Donald John Trump

Trump white paper

Brand new liquidity mining ecology and prize pool gameplay

The Trump Foundation for Ecological Development • 2021

preface

With the rise of DeFi in 2020, Whale increased its holdings in cryptocurrency, opening a carnival of mainstream currencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, and at the same time, some people think that DeFi is cool and new hot spots have been shifted. However, throughout the whole 2020, from April to October, DeFi is the dominant month, AMM, liquidity such as mining, nonhomogenous tokens, aggregator, DEX and other innovative concept gameplay emerged in an endless stream, and the hot heat lasted for half a few months. In November alone, all the activity fluctuated, and then the DeFi wave was once again pushed to new heights at the end of November. The number of DeFi locks showed a breakthrough rise, which has exceeded $10 billion.

Faced with a lot of users and capital flocking to the DEX platform, the CEX platform had to expand and change its competitive strategy. Since 2020, the major exchange public chains have been launched. The reproduction of traditional CeFi tools to the chain will accelerate the in-depth development of DeFi, attract more incremental users, and the market demand for encrypted asset investment and hosting will be further expanded.

In this context, the new liquidity mining ecology and prize pool play ——trump (Donald John Trump, referred to as DJT), driven by liquidity mining and innovation prize pool play, aims to establish aggregate liquidity pool, flash shot, team dividend, leverage, automatic market making and pledge ecological closed loop, and through rebalance the data in the highest profit output contract transaction interaction.

Trump (DJT) integrates multiple DeFi products and applications into a platform (Dapp in TP wallet), can aggregate a variety of revenue tools including Vaults, Pool, Swap, trade, liquidate, leverage and contract transactions, form a whole category of DeFi financial income ecology, provide greater financial liquidity for DeFi ecology, provide users with convenient, efficient and high-yield investment scheme, help the DeFi liquidity healthy and stable development of mining and innovation reward pool model.

catalogue

Chapter I: Analysis of Industry Technical Background

1.1 Digital currency analysis

Digital currency is a virtual payment means created based on blockchain technology, with the characteristics of anonymity, decentralization, non-tamper with and other characteristics, so it is also called an encrypted digital asset. The price of a digital currency does not equal its value! Digital assets mainly include three aspects:

One is the legal digital currency and other digital certificates, such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.

The second is the digital financial assets, including digital stocks, private equity, crowdfunding equity, bonds, hedge funds and other types of financial derivatives, such as futures, options and other financial assets.

Third, all kinds of digital assets, including real estate, data assets, intellectual property rights, art, luxury goods, cultural heritage, enterprise assets, etc.

If we can not put aside the price fluctuations of digital currency prices above a short period of digital currency exchange, we can not really understand the "value backing" of digital currency. We might as well regard investment as the most direct value attribute of digital currency and a kind of market behavior derived from value.

1）The value of a digital currency comes from a consensus

From this perspective, the characteristics of digital currency are indeed very similar to gold; digital currency issuance actually imitates the mining process of gold, which requires someone to do some workload; both also have scarcity and decentralization characteristics. Blockchain is the first technical and economic framework in human history that can produce bilateral game optimal and generate large-scale consensus in the lowest-cost way, which also eliminates the use of violence. Digital currency can also achieve a wide range of value consensus at a very low cost.

2）The value of a digital currency comes from the energy consumption

Value is the common law existing in the movement of the universe. From the mutual relationship of various things, it is found that any movement (thing) has two poles of "absorbing energy to the outside world" and "exporting energy to the outside world", and the energy supply and demand relationship between various things reflects the value. The currency now understood by humans around the world is no longer the value of collective labor output, instead, money has become a tool for an array of irresponsible groups of individuals and organizations to harvest the value of labor.

Therefore, the digital currency is constantly bullish:

- trend and potential: The large-scale application and popularization of blockchain technology is the guarantee to determine the value of digital currency dependent on it. Both the present and future world must be the world of blockchain. Value determines the currency value.

- official attitude: The initial doubt and opposition of digital currency has gradually shifted to tolerance and support. More than 50 countries around the world have enacted legislation to clarify the legal status of digital currency and digital assets.

- asset avoidance and preservation: all kinds of unsafe factors in the real world, such as war, trade disputes, all kinds of sanctions, economic and financial

turmoil, etc., often have a huge impact on French currency. Digital currency is an important hedging and preservation tool second only to gold.

• payment function: Digital currency has been used in many consumption and trading scenarios, such as: Starbucks, KFC, global commodity trade, well-known enterprises. South Korean domestic women have nearly a digital currency mining machine per capita, and nearly 60% of Japanese families have digital currency mining machines.

• security: The technical characteristics of digital currency determine that it cannot be falsified, stolen and never lost.

Currently, there are more than one trillion yuan of encrypted assets on the market. In this trillion-dollar currency, there are more than 5,000 types of encrypted digital authentication. On the side, this also reflects the large size of the encrypted assets. The basis for asset digitization is increasingly improving, supervision is further strengthened, and more and more formal institutions are running for admission.. There are signs that digital assets are accelerating the redefine of the commercial market, and 2021 will be a year to the certification age.

In the whole ecology of the digital currency market, as one of the most important circulation links, trading and platform have an irreplaceable important position. The most important role of the trading platform is to output the value of the project party's digital currency to all investors, and closely connect it to each other. As digital currency develops, digital asset exchanges are also increasing.

Currently, in the encrypted digital world, the decentralized way to reshape the decentralized business model, trading platform is only a part; at the same time, centralized trading platform faces power supervision, hacker theft, exchange itself run away and other risks, especially the asset control is not in the hands of ordinary users, for the concept of demediation and no need to trust a third party, decentralized trading platform is an essential link of the more dense world. Such problems need to be solved urgently.

1.2 The boom of the DeFi

DeFi (Decentralized Finance) is decentralized finance. DeFi uses smart contracts to make digital assets rebuild traditional financial order in blockchain networks and produce synergies with each other. Typical applications include quantitative, market making, lending, insurance, bonds, funds, auditing, derivatives, ETF, exchanges, clearing and settlement, etc., using digital assets.

Corresponding to CeFi (Centralized Finance) centralized finance, DeFi decentralized finance has the characteristics of code-neutral and open source, decentralized operation, no decentralized supervision, decentralized autonomy and other characteristics:

• code neutral open source: DeFi projects running on blockchain are open operation in blockchain network and code open source. Each smart contract interaction and open-source code can be viewed in the block at any time.

Open lookup on the • device. The mainstream project code on the chain is audited by the code audit company to avoid back doors, and malignant events such as bug affect the healthy operation of the system. Most of the code for traditional Internet applications is not fully open-source.

• decentralized operation: refers to the DeFi project can run in the blockchain main network distributed in the global miners nodes, unlike traditional Internet applications, need to run in the centralized servers owned by the company. The decentralized blockchain nodes are more risk-resistant. As long as there are global mining machines in the mining accounts for this public chain, the block network can operate normally.

• decentralized supervision: blockchain network applications operate on countless blockchain nodes, and the main network of the project online does not have to be reviewed by centralized institutions, making innovation more free and developing faster. Unsupervised makes the DeFi network complete the chain restructuring of the traditional financial system in just half a year, and try a variety

of innovations on the original basis. On the other hand, decentralized regulation also makes investors less protected, and DeFi network gradually grows in a decentralized organizational form in accidents such as hackers, vulnerabilities and again.

