
PROT

CONTENTS

0. VISION

VISION

Since Bitcoin was developed in 2008, it has become a technological development of Blockchain, and many developers are participating in the development of Blockchain. Distributed platforms include Blockchain Ethereum, Bitcoin, and Light Coin, which focus on digital currency development.

But as Blockchain technology develops rapidly, there are many technical challenges that need to be addressed.

Our Pine Platform is working to improve these problems and challenges. We will lead the change of cryptocurrency market and contribute to innovation through technology and development research related to cryptocurrency.

The PROT Master Node platform will minimize the risk of individual participants, provide a periodic Master Node reward, and provide the market with reliability, accessibility and low variability.

PROT ultimately aims to be the first key currency in the Master Node field.

PROT

I. INTRODUCTION

PROT

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction of PROT

Blockchain became widely available as the beginning of Bitcoin, the first Blockchain virtual currency in early 2009. This system, which was developed by Bitcoind's developer Nakamoto Satoshi as a concept to create a new decentralized electronic payment system, is designed to allow direct payment without a third party to consensus based on cryptography, not reliability.

Since then, Bitchin and other Blockchain technologies have become widely known around the world. Following the success of Bitcoin, platforms with various Blockchain technologies have emerged and many Alternative Coins have emerged.

In the past, centralized reality has sometimes been degraded as social structures progressed and mankind progressed. Leaving power to the chosen few to determine the future for the evolution of mankind is a clear reason for the creation of Blockchain peer-to-peer networking.

At present, the future of Blockchain is showing an active role in the development and utilization of related technologies as the needs of government agencies, financial institutions, and global companies to utilize the advantages of technology are increasing.

Based on this, PROT will lead the change of cryptocurrency market and contribute to innovation through technology and development research related to blockchain.

INTRODUCTION

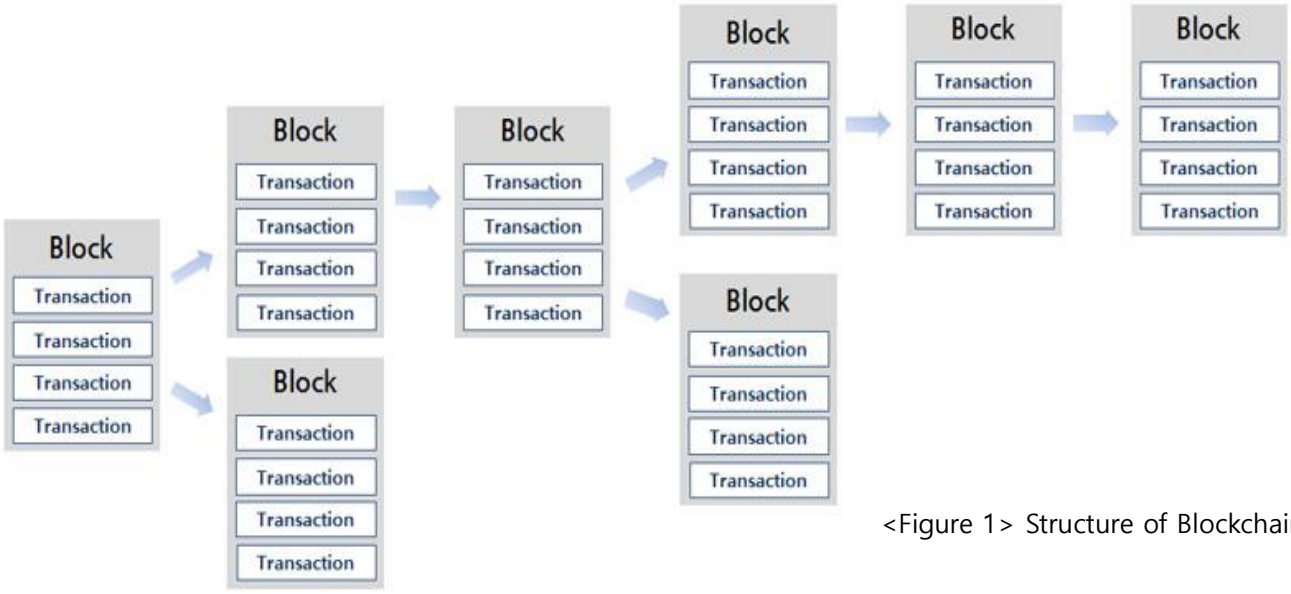
1.2 Blockchain and Master Node

Blockchain is a technology that combines data distribution and storage technology with encryption technology that enables secure transactions and Peer to Peer (P2P) communication technology to maintain consistency and stable operation of distributed information.

Existing databases are centrally owned by a particular organization, and serve as intermediaries between users, storing and verifying all data. It is very rare that databases for this purpose are shared between users and organizations. There are technical and security issues.

The biggest problem is security. The database is always exposed to the risk of tampering, and the specific organization that manages the database is responsible for ensuring the security of the database in various ways from the risk of tampering, verifying that the stored data is valid data, , Operating. This increases the cost of administration and makes it difficult to ensure the reliability of the database.

Blockchain is one way to solve this problem. Designed to increase efficiency with safety and transparency, it is a non-centralized, distributed database of transactions that are shared among each user.



<Figure 1> Structure of Blockchain

INTRODUCTION

Blockchain is a database of transactions that are partitioned into blocks that validate the entire network through encryption, combining the common transactions that the encoding results are the same on all nodes and are added to the previous chains of transactions. If the block is invalidated, the result of the nonconforming node is modified by the node 'consensus'.

