WNFT White Paper V1.0

Contents

Summary

Because now the art market and game equipment sales mode is limited, many artists and game players can only put their works and equipment in galleries, auction houses, exhibitions, or these offline limited channels to show and sell, but because of the exceeds supply, a lot of excellent artists are buried, but now with the popularity of Ethereum NFT, driving the NFT art also began to make the hot circle.WNFT has advanced international development concept, in block chain, big data, cloud computing and other cutting-edge technology have rich experience in research and development and operation, is committed to explore high quality, innovation of digital assets investment opportunities, create the world's first innovative community autonomy NFT, game equipment, art collection, exclusive film copyright and other integration trading platform.

I、 What is NFT

NFT is a sketch of Non-FungibleToken, referring to inseparable, non-homogeneous tokens.Similar to DeFi, the NFT concept is not novel.The first NFT app was the CryptoPunks, which was launched in June 2017

Crypto punk, and the first time that made NFT popular was CryptoKitties (Crypto Cat) in 2017, the core of the game is Ethereum's smart contract, and the first smart contract-based game, and a new Toke protocol BEP-72 has also entered the vision of the market circle.Take CryptoKitties (mystery cat) as an example, the cats can not be replaced by each other, assuming that Zhang has a yellow cat worth $200, and the floret has a blue winged cat worth $400.Blue winged cats and yellow cats, and two crypto cats cannot replace each other.If Zhang has a dollar, floret also has a dollar, a dollar can be replaced by any dollar, Zhang and Xiaohua exchange a dollar, they still get the same dollar.But the cat is not, after the exchange is completely different, even the value is different, which is called the irreplaceable and uniqueness of NFT.NFT is also different from Bitcoin and Etheric coin here. Each NFT has its independent value, while each bitcoin or etheric coin has an equal value.

II、NFT Development and Future Vision

standardization

In the digital world, there is no unified way of expressing traditional digital assets, from tickets to digital names.The game can represent an in-game collection in a completely different way from the event ticketing system.By displaying non-homogenized assets on the public chain, developers can construct all generic, reusable, and inheritable non-homogenizable tokens standards.This includes basic primitives, such as ownership, transmission, and simple access control.Other standards (for example, how to display NFT specifications) can be placed on top to achieve a rich display in the application.

These are similar to other building blocks in the digital world, such as the file format for JPEG or PNG images, the intercomputer requested HTTP protocol, and the HTML / CSS for displaying content on the Web.A layer added to the top of the blockchain gives developers a whole new set of stateful primitives to build their own applications.

intercommunity

A non-homogeneous asset standard allows them to move freely across multiple ecosystems.When developers launch new NFT projects, these NFT can be seen in dozens of different wallet providers, can be traded in the market and have recently been shown in the virtual world.This is possible because the open standard provides a clear, consistent, reliable, and permissive read-write data API.

exchangeability

Interchange is the most convincing in the open market of free trade.For the first time, users can move outward to the original environment of items into a market where they can take advantage of complex trading functions such as eBay auction, bidding, bundling, the ability to sell any currency, such as stablecoins and dedicated currency.For game developers, the dealability of assets represents a transition from a closed economy to an open market economy.Game developers no longer need it

To manage every link of the economy: from resource supply to pricing to capital control.Instead, they can let the free market take on this part of the responsibility!

Flowability

The rapid transferability of non-homogenized assets will bring about improved liquidity.The NFT market can meet the needs of various audiences, from strict traders to more immature traders, by exposing assets to more buyers more widely.Like the ICO 2017 boom that spawned a new class of assets driven by instant mobile currency, NFT has expanded the unique market for digital assets.

Invariance and provable scarcity

Smart contracts allow developers to set strict caps on the supply of non -homogenized tokens and to enforce the use of permanent properties that cannot be modified after the NFT release.For example, developers can programmatically enforce only a specific number of specific rare items and not more common items.Developers can also force specific properties not to change over time by encoding the chain.This is particularly interesting for art, as art relies heavily on how to prove the scarcity of the original work.

Programmable

Of course, like traditional digital assets, NFT is fully programmable。 CryptoKitties(We will discuss later) representatives of digital cats among breeding technicians.Many of the NFT mechanisms today are more complex, such as forging, making, conversion, random generation and more.Design space is infinitely possible.

Non-homogenized token standard

The standard is the part that makes non-homogeneous assets robust.They assure the developers that the assets will run in a specific manner and describe precisely the way they interact with the essential functions of the asset.

BEP-721

BEP-721, proposed by CryptoKitties, was the first standard representing nonhomogenized digital assets.The BEP-721 is an inheritable smart contract standard, which means that developers can easily import it to create a new OpenZeppelin library consistent with the BEP-721-contract (here we created the first useful tutorial for the BEP-721 contract.The BEP-721 is actually quite simple: it provides a unique identifier.Each identifier represents an asset) to an address representing the owner of the identifier.BEP-721 also provides a means of license to conduct asset transfer using thetransferFrom method.If you consider them, these two methods are actually representing exactly what the NFT needs: one is to check who has what, and the other is what to send.The standard also hasSome other features (some are very important to the NFT market), and the core part of the BEP-721 is very basic.

BEP-1155

BEP-1155, pioneered by Enjin's team, proposed a semi-homogenized scheme for the NFT world.In BEP-1155, ID does not represent assets, but the class of assets.For example, an ID may represent a "sword", while a wallet may have 1000.

In this example, the balanceOf method will return the number of swords that the wallet has, and the user can call the "sword ID" with the transferFrom to transfer any number of these swords.One advantage of such systems is efficiency: using BEP-721, if users want to transfer 1,000 swords, they need to modify the status of the smart contract (by the transferFrom method) to get 1,000 unique tokens.With BEP-1155, developers just need to call transferFrom and then perform a transfer operation.Of course, this efficiency improvement also brings a loss of information: we can no longer track the transaction history of a single sword.

Also note that BEP-1155 provides overset functionality for BEP-721, which means that BEP-1155 can be used to build BEP-721 assets (you only need to set ID and quantity for each asset).Due to these advantages, the BEP-1155 standard has been increasingly adopted recently.

The BEP-20, BEP-20, BEP-721, and B E P-1155 criteria were analyzed.BEP-20 maps the addresses to the amount, and BEP-721 maps the unique ID to the owner, while BEP-1155 has nested maps, mapping the ID to the owner and quantity.

Competable items

Combinable items dominated by BEP- -998 provide a template through which NFT can possess non-homogeneous, homogeneous assets.While only very few NFT combinations have been deployed on the main web, we think there are many exciting opportunities to use them!Crypto cats may have scratching columns and food plates, and there may be some homogenized "pig" tokens in this dish.If I sold this cryptocat, I sold all the related assets.

Non-Ethereum standard

Although Ethereum is currently home to most of its business, several other NFT standards are present in the other business chains.DGoods, a pioneer of the Myth game team, started with EOS to deliver feature-rich cross-chain standards.The Cosmos project is also developing the NFT module, and as part of the Cosmos SDK, the NFT module is available.

Non-homogeneous tokens metadata

As described above, the ownerOf method provides a method for finding the NFT owner.For example, by querying ownerOf (1500718) in a CryptoKitties smart contract, we can see that when writing CryptoKitty # 1500718, the owner of the CryptoKitty is the account address 0x6452. You can use either OpenSea or CryptoKitties.co by accessing their CryptoKitty validation files.But how does the CryptoKitties determine the appearance of the # 1500718 CryptoKitty?What are its name and its unique attributes?This is the metadata.Metadata provides descriptive information about a specific token ID.For CryptoKittty, the metadata is the name of the cat, the cat picture, description, and any other feature (cattributes in CryptoKitties).For tickets and the like, metadata in addition to the name and description, the metadata can contain the date and note type of the event.

