Rray Wallet

MASTER RAY TRAINING BROCHURE

Catalogue

Part I Basics of Blockchain

1.1 The Concept of Blockchain

Blockchain is a new application of the computer techniques including distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism and encryption algorithm etc. Consensus mechanism is a mathematical algorithm building trust and gaining equity between different nodes in blockchain system.

The blockchain system consists of data layer, network layer, consensus layer, activation layer, contract layer and application layer. Data layer encapsulates underlying data block and related data encryption and time stamp etc. Network layer is made up of distributed network construction mechanism, data transmission mechanism and data validation mechanism etc. Consensus layer encapsulates all kinds of consensus algorithm in network nodes. Activation layer integrates economic elements into blockchain system, including the issuing mechanism and distributing mechanism of economic incentive. Contract layer is used to encapsulate all kinds of scripts, algorithms and smart contracts, acting as the foundation of blockchain's programmability. Application layer encapsulates all application scenarios and cases on blockchain.

The design of blockchain is a kind of protection procedure, for example, it could be applied in a highly fault-tolerant and distributed computer system. As mixed consistency is possible, Blockchain makes itself adaptive to record events, titles, medical cases, ID recognition, transaction management and origin certification management etc. Blockchain is very potential in financial disintermediation and global trade.

1.2 The Features of Blockchain

Decentralization: As distributed accounting and storage is used to get rid of centralized hardware or management organization, any node shares equal rights and obligations. The data blocks are jointly maintained by nodes with maintenance function in the system.

Opening-up: Except from private information of trading parties are encrypted, the data on blockchain are open to all users so that anyone could check blockchain data and develop related applications via public interfaces, making the whole system transparent.

Autonomy: Based on consensus criteria and protocol (such as a public and transparent algorithm), all nodes in the whole system could exchange data freely and safely in a trust-free environment, making human interference not working as the trust has been adhered to machines.

Manipulation Prohibited: Information will be permanently stored once it is validated and added to blockchain. The data modification by a single node is invalid unless more than 51% nodes are simultaneously controlled. Thus the data on blockchain are very stable and reliable.

Anonymity: As there are fixed algorithms for the exchange between nodes, the data interaction is trust-free (The activities will be automatically judged valid or not by the programs on blockchain). Therefore, users could gain credit without veiling their identities. This is a great help to accumulate credit.

1.3 The Category of Blockchain

With its increasing number of applications, the category of blockchain is becoming clearer – Public blockchain, joint blockchain and private blockchain.

Public blockchain: Any individual or group could send transactions which are validated by blockchain and everyone is participated in its consensus process. Public blockchain is the primary and the most extensively-used blockchain which is the basis of bitcoins-series cryptocurrency. A cryptocurrency can have one and only one corresponding blockchain.

Joint blockchain: Several preselected nodes from the same group are appointed as the bookkeeper which also decides the generation of each block (Preselected nodes participate in consensus process). Other joining nodes could participate in transactions but not interfere the process of bookkeeping (As it is essentially entrusted bookkeeping but showing as distributed bookkeeping. The main risk lies in the number of the preselected nodes and the way of deciding bookkeeper.) Any other is allowed to have a restricted query via the open API on the blockchain.

Private blockchain: It only uses the general ledger technique to do bookkeeping. The exclusive write-in authority of the blockchain could be entitled to a company or an individual. The private blockchain is of no difference as other distributed storage schemes. At present (up to Dec. 2015), conservative giants (i.e. traditional finance) are trying to develop private blockchain while the application of public chain, like bitcoin, has been industrialized.

1.4 The Evolution of Blockchain

Starting from Blockchain 1.0 – cryptocurrency, the techniques of blockchain has evolved to Blokchain 2.0 – cryptocurrency and smart contract, to Blockchain 3.0 – DAO and DAC (blockchain self-consistent institution and blockchain self-consistent company) and to Blockchain Big Society (science, medical care, education, blockchain + AI etc.).

1.5 The Development of Blockchain

The concept of blockchain was first put forward by Mr. Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008. Several years later, it has become the core part of Bitcoin – the public ledger for all transactions.

The development of Internet is an analogy of the development of blockchain. In the future, new things, like "finance-internet" might emerge on Internet which is blockchain-based as it is grown out of Bitcoin. Conveying the same concept of cryptocurrency, Bitcoin and traditional finance and would eventually meet at a balanced ground with one starting from the public chain and the other one, private chain and industrial chain.

Part II Cryptocurrency

2.1 The Concept of Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrency is not issued by legal institutions nor controlled by central banks. It is produced relying on the open source code calculated by computers, the massive calculation from display card and CPU, and the security guaranteed by cryptology design. Cryptocurrency includes Bitcoin, Litecoin, Radr coin and Rapple etc.

The core function of cryptocurrency is being the medium of legal currencies from different countries, and acting as "the settlement of exchange and the settlement of international trade". Why is cryptocurrency getting so much attention? The reason lies that it is creating a fast circulation around the globe whose value increases with bigger and broader circulation scope.

2.2 The Features of Cryptocurrency

Including the popular Bitcoin, Radr coin and Litecoin, cryptocurrency has the following five features:

1. Decentralized – Shaking off the surveillance of individual, enterprise and national banks.

2. Issuance limited

3. Liberal transaction available at international platforms

4. Mining pool url and source code available

5. Tax free, freeze unable, price manipulation incapable

Part III RADR

3.1 The Introduction of RADR

RADR is a financial network product based on RTXP protocol of Ripple. It promotes and develops the fastest and least expensive payment, settlement and exchange system on a global scale. It enables payments in all types of currencies, making Internet payment as easy as sending an email.

