DEENAIR

Future of **Stable** and
Efficient Crypto Platform

WHITEPAPER

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1. Objectives

The introduction of innovative blockchain technology opened the gateway to decentralization, an element that is most needed in a multitude of sectors. Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology (DLT) that has an upper hand over other technologies in terms of the transparency, accessibility, and security it offers. Blockchain enables ultimate access to a peer-to-peer, permissionless, and trustless system with no intermediaries. The power of governance is equally conferred to users.

It existed only as a concept in 1991 until the launch of the Bitcoin protocol by Satoshi Nakamoto, a pseudonymous creator, in 2009. Bitcoin revolutionized the world economy by paving a channel for the development of cryptocurrencies and decentralized finance (DeFi). This peer-to-peer electronic cash system emerged as a lucrative project that originated from blockchain technology.

Following this first-generation blockchain, several other second and third-generation blockchains rolled out in the digital economy. Ethereum being the prominent second-generation blockchain aided the launch of a diverse assembly of fungible and non-fungible tokens. It leveraged the potential use case of smart contracts in all aspects.

We have been a keen observer of the blockchain industry ever since its origin in 2007-2008. We are amazed by how this technology assists other industries in developing potential solutions to organize and safeguard their informational data. Decentralization, immutability, and transparency unlocked via blockchain technology are of paramount importance.

Our team's upgrade was parallel to the growth that the blockchain industry has been witnessing from its start. Along our journey in the technology realm, our prime focus has been on information security (InfoSec), artificial intelligence (AI), and augmented reality (AR). With efficient expertise in these areas, we are determined to explore the blockchain arena. We plan to launch DeenAiR, a fully algorithmic AI-based blockchain made from scratch. Starting from point zero, DeenAiR will gradually advance as an efficient and stable solution in this disruptive industry.

1.1 Challenges

Satoshi Nakamoto's Bitcoin laid a firm foundation for successive blockchains such as Ethereum, Solana, and numerous other projects. Each blockchain brought in its unique solution to the blockchain trilemma that deals with three core requirements: Decentralization, Scalability, and Security. But all the existing models are still inefficient in certain aspects.

The well-established blockchain generations have the following drawbacks that limit their potential capabilities. These limitations serve as the foundational challenges that strengthen the purpose of DeenAiR.

- **High Fees**

  Since its launch, Ethereum has developed and transformed into one of the largest launchpads for a multitude of tokens, decentralized apps (DApps), and other protocols. Ethereum led an impressive development course by onboarding a massive number of tokens (both fungible and non-fungible) and enabling the creation of innumerable protocols via its scalable smart contracts.

The functionalities of the Ethereum blockchain are manifold but yet there's a caveat. The transaction fees a.k.a gas fees get alarmingly high as the network processes various transactions. Also, the network is not a top performer in transaction throughput.

- **High Energy Usage & Low Sustainability**

The major concern in the blockchain ecosystems is the utilization of high computational energy by the existing blockchains. The pioneer consensus mechanism, proof-of-work (PoW), is the sole reason. PoW consensus that is utilized by the Bitcoin and Ethereum networks requires specialized drivers and devices. These devices consume nearly 140 TWh of electricity per year to mine these cryptocurrencies.

- **Low Stability**

The blockchain of the succeeding generation adopted proof-of-stake (PoS) mechanisms. Numerous projects have scaled the network's transactions throughput by integrating hybrid consensus models. For instance, Solana, a third-generation blockchain meant for the creation of smart contracts and decentralized applications (DApps), deployed a hybrid consensus model, proof-of-stake (PoS), and proof-of-history (PoH).

But these blockchains still have not achieved true stability. As a whole, outages and bug issues keep interrupting the blockchain mechanisms and reduce the efficiency of its functionalities.

1.2 Solutions

DeenAiR aims to exist as a cost-efficient, sustainable blockchain technology that surpasses the pioneer blockchains - Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Solana, in terms of efficiency and stability.
As a way to fix the limitations in the existing blockchains, DeenAiR focuses on bringing in the following solutions.

- **Efficiency & Sustainability**

Efficiency is the prime goal that DeenAiR is determined to achieve. DeenAiR incorporates a sustainable consensus model and protocols to boost network productivity and resource usage.

Firstly, DeenAiR deploys a pure delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) consensus protocol as an alternative to the energy-intensive proof-of-work (PoW) model used by Bitcoin and Ethereum 1.0. The DPoS consensus model is fabricated with an extra layer of security, the Classical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) protocol.

Users of the network participate in securing the blockchain by staking the native tokens to become nodes and are subjected to algorithmic voting mechanisms. Validators and verifiers carry out block production through devices that consume minimal computational energy.

Additionally, the following protocols also aid the DeenAiR blockchain in attaining energy efficiency.

- Binary Data Protocol - Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) for maximal network productivity.
- Asio (asynchronous input/output) for optimal resource usage.
- C++ Base for low latency

- **Low Fees**

DeenAiR will serve as a blockchain that posts low and predictable fees for the network's users. As the gas fees (Gwei) on Ethereum is increasing along with the network's exponential growth, the users need a cost-efficient alternative. DeenAiR wishes to be that.

The fee on DeenAiR blockchain is directly proportional to the network's average load. That is, the lower the network load, the smaller the fee will be.

- **High-level Security**

High-level security protocols are deployed on DeenAiR to eliminate any malicious activities or bug issues and safeguard the blockchain from any Sybil attack. All nodes that participate in securing the blockchain are interconnected and are consistently updated about other corresponding nodes within the network. Nodes communicate with each other and receive certain messages that are encrypted with signatures.

Nodes are screened by machine learning algorithms and alerts on malicious activities are made instantly. Every malicious node is charged with a penalty. Security protocols such as EdDSA and Curve25519 are deployed to confer high protection to the data contained within the system.

