

DGC Coin Whitepaper

DANGNNDAYA[®]

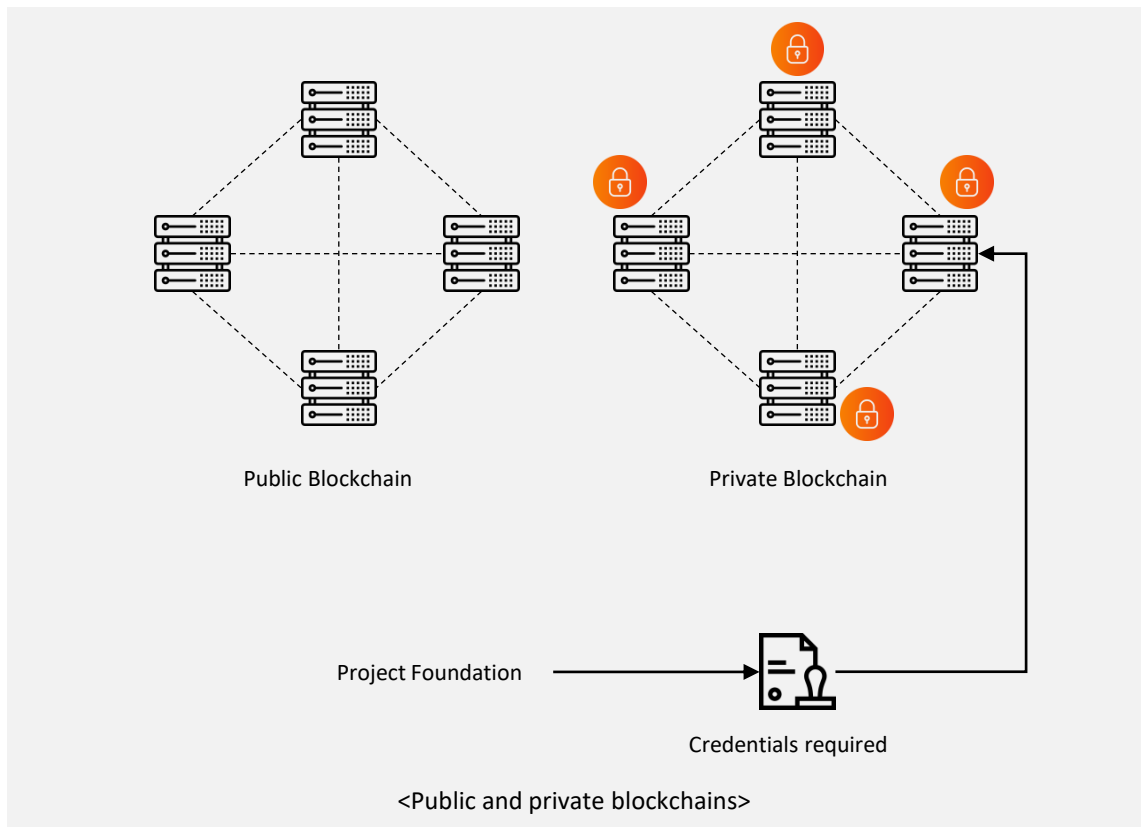
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1. Introduction