The cat's metadata above looks like this: The problem is how and where to store it so that NFT apps can access it.

III. Project introduction

WNFT trading platform is a decentralized platform based on blockchain technology, using blockchain technology to provide digital presentation for physical NFT works, game equipment, art, music, books, etc., and to establish immodifiable digital sources and ownership transfer channels.By digitizing items, WNFT can associate physical assets with digital forms in other blockchain, thus giving full play to the advantages of blockchain technology, such as security, transparency, and convenience.WNFT uses a variety of innovative tools, such as Intelligent Script Guarantee Trading (SSST) and unique certification mechanisms to provide a complete record of high value for each life cycle of art, giving the work its own history and thus promoting asset appreciation.WNFT hopes to allow everyone to permanently record their digital track through creation, auction transactions; give the rights and value of each creation and data deserve, to create a more open, healthy and orderly global NFT confirmation, promotion, distribution and transaction environment.

WNFT is a comprehensive platform for NFT digital asset upward chain, promotion and trading based on the global film and television art industry. It will take the lead in bringing Hollywood NFT film and television in 2021. art. Game ip applications one by one, the company from the American film association, officially lead the film and television industry, into the film industry NFT universe project, we have a unique NFT development technology, rich film and television IP role and multiple industry operation team, build everyone can participate in NFT ecology, established a perfect creator art, incubation mechanism, to provide global users with high quality NFT digital assets and one -stop trading infrastructure.At present, the company implements the blockchain + content + community metacom universe migration channel, to create a complete blockchain World NFT content ecology.After continuous innovation, the company took the lead in launching a combination with physical applications, leading the new label of the development of the metaverse industry Our idea

No matter how small the individual is also a star, everyone should have his own unique identity in the meta-universe, just like the name of each of us.

In world uniNFT " everyone has the right to create, sell and collect NFT art."

III.I WNFT platform features

Increase market liquidity

Higher transaction costs as well as asymmetric information negatively impact on liquidity across the industry.The WNFT trading platform strengthens the connection between real-time transactions between investors and work owners in an efficient and decentralized way.WNFT trading platform is a decentralized NFT works to create a trading channel through blockchain technology and integrating market resources, and is committed to creating a platform without transaction fees, distribution fees and commissions.The source information of NFT works will be completely transparently recorded on the blockchain and can be queried.The process of the release and delisting of NFT works is simple.In addition, the digital value of current assets is maximized.

Fair verification mechanism

By integrating a decentralized auction mechanism, WNFT trading platform issuers corresponding to digital tokens can share NFT works in the digital world, and the price of people who buy digital tokens is usually determined by the market.Before the use of a decentralized auction mechanism in the WNFT trading system, market participants recognized the price of NFT works in transparent and competitive ways, non-transparent asset evaluation methods greatly hit the information of market participants.WNFT allows the market to get the price of the NFT work itself.

Stable market appreciation

The WNFT platform applies an intelligent and decentralized inflation mechanism that allows for corresponding adjustment without any central entity to participate in this process.This is the balanced supply value of tokens and the value of physical assets in the future, which makes the market have a sustainable, predictable and stable growth mode. The WNFT trading platform is the first "blockchain + virtual reality assets" type in the art trading industry.

Based on the blockchain technology and thinking, it builds a decentralized art transaction level

Taiwan restores digital identity, builds a diversified decentralized art community, redefined the economic attributes of virtual reality assets and promotes the concept of inclusive decentralized art.WNFT is committed to building words for global original art through blockchain application technology.Blockchain technology and the innovative model of "blockchain + virtual reality assets", "re-empower" the trading of traditional art treasures, and quickly accelerated the industrial ecological reshaping of the whole global virtual reality asset trading market.

WNFT platform relying on blockchain technology, the initial selected art treasures for historical information transmission, value exchange record input, greatly increase the transparency of institutions, participants, improve the accountability of the system, reduce the trust cost, WNFT based on the selected art treasures value endorsement, WNFT by option POS W N F T, due to the real value of WNFT and art transfer value, is expected to transform art treasures into

The digital economy model of blockchain asset management lays the foundation, but also helps the art market to obtain more data feedback, and also more conveniently open innovative methods such as index indicators and derivative market.Anti-counterfeiting trading institutions and individuals, tracing or digital rights confirmation, point-to-point trading, these art transactions are often concerned about the industry issues will be deeply touched and changed.The most fundamental transformation of the blockchain and NFT technology to this industry is not limited to this, but its more valuable thing is: it helps to liberate the art market from the shackles of circle circle, shape a more mobile shared community order, thus leading to inclusive digital art concept.

III.II What is the WNFT?

WNFT is a decentralized system designed to build a Data Oracle Network (DON)Open protocol based on participants interacting with a sustainable economy.In In addition to tissue data, Oracle networks, WNFT includes building a decentralized networkThe peer-to-peer data-sharing and trading ecosystem.

WNFT use cases mainly focus mainly on user-generated data applications, which are irreplaceable Financial applications etc.

WNFT is a new system that combines the advantages of encryption and dispersion techniques, the simplicity of connecting data providers, and the flexibility of connecting data providers Develop contracts to receive and process data (along with business requirements, improve The scalability and reliability of the recurrent data are, by default, that each accounting system is determined within its own boundaries.Simply put, the system only guarantees trust building Those events and information that affect the life cycle of the system.But when obtaining external data payment confirmation, external statistics, etc., we begin to need to use an additional entity, ——, and an oracle that will be the provider of that information (the bridge between the accounting system and the external wor
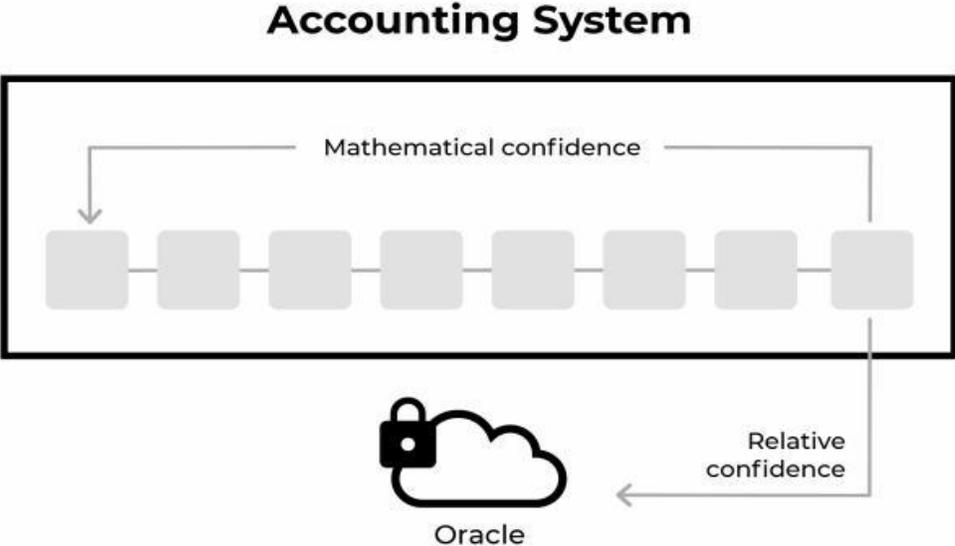
Accounting System

Often, such oracles are concentrated, which in turn do not have a good impact on the ultimately dispersed accounting system which means that when used they have the opportunity to manipulate data which can lead to failures and incorrect decisions, WNFT aims to create a decentralized infrastructure consisting of large numbers of data providers and their data access is fragmented (performed by large numbers of authenticators).