- decentralized autonomy (DAO,Decentralized Autonomous Organization): Most head blockchain network applications adopt decentralized autonomy to conduct major matters and development path management of the project. Any community member can initiate a proposal where all users holding digital assets can vote to determine the direction of the project based on their holdings. DAO is similar to 24 hours 365 days.

The DeFi concept began to rise in 2014-2017, various DeFi projects such as decentralized lending were gradually launched in 2018-2019, and became widely popular in January 2021 with the bull market in Bitcoin attracting market attention. DeFi locklocks exceeded $80 billion in April 2021. The stock of digital assets in the DeFi network has exceeded US $100 billion in May 2021, accounting for about 5% of the overall volume of digital currency, and has a trend of further acceleration.

1.3 Basic application of the DeFi

1) debit and credit

The profit model of the lending platform is to earn the interest difference between the borrower and the lender, and the depositor at the beginning of the project will subsidize the digital assets through the digital assets of the project party as the marketing and promotion cost of the borrower, so as to cultivate the user use habits. The digital assets of DeFi platform generally have the function of + decentralized profit management of dividend platform.

- The interest rate of both sides of makes real-time dynamic changes by the comprehensive market information of the prediction machine (decentralized Quorer), and reaches the balance between supply and demand by adjusting the interest rate. Interest rate income is distributed in the form of digital assets of the platform.

- In when the pledge rate exceeds 60% due to fluctuating fluctuations of digital assets or interest arrears, the lender needs to supplement the collateral or return part of the borrowed digital assets to reduce the pledge rate below 60%. Otherwise, the corresponding collateral beyond 60% will be liquidated by the liquidation smart contract. There is a 5% liquidation penalty for the liquidation.

When each loan is completed, part of the handling fee withdrawn by the platform is used to pay the interest of the depositor, and some part is retained into the surplus reserve of the platform. Part of the surplus reserve of the platform is used for risk compensation reserve, providing compensation under extreme market or hacker attacks; part is used to motivate the team; part is used to repurchase the platform currency and destroy, causing deflation of the platform currency and creating the basis for price increase.

2) Dex

The Dex (D e c e n t r a l i z e d Exc h a n g e) decentralized exchange, corresponding to the Cex (C e n t r a l i z e d Exc h a n g e) decentralized exchange, which uses smart contracts to operate automatically on the public chain. Users can exchange digital assets in Dex.

• As a neutral platform, Dex itself does not provide the digital assets needed for market making, but only provides a smart contract algorithm for market making.

• users deposit two equal pairs of digital assets on the platform as LP (Liquidity Provider) market makers, providing the digital assets needed to make the platform. In return, users can take LP market making to get the platform digital assets as the income. LP also serves as a certificate that can be redeemed back into digital assets. LP can also be used as collateral on the lending platform.

• platform issued digital asset incentive market makers to market making → trading port depth becomes good → transaction slip point wear reduce → transaction efficiency improve → more people to platform trading → platform fee income increase → with some transaction fee repurchase platform digital assets → platform digital assets → deflation → price increase → incentive market makers reward appreciation → cycle.

3） polymerizer

The aggregator analyzes the capacity of each Dex, divides the large single into multiple small orders through the intelligent algorithm, takes multiple platforms, looking for the best exchange rate, to reduce the wear and slip points in the transaction. Whether liquidity mining, staking, borrowing, or DEX's AMM, are essentially depositing tokens in a storage pool and then earning revenue. This means that whoever returns higher is likely to siphon more tokens.

Now attracting tokens are lending, DEX, derivatives protocols and aggregators, and finally staking. of various tokens own These protocols seem different fields, but essentially they have a certain degree of competition. The underlying protocol is the basis for revenue generation, while the aggregator is responsible for the optimization of returns and eventually reaches an equilibrium. From the perspective of user operation, the aggregator is more in its interests, more flexible and better profitable.

4) asset mapping

Asset mapping, mapping assets outside the blockchain into the blockchain through the prediction machine, tracking the prices of stocks, futures, exchange trading funds and other traditional financial assets in the digital asset market. In asset mapping, ordinary users can bypass KYC, AML, exchange exchange and account opening processes, without whole share holding, no rise or fall circuit breaker restrictions, and use digital assets for two-way exchange for mapping digital assets of United States stocks and traditional financial derivatives at any time.

5) Machine-gun pool

Use smart contracts to constantly help users choose the highest profitable investment schemes from different Dex, lending platforms to other interest-generating platforms, and automatically help users resume investment and achieve the highest returns. The interest rates of different Dex and lending platforms for the same assets are dynamically adjusted according to supply and demand. It is difficult for ordinary users to pay attention to the interest rate changes of various digital assets of various platforms at any time. The machine gun pool provides a solution for fully automatic managed assets.

6) Liquidity mining

Liquidity mining is the practice of pledging or lending cryptocurrency assets to produce high returns or returns in the form of additional cryptocurrencies. The application of this decentralized finance has recently gained popularity due to various innovations. Liquidity mining is the biggest growth driver in the DeFi industry.

In short, liquidity mining inspires liquidity providers (LP) to hold or lock in their encrypted assets in a pool of smart contract-based liquidity. These incentives can be a percentage of transaction fees, the lender's interest, or governance tokens. Published return value rose as more investors inject money into the associated liquidity pools.

1.4 Existing pain points in the industry

DeFi liquidity mining is extremely hot, the high yield has attracted countless investors to participate in the mining. However, there are many risks of retail investors involved in mining, and a careless one may be lost. How to avoid these traps has become the top priority of tide mining and investors in DeFi.

Currently, the pain points of users and miners in the DeFi market focus on the following aspects:

First, the mining cost is too high. The cost of user participation in DeFi mining is very high, for example, in some more well-known projects, the cost of one mining is about 100usdt, and the cost will only be bigger and bigger, and the GAS costs will float depending on the congestion on the chain. In the face of high GAS costs and interaction costs, mining benefits will be greatly reduced to negative returns, and retail investors with small funds can be said to be directly kicked out of the DeFi table.

Secondly, the access threshold is high. Most liquidity mining projects are international projects, and in the absence of translation in the user's country, the participants need to be proficient in English (or the language limited by the project party) and be familiar with many professional words in the DeFi field. Moreover, the operation of liquidity mining is very complicated. It is put forward that the token to the wallet requires at least 2 steps to replace the USDT, and then remove the principal to first unlock the LP(liquidity provider) token, and then redeem the principal to the decentralized transaction platform, and the whole process of redemption of the principal into USDT, takes at least 5 steps. That is to say, five chain confirmation and five fees, and there is also a certain probability of contract execution failure.

Finally, mining with the same type of "proof of workload" as Bitcoin mining is known as traditional mining. There are still many different projects to dig into after Bitcoin mining. However, since the price and computational power of each project often fluctuate up and down, the benefits of different projects mining the same type of algorithms with the same computational capabilities are sometimes very different. This leads in more costs.

In general, for most users, to use DeFi, need to face wallet registration, wallet key management, wallet and agreement interaction, after also involves lending, trading, mining, synthetic assets and other more complex interaction, a variety of arbitrage strategy, mining strategy is too difficult for ordinary users.

These operations are nothing for core players, but a big headache for large average users. These are issues to solve if you want to get regular users involved in DeFi. In addition, the DeFi project is developing very fast, and even the DeFi core users will not keep pace, let alone ordinary users.

For example, the existing liquidity mining projects on the market, every day has fresh gameplay, ordinary users have no way to start, don't do not know how to choose. In addition, not only the high use threshold, high choice threshold, but also the cost threshold is also very high, in the peak period of mining, often hundreds of dollars of the cost of ordinary users is unbearable. Finally, what is more frightening for the average user is not knowing the potential risks, which can lead to significant losses.