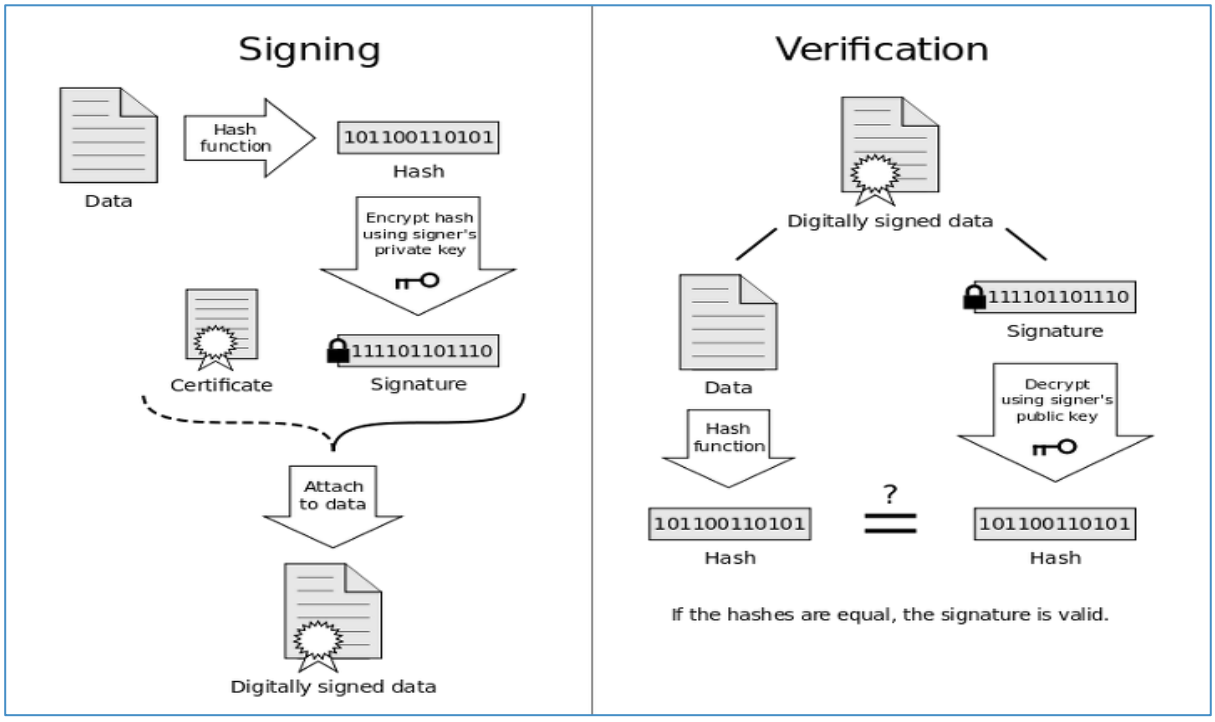
The form of Blockchain can be divided into Public Blockchain (Permissionless), which anyone can participate as a trading partner, and Private Blockchain (Permissioned), where only authorized persons and companies can participate as trading partners.

Public Blockchain is currently adopted by most of the cryptocurrency system, so anyone who purchases cryptocurrency can participate in public blockchain as a trading partner, and Public Blockchai is an example of the ability to trade with a trusted trading partner and without a large infrastructure.

Private Blockchain is a technology that improves the speed of slow data synchronization, which is a disadvantage of Blockchain, by building Blockchain with only authorized trading partners. Authorized trading partners are companies or public offices that can provide infrastructure for Blockchain rather than individuals. As the participating parties are few and the quality of the infrastructure for blockchain is excellent, it is advantageous to synchronize the whole transaction book with almost the state that can be practiced. Anyone can participate and the initial goal of maintaining the system without infrastructure is a little faded, The advantage of being unable to counterfeit or tamper with is unchanged.

One of the most important advantages of using Blockchain in distinguishing it from the existing database is its reliability, transparency and efficiency, so Blockchain checks the identity of the transaction and encrypts it to verify the transaction. Because of this, it is not possible to add fake transactions to Blockchain without the consent of the parties. Complex mathematical calculations, called hashes, are performed whenever a transaction is added to the Blockchain, which links the transaction data, the identity of the party involved in the transaction, and the outcome of the previous transaction.

The fact that the current status of Blockchain depends on the previous transaction ensures that the malicious person can not change past transactions. This is because if the previous transaction data has changed, it will affect the current hash value and not match another copy of the transaction ledger. This increases reliability and increases data reliability.



<Figure 2>Blockchain's authenticity verification scheme

Blockchain is also a distributed database that is maintained and synchronized by multiple nodes. Transaction data must also be consistent between the parties, which must be added to the first Blockchain.

This is a high-transparency technology, meaning that multiple parties can access the same data by design.

On the efficient side, it is generally considered that using Blockchain to maintain multiple copies of the database is less efficient than a single centralized database. In practice, however, in most cases, several parties are already using different types of information I have a database.

INTRODUCTION

In most cases, the data is not the same for the same transaction, requiring a process of coordinating time and cost across the organization.

Using a distributed database system such as Blockchain between organizations reduces the need for human intervention, which saves considerable cost.

Blockchain also eliminates the need for cross-organizational redundancy and provides opportunities to develop common and cross-functional capabilities.

There are two ways of mining a coin: Proof of Work and Proof of Stake.

Proof of Work (hereinafter referred to as "POW") is a system that can find more blocks that can get coins as the hash power increases. There is a concept called 'difficulty' to keep the block generation time constant. As the number of hashes increases, the mining difficulty increases. Since more hashes are required to find the blocks according to the increased difficulty, the time during which the blocks themselves are generated is kept constant.

However, this POW method has high power consumption, expensive mining equipments (ASIC, GPU, etc.) and security problem and centralization issue due to hash monopoly. Most existing coins adopt the POW system, and there are Bitcoin, Light Coin, Ethereum and so on.

POW (Proof of Work)	
Distribution of coin	- Size of HASH value
Advantages	- Currently used by mainstream coins - High market value formation
Disadvantage	- High power consumption - need to maintain HASH continuously - Cost of purchasing ASIC (dedicated mining device) and GPU (graphics card) - Low Transaction Fee (commission)

POS (Proof of Stake)	
Distribution of coin	- Stake of possessed coin
Advantages	- Minimize the cost of maintaining mining (1 PC + Internet connection) -Secure stability by network decentralization Minimize Pump and Dump
Disadvantages	- Low Name Value -Lack of information on POS nodes, making it difficult for the public to access

<Figure 3> Comparison between POW and POS

INTRODUCTION

Proof of Stake (POW) is a method designed to solve the security problem due to excessive cost (equipment purchase, electricity charge) and hashing monopoly, which is the biggest disadvantage of POW method, mining and maintenance. Depending on the participation rate, the amount of additional coins issued varies.

