

Hestlabs White paper 1.0 | 2022 & 2023



HEST

Hestlabs Protocol Version 1.0

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1.1 Hest (HS)

HEST exists to revolutionize problems. We exist to build effective data without losing sight to facilitate ethical social network and asset. Functioning on developmental concept on buildings and partnership, The rally against standardized networks, acquiring and scaling digital voting usage, broaden development towards expansion. HEST aims to on-board first million users into crypto, the value of its network will indeed reach high values long-term investment assets.

The total supply of Hest is 2,000,000 fixed supply, this cannot be minted nor changed.

1.2 HestChain

The Hest Chain is being developed by Hestlabs itself without the interference of any other protocol team, we have a reliable team in this field. The wallets used in Hest-chain can be synchronized to several protocols on the market eventually. Hest-chain would be live Q1 2024.

When the price of tokens goes up to a higher level every developer will start looking for our protocol and we will provide open source at GitHub for everyone.

We do everything to present the best and friendly user interface both for common user and Crypto developers. Hest itself will function as a utility Token, in the next step every Token based on our protocol will enjoy other benefits of holding Hest Token.

This will be our win-win solution both for Hest community users, crypto developer, and user of other crypto developers based on the Hest-chain protocol.

Our complete Hest ecosystem will be maximized to allow the community and user to take advantage of the easy and low fee Hest Protocol :

- Users are free to create any tokenization, financial products, and

digital assets on Hest ecosystem.

- Users can operate these in a simple UI and tooling ecosystem (user-friendly and great support system)
- Provide NFT based chain in Hest protocol for everyone is needed.
- Our team will not stop innovating and providing all market's needs.
- **Hest holders on Binance {BSC}** have access to all airdrop, incentives, test-net activities. It is called “**Hest Black pass**”

2.0 About us

Hestlabs was built by an IT team who has been an expert in block chain for more than 7 years and has solid management with the knowledge of leaders who are experts in this field, with our presence, we believe that we can be a leader and market mover in the crypto-currency market in the future, and has an IT team spread across several countries.

The Hest ecosystem will focus on the cryptocurrency-based financial sector, as well as a transparent bridge connecting transactions between block chain networks.

We always prepare for all major changes and welcome those changes by adapting to the new era of the cryptocurrency world, innovation will always be prepared for future changes in the cryptocurrency market.

2.1 Motivation

Our Motivation is that all people in this world can enjoy the euphoria of Cryptocurrency 10 years ago and can make Hest their long-term asset and enjoy the benefits of price increases and the ease of user interface and all the facilities that will be provided.

2.2 Vision

Our vision is to be the leading protocol in the world and can provide market needs and always evolve and provide the best, most sophisticated in its class.

We are aware that to achieve this requires teamwork, both protocol providers, token developers, and the token community in the world, therefore the synergy created must be mutually beneficial, starting from the point of view of price, quality, and convenience, and user satisfaction.

2.3 Mission

The First Mission is to make the Hest is known by the world and eventually makes its price higher, after that, we also focus on efficiency and user friendly of our protocol so that individuals and companies can make smart contracts under our protocol, with transfer transactions that are Fast and Low Cost.

The Next Mission is to give a complete ecosystem to the community and give a win-win solution to all parties involved.

2.4 Our Goals

Our goal in 2026 is to be in the Top 100 on CoinMarketCap with a Capitalization of \$5 to \$10 Billion Dollars, of course this goal can be realized with a limited amount of supply, with the support of the Hestlabs ecosystem equipped with Smart contracts and strong community support.

Also we have several Cooperation with exchanges from around the world, reliable developers who join and develop their projects through our network, and support various Ecosystem concepts that will make our goal become reality.

3.0 Hest Chain Protocol

A block-chain is a growing list of records, called blocks, that are linked together using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data (generally represented as a Merkle tree).

3.1 Hest Block-chain

The timestamp proves that the transaction data existed when the block was published in order to get into its hash. As blocks each contain information about the block previous to it, they form a chain, with each additional block reinforcing the ones before it. Therefore, block-chains are resistant to modification of their data because once recorded, the data in any given block cannot be altered retroactively without altering all subsequent blocks.