The birth of the Trump (DJT) project will bring new value increase space for industry development and user revenue.

Chapter II The Trump (DJT) Project Overview

2.1 The Trump (DJT) profile

Donald John Trump (DJT) Trump's new liquidity mining ecology and prize pool gameplay created by the Trump Ecological Development Foundation, and innovates on the existing mature model and gameplay to create a more mobile aggregate mining system with a competitive advantage and return return for global users.

Trump (DJT) aims to aggregate the liquidity of the decentralized exchange, provide better liquidity to end users, realize an aggregator node on the chain that can maximize the liquidity of the chain, transfer assets and information through cross-chain technology, and transfer liquidity to nodes of other chains, which distributes liquidity to other DEX s in the chain.

Trump (DJT) will build an DEX and custom liquidity protocol, with a technology solution combining Layer1 + Layer2, performance, privacy, and a new digital asset liquidity protocol through decentralization. The ultimate pursuit of the agreement is to provide one-stop decentralized trading services for trading users (such as institutional investment, people and high net worth customers) by integrating the trading depth of mainstream exchanges (centralized and decentralized) with merchant nodes.

Trump (DJT) also based on BSC to create innovative liquidity mining system, issued DJT tokens, realize hold mining, liquidity self-growth and deflation combustion mechanism, and through super mining system, provide users with a complete set of mining service solutions, under the concept of decentralization, do real, transparent, safe and convenient, more mining reward fair, fair and free, truly achieve the goal of everyone can mining.

2.2 Basic functional design

The basic functionality of the DJT liquidity protocol will achieve the following design:

- builds a decentralized transaction and clearing settlement network;
- strengthens application layer barriers to reduce bifurcation risk;
- connection and integration of diversified trading markets and transaction depth;
- breaks through the scalability bottleneck of the existing platforms;
- has cross-chain interoperability and can be compatible with a native pass certificate of various underlying chains;
- has built-in prize pool trading characteristics, which can support the demolition and independent transaction of large transaction orders.

3.3 System participation role

1) transaction users

Users can choose either regular trading mode or lightning trading mode for trading.

2)Broker-dealer

The role requires compliance subjects, primarily responsible for providing trading agency services to earn commission fees. In addition, Broker-dealer also assumes the role of a compliance clearing and settlement service provider, which can provide transaction users with automated verification services for compliance transactions through payment, thus greatly reducing the transaction threshold and costs, and improving the transaction efficiency.

3)Market Maker

The role needs to provide market trading depth and liquidity for specific currency trading pairs. The role generally requires the currency project party or merchant.

4)Relayer

The decentralized network composed of Relayer mainly undertakes the function of timely updating and locking orders. Only orders on the Relayer Network order book can be completed, and orders can be revoked only after being deleted from the order book. The Relayer nodes are divided into normal nodes and supernodes.

Order book service provided by Relayer hosts and maintains a chain of placing orders. Maker and Relayer negotiate transaction fees, orders in a way without trust, then submit the order to the order book, Taker fills the selected order and broadcasts to the public blockchain, completing the final clearing process.

5)Liquidity Backer

The role is primarily providing liquidity funding for trading networks (such as financing currency services, undertaken primarily through DJT), reducing the cost of funding for broker-dealer/maker.

6) Information Feeder

The role provides basic on-chain and off-chain transaction data analysis for transactions through paid subscriptions, as well as other intelligence, thus providing information and tool support for transaction decisions by transaction users.

In the Trump (DJT) trading model, the regular trading in the trading area will connect the trading depth of the mainstream exchanges, so it can provide sufficient trading liquidity, applicable to the transactions of the mainstream digital currency assets;

Lightning trading channel is mainly to reduce the trading threshold, its service object is the users who need to quickly buy high liquidity digital currencies;

The trading model based on the DJT protocol is mainly designed to serve low-liquidity digital currency varieties in the long tail market. It is worth noting that although the DJT deal can provide a trading market for low-liquidity currencies, it does not create liquidity out of thin air, and it will mostly rely mainly on the liquidity provided by reserve tokens (such as the reserve pool provided by merchants).

3.4 Decentralizing solutions

Eighty percent of the world's wealth is in the hands of 20 percent of people, a social phenomenon that can be felt to all, which we call the "Matthew effect." It is particularly prominent in the financial field, in the centralized financial world, the power of finance is concentrated, most people are excluded from the decisions to obtain funds, can only get a small part of the profit from the project, the rules guarantee the interests of a small number of people, exclude the majority of people.

The high concentration of rights leads to centralized financial institutions to mark, track and block personal assets. Ordinary investors cannot overcome the capital gap, causing most of the opportunities for quality projects will be controlled by the upper level, even if the future industry development will be rejected because of financial problems. Based on the problems of the above centralized model, the Trump (DJT) ecosystem will provide superior decentralized solutions under the rapid development of DeFi. With the support of BSC technology, the DJT ecosystem has:

- is based on BSC underlying technology development in the early stage, and will build its own public chain bottom system in the later stage;

- assets are controlled by individuals, through the expansion of liquidity, more users can freely travel through the DeFi world;

- settlement is completed in real time through intelligent contracts to achieve more efficient, convenient and safe settlement;

- reduces the cost of trust between individuals and individuals by minimizing reliance on trust.

Trump (DJT) Ecology expects everyone to be their own owner, and everyone is free to schedule their own assets without being peeped, regulated or sealed by centralized institutions. The Trump (DJT) ecology will build an independent ecology on the basis of decentralized, privacy, fairness, ensure financial security, ensure the fairness of each investor's financial participation, remove the harm of centralized finance, and build a real decentralized ecosystem and a closed loop of value.

Chapter III: DJT Technical System

3.1 Design ideas

At present, blockchain application builders are often faced with the problem of choice, and need to make a lot of trade-offs and development work, in order to realize their expected product form. The underlying development cost of the blockchain is relatively expensive, and developers usually need secondary development based on the appropriate underlying chain and make adaptability modifications to suit the characteristics of the underlying chain. At the same time, due to the shield of security, efficiency and fairness, which cannot reach the optimal at the same time, the perfect blockchain bottom that can accommodate all scenarios does not exist.

For example, selecting PoW as the public chain project of the consensus algorithm, having to ensure that a large number of nodes participate in the consensus and reach 50% fault tolerance, has to sacrifice the throughput and transaction confirmation speed, difficult to fill the real-time application needs, and consume a lot of electric energy.

Projects with directed acyclic graph (DAG) are selected as the consensus basis, while ensuring decentralization and throughput advantages, do not solve the problems of high energy consumption and slow transaction confirmation; selected Hyperledger Fabric as the underlying chain can demand high throughput, fast confirmation and low energy consumption, but dependence on centralized nodes is introduced.

DJT is committed to BSC on providing blockchain underlying services to meet the needs of liquidity mining and innovative prize pool excavation, in order to facilitate the upper application development of blockchain while ensuring that the underlying development maintains its ideal underlying technology stack. The DJT underlying platform takes universality, modular, pluggability and security as the design principles, making the construction of the blockchain as lightweight as possible. In the underlying organization, the consensus module and function module can be customized and pluggable to facilitate the adaptation of specific scenarios.

3.2 design discipline

- Compatibility principles

The basic modules of blockchain should be designed to follow compatibility principles, allowing different application developers to integrate quickly and conveniently. For example, the content of data transmission should be used by general standards for user understanding; the account system should be full with the needs of most scenes, without adding content such as personal information and role information.