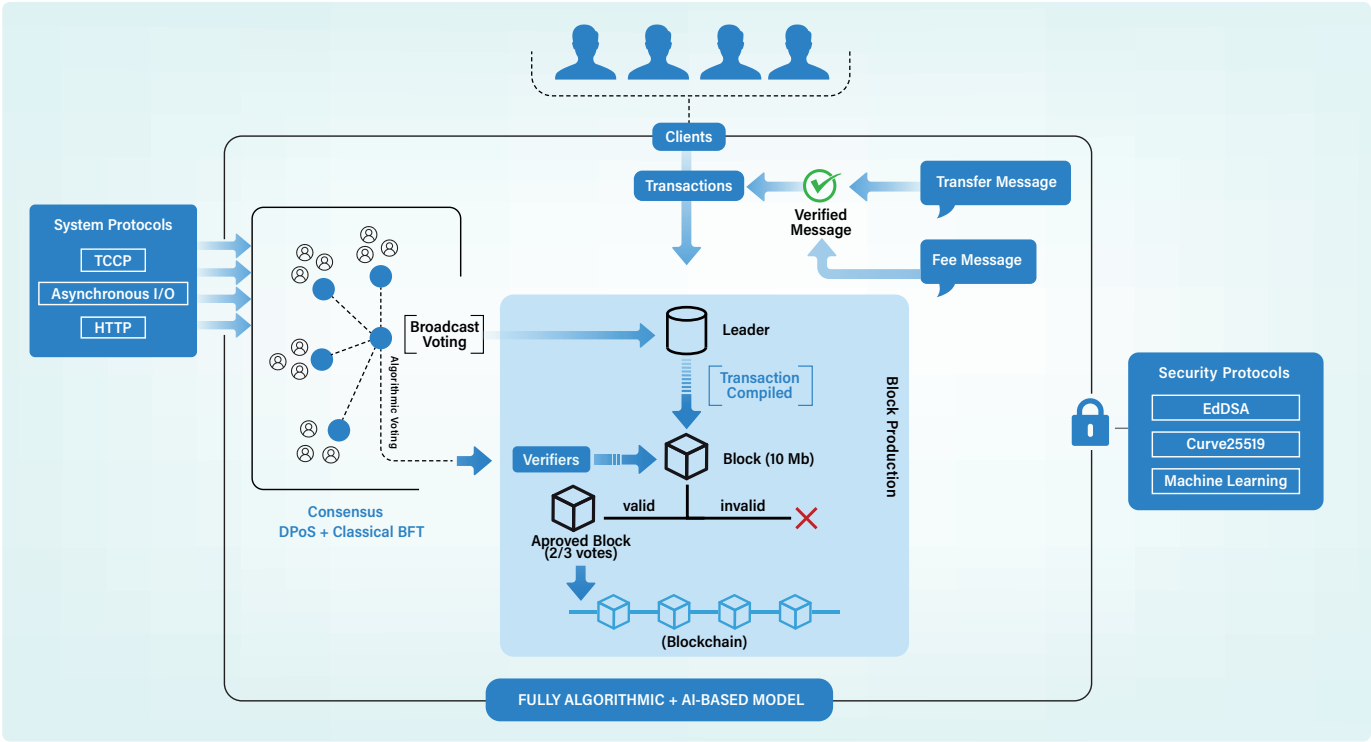
2. System Architecture

DeenAiR blockchain is developed in a way that as of today has been present only on paper. The theoretical innovations existing in the documents for more than a decade are generated for real-world application. As mentioned earlier, the foundation technology is built from scratch since the emerging era of cryptocurrency.

The functions incorporated in the blockchain are based on algorithms dealing with the Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) mechanism. The user's input and output are derived efficiently through boost ASIO temporarily, and the future IO will be modified to simple ASIO.

The node-to-node interaction is carried out through the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) comes into action for client-to-node interaction. Every transaction will be partitioned into two, Transfer Message (TRX) and Fee Message which is finally converted into a Verified Signature.

The block production and voting mechanism are intertwined. The node initiating voting, transaction, verification, and next cycle is all headed by the maximum gainer of votes that is on at that present time.



The voting and verification mechanisms operate over the consensus of DPoS and classical Byzantine Fault-Tolerant (BFT). The algorithmic voting makes sure the selection is systemic and fulfills all the essential prerequisites. The minimum hardware requirements are as follows:

1. **Linux Based OS**
2. **128 GB RAM**
3. **8 Core Processor**
4. **1 TB SSD**

The endpoint of adding a verified block to the existing blockchain is determined via the quorum. The blocks with less than 66.6% votes are ignored and any malicious activity is marked by the machine learning algorithm, which is further fined.

One of the two major goals of the DeenAiR is security, the EdDSA / Curve25519 / Ed25519 models are responsible for that goal. The selection of Curve25519 was made over the RSA since it is faster and more secure, alongside the eco-friendly ecosystem.

