



WonderAir Blockchain Network

Decentralized intelligent contract service and ecological network based on distributed technology

WonderAir

White Paper

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Summary

The commercial economic model of the WonderAir blockchain network project originated from our German laboratory. It is based on the blockchain 4.0 technology of the basic public chain, using the decoupling technology of the blockchain, consensus mechanism, trust mechanism, tamper-proof, information transparency, etc. Features, integrate and integrate global data into the blockchain to create a sustainable, intelligent value economy for all.

WonderAir solves traditional high-centralization, data privacy and security issues and Star Vista consensus mechanisms through blockchain technology to reduce the energy consumption of traditional workloads. In the WON blockchain, developers can dock their own Dapps based on WON's general programming, by releasing free or paid Dapps, or by earning Token revenue through user-paid usage. Artificial intelligence transactions recorded on the underlying chain will be irreversible, and distributed computing networks will also ensure high concurrent, low latency computing power.

The WonderAir blockchain network builds a complete ecosystem that combines top-level applications such as light smart contracts, intelligent trading, social networking, insurance, forecasting markets, travel, gaming, transportation, sharing, authentication, Dapp, and underlying support for WON systems.

WonderAir's goal is to create a global data base platform through the blockchain, breaking the current state of information, realizing data interoperability, data privacy protection and data intelligence, and creating real new industry based on decentralized data. Ecology.

1. Technical Background

1.1 The background and significance of the blockchain

Block Chain is the most attractive direction in the moment, integrating distributed data storage and point-to-point transmission.

Computer technology, such as loss, consensus mechanism, and encryption algorithm, is considered to be another subversive innovation in the Internet era. Because of its huge breakthroughs in data storage and information transmission, it is likely to fundamentally change the existing economic and financial operation mode, and may even cause a new technological innovation and industrial change on a global scale.

A blockchain is a chained data structure that combines data blocks in a chronological order in a sequential manner, and cryptographically guaranteed non-tamperable and unforgeable distributed ledgers. The essence of the blockchain is a distributed accounting system, and the encrypted digital assets (such as Bitcoin) are the assets or currencies that exist in digital form on this system, that is, the encrypted digital assets are just a representation of accounting. The blockchain is a set of distributed, encrypted, and trusted accounting systems and clearing systems at its bottom.

Blockchain technology is considered to be the next generation of disruptive core technologies after steam engines, electricity, and the Internet.

If the steam engine releases people's productivity, electricity solves people's basic needs of life, and the Internet completely changes the way information is transmitted, then the blockchain, as a machine for constructing trust, will completely change the way human values are transmitted.

In the past, relying on credibility, relying on centuries-old stores, authoritative institutions, etc., blockchain utilization technology has established a new way of trust, which can be quantified, from a technical point of view, so the blockchain becomes

the next trust. Cornerstone.

The core revolutionary feature of the blockchain is to change the credit mechanism that has lagged behind for thousands of years.

As defined in the Economist magazine, blockchain is a machine of trust. It will redefine the production relationship and make the entire ecosystem more credible.

1.2 Significant advantages of blockchain

(1) Open

Use of open source procedures, open rules and high participation based on blockchain systems, except for private letters of parties during transactions.

In addition to the encryption of the information, the blockchain data is open to everyone, and anyone can query the blockchain through a public interface.

Data and development-related applications, the entire system information is highly transparent.

(2) Distributed

The distributed feature of the blockchain, also known as decentralization, is the most basic feature of the blockchain. Traditional centralized network

In the network system, the destruction of a central node can lick the entire system, and for the blockchain network, due to the use

Distributed accounting and storage, there is no centralized hardware or management organization, and the rights and obligations of any node are

Etc., the data blocks in the system are jointly maintained by nodes with maintenance functions in the entire system.

Nodes cannot destroy the entire network.

(3) Difficult to tamper with / Uniquely trusted

Once the information of the blockchain system is verified and added to the blockchain, the data on the chain is in each network node.

Both are backed up and will not be deleted, resulting in a very high cost for attacking the entire network, thus ensuring a blockchain network.

The data is difficult to tamper with and is only trustworthy.

(4) Occult / Security

In the blockchain system, although all data recording and updating operations are disclosed to the entire network node,

The trader's private information is processed by hash encryption, that is, data exchange and transactions are all carried out under anonymity.

OK. Encryption simply means that the original information is converted by an algorithmic means, and the recipient of the information can

The process of decrypting the ciphertext by the secret key to obtain the original text. The blockchain uses many mature encryption algorithms to

Guarantee system reliability and safety.

1.3 The main problems faced by blockchain technology

(1) Digital currency is not easy to manage

The digital currency industry is developing rapidly, and the management threshold is too high for users to perform different asset allocations or diversify investments.

Decentralized wallets are difficult to use, and there are security risks in the central organization. How to better balance security and convenience

Lee is a long-standing question in the industry

(2) Trading and exchange are difficult

At present, the trading and exchange of digital currencies in the market are mostly done through exchanges.

However, the user threshold is formed, and there are certain restrictions on the transaction. At the same time, the platform has a chance to default.risk.

(3) Blockchain development costs are high

Blockchain technology is increasingly recognized by the public, but too high development costs have made many companies discouraged.

For example, the mining mode of POW has been fiercely competitive for a long

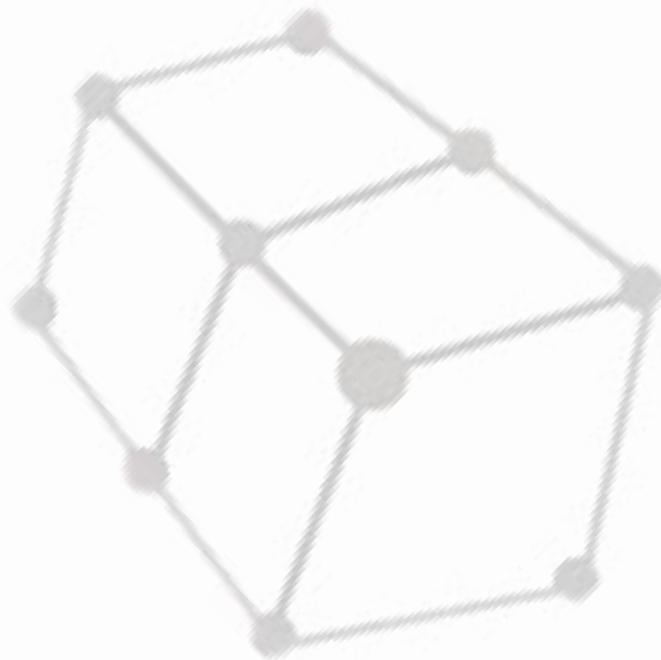
time, the price of mining machine is high, and the cost of electricity is large.

