

BABGBOGE

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Chapter I preface background introduction

The main recent development trend of the blockchain industry will be the innovation of the underlying chain technology, and we have been focusing on how to achieve larger scale de-alization from technology. In the ministry of industry guidance of China blockchain technology and application development white paper is to explain blockchain: generally speaking, blockchain technology is using blockchain data structure to verify and store data, using distributed node consensus algorithm to generate and update data, using cryptography to ensure the security of data transmission and access, using an intelligent contract composed of automated script code to program and operate data of a new distributed infrastructure and computing paradigm. Blockchain, as the most British innovative technology, mainly has the following characteristics:

1.1 Consensus mechanism

The combination of mature technologies in the computer field (such as P2P communication, cryptography, block chain data structure, etc.) forms a decentralized, non-trust and game-based autonomous blockchain. Then, the system represented by Ethereum puts forward the concept of intelligent contract with Turing completeness, so that the blockchain can not only realize the value transmission, but also have a certain logical judgment and processing ability. Since then, more and more people have realized the huge value and potential of the blockchain technology, and began to pay attention to and study the blockchain technology, which has promoted the sustainable development of the blockchain infrastructure.

However, we see that due to the limitations of the current blockchain platform, few blockchain system implementation and real society links,

widespread application in entity industries is still limited: block volume, difficult to handle and record massive transactions, easy to cause system congestion; the consensus mechanism itself lacks flexibility to introduce different factors to the consensus mechanism; while existing blockchain systems are very closed, most smart contracts only accept chain data as the trigger condition and lack interaction with the real world.

BABGBOGE is committed to building a brand new blockchain ecosystem that pushes the evolution and evolution of blockchain technology to a higher dimensional space, ultimately as an optional Internet value transmission protocol for the future world. Through innovations in distributed technology, P2P communication, consensus mechanisms and smart contracts, we revolutionize on the chip physics and protocol layers, eventually making BABGBOGE the bridge of the blockchain world to the real world.

1.2 Transmission protocol

In the traditional centralized network, an attack on a central node is possible to destroy the whole system, while the decentralized network adopts distributed records, distributed storage, and point-to-point communication. The rights and obligations of any point are equal, and the data blocks in the system are jointly maintained by all nodes. This avoids manipulation by someone or an organization that, whether either node is attacked or stops working, it does not affect the operation of the entire system. When people are discussing the decentralization of the software , in fact discussed, are three independent centralized or decentralized axes. It is hard to see what is the thing without another presence or decentralization. Generally speaking, centralization and decentralization are independent of each other, and these three axes are as follows:

- a. The BABGBOGE-driven fog network employs a decentralized architecture.

Based on the need of decentralization, BABGBOGE has redesigned some

elements of the traditional blockchain:

- b.* The contribution of the device computing capability, storage capability and communication capability are introduced in the consensus mechanism.
- c.* The new contract design, the common input of offline and above-chain data as the trigger conditions, to realize the online and offline value exchange.
- d.* A new transaction rate mechanism is introduced to realize the optimal allocation of blockchain community resources.
- e.* New encryption structure and access rights, the device can open the data on the chain to the specified user.
- f.* Extensive integrate existing third-party software such as distributed file system and distributed database, combining their advantages with blockchain technology to learn from each other.
- g.* The interface with the hardware is optimized, allowing hardware with different features seamless access to BABGBOGE.
- h.* The currency exchange system is built in the protocol layer to run different DeOS s in the fog network
- i.* Politically (decentralized) - -a decentralized political system controlled by non-individual people and organizations, such as AWS is a typical decentralized cloud computing service platform, controlled by the company;
- j.* Logical (decentralized) centralization- -The interface and database structure that the system presents and maintains are like non-structured groups. If the users and providers of this system are divided into two, they can still run as completely independent units in either dimension. Obviously, we cannot define how many nodes (decision makers) are "centralized", or how many nodes (decision makers) are greater, and the system is "decentralized".