3. Tokenomics

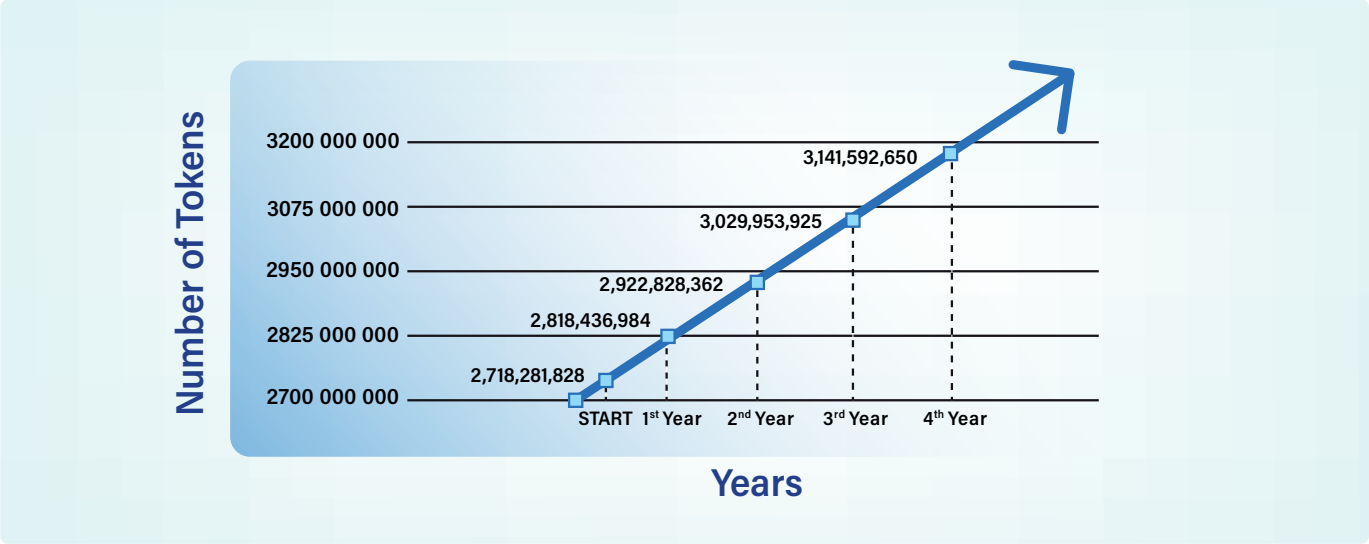
Tokenomics is the crucial step in defining the success of any crypto project foraying into the blockchain industry. DeenAiR ecosystem is built around a well-designed token model with compatible mechanics and utility. The fundamental functionality of the DeenAiR blockchain is primarily driven by the DeenAiR (DEEN) tokens.

DeenAiR tokenomics interprets the token design model, the token's supply and demand, allocation framework, and its utility within the incentivized platform.

3.1 Token Model

The DeenAiR token, denoted by the ticker DEEN, exists as the native token on the DeenAiR blockchain. DeenAiR adopts a hybrid token model combining the characteristics of both the inflationary and deflationary models. According to the graph given below, in the beginning, 2,718,281,828 DEEN tokens will be created and circulated in supply. Eventually, the supply would increase year by year with no fixed cap for up to 4 years. The token inflation in the 4 years will be as follows: at the end of the 1st year 2,818,436,984 DEEN will be in supply and will increase to 2,922,282,362 DEEN after 2 years, 3,029,953,925 DEEN after 3 years, and at the end of the 4th year 3,141,592,650 DEEN will be created. After 4 years, a fixed cap will be conferred over the creation and supply of DeenAiR (DEEN) tokens.

Furthermore, DeenAiR (DEEN) tokens will be created according to the market demand but with a finite supply. DEEN transitions to a deflationary model after 4 years of its inception. As the token's supply deflates over time, the value of DEEN will rise with its demand in the market

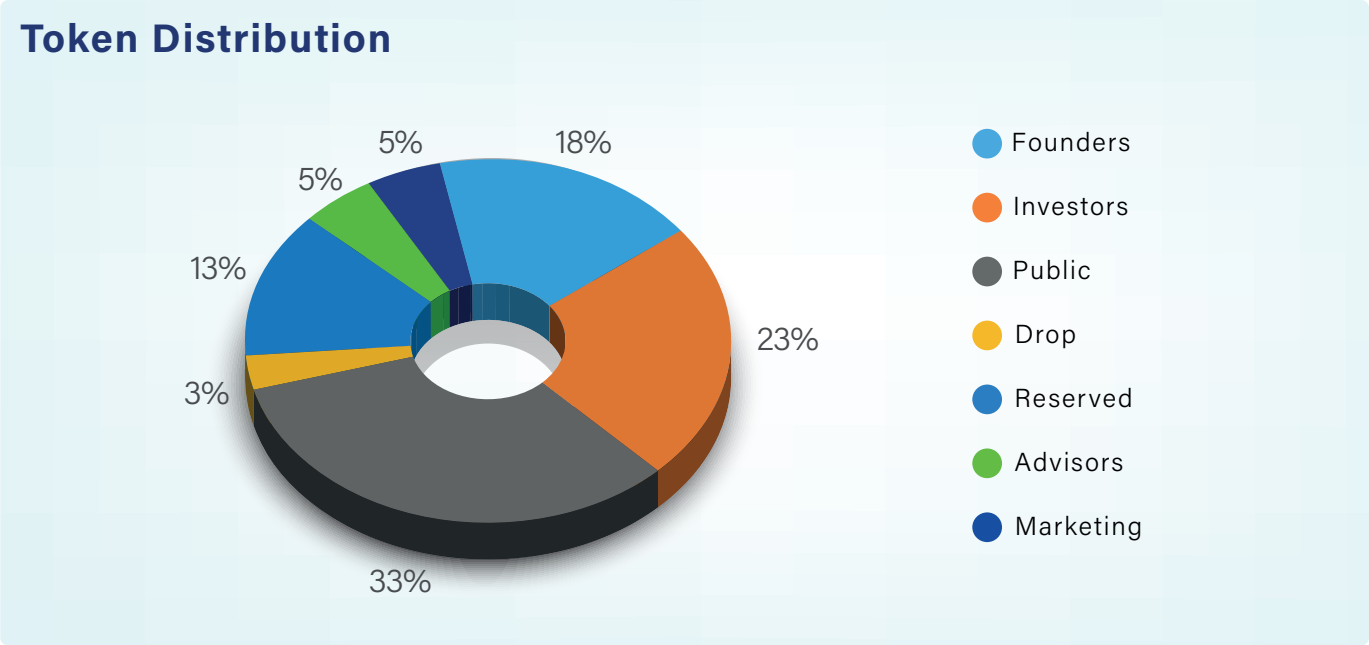


There is a hard cap on the number of tokens that may be created under the DeenAiR token scheme, and the supply of tokens only decreases over time. Additionally, the token burn mechanism makes it conceivable. Token burning is the process of removing a token from the system forever.

