



The Gold Paper

BITCOIN 3D

**PRESENTED BY AUTOMATIC SOFTWARE
SOLUTIONS INC**

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50 Trillion Coins

ICO



Technologies Used

2.1 ETHEREUM NETWORK

The entire Ethereum network is a giant mass of nodes (computers) connected to one another that enforce, execute and validate programs in a decentralized manner. The best thing is that they don't require a server, memory, CPU power, or any other computing function to do it, as it is all provided by thousands of ethereum nodes scattered across the world.

In fact, the entire network can be visualized as a single entity called the "Ethereum Virtual Machine" or EVM for short and all the transactions that have happened and will ever happen in this network are automatically updated and recorded in an open and distributed ledger.

No one controls or owns Ethereum. It is an open-source project built by many people around the world. Ethereum was designed to be adaptable and flexible, unlike the Bitcoin protocol. It is easy to create new applications on the Ethereum platform and those applications are now safe to use with the Homestead release.

Ethereum's Purpose

Vitalik Buterin, the face and founder of Ethereum, describes in his white paper the goal of developing an alternative protocol for building decentralized applications, with an emphasis on security, scaling and development time. Decentralized applications are applications that run on a P2P network of computers rather than a single computer prone to failure. His team successfully built the new platform with a general scripting language that enables businesses to build decentralized applications on top of their existing Ethereum blockchain.

“[Blockchain] is to Bitcoin, what the internet is to email. A big electronic system, on top of which you can build applications. Currency is just one.” Sally Davies, FT Technology Reporter. Ethereum enables people to utilize blockchain technology for a range of purposes.

Ethereum Components

Smart Contracts — Transactions

Bitcoin uses blockchain technology to fulfil one function, transferring money from one address to another.

Ethereum, on the other hand, uses its blockchain to fulfil a range of different types of transactions known as smart contracts. A smart contract is a computer protocol intended to digitally enforce a negotiated contract, they allow the performance of credible transactions without the need for third parties. People from all corners of the world can interact and exchange value without a centralized authority through a smart contract.

As Smart Contract Investor, Nick Szabo, simply put is, “The general objectives [of smart contracts] are to satisfy common contractual conditions (such as payment

Ethereum Virtual Machine

A Runtime Environment

The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) is completely isolated from the rest of the Ethereum network and acts as the perfect testing ground for developers to execute code. Developers can create applications and smart contracts and assess them on the EVM to identify errors and bugs that could result in their smart contracts being nullified. The sandboxed environment provides unlimited opportunities for developers to learn, improve and build highly robust smart contracts before applying them to the real Ethereum network.

Ether — The Digital Currency

Ether, which is very often mistakenly referred to as Ethereum, is the digital currency element of the platform. Ether essentially acts as the “fuel” that enables the actions of decentralized apps built on the Ethereum blockchain. Every action performed (i.e. transaction or smart contract) requires some quantity of computational power and time (known as “gas”); miners must be paid for fulfilling the computational workload and Ether is used as payment. The greater the computational workload, the greater the gas fee and the more Ether required to pay it off.

What Are the Benefits of the Ethereum Blockchain?

The Ethereum network holds all the core benefits that ordinary blockchains possess and more...

Core Blockchain Benefits

Immutable = All transactions on the Ethereum blockchain are immutable which means once the data is written it cannot be changed. This makes it nearly impossible to hack, not even the uploader can edit the data once uploaded.

Decentralized = The consensus mechanism used to agree on the validity of a transaction means there is no need for a trusted intermediary to perform the actions. Smart contracts are self-executed.

Fast Transactions = Instead of lengthy manual verification and clearances, automation of blockchain transactions ensure the process is significantly faster. It also tends to be cheaper as there are no third-party fees to be paid.

Security

Secure = All transactions on the blockchain are cryptographically secured and Ethereum has three times more nodes than Bitcoin verifying its transactions.

Malicious hacks associated with Ethereum tend to be the result of poorly coded smart contracts by the platform's users rather than the incredibly secure Ethereum blockchain itself. In fact, Ethereum announced last year their plans for a transition to proof-of-stake which would make the platform even more secure.

