HorseKing

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Chapter I Project Background

Under the tuyere of the current universe, the major technology giants have joined, making the derivative model of the universe more, combined with the Gamefi concept of fire this year, but let the universe "chain tour" ushered in the new wind of the industry!

The Metacverse, from the 1992 science fiction book "Avalanche", describes a cyber world similar to the real world. In the current sense, the Metaverse metauniverse refers to the next generation of Internet forms derived from integrating VR / AR technology, the Internet, games and social networks.

The freedom, equality, openness and eternity advocated by the metacaverse is naturally matched with the decentralization, traceability and "code as law" of smart contract agreements of blockchain technology, which naturally matches the values of the metacaverse. Therefore, on-chain protocols are also regarded as the best technical solution for the realization of metocosmological ideas.

Nowadays, "the metauniverse connected by the virtual world" has been considered by the investment community as a

grand and promising investment theme. The metauniverse games are favored by the major capital. Combined with the Gamefi concept to create a chain game earned while playing, it will also become the value fulcrum of the metaverse!

Chapter II Project Introduction

2.1 What is a digital asset

Digital assets (Digital assets) refer to non-monetary assets owned or controlled in the form of electronic data and held in daily activities for sale or in the process of production.

Broad digital assets refer to the form of assets owned or controlled by individuals and enterprises in the form of electronic data, which hold the physical assets corresponding to those used for exchange or exercise in daily activities. In the narrow sense, digital assets specifically refers to the computer program (tokens) registered on the blockchain distributed ledger, which can be programmed, and the exchange between assets is the exchange of code and code。

2.2 What is a blockchain

Blockchain is a new application mode of computer technologies such as distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, and encryption algorithms. The so-called consensus mechanism is a mathematical algorithm in the blockchain system to establish trust and

acquire rights and interests between different nodes. It is essentially a decentralized database that simultaneously acts as the underlying technique for tokens. Blockchain is a string of data blocks generated associated with cryptography methods, each containing information about a Bitcoin network transaction, used to verify the effectiveness of its information (anti-counterfeiting) and generate the next block.

In a narrow sense, blockchain is a chain data structure with an untamper-falsifiable and non-falsifiable distributed ledger that combines data blocks in a chronological manner.

Broadly speaking, block chain technology is using block chain data structure to verify and storage data, using distributed node consensus algorithm to generate and update data, using cryptography to ensure the security of data transmission and access, use the intelligent contract composed of automated script code to program and operate data of a new distributed infrastructure and computing way。

2.3 Integration of blockchain and digital assets

After the digitization of resources, many problems, such as piracy infringement, privacy leakage, illegal data reselling and other problems. The key reason behind these

problems is that the mechanisms of data resource transaction transfer, ownership certificate and rights protection are not perfect enough, making it difficult for "digital resources" to form "digital assets" and the value of data to fully show.

The emergence of blockchain technology solves the above problems. More and more industries are proposing their own blockchain solutions. It can be used quickly after the application. Blockchain can help digital assets to further develop and achieve upgrading. details are as follows:

From centralization to decentralization, to build an ecosystem of digital assets. Blockchain promotes product and cultural exchanges in all walks of life, and no longer relies on third-party organizations or centralized management.

From trust to trust, blockchain helps digital assets solve problems such as fraud and repeated payments. The system operation is open and transparent, and through the "signature" mechanism and the "minority obey the majority" principle, credit can be guaranteed from the mechanism. Users can check the source of traceable tokens at any time and no longer worry about risks such as fraud.

From secure to secure, information is sent to all nodes after each transaction. When trading again, the block will check

whether the data is tampered with through the data of other nodes, but it is found that it will recover from the data of other nodes, effectively preventing the hacker from tampering with the data.

2.4 What is a HorseKing?

HorseKing is a decentralized virtual meta-universe world ecology based on the BscScan smart chain, and HorseKing is a community-driven project. HorseKing is a Meme currency in the cryptocurrency space and is practical. It aims to subvert this metacom space with HorseKing, making the cryptocurrency space more secure for hundreds of millions of people. Currently, no other coin or token is more ambitious and aggressive than our HorseKing team. HorseKing opens the LP flow mine pool in real time, and the ownership of the smart contract will be transferred to the black hole address on the date of issuance, with no pre-sale, no private equity, fair and just issue.