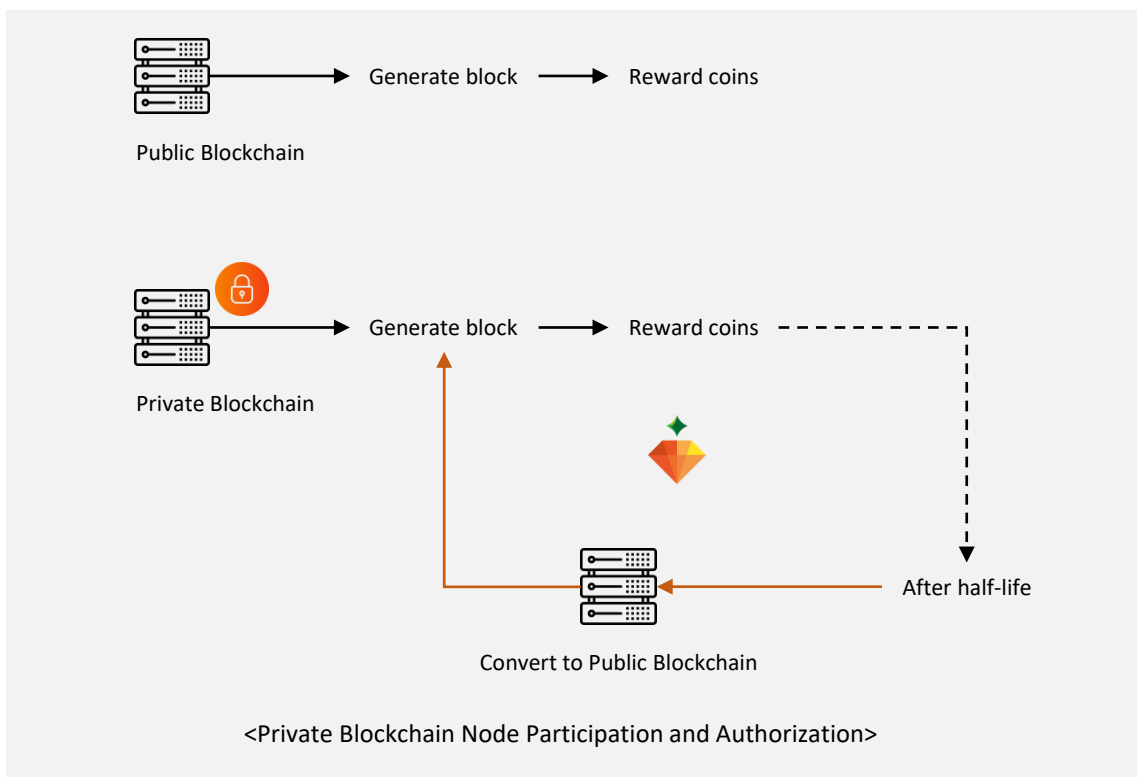
Since the Bitcoin genesis block was issued in January 2009, the world has continuously succeeded and developed this new type of distributed source system. Since then, many blockchains have been developed and are being used in various areas. This whitepaper does not intend to cover the history of blockchain. However, it will briefly inform how the proof method works in the blockchain's operation method and what kind of rewards are made, and talk about the new blockchain development.

There are two main types of blockchain. The first is called Private Blockchain, which operates limited nodes. This method has the advantage of enabling smooth blockchain node operation despite some security issues. Also, a foundation that manages the Private Blockchain has the advantage of operating distributed ledger technology without data disclosure. The second is Public Blockchain. Public Blockchain has the advantage of resolving security vulnerabilities because it's impossible to tamper with data after hacking. However, voluntary participation must precede node operation for the Public Blockchain, but many problems may arise in system operation if the value of the Public Blockchain is insufficient.



As many people already know, blockchain node participants receive rewards from the blockchain according to their contribution to block generation; this is the description of the coin that we know well. Node participants must perform a consensus protocol to run the blockchain to receive coins; this is called mining.

Anyone who wants to participate in mining in the public blockchain can participate through the public blockchain core operation. The commonly known mining operation becomes the process of participating in the mining of the public blockchain. However, there are restrictions on participating in mining in the case of private blockchain. The biggest disadvantage of the private blockchain is that the actual private blockchain is not perfect decentralization by restricting node participation. However, like the public blockchain, the private blockchain is a method where the mainnet is operated through node operation for block generation.