Block-chains are typically managed by a peer-to-peer network for use as a publicly distributed ledger, where nodes collectively adhere to a protocol to communicate and validate new blocks.

Although block-chain records are not unalterable as forks are possible, block-chains may be considered secure by design and exemplify a distributed computing system with high Byzantine fault tolerance.

The block-chain was invented by a person (or group of people) using the name Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008 to serve as the public transaction ledger of the cryptocurrency bitcoin. The identity of Satoshi Nakamoto remains unknown to date. The invention of the blockchain for bitcoin made it the first digital currency to solve the double-spending problem without the need of a trusted authority or central server.

The bitcoin design has inspired other applications and blockchains that are readable by the public and are widely used by cryptocurrencies. The blockchain is considered a type of payment rail. Private blockchain have been proposed for business use but Computer-world called the marketing of such privatized block-chains without a proper security model "snake oil".

However, others have argued that permission-ed block-chains, if carefully designed, may be more decentralized and therefore more secure in-practice than permission-less ones.

3.2 EVM (Ethereum Virtual machine)

Ethereum is a decentralized, open-source blockchain with smart contract functionality. Ether (ETH or Ξ) is the native cryptocurrency of the platform. After Bitcoin, it is the largest cryptocurrency by market capitalization. Ethereum is the most actively used blockchain.

“Virtual machine”

The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) is the runtime environment for transaction execution in Ethereum. It is a 256-bit register stack that is sand-boxed from the node's other files and processes to ensure that for a given per-transaction state and transaction, every node produces the same post-transaction state, thereby enabling network consensus.

The formal definition of the EVM is specified in the Ethereum Yellow Paper. EVMs have been implemented in C++, C#, Go, Haskell, Java, JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Rust, Elixir, Erlang, and soon Web-assembly.

“GAS”

Gas is a unit of account within the EVM used in the calculation of a transaction fee, which is the amount of ETH a transaction's sender must pay to the miner who includes the transaction in the blockchain.

Each type of operation which may be performed by the EVM is hard-coded with a certain gas cost, which is intended to be roughly proportional to the amount of resources (computation and storage) a node must expend to perform that operation. When creating a transaction, the sender must specify a gas limit and gas price.

The gas limit is the maximum amount of gas the sender is willing to use in the transaction, and the gas price is the amount of ETH the sender wishes to pay to the miner per unit of gas used.

The higher the gas price, the more incentive a miner has to include the transaction in their block, and thus the quicker the transaction will be included in the blockchain. The sender buys the full amount of gas (i.e. the gas limit) up-front, at the start of the execution of the transaction, and is refunded at the end for any gas not used.

If at any point the transaction does not have enough gas to perform the next operation, the transaction is reverted but the sender still pays for the gas used. Gas prices are typically denominated in gwei, a sub-unit of ETH equal to 10^{-9} ETH.

This fee mechanism is designed to mitigate transaction spam, prevent infinite loops during contract execution, and provide for a market-based allocation of network resources.

3.3 Terminology

3.3.1 Addresses / Wallet

Hex address starts from "0X" this address project with addresses "0X" can be used multi-protocol, meaning addresses contain 40 hexadecimal digits e.g.

"0xa4C876143891F012991E5e06fABde7D6Ad31E1b0". Contract **addresses** are in the same format, however, they are determined by sender and creation transaction nonce.

3.3.2 Application binary interface “ABI”

In computer software, an application binary interface (ABI) is an interface between two binary program modules. Often, one of these modules is a library or operating system facility, and then other is a program that is being run by a user.

An ABI defines how data structures or computational routines are accessed in machine code, which is a low-level, hardware-dependent format. In contrast, an API defines this access in source code, which is a relatively high-level, hardware-independent, often human-readable format.

A common aspect of an ABI is the calling convention, which determines how data is provided as input to, or read as output from, computational routines. Examples of this are the x86 calling conventions.

Adhering to an ABI (which may or may not be officially standardized) is usually the job of a compiler, operating system, or library author.

However, an application programmer may have to deal with an ABI directly when writing a program in a mix of programming languages, or even compiling a program written in the same language with different compilers.