HorseKing (HorseKing) was launched in 2020 by Yanislav Malahov, godfather of Ethereum, and former Augur core developer, former Synereo core developer Jack Pettersson, Zack Hess, creating disruptive innovations to revive the underlying protocol for today's BscScan smart contracts. The technical

highlights of the Aeternity are the Turing complete state channel (State Channels) and the decentralized prophecy machine.

HorseKing is a modular blockchain network that uses state channels to achieve scalability, tailored to smart contracts that interact with real-world data through prophecy machines. HorseKing is committed to building a full range of platform that can support many pp, and identity management and existence prove that pp is just their first step.

2.5 Features of the HorseKing

(1) Freedom of Payment — Any amount of money may be immediately paid and received, anytime and anywhere. No borders, no imposed restrictions. HorseKing allows its users full control of their funding.

(2) Very low fees-There are no fees or minimal fees for HorseKing payments. Users can include handling fees in the transaction to get processing priority and receive transaction confirmation from the network faster. In addition, there are also merchant processors to help merchants handle transactions. Because these services are all based on HorseKing, they can offer fees far less than PayPal or credit card

networks.

(3) Reduce Merchant Risk—HorseKing transactions are safe, irrevocable, and do not contain customer sensitive or personal information. This avoids losses to merchants due to fraud or fraudulent refunds, and there is no need to comply with PCI standards. Merchants can also easily expand into new markets where credit cards are unavailable or unacceptably high. The end result is lower costs, larger markets, and less administrative costs.

(4) Security and Control—HorseKing users have full control of their transactions; merchants cannot enforce fees that may not be incurred or difficult to discover in other payment methods. Payment with HorseKing can be carried out without binding personal information in a transaction, which provides a great defense against identity theft. HorseKing users can also protect their funds by backup and encryption.

(5) Transparency and Neutrality—All information about the HorseKing funding supply itself is stored in the blockchain, and can be tested and used by anyone in real time. No individual or organization can control or manipulate the HorseKing protocol because it is password-protected. This makes the HorseKing core believed to be completely neutral, transparent,

as well as predictable.

(6) Smart Contracts-HorseKing Using smart contracts means that blockchain transactions are far more than the basic functions of currency transactions, but also have a wider range of instructions embedded into the blockchain. In the past, traditional contracts do or do not do something in exchange for something, and each party must trust each other to fulfill their obligations. Smart contracts do not need to trust each other, because smart contracts are defined not only by the code, but also enforced by the code, completely automatic and inaccessible. A smart contract program is not just a computer program that can execute automatically, but it itself is a system player that responds to received information, can receive and store value, or send information and value outward. This procedure is like someone who can be trusted, taking temporary custody of the assets, always operating by prior rules. Smart contracts solve the trust problem in traditional contracts, greatly reduce the trust cost, and effectively protect the interests of both parties.

2.6 HorseKing design principles

The HorseKing follows three major design principles:

expansion principles, scaling principles, and safety principles.

1. Extension principle: HorseKing each module application is loose coupled, it is easy to add new modules in, each module itself update does not require the change of other module interface.

2. Scaling principle: The access of HorseKing application fluctuates. If a large number of users access a node, it will inevitably bring the consequences of node service collapse. Therefore, the node container itself can be automatically deployed, and horizontal expansion is realized when users request pressure.

3. Security principles: HorseKing supports multi-channel characteristics, separates data between different channels from each other, improves isolation security, and supports pluggable architecture, including consensus, permission management, encryption, encryption and decryption, multi-module ledger mechanism and other types.

2.7 Project Highlights

1. State channel

HorseKing (HorseKing) smart contracts are purely

functional options, existing only in the state channel. Users interact only on the side chain. Only when you disagree, a code, a smart contract, involves a blockchain. The whole model is like a digital court with self-determination.

HorseKing uses the state channel, it can exist a lot of side chains outside the backbone, the side chain is the state channel, smart contracts and transactions run in this state channel, and finally save the results on the backbone. Each side chain can handle dozens of transactions, and the side chain can be expanded infinitely expanded, so that the underchain processing transaction process, the chain only save the results, when there is doubt, the intermediate process can also be submitted to the main chain. Since the transaction results are processed under the chain, AE also provides privacy very well. There are no records of the transaction parties on the chain, and only the final results are stored.