Accounting system rules

Initially, the system will be run according to this document.Afterwards, the owner of the governance token can change the protocol rules.The recommending changes and decisions are as follows.
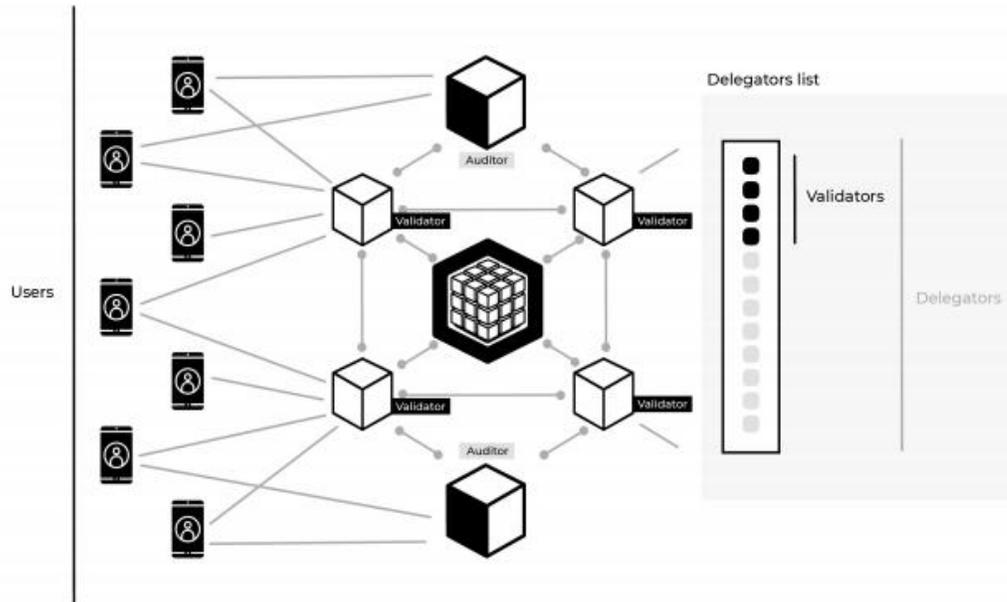
Role

Protocol layer role:

User-Participants using the system: transfer tokens, generate data in exchange for rewards, pay for data, etc.Depending on the type of storage assets, users can be divided into GEO and WNFT holders (with user combinations).WNFT holders can participate in the governance of the system.
Validator-Maintainer of the WNFT system.The main function of the validator is the formation, suggestion, validation and confirmation of the blocks in the system.In other words, the verifier participates in reaching a consensus on updating the status of the accounting system.Another function of the validator is to receive data from an external source and generate report representatives-participants who have expressed a desire to be a verifier.The verifier is the representative who receives the most votes from the user.Auditor — — participants are not participate in reaching consensus in the system but while maintaining a complete node (complete copy of the database) and checking all transactions and blocks according to the protocol rules.

The Business Logic Role:

Data Provider-a participant selected as a data source / data source.The participant's primary task was to provide external data at the request of the verifier (in particular cases, upon receipt of payment).Note that in this case, we are not talking about the final producers of data (which is a more degraded case), but often about services that collect and process and prepare to provide data.

Data user —— aims to retrieve participants with or with certain values calculated from that dataset.

Contract Provider- -refers to participants providing scripts for automated and standardized data retrieval and processing.

Data generator —— generates the data and exchanges it to the participants of the reward object (working with the data provider)

Property

Data Provider Tokens

The token was used as a way of paying fees to the data provider.An inflation token that is readily accessible by data providers and data providers.After an accounting, the data provider can distribute it to the data producers (end-users with installed applications and engaged in data production and transmission).Key features:

-Key distribution mechanisms, and buy in the market.

-Most tokens are in the hands of the data providers and the producers.

-Do not be involved in the system governance work.

Data users and system governance tokens (WNFT token)

The token is used as a means of payment for the data received from the system.The number of tokens was limited and, and initially, they were issued in the WNFT treasury.Consumers of the data can buy tokens.The token is also used to mark and pay for verifier fees and rewards.Key features:

-Key distribution mechanism-buy in the market.

-Most tokens were initially in the hands of the WNFT Treasury Department.

-Participation in system governance (proposal and voting)

In the initial phase, a deflation model will be applied for WNFT with the aim to burn parts of the supply and motivate early holders

III.III Motive

Since the advent of the digital asset concept and Bitcoin as the first representative of this type, accounting systems have made long progress with the aim to expand functionality and adapt to current business needs.However, something always exists and will remain unchanged for —— which is deterministic.Today, there are a large number of protocols that allow you to exchange value between users of different systems.The architecture of such protocols ranges from using centralized mediation to resolve disputes to completely mistrust atomic exchange, which allows for exchange, only believing that mathematics is valid.However, the situation is less advanced when it comes to "real-time" data exchange between systems.Most cases, these situations are solved by attracting one / several oracles that bridge the accounting system to the outside world.These oracles are centralized, which directly affects the final system.For example, if a centralized oracle provides invalid data, the huge computational power of Ethereum checking the protocol rules cannot solve the problem, and therefore the contract cannot be executed correctly (although mathematically correct).

III.IVWNFTCharacteristic

The main point that the WNFT aims to provide is to ensure decentralization.By decentralization, we mean several important aspects.

Without permission : First, anyone can be a data provider within the system boundaries.To do this you don t have to have any permissions —— just start a transaction to create a new data source and determine how to access that data source.This feature allows you to convert from a model (for example, only one exchanger can provide a ratio of assets) to a model that allows you to have thousands of such data sources and allows end users to independently determine which resources you will use and the number of them.That is, the first step is to remove the threshold that determines who can be the data source.

test and verify： The second feature is that none of the parties can transfer data from all sources to the system information transfer process is also decentralized —— Many validators use the same request to access the datasourceand.generatereports on the received information.Furthermore, these reports will be aggregated and they are already input to perform operations on the data.In this way, we remove a fragile aspect that can transfer data to the system