Since there is no hard cap on the number of tokens that can be created in an inflationary token economic model, the token supply will continue to increase over time. Examples of various inflationary models include those that produce tokens just when they are needed and those that use non-linear functions and regular token releases. Even though deflationary models are a little more difficult to maintain, there are some fundamental rules to follow when creating your token in an inflationary manner.

DeenAiR is a mixed-model token that combines an inflationary and a deflationary model. To be more exact, they start with a primary deflation model before switching to an inflation model. Deflationary markets only see an increase in the supply of tokens, whereas inflationary markets only see a fall in supply. There is no right or incorrect paradigm to use; it all relies on the token use case, incentives, and other economic considerations.

3.2 Token Distribution



Allocation to Founders
The 18% of DEEN will be held by founders

Allocation to Investors
The 23% of DEEN is allocated to the investors

Allocation to Drop
The 3% token assigned for drop

Allocation to Reserved
The 13% of DeenAiR will be reserved

Allocation to Advisor
The 5% DEEN offer to Advisors

Allocation to Marketing
The 5% of Tokens hand out for marketing

Allocation to Public Turnover
The 32-33% of Tokens hand out for public turnover

3.3 Potential Use Cases

DeenAiR (DEEN) is the native token of the DeenAiR ecosystem. Primarily, the DEEN coin is utilized in three use cases: Utility token, Transaction fee, and Rewards

- **Utility Token:**
  In the DeenAiR ecosystem, DEEN serves as the utility token that will be deployed in the network's functionality.

- **Transaction Fees:**
  To initiate every quick and stable transaction within the DeenAiR ecosystem, users will have to pay DEEN as the transaction fee.

- **Rewards:**
  The system participants who actively contribute to the network's workflow and development will earn DeenAiR (DEEN) tokens as rewards.

Importantly, the implementation of smart contracts on DeenAiR will enable the utilization of DEEN as the financial base of the blockchain ecosystem. Furthermore, as the DeenAiR blockchain rolls out upgrades and development protocols, the use cases of DeenAiR (DEEN) token will continue to expand across DeFi, NFT, and GameFi.

4. Consensus

The innovation of cryptocurrency has started off with major developments in technology and communications. Though the techniques differ for each and every coin/token, the underlying mechanism and the hurdles associated are the same. The trustless economy is behind the decentralized sector.

The underlying component functions on two principles are classical BFT and DPoS. Fully algorithmic and AI-based models built by the DeenAiR are promisingly challenging all the drawbacks in the competitors, Solana and Ethereum.

4.1 Model

Classical BFT

The struggle that is traveling along with blockchain and decentralized finance since 2009, is synchronization in the distributed ledger among the connected nodes in the network. The duplication or missing out of data due to technical impairments will collapse the system as a whole.

Achieving synchronization is far away from the simplified goal, the timely update and present circumstances validation from every participant present in the network builds the load. This scenario in the crypto world is compared with the historical problem of the Byzantine General, where segregated decision makers have to communicate for safeguarding the focal.

Similarly, the data in the blockchain has to be safeguarded and revised by the scattered participants. And the system that functions effectively in overcoming this hurdle is named Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT). The consensus is achieved when the verified block figure matches the final associated blocks.

There are numerous BFT mechanisms but each is adjoined with some or the other pullbacks such as security or scalability. The DeenAiR blockchain consensus mechanism is targeted to overcome those pullbacks and be complete BFT.

Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS)

"[Delegated Proof-of-Stake] is a bit reminiscent of a reality tv show. Mess with the community, and you are most likely to get voted off. It's democracy on the blockchain!" — Ryan Smith at CoinCentral

DPoS is generally described as democratic PoS, where the selection and allocation of validators are carried out by majority choice. The participant nodes with a certain number of tokens staked are allowed to cast the vote for selecting the next-level authorizers.

The quantity of the tokens required for staking differs from one blockchain to another. And the terminology used for voters also varies. In the DeenAiR blockchain, the number of tokens staked must be 1M, and the validator with quorum is selected as the leader node.

The major advantage of DPoS is the low energy consumption which is the greater environmental concern in terms of Proof-of-Work (PoW). PoW is the mechanism that is now prominently in usage by major blockchains and nations around the world are banning the industries that are working on it.

The barrier while implementing the DPoS is the high engagement requirement in the network for proper functioning, the larger participants list at times reduces the network speed. This is taken care of by the system protocols HTTP, TCP, and the language scripting Java and C++.