It is difficult to serve the general public because of the blockchain technology.

(4) Lack of practical application

The blockchain industry wants to have a longer-term development and must have a wider range of application scenarios.

At present, the blockchain field has gradually developed some product plans and empowered real economy, but the application of real landing and standardized implementation is scarce.



2. Data islands and challenges

Today, we are in the era of big data, but data islands are still ubiquitous, and data information is even more so. In the field of informatization construction, it does not have the advantage of top-level design. There is no unified standardization of standardized health data statistics, which leads to the incompatibility of data between different independent information carriers, thus forming a large number of data islands and information chimneys.

Although some countries are in a more transparent and interoperable state of data, such as the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Germany, there is a big difference between national and even global data exchange.

Data information islands balance the development of technology. Only by realizing the interoperability of data can the value of data and the advantages of distributed technology be better utilized. The blockchain is imperative for the integration of the technology industry.

Decentralized and self-governing systems represented by blockchain technology are attracting more and more people's attention and research. There are currently more than 2,000 global blockchain projects, and the global value of encrypted digital assets has reached \$90 billion. The user base in the blockchain/digital asset are also rapidly increasing. From 2 million users worldwide in early 2013 to 20 million users in early 2017. We believe that around 2021, global blockchain/digital asset users will reach or exceed 200 million. Around 2025, global users are expected to reach 1 billion.

With the popularity of blockchain technology, more and more application scenarios above blockchain technology have been discovered. The application scenario of blockchain technology has gradually expanded from the original digital currency itself to more scenarios and user groups. For example, the community represented by Ethereum introduces the concept of smart contracts in blockchain technology, and Ripple uses blockchain technology to implement a global settlement

system. With the diversification of application scenarios, users' demands for blockchain technology are increasing, and we have seen many challenges.

2.1 Pain points in the industry

(1) Unsound system starting point

Unlike version iterations of common software, blockchain systems cannot be enforced due to their inherent decentralization characteristics.

The user upgrades their client and protocol. Therefore, the protocol upgrade in the blockchain system often causes the blockchain to be “hard forked” or “soft fork”, which causes huge losses, which further limits the application of the blockchain system. Scenes. Taking Bitcoin as an example, the community still has huge controversy about block expansion, resulting in a slow evolution of the Bitcoin protocol, a serious shortage of block capacity, and nearly 1 million transactions waiting to be written in the transaction pool. Block. Users often have to pay extra "transaction acceleration fees" for a long time, which seriously impairs experience performance. In addition, from the “hard fork” of Ethereum, although the DAO problem was temporarily solved, it produced “side effects” of ETH and ETC “heavy assets” and community division.

(2) Digital currency is not easy to manage

The digital currency industry is developing rapidly, and users have different management thresholds when managing assets or diversifying investments.

Too high. Decentralized wallets are difficult to use, and there are security risks in the central organization. How to better

Safety and convenience are long-standing problems in the industry.

(3) Blockchain development costs are high

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For example, the mining mode of POW has been fiercely competitive for a long time, the price of mining machine is high, and the cost of electricity is large.

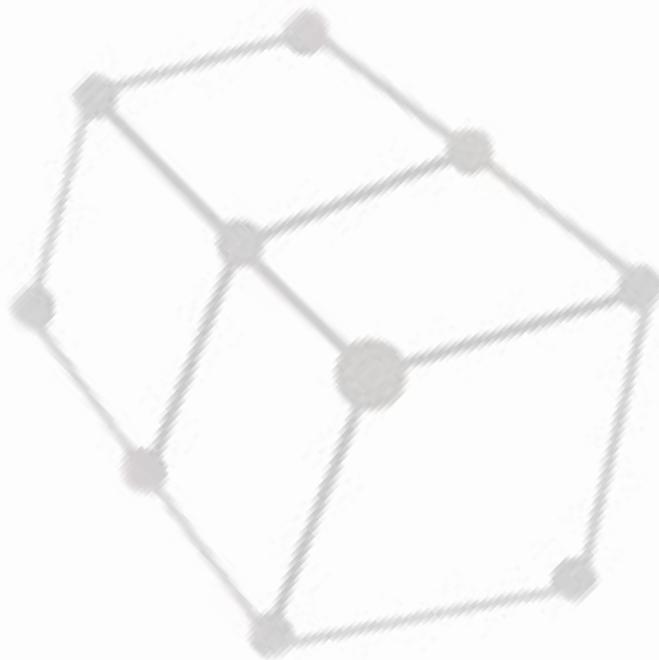
It is difficult to serve the general public because of the blockchain technology.

(4) Lack of practical application

The blockchain industry wants to have a longer-term development and must have a wider range of application scenarios. Current block

The chain sector has gradually developed some product solutions and empowered the real economy, but it has truly landed and standardized implementation.

The application is scarce.



3. Why design WonderAir

For the challenges of the current blockchain industry, Won (WonderAir blockchain network) A series of innovations have been made in blockchain technology and concepts. The WonderAir project concept is to make every user a beneficiary of the blockchain and also a developer. The technology is extremely simplified. As long as there are unique and interesting ideas, you can create your own Dapp on the WON network through WonderAir. Run to attract more people to join. For example: Just like a Facebook user, you only need to create your own account information to use it, users do not need to know the computer program and other related knowledge. The same is true for WonderAir, which makes it possible for every user who wants to use his infinite imagination to become a value node. Even an ordinary user, even if he does not understand the code, only needs a foolish operation, you can also use our module to build Get the safest, most efficient, and reliable Dapp and run it.

WON is committed to expanding the application of blockchain technology to the underlying technology and technology boundaries, enabling ordinary Internet users to feel the value of blockchain technology and build a whole new ecosystem. Make WON a bridge between the blockchain world and the real business world.