- Pluggable principle

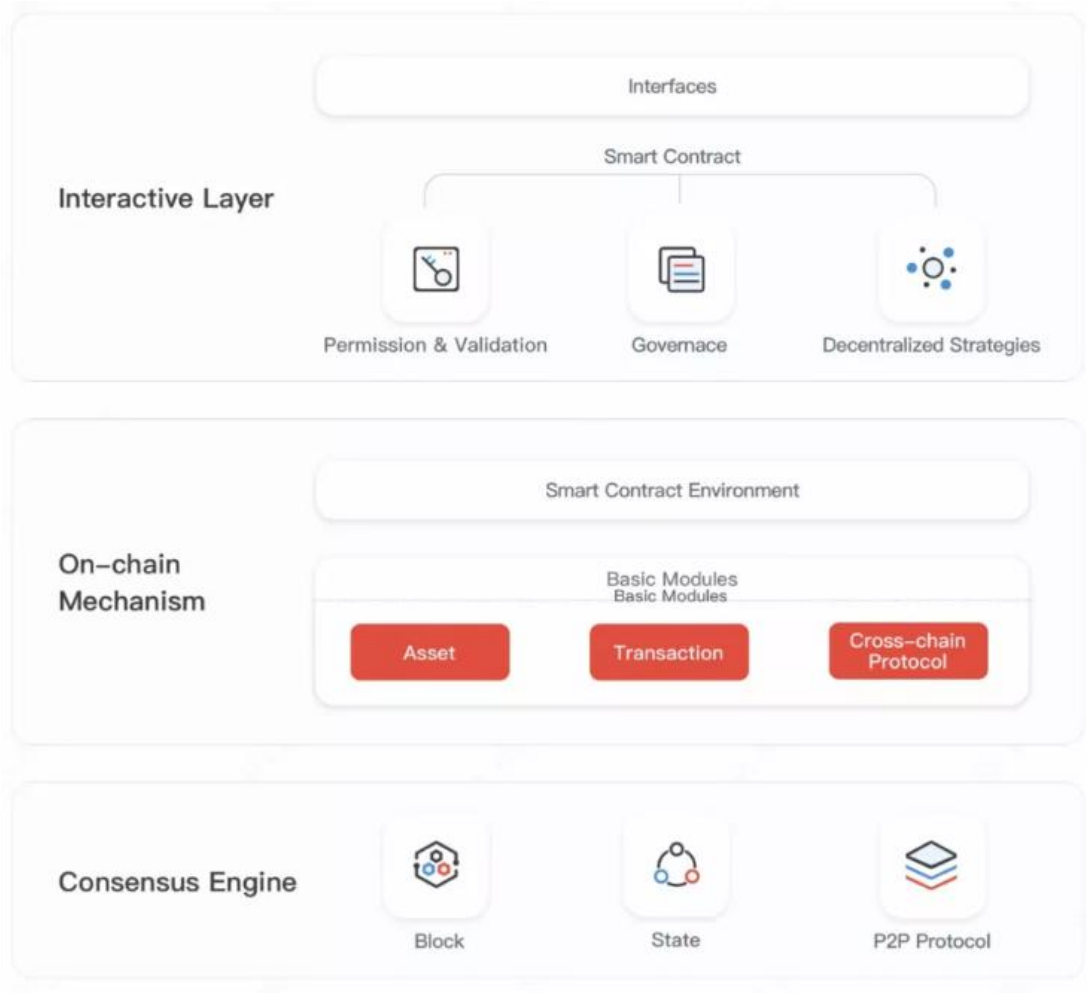
Pluggability principles should be considered when the same type of compatibility functionality must be provided through different modules. For example, different consensus engines should be able to switch between them, and users can combine specific functional modules according to their own needs to meet specific functional or performance requirements.

- principle of sound accounting

The underlying and application of blockchain should follow the principle of security — to ensure the interests of users and enable the system to remain robust when attacked to a certain degree of —. This — point is particularly important in the underlying and applications of blockchain without centralized management systems.

3.3 underlying chain architecture.

The underlying chain is the cornerstone of ecological applications, to support the distributed consensus of information on the chain. DJT based on BSC technology is shown in the following figure:



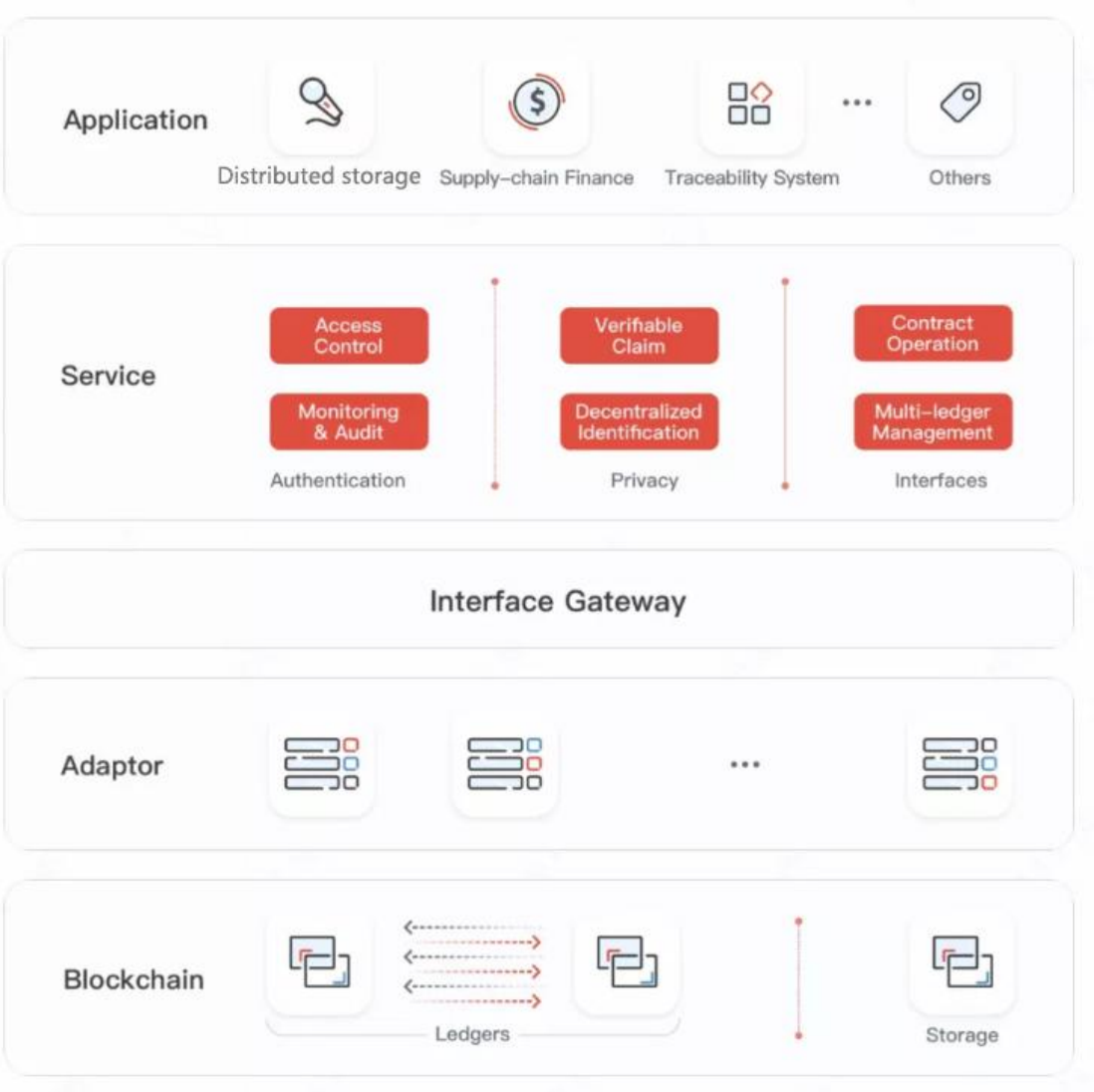
Consensus engine —— The Consensus engine is the operational basis of the underlying chain. Among them, block and state are the consensus content between distributed nodes through — actuicity protocol, and the basic data storage of blockchain transport mechanism; P2P network protocol is the basic protocol of self-organization and communication between nodes. The two modules work together to lay the foundation for the operation of the blockchain system.

