GRIDX ECOSYSTEM

a DeFi coin with
accounting protocol

OVERVIEW & WHITEPAPER

GRIDX PROTOCOL

THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

“The GridX team is committed to create a financial platform with the potential to become the standard for invoices, accounting, auditing, and payments in cryptocurrencies and fiat assets.”

The Origin and Purpose

The Purpose:

The Crypto Industry started with the arrival of Bitcoin, the 1st digital currency to be devised on Blockchain technology. The main ideology behind Bitcoin and Blockchain was to establish digital economy. Ever since, over 100,000 crypto currencies have been introduced; but with a massive flaw. Bitcoin's technology was immediately accepted and carried forward, but what they all skipped was the main motive "a digital economy".

The founders of Innovation Factory were wise enough to realize this massive crater in the crypto structure. The digital coins that were supposed to create a digital economy had fallen prey to mere trading and wealth accumulation targets. Thus, realizing the need of the hour, Innovation Factory introduced GridX, a Crypto Coin designed to create its own utility and support a digital economic system. With 3rd Generation Blockchain Technology, massive scalability and an enormous utility based Eco-System, GridX is the inevitable future of the Crypto Industry.

GridX is a Decentralized Financial Coin built on Blockchain 3.0 technology and supported by a massive utility based eco-system. GridX has one simple motive, to build a crypto-based "Digital Economy" like none of the other crypto currencies could.

To become the backbone of world trade, GridX Protocol integrates a general ledger (in the accounting sense of the term), which are:

Universal because it is designed to support 100% of global transactions, regardless of currency, legislation or language. GridX is built to last.

Smart because unlike an existing standard accounting book, GridX Protocol is at the origin of the exchanges and integrates a computerized trade code, as well as the management of a multitude of payment terms.

3rd Generation Blockchain Technology

The Technology that Aspires!

GridX is a next-generation network based on the 3rd Generation Blockchain technology for digital transactions and a platform for creating & managing decentralized financial services in real-time. The speed & decentralization of the GridX Mainnet technology make GridX the flagship of Blockchain.

-Lower transaction costs than any regular Blockchain

-Low data storage cost for decentralized projects

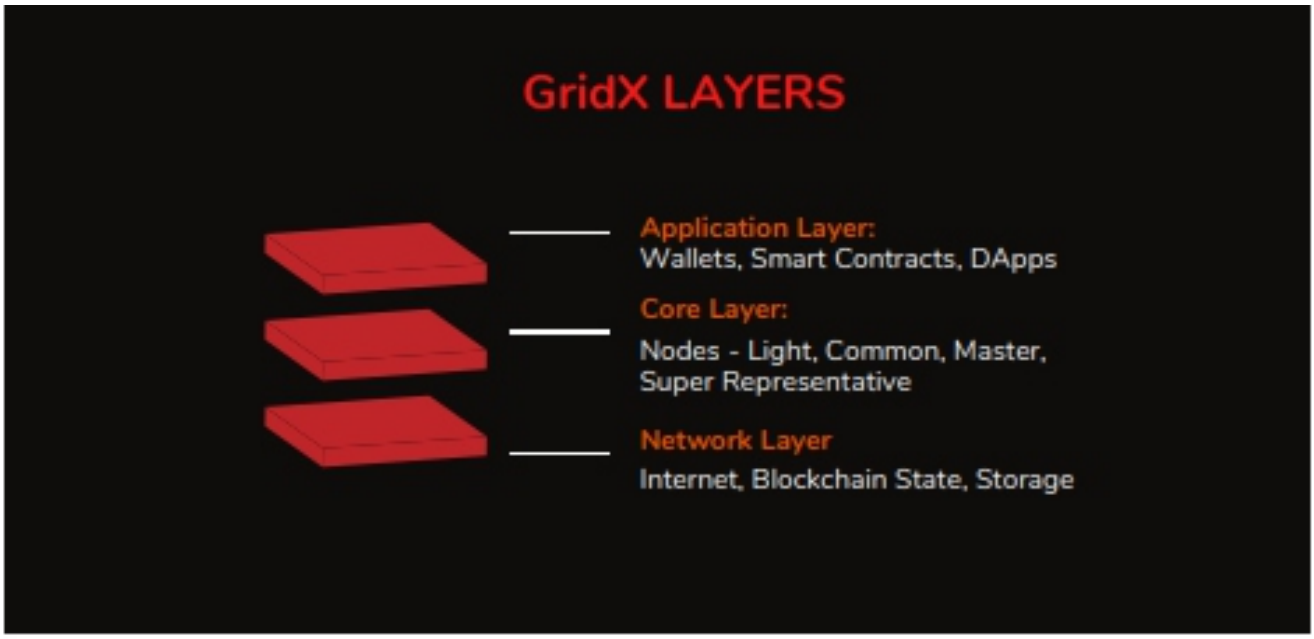
-Assets can be tokenized to circulate in Ethereum & other networks