VRP and VBC are the built-in original currency in RADR network. VRP is used as service charge to deter junk orders while VBC is an innovative "social currency". The core program in RADR would issue its currency every day following specific holding amount and promotion algorithm to increase the income of RADR promoters and exert its vitality.

Unlike traditional banks and other institutions which are under controlled by legal organizations, RADR's RTXP protocol based distributed network provides a public general ledger, making all electronical transactions transparent and immediately effective in RADR network. There are open source code in RADR's server and its client terminal which can be copied by any people to run RADR program on their own server. Using RADR is free as it is owned by all participators. In addition, RADR is a decentralized financial product without restraints from central institutions.

Common users could exchange, pay and transfer with RADR while sellers

could collect global users' payments in all kinds of currencies. Market maker earns exchange rate difference by providing exchange channels between gateways. Gateways and financial institutions improve customer service quality by optimizing payment functions with RADR system.

The general ledgers of all decentralized and encryption technique based cryptocurrency are public. A small amount of service charge will be collected by the system to maintain the stability of general ledger from being attacked with massive invalid transactions. In RADR system, the service charge is collected in VRP （which is also a kind of virtual currency available for free exchange）.

3.2 The Features of RADR

1. Open source code: Cryptocurrency should be open sourced by a third-party rather than its own website as it might lead to lack of trust. The open source of RADR coin is from github which is the biggest and most prestigious SC hosting site, making it the indeed third-party open source, third-party hosting and third-party credit.

2. Decentralization: The program cannot be tampered at background by any nation, any institution or any individual.

3. Central server absent: Central server could be shut down by government and easily get hacked. RADR coin adopts distributed network and node server, which means no central server is needed. Every RADR coin user is matched with one unique server, preventing it from being shut by the government or institution. It exists as long as Internet is available.

4. Limited issuance: Limited issuance is the distinctive edge of cryptocurrency against legal tender which could reveal value and remove bubble. The limited issuance amount of RADR coin is 1 billion pcs, taking 20 years to finish issuing.

5. No distribution for deposit: The incentive system without capital plate is corresponding to currency attributes.

6. Corresponding to currency attributes: Free registration, liberal deposit & withdrawal, no lock-in period.

3.3 The Issuance Mechanism of RADR

The initial issuance is 10 million pcs. A 10% compound rate is kept for incremental issuance in the first 6 months, i.e., the incremental issuance in the first month is 10 million pcs, and 11 million in the second month, increasing with the compound rate. In the next 3 years, it issues with 5% incremental amount. After that, the next 3 years issues at 3%. The rest 13.5 years keeps a monthly incremental amount at 1% until the total 1 billion pcs are issued. Except the 10 million pcs issued by RADR lab, the rest 990 million pcs will be issued to participants via wallet hash. 50% of daily issuance amount will be issued to deposit users according to their wallet hash ranks, and the rest 50% will be issued to promotion users according to their promotion hash. The programs are ensured to be public via opening source code which cannot be tampered in any way!

3.4 The Four Stages of RADR Issuance

RADR coin is created by open source algorithm based on RTXP protocol with its total amount of 1 billion pcs. The issuance of RADR coin includes four stages.

Stage One: From 2014.07 to 2014.12 (6 months), the initial issuance is 10 million pcs with 10% incremental rate monthly.

Stage Two: From 2015.01 to 2017.12 (3 years), the monthly increment rate is 5%.

Stage Three: From 2018.01 to 2020.12 (3 years), the monthly increment rate is 3%.

Stage Four: From 2021.01 to 2034.06 (13.5 years), the last stage keeps a monthly incremental amount at 1% until the total 1 billion pcs are issued.

The issuance mechanism of RADR coin: 50% of total issuance each time will be awarded as users' holding income, and the rest 50% is used to award promotion.

3.5 The Significance of RADR

The emergence of RADR breaks financial barriers as there is no exchange loss, no control of foreign exchange, no inflation and little cost of international transfer. It contains all attributes of cryptocurrency – simple, safe, convenient, fast and liberal. And it is a RTXP-supporting payment system whose background is permanently locked by the close-loop source code, making it impossible to be increased to issue or tampered by any country, government or institution. In addition, V1 and V2 technique are deployed at the same time. V1 is used for circulation while V2 management, protecting the system being attacked by any big data. V1 owners will automatically get 0.001 piece of V2 every day!

3.6 Income Source

3.6.1 User's Income Source

RADR adopts matching transactions on third-party platforms where buying users and selling users would be automatically matched to create a transaction! Moreover, the rising price of RADR coin brings you incremental income which comes from value approval by the market.

New awards will be issued every day according to the hash of RADR Wallet. The 990 million pcs of RADR coins will be weighted average to each wallet and its income could be used to do transactions any time.

3.6.2 RADR Lab's Income Source

The initial issuance of 10 million RADR coins is owned by RADR lab who is also the first owner of the wallet link. RADR lab gets equal promotion hash and holding hash. The financial and legal tender gateways associated with RADR Pay, the exchange services and its following upgrade and maintenance will be charged by RADR lab. Besides, the income source for RADR lab includes RADR bank, RADR ATM, publishing rights and all other financial derivative products.