In other words, the role of 'hash' in the POW system is to become a 'stake' in the POS system. In addition, the POS method has the advantage of creating a strong security barrier by simply linking each wallet that stores coins.

In recent years, coins based on POS systems have been on the rise, and existing coins are also changing from the POW system to the POS system. A typical example is Ethereum.

Proof of Stake + Master Node

What is Master Node?

- "Master Node is a kind of bank deposit. "
- The Master Node is a POS (Proof of Stake), that is, "mining" a coin with a certain amount of coins.
- In order to operate a Master Node, you need a collateral for the coin, make the server available for the collateral, and provide a reward to the owner in return for it.

A Master Node is a node that exists in the cryptocurrency network and refers to a node that performs other special functions in addition to mediating transactions.

The most prominent feature of the Master Node is that a user operating a specific Master Node can receive the reward generated by the node after a certain period of time in the form of cryptocurrency in which it participates, Depending on the total number of Master Nodes and the duration of operation,

Participants can receive a reward of Master Node operation without additional mining or transaction by keeping more than a certain amount of coins on the desired Master Node. To participate in the Master Node, you can build a server directly or use a Master Node Must be configured.

This is very efficient in terms of energy saving and offers new opportunities from the investment point of view as well as existing cryptocurrency. However, as mentioned above, building a direct server increases the barriers to entry and involves only a few experts.

II . BACKGROUND

PROT

II . BACKGROUND

PINE PLATFORM established Fintech company and PINE PLATFORM established PROT Coin cryptocurrency institute to develop various technologies of fourth industry.

Fintech is a combination of finance and technology. It is a new type of global IT company that combines various financial services such as remittance, payment, loan, and asset management based on a broad user base. Refers to financial services.

The emergence of Fintech means that consumers' consumption behavior is shifting to mobile, and customized financial services are available to consumers through big data analysis.

Fintech is a new generation of e-commerce and financial services. PROT Coin Consortium Fintech provides a variety of practical Fintech financial services such as landing, big data, platform, crowdfunding, PROT platform is being developed.

PROT Coin Four key features of Fintech are simplicity, security, affordability, and agility, which are critical elements of the Fintech hub platform.

The goals and concepts of the four characteristics are as follows.

› **Simplicity:** Conventional cryptocurrency was developed around a community of computer engineers, and the popular approach was somewhat overlooked.

Proof of payment was not intuitive and the methods of the application were only available to engineers.

It also provided a different user experience than the traditional popular means of payment and the process of synchronizing the sync of the blocks did not even provide clarity to the engineers.

The simplicity of PROT is that payment, remittance, and warranties via cryptocurrency are easier to use than popular magnetic-based card payments.

The method for communicating with the core will be wrapped and provided in json format, and will support synchronous communication with fast processing speed.

BACKGROUND

› **Security:** PROT's security will ensure advanced security through random distributed data clustering based on cumulative confidence scores, and each node communicates and verifies each other considering trust scores and response speed of other nodes. It will ensure better security against malicious attacks on Blockchain such as 51% attacks and traditional social hacking attempts.

› **Economics:** In the distributed ledger technology, which is the basis of Blockchain, the total cost of data storage, excluding management costs, is inevitably greater than the centralized system. Distributed to participating nodes does not require centralized management costs, but it is obvious that individuals will reach a cost that they can not afford in the near future. In the current situation, which typically requires 2 MB of storage per block and less than a minute of creation time, 32 terabytes is needed within 30 years, the time frame most projects expect.

There is no guarantee that the current environment will be guaranteed to read and write 32 terabytes of data. PROT proposes a distributed ledger system designed from the ground up as an alternative to this.

Each node will be credited based on past contributions and activities, and network costs will be more dispersed due to the clustering of trust scores and resource status of each node.

This will allow PROT to build on the Pin Tech hub platform by porting resources such as mobile devices to low and sensitive devices.

› **Rapidness:** It is a network that guarantees the validity of one block agreement by preventing hacking and invalid block generation attacking the reliability of network with proof of equity and reliability-based mining system, departing from competition-based mining. You will be able to guarantee fast transaction rates regardless of TPS competition.

To this end, PROT was designed based on fragmented network and node reliability verification.

BACKGROUND

Philosophy of PROT

PROT Coin's Consortium Fintech's philosophy is user-centric service, innovative ideas and technologies, clear identity, materialized design to understand the environment, and value-driven services to the whole of mankind.

The technical design of the project will be open to the public and designed from the design stage to a system for user-oriented service.

Implementation of Philosophy

Blockchain technology is attracting attention as the core technology that will lead the fourth industrial revolution defined as hyper-connectivity and super intelligence. Among the first things that are attracting attention are 'Cryptocurrency Coin' and 'Coin Listing' Exchange 'and the World Economic Forum (WEF) predicts that by 2025, 10% of the world's CDP will come from Blockchain-based technologies.

It is developed with technologies such as Distributed Database Environment of Blockchain technology, Distributed Ledger Cryptocurrency Exchange Technology (DLT), P2P electronic cash system, Distributed Ledgers, etc., In the porting phase of the mobile device, which is the goal of PROT, besides the data about blockchain node, payment, and contract, the vast amount of data of the node device increases the utilization of the PROT platform. At the same time, And opportunities.

This is a system that is extended to users' participation rather than simply user-oriented services in terms of usability. It is an ecosystem for a truly meaningful whole, and the result is a system that is fairly shared throughout.