1.3 Data block

In blockchain systems, nodes can be traded without any trust, because the operation rules of the whole system are open and transparent, and all the data content is made public. In real life, two completely unfamiliar or untrusted people or institutions need to rely on third party authorities (such as banks) as a credit endorsement, and use full trust in the third party institutions to complete the transaction. All nodes of the blockchain must operate with the same transaction rules. This rule is based on the cryptographic algorithm rather than trust, so within the rule range and time range specified by the system, between the nodes can not and cannot deceive other nodes, naturally need no third party intervention.

Through these innovations, the connection of people, people, and objects is completed in the distributed structure of the BABGBOGE architecture, the centralization problems described above can be perfectly solved and eventually developed into a soft and soft ecology: all devices or systems running on the BABGBOGE consensus mechanism can be regarded as citizens in BABGBOGE: they purchase production materials from other individuals; they contribute their productivity; they pay certain taxes; they play in regulatory constraints.

Community Building and Code Open Source: BABGBOGE is committed to creating a globally influential open-source community ecology through community, third-party developers and technological innovation, and encouraging third-party developers to promote BABGBOGE technology to penetrate different applications and industries through open source. The ultimate goal is to integrate blockchain into the world of everything and become the medium of individual information transmission and value exchange in the real world.

Fog Network Foundation: In order to realize the sustainable development of

BABGBOGE and avoid the differentiation of sandy development structure and underlying structure, BABGBOGE Foundation will develop a sound governance structure to manage the general anecdotes, code management, financial management, compensation management, compensation management and privileged operation scope. At the same time, the governance structure will be updated with the development of the foundation and the community, and introduce supervision and supervision functions, rule making and change control management, etc.

Business Application: Through full cooperation with partners, the BABGBOGE Foundation integrates enterprise, business, technology and government resources, so as to maximize resource sharing, make the most efficient use of resources, and realize coordinated social development.

Chapter II BABGBOGE elaborated

2.1 Blockchain Protocol & Chip

The BABGBOGE blockchain protocol aims to define the operation mode of a fog network (i. e., the future blockchain network), which mainly includes governance mode, consensus mechanism, value transfer specifications, etc., and provides a strong cornerstone for the broad application of blockchain through open-source chip solutions.

Blockchain protocol will provide a series of key specification documents, is the basis of forming all the consensus, based on the protocol using the hierarchy, can easily discuss and learn the specification details of the protocol, and create a better interconnection environment, reduce the complexity of the whole fog network, make the consensus easier to reach, development and evolution faster.

Professional programmable blockchain chips sink the consensus mechanism from the application layer to the chip core layer, making BABGBOGE play more value in performance and security.

BABGBOGE combines distributed storage, intelligent contracts, distributed artificial intelligence, multiple signatures and other technologies to connect users, banks, brokerages, funds, trusts, P2P platforms, etc., and let the ecological participants spontaneously maintain the sustainable development of BABGBOGE ecology through the consensus incentive system. The ecology of BABGBOGE has mainly evolved from the business of traditional commercial banks into a new digital ecology based on blockchain. The main purpose of BABGBOGE ecology is to solve the lack of guaranteed transparency, credibility, data transmission and privacy protection of the traditional financial industry. The BABGBOGE ecosystem will appear in a large number of scalable extensions, enabling more innovative

businesses combined with blockchain technologies to solve more problems encountered by the financial industry.

BABGBOGE is an open platform for the financial industry that supports the development and chain of multiple Dapp, helping all participants flexibly participate in the ecology. Participants can quickly develop applications for different functions, such as digital asset hosting, digital asset clearing, digital asset exchange, digital asset exchange, digital index investment, and asset securitization, through technical service providers. BABGBOGE ecology protects the interests of all participants through blockchain technology. Promote the data of the whole financial industry chain, maintain multiple parties, break the barriers of all links of the traditional financial industry, improve the efficiency of value transmission of the financial industry, and establish a new ecology of free, equal, safe, credible, open, and shared financial industry.

2.2 Blockchain gateway

Blockchain seems to be a deep technology for the average user, while, so far, they have little exposed to blockchain applications (except Token).

The emergence of BABGBOGE blockchain gateway has revolutionized the changes brought by ordinary users to enjoy blockchain, giving ordinary users a key to open the door to the blockchain world.

