropriate legal entities:

Data Team: This team works alongside the dedoAI Dev Team (discussed later) and can provide general development consultancy, implementation of connectors (so can also participate in a C4D), and other types of data consultancy. The main aim of this team is to support dedoAI participants, especially at an early stage when many participants may still lack enough technical expertise.

Legal Team: This is a supervisory legal team that can assist dedoAI participants on legal issues (but only in an advisory role, it is up to the dedoAI participants to perform their due diligence) and can intervene and disable C4D, smart contracts, and data operations should they pose a potential or immediate legal issue to the dedoAI ecosystem.

DedoAI Support Team: This team is responsible for the overall governance of the dedoAI ecosystem including the dedoAI DAO.

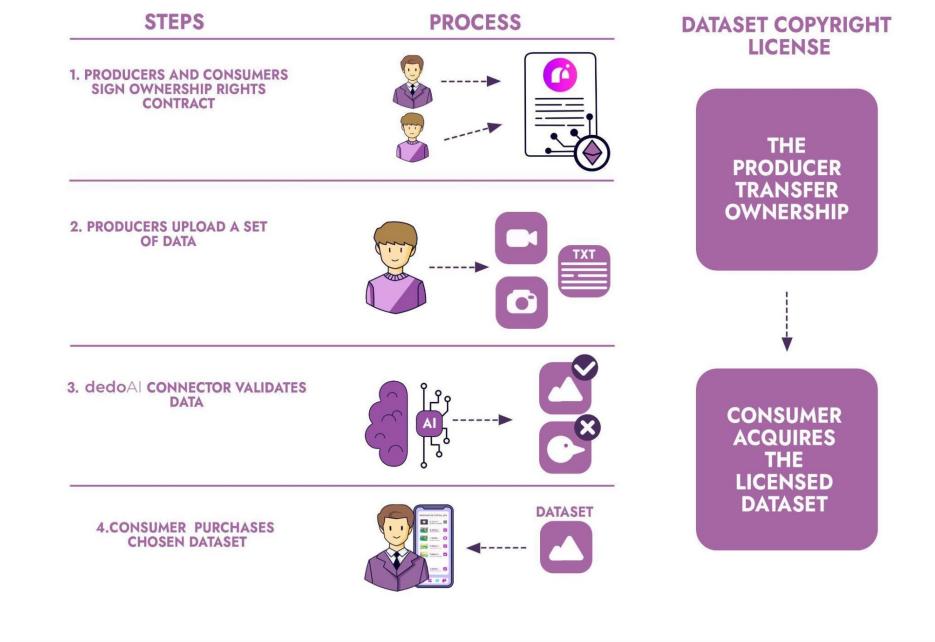


Fig 10: Data ownership and copyrights

Staking and “Proof of Data”

dedoAI aims to improve the monetization potential of data providers through a proprietary novel staking mechanism named “Proof of Data” (PoD). The Proof of Data is a staking algorithm where a delegator staking reward percentage is proportional to the amount of data a dedoAI participant has provided to the dedoAI ecosystem.

The algorithm is a proof-of-stake (PoS) derivation and it is that follows the following general logic for producers acting as delegators:

Staking percentage reward= $w_kb * (\text{Number of kilobytes provided by the producer to date} / \text{total number of kilobytes produced in dedoAI to date}) * w_mv$ (monetary value of data in dedoAI token earned by the producer to date / total monetary value of data sold in the dedoAI to date)



Where w_{kb} is a specific weight for the kilobyte and w_{mv} a weight for the monetary value of the kilobyte provided.

This staking mechanism provides a strong incentive to participate and continuously provide data in the dedoAI ecosystem (the consumer side needs fewer economic incentives given the current and forecasted hunger for data).