The Power of Blockchain Giants:

Based on 3rd Generation Blockchain technology, GridX Blockchain has been designed by combining together the features of Bitcoin, Ethereum and Tron. A new algotrithm has been defined as a result, that utilizes Bitcoin as well PoS algorithms for blockchain calculations.

Architecture:

The GridX blockchain is a fork based on TRON, that aims to deliver high performance and scalability. There is an ecosystem of components that make up the GridX platform which can be divided into 3 main layers. Each layer performs a function to support the layer above it. This is implemented on the GridX main network through software protocols that make use of API(Application Programming Interfaces) that communicate between layers. In the following section the architectural components of the GridX platform will be discussed.



2.1.1 Application Layer

These are the applications that run on top of the GridX platform.The code is written in DApp (Distributed Applications), digital wallet or to a smart contract using RPC (Remote Procedure Calls) that reference API that communicate with the other layers. Code execution is performed by the GridX Virtual Machine (SVM) on nodes throughout the network.

2.1.1.1. DApp (Distributed Applications)

Developers can create their own applications on top of the GridX platform. Any DApp can interact with GridX blockchain via lightweight JavaScript library or using gRPC API natively (many supported languages Java, Go, Python, C++, etc.). There will also be support for JiT & WebAssemly for developers.

2.1.1.2. Wallet

GridX wallet addresses use Bitcoin's secp256k1 elliptic curve withECDSA algorithm for generating key pairs. The following are the steps involved in GridX addresses:

1. First generate a key pair and extract the public key (a 64-byte byte array representing its x,y coordinates).
2. Hash the public key using SHA3-256 function and extract the last 20 bytes of the result.
3. Add `3f` to the beginning of the byte array. Length of the initial address should be 21 bytes.
4. Hash the address twice using SHA-256 function and take the first 4 bytes as verification code.
5. Add the verification code to the end of the initial address and get an address in base58 check format through base58 encoding.
6. An encoded mainnet address begins with S and is 34 bytes in length. Please note that the sha3 protocol we adopt is KECCAK-25

2.1.1.3. Smart Contracts

Smart contracts on GridX are executable code contracts that follow the Ethereum and Tron framework. At the moment, smart contracts written in Solidity are supported. These contain conditions which are a unit of computation on the GridX network that affects the blockchain when executed. Through an Interoperation Layer, the code is executed across nodes by the SVM. The compiler translates the smart contract into byte code readable and executable on the SVM. A virtual machine processes data through opcode, which is equivalent to operat ing a logic of a stack-based finite state machine. The SVM accesses blockchain data and invokes an External Data Interface through the Interoperation layer.

2.1.2 Core Layer

The Core layer deals with the consensus protocol on the network and a unique Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) to meet the network's demands. This is referred to as the GridX Consensus Mechanism (SXCM). Choosing a dPoS consensus protocol helps on lowering energy consumption, increasing efficiency and transaction speeds. At this layer blocks are validated and added to the blockchain. At the CORE layer, node functionality is de ned into

2.1.2.1. Light Nodes

Light-weight or Light Nodes Are mobile devices & they will useblockchain mostly for payments. They connect to the network via Masternodes.

2.1.2.3. Masternodes

These provide special services for which they will be rewardedby the network. The following are the main functions they perform:

To be servers for light nodes providing them access to the blockchain and providing API access to the network.

To vote for network modification, equally to Supernodes.

To support and process micro payments and payment tunnels, protecting the mainnet from myriads of small
transactions generated by payment services and supporting regular repetitive payments.

To provide and maintain abstract (custom) transactions, allowing to create privatenetworks inside the public one.

To become an additional layer of blockchain consensus - masternodes layer canserve as additional verification layer, running own PoS consensus (similar to FFGtechnology of Casper project) in parallel with dPoS of Supernodes layer.