We propose a unique Star Vista multi-hybrid consensus protocol, anti-quantum-based cryptography, selective W5R (WonderAir 5 Ring Confidential Transactions) Won 5 layer ring encryption, POW (workload proof) plus PoS hybrid mode and PBFT (Practical Byzantine). The POW Consensus ensures incentives, committee elections, and committee audits. PoS (Proof of stake) is based on the number of digital currency currently owned by miners, a system of interest distribution based on the amount and timing of money you hold, in POS mode. Next, your "mining" gain is directly proportional to your age, regardless of the computer's computing performance. The PBFT layer is responsible for the efficient processing of high-throughput, fair trade, and transaction verification committee member rotation

functions, and as a compensation infrastructure to handle different infrastructure. The nature of the hybrid consensus mechanism allows it to tolerate the corruption of one-third of peer nodes to the maximum extent possible.

Design a Star Vista consensus protocol that runs in a non-certified environment where each node can update their logs through consensus. Taking into account network latency, the view of each node may look different from others. Therefore, in general, the network will be in an asynchronous state, and the synchronization state will only occur before the last x blocks, where x is a natural number.

The node log under the time t of the link star defined by the POW and POS is $LOG(t, Star)$.

(1) Uniformity

If $Star$ is an absolute honest node, then $x > 0$ is independent of t , so $LOG(t - x, Star)$ is relative.

$Star$ is a constant. We use $LOG(t)$ to represent this value.

(2) Vitality

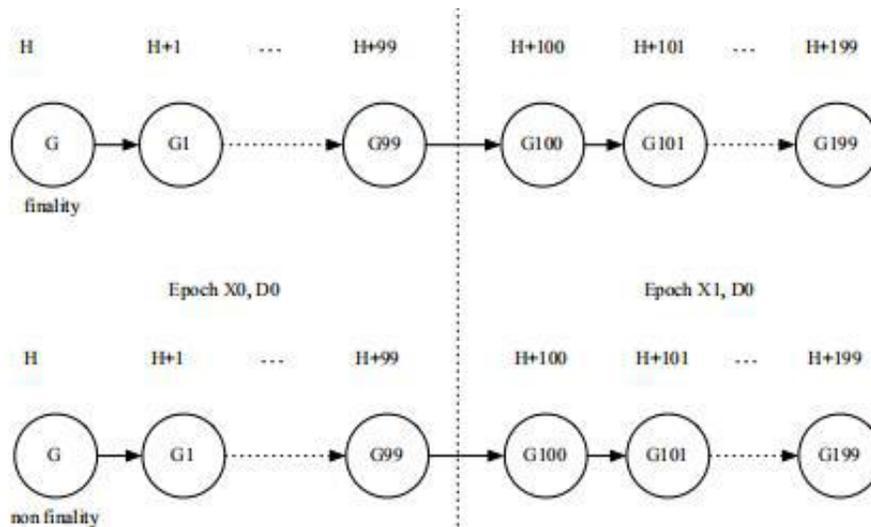
Definition $TXs(t, j)$ is the transaction data of the honest node j at time t . Then there is $x > 0$ independent of t , this

$TXs(t, Star) \subseteq LOG(t + x, Star)$ can be expressed as a transaction expression for all honest nodes i .

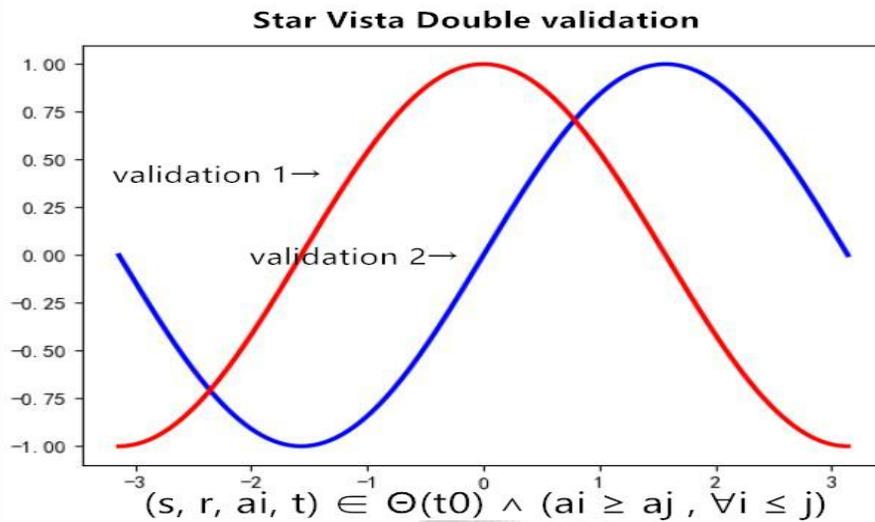
For any time t_0 , we record the time $[t_0 - T, t_0]$ (in general, T is a constant of one month), where each transaction record can be expressed as a 4-tuple (s, r, a, t) , s is the roll-out address, r is the transfer address, a is the transaction amount, and t is the block time of the transaction.

Therefore, $h(t_0) = \{(s, r, a, t) \mid t_0 - T \leq t \leq t_0 \wedge a > 0 \wedge s = r\}$

$N_0, c_1 * S(n) < 1 = f(n) < 0 = c_2 * S(n)\}$ Intelligent recognition



picture 3-1



picture 3-2

Definition $TPc(t, j)$ is the transaction data of the honest node j at time t . Then $\tau > 0$ is independent of t , such that $TPc(t, i) \subseteq LOG(t + \tau, i)$ can be expressed as a transaction expression for all honest nodes X

In the certified Star network, everyone will think that the chain of safety is greater than $2/3 + \rho$, then this chain is safe. However, in the absence of a network of certifications, in order to meet this security requirement, we must invent a new protocol to ensure that the chain's safety factor is always overwhelmed by a ratio greater than $e^{2/3+\rho}$

3.1 Infrastructure

Platform architecture: Won adopts a mature five-layer technology architecture, which is physical layer, intervention layer, network transport layer, and data.

Layer and application layer.