Digital asset liquidation business is the most basic application in BABGBOGE ecology. All users in BABGBOGE ecology, including financial institutions, upstream and downstream enterprises, brokerages, trusts, funds, etc., will be liquidated through the BABGBOGE digital asset liquidation application. BABGBOGE users first need to register digital assets with digital assets and digital currency, with the buyers and sellers of the transactions through intelligent contracts and automatic settlement of assets.

Xuanwu ruler plays a key role in measuring the performance of BABGBOGE and fog networking, and enhancing the security and stability of BABGBOGE. The performance of Xuanwu on chain includes: block size, block generation time, miner participation, etc.; its performance under the chain is: equipment P2P transmission delay, equipment bandwidth, equipment storage space, equipment load and business capacity, etc.; stability of application on fog network, application frequency, application propagability, frequency and scale of value flow in application. Based on the above indicators, Xuantong analyzes and processes the obtained data, and then provides it to Xuanwu gauge.

After obtaining the data provided by Xuanzi, it started to build a BABGBOGE value system, establish a more perfect model, explore more diversified value dimensions, and adopt a more energy saving, environmental protection and stable consensus mechanism. After determining the changes in the BABGBOGE value system, metaphysics can propose an BABGBOGE upgrade to the community.

2.3 Platform-type application

BABGBOGE ecology can realize the exchange between digital assets, BABGBOGE will support the exchange between digital assets and traditional assets, such as stocks, warehouse receipts, bills, inventory, factories and other physical assets can be digitized in BABGBOGE ecology, determine the corresponding value, through the use of BABGBOGE for the corresponding value settlement, converted into the corresponding digital assets. At the same time, these digital assets can be traded in the secondary market.

We call blockchain operating system-like application modes similar to Windows, Linux "platform applications" for computer chips.

On the basis of following the BABGBOGE fog networking protocol, any underlying operating system of the blockchain can operate on the BABGBOGE system, such as the current Bitcoin network, Ethereum, EOS, etc. As long as

it is willing to follow the BABGBOGE consensus mechanism or interoperability protocol, it can also operate in the BABGBOGE and use and dispatch resources on the chain.

Such platforming applications we call "DeOS".

2.4 BABGBOGE Blockchain Value Utility

We call applications with low time delay and high reliability requirements interactive applications. Mainly includes the Internet of Vehicles, Mesh networking, medical diagnosis, security alarm, etc. Services for such applications require confirmation within a lower delay (possibly in milliseconds), which is much less than the current block confirmation time for general blockchain technology. In BABGBOGE ecology, users can buy stocks by using BABGBOGE, digital currency, commodities, etc., through the user choose the set time (how long time is determined by the user), BABGBOGE automatically through the clearing system, and judge the user's profit and loss and form a report to the user for review.

In the BABGBOGE ecosystem, through the incentive mechanism of participants' effective activities, the subjective initiative and enthusiasm of participants are better stimulated, and through the characteristics of blockchain decentralization and data openness and transparency, to solve the problem of value trust, and form a reliable closed loop of data flow. The BABGBOGE ecosystem builds a new financial environment and business relationship, changes the concept of the market and completely reverses the value flow and distribution mode of the traditional financial industry. BABGBOGE acts as the only means of payment in the BABGBOGE ecology. For the business exchanges of each participant in the ecology, the circulation of BABGBOGE is realized through the form of smart contract. BABGBOGE is not only a payment tool, but also an incentive means. The high circulation of BABGBOGE is a strong guarantee for the realization of high activity in the BABGBOGE ecology.

2.5 BABGBOGE Blockchain Value Utility

The BABGBOGE ecology is a structure of a parallel multimaster chain. Among them, the most important main chain is the BABGBOGE main chain, which is the core of maintaining the operation of the whole system ecology. In addition to undertaking the function of transaction record, user system and cross-public chain asset exchange, the BABGBOGE main chain also records the information of all other chains in the ecology. Based on the BABGBOGE main chain, it can realize natural cross-chain asset exchange. In the BABGBOGE multi-chain ecology, the underlying code and the BABGBOGE backbone are almost identical, different in it

The difference between the token situation of his backbone and the consensus algorithm. Other main chains can be deployed to their own nodes to run independently after fork of the BABGBOGE backbone code, where the backbone corresponds to a separate blockchain, and has no direct correlation with the ecology of the main chain.