3.3.3. Application programming interface “API”

An application programming interface (API) is a connection between computers or between computer programs. It is a type of software interface, offering a service to other pieces of software. A document or standard that describes how to build such a connection or interface is called an API specification. A computer system that meets this standard is said to implement or expose an API. The term API may refer either to the specification or to the implementation.

3.3.4 Asset “ Coin “

An asset is a HS20 token that has been registered created in the Hestchain chain and is displayed through the Data explorer.

3.3.5 Block

Block is a complete record of all transactions that occur in the block, the number of transactions blocked varies depending on the transactions that occur at that time. Block size, block header, transaction counter, and transaction data.

3.3.6 Block Reward

Rewards that occur in each block will be sent to the validator's address / Wallet that has been registered as the "Consensus" address of the reward recipient.

3.3.7 Block Header

The block header is the part of the block that contains the previous transaction Hash, Merkle root, timestamp, version, and witness address.

3.3.8 Cold Wallet

Cold wallets are also known as wallets that store secret data /private secret keys offline not connected to any network, these are usually stored on cold devices E.g. Computers, cellphones or in the form of flash drives with offline conditions. this ensures that your private key is kept safe.

3.3.9 Hot Wallet

Hot wallets are known as online storage of confidential data, this allows for the use of secret keys online, this can be vulnerable to crime or theft by malicious actors.

3.3.10 Hest Swap

Hest swap is a decentralized trading platforms on networks, also being a community driven exchange which owns liquidity on Hestswap and govern itself via certain markets, **Hest holders {BSC}**

pay less fees with swap functions implemented also being evolutionary and distributed.

3.3.11 DAPP

A decentralized application is an application that operates without a centrally trusted party, an application that allows direct interaction between users and providers to communicate directly to users / agreements / and connect directly to resources without intermediaries.

3.3.12 Hest stake

The Hest stake focuses on Stake, Relax and start earning within the stake pools. **Hest holders {BSC}** automatically earns token added to the staking platform in addition other staking functions enabled within the ecosystem. **Hest holders{BSC}** stake enable access to Foster pools.

3.3.13 Hest testnet

Testnet version is a network version that runs with a single node configuration, so developers can test tokens and contracts before being applied to the actual network.

This feature does not cause economic loss, the tokens available in the test-net chain have no value, anyone can get them through the Faucet that has been provided through the testnet website. **Hest holders {BSC}** have Blackpass towards Hest incentives and activities.

3.3.14 Hestpay

Hestpay platform allows website, developers, owners and merchants to accept a range of cryptoassets easily without needing of submitting any personal information this asset can be burnt to "Hest" with backing. We offer the opportunity to sell products in a safe, anonymous and easy way.

3.3.15 Foster wallet

The Foster wallet focuses on building a peer to peer ecosystem with hybrid crypto exchange on multi networks. **Hest holders on {BSC}** would have access to Foster airdrop, activities, share of pools paired.

Foster wallets services would be exclusive **strictly to Hest holders {Snapshot BSC network}**. Total Supply for **Foster tokens is 5,000,000 only**.

3.3.16 Hest token {BSC}

Standard Token that is in the Hestchain protocol, every token built under the HestChain network will be registered directly on the HS20 chain network.

3.3.17 HS

HS is an abbreviation for HEST, which is officially launched by Hestlabs team as the main cryptocurrency and main function for the Hestchain protocol, and transaction fee, token creation.

3.4 Hest token {BSC}

Wallet addresses for the Binance network are flexible where any individual can use wallets from other network protocols such as for example ERC20 , BEP20 or HRC20 , with addresses starting with "0X"

e.g

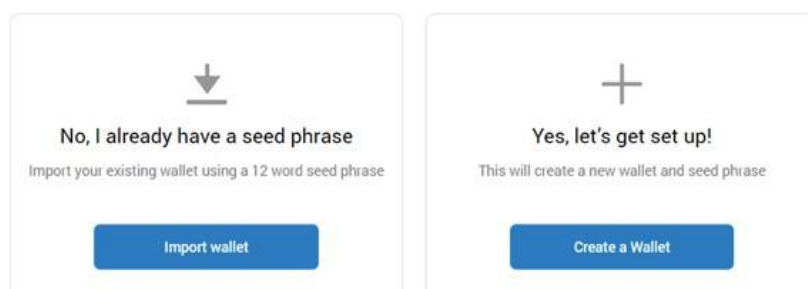
(**0xa4C876143891F012991E5e06fABde7D6Ad31E1b0**) for metamask users simply make changes to the network / custom network that has been provided in the application / extension of metamask.

