DISP Official FAQ v1.0

## A. High-Level Vision & Philosophy

**Q1: DISP sounds ambitious. What is the core problem it aims to solve?** A: DISP aims to solve the "cancer of centralization" in the current internet. Today's services (ride-hailing, booking, delivery) are monopolized by centralized platforms. As intermediaries, they extract exorbitant profits, control user data, and suppress the viability of service providers. DISP's goal is to dismantle these centralized "toll booths," allowing users and service providers to connect directly, returning us to a fairer, more efficient, and freer value-internet.

**Q2: What is the fundamental difference between DISP and existing aggregator platforms (like Expedia or Meituan)?** A: The core differences lie in **"Pull vs. Push"** and **"Protocol vs. Company."**

* **Aggregator Platforms (Push-to-You):** They are "super-centers" that push information from a limited set of providers *to you*. You are a passive selector.
* **DISP (Pull-for-You):** It is a decentralized protocol where your Intention Agent (IA) actively "pulls" service proposals from a global network that match *your* needs. You are in active control.
* **Company vs. Protocol:** An aggregator is a company driven by maximizing its own profit. DISP is a public protocol driven by maximizing the value of the entire ecosystem.

**Q3: DISP's ultimate vision of "interaction between carbon-based and silicon-based life" sounds like science fiction. Is it realistic?** A: This is DISP's "North Star"—the ultimate philosophical direction guiding our progress. We firmly believe that any great infrastructure must be architected to support a sufficiently distant future. DISP is first designed to solve the immediate problem of trading "goods and services." However, its core "Intention-Proposal-Fulfillment" model is so universal that if, in the future, AI develops a genuine need for "experiences," DISP could seamlessly serve as the underlying protocol for transacting those "experience services." We are building the shipping lanes to a new continent today, even if only small boats are sailing them for now.

## Core Concepts & Architecture

**Q4: What does "Intention-Driven" mean? Can you give an example?** A: "Intention-Driven" means you only express your **"final objective (What)," not the "operational steps (How)."**

* **Old Model (Operation-Driven):** Open flight app -> Enter origin -> Enter destination -> Select date -> Sort results -> Review each option -> Book.
* **New Model (Intention-Driven):** Open your IA -> State: "I need to get from Beijing to Shanghai before Friday evening, budget 1000 CNY, need an official receipt for reimbursement." Your IA then automatically receives proposals from various Service Agents (SAs)—which could be flights, high-speed rail tickets, or even carpooling options. You simply select the best one.

**Q5: Without a centralized platform as guarantor, how can I trust a strange Service Agent (SA) on the network?** A: DISP replaces brand trust with two layers of "codified trust":

1. **Proof of History (Distributed Reputation System, DRS):** Every service history of each SA is recorded on-chain, forming an immutable reputation score (iPoint). A high-reputation SA has an extremely low incentive to act maliciously, as their future earnings far outweigh any single-instance gain from fraud.
2. **Economic Penalties (Staking & Bonds):** All SAs must stake the protocol token, $DISP, to join the network. For high-value services, SAs must also lock additional $DISP as a performance bond. If an SA commits fraud or defaults, their stake and bond will be automatically slashed by a smart contract to compensate the user.

## C. Economic Model & Tokens ($DISP & iPoint)

**Q6: Why are two tokens, $DISP and iPoint, necessary? Isn't one enough?** A: This is to segregate "value" from "reputation."

* **$DISP** is a tradable value token representing economic power. It can be bought and sold.
* **iPoint** is a non-tradable reputation token representing contribution and trustworthiness. It must be "earned" through positive actions within the ecosystem. This dual-token model fundamentally prevents the "pay-to-win" loophole where wealth could buy reputation, ensuring the fairness of the ecosystem. A new giant, even after acquiring a large amount of $DISP, must still build its reputation from zero.

**Q7: As a regular user, besides a better service experience, what are my direct incentives to participate?** A: As an early builder and active participant, your actions themselves create value. By creating valid intentions, successfully fulfilling them, and providing feedback, you will earn iPoints. These iPoints are proof of your contribution and will be a core credential for future **$DISP token airdrops**. In short, every positive action you take is a vote for your own future digital assets.

**Q8: As a service provider (e.g., a small hotel), why should I go through the effort of integrating with DISP instead of just listing on Booking.com?** A: Because DISP offers you the opportunity for **"direct customer access"** and **"provable integrity."**

1. **Zero Channel Cost:** You no longer need to pay exorbitant commissions (15%-30%) to platforms. The savings can be passed on to consumers for a price advantage or converted into your own profit.
2. **Win on Reputation, Not Marketing:** In DISP, your accumulated iPoints and high reputation score are your most valuable assets. You can compete directly with large hotel chains on a level playing field through superior service, without needing to spend a fortune on advertising.

## Technology & Implementation

**Q9: Which blockchain will DISP be built on? Won't the gas fees be too high?** A: In the initial phase, DISP will prioritize high-throughput, low-cost blockchain solutions, such as Ethereum's Layer-2 Rollups or other high-performance public chains. Our principle is that the protocol interaction cost for a single service must be significantly lower than the value a user gains from decentralization (e.g., the saved platform fees). The specific tech stack will be evaluated and chosen during the testnet phase based on the best available technology at that time.

**Q10: Won't my "intentions" expose a lot of my privacy? How does DISP address privacy protection?** A: Privacy is one of the highest design priorities for DISP. We are researching various cutting-edge privacy-enhancing technologies, including but not limited to:

* **Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs):** Allowing you to prove to an SA that your intent meets certain criteria (e.g., "my budget is over 800 CNY") without revealing the specific amount.
* **Layered Broadcasting & Access Control:** Sensitive intentions can be broadcast only to verified, high-reputation SAs, or may require SAs to stake additional collateral to view the details. This is a constantly evolving field, and DISP will always adopt the best-in-class privacy technologies available.

**Q11: How will you solve the protocol's "cold start" problem? What if there are no users or SAs initially?** A: DISP will ignite the network effect through precise economic incentives:

1. **Supply-Side First:** The protocol foundation will invest resources in the early stages to fund and support the first wave of SA developers in core verticals (e.g., by partnering with flight/hotel API providers) to ensure initial network service capability.
2. **Demand-Side Attraction:** Through clear iPoint rewards and the explicit expectation of a future $DISP airdrop, we will incentivize the first "seed users" to post real intentions, thereby testing and refining the protocol.
3. **Single-Point Breakthrough:** We will first focus on a single, high-frequency, standardized vertical (such as domestic flight booking) to create a liquid "intention-proposal" loop before gradually expanding to other areas.