III. PROT PROJECT

PROT

3.1 Structure of PROT

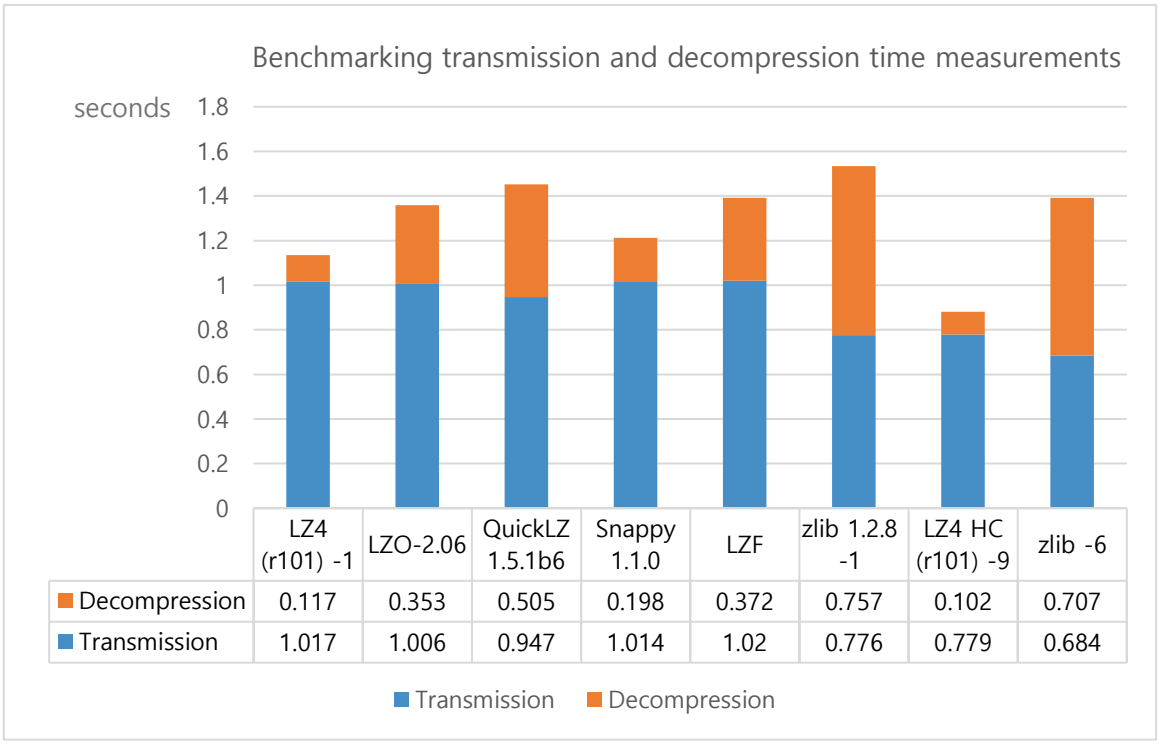
3.1.1 Basic Design of PROT

PROT is based on DASH's X11 mining algorithm and aims at a new clustering Master Node that does not fork conventional technologies.

The reward, voting and governance design will inherit the same structure and the schedule will be revealed on the roadmap.

The networks we have named as strategic clustering do not have the same ledgers in their clusters. The 30 clusters are again divided into three large blocks depending on their role.

The role of each block is divided into read-only, full-block data storage, and up-to-date status information storage. The read-only block stores data from old transactions compressed by the LZ4HC-9 algorithm and does not support APPEND and WRITE.



	LZ4 (r101) -1	LZO-2.06	QuickLZ 1.5.1b6	Snappy 1.1.0	LZF	zlib 1.2.8 -1	LZ4 HC (r101) -9	zlib -6
Decompression	0.117	0.353	0.505	0.198	0.372	0.757	0.102	0.707
Transmission	1.017	1.006	0.947	1.014	1.02	0.776	0.779	0.684

<Figure 4> LZ4HC -9 Algorithm Bench Measurement Value

PROT PROJECT

Blocks with only the READ method as READ ONLY are used with limited INCOMING connections and store their own blocks lagging 129,600 blocks without external and consensus.

The block that stores the entire block targets the high-availability machine and acts as a backup node at the same time as the role of the read-only block and the role of the latest state information storage block.

The same high resource consumption as existing Blockchain nodes requires high reliability scores and high network availability.

The latest state information store block deletes the lagged blocks exceeding 259,200 blocks every 1,440 block cycles and is the most heavily weighted block.

Reliability scores are taken into account for network availability, transactions, on-time, and so on. Data from nodes with high confidence scores are referenced in read-only blocks.

Each block is again divided into 10 clusters, each cluster acting as an organic block, communicating physical locations, network availability, and storage availability.

3.1.2 X11 Mining Algorithm

X11 is a widely used hashing algorithm created by DASH core developer Evan Duffield.

X11's chain hashing algorithm uses 11 scientific hashing algorithms for proof of work.

This is to ensure that the processing distribution is fair and coins can be distributed in the same way as Bitcoin. X11 wanted to make ASIC generation much more difficult, so mining centralized spent a lot of money development before it became a threat.

This approach was largely successful. As of early 2016, ASICs for X11 exist and constitute a significant portion of the network hash speed, but they have not yet reached the level of convergence that Bitcoin has.

PROT PROJECT

X11 is the name of a chained POW algorithm introduced in DASH (released as "Xcoin" in January 2014).
Partially inspired by Quark's chain hashing approach, we have added "depth" and complexity by increasing the number of hashes, but unlike Quark, the hash is determined a priori rather than being randomly extracted.

The X11 algorithm is one of the safest and most sophisticated cryptographic hashes used in modern cryptocurrency because it uses multiple rounds of eleven different hashes (blake, bmw, groestl, jh, keccak, skein, luffa, cubehash, shavite, simd and echo).

PROT's prototype was developed using the X11 algorithm.

3.1.3 Proof Of Work

The initial cryptocurrency is used as a means of maintaining a distributed and unchanging ledger that can occur in P2P transactions without intermediaries.
Because decentralized, Bitcoin operates on a node network that does not rely on any one branch or agency for operations or maintenance, but rather identifies transactions originating from the network itself. PROT inherits the basic properties of these Bitcoins.

Bitcoin relies on the processing power of the network's mining computer to maintain the integrity of the ledger.
Transactions are written as data chunks, each called a block. Therefore, the ledger (block chain) adjusted by the block chain identifies any nonce to be hashed and uses the processing power of the encryption computer to solve the password puzzle.

This dependence on mining is known as the Proof of Work (PoW) system. As the network grows, these password puzzles become more difficult and more difficult to solve, requiring more processing power.