Reliable = Ethereum has proven itself to be a reliable platform and its blockchain has been active for over three years. Applications built on the platform run exactly as programmed without any possibility of downtime, censorship, fraud or third-party interference.

General Purpose

Other than the basic benefits of the blockchain, Ethereum's biggest advantage is its adaptability. An incredibly versatile range of applications can be built on the Ethereum blockchain as a result of two core features.

Turing Completeness = This is the idea that Ethereum can compute anything computable given enough resources, it is essentially a "world computer" that can run any code a normal computer could run.

Rich Statefulness = This is how Vitalik describes Ethereum's ability to remember and maintain more state at the blockchain level. Bitcoin is considered stateless as it can only deal with transactions, Ethereum on the other hand can deal with contract code and data in addition to keeping a balance.

Without getting too technical, these two functions enable any business to produce decentralized applications and implement smart contracts; this is a massive deal and enabled the 2017 ICO boom. An overwhelming majority of the coins out there are ERC20 tokens (coins built on the Ethereum platform). Ethereum has played a key role in bringing some impressive new cryptocurrency projects to the market.

Plutus, A Secure Consumer Payments Platform

Plutus is using the Ethereum network for their native ERC20 token known as PLU, which are rewarded to users of the service. Plutus is a payments system created by an early blockchain entrepreneur, Danial Daychopan. The platform enables users to utilise their converted crypto for everyday payments via the Plutus app. Customers looking to spend in-store can have the amount of crypto necessary to make a purchase converted into spendable fiat which then goes to the merchant.

This is achieved through the company's very own decentralized P2P exchange known as the PlutusDEX. Plutus at no point store the funds of a user which makes it incredibly secure in comparison to other payment platforms within the crypto market. Users are immune to any form of company hacks, corruption, downtime etc. that can ordinarily affect people's assets.

Users who top up their Plutus debit card balance using fiat or converted crypto will receive up to 3% back in the form of PLU (blockchain-based token) which can then be converted and spent on anything using the service. Plutus created the first decentralised loyalty rewards programme, a key feature which was all enabled by the Ethereum platform. Plutus currently have a live beta version of the platform available now. To unlock the potential of your crypto, buy, or sell at zero fees, visit here:

Plutus

2.2 DECENTRALISATION

Decentralization is a property regarding the fragmentation of control over the protocol. In the

Bitcoin and Ethereum protocols, users submit transactions for miners to sequence into blocks.

Better decentralization of miners means higher resistance against censorship of individual

transactions. For communication, Bitcoin and

Ethereum also have a peer-to-peer network for disseminating block and transaction information.

Both Bitcoin and Ethereum also contain full nodes, which serve two critical roles: (1) to relay blocks and transactions to miners (2) and to answer queries for end users about the state of the blockchain.

Understanding the network properties of full nodes is crucial for protocol design and analysis of each network's resilience to attacks. Ongoing research explores ways to make the Bitcoin and Ethereum

networks more decentralized without measurements on the underlying network.

Benefits of a Decentralized Currency

- 1) A bank-less currency is free of national monetary policies. For residents of countries that have destabilized fiat currencies, a decentralized currency can serve as a stabilizing agent and an alternative.
- 2) A decentralized currency insulates customers from bank failures and collapses, as well as exuberant bank fees and aggressive bank policies.
- 3) Payments are borderless, allowing for seamless and cheap international payments despite current limits on transnational fiat payments.
- 4) Decentralized currencies are immune to inflation or deflation.
- 5) The only requirement for using decentralized currencies is the ability to obtain and use a wallet. This makes decentralized currencies attractive to the underbanked/unbanked populations.
- 6) Decentralized currencies are not subject to geographically-based exchange rates, meaning that goods and services bought with decentralized currency will not be devalued due to tariffs or unfavorable changes in national monetary values.

7) Decentralized currencies are a real-world demonstration of blockchain technology, fuelling further development of decentralized applications

8) The absence of a centralized authority means nobody can strictly control or monitor financial transactions. And this creates decentralized finance where users can deposit don't have external interventions.

9) Every participant in Bitcoin's decentralized system enjoys democratic control and financial sovereignty. That's because they know how this system works without interference from any source.