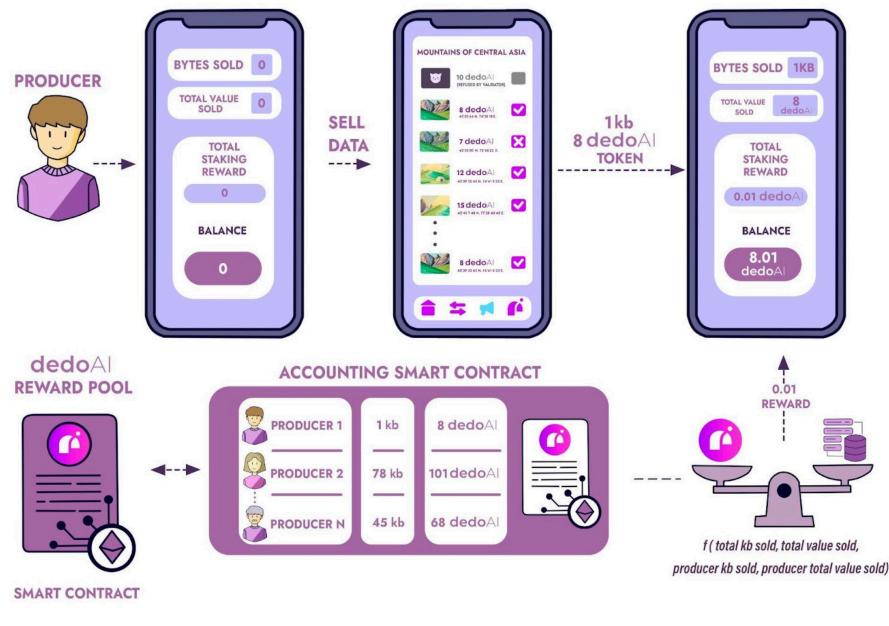


Fig 11: Staking



Reward Pool

The role of the Reward Pool (DRP) smart contract is of utmost importance, with its main functionalities not limited to receiving, locking, and distributing tokens during and after a contest, as well as handling reserve tokens for staking. Significantly, the initial deposit is held as a guarantee for the work performed by producers, ensuring the dedoAI platform acts as a guarantor for the overall amount necessary to purchase DataSets. This arrangement serves as a general reserve for the ecosystem, bolstering trust and facilitating a secure and efficient exchange environment.

To summarize, the DRP is in charge of:

- Receiving, locking, and distributing tokens during and after a contest.
- Handling reserve tokens for staking.
- Holding the initial deposit as a guarantee for the producers' work, thereby ensuring that the dedoAI platform acts as a guarantor for the overall amount used in purchasing DataSets.
- Serving as a general reserve for the ecosystem.

This framework bolsters trust among participants and facilitates a secure and efficient environment for the exchange of DataSets, reinforcing the commitment of producers and providing Producers and Consumers with a measure of protection and confidence in the transaction process.

The DRP works in pair with the dedoAI accounting smart contracts that keeps the overall accounting for the dedoAI environment (i.e. total bytes sold, total value sold for each Producer) and it is in charge of disbursing the various funds.



Token

Within the dedoAI ecosystem, data producers can upload their assets to be sold for dedoAI Tokens, which can then be staked (directly as node validator or delegated). dedoAI innovative approach not only incentivizes the sharing of high-quality data but also facilitates a unique method for price discovery of these data assets through the Data Contest.

More specifically:

1. **Supply and Demand Dynamics:** At the heart of price discovery are the principles of supply and demand. In the dedoAI ecosystem, the supply is represented by the data assets uploaded by producers, while the demand is determined by the consumers' willingness to purchase these assets with dedoAI Tokens.
2. **Revenue Generation and Price Determination:** As revenue is generated through the exchange of data for dedoAI Tokens, the price of each data asset is dynamically adjusted based on the total revenue and the number of assets available. This means that as more consumers engage with the system and purchase data, the revenue increases, potentially leading to a higher price per data asset if the supply does not grow at the same rate.
3. **Staking and Incentivisation:** By allowing only active producers as delegators the dedoAI ecosystem encourages a balanced approach to the supply of data. Producers are incentivized to provide valuable data that attract buyers, as the staking mechanism allows them to earn a portion of the revenue generated to date, proportional to the value their data brings to the ecosystem.
4. **Equilibrium Price:** The equilibrium price in our ecosystem is reached when the quantity of data assets supplied matches the quantity demanded at a certain price level. This dynamic equilibrium reflects changes in consumer preferences, the introduction of new data assets, and the overall volume of transactions. As the ecosystem evolves, the price discovery mechanism ensures that prices remain reflective of the true market value of data assets.

This system not only fosters an active marketplace for data exchange but also aligns the interests of data producers and consumers, ensuring that high-quality, valuable data is rewarded accordingly.



Examples

In this section, an example of the dedoAI Marketplace (dedoAI Data Contest) and call for data is presented to give a better idea of the inner workings of the system. The data can involve some personal information, our goal however is to exclude sensitive data from the system. To start with, we have identified 8 different classes for the data that the users can provide:

Content Creation and Curation

User-Generated Articles and Blogs: Writing and publishing articles, blogs, or posts on platforms like Medium, WordPress, or personal websites.

Video Production: Creating and uploading videos to platforms like YouTube or Vimeo, including tutorials, vlogs, reviews, and creative content.