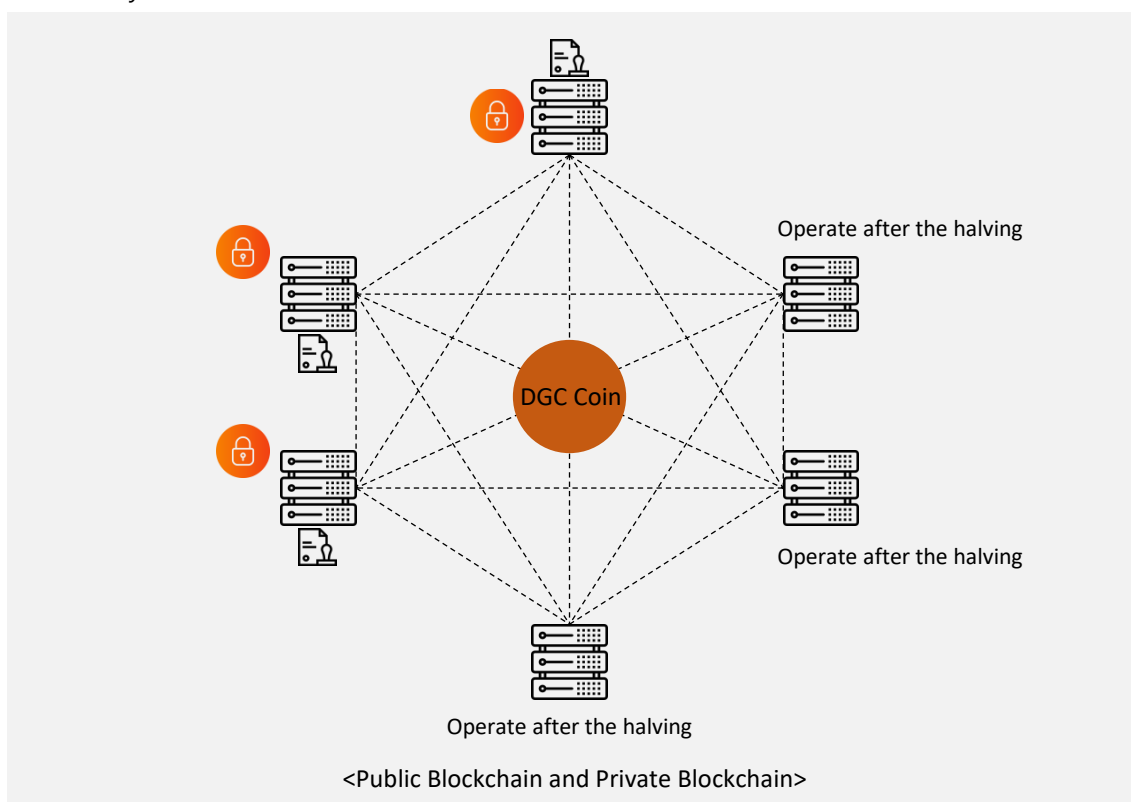


2. Introduction of Hybrid Blockchain

A general private blockchain restricts the participation only to authorized institutions for transaction creators. IBM Fabric and Loop Chain are examples. In particular, since the consensus algorithm of the private blockchain does not allow partial branches, most of them do not use a Proof-of-Work (PoW) or Proof-of-Stake (PoS) algorithm like the public blockchain.

However, POW+A, a new mainnet proposed by the DANGNN Foundation, limits the qualifications for blockchain node participation, while all algorithms for data open and distributed storage follow the public blockchain format. The POW+A mainnet operates a hybrid-type algorithm because the POW+A mainnet system changes to an open blockchain after the halving of the DGC Coin, the reward coin of POW+A in the future. Therefore, verification and approval by the foundation are required before the halving period to participate in the block generation of POW+A.

For this reason, POW+A supports coin mining while maintaining the form of the private blockchain until the halving period of the DGC Coin. After the period until the halving, POW+A changes to a perfect public blockchain, and there will be the greatest change in scalability.