For this type of wallet you can receive & transfer balances just simply make network changes without any wallet changes. This is a big breakthrough from the ethereum project where one wallet functions for multi protocols, of course this wallet can only be used specifically for the BinanceFork project.

Make your wallet, Make your wallet able to get through the application / extension
metamask.io



New to MetaMask?



To complement the needs of the market and community, we will also work with several Decentralized applications to list the Hestchain project in their application.

The Hestlabs team will also prepare similar applications and wallet extensions to complement the current market needs.

3.5 Smart Contract

A smart contract is a protocol that performs functions digitally and verifies every transaction that occurs in the smart contract.

The perspective of smart contract tokenization is to facilitate automatic fund transfers between parties, transfers between parties can occur if they meet several criteria that have been determined from the smart contract.

HS20 smart contracts are written using solidity language, after they are written, tested, they can only compile into bytecode, then deployed and distributed through the Hestchain network, after being deployed smart contracts can be asked directly about functions through the address of the smart contract.

The Contract Binary Interface (ABI) application there will show functions and calls to interact with the network for developers or users can connect to this smart contract using Web3 and perform interactions in it.

To issue a Smart contract you must first have a Hest (HS) for the cost of issuing the smart contract and the fee for issuing the token to the wallet address.

3.6 DAPP

A decentralized application (dApp) is a service that provides direct interaction between providers and end users providers through a block-chain or distributed ledger.

A decentralized application is a service that runs on a peer-to-peer network of computers providing direct interaction between users and providers. As opposed to traditional centralized applications where code is run on centralized servers, decentralized applications are intended to operate in a manner

Not controlled by a single trusted entity. These properties make decent applications inherently more difficult to hack.

3.6.0 Application Programming Interface (APIs)

The Hestchain network has a wide selection of Gateway APIs, to perform functions or data calls to interact with the Hestchain network, documentation APIs are available in a highly compatible JavaScript language for easy understanding.

This allows developers to deploy smart contracts, contract information, contract functionality, DEX trading, and call data as

needed. This can be experimented with through Testnet to be implemented into the mainnet chain.

3.6.1 Hestchain Networks

The Hestchain network is also available testnet for developers to test node interactions before being published / distributed to the Mainnet network, Hestchain server network nodes can be accessed worldwide.

3.6.2 Guide and Tools

Hestchain provides complete tools and guides to enable developers to make innovations to realize Dapps, with a complete set of tools that make it easy for developers to test, implement and deploy smart contracts into their Dapps.

4.0 Our Protocol Advantages

4.1 Low fees and fast transfer

In line with the development of public knowledge about crypto. It requires a low fee to make it easier for new users to enjoy easy and fast transactions. Likewise, large institutions carry out millions of transactions a day, thus our initial goal was to provide the lowest possible fee.

Every Hest transaction or token registered on HestChain is subject to a very low fee starting from 1 GWEI, this is the best offer from the Hestlabs network.

4.2 Environmentally friendly

We learned from the previous Bitcoin network, where the blockchain only works if there are parties who are mining so that blocks are printed for transaction confirmation, and this old method requires an active computer

For 24 hours and make it environment unfriendly it consumes so much Electrical energy. We have shifted to New Method to our blockchain where it is designed to be Environment friendly, the blockchain will run on the server constantly and also the block is automatically printed, without using a single party to run it.

The New Method in our blockchain will continue run on the server without having to active computer for 24 hours , It is so environment friendly.

4.3 Friendly Wallets

Our wallet address is very user friendly, Hestchain is a fork of ethereum, where the ethereum wallet can function as a recipient / sender of Hest, coins or tokens under our network.

The use of this simple wallet is a new breakthrough in the world of crypto- currency, where people don't have to bother creating wallet addresses over and over again.

4.4 Governance

In our Hestchain network developers can build their own government through HS20 smart contracts, such as staking, lending, borrowing, etc, by deploying their smart contracts into our network.

