Whitepaper

TURBOBASEAI

What is blockchain technology?

Blockchain technology is an advanced database mechanism that allows transparent information sharing within a business network. A blockchain database stores data in blocks that are linked together in a chain. The data is chronologically consistent because you cannot delete or modify the chain without consensus from the network. As a result, you can use blockchain technology to create an unalterable or immutable ledger for tracking orders, payments, accounts, and other transactions. The system has built-in mechanisms that prevent unauthorized transaction entries and create consistency in the shared view of these transactions.

Why is blockchain important?

Traditional database technologies present several challenges for recording financial transactions. For instance, consider the sale of a property. Once the money is exchanged, ownership of the property is transferred to the buyer. Individually, both the buyer and the seller can record the monetary transactions, but neither source can be trusted. The seller can easily claim they have not received the money even though they have, and the buyer can equally argue that they have paid the money even if they haven’t.

To avoid potential legal issues, a trusted third party has to supervise and validate transactions. The presence of this central authority not only complicates the transaction but also creates a single point of vulnerability. If the central database was compromised, both parties could suffer.

Blockchain mitigates such issues by creating a decentralized, tamper-proof system to record transactions. In the property transaction scenario, blockchain creates one ledger each for the buyer and the seller. All transactions must be approved by both parties and are automatically updated in both of their ledgers in real time. Any corruption in historical transactions will corrupt the entire ledger. These properties of blockchain technology have led to its use in various sectors, including the creation of digital currency like Bitcoin.

How do different industries use blockchain?

Blockchain is an emerging technology that is being adopted in innovative manner by various industries. We describe some use cases in different industries in the following subsections:

Energy

Energy companies use blockchain technology to create peer-to-peer energy trading platforms and streamline access to renewable energy. For example, consider these uses:

Blockchain-based energy companies have created a trading platform for the sale of electricity between individuals. Homeowners with solar panels use this platform to sell their excess solar energy to neighbors. The process is largely automated: smart meters create transactions, and blockchain records them.

With blockchain-based crowd funding initiatives, users can sponsor and own solar panels in communities that lack energy access. Sponsors might also receive rent for these communities once the solar panels are constructed.

Finance

Traditional financial systems, like banks and stock exchanges, use blockchain services to manage online payments, accounts, and market trading. For example, Singapore Exchange Limited, an investment holding company that provides financial trading services throughout Asia, uses blockchain technology to build a more efficient interbank payment account. By adopting blockchain, they solved several challenges, including batch processing and manual reconciliation of several thousand financial transactions.

Media and entertainment

Companies in media and entertainment use blockchain systems to manage copyright data. Copyright verification is critical for the fair compensation of artists. It takes multiple transactions to record the sale or transfer of copyright content. Sony Music Entertainment Japan uses blockchain services to make digital rights

management more efficient. They have successfully used blockchain strategy to improve productivity and reduce costs in copyright processing.

Retail

Retail companies use blockchain to track the movement of goods between suppliers and buyers. For example, Amazon retail has filed a patent for a distributed ledger technology system that will use blockchain technology to verify that all goods sold on the platform are authentic. Amazon sellers can map their global supply chains by allowing participants such as manufacturers, couriers, distributors, end users, and secondary users to add events to the ledger after registering with a certificate authority.

How does cryptocurrency work?

Cryptocurrencies run on a distributed public ledger called blockchain, a record of all transactions updated and held by currency holders.

Units of cryptocurrency are created through a process called mining, which involves using computer power to solve complicated mathematical problems that generate coins. Users can also buy the currencies from brokers, then store and spend them using cryptographic wallets.

If you own cryptocurrency, you don’t own anything tangible. What you own is a key that allows you to move a record or a unit of measure from one person to another without a trusted third party.

Although Bitcoin has been around since 2009, cryptocurrencies and applications of blockchain technology are still emerging in financial terms, and more uses are expected in the future. Transactions including bonds, stocks, and other financial assets could eventually be traded using the technology.

Cryptocurrency examples

There are thousands of cryptocurrencies. Some of the best known include:

Bitcoin:

Founded in 2009, Bitcoin was the first cryptocurrency and is still the most commonly traded. The currency was developed by Satoshi Nakamoto – widely believed to be a pseudonym for an individual or group of people whose precise identity remains unknown.

Ethereum:

Developed in 2015, Ethereum is a blockchain platform with its own cryptocurrency, called Ether (ETH) or Ethereum. It is the most popular cryptocurrency after Bitcoin.

Litecoin:

This currency is most similar to bitcoin but has moved more quickly to develop new innovations, including faster payments and processes to allow more transactions.