Podcast Recording: Producing and publishing podcasts on various topics, contributing to a diverse range of spoken word content.

Personal Health and Fitness Data

Wearable Device Data: Steps, heart rate, sleep patterns, and exercise routines captured by smartwatches and fitness trackers.

Diet Logs: Information on daily food intake, calorie counts, and nutritional information, possibly from diet tracking apps.

Health Records: Personal health histories, including medical conditions, treatments, and medication adherence, contributed by individuals while ensuring privacy and consent.

Mobility and Location Data

GPS Tracking Data: Routes taken, travel times, and modes of transportation from smartphones or vehicle GPS systems.

Check-ins and Reviews: Data from social media or travel apps, including location check-ins, reviews of places visited, and photographs.

Financial Transactions

Spending Habits: Anonymized data on purchase history, budgeting, and financial planning from personal finance apps.

Investment Choices: Data on stock selections, portfolio changes, and investment outcomes from investment tracking apps.

Social Media and Online Behavior

Content Interaction: Likes, shares, comments, and posting behavior on various social media platforms.

Search Queries and Browsing Histories: Anonymized data reflecting search interests, website visits, and online shopping behaviors.

Entertainment and Media

Personal content: video and other material created.

Streaming Services Data: Viewing habits, show preferences, and ratings from video streaming platforms.

Home and Environment

Smart Home Devices: Data from IoT devices like thermostats, security cameras, and smart lights, reflecting usage patterns and preferences.

Environmental Sensors: Data from personal weather stations or air quality monitors, providing localized environmental conditions.

Crowdsourced Information and Citizen Science

Community Surveys and Polls: Responses to surveys on various topics, contributed by users for research or market analysis.

Scientific Data Collection: Data contributed by citizen scientists, such as bird-watching logs, plant identifications, or astronomy observations.

We will now focus on an actual example of a C4D involving exotic/alternative data: a company asking for spending patterns in the healthcare market in the Central Asia region, the process is as follows:



A company (Consumer) is interested in finding out the spending patterns in personal healthcare in the Central Asian region (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan), a region where data collection is often problematic.

The company put forward a C4D where it specifies its requirements:

Each data provider should fill out a form specifying which healthcare product he purchased (name, quantity, date, and so on) and attach the relevant invoices to the data.

The sensitive personal data including those in the invoice (if any) should be obfuscated.

The data provider should provide these data continuously from date #1 (start) to date #2 (end) and in the amount requested.

Once the call for data is vetted by the dedoAI legal team and dedoAI dev team the C4D is presented as a Data Contest and:

Each data provider residing in the region or with access to this data can make an offer (ask price) for this specific data.

The company can accept as many offers as it considers fit.

Once the Data Contest process is completed:

The company is now responsible for developing or outsourcing the development of the corresponding connector to retrieve and process the data (the connector will be an app available on the dedoAI wallet). The connector will take care of among others:

Data obfuscation

Any legal consent that is needed from the data provider

Each data provider whose offer was accepted will be compensated once it starts collecting the requested data using the dedoAI wallet (i.e. after visiting a pharmacy and buying medicine, he will fill out the data form in the connector, take a photo of the invoice, and submit the data point).



Core Team

Our team comprises experienced professionals and visionary leaders dedicated to driving innovation and excellence. Together, we bring a wealth of expertise from various sectors, ensuring our project's success and growth.

A LIST OF THE CORE TEAM:

Our team comprises experienced professionals and visionary leaders dedicated to driving innovation and excellence. Together, we bring a wealth of expertise from various sectors, ensuring our project's success and growth.



LUCA VIVIANI
CO-FOUNDER,CEO

Finance Advisor,
founding member of
Mint Layer



MARCO VISIBELLI
CO-FOUNDER,CDS

More than 16 years
in AI. Previously CEO
of Kuldat, CDO of
Equity Group, Head of
DataScience in Currencies
Direct



IVAN DI LELIO
CO-FOUNDER,CTO

Visionary entrepreneur
focused on hi-tech
start-ups working on
innovation technologies



EMANUELE COSTA
CO-FOUNDER,CBO

Has been active in the
crypto space for more than
10 years. He has worked
for major investment banks
including Barclays, UBS and
Goldman Sachs. He holds a
BA in Mathematics and
Computer Science from
Lancaster University (UK) and
an MA in Artificial Intelligence
from the University of
Edinburgh (UK), and an MBA
from the University of Bologna
(Italy).