open： A last feature is that anyone can suggest an algorithmic script for how to handle the received data.Therefore, the end user will have several possible scenarios to receive and process data that can be performed jointly, or the end user independently selects scenarios suitable for their situation (price, reputation of data sources, their number, etc., can function here).
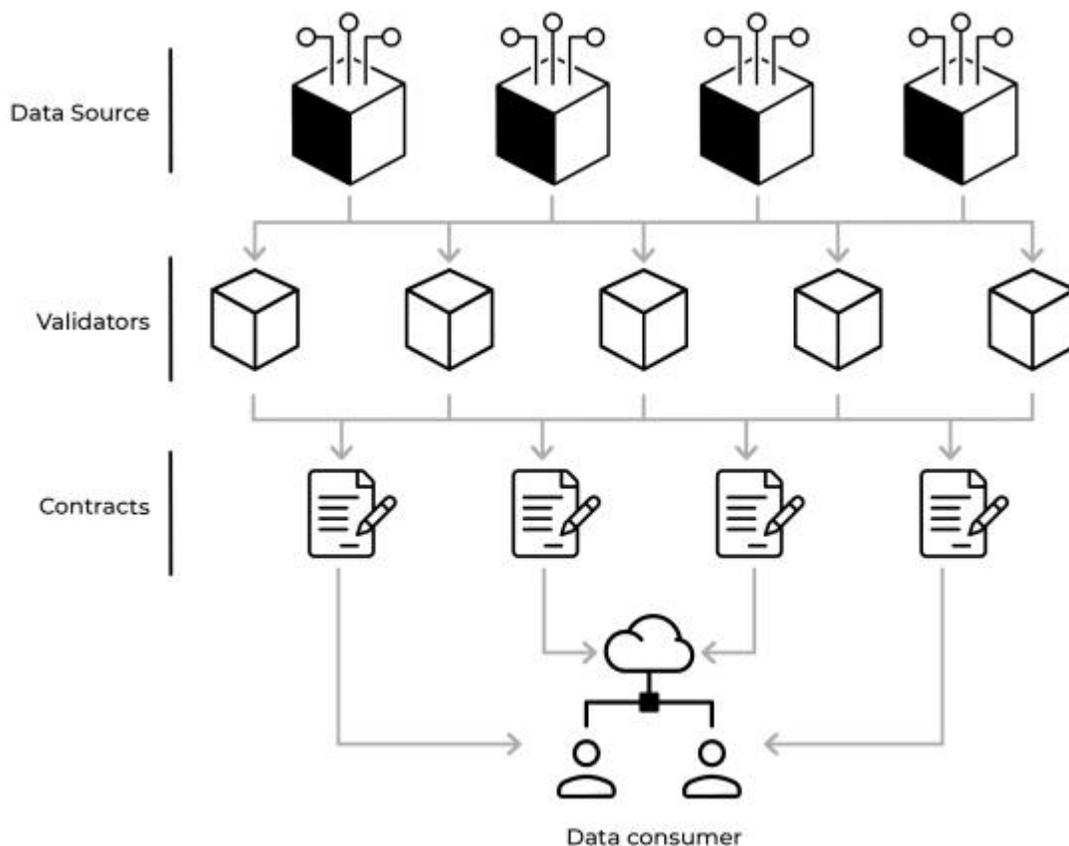
For example, a developer can create a script that includes access to three exchanges and obtaining an arithmetic average of the current bitcoin price.She releases the script, and if the data user calls his script, he will receive exchanges of 1,2, and 3 (after the verifier submits the data).Note that the cost of calling the script will be equal to the request cost as determined by the exchange itself + the cost of developing the "excellent" development script.Then, another developer, called Bob, appeared and released a script involving accessing 15 different switches.The cost of this script will also be equal to the request fees for all swap + Bob fees.Now, some consumers want cheaper results, but from 3 exchanges because they don't need a high level of devolution.Some people are ready to pay more for the objectivity of the data.Carol (the third developer) will then appear and whose script will show not only the arithmetic mean but also the predicted value of the currency for a week.And the cost of calling such a script would be higher.But some consumers will use it if they need it, etc.The WNFT is therefore a platform that supports the competition between developers to provide data processing algorithms, thus improving the quality of service for data consumers.

Safe

Security is another key requirement for the system running.Using consensus-reaching mechanisms, blockchain technology, and cryptography can ensure decentralized decisions in the system, as well as the integrity and availability of the data.

Pellucidity

In the context of an audit, the system is not allowed, meaning that anyone can run a complete node (to become an auditor) containing a complete copy of the entire system history.First, this feature significantly improves the system's fault tolerance. —— users can contact any trusted auditor to get up-to-date information about their accounts and transactions.Second, even if the verifiers agree with each other, it does not allow changing the history of the transaction —— that the event is visible to each participant in the system.

Sustainable economy

Today, we have a huge economic digital space for —— with hundreds of different cryptoassets, digital currencies with various tokens and accounting systems.However, at the same time, many systems also face challenges, including asset volatility (i. e., due to the nature of the consensus approach, lack of motivation or inappropriate economic benefits), difficulties in predicting future asset behavior, security, etc.Moreover, in many systems, their value is determined by very opaque mechanisms and actual costs that are difficult to determine, which in turn means the difficulty of defining projects in the short and long term.WNFT's goal is not only to create an ecosystem containing oracles and open data markets, but also to create an economic model for these purposes —— is transparent, secure and understandable.

IV、WNFT Technical framework

IV.ITechnical framework

The basic architecture of WNFT is inherited from the Band protocol to build a cross-chain data oracle platform.The advanced architecture of the frequency band protocol is shown below)
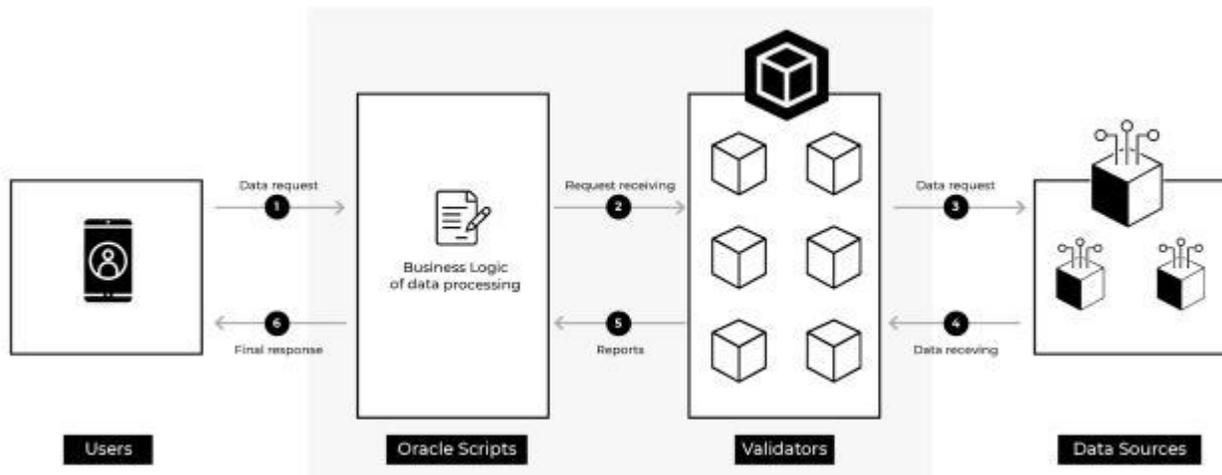

Figure 4-Band protocol architecture

WNFT's protocol is based on several basic components, which we discuss below。

Data source

The data sources are real data providers registered on the platform.Anyone can be such a data provider —— For this, just sending a message to the system is enough.If this message complies with the protocol rule validator will confirm it, and participants will become (registered) a data source.This request specifies the owner of the requested initiator data source, the description, the cost of the request, and the contents of the executable that the verifier should run if the request appears to receive data on the network.

Validator

The validator supports the system protocol —— ensures its operation (agreed on its status) and transfers the raw data from the source (generated report and sent to input from the corresponding script) to the system.

Oracle script

The Oracle script is a contract supported by the Band agreement .However unlike the usual intelligent contracts in which only relevant parties are involved and aim to allocate funds, each participant in the system can use the Oracle script and determine ways to receive and process data from relevant sources.Anyone obtained from the system participants can create such a contract.

User

Users are the consumers of the data.Each user can invoke the script he needs to receive the data, pay the data source request (if required), and obtain the data processing results of the generated report and scripts if the provider is available.
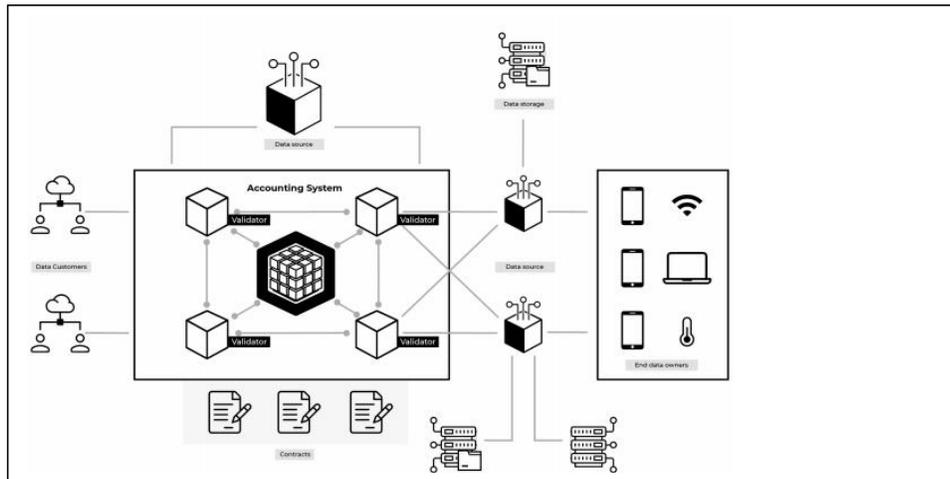
Accounting system

The accounting system is at the heart of the platform and is supported by authenticators (scattered between them).The core of the platform stores the status of basic events, data sources and contracts, and password certificates that can be used by other accounting systems (verification's report, script execution results, etc.).To use scripts and data sources, they must be registered in the accounting system.