2. A decentralized prophecy machine

The prophecy machine implements the connection between real-world data and smart contracts. The prophecy machine is more powerful than the Turing's complete computing model.

Consensus

HorseKing blockchain achieves consensus in a creative way

of combining proof of workload and proof of equity."

4. Unique technical governance

HorseKing brings a future of society where absenteeism comes to vote and holders of value come to make decisions together.

5. Privacy

The transactions for many commercial applications need not be recorded in a public ledger. HorseKing's smart contracts, which involve blockchain if they cannot reach a consensus, operate like a digital court with self-discretion.

Chapter 3 HorseKing Application scenario

3.1 Fund incubator

HorseKing will form foundations to help developers, entrepreneurs, and start-ups with open-source project development on HorseKing.

3.2 Application

The HorseKing platform also delivers important open-source applications when launch. This allows people to really use blockchain technology from the very beginning. See our white paper for more information on applications.

3.3 Audience

HorseKing emphasizes the integration of web browsers and puts mobile terminals first, which will allow more people to accept HorseKing.

3.4 Meetings and meetings

We will organize meetings and meetings around the world.

3.5 Education

On the technology side, HorseKing will provide developer training salons, provide mentors, and close the distance between everyone and the technology.HorseKing supports both businesses and individuals interested in HorseKing.

3.6: Research and Academic Studies

HorseKing will study, as always, cutting-edge technology standards and expand our cooperation with international research institutions to keep HorseKing's technology keeping pace with The Times and more secure.Some collaborations will be officially announced later on.

3.7 Institutions

Behind the HorseKing blockchain is the aeternity agency, located in Liechtenstein.Continuous communication with regulators is critical to ensure that HorseKing projects are always within a legitimate legal framework.

Chapter IV: The Application of HorseKing Blockchain Technology

4.1 Distributed structure

HorseKing adopts a distributed structure, with multiple pathways between the nodes in the network. The distributed structure has no fixed form of connectivity. There is more than one channel from sending to receiving point. During the communication, the network selects the actual path of the communication according to the dynamic situation of each node. The control function of the communication is scattered over each node. It is one of the most complex structures. Its communication control is also the most complex, and the management of data resources scattered across the junction is also complex. Since there are multiple pathways, it is still possible to ensure communication when some junctions and links fail, so there is a high reliability.

Distributed accounting: Distributed bookkeeping can ensure the security and authenticity of account information. In a blockchain network, information recording historical transactions is passed to each node that can own and store a complete, consistent transaction ledger record. Even if the

individual node accounts are attacked and the data is tampered with, it will not affect the security of the general ledger of the whole network.

Distributed communication: The nodes of the whole network are connected peer-to-point through the underlying network protocol, without a single centralized server. The message is sent directly to all other nodes of the whole network by a single node through the P2P network layer protocol.

Distributed storage: After distributed transmission, all data is stored in computers at each node and can be updated in real time. It is equivalent to sharing books and other data with all network nodes in real time. The decentralization effectively avoids data tampering caused by a single node attack. Greatly improves the security of the database.

Through a distributed structure, decentralization is achieved, using the P2P network model. No longer need a central server, each connected computer is an independent individual, connected to thousands of other computers by protocol, and eventually the global computer connection becomes a dense network, and the information from one node can eventually spread to all nodes around the world. The advantage of this structure is that even if some of the nodes fail, it does not

affect communication across the entire network.

4.2 Blockchain data structure

Blockchain is a data structure orderly linked from back and forward by blocks containing transaction information. It is stored as a flat file or in a simple database. Each block points to the previous block. The data structure is divided into three parts: the block header, the transaction list, and the parent block.

For each block header, a hash is generated by which the corresponding blocks in the blockchain are identified. At the same time, each block can refer to the previous block through the parent block hash field. With this design, each block can be linked to its respective parent block, creating a chain that can be traced back to the first block creation block.

Each block can have only have one parent block and can have multiple subblocks. When the identity of the parent block changes, the identity of the child block also changes. The identity of the subblock changes, and the identity of the sun block also changes, and so on. When a block has many descendants, the block will not change again.