Physical layer: Realize data digitization through RFID, QR code, sensor, biometrics and other technologies

Access layer: Linking data into blocks that support the Fumi protocol

Network transport layer: solves the blockchain network common protocol and transport protocol, realizes multi-node interconnection

Data layer: support various consensus protocols and incentives, storage, encryption, and book storage

Application layer: based on operating system, support various DAPP applications



picture 3-3

3.2 Design Principles

The WON technology system is designed to follow the following four principles

1. The system needs to be extremely secure
2. All data is traceable and all operations cannot be tampered with

3. Absolute protection of user data privacy, data sharing and exchange are based on authorization

4. The system is highly scalable and can meet the needs of third-party service providers.

Blockchain is a low-cost, high-security decentralized accounting tool based on modern cryptography. It is also distributed.

Computer data such as data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, encryption algorithm, etc.

New application mode.

3.3 WonderAir second technology module

(1) Security Module

The WON ecosystem ensures data security and privacy protection through a variety of cryptographic principles to ensure the security of the blockchain system. For the blockchain system of public chain construction, the high-strength and high-reliability security algorithm is the basic requirement, and it needs certain advantages in efficiency.

(2) Brain Brain Module

WON Brain Brain is a Turing-complete AI analysis system. It is based on the WON main chain and can be compatible with any DAPP on the WAN backbone. WON Brain will start with a large number of enterprise cases. Deep learning in data analysis, WON brain is open, anyone can create their own mathematical analysis model based on WON brain. At the same time, WON Brain Brain will also conduct data analysis services for third-party service providers who do not have AI analysis capabilities.

(3) Communication module

The WON platform adopts a point-to-point node information propagation mode, and each node communicates with each other through multicast routing. As a point, the user can communicate with the platform for data upload.

(4) Storage module

WON's ecological data is stored in memory in a block-chained data structure and will eventually be stored in the database. In the future, it is not excluded that the WON platform will store some large, or special, files on the external system, but will still store the data digest in the chain.

(5) Encryption module

WON adopts circular multi-asymmetric encryption algorithm. Its digital assets and other blockchain data have encryption characteristics, which can effectively protect the information security of all users, especially the privacy requirements of some middle and high-end customers with relatively large assets. Encryption protection not only protects the privacy of participants in the chain, but also enhances the user's sense of trust, thereby gaining a reputation and gaining more and better service reputation.

(6) Service module

The third-party service platform adopts a parallel relationship with the WON data platform. It can use WON brains at the same time, and can also purchase and use WON platform data in the framework of the agreement. Third-party service providers will be able to obtain the maximum license for the platform after strict review and filing by the WON platform.

3.4 WonderAir commercial basic advantage features

(1) Smart Economy

WonderAir Cryptographic Coin (WON) is the lifeline of the WonderAir Blockchain platform, which can protect the WonderAir Network and transmit information instantly and securely on a global scale.

(2) Decentralization and security

The WonderAir blockchain distributed consensus model protects all transactions or information stored on the WonderAir blockchain so that there are no centralized points of failure in the network.

(3) Business Value

Improving TPS in WON to achieve high throughput, our vision is to simplify the complexity of current blockchain technology through intuitive services and APIs, thereby accelerating the adoption of distributed blockchain applications in the enterprise.

picture 3-4

WON AI artificial intelligence industry is divided into three levels: basic technology layer, application technology layer and product service.

Floor.

The basic technology layer is mainly the WON brain brain learning algorithm and its framework, and machine learning includes deep learning.

Learn with other shallow machines.

The application technology layer includes WON Zhi brain's image technology, semantic technology, robot technology, etc.

A technology that can be identified.

The product service layer refers to the actual Dapp application that applies Won Brain's AI technology directly to the smart technology field. package

The practice of artificial intelligence technology such as image technology and semantic technology in the data recognition of Won Brain.

3.5 Won's innovative Fermi Protocol

(1) Third party service provider ecology

The Won platform is extremely scalable, and compared to the underlying applications, WON's TPS will surpass Bitcoin and Etherfang, EOS and other previous generation technologies. It is expected to reach 2×50000 TPS per second. Third-party service providers can create their own DAPP based on the WON public chain, and import their own analysis models to analyze the data after obtaining the data. Every service provider

The data and artificial intelligence protocols can be obtained based on the Fermi protocol of the WON platform and DAPP can be deployed. If the service provider does not have the independent data analysis capability, the WON brain system can be directly used.

(2) Fermi Protocol

Fermi Protocol is the solution for B-side data interoperability launched by WonderAir case. It is based on the traditional “information island” problem and is designed to help the third of the WonderAir ecosystem.

The party service provider completes the interworking and sharing of data information. The Fermi agreement allows the service provider to benefit from the interoperability data. Based on the revenue generated by the user, part of the revenue will be shared with the holder of WonderAir.

Encourage users to generate more data and form a good ecological closed loop.

The Fermi agreement provides a standard framework for data sharing and sales in the WON ecosystem, based on WonderAir.

The public chain builds, which means that any third-party service provider using the WonderAir public chain can use the Fermi agreement to get the data they want, and the WON pass is required.

The Fermi agreement provides the company with the “last mile” service of data, which can be used with the WON brain system.

Let any third-party service provider have the ability to “data acquisition” + “data analysis” , and then combine their own reality

Business, complete the value output to the user.◦

3.6 WonderAir Dapp basic application scenario (partial)

(1) Financial Markets

Designed to provide financial transactions/exchange services between enterprises, individuals, businesses and individuals, while creating entry points for global users and supporting investors across the region. Based on the distributed

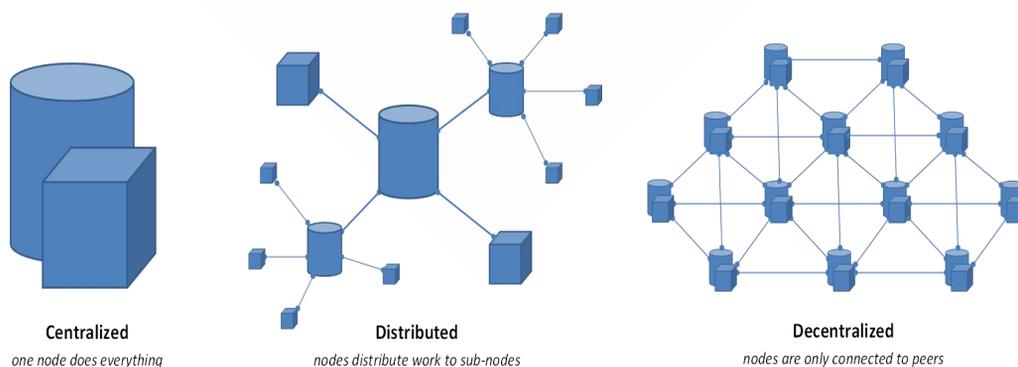
characteristics of blockchain, cryptography and other technical means and certificate design, it provides a new blockchain solution for the development of data economy.