Data consumers

The data user can be any organization whose purpose is to obtain real-time user data.Furthermore, these consumers can be separate accounting systems that need to receive internal accounting for external data.From an accounting system perspective, each data consumer must have an account, and all data requests will be sent on their behalf.The requested fees and costs (set by the owner of the data source) are paid under the WNFT token.

Data source

A data source can be any service that collects the data and is ready to provide the data.From an accounting system perspective, there must be an account to send a message describing the functional details of the resource, the method of communicating with it, and the cost of the request.In addition, you can specify the owner of the resource (which is also an account in the system) that —— consumers will pay the data to the account in the process of sending the receiving request.

Data storage and processors

In fact, the storage and processing of data can be performed by various systems that are all distributed locally, that is, in fact, we can obtain additional roles that can perform data storage and processing and receive rewards for this.So there can be a data source that is physically only an API server, and the data itself is stored.

In a StoreJ or an IPFS, for example, it is processed by some grid systems.At the same time, the data source owner agreed that 20% of the request costs will accumulate to participants storing the data (so they must also create an account in WNFT) and 30% will be accumulated to participants performing the data for calculation.This hybrid model allows the dispersion of major data management processes and will enable it to monetize decentralized data storage and

End data owner

The end owner of the data is the user himself.At the same time, this data is the actual product of user activity, and first, this makes it possible to convert previous "wasted" data into user-provided funding.Second, it reduces the cost and complexity of collecting such data by organizations that require it.

Such information may include:

-Static data for users (gender, age, etc.).;

-Geographical location data;

-Schedules for different businesses and activities;

-Health data;

-Shopping receipt;

-financial data;

-Internet behavior data (e. g., application usage, web access, listening to music, etc.). ;

-Other preferences that users may have.

Note that the list of possible data types is not limited by the current version of the white paper and can be extended at any time by the project community.

DPOS machine-processed

The WNFT protocol uses entrusted equity certificates as a consensus reaching algorithm.This means that the decision on updating the state of the system can be applied by a limited number of verifiers chosen during the voting period.The validator is selected by the network members with a WNFT token and can be delegated to one of the agents.In this case, voter weight depends on the number of tokens they are ready to place on their representatives.After the voting stage, the 30 delegates with the most votes will become veristers until the next vote.

Note that the number of validators may be less than 30 (it is physically difficult to connect so many parties when a platform is launched), but in this case there must be at least four validators (for the functionality of the bft-based consensus algorithm).This number can increase and change as the system lives longer, but the requirement of at least four and no more than 30 must be met.

There are many reasons for choosing the DPoS algorithm for reaching a consensus.First, this consensus ensures that the system works effectively even with a large number of verifiers (up to 100) and high capacity (up to thousands of transactions per second) and also assuming that the parties reach a consensus on updating the status of the accounting system (2 / 3 of the + verifiers agree with the proposal).In this case, this decision can be considered final (without a fork).At the same time, the voting mechanism will allow verifiers to compete with each other to ensure voting by system participants, thus ensuring a higher level of network reliability.These metrics are also affected by mechanisms punishing the verifier for protocol violations, which requires the user to carefully select the appropriate representation.

	PoW	PoS	PBFT	DPos
Validation availability	Permissionless	Permissionless	Permissioned	Through election
Number of validators	Unlimited	Unlimited	4-30	4-100
Capacity	Low	Medium	High	High
Anonymity	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
Confirmation time	Slow	Medium	Fast	Fast
Reputation	Absent	Absent	High	High

Validation cycle

According to the consensus agreement used by the tenderee, the verifier makes decisions by signing and exchanging votes themselves and in this case there are three types of voting —— in the pre-voting, precommitment and pre-submission stages.As with other bft-based consensus algorithms, a block is considered acceptable if it is signed by more than 2 / 3 of the total number of validators.
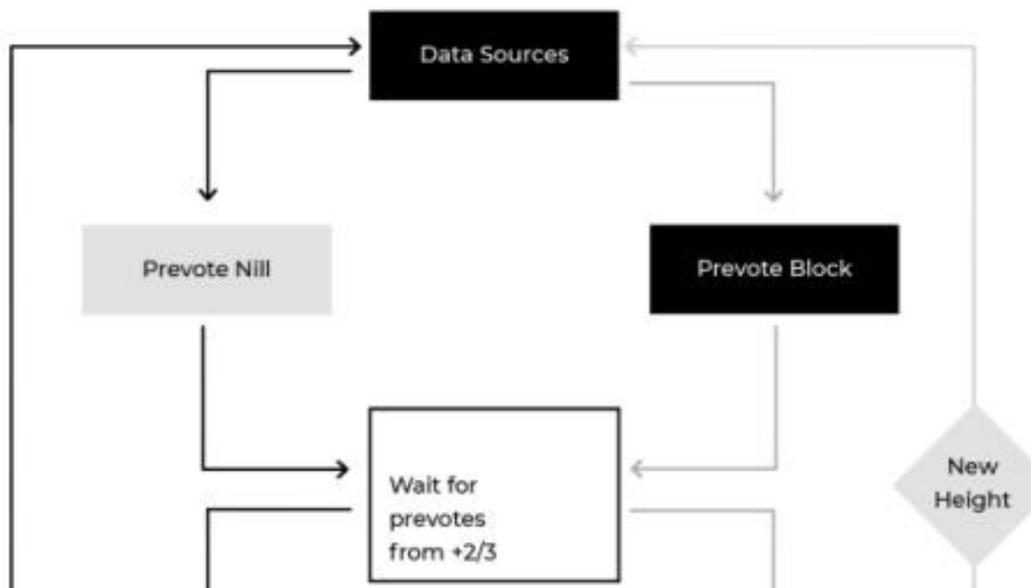
The first step is the suggested steps.At this stage, the leaders assign blocks to adjacent nodes, which in turn assign the same proposal to their adjacent nodes.At the beginning of the pre-voting stage, each verifier decided.

The block he prepares to vote on (if the one received from other nodes is valid), then generates and signs a pre-vote message and sends it to other nodes.If the validator does not receive a block or receives an invalid block during the proposal stage, it generates and signs a zero primary message and assigns it to other nodes

If the verifier receives more than 2 / 3 of all possible pre-voting messages, it can enter the pre-submission stage including, generating, signing, and distributing pre-submission messages.If this does not happen then the validator will not send any messages to the network but simply can be used for new proposals.At the end of the pre-submission phase, each node must decide whether to proceed into the submission phase.This decision is only made if the node receives more than 2 / 3 of the maximum possible pre-commit message about a block.

If the validator receives a 2 / 3 + pre-submission message from the other authenticators, this automatically leads to a commitment to this block and selects a new block.If you receive a 2 / 3 + nil message, a new round of block selection for a given height is automatically initiated.