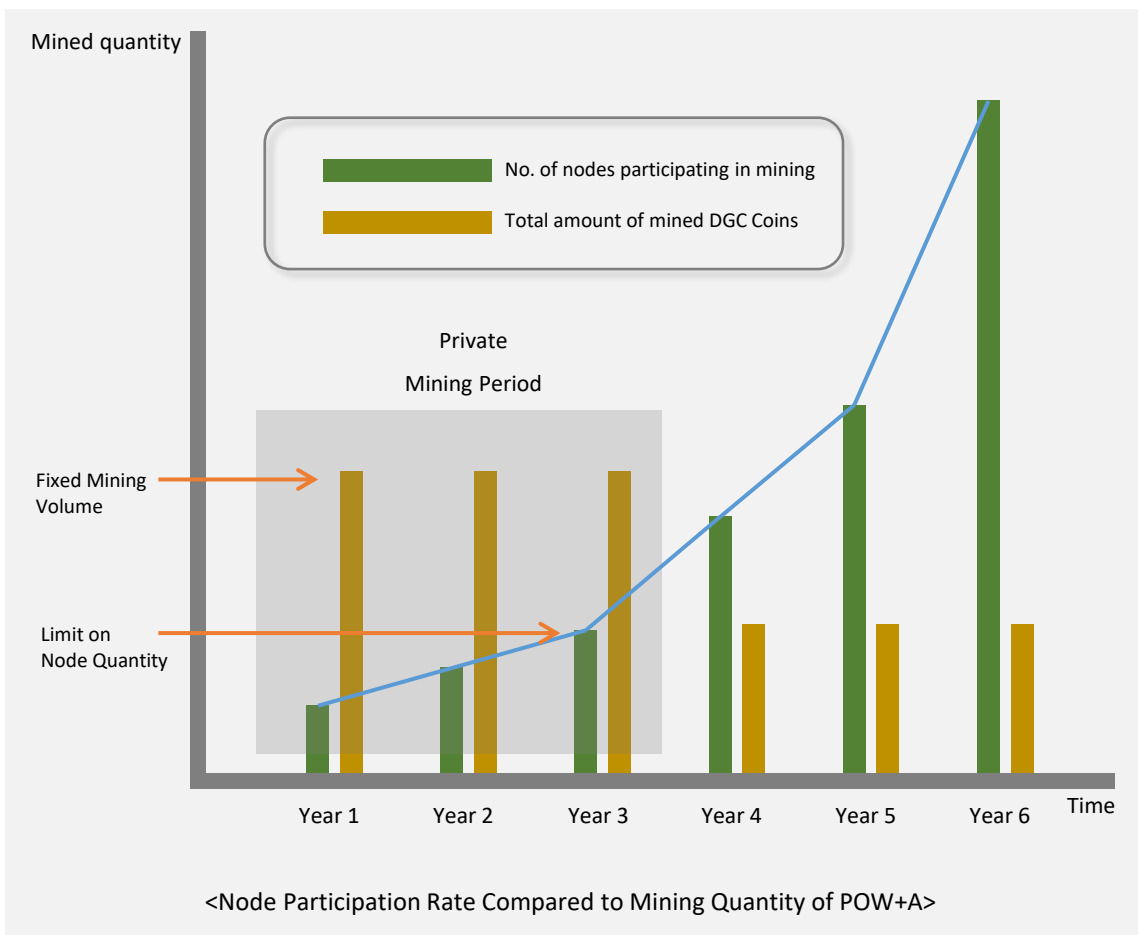


3. POW+A Blockchain

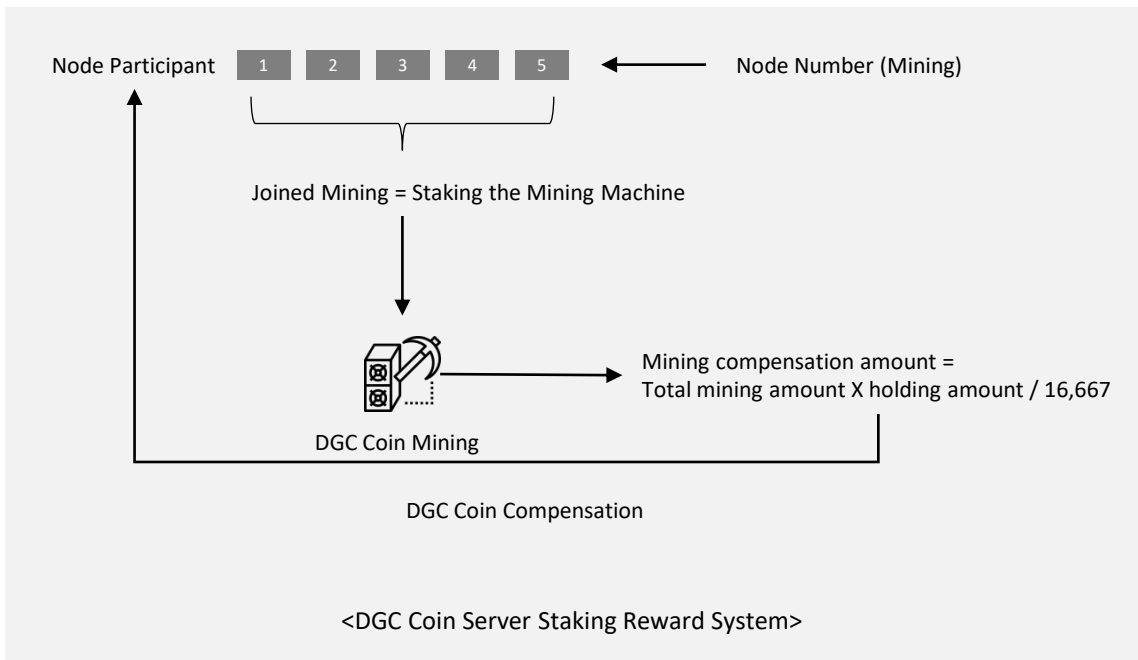
Hybrid POW+A blockchain is a hybrid blockchain with the PoW method, as the term suggests. As mentioned above, it follows the control of the private blockchain method, but transactions such as data disclosure and block security follow the public blockchain format.