10) Bitcoin's decentralization enables this virtual currency to reach any part of the world because a person needs only a smartphone or computer and an internet connection to join the network.

11) Decentralization makes the Bitcoin network secure and difficult for malicious people and hackers to penetrate or interfere with because they can't control the entire system

What is Token Burning?

The strategy which permanently eliminates cryptocurrency coins/tokens from circulation is referred to as token burning.

Burning is generally taken out at regular intervals and quite popular among the cryptocurrency community. It is an intentional action that is conducted out by coins creators in order to burn or eliminate it from the circulation.

We get many motives to burn tokens. But the move we expect is deflationary. Larger blockchains like Bitcoin and Ethereum do not operate such a mechanism. In order to control the number in circulation and provide ample incentives to investors, burning is necessary for altcoins and smaller tokens.

Token burning is unique to cryptocurrency tokens, usually, fiat/paper currencies are not 'burned'. Token burning is identical to the notion of share buybacks by publicly-owned corporations, which reduce the amount of stock available. Token burning holds many extraordinary benefits and that for different aspects.

What are the Strategies Behind Token Burning, How Exactly it Works?

Easily formulated concepts. Token burning can be illustrated in various ways. It aims to reduce the number of tokens that are free.

It seems booming as burning tokens integrates well and also it does not provide them in an impractical manner in the future. This process implicates the developers of the project by repurchasing. The number of tokens that are burned will be transferred to inaccessible wallets known as “Eater addresses”. The nodes and anyone can check the token balance and transaction of the “Eater Addresses” on the public blockchain.

Different types of projects have been designed and show variations. After completing ICO (Initial Coin Offering) few will employ a one time burn, in order to discard any unsold tokens.

Others choose to burn the coins for sometimes that is a fixed time interval or will be variable. The leading cryptocurrency exchange Binance burns the native token Binance Coin (BNB) at quarterly intervals. The tokens which are burned considered a part of the

commitment, in order to achieve 100 million BNB tokens burned. The number of coins burns is based on the number of trades that are being fulfilled.

Slowly, Ripple is burning tokens with each transaction. With the help of XRP when parties try to transact, one party gets the opportunity to put a fee comfortably, but these fees do not get returned to a central authority. They burn the fees by delivering it to an eater address immediately as the transaction confirmed. Stablecoins such as Tether (USDT) will build tokens after the deposition of funds in the reserve. The opposite is also true, USDT tokens will be burned when the funds are withdrawn from the reserve.

Why tokens are burned?

Token burning is a deflationary method. Most of the projects burn tokens to maintain the value and burn the unused supply.

Why burn tokens hold numerous reasons is it adds value, as stated by token holders. And the reason behind it is, it improves the value of each token by decreasing the supply.

If we have a great deal with, we get an opportunity to strengthen the value of each token, which is being held. This also essentials and encourages investors and traders to provide more liquidity. This holds a crucial aspect behind Binance periodic burn, and that's why many companies will prefer to burn the unsold tokens after the end of ICOs end.

Similarly, token burns can add more error correction. As same was observed for tether. It was noticed that the company accidentally generated \$5 billion in USDT and was in need to burn, in order to avoid destabilizing it's 1:1 peg with United States dollar.

When we talk about security tokens which allows the holders to get earning from projects. They can buy back the shares with the help of corporations. The currencies can be gained back at decent rates, and this results in stimulating the value. If tokens are regained at market price, it would set investors on profit, as they repurchase it back. Some projects prefer tokens as it possesses well security issues and to prevent spamming transactions.



The Plan

3 Steps

- 1) Have the ICO of 50 Trillion Coins**
- 2) Immediate Deflation**
- 3) Repeated Burns**

3D Burning

- 1) Immediate 50% Burn**
- 2) 8 Separate – 5 to 50 Trillion Coin Burns over 2 years**
- 3) Mini Burns – For Each Coin Transaction – 1 Coin Is Thrown Away.**

Conclusion

- 1) We are secure as part of the Ethereum
- 2) We are decentralized
- 3) We will burn in many ways
- 4) We will make millionaires

Let Others Have The Moon or
Mars We Want The Universe

Universe

Special Thanks

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And Most

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To You

See You At The

ICO