IV.II System object

Piece

The largest structural unit in this protocol is the block.The blocks in the WNF system are as follows:

head	Include required metadata source
transaction	Include transactions in this block
evidence	Certificate after breach of agreement
Final submission	The verifier signature of the block has been verified

Transaction

A transaction is a low-level structure element that contains operations (messages), sender information, timestamps, fees, and other information required to confirm it.Initially, transactions are formed by their initiator and then propagated over the network.Once the leader in the current calendar) receives the transaction, it checks the validity of the transaction (complying with protocol rules) and, if valid, add it to the block.Next, there is a process of consensus on a new block that they confirm if most veriators agree to the validity of the block.From this point onOver time, the transaction is confirmed (the system status changes depending on the content of the transaction)

News
The message actually defines the business logic itself.In summary, several types of messages have the following purposes:

-Create and Edit a data source;

-Create and edit the script;

-DRQ;

-report

Validator

The verifier supports the WNFT ecosystem.They check transactions, generate, and confirm blocks, and request external data to support the system, the validator must follow the rules of the WNFT protocol.This means that each validator must have up-to-date software and support a complete WNFT node (complete block history).Suppose that the validator does not meet the rules of the protocol.In this case, the community may fine them for having a certain number of tokens on it (in this case, the risk of the verifier fulfilling the rules is at voting to their users

Initially, there were only two types of penalties, and the verifier would lose 50% of the stake.The first method is to add / confirm a transaction block that tries to repeat spending.The second is the signatures of several conflicting blocks during the voting phase.After that, if the community decides to expand the punishment system, they can do it.For example, violations can be:

-Different levels of downtime (single, duplicate, long time, etc.)

-Empty block confirmation; blacklist the transaction / address;

-Ignoring having certain types of transactions, etc.

Confirm the validator

To be included in the verifier list, the user must get permission from a group of users with WNFT tokens The license is issued by voting on a token of specific representatives.The 30 delegates who get the most votes at the stage of changing the verifiers (at the end of an era) become the verifiers of the next era.Since voting is performed by invoking smart contracts running in the system, each network participant can check for the correctness of the current list and each participant contains an audit node.

Compensate

The verifier will be rewarded as the verifier and will support the system:

-12% of the subsidy per block;

-100% of the fee, paid by the user;

-About 100% of the tokens received for an authenticator violation.

If the validator does not follow the protocol rules, the network participant can fine it.To do this any WNFT token holder can create a request to punish the validator.If 50 +% of the other participants confirm this request, then the verifier is sentenced to an appropriate amount of fine.This amount is determined on the violation of the validator.

Data feed

Let's look at the data feed.In fact, it can be any organization that has announced that it wants to provide data by sending special messages (transactions) to the network.At the same time, we note that in practice, the organization will rarely be parties to generating the data to which it will provide access.Most often, the organization will collect data from the end-users and store and process it.For example, a data feed owner can create a mobile application that transmits the geocolocation data to the end user.When the user installed such an application, she agreed to collect the data (in exchange for rewards in the GEO token) and join the data source as a data generator.Therefore, the number of users using the application determines the ability of the data input in the system.

From a platform perspective, you can create data feeds by sending messages on behalf of the existing accounts on the platform.This message identifies the owner of this data feed (who can edit the information about this request and charge for the request), the name of the resource, the cost, and the executable that the verifier should run when receiving a request to receive the data from this feed.

Script

Scripts are used to retrieve the data by consumers.Since it is usually for information, consumers choose several possible resources to improve the level of objectivity.For example, assuming you want to get relevant information about the price of an asset in this case, it is best to receive information from a certain amount of exchange, because if you receive information from only one exchange, it can manipulate the data and send invalid data.Script allows you to define a set of data sources from which the information will be received and how you will process the received information that is, a script is an intelligent contract that contains logic to manipulate the data source and the data itself.

That is, you can actually divide the script into two logical components: group data feeds, which you want from

The data processing algorithm acquired in can add a new script to the platform using an existing account.follow This, everyone can provide their own script for other contributors.

Report

When the user submits a data receiving request, the validator must request the source.Upon receiving a response, the validator generates a report which indicates the data received and from who.The report is structured as follows:

-Identifier of the user's request itself;

-Validator's account id;

-A set of data received due to the request.

These reports are then received from the Validator Arbitration Office when they will be handled by the script.

Wallet

In the WNFT ecosystem, a universal wallet may not exist.Thus, there can be a large number of different wallets to support the WNFT protocol and, simultaneously, as a data provider.The main requirement for a wallet is the need for SDK content, which allows you to create and manage an account (form and signature transactions) in the WNFT system.

The following case is an example.Assuming that the system has a registered data source, information can be provided based on the geographical location of the user.To do this, the owner of the source code can personally develop their own applications for their users.After installing such an application and registering, the user automatically creates an account in the WNFT system (later available using tokens).The wallet itself stores the key to managing this account.At the same time, the application transmits the geolocation data to the data source itself, which then processes it and prepares it to provide it to consumers.

When the data user makes a request to the data source, the data source transmits information that has been collected and processed from the user application, in turn, it can share the reward with the end user (or execute the token drop at a certain time interval) according to the policy set by the data source.

V、 Governanc

V.IAgreement rules and upgrades

This white paper describes the principle of adding / removing protocol functionality and allows organizing a general system (for any future changes).After initialization, the system's protocol can be changed by voting from the WNFT tag holder

Now, let's define the details of the protocol updates.WNFT has two update types-major and minor.The major update affect the behavior of the protocol as a whole and imply: add a new basic functionality to change the architecture level (change the algorithm to reach consensus, number of signatures or validators), and the decision to update the system government algorithm.Small updates include small and most often backward-compatible changes, such as adding / removing new data types, extended transaction models (supporting older versions), etc.

Any member holding WNFT tokens can suggest major and secondary protocol upgrades.To do so, she needs to send the appropriate type of transaction in which updated details are defined。