Transfers
Transaction Hash, Block Height, Created, From, To, Value Accounts Address, Supply, Balance

Statistics

Top Addresses, Transfers past hour, Transactions past hour, Average BlockSize and other indicators will be added Live transaction view.

The GridX VirtualMachine

Another CORE layer component is the GridX Virtual Machine or SVM. Nodes on the network run an instance of the SVM when executing code. Each unit of computation is charged a fee for processing it on the GridX platform.

The SVM is a lightweight, Turing complete virtual machine developed for the GridX ecosystem.The goal is to provide millions of global developers with a custom-built blockchain system that is efficient, convenient, stable, secure and scalable.

SVM connects seamlessly with the existing development ecosystem and supports dPoS. It is initially compatible with the EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) environment so that instead of learning a new programming language, developers can develop, debug, and compile smart contracts in a Remix environment using Solidity and other languages.

Once you've built and uploaded your smart contract to the mainnet, it will be executed on the SVM of the SN (Supernode) node to be isolated from external connections. The SVM employs the concept of Bandwidth. Different from the gas mechanism on Ethereum's EVM, transaction operations or smart contracts on SVM are free, consuming no tokens. Technically, the total token holding does not restrict executable computation capacity on SVM.
The following are the features of the SVM.

1. SVM adopts a lightweight architecture with the aim of reducing resource consumption to guarantee system performance.

2. Out of security reasons, transfers and smart contract cost only bandwidth points,which exempts GridX from being attacked similar to Ethereum for its mode of gas consumption. The bandwidth model charges computation on the basis of bytes and not per instruction of code. Stability of bandwidth consumption is achieved while the cost of each computational step is fixed.

3. Currently, SVM is compatible with EVM and will be with more mainstream VMs in the future. Thereby, all smart contracts on EVM are executable on SVM. By connecting seamlessly to existing development ecosystem, higher efficiency can be achieved by developers. Needless to learn a new programming language, they can use mainstream programming languages for smart contracts such as Solidity to develop, debug and compile smart contracts in the Remix environment, which greatly reduces development costs.

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5. Due to SVM's bandwidth setup, development costs are reduced and developers can focus on the logic of their contract code. SVM also offers all-in-one interfaces for contract deployment, triggering and viewing, for the convenience of developers.