3.7 Cost

The general ledgers of all decentralized and encryption technique based cryptocurrency (virtual currency) are public. A small amount of service charge will be collected by the system to maintain the stability of general ledger from being attacked with massive invalid transactions. In RADR system, the service charge is collected in VRP（which is also a kind of virtual currency available for free exchange）.

(1) Wallet activation (create an account): The initiator will be charged 0.01 VRP+ transfer fee (see (2)) when transferring to a new address.

(2) Transfer fee: (a) Transfer with VBC and VRP: The initiator will be charged an amount of "transaction amount * 1/1000" VRP, minimum 0.001 VRP; (b) Transfer with other currency: a fixed amount of 0.001 VRP will be charged; (c) Other transaction types (e.g. Offer): a fixed amount of 0.001 VRP will be charged.

(3) Wallet's minimum balance: Not requested. In an activated address, all balance can be transferred out.

(4) Note that once there is no VRP balance in the wallet, new transaction cannot be initiated until VRP is received from other accounts.

3.8 RADR-FX

"The liberal flow of value" is what RADR believes.

We have made convenient, low-costing and real-time exchanges between virtual currency and legal currency. In the future, we will provide cross currency transfer which is more economical and efficient function compared to traditional banks. We are introducing the product "RADR-FX" to users which integrates all important roles in RADR network, including Market Maker, Money Boss to realize P2P cross currency transfer.

The cost of P2P transfer is much lower than that in banks as it is free of service charge and it uses the most preferential exchange rate which is the product of competitions between Market Makers. At the same time, it shortens the receiving period of international transfer and cross-bank transfer. We are striving to design easy-using products as it is our ambition to save your cost and time in international transfers!

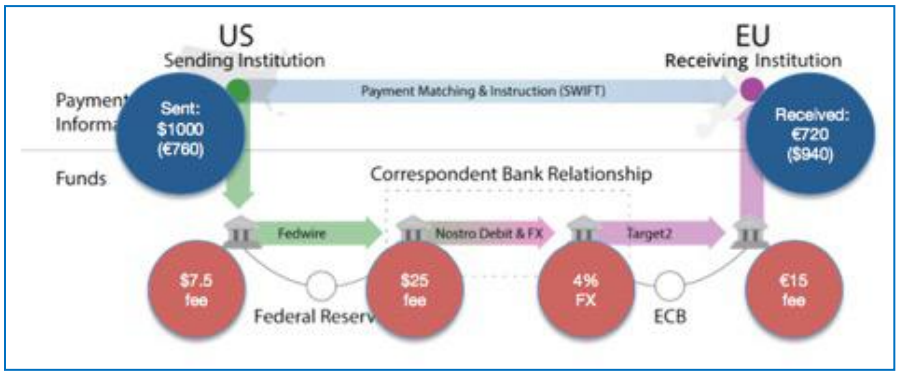
RADR-FX has started in Philippines and Hong Kong. In the future, we will gradually extend to South-eastern countries and more other countries following local regulations.

RADR-FX is bringing greater value to RADR network!

■ Lower cost

Why is RADR efficient and economical?

There are two banks and two nations engaged in traditional international transfer. The following is shown as examples (USD transfers to Euro):



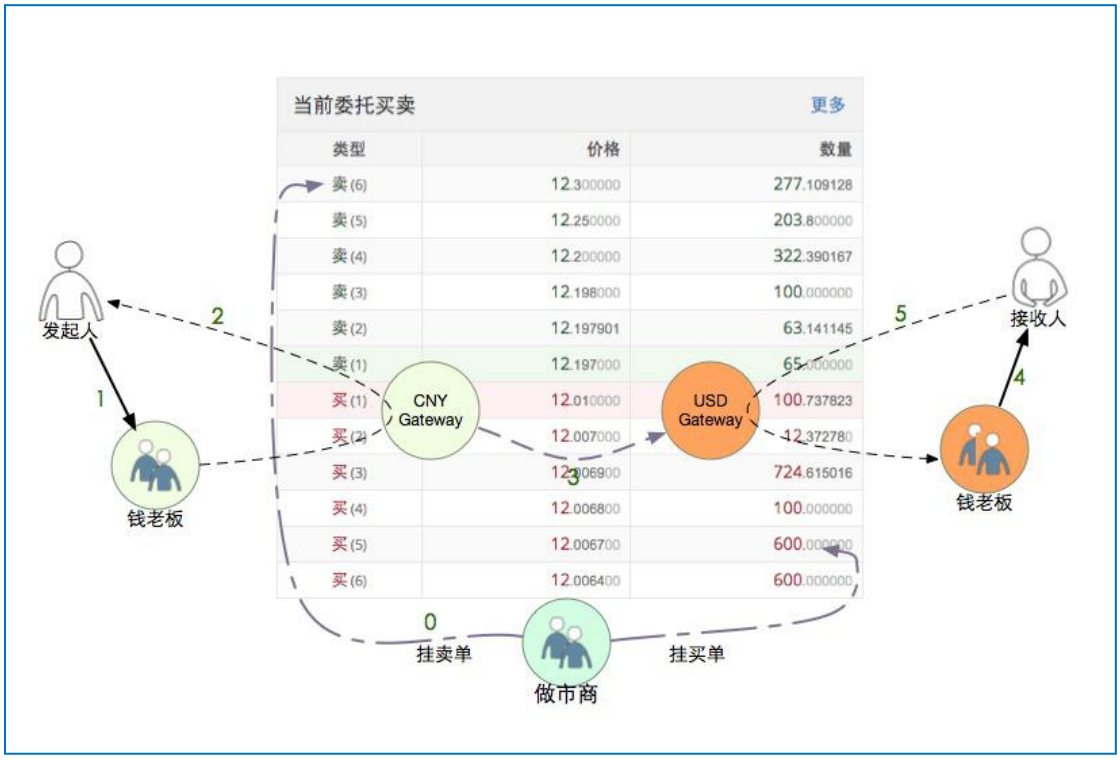
Transaction fees include:

(1) Charges collected by sending bank (USD 25)

(2) Charges collected by recipient bank (USD 5)

(3) Rising exchange rate + Rising rate of risk prevention (1%-4% higher than middle exchange rate)

Besides, the transaction takes 2-4 days as different countries and banks are engaged which are not existent in RADR-FX. When a Sender is going to transfer, the money would go to local Money Boss where RADR exchanges it to cryptocurrency via Market Maker before it is transferring to local account by local Money Boss.



It can be seen that RADR collects a very small amount of transaction fee as it deploys P2P in it. It lowers the cost with a preferential exchange rate which is the product of competitions between Market Makers. The transfer costs a little and takes fast as its both transferring sides are local.

■ Risk prevented

After transferring to the bank, the user might worry that it is not sending target currency to target bank. But in RADR system, the premise for Money

Boss to take an order is that he owns the target currency with an amount larger than your order. And the system would deduct the balance in advance to ensure user's assets in case of any dispute. That is, the transaction in RADR system are risk prevented and credit guaranteed.

3.9 Key Roles

3.9.1 Gateway

(1) The Introduction of Gateway

Currency enters into RADR network via gateways. Gateway is the vocabulary describing the entering and exiting points in RADR. Gateway is the company engaged in storing currency and issuing the balance in RADR network.

In RADR network, all currencies except VBC and VRP have its corresponding issuing gateway. When user wants to withdraw normed offline currency from RADR, the issuing gateway of original cryptocurrency is responsible for exchanging equivalent offline capital.

RADR users could pay to each other by transferring balances which needs no direct credit as long as they trust the same gateway where their deposits are stored.

(2) Becoming RADR Gateway

Gateway connects RADR with the world. The existing online financial service providers, such as payment system and cryptocurrency exchange etc., could benefit from being RADR's gateway that it strengthens user's value in the process of receiving and distributing capital.

Gateway provides more diverse top-up methods to users as it accepts RADR payment and even makes international account top-up possible. The using of RADR services could be a new income source for gateway.

3.9.2 Market Maker

Market maker exists in nearly all exchanges, who is an essential role in ensuring asset.

In RADR system, market maker refers to the accounts simultaneously put up buying and selling orders in currency exchange markets. The most vital difference between buying orders and selling orders is the price difference, which is called "exchange rate difference". Because of the price difference , market makers could increase the success rate of two corresponding transactions and make profits from them.

(1) The Shortest Path

There is competition between market makers. In RADR system, the most favorable transaction will be matched to complete first. The most favorable transaction is called "the shortest path" in RADR. The exchange cost is low because of competitions. And this is the very reason why RADR keeps its vitality.

(2) Becoming Market Maker

Anyone who owns more than 2 currencies could become a market maker by putting up buying and selling orders in the Exchange page. And undoubtedly, whether your orders could make transactions depends on the current market, i.e. your price. As a market maker, you could make profits from the exchange rate difference.

3.9.3 Money Boss

Money Boss is a P2P social deposit, withdrawal and payment application developed by RADR which creates a brand new world for RADR and other financial system.

Following several steps to register, common users could become Money Boss to help other users with top-up & withdrawal and sellers with payment services. Money Boss creates the interface between RADR and currency which means users could top up and withdraw via transferring to one Money Boss.

RADR Pay could act as the union of global payments. When there is payment channel accepted by Money Boss, there is payment channel for seller. Therefore, in theory RADR Pay could accept all payment terms around the world as long as there is sufficient Money Boss to support.

(1) Deposit

Money Boss should provide true information for verification and besides that, a certain amount of CNY (or other currency) balance in the account as the operation limit to ensure the security of users' asset.

(2) Service Charge

Money Boss could decide an amount of service charge for handling user's withdrawal. It is suggested the rate be within 2% as users would select Money Boss according to the service charge.

(3) Credit System

Credit line: The credit line and the ceiling handling amount lie in the account balance of Money Boss. Once the orders are confirmed by Money Boss, the credit line would shrink correspondingly (the amount is automatically transfer into the system deposit account). Filling up balance in Money Boss account is to fill up the credit line.

3.10 Word Definitions

3.10.1 Account

Account is an entity in RADR's general ledger. Generally we would have an account recording the debit and credit in RADR, IOU, trust path and trust relationships with other accounts. Anyone who knows the private key is eligible to initiate a transaction in this account.

3.10.2 Consensus

Consensus is the process when the same general ledger reaching consensus in the whole network. The object of consensus process is to make sure all nodes agree on the same general ledger, which is the real-time snapshot of everyone's balance and offer on a special time point. A general ledger could be created by taking over previous general ledgers and all transactions taken place on application date. Therefore, in order to reach consensus on current general ledger, nodes must agree the previous ledger and the transaction cluster by then.