Ripple:

Ripple is a distributed ledger system that was founded in 2012. Ripple can be used to track different kinds of transactions, not just cryptocurrency. The company behind it has worked with various banks and financial institutions.

Non-Bitcoin cryptocurrencies are collectively known as “altcoins” to distinguish them from the original.

The terms Bitcoin and blockchain are related to each other but represent two distinct concepts. Bitcoin was the first application based on the blockchain technology and is a decentralized system that supports a digital currency (cryptocurrency) and peer-to-peer electronic payments. Users can transfer bitcoins anonymously without the help of third party authorities (such as governments or banks)

Bitcoin or bitcoin?

The term Bitcoin with a capital B indicates the platform or the concept, while a lowercase b refers to the amount of cryptocurrency. The Bitcoin blockchain network, formed by nodes, maintains the same public register on each node, where users' transactions are stored.

Blockchain and smart contracts

In the beginning, the blockchain was developed specifically for Bitcoin; for this reason, the two terms are often confused and used interchangeably. The blockchain is a more general concept than Bitcoin; it is not limited to just cryptocurrency trading. Its multiple uses make this technology a real digital revolution, as it happened before to the Internet. Currently, there are various blockchains, some of which allow the use of smart contracts, small software stored in the blockchain and executed on nodes. When network nodes execute smart contracts, their output is stored in the blockchain. Smart contracts are also immutable and distributed like the blockchain. They are immutable because once created, they are stored on the blockchain and can no longer be modified. They are distributed because their execution takes place on the network nodes, and each of them validates the information processed without any central authority that controls the process.

Final comparison

Blockchain

It is a distributed technology

A wide field of applications with various use cases

It allows users to run different types of applications

on a single decentralized platform

Different blockchain types (public, private,

consortium) can manage and store data and

information on any process

It is useful to exchange data between many parties

The mining is optional for the blockchain operation;

there are consensus protocols that do not require

miners for transaction verification

It promotes transparency

It records general asset transfers

Bitcoin

It is a platform and a cryptocurrency built on blockchain

The application field is limited to financial markets and electronic payments

It simplifies and speeds up payments not being subordinate to a central authority (bank, government, etc.)

The preserved information relates to financial transactions

It is mainly used in peer-to-peer financial transactions

The mining is the key to functioning; miners add blocks to the verified transaction chain.

It promotes pseudo-anonymity

It moves cryptocurrency

What is a token?

In the context of DLT systems, a token refers to a digital representation of something on a ledger that is exclusive to an owner and can thus change ownership. Because of this exclusivity, tokens are a useful medium of exchange, and people can use tokens to represent rights to something, which provides the token with perceived value. Many tokens are considered digital assets.

For example, the token Ether (ETH) provides its owner a means to pay gas fees on Ethereum. Likewise, the stablecoin token USD Coin (USDC) provides its owner the right to redeem USDC for US dollars held by the company Circle.

Properties that enhance the usefulness of tokens as a medium of exchange include:

Divisibility - a single token may be subdivided into very small units.

Scarcity - there may be a fixed or controlled supply of the token.

Durability - a token cannot be incorrectly destroyed - this is derived from the security and immutability of DLTs.

Portability - the token can be easily transferred or accessed.

Some other interesting properties of tokens include whether it is:

Fungible or non-fungible

Fungible - which is when the different units of a particular token are the same, and thus, it makes no difference if someone owns one unit or another: a unit is the same

as any other unit. Fungible tokens can therefore be exchanged with other units of the same token without difference. Bitcoin is an example of a fungible token.

Non-fungible (NFT) - which is when each token carries some unique property. A unit is therefore not the same as any other unit. It makes a difference if I own one unit vs. another unit. CryptoKitties are an example of an NFT, as each CryptoKitty is different from another.

Native or non-native

Native tokens are when a token is an integral part of the operation of the network protocol it is issued on, and they are created at the network's genesis. Native tokens are often used to pay transaction fees or stake in DPoS systems. Therefore, they are often considered a proxy for the value of the ecosystem the network represents. Ether (ETH) on Ethereum is an example of a native token.

Non-native tokens are when a token does not meet the criteria outlined above. These are tokens issued on a network after the fact for a variety of purposes, like wrapped tokens, application utility tokens, governance tokens, or stablecoins. Wrapped Bitcoin (wBTC) on the Ethereum blockchain is an example of a non-native token.

Token Standards

Intermediate

Token standards are essentially a set of rules, protocols, and specifications that delineate how digital tokens should behave and interact within a given blockchain environment. These standards play a fundamental role in shaping the functionality

and behavior of tokens, providing a framework that ensures uniformity, compatibility, and ease of integration across various blockchain applications.