POW+A has restrictions on node participation for about three years after generating the Genesis block. This restraint is the number of nodes, not on node participation rights. In fact, by limiting participation in mining for the first three years, POW+A will be able to provide sufficient rewards for the node formation, which is necessary for the initial mainnet operation.

As such, participating nodes in POW+A's PoW during the private blockchain operation period will be rewarded with a relatively large coin amount compared to the node rewards. It will be able to have expectations for future profitability inventory.



As shown in the name, POW+A is a compound word of PoW (Proof-of-Work) and A as either Authority or Audit. It also means there are restrictions on the nodes that can participate in the POW+A mainnet during the operation period in the private blockchain form. The POW+A Foundation will limit the number of participating nodes in mining to 16,667 during the having period. The coins to be mined will also follow the specified Set-Mining method. It takes PoSS (Proof of Servers Staking) form as a method to reward with a fixed coin amount according to the possessed nodes to participating nodes at the beginning of the mainnet services.



The POW+A mainnet differs from the existing blockchain method in the verification method for transactions and coin mining. POW+A reduces concerns about node participation, which can be the biggest threat to the new blockchain; thus, it can have sufficient capacity to respond to changes to the second version of the public blockchain in the future. Also, because participating nodes officially own most of the coins, it has the strength of minimizing the cause of the continuous price decrease for the DANGNN Coin.

4. POW+A and DGC

DGC Coin is a coin given as a reward for node participation in the POW+A blockchain. However, the DGC Coin mining amount in POW+A has a structure in which the same amount of DGC Coin is mined regardless of the number of nodes by the Set-Mining method before the halving period. Approximately 68 million DGC Coins are to be mined monthly and distributed evenly to the nodes.

The node participation in the POW+A blockchain is necessary because the rewards are large and fixed. The number of nodes that can participate is limited to a total of 16,667 during the private blockchain operation period. Assuming all nodes are available to operate, the total amount of DGC Coin that each node can receive is about 4,079 per month. Assuming a halving period of 36 months, the total amount of DANGNN Coin that one node can be compensated through the mining will be about 146,800. It indicates that this is a numeral value by a simple calculation.

After the 3-year halving is completed, the POW+A mainnet will remove the limit on node participation. The monthly mining amount will be up to 34 million after the halving; this also is evenly distributed to participating nodes.

After the first halving, the POW+A mainnet will have a new halving for the mining amount ahead of every three years. The halving occurs every three years because the value of existing coins for the incineration action of the ecosystem may set the node utilization excessively; the operating value on each node can be adjusted through the halving every three years.

	Mining machine limits	Monthly mining/unit	Total mining amount(fixed/mo.)
Before the halving	16,667	4,080	68,000,000
After 1 st halving	No Limit	2,040	34,000,000
After 2 nd halving	No Limit	1,020	17,000,000
After 3 rd halving	No Limit	510	8,500,000

(monthly basis/the total amount of mining equipment after the halving is a random amount)