On-chain system —— On-chain system is the functional core of the underlying chain. This section includes the underlying underlying logic that the — series is pluggable and closely combined with the consensus mechanism. This section includes basic cryptographic algorithms for distributed entity, identification and authentication, on-chain assets, transactions, cross-chain protocols, etc. Cross-chain protocol is the interaction mode followed by the interaction and connection of assets between chain and chain, information transfer and circulation. In addition, smart contract operation environments (such as EVM, JVM, x86 VM, and Docker) provide a suitable environment to support the normal and orderly execution of smart contracts.

Off-chain interaction —— off-chain interaction is an external window of the underlying chain, including smart contracts and interaction interfaces. Users can install, delete, initialize, freeze contracts and other operations, or they can also interact with smart contracts through the interface, so as to realize the required distributed business logic, or review the contract request, user identity, the status of other contracts, and govern the blockchain.

3.4 Application architecture

For — complete blockchain applications, the DJT application architecture is shown in the following figure:



Among them, The blockchain bottom layer works with the enclosure, Be able to fill with most business scenarios; Blockchain adapter is an adapter that adapts different underlying interfaces and integrates — under the — protocol, By providing the unified — interfaces downward, greatly save the integrated development cost of upper-level business services; The interface gateway is a unified — interaction portal, Auxiliary module for request forwarding and load balancing, It is also a firewall that isolate malicious attacks and record problem operations; Blockchain services are performed through reabstraction and encapsulating the underlying blockchain interface, Simplified form of operation externally, And realize the infrastructure of user management, authentication and authentication for the upper application as required; By custom scheduling and packaging of blockchain services, The final set becomes a blockchain application for user use.

1）Blockchain adapter

The Blockchain adapter enables most of the functions of the upper applications to focus on the development of the application logic without caring about the specific protocols of the underlying chain. Blockchain adapters are the key module that decouple the underlying from the applications. As pointed out in the out-of-chain interaction layer of the underlying chain, the underlying developers pay more attention to the underlying processing performance, interface efficiency and other indicators, they do not want to be bound by the application; while the application developers focus more on the implementation of business logic, they do not want to be "locked" by specific platforms. The presence of blockchain adapters is essential to fill the needs of both .

The blockchain adapters can unify — from the out-of-chain interaction interfaces of different chains to the same protocol, allowing application developers to build applications in the same framework. With the help of the blockchain adapter, developers can develop on — new platforms without changing their thinking; they can easily integrate the special functions of a specific chain at a small learning cost to read the extension methods of a specific chain.

2）Intermediate service parts

The service middleware is the basic functional module existing in the form of an "expansion package", which completes the specific implementation of a certain fine-grained service. For example, when an application developer wants to complete a decentralized asset management function, he only needs to introduce the blockchain interaction middleware, and provide transaction query, account inquiry, transaction initiation and other interfaces to the application side, to concentrate on developing the specific functions of the client. When an application developer wants to complete the function of distributed data management, he needs to introduce storage management middleware and blockchain interaction middleware, and provide data management, data summary chain and other functions to the application side, which can support the realization of decentralized data chain and storage functions.

The above service middleware will be provided for developers in the form of plug-ins and independent projects, and will exist in the form of an application mall in the later stage. Service middleware can greatly accelerate the development of blockchain applications and is fundamental to the prosperity of the development system.

3）Blockchain applications

Blockchain application refers to an application instance of development based on blockchain, which is a service directly facing users to provide support for people to use blockchain. Common blockchain applications include blockchain browsers, blockchain card services, blockchain asset management tools and so on. Since the birth of blockchain, these applications have played a huge role in the use and popularization of blockchain, and — applications have even become the standard standard of blockchain projects.

There is no strict boundary between the two in relation to the service middleware. When the application developer thinks the time is ripe, he can package his application or — parts as service middleware for other application developers; developers can also package for different service middleware to achieve specific blockchain applications. DJT, in exploring blockchain, has also accumulated the — series of blockchain applications, and will continue to serve users or give back to the community in the form of a industry application or service middleware.

3.5 Cross-chain support

The most critical part of the DJT is cross-chain communication. In the DJT system, communication can be simple: when executing a transaction in a parallel chain (according to the logic of that chain), a transaction can be forwarded to the second parallel or relay chain. External transactions of the blockchain in the current production environment can only be completely asynchronous, and they do not have the original ability to return any information to its source party.

To ensure minimal implementation complexity, minimal risk, and minimal parallel chain architecture constraints, these cross-chain transactions are no different from the current standard external transactions. These transactions have a source field to identify a parallel chain and an address that can be any length. The fees paid for cross-chain transactions is not like the current Bitcoin or Ethereum system, but must be managed through the negotiated logic of parallel source and parallel purpose chains. A proposed improvement in the Serenity version of Ethereum would be a simple way to manage this cross-chain resource payment, although we assume that others would propose more state-of-the-art approaches.

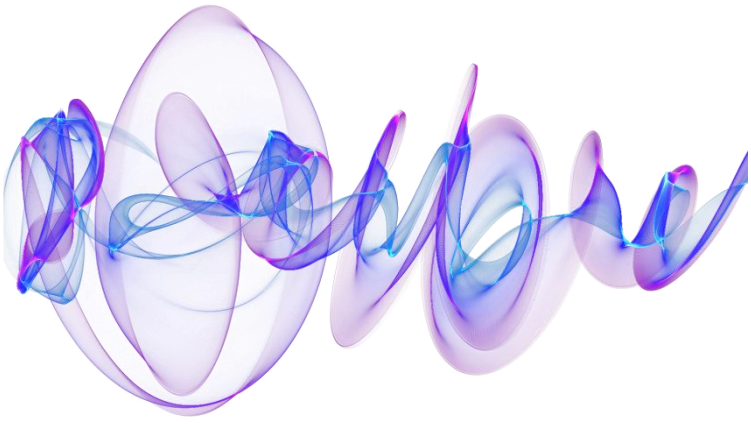
The problem of cross-chain transactions can be solved with a simple queue mechanism that uses the Meckel tree (Merkle tree) to guarantee the data authenticity. The task of the relay chain is to transfer transactions from the exit queue of the source parallel chain to the incoming queue of the destination parallel chain. The forwarded transactions are referenced on the relay chain, not the relay chain itself. To prevent one parallel chain from sending junk transactions to another, it is stipulated that the incoming queue of the target parallel chain cannot be too large when each transaction is sent after the end of the previous block.

If the block is too large and the entry queue is processed, the destination parallel chain will be seen as saturated, and the transaction will not be routed again in the next few blocks until the entry queue drops below the critical value. These queues are managed on relay chains, allowing each parallel chains to determine their saturation size with each other. If the transaction is sent to the stagnant target chain, the failure can be reported synchronously (because there is no return path present, and if the second transaction fails for the same reason, it may not send a reply to the source caller, which requires some other recovery methods).