V.IIValidator role

The role of veriators in system management is technical verification (under agreement) and confirmation of transactions.This means that when each new transaction and block is added, the validator checks it against the current protocol rules, and a consensus is updated if the transaction / block is valid
The State of the accounting system.
In the inspections conducted by the verification agency:
-Check the conditions under which the coins present in the accounting system are used
-Verifying that the requested data source exists
-Verify that the script that is being used exists and has been called correctly
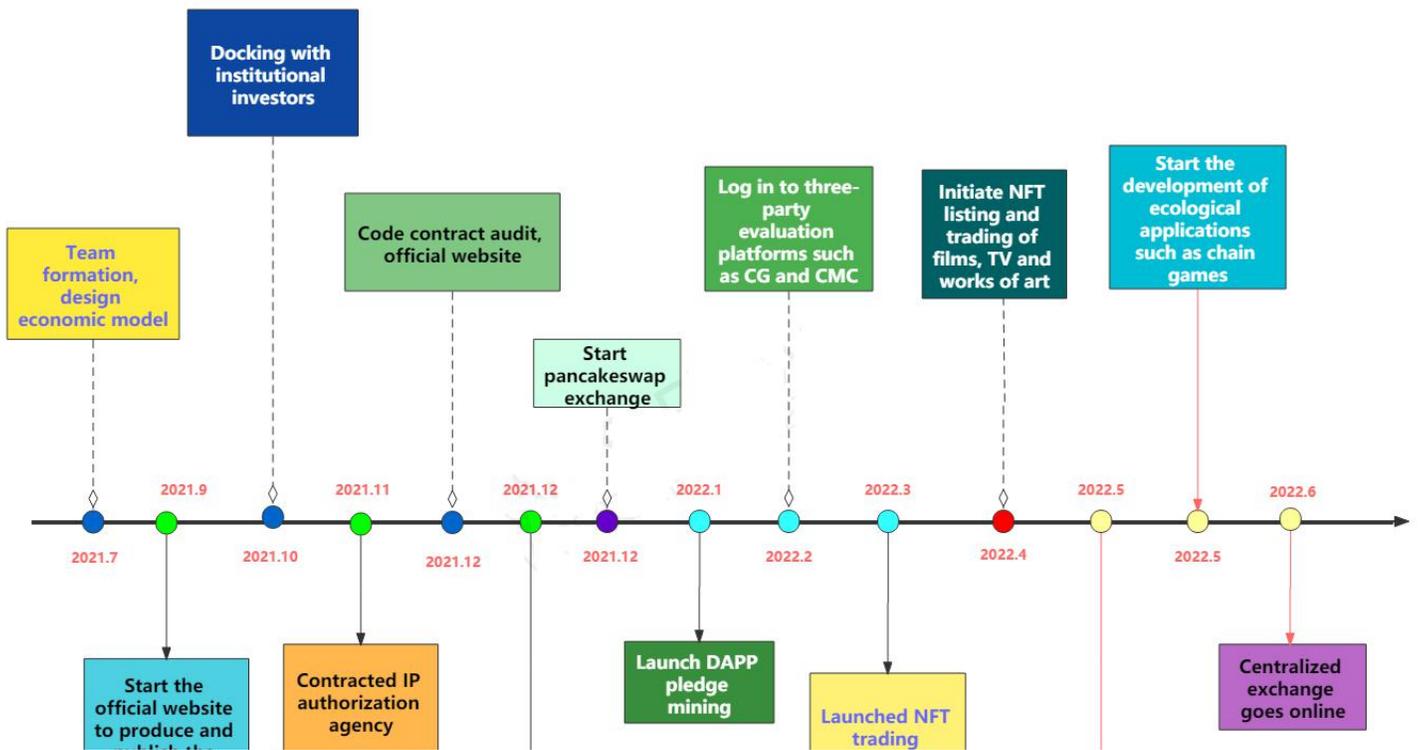-Checking of the specific coins does not cost the conditions twice

The token function

The WNFT token is a native token for the WNFT system that performs features that support the system.Validator and other system participants can bet with this token, which in turn affects the choice of system maintainers.The WNFT token is completely replaceable, and the token can be freely transmitted between participants in the system (without permission from the user).The Custodian of WNFT tokens are participants in supporting the WNFT system economy and can be directly involved in its governance.

Governance rights

Holders of WNFT tokens can participate in the management of the system, particularly:
-Propose and support the revision of the protocol rules (voted for adoption);
-Vote for the representative, and finally form a list of platform verifiers;
-Submit and vote for fines for verifiers who violate the system protocol.

V.III WNFT milepost

Docking with institutional investors

Code contract audit, official website

Log in to three-party evaluation platforms such as CG and CMC

Initiate NFT listing and trading of films, TV and works of art

Start the development of ecological applications such as chain games

Team formation, design economic model

Start pancakeswap exchange

2021.9　　　　　2021.11　　　　　2021.12　　　　　2022.1　　　　　2022.3　　　　　2022.5　　　　　2022.6

2021.7　　　　2021.10　　　　2021.12　　　　2021.12　　　　2022.2　　　　2022.4　　　　2022.5

Start the official website to produce and

Contracted IP authorization agency

Launch DAPP pledge mining

Launched NFT trading

Centralized exchange goes online

Development roadmap

VI、General distribution

Token name: WNFT

Total circulation: 2.2 billion units

Finally, the total deflation and circulation: 220 million

Mining mining: 30% (pledged token + USDT plus LP mining)

Add a liquidity pool: 10%

private placement:10%

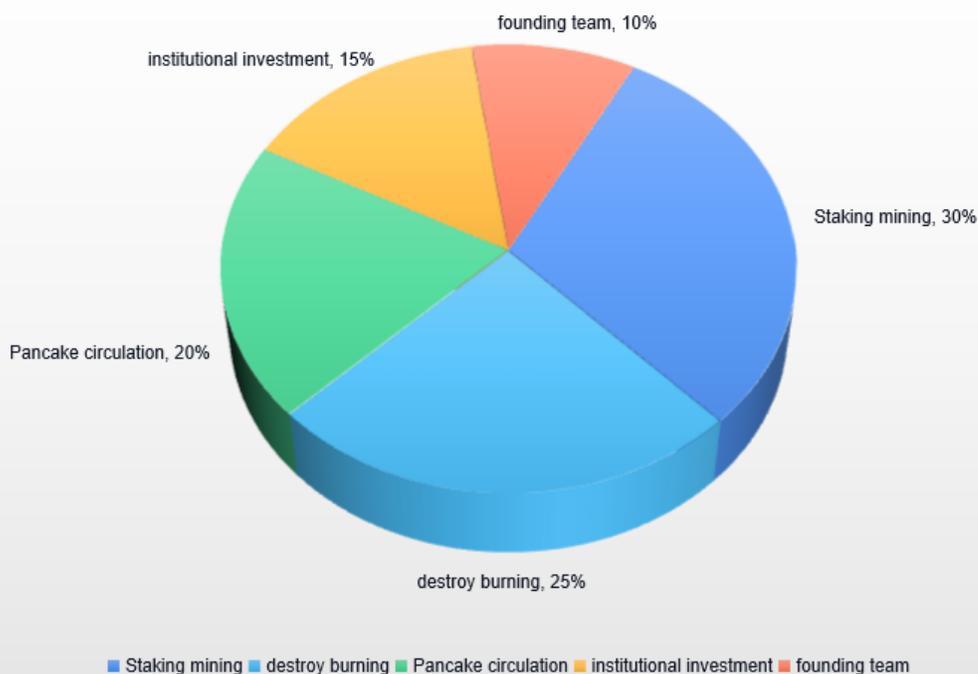Institutional investment: 15% (12 months of linear release)

Global Community Air Investment and Partners: 5%

Original team: 10%

Fee distribution: 12% (5% destruction, 4% marketing, 2% return capital pool, 1% charity)

Pre-sale: 20% (third-party platform)

WNFT token distribution

founding team, 10%

institutional investment, 15%

Staking mining, 30%

Pancake circulation, 20%

destroy burning, 25%

■ Staking mining ■ destroy burning ■ Pancake circulation ■ institutional investment ■ founding team

VII、 Team introduction

Prof. Dr. Thomas Rose (CEO)

Professor of Media Process, Aachen University of Technology, Head of the Fraunhofer FIT Business Process Management Research Group.

In 1985, he received a Diploma in Computer Science from the University of Dortmund and a PhD in Computer Science from Pasau University in 1991.He was a research assistant to the Department of Computer Science at the University of Toronto from 1990 to 1993.1993 to 2002 (FAW) from October 1993 to 2002.Since 2002, he has worked at the Fraunhoff Institute of Applied Information Technology (FIT).

Thomas Ross (Thomas Rose) has served as the technical coordinator for projects like Apnee and Apnee-Tu and several other projects.Its Apnee (-Tu) project was selected by Vivian Reding directors in 2005 as one of the successful European IST studies in 2005.

Professor Nils Urbach (CFO)

Professor of Information Systems, Digital Business and Liquidity, FIM Research Center, Director of Research and Project Director of Fraunhofer Information Systems, Frankfurt, Germany.Previously, he served as Professor of Information System and Strategic IT Management at Bayroit University in Germany, and also was an assistant professor at EBS Business School in Wiesbaden, responsible for the IT Strategic Management Center within the Information Systems Institute of the Business School, and received his PhD from EBS.He also holds a Professional Diploma in Information Systems from Paddleborn University.At present, it mainly studies on digital transformation, future IT workplaces and blockchain.In 2008, he served as a visiting scholar at the University of Pittsburgh and taught at the Faculty of Higher Business (HEC) in 2012 at the University of Lausanne.In addition to his academic research, he has worked as management consultants at Horvath & Partners in Stuttgart and Accenture (Accenture) in Frankfurt.