PROT PROJECT

Unlike Bitcoin, PROT does not depend on PoW. An important issue with the Proof of Work system is that groups of computers working together to keep the competitive advantage in mind to address block hashes and avoid increasing processing requirements provide incentives for mining pools.

This method pushes the private mining vendor to the mining pool's processing capacity, which essentially degrades the network as it grows and consumes a lot of energy, negatively affecting the environment.

It is important to note that while Light Coin uses encryption algorithms to hash blocks rather than Bitcoin, the cost of mining equipment for mining is much more limited.

256 and Scrypt-based PoW Blockchain The emergence of Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASIC) mining vendors has increased the likelihood of centralization and the risks it brings.

PROT
PROJECT

3.2 Features of PROT

3.2.1 PROT WALLET

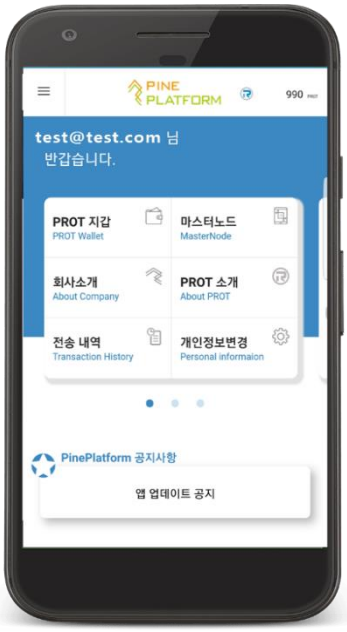
The PROT Wallet provided by Pine Platform is a service provided for the use of cryptocurrency. PROT Wallet keeps the PROT Coin issued by the Pine Platform secure and communicates with the node via RPC.

- Private Key Server Archive

After agreeing to the terms of server archiving, the private key is stored in the PROT wallet server in accordance with the policy, and the private key can be restored after personal authentication upon loss. Although there is some security risk, it is an optional feature for user convenience. Storage and movement against malicious attacks will be secured in a two-step process and signing will be restricted or additional authentication procedures will be performed depending on the nature of the transactions at the time of signing.

- Private Key APP Archive

There is the same disadvantage as Server Archive support, but it provides device-dependent means through irreversible encryption that is interoperable with mobile devices to overcome this. This saves it in your mobile application and makes it easy to use. There is less concern about loss of private key.



<Figure 5> Main Screen of PROT Wallet

PROT
PROJECT

- Construction of Master Node

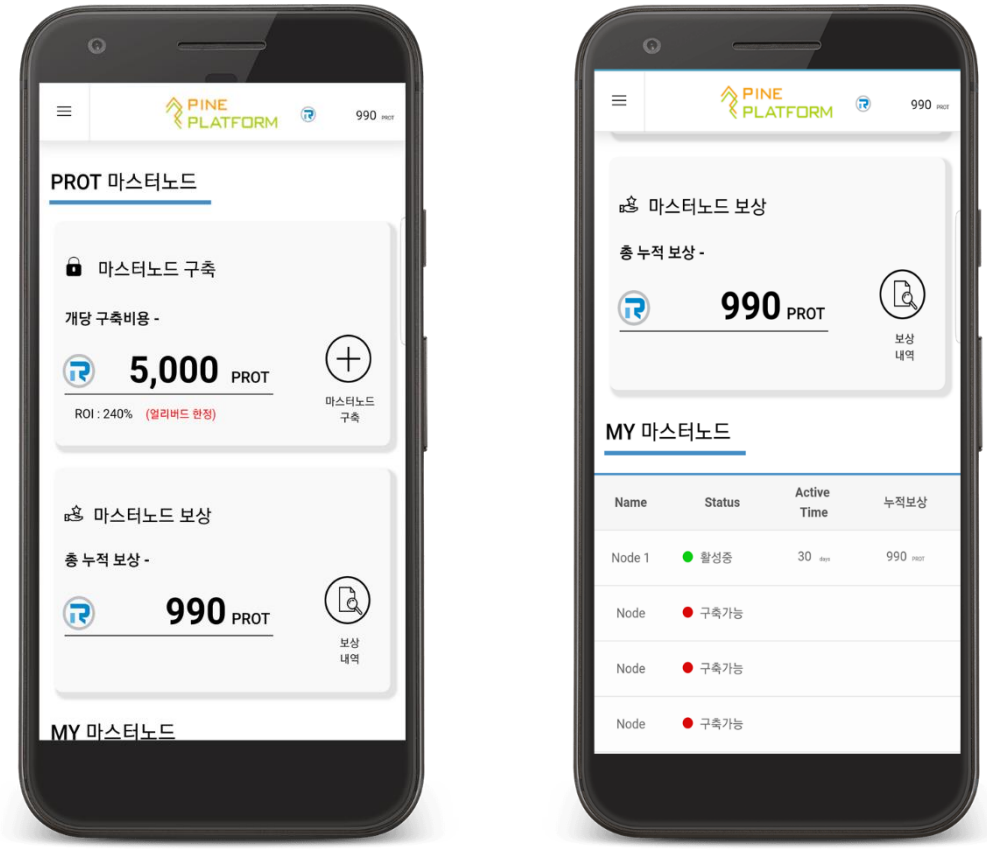
QT WALLET support will be limited and provide mobile application-oriented service to provide more convenient tools to understand the status of Master Node.

You can build your Master Node server at any time with your PROT Coin. You can check your profit at any time by providing a profit chart and you can turn it on / off according to the situation.

It is possible to browse RAW data of block with built-in block explorer. PROT wallet is a software wallet designed for convenient and safe service.

Multi wallet structure can be used to store and use various types of cryptocurrency, and it is possible to use payment service through PROT wallet.

Based on this availability and stability, users can exchange with other currencies instantly in conjunction with exchanges anywhere in the world.



<Figure 6> PROT Wallet Master Node in App

PROT
PROJECT

3.2.2 Main Characteristics of PROT Wallet.

.

- **Security:** PROT Wallet creates a private key of the user and stores it on the local device and is not sent to the external server. Users have complete control and protection of their assets.

- **Anonymity:** PROT Wallet does not require you to identify yourself or verify information. This eliminates the risk of user discrimination and personal data leakage.