These standards are pivotal in ensuring consistency, interoperability, and seamless usage of tokens across a myriad of applications, wallets, and platforms. Understanding token standards is essential for navigating the complex landscape of decentralized finance (DeFi) and digital asset management.

Several blockchain platforms have introduced token standards, each tailored to address specific needs and use cases. Here are some of the most notable token standards associated with prominent blockchain ecosystems.

ERC-20

ERC-20, short for Ethereum Request for Comments 20, is the most widely adopted token standard on the Ethereum blockchain. This standard outlines a set of rules and guidelines that define how a token contract should be implemented, allowing for seamless integration with various applications, exchanges, and wallets within the Ethereum ecosystem.

ERC-721

Contrary to ERC-20, ERC-721 is a standard that enables the creation and management of unique and indivisible digital assets known as non-fungible tokens (NFT). This standard has revolutionized the digital space, providing a framework for the creation and trading of one-of-a-kind digital assets, such as digital art, collectibles, gaming items, and virtual real estate. ERC-721 tokens have garnered significant attention for their ability to represent ownership and authenticity of rare and exclusive assets on the blockchain.

BEP-20

BEP-20 is the main token standard of the BNB Smart Chain (BSC). It serves a similar purpose to ERC-20 but operates within the BNB Chain ecosystem. This standard allows for the creation and management of tokens that can be seamlessly integrated with various decentralized applications and platforms within the BSC network. BEP-20 tokens have gained traction due to their low transaction fees and

rapid transaction confirmation times, making them a preferred choice for millions of users and thousands of cryptocurrency projects and developers.

BEP-2

BEP-2 is a technical standard for the issuance and implementation of tokens on the BNB Beacon Chain. This standard defines a set of rules that tokens should follow to function in the BNB Beacon Chain ecosystem.

SPL

SPL provides a set of rules and protocols that define how tokens should behave and interact on the Solana network. Compliant with these standards, tokens on Solana, including its native SOL token, exhibit interoperability with Solana wallets and smart contracts.

Name Token

AI Agents Transform Crypto Trading:

Meet TURBOBASEAI

Coin World

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing various industries, and the cryptocurrency market is no exception. One of the most innovative developments in this space is the emergence of AI agents - intelligent digital assistants designed to simplify tasks, provide actionable insights, and streamline decision-making processes. But what exactly are AI agents, and how do they work? Let's delve into the concept of AI agents and explore the capabilities of TURBOBASEAI Agent, TURBO.

AI agents are sophisticated software programs powered by machine learning, natural language processing (NLP), and data analytics. Acting as virtual assistants, they can interpret user inputs, process large datasets, and deliver precise responses or actions. Key features of AI agents include understanding natural language, automating tasks, and offering personalized solutions. In essence, an AI agent serves as an intelligent guide, capable of simplifying complex processes across industries, including cryptocurrency trading and investing.

TURBOBASEAI has taken AI agent technology to the next level with TURBO, an intelligent assistant built specifically for crypto traders and investors. TURBO combines advanced AI with TURBOBASEAI proprietary data to offer a seamless, all-in-one solution for researching, analyzing, and investing in cryptocurrencies.

TURBO functions as a personal crypto assistant, accessible to anyone, regardless of their level of expertise. Its capabilities include providing crypto predictions and recommendations, delivering technical analysis, and streamlining the investment process. TURBO leverages advanced data analysis to predict price trends and recommend investments based on current market conditions. It also simplifies technical analysis by generating insights on demand and enabling users to invest directly through integrated wallet support and one-click swapping.

TURBO stands out due to its comprehensive data access, real-time insights, and user-friendly interface. By tapping into TURBOBASEAI extensive database, TURBO offers users a powerful tool to understand market dynamics, receive personalized predictions and insights, and streamline the research and investment process into a single platform.

Whether you're new to crypto or a seasoned trader, TURBO is the ultimate tool to simplify your experience and maximize your results. Embrace the next evolution in crypto trading and investing by experiencing the power of TURBOBASEAI Agent today.

Tokenomics

Total Supply:69.000.000.000

Max Supply:69.000.000.000

Key Features:

- **No taxes on transactions**
- **Renounced contract ownership**
- **Community driven**

Team:

David Hanson (Funder)

Sara Tiop (CEO)

Mario Casirahi (CEO)

Target

Our goal is to reach a community of one million people and we want to reach a market size of one billion and have a leading community towards our goal. We strive for our goal and stick to our work.