There is a validator list for every participant in RADR, which is also called Unique Node List (UNL). All transactions are being watched by every online verifying node and all nodes would regularly attempt to validate or close a

new general ledger. Every node shows the contents of how transaction cluster applying to previous general ledger. When a node finds out that most of its UNL supports a transaction cluster, it turns to that cluster. This is a repeated process.

3.10.3 General Ledger Consensus

When putting applications on RADR, it is an important step to understand the process that the transaction cannot be applied to RADR general ledger immediately. In this process, a temporary result might be sent back by RADR API, which should not be taken as the final invariant result. The final invariant result could only be decided by validated general ledger.

3.10.4 RADR protocol – Consensus and Validation

The RADR network is made up of many distributed servers. The servers are also called nodes which accept and process transactions. The client terminal application signs and sends transactions to nodes for processing. The client terminals include mobile network wallet, financial institution and E exchange platform.

(1) Consensus

The network nodes share the information of pending transactions. Via consensus process, the validated nodes are considered as the consensus of specific pending transaction in next general ledger. Consensus is the repeated process of a node transferring suggestions or pending transactions. The nodes are transferring and the suggestions are upgrading until most of them reach consensus on a same transaction group.

In consensus, the validation by every node comes from the suggestions of equal node groups, which is called the selected validator. When operating jointly, the selected validator represents a subset of a trusted and honest evaluation suggestion. The definition of "trust" excludes the request of being trusted by a single selected validator. Precisely speaking, the validators are selected because they are expected not to collude and tamper the data.

(2) Validation

At the end of a consensus, every node would apply the pending transaction to validated general ledger to calculate as a new general ledger.

The validation node calculates a new general ledger and transfers it to the network. The transferred general ledger based on pending transaction is called signed Hash which is the validation for every node to compare general ledger with other equal nodes.

(3) Constant General Ledger Closing

The constant general ledger closing is a timing plan for RADR network. Basically speaking, as long as there is suspensive transaction, the network is trying to close the general ledger all the time, which ensures a new general ledger would be created on reaching consensus. For example, if it takes 10 seconds to close, the network closes a general ledger every 10 seconds until consensus is detected by nodes which would process the consensus transaction set and send out a validation request.

Part IV Rray Wallet & Rray & Master Ray

4.1 Rray Wallet

4.1.1 What is Rray Wallet?

Rray Wallet is a cryptocurrency-based intelligent social application with advanced techniques including blockchain and AI adopted. With the insertion of socializing function and Rray intelligent chat system, the wallet created a brand new social commercial system.

4.1.2 How the logo worked out?

The logo of Rray Wallet is Brother Ratel. The Honey Badger is the big brother known as “Brother Ratel” as it is the most fearless animal in the world. It has been referred to by the Guinness Book of World Records as the most fearless animal in all of the animal kingdom. Though it might look cute, it attacks everything. It is so clever, brave, persistent and stubborn and it knows enemy’s weaknesses thus making itself invincible in hunting. Different from other hunting animals, Honey Badger hunts all the time because it has to replenish its energy cost of moving.

4.1.3 The Features of Rray Wallet

(1) AI Carried

Create a brand new social system with Rray intelligent chatting system.

(2) Deep Learning Based

Via deep learning technique, Rray learns to chat like a human.

(3) Social Applications Connected

Link different third-party social applications to make a closer socializing

4.2 Rray

4.2.1 Who is Rray?

Rray is an intelligent chatbot developed by Rraystudio which integrates techniques of deep learning and natural language processing, providing super intelligent service to users.

4.2.2 The Characteristics of Rray

The characteristics of Rray include fearless, stubborn, brave and arrogant, it flatters nobody and confronts difficulties with a spirit never be defeated. For example, in case that it was annoyed by users, it might lose its temper and reject to answer any questions. This creates a "human-like" character in Rray to make it more charming.

4.2.3 The Development Principle of Rray

Massive interesting answers are put into the database by the developers of Rraystudio. When a question is asking out, Rray would find out the best answer from the database and reply the users with algorithm.

4.2.4 Active Learning

As an open application, Rray automatically learns via the cloud brain every moment, thus keeping its cognition ability grow. Meanwhile, Master Ray keeps the AI training on Rray to improve its data precision and intelligence.

4.2.5 Q&As about Rray

1Q: Can Rray host the chatting?

A: Yes. Rray can host the chatting for users.

2Q: What is the special thing about Rray comparing with human?

A: It works around the clock ceaselessly. It could be the considerate listener without judging anything of yours. It could be your loyal privacy defender. It could be a diligent service staff to answer questions anytime.

3Q: What are Rray's functions except chatting?

A: At present, Rray could only chat. But it could be more and more intelligent with the improvements of big data and AI. Combining natural language processing and deep learning, Rray improves its comprehensive ability, helping us carry out working, manage tasks and solve communication challenges.

4Q: Do I need to pay for registering Rray?

A: No, you don't. It is a free service for Rray Wallet users who could use Rray freely by downloading Rray Wallet.

5Q: Is Rray capable of intelligent marketing?

A: Yes. Rray could promote RADR on its own.

4.3 Master Ray

4.3.1 The Brief Introduction of Intelligent Trainer System

The intelligent trainer system was developed to enrich AI language database and improve the training effect of multilayer neural network via deep learning.