- **Convenience:** PROT Wallet is a user-friendly interface that can be used to send and receive PROT Coins. It can also be used to pay for shopping malls and change mileage / points through affiliated partners.

- **Variety:** PROT Wallet PROT Coin, as well as Bitcoin, Ethereum, dash, replica and various coins can be safely stored.
We will continue to develop more coins in the future to keep them in our wallets. We also plan to fix the double and triple commissions paid to call coins by adding the ability to switch coins within the wallet.

PROT
PROJECT

3.2.3 Anonymous Transmission

The anonymous transmission of PROT is an enhanced and expanded form of coin-joining. In addition to the core concepts of coin-joining, we adopt a series of enhancements such as decentralization, strong anonymity through a chain approach, denominational and manual mix of initiatives.

The biggest challenge when improving the cryptocurrency's personal freedom and substitutability is to avoid blurring the entire block chain.

In Bitcoin-based encrypted calls, you can distinguish between unused and unused outputs (commonly known as UTXO, where UTXO means unused transaction output).

This leads to a situation in which a user is a public ledger that can serve to ensure the integrity of the transaction.

The Bitcoin scheme is designed to allow trusted counterparties to operate without their participation in the absence, and it is crucial that the audit functions are easily accessible to users via public Blockchain.

By having distributed mixed services within the call, PROT gains the ability to make the call itself completely replaceable.

Alternative possibilities are those in which all units of the currency remain equal. When a user receives money in a currency, they should not come with the records of previous users.

Otherwise, users should keep all coins the same by separating them from the record. At the same time, any user may act as a board member to ensure the financial integrity of public books without compromising the privacy of other users.

In order to improve the likelihood of substitution and to maintain the integrity of the public block chain, we propose to use a pre-distributed, no-credit blending strategy. In order to effectively maintain currency substitution, this service is built directly into the currency.

PROT
PROJECT

3.3 Proof Of Stake

A two-tier network, PROT, encourages participants in the staging and master node tiers to maintain the state of the network.

Users contributing to the network via POS receive a reward by storing 5,000 POT as collateral for the Master Node to support the network.

Both are a means of getting rewards as time goes by, but the amount and means are different.

3.3.1 Master Node and Staking

The POS staking and master node rewards of PROT operate as a mechanism similar to other Master Node based cryptocurrency.

PROT, however, provides a reward table of nonlinear functions reflecting the results of the selection cryptocurrency.

This will adjust the number of Master Node participants for each segment and the profitability of its participants to an ideal range.

In order to successfully implement the master plan of PROT, the role of the Master Node donors is large.

We would be very grateful for the donors' contribution to the project and thus created a non-linear reward plan for the donor's asset value and successful return, and placed a higher weight on the Master Node between staking and master node balances.

PROT understands that Master Node is the most important contributor to the network, and it is a priority value to protect the Master Node's reward and Master Node asset value.

PROT
PROJECT

3.3.2 Participation in Master Node

To function as a Master Node, 5,000 POTs must be left unavailable and a WINDOWS, LINUX based computer connected to the Internet for 24 hours is required and a static IP address is required.

Detailed setup instructions will be available through GITHUB and the official website.

PROT recognizes that the process of building a Master Node is now a cumbersome and difficult task for the majority of people.

I also know that post-build management is not intuitive, it requires some errors, cumbersome procedures, and difficult console commands.

These problems will be a big obstacle for anyone to use the easy-to-use platform, so PROT's master plan includes very easy, convenient and fast master node construction and operation tools. This will be a simple task to set the alarm on your phone.

3.3.3 Participation in Staking

The staking of PROT can be carried out regardless of the number of POTs that are available and can be selected and staked as desired by the user.

The balance of reward is somewhat different from the existing master node.

PROT is focused on the Master Node and does not welcome the appearance of a high stake in the source.

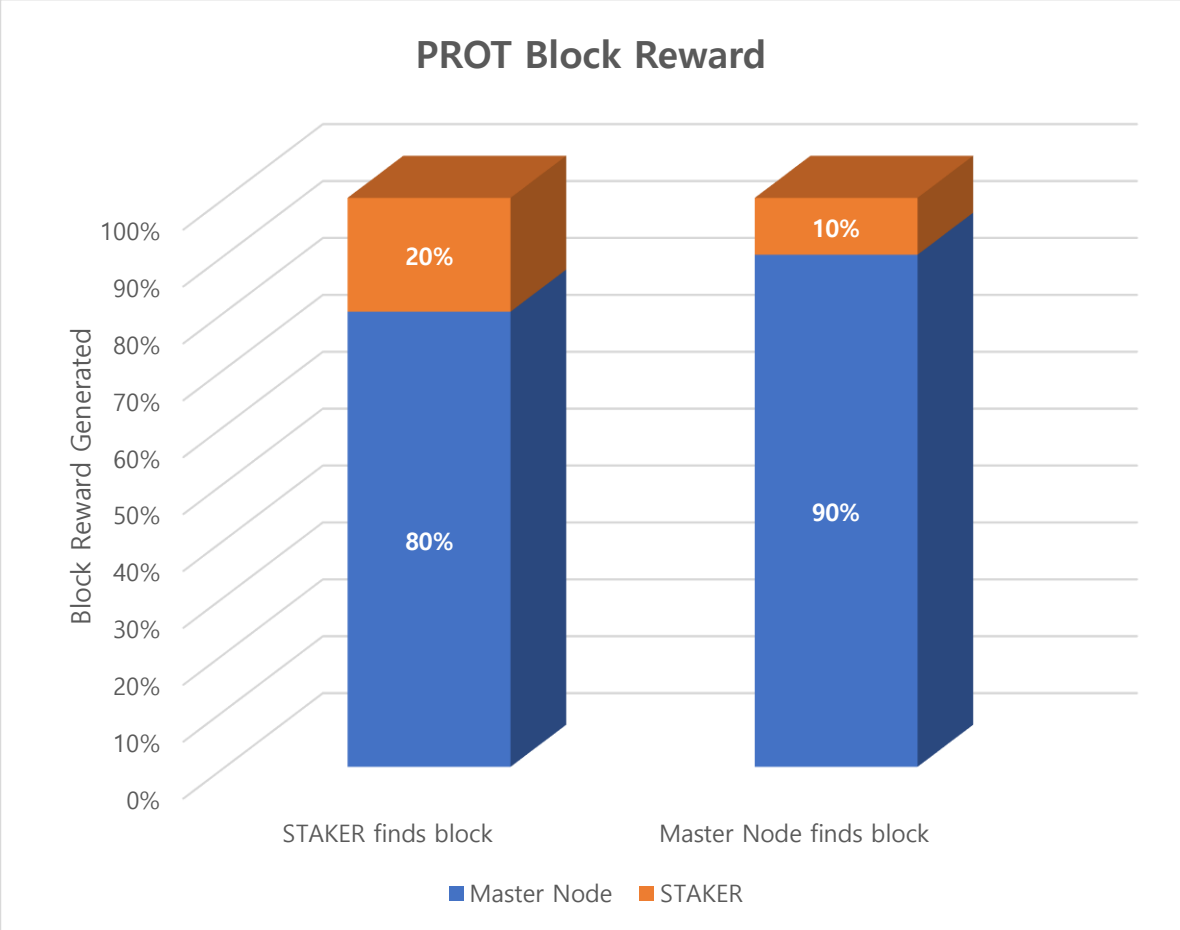
In addition, due to the nature of the staking, the barrier to entry is high for non-experts and we present a unequal reward to minimize the possibility of diluting the value of the Master Node.