However, because Pow has obvious defects such as slow

transaction speed, the consensus mechanism of the subsequent data chain in the platform is designed as modular, which can be configured by controlling the chain parameters, and can dynamically apply to different application scenarios of the public chain and the private chain. According to the application scenarios and transaction conditions of the data chain itself, the project selects the appropriate consensus mechanism to ensure that each distributed node obtains the data consistency through the algorithm. Three groups of block metadata composition. The first group is data citing the hash of the parent block; the second group is metadata, namely difficulty, timestamp, and Nonce; the third group is the Merkle root of the metadata.

The transaction list is represented in a Merkle tree containing all transactions that produce the block. The Merkle tree is a hash binary tree that is constructed from the bottom-up. The Merkle tree is used to generalize all transactions in a block and provides a way to verify whether a block exists for a certain transaction. Generating a full Merkle tree requires performing a hashing of the hash node recursively and inserting the newly generated hash node into the Merkle tree until only one hash node remains, which is the

root of the tree.

4.3 Consensus mechanism

If the consensus is the foundation of the blockchain, then the consensus mechanism is the soul of the blockchain. Consensus mechanism is an algorithm to reach consensus on the order of things in a period of time. On the blockchain, everyone will have a record of all transactions on the chain, the chain produces a new transaction, each person receives the information is different, some want to do bad things are likely to release some wrong information at this time, then you need a person to put all the information received for verification, and finally publish the most correct information.

There are currently three more popular consensus mechanisms:

(1) The proof of work mechanism (Proof of Work-PoW) is the best known consensus mechanism. As literally, PoW is that the more you work, the greater the benefits. The job here is to guess the number, who can guess the only number the fastest, who can be the information publicity person.

(2) The Equity certificate mechanism (Proof of Stake-PoS) is also a consensus proof, which is similar to the equity

certificate and voting system, so it is also called the "equity certificate algorithm". The final information is published by the most (token).

(3) The Byzantine consensus algorithm (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance-PBFT) is also a common proof of consensus. It is different from the previous two, and the PBFT is computation-based and has no token reward. The right to obtain the public information if less than (N-1) / 3 nodes object.

PoW is selected as the consensus mechanism, proof of workload: simple and easy to implement; consensus can be reached without exchanging additional information between nodes; and great cost to destroying the system.

However, due to that Pow has explicit defects such as slow transaction speed, the consensus mechanism in the platform is designed as modular, which can be configured by controlling chain parameters and can dynamically apply different application scenarios of public chain and private chain. According to the application scenarios and transaction conditions of the data chain itself, the project selects the appropriate consensus mechanism to ensure that each distributed node obtains the data consistency through the algorithm.

4.4 Secure Encryption algorithm

This project uses the asymmetric encryption technology. There are two keys for asymmetric encryption: public key and private key, public key is public, private key is private, public key encryption can be unlocked with private key, private key encrypted things can be solved with public key, that is, the encrypted and decrypted keys are different. This can be greatly convenient to see the key management.

The project uses the RSA algorithm for asymmetric encryption, the first RSA algorithm that can be used for both encryption and digital signature. SA is the most widely studied public key algorithm. In the more than 30 years, it has experienced various attacks and is gradually accepted by people. By 2017, it is generally regarded as one of the best public key schemes.

The encryption process of the RSA can be expressed using a general formula. Milphertext E text EmodN Milphertext = plaintext EmodN. That is to say, RSA encryption is a process of seeking the surplus after dividing by N of the E secondary of the clear text. Public key = (E, N) Public key = (E, N)

The decryption of the RSA can also be expressed using a general formula. plaintext = Milphertext DmodN. That is to say,

the residue divided by N after the D dimension of the ciphertext is the plain text, and this is the RSA decryption process. Knowing that D and N can decrypt the ciphertext, so the combination of D and N is the private key. Private key = (D, N)

Private key = (D, N)

4.5 Smart contract

Smart contracts are digital contracts based on cryptography technology. It is a computer program, rather than a traditional paper contract. Smart contracts are a program that automates the processing of traditional contracts in the way of computer instructions. To put it simply, a smart contract is a code that triggers the execution when both parties trade on a blockchain asset. This code is a smart contract.

Smart contracts have the following advantages:

(1) The contract is written into the blockchain in a digital form. Due to the characteristics of the blockchain, the data cannot be deleted or modified, but can only be added. The whole process is transparent and tracked, ensuring the historical traceability;

(2) The behavior will be permanently recorded permanently, which can greatly avoid malicious interference with the normal

execution of the contract;

(3) Decentralization avoids the influence of centralized factors and improves the advantages of smart contracts in cost efficiency;

(4) When the contract content is satisfied, the code of the smart contract is automatically started, which not only avoids the manual process, but also ensures that the issuer cannot default;

(5) A blockchain consensus algorithm is built into a state machine system, so that intelligent contracts can operate efficiently.