Intelligent trainer system is a social conversational system based on AI deep learning. Users could be the trainer – Master Ray, acting as chatbot to provide AI training and thus help their study and progress. The chatting history would be recorded to the knowledge base for AI learning, improving data precision to make machines more intelligent.

4.3.2 What do I get as Master Ray?

(1) Proud personality

Master Ray could create its own conversation style.

(2) Endless fun

In AI training, Master Ray acts as robot to chat with human, having fun in human-machine interaction.

(3) Sense of Achievements

Rray deeply understands and learns its own value with the chatting contents recorded in AI knowledge base. The improvement of Rray's word precision makes Master Ray feel accomplished.

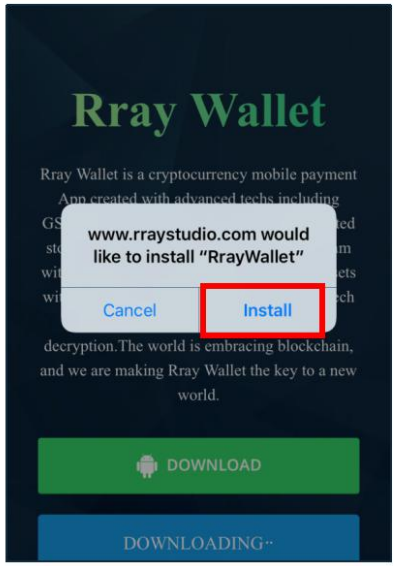
(4) Earning profits

As Master Ray of underlying associated users, users gain corresponding income via increased promotion hash in successful marketing.

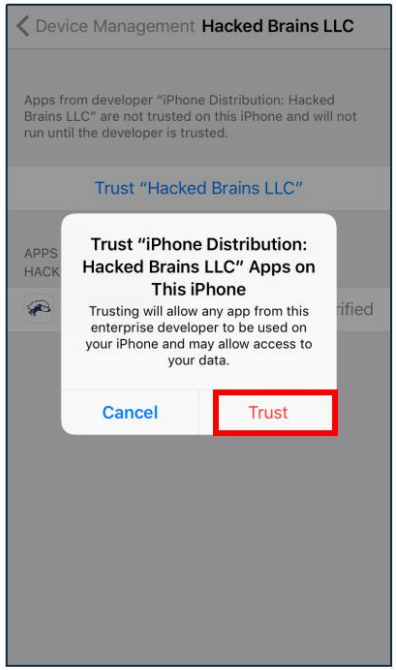
4.4 Graphic Instruction on Rray Wallet App