Set-Mining Value

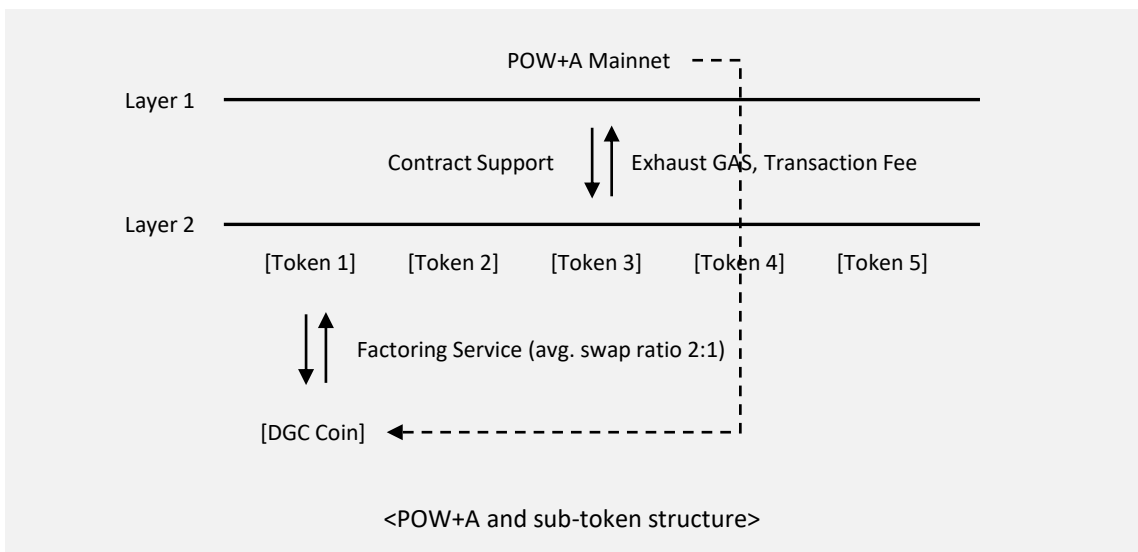


- Designated monthly mining amount before halving: about 68 mil.
- Designated monthly mining amount after the 1st halving: about 34 mil.
- Designated monthly mining amount after the 2nd halving: about 17 mil.

<Example of DGC Coin mining using the Set-Mining System>

5. Scalability of POW+A and Liquidity Control of DGC

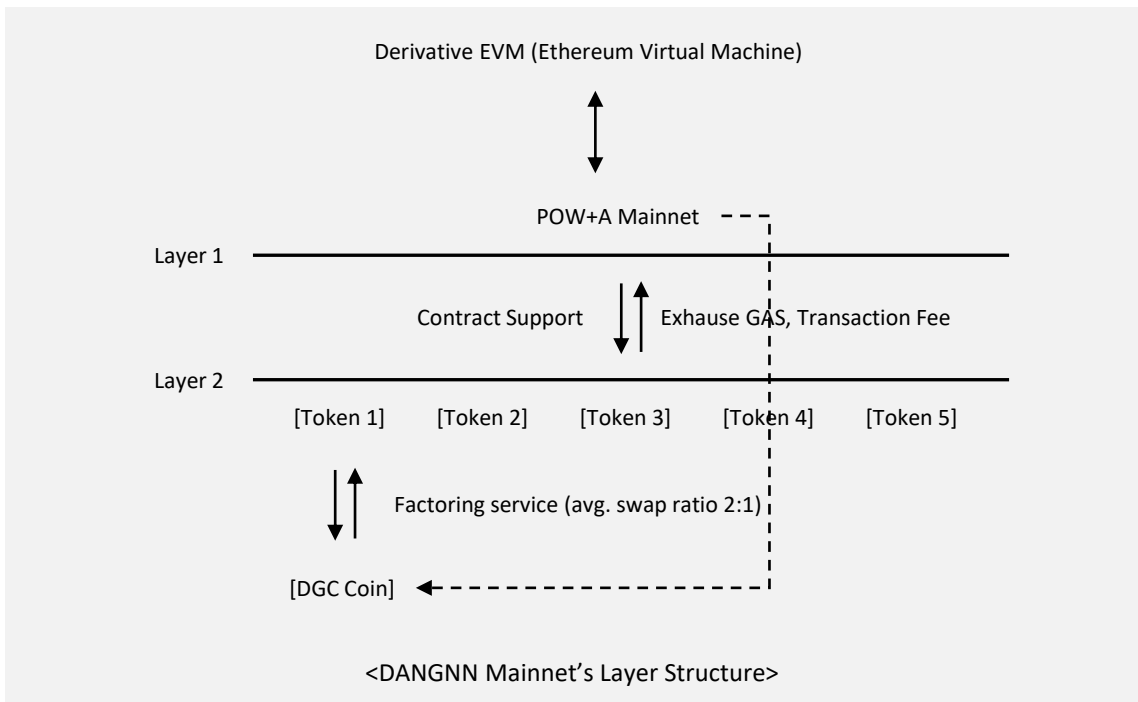
The DGC Coin, a mining reward, is expected to be used as the main value standard in the POW+A mainnet. The value of the mainnet coin is determined from two perspectives: utilization and incineration amount. Utilization refers to the development of the Dapp based on POW+A. POW+A mainnet will open various platform services to activate the DApp. POW+A-based token users will receive a service that allows them to swap their tokens with DGC Coins through the Smart Contract authorized by the POW+A Foundation. POW+A-based tokens can swap with DGC Coin, the mainnet coin, because it supports the factoring service for payment methods.