2.1.3 Network Layer

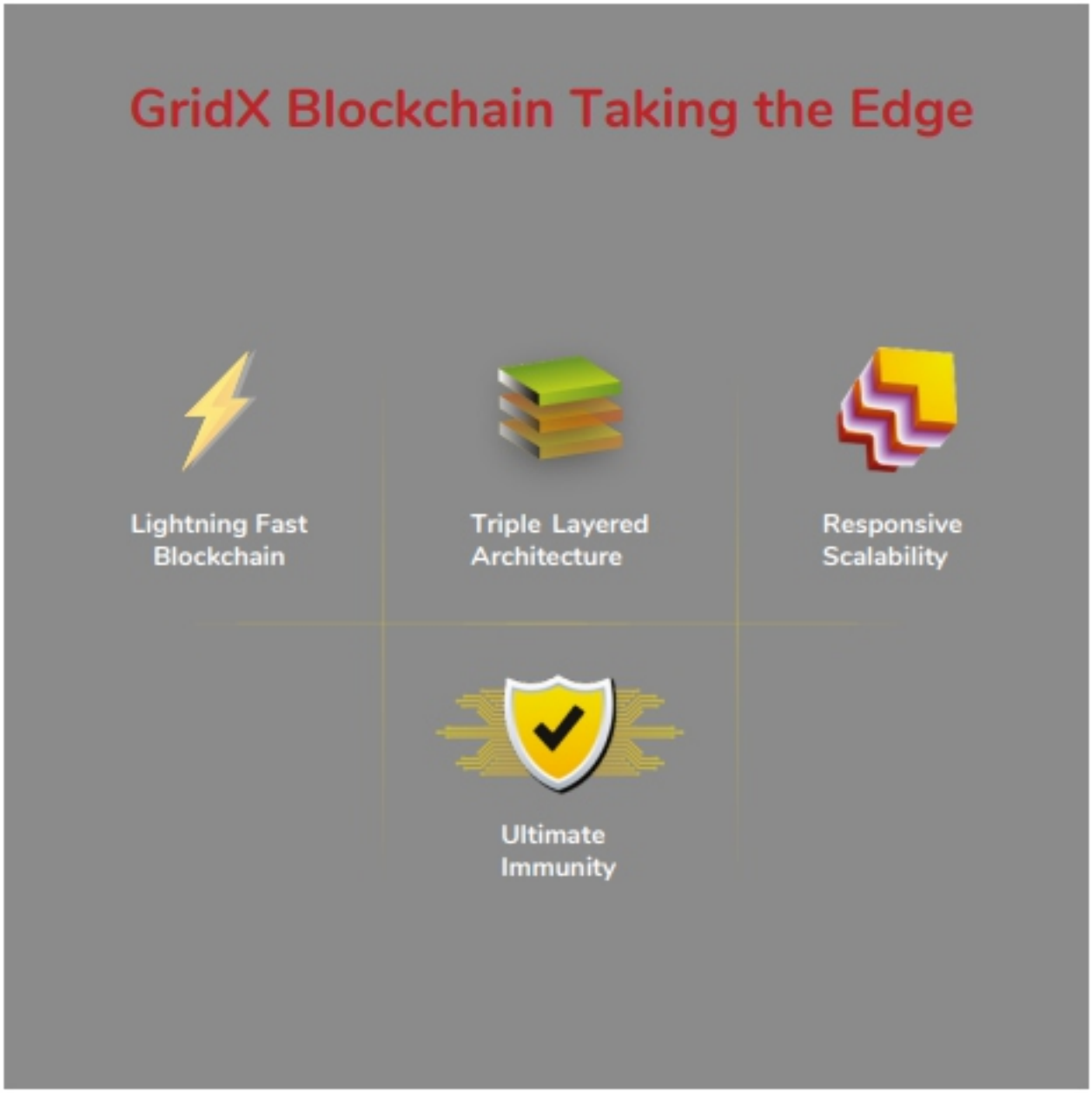
The supporting layer of the platform relies on TCP/IP (Internet). This is also where the nodes and storage devices hold a copy of the blockchain data and its state. Any changes from the APPLICATION and approved by CONSENSUS makes changes to the blockchain state and this is propagated throughout the network.

The blockchain itself runs on the memory over the network. It has a persistent connection over the Internet via TCP/IP. All nodes can communicate & discover each other over the network and perform their particular roles as part of the consensus mechanism. When a node is down it does not affect the rest of the network. The GridX platform was meant to be decentralized and fault tolerant.

External Data Interfaces interact with the network through an Interoperation Layer which are API endpoints to the Core Layer of GridX. Sources of data coming from the network must be accessed by the DApp through the core protocols. That way it remains consistent with what is stored on the blockchain.

A distributed storage system is also part of the NETWORK layer. This GridX system allowscontent to be stored on a decentralized platform that is verified by the blockchain. Allocation ofthe storage is handled by DApps that run on the platform. They access API to read and write data to the distributed storage system over the network. This is also persistent data whichresides across the network and not just in one storage location.

Providing the entire physical & logical storage of data can come from different types of devices. This includes the infrastructure of the Internet (routers, network gateways, nameservers) and various types of servers (data centers, cloud providers, directly connected nodes).This forms the very foundations for the ecosystem. The data itself is stored across the network on various full nodes, which maintain a copy of the entire blockchain.




POWERFUL
ECOSYSTEM
01
Smart Contracts
02
Custom Investment
03
Insured Trading
04
Crypto Bonds
05
Debit / Credit Cards
06
Crypto Commerce