picture 3-5

(2) Artificial intelligence

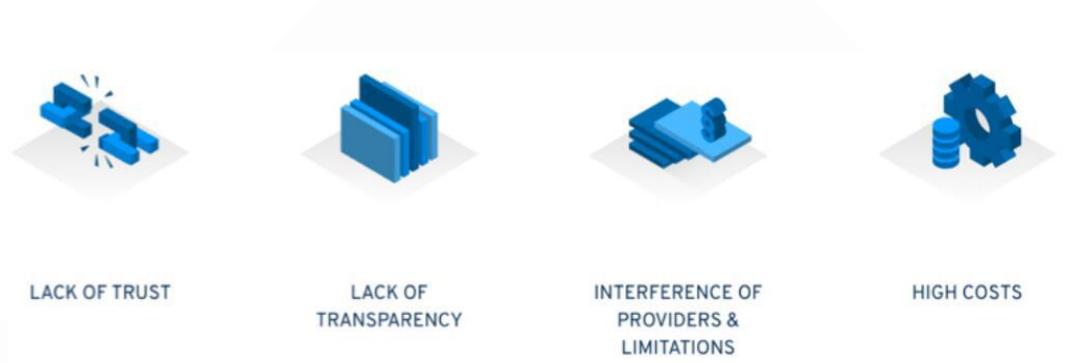
Reduce computing costs and protect data privacy. The source, quality, and privacy of data are all issues that need to be addressed. The smart contract in the blockchain can protect the privacy of the data owner and the user through the physical isolation of the data. In terms of computing power demand, on the one hand, artificial intelligence high-performance servers are very expensive, on the other hand, server update iterations are very fast, which is a huge cost for all artificial intelligence enterprises. Therefore, the blockchain technology can help the entire industry to reduce the computational cost and improve the computational efficiency, thus achieving the goal of reducing the threshold of artificial intelligence enterprise entrepreneurship.



picture 3-6

(3) Forecasting the market

Based on Won's distributed forecasting market platform. Forecast events based on different categories. As a digital pass for predicting the market platform, WON can participate in the prediction of events through WON. For example, predicting the champion country of the next World Cup, etc., users can customize different categories of forecasting events to allow other users to participate.



picture 3-7

(4) Game field

Create a global distributed gaming platform. Through the creation and integration of game content, we provide ready-to-use entertainment services and application environments to facilitate the rapid expansion and development of blockchain technology. For example: creating decentralized simulation cities, large games, and more.



picture 3-8

(5) Insurance market

In the future, more insurance companies will start to use blockchain technology to innovate products and services, such as KYC (Know your customer), mutual insurance based on blockchain technology, and smart insurance contracts.



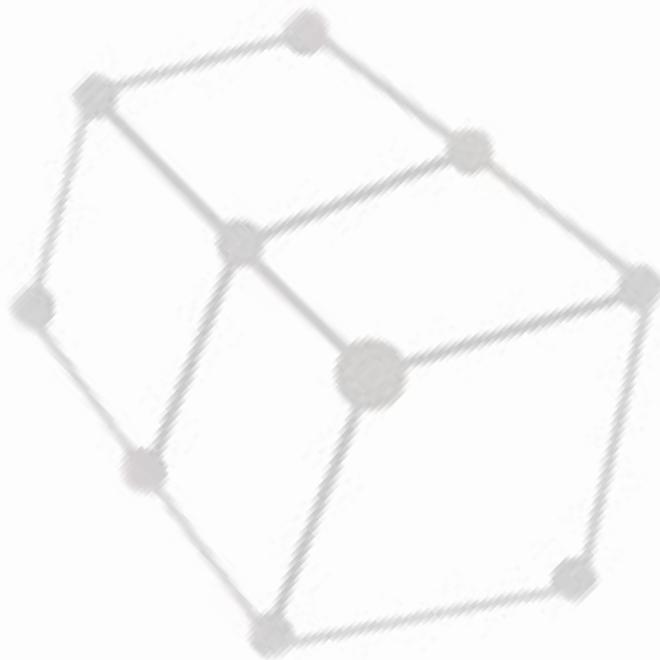
picture 3-9

(6) Distributed traceability

raw materials buyers, suppliers, producers, distributors and other links can record information on the WON blockchain, users can know the specific information in a timely manner, as well as procurement information including all parts. For the purchase of the manufacturer, you can selectively select the supplier based on the information recorded in the blockchain, select some suppliers with good reputation, and the poor suppliers, sellers, etc. recorded on the blockchain. Link, let users have more selectivity. Let the good quality merchants or enterprises get better and better, and the poor quality enterprises or merchants can't survive in the market, forcing them to make better quality products and let the market go to normal and benign development direction.

(7) Internet of Things

the evidence obtained be locked into the blockchain, but the evidence can be submitted online for notarization by confirming the power, further strengthening the effectiveness and helping the rights holders to protect their rights and interests.



4. WonderAir Data Storage

4.1 Data structure

In blockchain technology, data is permanently stored in blocks. The blocks are generated in chronological order and linked into chains, each of which records all transaction information that occurred during the creation. The data structure of a block is generally divided into a block header and a body. The block header is used to link to the previous block and guarantees the integrity of the historical data through the timestamp feature; the block body contains all the transaction information generated during the block creation process.

4.2 Database

According to the data structure organization form of the database, it is generally divided into two types: Key-Value type and relation type.

Among them, the data structure of the Key-Value type database is relatively simple, and the read/write performance is very high.