The structure, in which the mainnet coin grafted with the factoring and the POW+A-based token are swapped, generates GAS for the POW+A Smart Contract; it is operated for the token's issuance, distribution, and swap. Like the Ethereum structure, the POW+A mainnet will also constantly control liquidity by the blockchain itself.

6. Understanding POW+A Algorithm

DANGNN mainnet is a distributed network with enhanced security for mining. It is securely compatible with the existing Ethereum Virtual Machine because it forked Ethereum, a stable network.

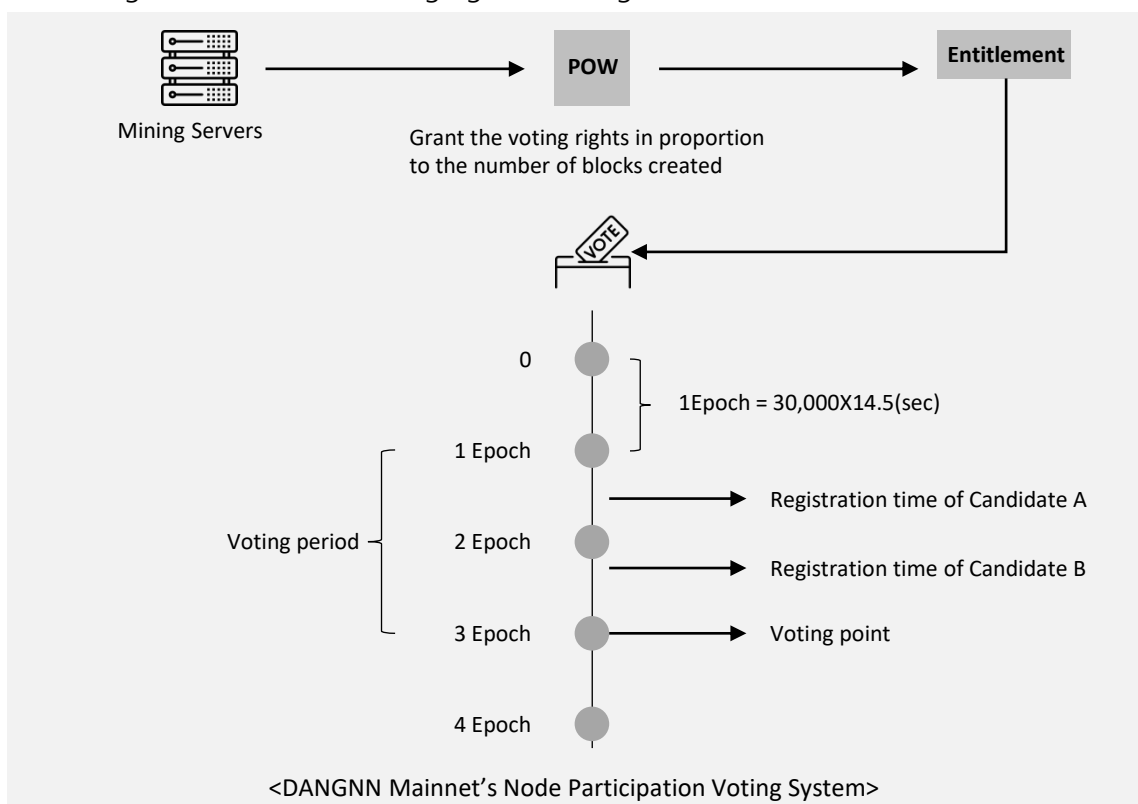


Therefore, it can use any application or solidity contract like Ethereum. The consensus mechanism is Ethash POW+A (PoW+Authority) and uses the GHOST algorithm, the basic Ethereum algorithm. It uses the base currency (DGC); the DGC unit was relocated to a lower unit of 10^{16} than the ETHER unit (10^{18}).

Each DANGNN Coin block is secured with an encrypted signature and designed to allow mining with an address with mining rights. Mining rights are added either through contribution to DANGNN Foundation in the first Genesis block or donated addresses and voting system. All contents are recorded on the blockchain through the voting system in which addresses that create blocks while possessing the mining rights agree with each other. POW+A must run with privileges for the proof of work. Many coins contribute to the network by creating blocks using POW. Because POW uses high computing power and electricity, it is relatively inefficient and difficult to prove work in general. But, stable mining with low hash can be done in the secured system by POW+A. Due to this, proof-of-work can be done with only low computing power. Also, it can secure any attacks from other proof-of-work systems.