3.6 C2C support

The original traditional centralized trading method depends on the platform to make credit endorsement to ensure the true and reliable trading, but it also exposes the risk of personal privacy and asset theft. Individuals cannot master their own information, but in blockchain networks, personal transaction information is decentralized stored on all nodes, and anyone can publicly review to form a multi-centralized data storage mode. Skip the centralized platform directly between the individual and the individual transaction, the transaction is more efficient. In a system of blockchain, each node has highly autonomous features. Either node may be a phased center, but not have mandatory central control. Nonlinear causal relationship will be formed through the network to realize a decentralized, open, flat and equal system. Compared with centralized transactions, many obstacles need to be crossed due to regulatory customer funds. Users trading in this way must follow the various rules of the centralized trading service provider and pay the corresponding fees.

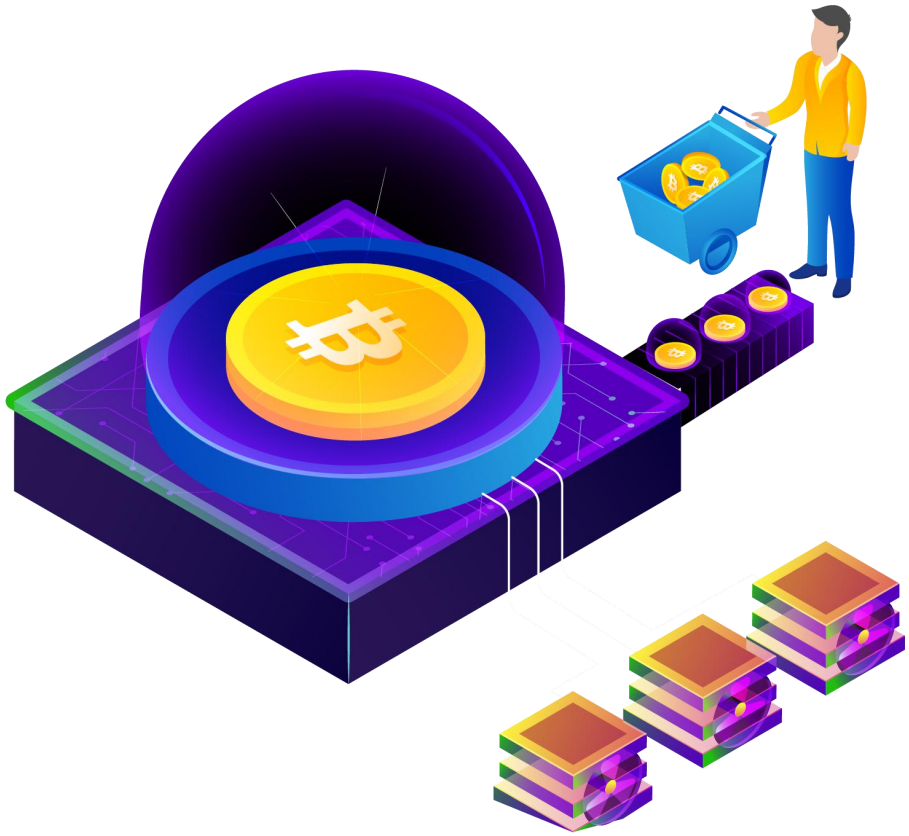
In the future, DJT will decentralized trading rules through DEX (D e c e n t r a l i z e d Exc h a n g e), solve this issue and achieve both convenient and secure transactions.



3.7 Privacy support

The characteristics of blockchain technology that cannot be tampered with and distributed can indeed avoid the problems of users' privacy from being mastered by centralized institutions, leading to being sold and hacked. However, the open and transparent accounts make the large amount of user data exposed on the chain, and the privacy problem is still like the air attic, which has not been fundamentally solved. For example, it used to be shopping on the social media mall, but now decentralized, not through the mall trading, Party A and Party B parties directly mail. Although no mall has the data of the two transactions, their transaction data is recorded on the blockchain network that anyone can view.

Based on the hybrid account and UTXO model, DJT implements the blockchain privacy transaction system, retaining the account system, adding the ring signature and one-time address, and allowing the account to flow freely between privacy and disclosure, while being untraceable and unconnected.



Chapter IV Design of DJT Common Certified Economic Model

4.1 DJT distribution and distribution.

DJT is the token issued by the project and the only value delivery medium within the platform. DJT is the side chain of BSC and will provide more value links for liquidity mining, pledge lending and prize pool.

Users can receive DJT token rewards by providing liquidity to the platform's aggregated liquidity pool, and gain more revenue by holding interest.

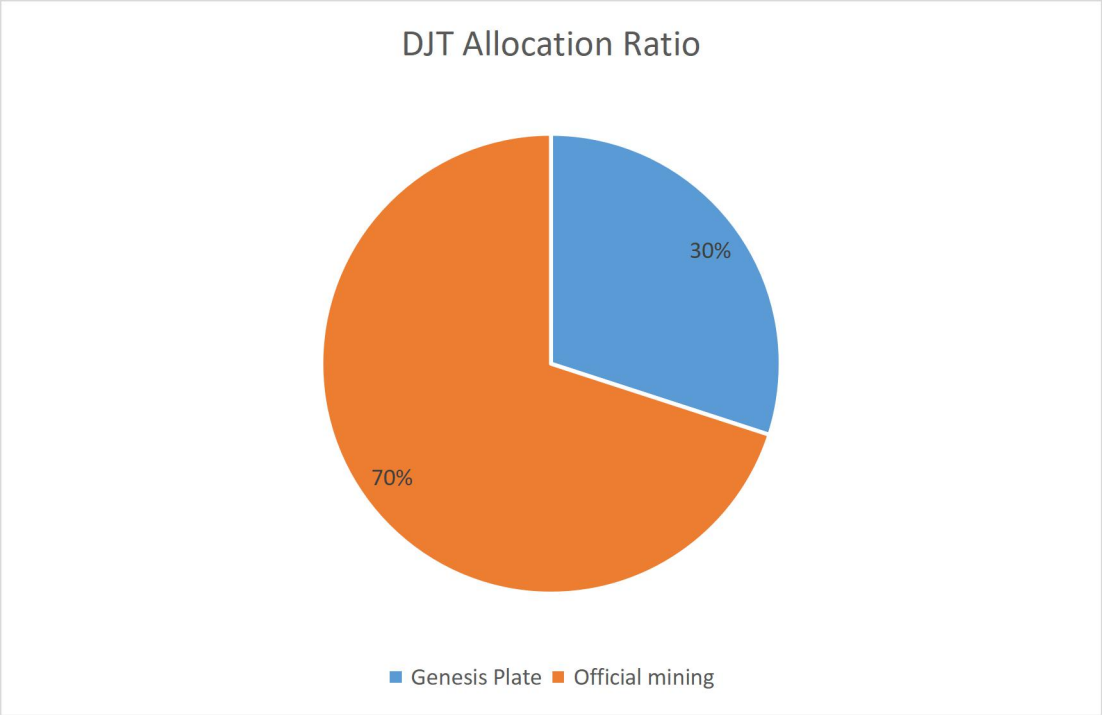
DJT can also be used for community governance to achieve more decentralized goals.