PROT PROJECT

3.3.4 Reward Balancing

Existing Master Nodes have the possibility of getting more rewards than the Master Node reward with the same amount of coins due to the random checking nature of the staking.
On the other hand, this means that you can get less reward than the average expected amount.
To prevent this, we provide a large unequal reward and promise close to average reward.

PROT STAKER finds block: Master Node 80%, Staker 20%
PROT Master Node finds block: Master Node 90%, Staker 10%



<Figure 7> Proportion of PROT reward MN and STAKE

3.3.5 PROT Reward Table

PHASE	BLOCK HEIGHT	TOTAL BLOCK REWARD	Master Node, POS REWARD	Governance RESERVE
1	100-43299	5	4.5	0.5
2	43300-86499	10	9	1
3	86500-129699	15	13.5	1.5
4	129700-172899	20	18	2
5	172900-216099	25	22.5	2.5
6	216100-259299	30	27	3
7	259300-345698	20	18	2
8	345699-432098	15	13.5	1.5
9	532099-518498	10	9	1
10	518499-1036887	8	7.2	0.8
11	1036888-16804888	6	5.4	0.6

<Figure 8> PROT Reward Table

IV. BUSINESS MODEL

PROT

The 4th Industrial Revolution started with Blockchain, and cryptocurrency has attracted new entrants in various fields based on decentralization, anonymity and reliability.

Nonetheless, due to the large price volatility, many people are still concerned that cryptocurrency is a "speculation" and that this will be a social problem.

The PROT Master Node platform will minimize the risk of individual participants, but will provide a periodic Master Node reward, which will give the market reliability, accessibility and low variability. PROT ultimately aims to be the first key currency in the Master Node field.

4.1. Master Node Exchange

We want to ensure that the rewards of the Master Node are close to predictions and that they are allocated without any significant difference from the average. However, the majority of Master Node cryptocurrency currently does not have accurate reward and revenue calculations.

In order to compensate for this, there are cases where block details such as block generation details are disclosed, but it is generally difficult to be widely used. Since transactions are performed in an existing exchange optimized for the coin of the POW mining method of Bitcoin series and Ethereum series, There are new demands and opportunities in the coin's exact value and in the fact that it is not compatible with vision, validation and trading.

Even though there is an existing cryptocurrency exchange, there may be some people who ask why the Master Node exclusive exchange is needed, but Master Node cryptocurrency has a characteristic that distinguishes it from existing cryptocurrency.

Therefore, there is information to be referenced rather than existing cryptocurrency such as block generation history, confirmation of distribution, current status of profit rate, overall scale, and unlike the existing cryptocurrency, there is a special property which is a means of investment itself.

PROT BUSINESS MODEL

Therefore, the existing cryptocurrency exchange does not fully support these Master Node cryptocurrency transactions. The process of obtaining information about these characteristics is not straightforward.

To complement this, the Master Node exclusive exchange includes the following key attributes

- Improved Block Explorer

The enhanced block explorer unifies the data provided by each developer, eliminating data imbalance due to a coherent interface and unmatched open range.
When this data is integrated, it becomes comparable and easier to use.

Data such as basic supply amount, current block height, recent reward history, and recent transmission details can be compared with each other through a standardized framework. In addition, the coincidence time forecasting supply graph, past supply trend, you can measure the future and value of each coin by viewing the total available computing power.

- Transaction with Existing Cryptocurrency

To reduce country-specific constraints, all transactions include Bitcoin and Ethereum, not statutory currencies, in trading instruments.
This will reduce the national constraints of the exchange and will provide an economically advantageous and intuitive transaction.

In addition, PROT will work with Bitcoin and Ethereum in the currency of the exchange and encourage the use of PROT through an incentive system.

PROT BUSINESS MODEL

It will provide the latest cores built on an OS-specific basis for users who want to install them directly on the Exchange and includes detailed manuals translated into national languages.

It also provides the latest block data dump to reduce the delays and errors that occur during the initial block sync process.

Users who want to install a proxy can install and stake the Master Node on the exchange at a cost that is equivalent to the VPS cost.

In this case, additional authentication will be done for security and the suspension will be limited to a certain level.

4.2 Master Node Linked Securities

The reward of master node cryptocurrency is very large by coin due to factors such as block cycle, application number of master node, staking policy and so on.

However, coins are not only individual but also averaged, showing a statutory currency or attractive return relative to the existing cryptocurrency.

However, due to lack of information, it is often difficult for individuals to select individual coins. In some cases, there is a large fluctuation in yields.

We use the term "linked securities" to help you understand, but there are no existing products that use cryptocurrency as an asset.