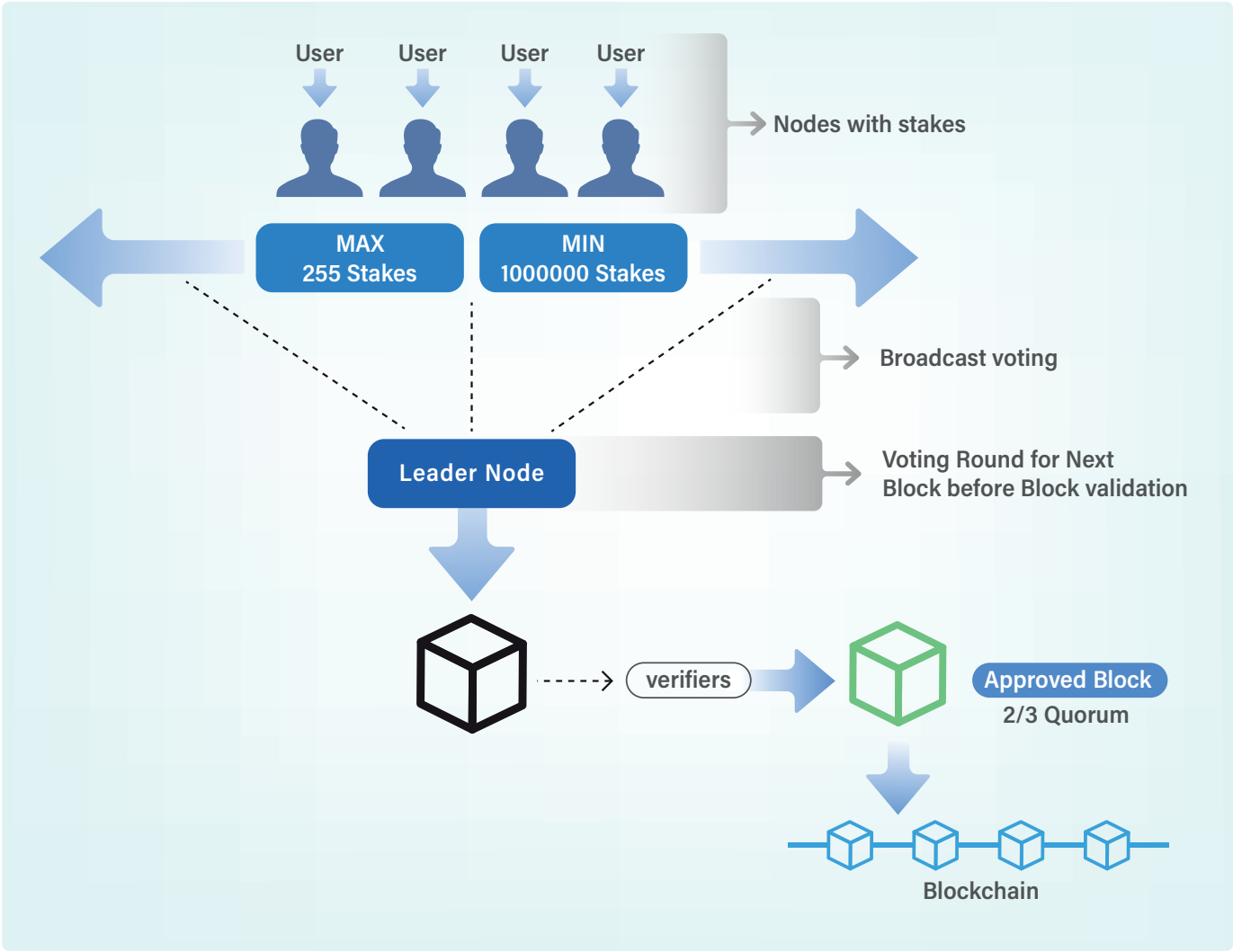
4.2 Block Production

The block production mechanism in the DeenAiR blockchain is a combination of the BFT and DPoS. The size of the block should not exceed 10 Mb or 10 000 transactions. The major elements in the production are the election of leaders and the transaction. The election of a leader for the N+1 block is carried out along with the creation of the N block.

The transaction holds the parts of the transmission, delegation, and the retirement of that delegation. Post the transaction, the initial 0th block which consists of votes of the previous block & votes for the next block leader is added to the top.

Now the node comes into play for choosing the verifiers of the Nth block and broadcasts that block to them. The appointment of the verifiers is done through a customized algorithm in the chain itself.

The approved block with the threshold voting will be added to the main blockchain. And the ones which fail to satisfy the vote limit are ignored. That particular block leader and the verifiers who voted in the favour of the block are disqualified. Followed by the block production cycle repetition.



The disqualification algorithm is calculated using the formula:

Db = RANDOM (100-200) * Dn

Where Db is the number of blocks since now which leader stays disqualified
Dn is the number of previous disqualification states

Another essential criterion for leader appointment is the active state of that particular node, if the leader node is offline then the voting is conducted again. If the leader goes offline post assigning or during the processing, the node is disqualified by consensus, and the next in line is moved in position.

The participants must have staked tokens of 1,000,000 and the node's threshold for stakers is unlimited. The probability of a node becoming a leader is directly proportional to the amount of stake it holds.

The minimal lock time for a stake is 14 days. Thus, stakers can withdraw their staked tokens only after 14 days. The nodes are algorithmically programmed and therefore, network participants cannot jump over multiple nodes. This confers more stability to the network.

4.2.1 Technical Requirements

The technical requirements for the participants in the blockchain technology are very minimal and cost-effective, which makes the DeenAiR easily accessible to all without any hardware constraints.

The Operating System must be based on Linux, the advantage of it over the other OS is that it is open-source, less prone to application crashes, and immune to software attacks. Although MacOS and Windows are supported. Alongside, the Linux OS's support for multitasking operations.

The multi-core processing in the system will be constructive for the DeenAiR blockchain, each core work will help to function simultaneously. The preferable requirements in the systems would be 8 core processor, 128 GB RAM, and a storage capacity of 1 TB SSD. Additionally, the system configuration to use a wallet would be 2 core processor, 8 GB RAM, and a few megabytes of disc storage.

4.3. Security

DeenAiR focuses on creating a highly secure route for data transmission within the network. A reliable and tamper-proof connection between the clients and the network nodes is established. The network host no central point of data storage or communication. Every node in the network communicates via verified messages.