4.5 Cross-Chain

Our blockchain structure is built by following the current era of blockchain technology, in our blockchain structure we have prepared a platform for developers to create smart contracts for cross chain transactions.

The Hestchain network can be connected to various protocols with a bridge system built using smart contracts.

Crosschain transactions in our blockchain run transparently, openly and can be monitored by anyone, this is to ensure transactions run openly and transparently.

5. Road-map 2022 & 2023

Top #1 Trending On CoinMarketCap

Exchange listing & Partnerships

Highest Market Price ATH

We're One Step Ahead to Create the History of Hest, Here our roadmap ahead of 2023.

5.1 October 2022

- I. Migration for Algorand Users to BSC {Binance network} {Announcement }
- II. BSC-BEP20 Smart Contract has been Launched.
- III. Lite paper and Roadmap 1.0 Version have been Launched

5.1.1 November 2022

- I. Migration for Algorand Users to BSC {Binance network} {Begins}
- II. Listed on Mint.me exchange
- III. Listed on Xeggex exchange
- IV. Listed Nomics and Livecoinwatch
- V. Listing on Exchangily announcements & marketing
- VI. Listed on Coin Galaxy exchange & Eseeworld

5.2 December 2022

- I. Announcement on Website redesign and whitepaper 1.0
- II. Listed on Forbes Digital Asset
- III. Listed on exchangily exchange
- IV. Listed on Pay cool wallet
- V. Listed on Hyper pay wallet and Marketing Campaign
- VI. Partnership with Misses
- VII. Partnership with WEB 3ORB
- VIII. Listed on Octium exchange
- IX. Partnership with XRP CLASSIC
- X. Listing on Bi-finance exchange announcements
- XI. Launch of website and white-paper 1.0

5.2 January, February & March 2023

- I. Private sale on launchpad { **Raise funds for exchange listing**}
- II. After private sale **30BNB** {**Listing on seven {7} exchanges**}
- III. Listing on **Coinmarketcap, Coingecko** & Coin-paprika
- IV. Listed on Pancake-swap V2 Liquidity Locked (2 year)
- V. V.. Marketing campaigns & advertisement { **23 pending partnership announcements**}
- VI. **Listed Logo** and Token Name on Trust-wallet, Safepal, Meta-mask, Tokenpocket, Math-wallet

5.4 April - June 2023

- I. Telegram Price-bot Has been Launched
- II. Foster Airdrop to **Hest holders only** {**Snapshot**}
- III. Hest swap test-net launched { Rewards **Hest holders strictly**}
- IV. Hest Farming & Staking at **Hest stake** {**Test-net, Public incentives**}
- V. **Snapshot** Hest Holders

5.5 January - September 2023

{Additions}

- Partnership Proposal to Stable-coins, Exchanges & Decentralized Applications (Dapp's)
- Exchanges
- Lending & Borrowing Platform IDO Platform
- Decentralized Exchange (DEX) Wallet, Oracle & Stablecoin NFT, Synthetic Asset & Data

Roadmap 2024

Coming Soon!

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it is simple for the community to build their decentralized projects within the **Hestlabs Network**.

With a very limited supply, Which is only **2 Million Hest tokens**, HS can be an Alternative Future Crypto Asset, in addition to the limited Supply in the Network, Hestchain is a solution for Token Transactions with Very Low Fees.

“HEST strives to be unique among all cryptocurrencies with its high degree of focus on user acquisition, user experience and stability.”

Hest on the other hand uses Binance address uniqueness oversimplification is incredibly easy for users to transfer and receive Hest tokens.

Why is Hest different ?

Hest will have the simplest user experience so average users can finally experience crypto for the first time in the easiest way possible.

- We are integrated with a peer-to-peer exchange from day one so that everyone can buy these coins from our users and support Hest ecosystem.
- We plan to have multiple merchant partnerships as we would achieve the biggest user base in the crypto industry with organic growth.

Hest is a Defi project that includes yield farming for Vault contract binding and offering not only Staking pools, Swap notion, but also the possibility to get unique access, either through the pools directly or through the 'Hest ecosystem'

Hestlabs plans to cross million owing to the world's simplest crypto on-boarding experience. Hest has the best recipe to grow at a breakneck pack