How if a master chain based on BABGBOGE code want to join the BABGBOGE multi-chain ecosystem?

The BABGBOGE multi-chain provides a unified client. This client can be seen as a gateway to other main and BABGBOGE chains. Other master chains can submit their own backbone information in this client, including the deployment node, token name,

Number of tokens and consensus algorithms and other information. After the successful registration with the BABGBOGE backbone, the backbone can share the resources of the BABGBOGE multi-chain technology ecology.

Each master chain running based on BABGBOGE code needs to have its own token, which is called "one chain, one master coin." The primary currency can act as a transaction fee on the chain. In addition, because the DApp development can also be based on the master chain, it is the upper application of the master chain. The function and consumption of the main currency can be defined in the DApp.

Security advantages

Public chain is the premise and foundation of blockchain development and the core guarantee for the future development of blockchain industry. At present, the current development situation of blockchain is that the performance of the underlying public chain has not been developed, and all kinds of DApp s built on it are seriously limited to the performance, various consensus algorithms are imperfect, and the security problems are also worrying. Since smart contracts, uploaded, are public and unalterable, most "blockchain 2.0" projects have the need for security verification. Some groups have also committed to applying formalized verification technologies to provide security protection for smart contracts and blockchain ecology. Transa smart contract into a mathematical model, verifying the model through logical inference calculus, thus proving the security of smart contracts.

But because smart contracts are "unalterable." Once deployed their code cannot be changed unable to fix any discovered bug. In the potential future, the entire organization is controlled by smart contract code, with a huge demand for appropriate security. Past hackers such as TheDAO have kept developers vigilant and we have a long way to go.

A public chain that keeps each contract working properly. This innovation greatly simplifies the architecture and reduces the data

Dealing with stress, ensuring that the flow surge on one chain does not affect the efficiency of another chain, any business conducted on the chain will not receive other business interference, effectively realizing resource isolation.

Blockchain interoperability is itself the basic requirement for some applications. Imagine a financial application, where users can use an asset to exchange the financial products of different institutions, and the different assets need to be transferred and exchanged on multiple chains. Other ORACLE applications also require cross-chain feed interactions between multiple chains, such as exchange rates, weather, share prices, specific

indicators, and so on. Some applications of blockchain can not be fully implemented on a single chain, and need to be implemented with the help of scalability, isolation, high performance, interoperability under a multi-chain architecture.

In BABGBOGE, Token chain is a parallel multi-chain structure, multi-chain multi-consensus, shared user base. BABGBOGE's

Token is an attribute on the chain just like the chain UTXO using the UTXO model has other Tokens our transfer events are built in. BABGBOGE provides an underlying set of blockchain mechanisms, and other blockchain projects can easily deploy a set of their own with BABGBOGE-based backbone code. BABGBOGE developers can easily develop a DApp, other BABGBOGE to BABGBOGE, BABGBOGE "a chain a main currency, multiple chain more consensus" mechanism for the later blockchain project development, can be used in any blockchain applicable application scenarios, and does not affect the DApp multiple chain system, can be extended horizontally, also brings in fact infinite expansion.

Chapter III: Technical Architecture

3.1 Product model and design principles

Device nodes can measure their occupancy of device resources such as CPU, memory, bandwidth and storage space, and transaction properties to the chain as contracts. Transaction properties are intended to represent the urgency and importance of the transaction.

The consensus algorithm relies on these data, ranks the contribution to different nodes, and selects the block verifiers. Even if both nodes

contribute exactly the same resources, different transaction attributes lead to different contribution degrees between the two nodes.

BABGBOGE creates a new secure, credible and shared financial industry ecosystem based on blockchain technology. The BABGBOGE bottom layer provides a complete distributed ledger system, including a complete intelligent contract system and system security system. BABGBOGE supports all variety of major application protocols, multidimensional authentication and cross-chain protocols.