MIHAI CANEA
CO-FOUNDER, HEAD OF
DEVELOPMENT

Experienced backend
developer and open
source enthusiast specializing
in Golang and crypto tools,
dedicated to community growth
and continuous learning.

Fig 12: Core Team

Producer Rating

dedoAI also implements a Producer rating to help the Consumer select a producer not only in terms of price but also quality. Data quality is a huge topic but a Producer may have an incentive both to provide good quality data but also to “cheat” (i.e. use synthetic data). The rating system is a simple 5-star rating and the Consumer is able to rate things like:

Has the Producer labeled the data correctly?



Has the Producer provided high quality data? (i.e. good resolution images?)

Has the Producer tried to cheat? (i.e. synthetic data)

Has the Producer provided the data on-time?

The exact rating logic will be dependent on the particular contest and data type and the overall rating will be retained into an appropriate smart contract on the blockchain.



Tokenomics

The Tokenomics of the DedoAI project are designed to ensure balanced distribution and incentivise key stakeholders. Below is a breakdown of the token allocation:

1. Early Seed Investors (20%)

Allocation: 20%

Evaluation A

Funds raised will contribute towards the initial development phase.

2. Seed Investors (20%)

Allocation: 20%

Evaluation B

This tranche will support the development of Dedo 2.0 functionalities.

3. Team and Advisors (16%)

Allocation: 16%

To align interests, tokens allocated to the team and advisors will have a vesting period of 4 months following the Token Generation Event (TGE), followed by a linear unlock over 20 months.

4. Rewarding Pool (15%)

Allocation: 15%

These tokens will be used for community rewards and incentives and will be unlocked immediately to facilitate active engagement and participation.

5. CEXs Liquidity (4%)

Allocation: 4%

Tokens allocated for liquidity on Centralized Exchanges (CEXs) and will be unlocked.

6. Development and Promotions (10%)

Allocation: 10%

Tokens reserved for development and promotional activities with a 12-month linear vesting period.

7. DedoAI Ltd Reserve (15%)

Allocation: 15%

Locked tokens to be used as an emergency fund for network security.



The detailed token allocation strategy is designed to ensure that the project is well-funded at various stages while also providing incentives for early investors, team members, and the community to actively contribute to the project's growth and success.

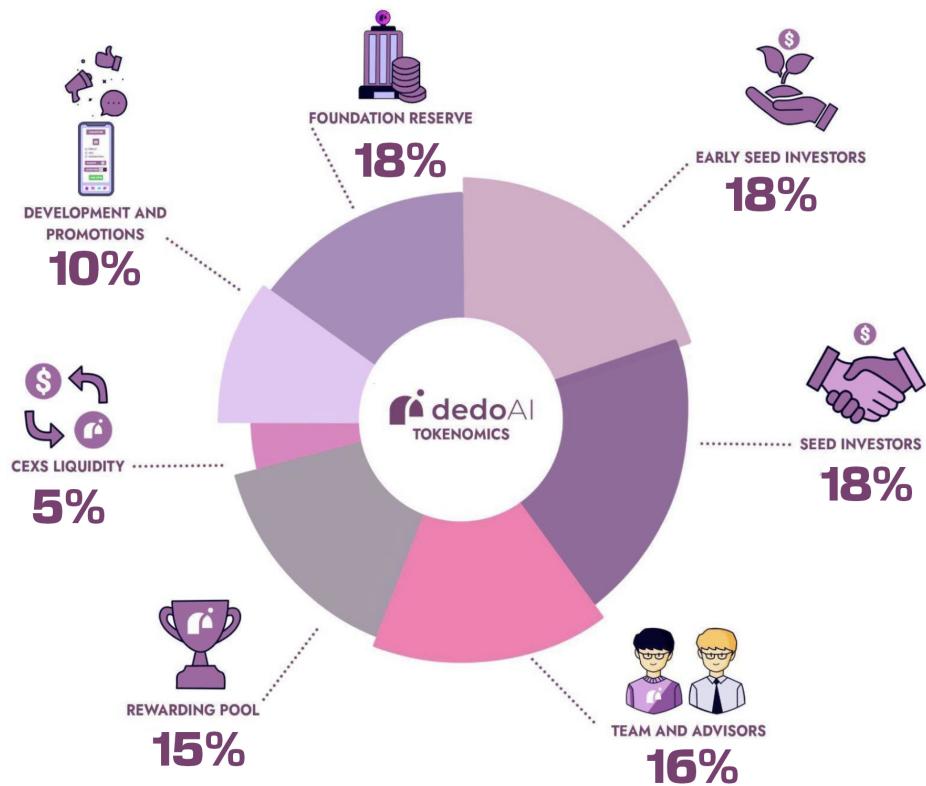


Fig 13: dedoAI Tokenomics



Roadmap

The dedoAI Roadmap outlines the strategic phases and milestones required to successfully implement our project from inception to official launch and beyond. Starting in May 2024, this roadmap provides a detailed timeline that covers planning and design, prototype development, rigorous testing, beta launch, scalability measures, the Token Generation Event (TGE), and the final official launch, followed by continuous support and improvements.