GRIDX

TOKEN INFORMATION

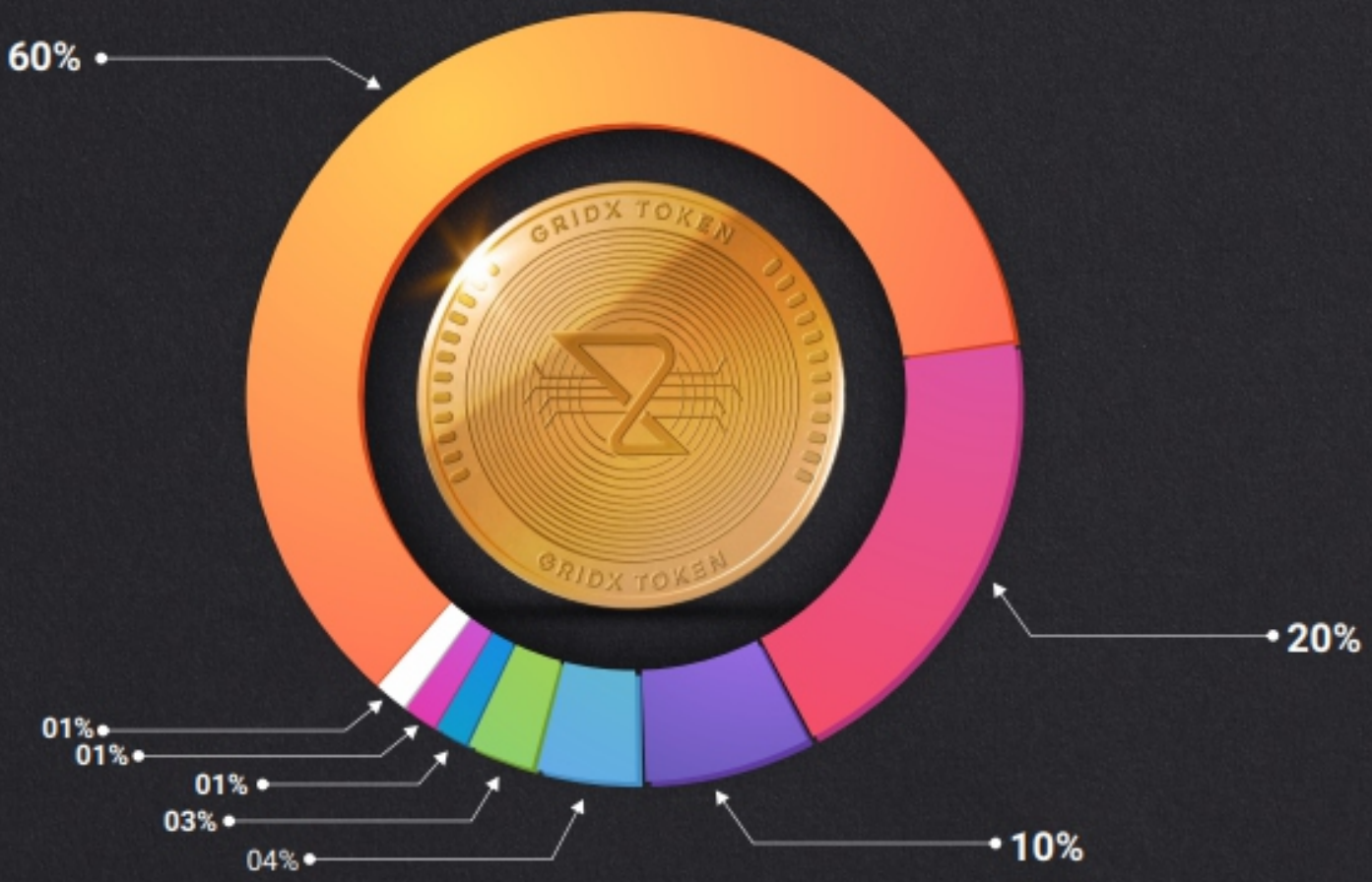
GridX Token is initially issued as an BEP20 standard token on the BNB blockchain network. GDX is issued for the purpose of development and trade of applications that can be utilized in the GridX ecosystem, as well as for the participation in the ecosystem, for the transparent recording and management of information. It is also expected to be used for marketing to expand the GridX ecosystem through partnerships and collaborations with other companies, as well as for the development and maintenance of independent blockchain networks, the construction of platforms, and contingency plans for market changes. In the future, in order to realize the ultimate value of GridX it is planned to switch to Mainnet and gradually transfer the functions of the core reward system to GDX Mainnet Coin.