BABGBOGE also provides technical systems including data distributed storage, cross-chain smart contracts, secure multi-party computing, and trusted data exchange. BABGBOGE is based on Javascript + PostgreSQL, including block browsers and light wallets are built with Javascript+Node.js+Nginx.

Based on this, BABGBOGE provides a range of application frameworks to further support the implementation of various upper applications through universal API, SDK as well as various application functional components. The speed of BABGBOGE can now reach 10,000 TPS, is enough for the various business use in the financial industry, increasing in the future as more nodes join.

3.2 The POP algorithm

In the PoP consensus mechanism, the system first selects extensive representative accounts in the state as candidate accounts. When selecting a candidate account, the system also considers various factors: such as the geographical distribution of the account; the type of business of the account; and the contribution of the equipment associated with this account. Candidate accounts are widely representative, an approach very close to the people's congress system, each with the same power to vote, who in turn are the best in their respective provinces and industries.

The community votes on the candidate accounts generated by the system, selecting the total of N accounts as the block generator by probability, in which N is determined by the community vote and written into the BABGBOGE Code

(Section 1.2.6.1). The more votes the candidate account receives, the greater the chance of being selected as a block generator. Therefore, the ultimately selected block generators are both widely representative and have the community consensus. Community voting can eliminate those accounts that have equipment contributions, but are not active enough to the community construction or maliciously destroy the BABGBOGE ecology.

The BABGBOGE blockchain consists of blocks consisting of titles and confirmed transactions. When the agent assigns a slot and a node is running, the delegate generates the next block and confirms up to 51 transactions from the transaction pool. These confirmed transactions will be added to the payload of the block and then logged in to the block.

Identifies the version of the block; a 32-bit time stamp at block creation; a 64-bit ID; of the previous block and a 32-bit integer corresponding to the number of transactions processed in the block; a 64-bit integer corresponding to the total BABGBOGE transferred; a 64-bit integer corresponding to the total cost associated with the block; a 64-bit integer corresponding to the representative BABGBOGE reward; a 32-bit integer corresponding to the payload length; a 256-bit hash of the payload; and a 256-bit public key generating the representative of the block. BABGBOGE uses the DPoS consensus for block generation within the BABGBOGE network every 8 seconds. Representative is an account with the right to generate shielding through the election process of other BABGBOGE holders. Block generation requires 51% of the peers to maintain the broadhash consensus. Once the broadhash consensus is established, the node will generate a block using the technology described in the block. Key pair: The key pair consists of private and public keys. A private key is a message that is only known to the key owner. The public key is exported from the private key, and can be used to verify that the private key belongs to the owner, but does not provide access to the owner's private key. The elliptic curve cipher is used to generate a password security key pair. The procedure used to generate a key pair runs under the assumption that the user generates

a BIP39 mnemonic (password) for the user when it creates an account. Use the SHA-256 hash function to hash the password as a 256-bit string. The hash is then used as a seed in the ed25519 to generate the private key `ks` and export its public key `kp`. This private key allows the user to sign the transaction to the transaction object and broadcast it to the network. The public key is included in the transaction, and the node receiving the transaction is able to use `kp` to verify the validity of the signature. This provides effective security for users and network because `ks` is known to the user and `kp` can verify the signature is a valid purpose.

BABGBOGE provides users with additional security layer, using a specific category of transactions, the user can register the second password associated with the secret key, setting the second password requires a certain fee (currently tentatively 5BABGBOGE), this relationship requires all subsequent transactions with the second password to be considered valid, when setting the second password, the user can set directly through the wallet.

Multiple signatures:

For users who need more security, BABGBOGE supports multiple signature accounts as another security system. A multiple-signed account is an account that requires multiple signatories to submit a signed transaction. Any user can enable multiple signatures on their account by issuing a special transaction, specifying a set of `ksn s` and the minimum number of signatures required to confirm that the transaction is valid. It is then stipulated in the blockchain that any transactions from the account before any transactions from that account must be signed by the minimum legal number of any relevant account:

The BABGBOGE address or wallet ID is exported from the public key, uses the SHA-256 hash public key, and then reverses the first 8 bytes of the hash. Account ID is a numeric representation of these 8 bytes, beginning with the M character.