DJT's advantage is that:

- holds immediate mining
- The has a deflationary combustion mechanism
- efficiently enables liquidity and self-growth

The DJT issuance and distribution plan is as follows:

- The total number of issued 33333 pieces
- 30% of the founding sector (of which 8% is operated by the DJT team, 7% is reserved for marketing, and 15% is for seed private placement)
- 70% official mining

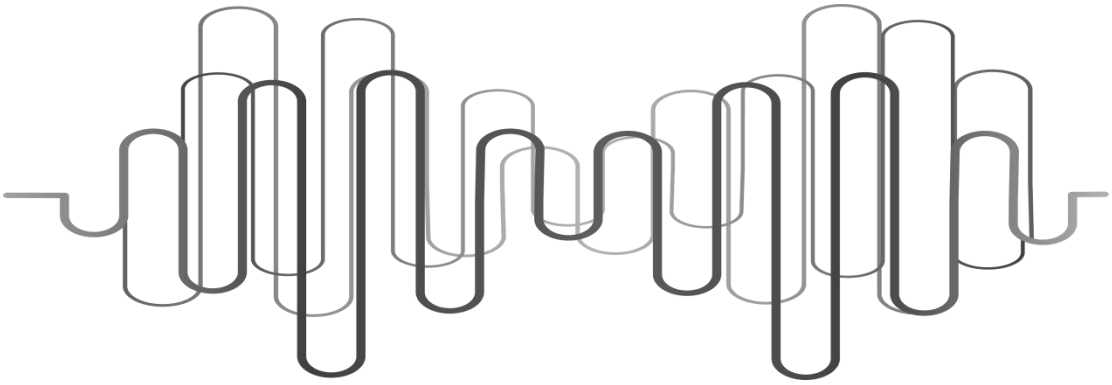


4.2 Creative world mining

• The effective address is not reached: before 33333, the official mining will start after reaching

• DJT holders dig out KEY every day: 1DJT produces 1 KEY every day on average, less than 1 KEY is calculated as an integer

• The genesis mining is over, DJT landed on the exchange



4.3 Official excavation

After opening, the DJT pool is a pledge pool, and the remaining mining: 23333 (70% of the total)

The pledge pool has 7 weeks (49 days) of mining time. Every 10 minutes is used as a unit of time to release the mining revenue, and the production is reduced every week.

DJT pledge pool: 26% in the first week (6066 pieces, every ten minutes = 6.017857 pieces)

22% in the second week, (5133 pieces, every ten minutes = 5.0922619 pieces)

16% in the third week, (3733 pieces, every ten minutes=3.70333732 pieces)

13% for the fourth week, (3033 pieces, every ten minutes=3.00892857 pieces)

10% in the fifth week, (2333 pieces, every ten minutes=2.31448413 pieces)

8% in the sixth week, (1867 pieces, every ten minutes=1.85218254 pieces)

5% for the seventh week (1167 pieces, every ten minutes = 1.1577381 pieces)

Mining weight:

- The amount of DJT obtained from user mining = the total amount of DJT output during the user's mining cycle * the proportion of user mining

- Proportion of user mining = (number of user pledges * pledge unit time)/time-weighted total share within the period

- Time-weighted total share = total user pledge amount * quality unit time

4.4 DJT Future Value Circulation

Because DJT is oriented to the whole DeFi market, which makes the value application of DJT is not limited to the circulation of liquidity mining and prize pool play, but also will be used in a wider range of scenarios. Through various advantage mechanisms and market gaps, it will seize the commanding heights of global DeFi.

DJT's ultimate vision is to realize the all-range value of mining, payment, communication, trading, pledge, break through all key technologies of value transmission network, and build a global DeFi value Internet. With the support of DJT ecology, incentive and circulation are realized through the DJT ecological model, and under the flexible consensus mechanism of the token mechanism of the incentive layer, and the community is encouraged to maintain the future self-research public chain and develop DApp applications on the chain to increase value for the DJT.

In the future, in the DJT application ecosystem, DJT will:

• encourages the majority of users to participate in the asset trading in the DJT network, obtain the transaction fees and notarization fees, jointly maintain the DJT network security, and reward the transaction nodes and notary nodes in order to support mining;

As a measure of equity, • supports all kinds of consensus in the early stage and realizes the original consensus system of DJT;

• supports DJT ecosystem to realize advanced intelligent contracts, avoid the breaking of "logical" bomb contract performance, and provide anti-fraud mechanism;

• plays the basic currency function of DJT ecosystem, providing the corresponding Token characteristics and asset liquidity foundation of public chain DApp sub-currency;

• serves as a managed target to manage DJT DApp products, and improve the visibility and exposure of DApp.

4.5 DJT development path

The DJT development path is planned as follows:

The DJT Aplpha version was released, which laid a solid foundation for ecology and client technology protocols.

DJT Summer Edition, add new features, and resolve errors in the Aplpha version.

Start the DJT grant with a list of the first grant recipients.

The DJT Beta version passes, which launches new features for Dapp developers.

DJT Live DJT enhances stability, performance, DJT1.0 advanced features implemented and release with Live.

DJT works with the world's top communities to host a free data hackathon.

DJT drop activity is on.

The BSC-based decentralized liquidity protocol DJT releases the full new client.

Chapter V: Project Team and Community Governance

5.1 Project team

☑ Algernon——He used to be a famous blockchain software development engineer, responsible for the mining algorithm of Bitcoin, ETH of mining algorithms and other virtual currencies and mining machine software development and management. Algernon has accumulated extensive industrial experience in the virtual digital currency wallet and the virtual digital exchange technology architecture.

☑ Bradley——Bradley's research focuses on big data parallel computing and distributed algorithm optimization, and has rich research experience in blockchain, cryptography, and data mining. Bradley will provide deep algorithm support for the project in the blockchain core mathematical model, artificial intelligence core algorithm and big data parallel computing level.

☑ Wesley——He is proficient in the principles and implementation of mainstream blockchain technologies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum and HyperLedger, and has a deep understanding and rich practice of blockchain consensus mechanism, intelligent contract, cross-chain technology, side chain technology, and privacy protection.

☑ Minkevich——Technical consultant, a world-renowned computer technology application development expert, has worked for many companies such as Apple, SGI, Microsoft and Google, with more than 15 years of global experience in IT development and operation.

☑ Colbert — — Legal director, graduated from harvard university law department, has more than ten years of legal research experience, good at business architecture, convenient financial regulations, for block chain alliance financial control has basic legal direction control, can good project development and promotion, and friendly organize and control financial and legal ideas.

☑ Donovan Mitchell — — Global market Consultant. With decades of rich experience, we continue to provide projects with relevant market guidance.

5.2 community governance

Based on DAO's development goals, DJT community building follows a highly degree of decentralization through a combination of on-and under-chain patterns.

Communities are the main driving force of blockchain development. But at the same time, each member or team of the community may have different values and interests. In addition, there is also an irrefutable fact in the blockchain industry: although it has been more than 10 years of development, the community and application ecology is still not prosperous enough, and there is a huge gap with the traditional Internet. From the perspective of grass-roots organization management logic, whether there is a benign community governance environment and mechanism is not important for the rapid development of blockchain.