Chapter V: The HorseKing Profitability Model

5.1 Innovation and value-added profit

Use the existing information resources, develop new service models, to provide customers with more and higher value services, directly charge the service or merchant fees.

5.2 Blockchain bus chain profit

In the market development, the recognition, their own value. Through the transaction of various commodities, the use population expands and the demand increases. And the impact of various industry blockchain ecology on the parent chain, to further achieve value growth, thus generating the parent chain profit.

5.3 Data profit

(1) Market transaction data: For the collection of first-hand transaction data of the industry, through the analysis of big data technology, we can master the trend data of the industry. Provide data help for the industry and related industries.

(2) Payment data: Through multiple portrait analysis of payment location, time and crowd, market information is deeply mined, provide services for enterprises that need marketing, pushed to target users through platform information, and then get information feedback through users, so as to form a closed loop of marketing.

(3) Provide investors with market analysis and prediction services, so that investors can gain income. Also charge a certain service fee.

(4) Provide merchants with market information analysis data and big data analysis and decision report. Harvest information fee.

Chapter VI: Team Introduction

The HorseKing team members have hot blood, fighting spirit, dreams and ability. They maintain integrity, professionalism, concentration and put all their energy into the development of the project. The team has more than 30 core members, with many years of industry experience, proficient in blockchain and related professional technology, and is good at understanding the needs of customers and transforming their needs into products. He also has rich experience in project management, and has undertaken a number of large projects at home and abroad. Team members fully support the growth and development of the project with strong technical strength and rich industry experience.

Chapter VII Release Plan

7.1 Rules for issuance

Name: HorseKing (BSC Smart Chain)

HorseKing Contract Address:

0xdBD43e87C76fd47d327318F852fBB5DBa709Fd7E

Total issuance: 8000000000 (800 million)

Tax mechanism: 10% tax deduction per transaction

2% currency dividend, all currency address real-time static dividend, dividend HorseKing currency

3% Marketing promotion

Add LP in 5% automatically to increase the depth of the mine pool

7.2 Tokens allocation

Token economics allocation scheme:

7% (5,6,000,000) exchange fan users empty investment

50% (4000000000) directly into the black hole address for destruction

43% (344000000) Add PancakeSwap flow mine pool, no crowdfunding, no private placement, no pre-sale, fair launch.

Chapter VIII Risk Tips

(1) Risk related to judicial supervision

Blockchain technology has become the main target of regulation in various major countries in the world, and if regulators intervene or exert influence, applications or tokens may be affected. For example, if laws restrict the use and sale of electronic tokens, the tokens may be restricted, hindered or even terminate the development of the application.

(2) Risk of lack of attention in the application

The possibility that platform applications are not used by large numbers of individuals or organizations means that the public has insufficient interest in developing and developing these related distributed applications, and that such a phenomenon of lack of interest may negatively affect tokens and applications.

(3) The risk of competitive capacity expansion

There is some competition between blockchain tokens, assuming that a strong opponent in the industry, it is bound to be affected.

(4) Risk that the relevant application or product does not meet the expected standards

In the development stage, the platform itself may make large changes before the official version, or the market will undergo huge changes before the release, resulting in the platform failing to meet the expected requirements in function or technology. Or because of the wrong analysis, the platform's application or tokens function failed to meet expectations.

(5) The risk of cracking

The current technology used cannot be cracked, but assuming the rapid development of cryptography, or the rapid progress of computer computing, such as the development of quantum computers, may bring the risk of cracking, leading to the loss of tokens.

(6) Other instructions

Please fully understand the development plan of the operating platform and the relevant risks of the blockchain industry, otherwise it is not recommended to participate in this investment. If you invest, confirm on behalf that you have fully understood and recognized the provisions in the rules.

Chapter IX Disclaimer

This document is only used for the purpose of conveying the information and does not constitute relevant comments on the sale of the Project. The above information or analysis does not constitute the reference basis for investment decision-making power. This document does not constitute any investment advice, investment intention, or abetting of the investment.

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