The clients are connected to the network nodes through the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP), the same protocol that is responsible for facilitating the interactions on the World Wide Web (WWW). All the nodes are interconnected and communicate with each other via the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). Both these data transfer protocols, TCP and HTTP, are deployed within the DeenAiR ecosystem to create an error-proof channel for the transmission of data.

As a fully algorithmic model, the security of the DeenAiR ecosystem relies on several algorithms. Cryptographic algorithms form the frontline security layer. These algorithms are accountable for generating unique keys and signatures for the nodes and messages respectively.

Machine learning (ML) algorithms are deployed within the blockchain on every node as the second layer of security. ML screens every node-to-node interaction and detects malicious activities. The network follows a standard bug report procedure to detect and resolve the bugs. DeenAiR' test team reports on the details of the bug status. Based on the details, the status of the bug is either confirmed or unconfirmed.

4.3.1. Messages

The transactions from the clients are encrypted into various types of messages with valid signatures and their verified data is broadcasted to all the participant nodes. For a message to be considered valid within the system, it requires to be signed by keys from the specific network participants based on its function. Generally, a transaction within the DeenAiR majorly comprises the following types of messages:

1. Transfer Token Message
2. Fee Message
3. Delegate message
4. Withdraw delegated message

Later on after several development phases, DeenAiR would include two additional messages, namely:

- NFT-related Message
- Smart Contract Message

A significant type of transfer message, fee message compiles the data of the fee charged on the corresponding transaction within the blockchain. DeenAiR utilizes the following equation to calculate the fees of each transaction.

$$\text{Fee} = \left[\left[\text{Length of Transfer Message} + \text{Length of Transfer Message Signature} + 80\right] \times 10\right] + 10000$$

(Equation 4.3.1 - Fee Calculation)

(Table - Specifications of the Message Components)

COMPONENT	LENGTH	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Transaction Type	2 bytes	Big Endian (Unsigned, short)	Interpretation of transaction type - (Transfer, Delegation, Withdrawal)
Current Timestamp	8 bytes	Big Endian (Unsigned, long)	Follows UTC timestamp (milliseconds)
Sender's Public Key	32 bytes	Buffer	Public key assigned to the sender
Receiver's Public Key	32 bytes	Buffer	Public key assigned to the receiver
Value	8 bytes	Big Endian (Unsigned, long)	Transaction message ▸ Amount and value of tokens transacted (1 DEEN = 10,000,000 Solidius') Fee message ▸ Fee calculated on the number of tokens transacted
Comment	0-255 bytes	Buffer	Comment on the message

The pathway of messages within the DeenAiR blockchain is as follows:

- Clients initiate transactions and its data is compiled into a message that is signed by the private key of the associated wallet address.
- A node receives the transaction (TRX) message and signs it with its unique private key.
- Subsequent nodes receive the signed messages and transmit them to the leader node. Messages without any signature or an invalid signature are completely ignored.
- The leader node receives and assembles all the valid messages into an emission TRX message and signs it using its private key.
- Emission TRX message is then relayed on a block.

4.3.2. Signature Scheme

DeenAiR aims to achieve high-level security by choosing a faster and more secure cryptographic signature scheme. The blockchain makes use of the Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm (EdDSA), a public-key signature algorithm.

Rivet-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithm and Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) are the two well-known encryption algorithms that play a key role in implementing cryptography within various protocols to aid secure data transmission. Apart from RSA and DSA, the pioneer blockchains widely adopted the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) for generating keys, signatures, and verification. RSA is a cryptosystem based on prime factorization and the DSA is based on discrete logarithm functions.

DeenAiR adopted EdDSA as a fast and secure alternative option to the existing options, RSA, DSA, and ECDSA, to boost security and certainty. EdDSA exists as a variant of the Schnorr signature algorithm, an algorithm analogous to ECDSA. Schnorr algorithm supports the implementation of zero-knowledge proofs in blockchain ecosystems conferring data privacy and anonymity.

The EdDSA algorithms facilitate 3 prime mechanisms: key generation, signature generation, and verification.

• Key Generation

With EdDSA enabled within its network, DeenAiR follows the deterministic key generation mechanism. This mechanism enables the generation of 'n' number of keys from a single seed. Thus, the deterministic key tree allows one account to possess infinite wallet addresses on DeenAiR.

EdDSA utilizes binary curves such as Ed25519, the widely-used Edward curve which is an alternative variant of Curve25519, an elliptic curve, to effectively implement the cryptography. The coordinates of these curves are significant data in generating the public and private keys. Among the existing signature algorithms, EdDSA is faster in key generation. The speed of signatures is as follows: EdDSA > ECDSA > RSA > DSA.

DeenAiR utilizes the support of BIP-39, a mnemonic code, for the generation of deterministic signing keys. A 256-bit private key and a 32-bytes public key are generated. Both public keys and private keys generated comprise 32 bytes (256 bits).