Holds a large number of concurrent read and write requests, and is highly scalable, easy to operate interface, supports some basic read and write,

Modify, delete, etc., but does not support complex SQL functions and transactionality. Relational database adoption

System model to organize data, support various SQL functions, functional, support transactional, but read and write

Can be general. Database deployment is generally divided into stand-alone and distributed. Among them, the single-type database guarantee

Strong consistency and good usability. Distributed databases follow a distributed architecture in physical deployment.

For high concurrent read and write performance and fault tolerance, there is strong availability and partition tolerance. But because of the need to enter

Row data synchronization, the data consistency of the distributed architecture is weak, and only the final consistency can be guaranteed.

4.3 IPFS system

The IPFS (I NTER P LANETARY F ILE S YSTEM) star file system is a distributed web, a peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol, and a general decentralized storage facility. Users can build file storage based on IPFS. Version control, blockchain DAPP, etc. Combined with IPFS as the underlying storage service of the blockchain platform, a single node can decentralize the data in the application without full redundancy, thereby achieving the result of data partitioning and fragmentation, and improving system throughput performance. On the other hand, the blockchain not only becomes a decentralized application platform, but also can be a decentralized storage service platform to achieve the goal of decentralized computing.

4.4 WON relational database

At present, most blockchain systems choose to use a simpler non-relational database to store data, such as berkeley db, leveldb, etc. These databases generally provide some simple data structures, such as btree, hashtable, queue, etc. SQL is not supported for data manipulation. However, these databases are sufficient for general electronic money systems, but they are not enough for application platforms, especially for financial, banking, smart devices, etc., and Won platforms are adopted. The current mainstream relational database, because relational data has the following advantages: - transaction processing - data update overhead is particularly small - can perform complex queries such as JOIN WON will choose a lightweight embedded relationship with excellent performance Database, capacity up to 2T, number files can be freely shared between different endian machines, especially for SQL support, will provide great convenience for Dapp developers.

4.5 WonderAir Basic Data Security

(1) Distributed Denial of Service (DDOS) attack resistance

Because the WonderAir system is built on a distributed structure based on blockchain, it has a point-to-point, multi-redundancy feature, and there is no single point of failure. Therefore, it is much more flexible to deal with denial of service attacks than centralized systems. Even if one node fails, the other nodes are not affected. Unless there is a mechanism to support connecting to other nodes, users connected to the failed node cannot connect to the system.

(2) Node blocking isolation

In addition to DDOS attack resistance, the WonderAir system will also incorporate defense and blocking mechanisms for individual nodes. In extreme cases, even if a single node's HIS server is compromised to generate a large number of exception operations, the intermediate server storing the node data will alert and reject the data synchronization. This behavior will be recorded and the data node qualification will be permanently disabled.

(3) Asymmetric encryption algorithm

The asymmetric encryption algorithm is composed of a corresponding pair of unique keys (ie, public key and private key).

Secret method. Anyone who knows the user's public key can encrypt the information with the user's public key and implement the user's security.

Full information interaction. Due to the dependencies between the public key and the private key, only the user itself can decrypt the letter.

Information, any unauthorised user or even the sender of the message can not decrypt this information.

picture 4-1

5. Future work and roadmap

5.1 Cronus era

- Optimize the test version of WON Brain Brain AI System
- Introducing a simplified version of the Fermi protocol
- Test the main online line
- Terminal scalability test
- Test level wallet online
- The first test version is online
- Global Hacking Brain Brain AI Challenge
- Main online line
- Social level official Dapp
- Global Ambassadors Plan

5.2 Hyperion era

- Brainstorm AI system official version
- Third-party service provider ecological conference
- Commercial protocol deployment
- Strategic market value management
- Third-party application-level service provider agreement
- Full commercial landing plan
- Hackathon Challenge
- Introduced the first parallel chain that can be landed across the chain

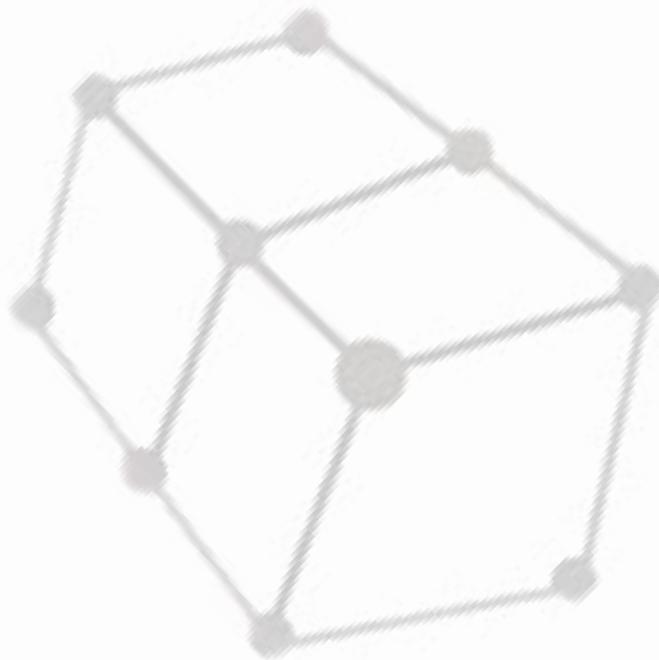
5.3 Crius era

- Applying barbaric growth
- offline strategic expansion
- Decentralized blockchain banking system beta

- Internet of Things + Beta

● Launched a wide range of wearable distributed technology-based IoT devices

- To be determined



6. Team



Kevin Ford

product settlement systems

More than 10 years of experience in the financial industry and Internet entrepreneurship, the long-term leadership of hundreds of investment teams in stocks, foreign exchange, futures, stock trading systems, financial market settlement, etc. He has extensive experience in the field; has worked for a number of top investment banks on Wall Street, responsible for stock trading in major financial markets around the world and software development and management of various financial



Thomas Lee

Blockchain technology developers, with 12 years of software development experience, proficient in C#, Objective-C and JAVA programming technology have in-depth research on cryptography, distributed storage, and other technologies, and are very familiar with various consensus algorithms.