Token Name	Token Symbol	Technical Base	Total Issuance
GridX Token	**GDX**	**BEP20**	**11000000**

GRIDX ECOSYSTEM

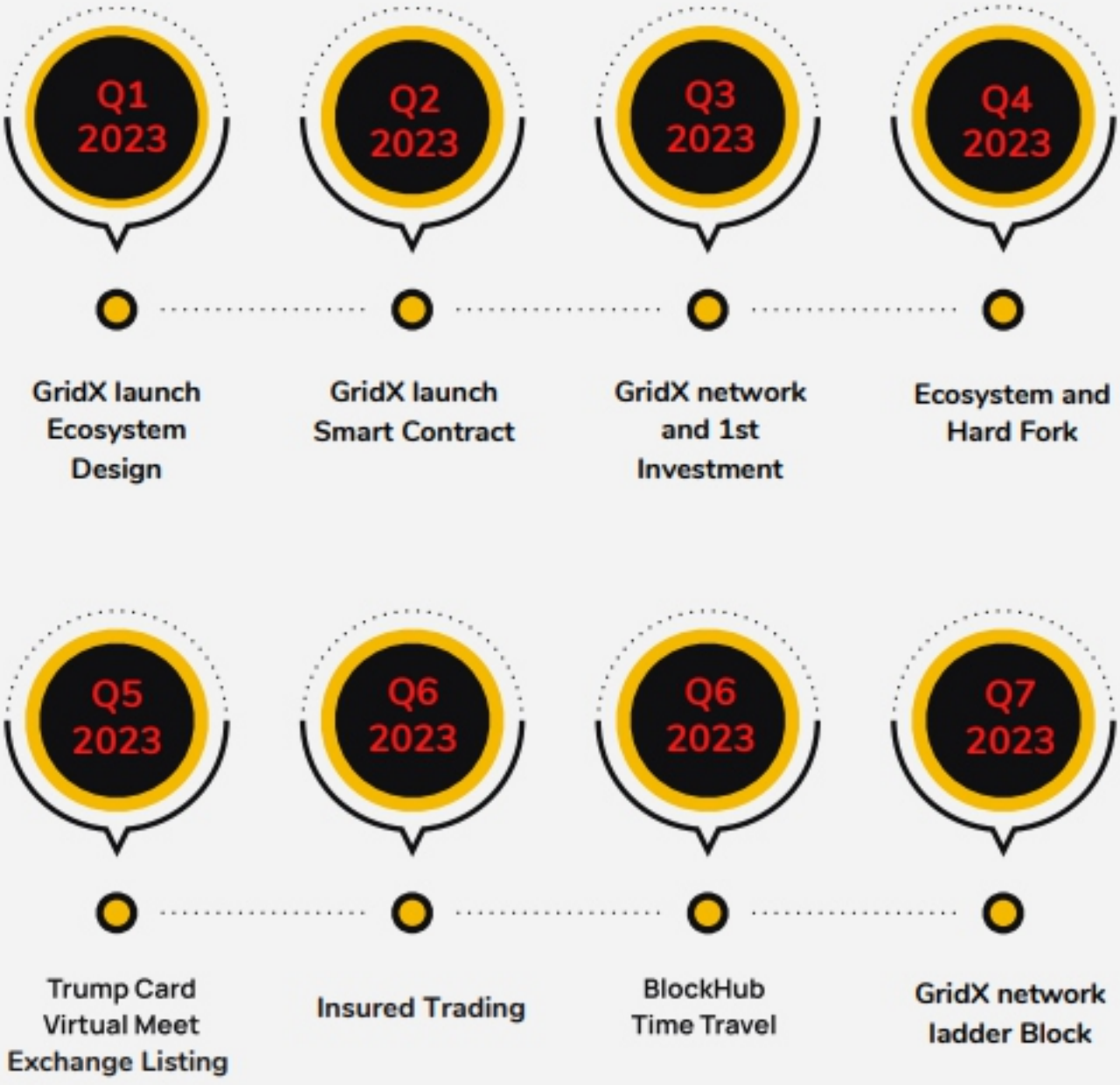
GRIDX

TOKEN ALLOCATION



- Public Sell 60% (6600000 GDX)
- Rewards 20% (2200000 GDX)
- Core Team 10% (1100000 GDX)
- Backup Fund 04% (440000 GDX)
- Marketing and Promotion 03% (330000 GDX)
- Social Media 01% (110000 GDX)
- Tech Team 01% (110000 GDX)
- CSR Fund 01% (110000 GDX)

GridX RoadMap



The project timeline mentioned above is already in process. Innovation Factory is yet working on numerous other utility programs for GridX coin to asure that it keeps growing.

2026 Milestone:
Innovation Factory is completely determined to list GridX on New York Exchange by the year 2026. This is one giant milestone of GridX's future.

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DECENTRALIZED FINANCIAL WORLD
TOGETHER

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