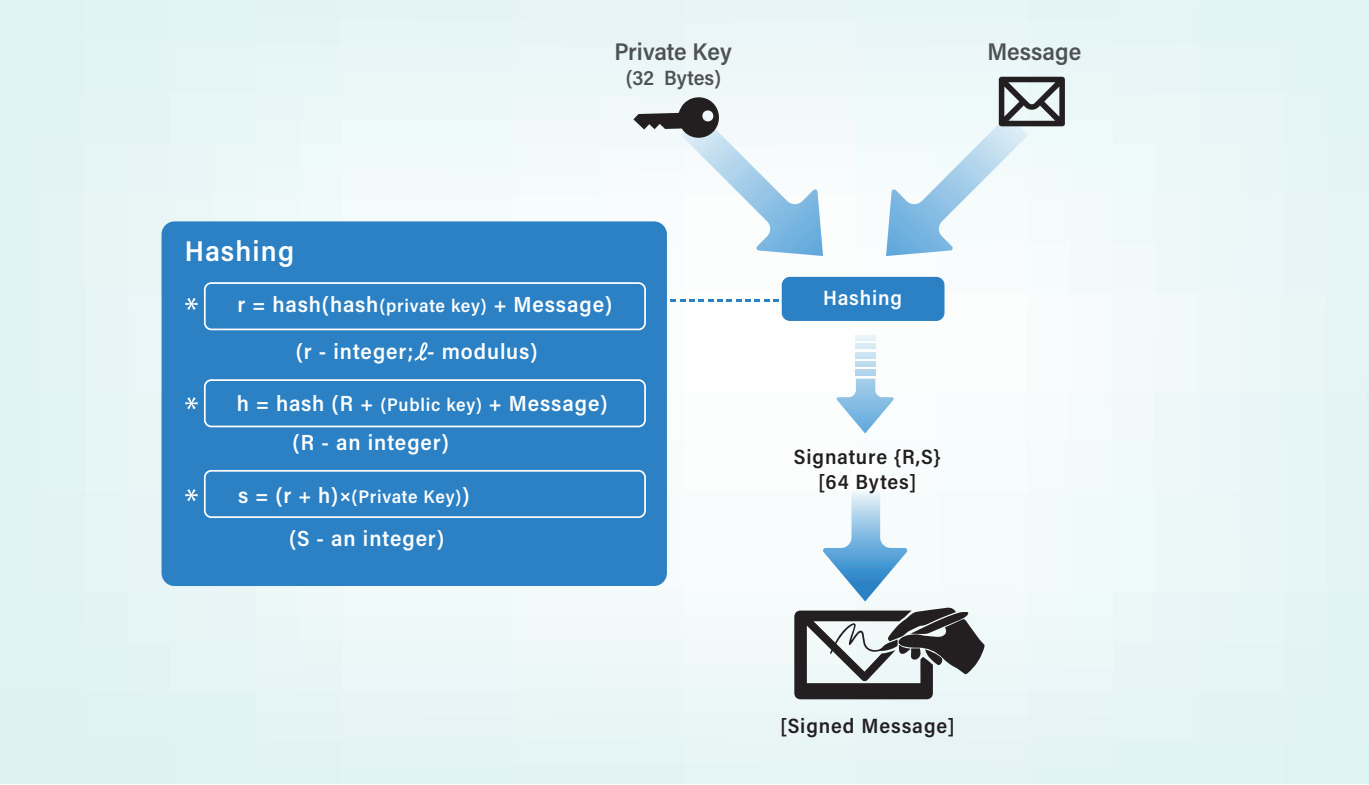
Public Key = Private Key * B

(where B is the curve generator, the base point of the curve)

(Equation 4.3.2 - Key Generation)

- **Signature Generation**

Signatures are the key factors that determine the validity of the messages within the blockchain ecosystem. In EdDSA-Ed25519, the signature is generated from hashing the private key through SHA-512, a specific hash function. The functions and mechanisms involved in the signature generation are shown in the chart below.



As of now, the classical BFT model of DeenAiR deploys no specific consensus equation. Later on, in the future, the project will release a specialized equation for the mechanism.

4.3.4. DeenAiR: In-built Dual-Wallet System

Two different types of wallets are integrated into the DeenAiR ecosystem.

1. **Oven**:
   The main function of this wallet is to receive the DeenAiR (DEEN) tokens that can no longer be part of a validly signed transaction generated with a private key. Mostly, "burn" tokens are received by the oven wallet. The unique address of this wallet is: "DeenAiRoven5555555555555555555555555555555".

2. **Emitter**:
The emitter wallet is responsible for the generation of new DEEN tokens based on the consensus attained by the network. The unique address of this wallet is: " DeenAiRissuer7777777777777777777777777777777."

One notable feature of these wallets within DeenAiR is that these wallets lack private keys. One of these wallets would own a private key. This is to ensure that no additional transactions can be created via these wallets.

PROOF: Non-existence of Private Keys in the wallets (Oven & Emitter)

Decoding each wallet from base58 to binary data and then encoding it to bit array,

$$y = \sum_{i=0}^{b-1} 2^i * f(s_i)$$

(where b=256, f = encoding function; s_i =each i-nth element of the public key)

then, equating to

$$dy^2 + 1$$

Then, merging the above equation with following square-root computation:

$$x = \pm\sqrt{(y2 - 1)/(dy2 + 1)} \_\{(y^2-1) * (\frac{1}{(dy2+1)})^{q-2} \pmod q\}^{\frac{q+3}{8}} \pmod q$$

For DeenAiRoven5555555555555555555555555555555 (oven):
$dy^2 + 1 \neq 0$
$-x^2 + y^2 - 1 - d\,x^2 + y^2 \bmod q \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ Point is not on curve.

For DeenAiRissuer7777777777777777777777777777777 (emitter):
$dy^2 + 1 \neq 0$
$-x^2 + y^2 - 1 - d\,x^2 + y^2 \bmod q \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ Point is not on curve.

NOTE: (x,y) is a bit string, where (x, y) ∈ Element (E)
where, $E = \{(x, y) \in F_q \times F_q: -x^2 + y^2 = 1 + d\,x^2y^2\}$

4.4 Voting Mechanism

The voting mechanism of DeenAiR is continuous in nature, where the previous acts as an initiator for the next one. The process of leader selection and block verification is both carried through voting, though the constraints and decision-making are different for both.

The leader is elected by the maximum number of votes obtainment from the nodes that are online at that time. A list is being prepared in the descending order of the votes cast and the node with the maximal

number is assigned the leader position, if that node is not online then the preceding note is assigned to be the leader.

Another process that depends on the voting is the verification of the block, once the verifier is assigned by the leader he broadcasts the newly produced block. The verification assignment is done through SHA256 bitstream, if the bit is 1(online), then the node becomes a verifier, else the bit is 0(offline), and the node is ignored.