Our approach is structured to ensure a methodical progression through each phase, involving all key team members at appropriate stages to achieve a cohesive and functional platform. This roadmap serves as a guiding document to keep the team aligned, manage expectations, and monitor progress towards our goal of democratizing data production and empowering data providers in the evolving AI economy.

Phase 1: Planning and Design (May - June 2024)

1. Definition of Project Specifications
2. Team Formation
3. System Architecture Design
4. UI/UX Design

Phase 2: Prototype Development (July - August 2024)

1. Frontend Development
2. Backend Development
3. Smart Contracts Development
4. Blockchain Integration
5. Initial Testing

Phase 3: Testing and Iteration (September - October 2024)

1. Quality and Security Testing
2. UI/UX Improvements
3. Smart Contract Optimization

Phase 4: Launch and Scalability (November 2024 - January 2025)

1. Beta Launch
2. Feedback Collection
3. Platform Scalability
4. Development of Advanced Features
5. Token Generation Event (TGE)

Phase 5: Official Launch and Maintenance (February - April 2025)

1. Official Launch
2. Support and Maintenance
3. Continuous Updates and Improvements



ROADMAP

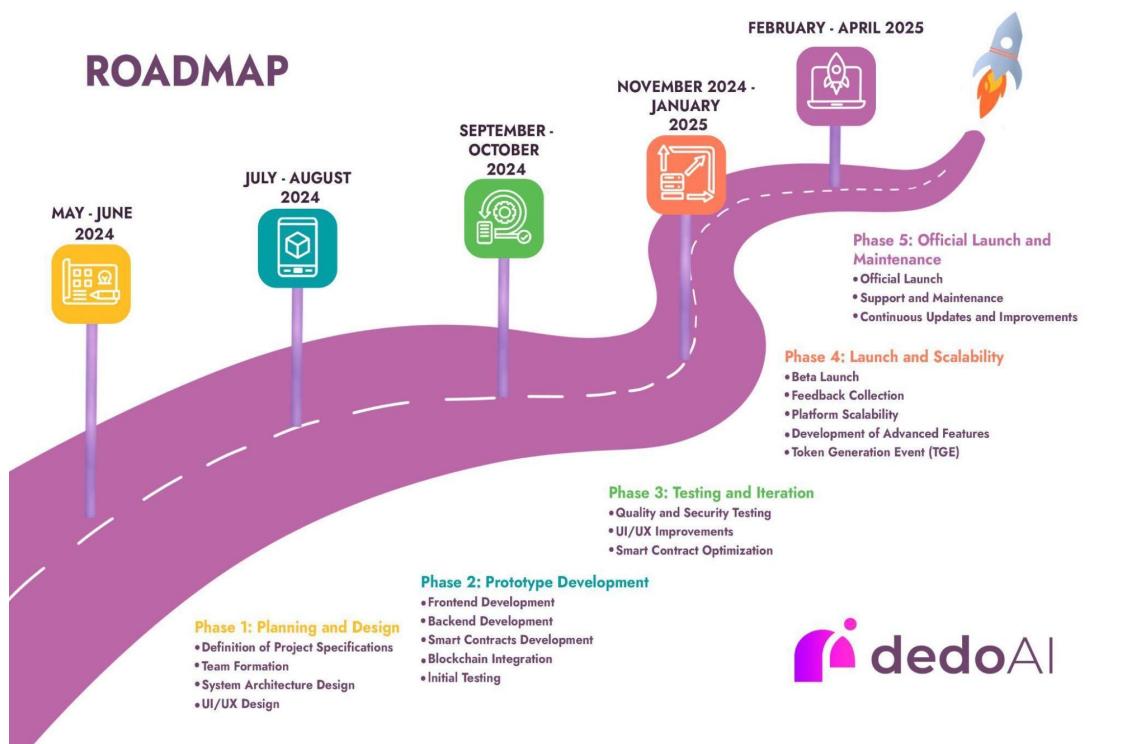


Fig 14: dedoAI Roadmap



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