Chap . 01 APP DOWNLOAD

Scan QR code

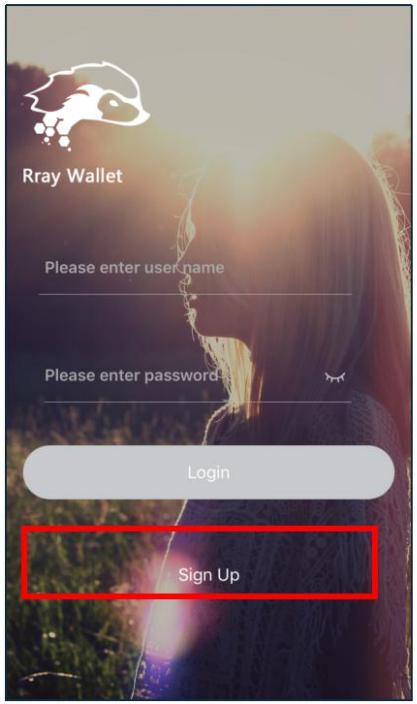


Select **Install**

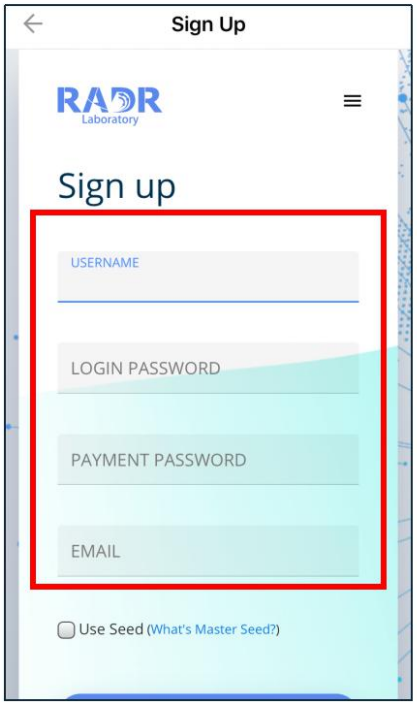


Settings-General-Device Management-Trust

Chap . 02 Registration

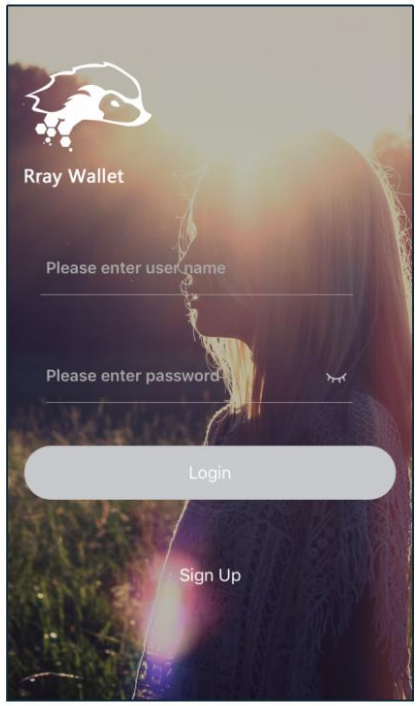


Open App and Click **Sign up**

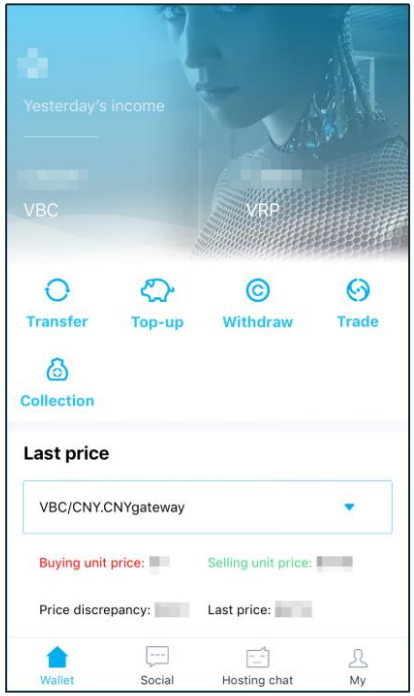


Enter required information including username and password etc. to sign up.

Chap . 03 Log In

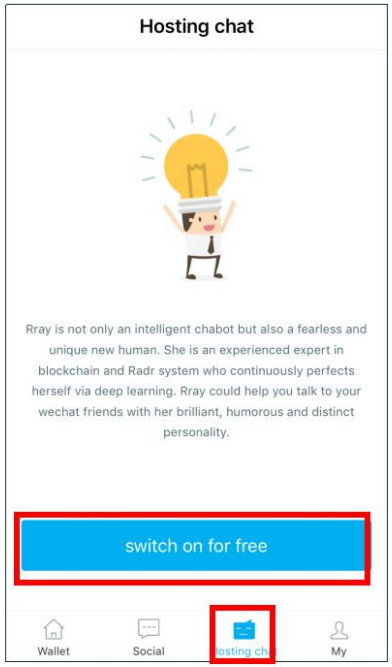


Open Rray Wallet and enter Radr account

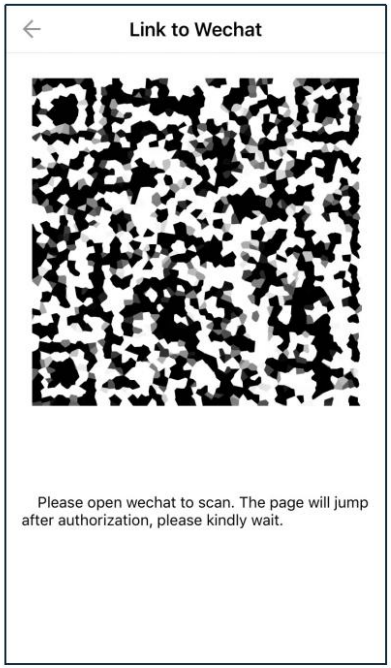


Enter homepage

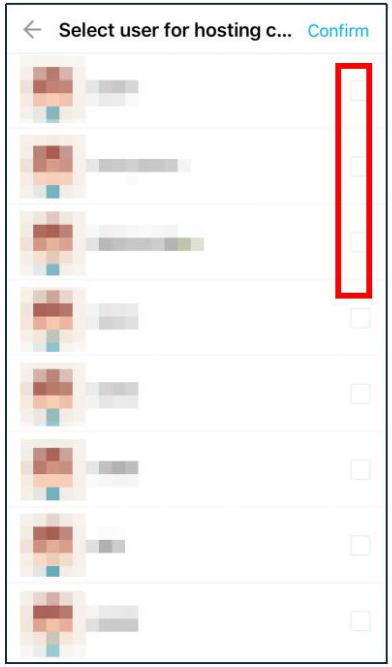
Chap . 04 Register Rray Hosting Chatting



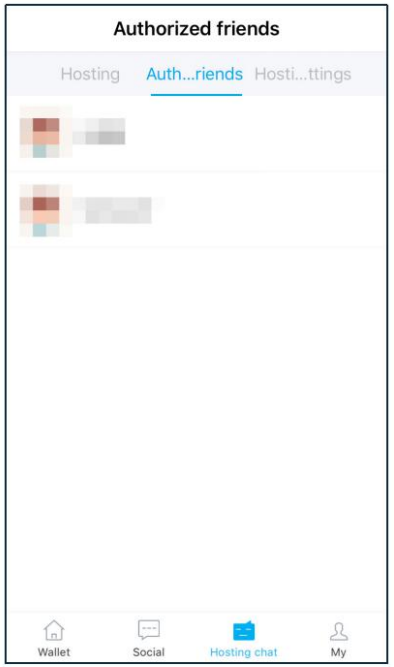
Hosting –Switch on for free



Use Wechat to scan and authorize



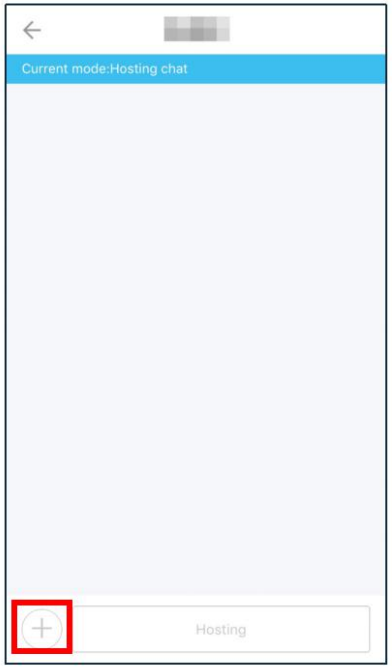
Select user(s)