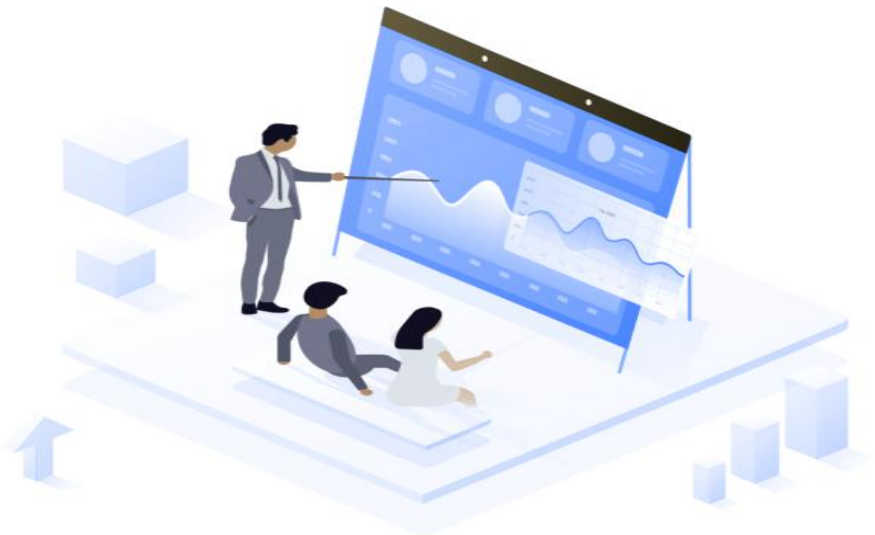
Adhering to the concept of decentralized blockchain technology, based on community power and user interests as the foundation, DJT gradually transition to fully autonomous community-based digital asset integration ecology.

In the first stage, DJT adopts the global distributed collaborative office, bringing together all forces with obvious advantages and consistent ideas, and building the DJT community into a value platform for world-class blockchain + liquidity mining. In the second stage, DJT will implement the business philosophy of "improving user value", and realize sharing, sharing and co-governance with the community and users.

Based on the above development goals, DJT's global community building follows a highly degree of decentralized, through a combination of on and below chain. Under-chain governance is our common more loose governance mode, no strict procedures, no one has the final decision, the whole process is completely open, and people can have various ways to express their intentions. On the chain of governance has a clear governance process, under what circumstances can put forward proposals, how to vote, how to pass, there are clear provisions. Because these programs often occur directly on the chain for credibility, they are called "chain governance".

DJT's on-chain governance, combined with the under-chain proposal system, will achieve prosperity and development with the advantages of community governance in the encryption protocol. On-chain governance of DJT is based on consensus rule voting, which has some reference value in the setting of protocol parameters. Consensus rule voting is mainly aimed at DJT function and repairing bug aspects, requiring 75% of the total voting participation can be implemented. The voting of the consensus protocol is mainly changing the functional protocol of DJT itself, etc.

DJT advantage is that global community governance makes the community fully prepared, discussion stage, the whole process is transparent. After extensive discussion in the community, anytime, anywhere, without having to save for a specific meeting. The results of governance build the maximum consensus of the community and are implemented by the community.



Chapter VI: The Global Governance Model

To ensure openness and transparency and scientific management of the DJT program, the Trump Ecological Development Foundation will combine the industry's top technical teams and communities to govern the highest decision-making body, —— decision-making Committee.

The decision-making committee has operational, technical, Integrated Affairs and Community Development Committees, and the governing body will be composed of developers and functional committees. Decision committee members serve a two-year term, the first decision committee members are composed of core team members, blockchain industry celebrities, legal experts and early investors, and subsequent decision committee members are elected by the community.

The functions of the decision-making committee include the hiring and dismissal of executive heads and functional departments, making important decision-making, holding emergency meetings, etc. The term of office of the decision-making membership meeting is two years. Members of the first DJT Decision Committee have extensive industry experience in blockchain or mining as follows:

1) Decision Committee

After the term of the decision-making committee expires, all currency-holding members of the community will vote according to the number of DJT tokens held and the currency age calculation weight, and the core members of the decision-making committee, namely nodes, will be selected on behalf of the DJT community. With urgent decision-making, it is necessary to accept credit investigation and disclose the salary situation during the tenure.

2) Executive person in charge

The executive person in charge is elected by the decision-making committee and is responsible for the daily operation and management of the DJT community, coordination of the work of the subordinate committees, and presiding over the meetings of the decision-making committee. The executive responsible person regularly reports the work progress to the decision-making committee.

3) Business Committee

The business committee is responsible for the overall design and planning of the community.

4) Technical Committee

The technical committee is composed of core developers and is responsible for underlying technology development and review, product development and review, etc. The technical committee holds regular project tracking meetings to communicate requirements and project progress. The members of the technical committee need to understand community dynamics and hot spots, communicate with business participants and DJT holders in the community, and hold technical exchange meetings from time to time.

5) Comprehensive Affairs Committee

The General Affairs Committee is responsible for the use and review of the project raised funds, developer compensation management, daily operating expenses and review, etc.

6) The Community Development Committee

The goal of the Community Development Committee is to serve the community, responsible for the promotion of DJT projects, the promotion and publicity of open source projects, etc. The committee is responsible for the release of all community announcements and cooperation in the media.

7) Financial management of the DJT

The DJT Decision Board promises to use all the raised digital assets for community development and construction.

8) Audaudit s audit

Due to the particularity of DJT, both the existing forms of companies and institutions are virtually difficult to regulate under the existing system. To ensure the governance of the DJT platform and the open and transparent use of digital assets, the DJT Decision Committee will employ professional audit institutions to conduct the audit.

Chapter VII — Disclaimer

The document is used only for the transmission of information, and the document content is for information only and does not constitute any investment advice, solicitation or invitation for the sale of stocks or securities in the DJT Project and its related companies. Such invitations must be made by a confidential memorandum and must comply with relevant securities and other laws.

The contents of this document shall not be construed as forced participation in public Token releases. No act related with this White Paper shall be considered participating in the public release of Token, including a request to obtain a copy of this White Paper or share it with others.

Participating in the public offering of Token means that the participants have reached the age standard, have full civil capacity, and the contract with DJT is true and effective. All participants contracted voluntarily and had a clear and necessary knowledge of DJT prior to signing the contract.

The DJT team will continue to try reasonably to ensure that the information in this white paper is true and accurate. During the development process, the platform may be updated, including but not limited to the platform mechanisms, tokens and their mechanisms, and token allocation. Some of the document may be adjusted in the new white paper as the project progresses, and the team will make the update public by publishing a notice or a new white paper on the website. Participants are sure to get the latest white paper timely, and adjust their decisions according to the updates.

DJT specifically stated that it is not liable for losses caused by participants' (a) reliance on the content of this document, (b) inaccuracies of information in this article, and any behavior that GiD causes in this article. The team will spare no effort to achieve the goals mentioned in the document, but based on the presence of force majeure, the team cannot fully make complete commitments.

DJT tokens are an important tool for platform performance, not an investment. Having a DJT token does not mean granting ownership, control, decision-making

to the platform. DJT tokens, as a cryptographic token used in the DJT project, are not in any currency of the following categories; (a) securities; (b) equity of the legal entity; (c) stocks, bonds, notes, warrants, certificates or other instruments conferred with any rights.

The appreciation of DJT tokens depends on the market rules and the demand after the application. It may not have any value, the team does not commit to their value, and is not responsible for the consequences caused by the increase or decrease in value. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the Team shall not be liable for damages and risks arising from participation in the Token public offering, including, but not limited to, direct or indirect personal damage, loss of commercial profits, loss of business information, or any other economic loss.

DJT complies with any regulatory regulations conducive to the healthy development of the industry and the self-discipline claims of the industry. Participants participation means the representative will fully accept and comply with such inspections. Also, all information disclosed by the participants to complete such inspections must be complete and accurate. The DJT has clearly communicated the possible risks to the participants. Once they participate in the Token public offering, the participants will accept the potential risks of the platform at their own consequences.