3.3 Technical architecture:

In order to maintain the health of the blockchain ecology, the process of transactions in the blockchain generally needs to pay a certain amount of handling fees, which is a compensation for the miners to handle the resources occupied by the exchange in the blockchain. The account that initiates the transaction needs to specify the fees they are willing to pay for the transaction; while miners can specify the minimum transaction fees they are willing to handle, and only transactions with fees higher than this minimum value will be treated by the mine

Processing. Miners will prioritize deals with high transaction fees, which could wait a long time for confirmation if an exchange is willing to pay too low. Trading fees are designed to encourage more efficient contract code, reduce unnecessary calculations and avoid system attacks, after all, attackers pay a cost for the resources they consume.

From an economic perspective, the initiators of the deal buy by bidding the confirmation services from the miners, who sell their services through the principles of high prices. We can therefore guide the design of miners' rates through Mechanism Design Theory (Mechanism Design) in economics. Simply put, the theory of economic mechanism design is the study of a set of mechanisms (rules or systems) to achieve the established goals under the conditions of free choice, voluntary exchange, incomplete information, and decision diversification.

The figure illustrates two different situations when miners dealing with transactions. The miners in the figure receive prices from high end order to low end order, each block can accommodate a certain number of transactions up to a certain limit. The bundle then broadcasts to the network at the intervals specified every 5 seconds. In addition to broadcast objects, the component has a relay limit to prevent overbroadcast of data. In the current implementation, the relay limit is set to 2, meaning that each packet is

broadcast once from the originating node and twice from the receiving node.

3.4 Underarchitecture

BABGBOGE adopts a dual-chain architecture design, and the dual-chain architecture is divided into user chain (UBC) and trading chain (TBC). BABGBOGE is optimized in two chains respectively, which can not only guarantee user privacy, but also save a lot of computing power. The dual-chain architecture is load-balanced, which can be calculated both in parallel and in serial computing, with good extension performance, so just increasing the server can increase the blockchain speed.

Concurrency consensus is a parallel Byzantine algorithm (PBFT) that ensures that user privacy is not compromised. The Byzantine algorithm is divided into three rounds of voting, each according on the two sides of N, three rounds of consensus can be built. Unlike the traditional Byzantine algorithm that consumes great computation, BABGBOGE's algorithm will parallel transactions with voting without simplifying any round of voting, so even if the complexity of the voting process increases, the overall transaction and voting process do not need to wait for each other, increasing the transaction speed.

3.5 Economic model

The BABGBOGE system is developed based on JavaScript, with an architecturally built-in blockchain firewall, coming from McAfee., the world's top security company All applications and software after BABGBOGE will review the results McAfee to maximize security.

Less chances of being attacked.

BABGBOGE will officially deploy more than 200 node servers worldwide with security hardware settings (firewall, router, servers, devices). Our proven network firewall integrates perfectly with the most efficient next-generation intrusion defense system (IPS) and advanced malware protection (AMP) to not only exclude most hackers, but also improve the security of the entire

ecosystem.

Distributed data storage

BABGBOGE provides the ability of distributed data storage for secure encryption, BABGBOGE builds distributed hash tables (DHT) of blocks of data, the user finds the list of block nodes where the data is based on the DHT, and then retriand validates the data. When other users access the file, you need to be authorized with the key to view the data.

When the user stores the data to BABGBOGE, BABGBOGE slices the data and causes the user key to encrypt the data, then block transmission on the P2P network, so BABGBOGE stores encrypted distributed data blocks, protecting user privacy and data security.

Security multi-party calculation

Secure Multiparty computing (SMC) is a collaborative computing problem of privacy protection among a set of distrust participants. SMC ensures the independence of input, computing correctness, decentralization, while not revealing each input value to other members involved in the calculation. It is mainly for the problem of how to safely calculate a convention function without a trusted third party, while requiring that each participant cannot get any input information other than the calculation results.