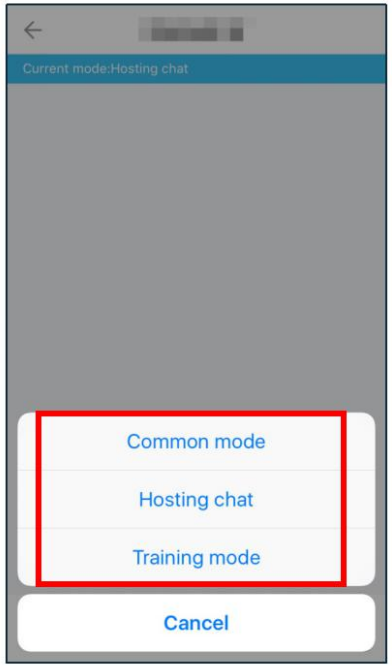
Start chatting after authorizing

Chap . 05 Switch Reply Mode

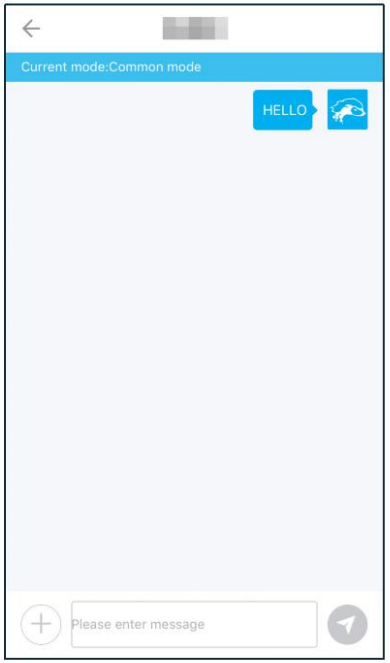
Select friends to start chatting



Click the button



Select reply mode



The switch is done.
Start chatting with friends.

Chap . 06 普通用户申请雷老师资格

点击【雷老师】
点击【开通】

选择正确答案

填写正确答案
点击【提交】

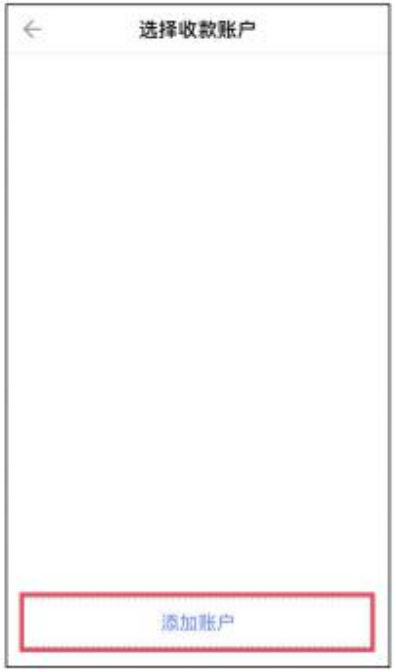
完成测试，提交申请
等待审核结果

Chap . 07　添加交易账号

点击【我的】

点击【交易账户】

选择账户



点击【添加账户】

填写详细资料

点击【完成】

Chap . 08 转账

点击【转账】

点击
【转账给其他用户】

输入
【用户名/用户地址】

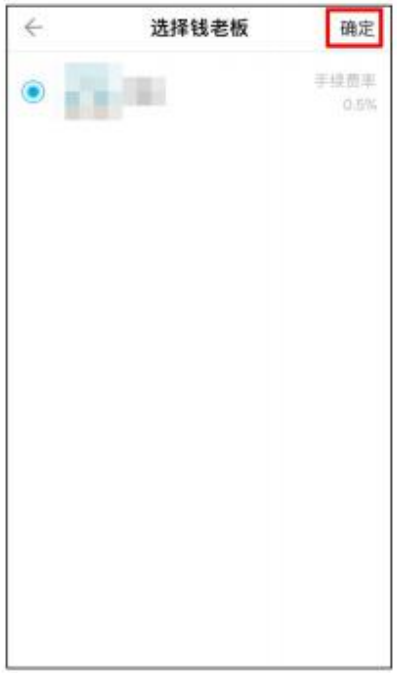
输入支付密码和验证码
点击【确定】

Chap . 09 充值

点击【充值】

选择充值币种
输入充值金额

选择打款账户
点击【确定】



选择钱老板
点击【确定】

Chap . 10 提现

点击【提现】

选择提现币种

输入提现金额

点击收款账户

点击收款账户

Chap . 11 交易 - 买入

点击【交易】

点击【下单】

输入【价格】和【数量】
点击【→】

输入支付密码、验证码
点击【确定】

Chap . 12　交易 - 卖出

点击【交易】

点击【下单】

点击【卖出】
输入【价格】和【数量】

输入支付密码、验证码
点击【确定】

Chap . 13　申请钱老板

点击【我的】

点击【钱老板】

输入信息，点击【提交】

等待系统审核

Chap . 14 钱老板接单

点击【钱老板】

选择待处理订单

查看详情

点击【支付保证金】

输入支付密码、验证码

等待系统审核

" THANK YOU "