It is a commodity that bundles a number of Master Node products, such as linked securities, which are linked to the index of the relevant stock group to determine profit, and avoids risk and follows stable profit.

PROT BUSINESS MODEL

4.3 PROT Mobile Platform

When PROT master plan is completed, the inconvenience of applying Master Node or staking using existing PC, VPS, etc. will disappear.

Anyone in the mobile application can easily apply and release the Master Node, apply and release the staking, and the process and results will be very intuitive and accurate to the user.

Because it is designed to minimize the use of mobile device resources, users will not notice a significant difference from using regular wallet applications and the use of additional resources will be limited to within 30%.

If the mobile platform replaces all existing PC-based nodes and clustering is applied, the growth of the Master Node will increase further, and the PROT platform will be able to utilize vast amounts of data-available performance and user data through the clustering clustering network.

Based on this, PROT will be able to issue sub-coins from the same network and will include additional projects such as local special currencies.

Coin, which is linked with the big data assets accumulated in the mobile base and the physical area, will expand the scope of the PROT platform by generating additional synergy. By cooperating and supporting the coin issuance within the platform through linking with existing companies, It will evolve into the next generation cryptocurrency hub platform..

V. ROAD MAP

PROT

V . PROT ROAD MAP

2018 4Q

- Established business plan
- Developed private test net

2019 1Q

- Developed and released Mobile App Beta 1.0
- Announced Master Plan

2019 2Q

- List up in Hong Kong C Exchange
- Recruit Initial Participation Master Node

2019 3Q

- Release Mobile-based Self-Platform Master Plan
- Launch Dash based Public MAINNET
- Register Master Node Online
- List in Exchange

2019 4Q

- Unofficially launch Mobile-based Self-Platform Test Net
- Open New Platform-linked Business

2020 1Q

- Beta-test for Mobile-based Self-Platform

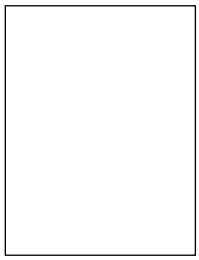
2020 2Q

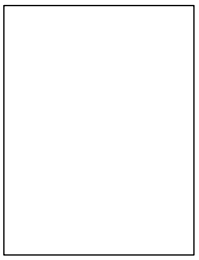
- Release Beta Version of Mobile-based Self-Platform

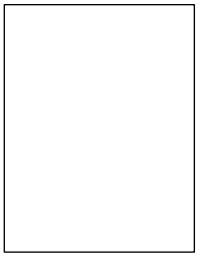
VI. TEAM MEMBER

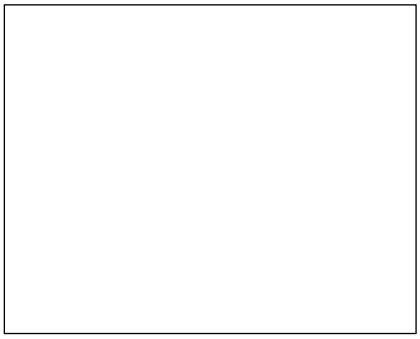
VII. TEAM MEMBER

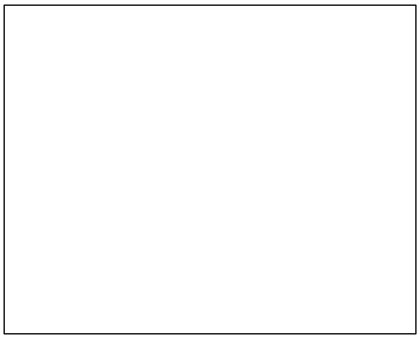
PROT TEAM MEMBER

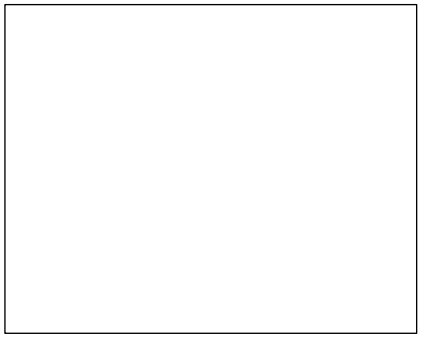












VII. REFERENCE

VII. REFERENCE

- Blockchain.info. (2012). Bitcoin Median Transaction Confirmation Time (With Fee Only). Retrieved 9/ 15, 2017 from https://blockchain.info/fr/charts/avg-confirmation-time

- DASH Masternodes - https://dashpay.atlassian.net/wiki/display/DOC/Masternode

- Bitcoin - https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf

- PIVX – https://pivx.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/PIVX-White-Paper-Sept-2018.pdf

- Crosby, M., Nachiappan, Pattanayak, P., Verma, S., et al., 2015. BlockChain technology

- Chang, S.-J., Perlner, R., Burr, W.E., Turan, M.S., et al., 2012. Third-round report of the SHA-3 cryptographic hash algorithm competition.

- Wiecko, R., 2017. Dash instamine issue clari cation.

- M.Vukoli'c The quest for scalable blockchain fabric: Proof-of-work vs. bft replication. International Workshop on Open Problems in Network Security,pages 112~125. Spriger, 2015

- "MasterNodes.Online." - https://masternodes.online/

- "Proof of Work vs Proof of Stake: Basic Mining Guide - Blockgeeks." https://blockgeeks.com/guides/proof-of-work-vs-proof-of-stake/

- LZ4 "lossless compression algorithm bench" - https://lz4.github.io/lz4

- AwadElkarim, FathElrahman. 2018. "On the scalability of blockchain"

REFERENCE

- Bae, Bong-Jin, Graduate School of Busan National University. 2017 "Hash-based signature scheme for blockchain"

- Dinh, T. T.; Liu, R.; Zhang, M.; Chen, G.; Ooi, B. 2018. "Untangling Blockchain: A Data Processing View of Blockchain Systems"

- Narayanan, Arvind; Bonneau, Joseph; Felten, Edward; Miller, Andrew; Goldfeder, Steven. 2016. "Blockchain". Investopedia. Archived from the original on 23 March 2016.

- Bentov I., Gabizon A., Mizrahi A. 2014. "Cryptocurrencies without proof of work". CoRR, abs/1406.5694