Dheera J

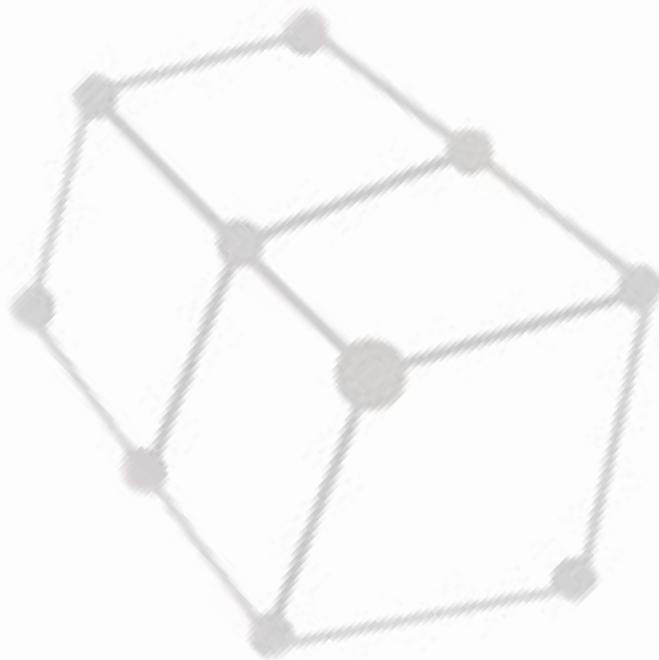
and market touch.

8 years of software development experience, proficient in C#, familiar with distributed technology, artificial intelligence technology. From p2p downloads, distributed computing, blockchain to decentralization, there is a wealth of knowledge

David H A versatile CFO with 15 years of financial experience. An expert with key leadership roles in accounting and finance. Experienced in debt and equity capital strategies and funding. Early investors and observers of the blockchain. With more than 10 years of work performance records in different countries and industries, it provides and maintains revenue and profit growth for the company. Has good communication skills and business negotiation style,

strong negotiating ability, strong problem-solving ability, and keen customer needs assessment ability.

Alice Product manager, familiar with business operations. At the same time, I am familiar with various consensus algorithms PoW, PoS, DPoS, PBFT, Paxos, Raft, etc., and have participated in many open source projects.



7. Token Economy

Explain the token with a simple analogy, which is like the API Key that has been paid. For example, an API key for Amazon Web Service, you can use it to run Amazon's Web Service. Bitcoin is used to pay Bitcoin's transaction fee, and ETH is used to pay for the completion of Smart Contract transactions.

WonderAir adopts multiple hybrid consensus, natural side chain protection plan and Fermi agreement. Compared with the traditional blockchain 2.0 technology, WON is more in line with the blockchain 3.0 commercial base.

In the future, in the WonderAir ecosystem, new innovations may emerge in a minute. In the future, there will be various blockchain projects based on WON technology.

- Usage tokens: The tokens needed to use a service.
- Work tokens: A token that gives users the right to contribute to DAO and benefit from the exchange of work products.
- Security tokens: A token that serves external trading assets and represents the value in the system.

The WON Pass will be the circulating fuel in this ecosystem, circulating between the participants in the system.

8. About Token

8.1 About Token

English full name: WonderAir

Token pass parameters: WON

Issuance plan: 2 billion

WON refers to the native encryption certificate on WonderAir, which will initially be based on the Ethereum platform.

The ERC-20 Pass is issued, and the 1:1 redemption will be completed through the acceptance gateway after the WON main online line.

8.2 The WON distribution method is as follows

Cornerstone investment	460 million	23 %
Private equity investment	400 million	20 %
Foundation	200 million	10 %
Ecological construction	200 million	10 %
team	100 million	5%
Strategic candy	640 million	32 %

(The candy program will be locked indefinitely based on future strategic business needs, and does not rule out mandatory destruction. Strategic candy is the core interest of investors and business expansion services.)

9. Foundation

9.1 Foundation establishment

The foundation of the WON project is WonderAir FOUNDATION LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as “the Foundation”), which was established in Singapore and is a non-profit company established in compliance with local laws and regulations. The Foundation is committed to the development and research of WON digital currency and blockchain underlying technologies, smart contracts, consensus algorithms, etc., and urges team members to gradually implement the WonderAir Chain ecosystem based on the roadmap. The Foundation will help manage the use of exchanged cryptocurrencies by developing a good governance structure and following the requirements of the white paper.

9.2 Organization

The foundation of the foundation is mainly composed of the decision-making committee, the Finance and Markets and Public Relations Committee, and the risk control.

Composition of the committee.

(1) Decision Committee

The decision board is the highest authority of the foundation.

The decision-making committee consists of the chairman of the foundation, core developers, etc., each term is two years, any decision

The decision-making matters must be approved by more than 1/2 members before the decision-making committee can decide on the following matters:

1. Modify the foundation governance structure;
2. The person in charge of the appointment and dismissal and the person in charge of each functional committee;
3. Make important decisions; the appointment and removal of members of the

decision-making committee during the term of office, such as members who violate the scope of functions,

Foundation laws, administrative regulations, voluntary resignation, etc.

(2) Finance Department

Responsible for the use and review of project funds, developer compensation management, daily operating expenses audit, etc.; current daily accounting processing is temporarily outsourced to third parties.

(3) Marketing and Public Relations Department

Responsible for external announcement management, if an incident affecting the reputation of the foundation occurs, after internal audit and evaluation, Market and public relations for public relations response

(4) Risk Control Department

The Risk Control Department is mainly composed of three experts: intellectual property experts, investment management experts and law.

9.3 Risk Disclosure and Disclaimer

(1) Systemic risk

Systemic risk refers to the possible change in earnings due to global common factors that affect the returns of all securities in the same way. For example, policy risk, there is a certain possibility of loss of participants due to policy reasons; in market risk, if the overall value of the digital asset market is overvalued, the investment risk will increase, and participants may expect the growth of listed projects. High, but these high expectations may not be realized. At the same time, systemic risks include a series of force majeure factors, including but not limited to natural disasters, large-scale failure of the calculator network on a global scale, and political turmoil.

(2) Regulatory absence risk

Digital asset transactions, including WON coins, are highly uncertain due to the field of digital asset trading

There is no strong supervision before, so the electronic digital currency has experienced a sharp rise and fall, and it has been manipulated by the dealer.