Digital signature, non-tamper with, traceability, decentralization of blockchain, input privacy, calculation correctness and decentralization of secure multi-party calculation. Blockchain technology and security computing, multi-security computing as a part of block chain data encryption and verification mechanism, and blockchain technology as a part of cloud computing, AI and other infrastructure platform, combined with zero knowledge proof and other cryptography technology, constitute the next generation of general computing service platform, with decentralization, data protection, joint computing, to form a new support for the upper business.

3.6 Performance extension support

All the transactions on the traditional blockchain are recorded on the public chain, and all users can inquire about the origin and veins of each transaction. This mechanism ensures the openness and transparency of the transaction, which is a great promotion to the financial application. But in BABGBOGE and fog networking applications, not all data is public, some data is owned by the user. This is also one of our original intentions to change the Internet of Things into fog networks, returning the data belonging to the users to the users from the service provider.

From this starting point, we have designed a brand new user access right. In BABGBOGE devices, each user's data is encrypted with its own key while protected by BABGBOGE access, which others cannot crack without user authorization. The user's every authorization to the service provider or other user is publicly stored on the BABGBOGE, so that others can record their access to the user data with the irreversible characteristics of the BABGBOGE to ensure security.

The data owner authorizes others to access his data on BABGBOGE is mainly in two steps: first step, the data owner sends a transaction containing the hash of the ID(data summary of the data) to registers the current existing data to the BABGBOGE; step second, if the data owner authorized to share the data with others, he sends another transaction that includes the ID of the data stream and the public key address of the shared person. BABGBOGE ecology involves a variety of digital financial scenarios, through which DAI can intelligently match various digital financial services. Combining blockchain and DAI technology can better realize data value protection and transfer.

Chapter IV Development Paths

Q2-2019 —— BABGBOGE technical team was formed in the 2nd 2018

Q3-2019 —— PoP consensus mechanism in Q3 2019 was basically completed and the BABGBOGE code was open source

Q4-2019 —— Test Main Online & Standard White Paper online

Q1-2020 —— blockchain gateway (fog networking node) in the first quarter of 2020

Q2-2020 —— world around the BABGBOGE developer community in Q 22020 was officially opened and the Fog Networking Alliance was launched

Q3-2020 —— supports database input, main network links

In the fourth quarter of 2020, was connected to Ningbo City Commercial Bank system test

Q2-2021 —— main network test, DOPS machine gun pool attack computing force trial

Risk Statement

This white paper is only used for the purpose of conveying information, the above information or analysis does not constitute an investment decision, and this document does not constitute any investment advice, investment intention, or abetting of investment.

This White Paper is not constituted, nor shall it be construed to provide any sale, or an invitation to buy or sell any kind of securities, nor is it a contract or commitment of any kind;

The BABGBOGE Foundation believes that there are countless risks in the development, maintenance, and operation of BABGBOGE and other cryptocurrencies and blockchain systems, many of which are beyond the Foundation's control. In addition to those described in this white paper, each BABGBOGE purchaser should carefully read, understand, and carefully consider the following risks.

Investors should have a clear understanding of the risks of BABGBOGE tokens. Once participating in the investment, they will understand and accept the risks of the project, and are willing to bear all the corresponding results or consequences for this purpose;

The BABGBOGE team is not liable for any direct or indirect asset losses resulting from its participation in the BABGBOGE project;

The purchaser of each BABGBOGE should pay particular attention to the fact that the BABGBOGE is only present within the network virtual space, does not have any physical existence, and therefore does not belong to or involves any particular country.

Chapter V Team core member



Founder of Cris lian

POP technical expert, Chinese, with ten million code operation experience, rich data and Internet experience,



MrsLiu

Technical partners, with a leading technical level in numerical optimization, numerical linear algebra, linear / nonlinear programming, sparse matrix, iterative solvers, constraint optimization, sparse linear equations, sparse least squares, etc.



Zhang Aimale.

Founder of Media, once served as the head of the Media Center Data Laboratory, with financial data media and actual combat experience.

BABGBOGE