Its results have been published in academic journals such as the Journal of Strategic Information Systems (JSIS), Journal of Information Technology (JIT), Management Information Systems Quarterly (MISQE), IEEE Journal of Engineering Management (IEEE TEM), Information and Management (I & M), Business and Information Systems Engineering (BISE), Electronic Markets (EM), and Business Research (BuR), Also shown in a series of important international conferences, As seen at the International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS), The European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS), The Hawaii International Conference on Systems Sciences (HICSS) and the Conference on Information Systems of the Americas (AMCIS), etc.

Philipp Sandner (CTO)

Head of the Blockchain Center (FSBC) at the MIT Institute of Finance and Management.Its areas of expertise include general blockchain technologies for encrypted assets such as Bitcoin and Ethereum; digital programmable euros; tokization of assets and rights, and digital identity.The District Blockchain Center has repeatedly offered advice to financial organizations, industrial activities and startups.In 2018 and 2019, he was selected as one of the economists of TOP30 by the Frankfurt Reports FAZ.In addition, T O P 40 in the Capital Business magazine rankings. Since 2017, he has been a member of the Federal Treasury Financial Technology Council (FinTechRat) and has participated in the EU blockchain Observatory established by the EU.Later, he co-founded the American Blockchain Association International Tokens Standardization Association (ITSA) and the Association of Multi-Chain Asset Managers.

Launched in February 2017, the MIT Blockchain Center aims to analyze the impact of blockchain technology on companies and business models, and the center provides a platform for decision makers, startups, technology experts, and industry professionals to exchange knowledge and share visions for expectations

VIII、Future vision

Although the properties of the protocol rules and WNFT functionality are entirely determined by the community, we see a set of vectors that systems will develop along.

VIII.I Function

While the WNFT protocol will be ready to use immediately after release, we hope the development will not end at this point.In addition, the protocol architecture also provides relevant services
The possibility of adding different complexity functions.
We see future extensions as follows:
-Cross-integration to automatically stream data to other encyclical oracles, markets, and other data consumption systems;

VIII.IICommunity development

The quality of any dispersal system is determined by its community.Communities also determine the carrier of system development and thus developing a strong and active community is key to the success of the project.Community development in the WNFT protocol will be initiated by the first developers, maintainers, and the WNFT Foundation, and will be conducted by developing their relationship with other interest groups.The WNFT Foundation's promotion of these stakeholders will serve as a starting point

VIII.III Decentration

We hope that WNFT will be a truly decentralized project.The decentralization of any project depends on two aspects:
-Agreement architecture;
-Actual state of the system.
Of course, assumptions do not ensure decentralization at a technical level.In this case, it cannot be implemented in practice (impossible if the architecture provides a preinstalled network that changes the protocol behavior, scattered over such an architecture).Therefore, we sought to formulate components that can theoretically ensure a complete dispersion of the system.

The next step is community building.After the system is launched, most of the control will be in the hands of the WNFT Foundation because it is the primary holder of the token and validator nodes.Otherwise, it is impossible to start the system, but that doesn't mean it will always be the case.WNFT Tokens are an open resource available to every member of the system which means that everyone can purchase / transfer tokens and use them to receive system services to distribute them across the platform.All of this causes the system to achieve full distribution over time, independent of centralized, failure-prone components.

VIII.IVcondition of service

We hope that the WNFT protocol can be applied to the real life of our users.The architecture included in the project allows for easy scaling when the number of data providers increases, which allows a large number of different situations to enter the platform, e. g:

-Fluidizes anonymous user-generated data, such as location, health, consumption, mobile data, from off-chain applications to up-chain smart contracts.

-Dynamic NFT allows the updating of data records in the NFT from real-world data

-DeFi applications need to provide real-world data, such as non-chain trading platforms, price data, predictions, statistics, and various analytical data.

-Betting applications can provide data from the real world, bringing more dispersion and equity to the gambling industry.

An approach that creates an open market for the development of information processing algorithms provides a powerful impetus for creating truly useful tools for data consumers.We hope that the combination of information open markets and information processing tools will enable us to implement an ecosystem that meets any business needs.Since individual accounting systems often can not afford the oracular solutions where they get the necessary data from basic sources, WNFT will enable them to do so more efficiently and cheaply.

VIII.Vorganism's habits

Exclusive distribution of Hollywood authorized film and television and other arts, metaverse NFT

According to the director and producer of Adam's principal: " What the buyer takes is essentially a token, but To prove that it has a preliminary documentary version of Claude Langzman: The Ghost of the Havoc.In the block On the chain, there will be a permanent record that whoever owns the token has the initial edition."The director also said that his work was the first film in history to release with the latest technology," it felt both Excited, and have a loss of fear.It was an opportunity to take a small corner in film history, and it too It is a historical moment when the traditional film art is related to the most cutting-edge technological innovation."In its view, blockchain technology brings it to it The most important thing about the film, an art form, is the eternal word."Whether it's past film film, or later recording Belt and DVD will one day return dust, but with blockchain technology, such digital tokens can really be done To the eternal life is not destroyed."In the future, WNFT will make use of its own strong ecology and layout to develop and distribute it together with Hollywood

The layout of chain games

NFT outside of the game

The NFT of the art collection is also an important type of NFT, such as the Knownorigin Exchange, with 6341NFT art and 186 artists.The 6,341 artwork are ERC-721 tokens, priced from 0.001ETH to 150,000ETH, with over 20 types of NFT artwork.

The rise of the NFT deal

With the rise of a variety of encryption game, assuming the player in the game, accidentally get a rare item, TA can use, can also sell it in NFT market, can be converted for French currency such as dollars, can also be converted into ETH cryptocurrency, users can use ETH in encryption game to buy their more desirable props.

As long as the encrypted game exists, transaction requirements between different items exist.Through the combination of cryptogames, NFT, and cryptocurrency, a cryptoeconomy is created.Through cryptocurrency, NFT items are prompted to circulate quickly in different cryptographic games, a global feature that can go beyond regional limitations.

Gods Unchained games sold as much as $62,000, one of the highest prices in the world, while CryptoKitTIes sold $17,0,000 crypto that year.To date, the ERC-721 token alone has traded over 23 million yuan, and the total number of contracts on the ERC-721 alone exceeds 3,000.

Some exchanges specialized in NFT trading also followed, such as OpenSea, Emoon, RareBits, AucTIonity, etc.OPenSea was founded two years ago and traded for more than $7 million, though most volumes occurred in 2019, with a gradual increase trend.There are more than 200 NFT tokens traded on OpenSea, among which the most NFT token assets are Gods Unchained and CryptoKitties, with more than 6.8 million NFT and 1.7 million NFT respectively. Its trading size, according to 7-day trading volume, is Gods Unchained and Decentraland, 528.97ETH and 359.73ETH respectively, which is not large.In terms of its overall NFT's total market value (number of tokens * average sales price over the past week), Decentraland and Gods Unchained reached $1.08 million and $310,000, respectively.

From an NFT OpenSea exchange, although there is still a huge gap compared with the overall trading volume of cryptocurrencies, the asset class as NFT has a good start.If NFT can combine well with encryption games and develop fun games, it may fit the product and the market.In turn, the overall development of crypto games will eventually drive the NFT market.

Good games and good artwork need a good background, and WNFT will co-issue gamefi and NFT artwork exclusive to the hero story background in the future to achieve the operation of our global market!

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