Risks, if individual participants lack experience after entering the market, it may be difficult to withstand the assets brought about by market instability

Shock and psychological stress. Although academic experts, official media, etc., sometimes give cautious participation, but still

Unwritten regulatory methods and provisions have been introduced, so it is difficult to effectively avoid such risks.

(3) Regulatory risk

It is undeniable that in the foreseeable future, there will be regulations to introduce and regulate the blockchain and electronic digital currency. If the regulatory body regulates the field, the digital currency purchased during the listing period may be affected, including but not limited to fluctuations or restrictions on price and ease of sale.

(4) Inter-team risk

The current blockchain technology field has many teams and projects, and the competition is fierce. There are strong market competitions and items.

Operational pressure. Whether the WON project can break through in many excellent projects is widely recognized, both

Teamwork, vision planning and other aspects are also affected by many competitors and even oligarchs in the market.

There is a possibility of vicious competition.

(5) Intra-team risk

WON brings together a team of talents with both vitality and strength, attracting experienced followers in the blockchain field and experienced technical developers. As a leader in the industry, the stability and cohesion within the team is critical to the overall development of WON. In the future development, the possibility that the core personnel will leave and the internal conflicts will occur will cause the WON as a whole to be negatively affected.

(6) Project coordination marketing risk

The WON founding team will spare no effort to achieve the proposed development goals and extend the project's growth potential. At present, WON has a relatively mature business model analysis. However, in view of the unpredictable factors in the overall development trend of the industry, the existing business models and the overall planning ideas are not in good agreement with the market demand, which leads to unpredictable earnings. At the same time, as this white paper may be adjusted as the details of the project are updated, if the details of the updated project are not obtained by the listed participants in a timely manner, or if the public is not aware of the latest developments of the project, the participants or the public may Project cognition is insufficient, which affects the subsequent development of the project.

(7) Project technical risk

This project is based on cryptographic algorithms, and the rapid development of cryptography is bound to bring potential risks of being cracked;

At the same time, blockchain, distributed ledger, decentralization, and disagreement with tampering support the development of core business.

The WON team cannot fully guarantee the landing of the technology; again, during the process of project update adjustment, there may be loopholes that can be compensated by issuing patches, but the degree of impact of the vulnerability cannot be guaranteed.

(8) Hacking and crime risk

In terms of security, the amount of individual supporters is small, but the total number is large, which is also the safety of the project.

High requirements were raised. Electronic digital currency is characterized by anonymity and difficulty in traceability, and is easily used by criminals.

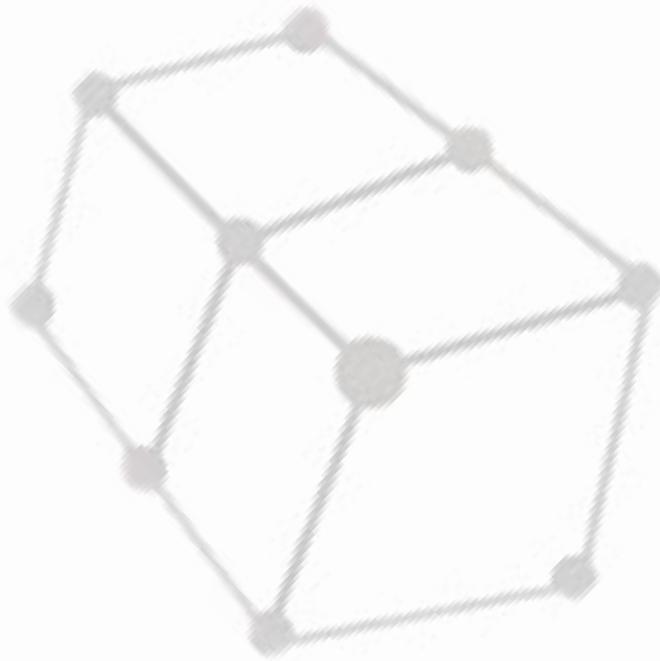
Use or be hacked, or may involve criminal activities such as illegal asset transfers.

(9) Other risks

With the continuous development of blockchain technology and the overall situation of the industry, WON may face some unforeseen

risks of. Participants are required to fully understand the team background and understand the overall framework of the project before making a decision to participate.

With ideas, rationally adjust your vision and participate rationally.



Disclaimer

WON is a non-profit, non-profit system. The system's future internal reward mechanism and operation and maintenance mechanism are adopted.

Virtual digital assets (ie virtual goods) rather than monetary reward mechanisms. Digital goods generated by the system itself

Currency, which can be used as a reward for system maintenance, but to meet the needs of the system and other systems or other social entities.

Source exchange requires the intervention of a certain amount of other virtual digital assets such as WON coins. According to this WON listing

The assets taken are only similar virtual digital assets, such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and EOS.

The WON currency is a digital currency in which WonderAir uses one of its scenarios. It is a virtualized reward mechanism for system operation, not a monetary return. Therefore, redeeming WON coins is not an investment. Holding a WON currency does not represent ownership of WonderAir, and WonderAir does not grant any personal participation, control, or any decision regarding WonderAir.

s right. Holders of WON coins can participate in the usage scenarios of the WON platform, but cannot directly use the WON coins.

Realize. The value goal of WON coin creation is to create WON application platform and use for participants and holders.

The application value of the scenario and the scarcity experience of the virtual commodity, not the monetary value or transaction value. we can not

To ensure that the WON currency will increase in value, it is also possible that the cognitive value of the game will decline under certain circumstances. Jian

In the unpredictable circumstances, the goals listed in this white paper may change. Although the team will try their best to achieve this

All goals of the white paper, all individuals and groups purchasing WON coins will be at their own risk.

This project description is for the purpose of conveying information only and does not constitute any investment advice, investment intention or education investment.

This presentation does not constitute or be construed as any sale or purchase, or any invitation to buy or sell, any form of securities,

Nor is it a contract or promise of any kind.

WON community members, please be sure to read the project carefully, fully understand the technical characteristics and listing of WON

Risk-return characteristics, and fully consider their own risk tolerance, rational judgment, prudent decision-making, once

Participation in the project means understanding and accepting the risk of the project, and is willing to bear all the corresponding results or consequences.

Important: This document is not an invitation to invest in WON or to buy its tokens. This document is for reference only. any

Presumably, including income forecasts, it is purely speculative.