The maximum number of staker allowed per node is 256, and apart from voting the size of the stake that node holds also plays a significant role. Since the power of voting is high for more token holders and the minimal holder's vote is disqualified easily.

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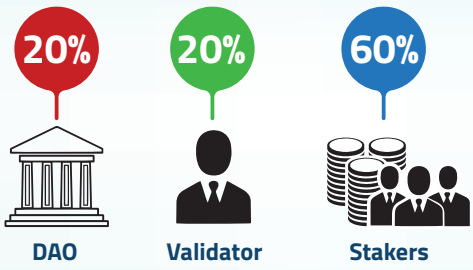
The maximum number of stakers allowed per node is limitless, and apart from voting the size of the stake that node holds also plays a significant role. Since the power of voting is high for more token holders and the minimal holder's vote is disqualified easily.

4.5 Reward Distribution

The rewards that DeenAiR has distributed in the following manner:

- 20% of the rewards go to DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization).
- 20% of rewards are allotted to the validators.
- The balance of 60% of allotted rewards has been split between the stakes of this node in proportion to their stake volume.



5. Roadmap

The team lays out the 'DeenAiR Roadmap' as a framework of incessant protocol developments. DeenAiR aims to incorporate instant upgrades with smoother transitions.

Genesis

2021
Research Phase

Q3 - Setting up the DeenAiR Programming Team
Q4 - Inception of the development of DeenAiR

2022
Testing Phase

Q1

- Analyzed the UTXO model and other existing consensus protocols
- Finalized account-state-based algorithmic delegated proof-of-stake (PoS)
- Released the first version of the Financial Model

Q2

- Blockchain prototype on testing
- Screening & testing Machine Learning on network nodes
- Initiating code refactor part 1
- Expansion of the Tech team
- Introducing delegated staking on DeenAiR testnet
- Integration of Ledger Nano S & Ledger Nano X support
- Launching the official DeenAiR Website
- Launching the desktop version of DeenAiR HotWallet
  - » (Beta version of Ledger Nano S/ Ledger Nano X Support)
- Activating the Alpha Version of Machine Learning (model v.1.) on nodes
  - » (Malicious activity detection switched on)

Q3
July 2022

- Public Mainnet on testing
- Releasing the DeenAiR mainnet alpha v1
- Launching DeenAiR (DEEN) Token
- Implementing JSON RPC API v.1.0 on network
- Onboarding New members to the Team
- Expanding node capacity to accommodate unlimited stakers

Successfuly Deployed on DeenAiR

Releasing DeenAiR Whitepaper v1

Development In Progress

- DeenAiR Block Explorer
- Activation of Beta version of Machine Learning (model v.2)
- Successful Registration of DeenAiR Company
- Marketing Plan v.1

Near Future of DeenAiR

- DeenAiR InChain NFT Whitepaper
  - InChain NFT (low mint price, GameFi-compatible)
  - InChain NFT Auction System
- Linking multi-wallet support (Metamask/Phantom/Atomic/Trust Wallets)
- Facilitating open testing of DeenAiR infrastructure
- Publishing the Git Blockchain Code
- DeenAiR Token Listing on Launchpads

Q4

- DeenAiR Token Listing on PancakeSwap & UniSwap
- Integration of new nodes
- Publishing the Git wallet code
- Releasing the second version of Finance model
- Network Optimization pt. 1

2023

Q1-Q2 (Smart Contracts & NFTs Roll-Out Phase)

- Implementation of Code enhancements pt.1
- Launching Bug Bounty Projects via DeenAiR DAO
- Deploying V8 based Smart Contracts
- Enabling creation and launch of side coins on DeenAiR
- Interoperability
  - DeenAiR into cross-chain ecosystem
    - » DeenAiR-Ethereum Bridge
    - » DeenAiR-Binance Smart Chain Bridge
- DeenAiR staking undergoes Public Testing
- Releasing the Whitepaper v2
- Desktop Wallet App

Q3 AI, AR and GameFi Integration Phase

- Laying out the Marketing Plan pt.2
- Network Optimization pt.2
- Enabling the creation of AR-based Games and Apps

2024 Accelerated Development Phase

Q1

- Establishing DeenAiR Community Forum
  - Formulating Improvement proposals

Q2

- Releasing Financial Model v3

Q1-Q4

- Implementing Code enhancements pt2.

2025 Q1-Q4 : Continual Testing & Development Phase

- Implementing Code enhancements
- Active and continual development of DeenAiR

2026 Q1

- Community Voting on Financial Proposals

DeenAiR focuses to achieve perfect stability and efficiency in terms of energy, cost, and speed. It will emerge as an actively developing blockchain that undergoes seamless instant upgrades. Along its development phase, DeenAiR will roll out more functionalities and exist as a contender to several PoS blockchain projects.

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The operation, financial situation, operational results, and potential of the DeenAiR token could all be significantly and negatively impacted if any of these risks and vulnerabilities materialize into actual functionalities. In such circumstances, you risk losing all or a portion of the DeenAiR token's estimated value.

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The White Paper, the Website, any public remarks made or information posted anywhere open to the public, as well as any oral pronouncements made by DeenAiR Token that are not statements of fact constitute "forward-looking explanations."

Forward-looking phrases, such as “aim,” “goal,” “envision,” “accept,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “if,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “conceivable,” “plausible,” “venture,” “should,” “would,” or “will,” can be used to separate some of these claims. In any case, these phrases are not the only ones that can be used to identify forward-looking statements. All claims about the financial situation of the Platform Operator and the DeenAiR token, their business strategies, plans, and prospects, and their potential for growth in the future are forward-looking claims.

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