7. Voting on Node Participation Eligibility of DANGNN Mainnet

- Voting for rights to node participation is available from 2 Epoch and can vote every 1 Epoch (1 Epoch = 30,000 x 14.5 sec)
- Voting is done at the end of the Epoch with candidates registered.
- Miners can vote and only vote as much as they mined in the Epoch where voting takes place. Stakes mined in the previous Epoch do not affect the current vote.
- Candidate registration period: Candidate can register between the Epoch where the voting will take place and the previous Epoch. Registered candidates are saved in a separate pool and automatically deleted from the candidate list after the Epoch, where the voting is finished.
- Voting period: Miners can vote anytime during the Epoch period during which voting takes place.
- Voting rules: Miners can support one or more candidates or even those who did not register as a candidate. Miners can second as many candidates as blocks generated during the Epoch time during the voting period.
- Election result: If the candidate receives more than a 51% approval rate in Epoch during the election, the mining rights will be granted.



8. Conclusion – Start of Dangnndaya Platform

DGC Coin is eventually a coin given as a reward for node participation on the DANGNN mainnet. It is necessary to understand the DANGNNDAYA Platform to understand the ecosystem of the DGC Coin in detail. The DGC Coin payment system provided by the platform takes precedence in the value stability provided by stable coins and is applied to the platform. The foundation implemented this payment system through the development of the mainnet because of the value stability that mining participation of the DGC Coin brings.

The value stability mentioned above does not mean fixed values that link to fiat currencies such as USDT and USDC. The DGC Coin is applied with an algorithm to continuously guarantee the value of the DGC Coin through the liquidity change in the already verified DANGNNDAYA Platform. Supporting the factoring of coins in the swap form for the tokens created in Layer 2 of the DANGNN mainnet, which is mentioned above, is a technological innovation for recognizing the platform and mainnet values.

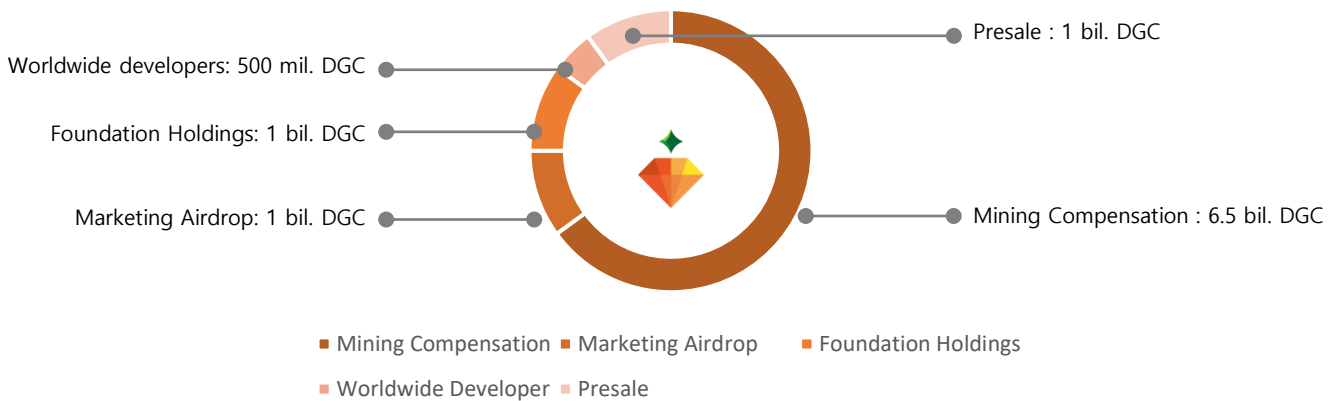
In conclusion, the DGC Coin is expected to form a continuous upward value through liquidity reduction through the DANGNNDAYA Platform. However, the high value given to early node participants will quickly stabilize the entire ecosystem in which the DGC Coin is based.

Coin Initial : DGC
 Coin full name : DANGNN DAYA COIN
 Development-based technology : DGC Project Mainnet

Period	Total mining per year	Max. no. of miners
1 Year	816,000,000	16,667
2 Years	816,000,000	16,667
3 Years	816,000,000	16,667
4 Years	408,000,000	Unlimited
5 Years	408,000,000	Unlimited
6 Years	408,000,000	Unlimited
7 Years	204,000,000	Unlimited
8 Years	204,000,000	Unlimited
9 Years	204,000,000	Unlimited
10 Years	102,000,000	Unlimited



[Distribution Information for Pre-Mined DGC]



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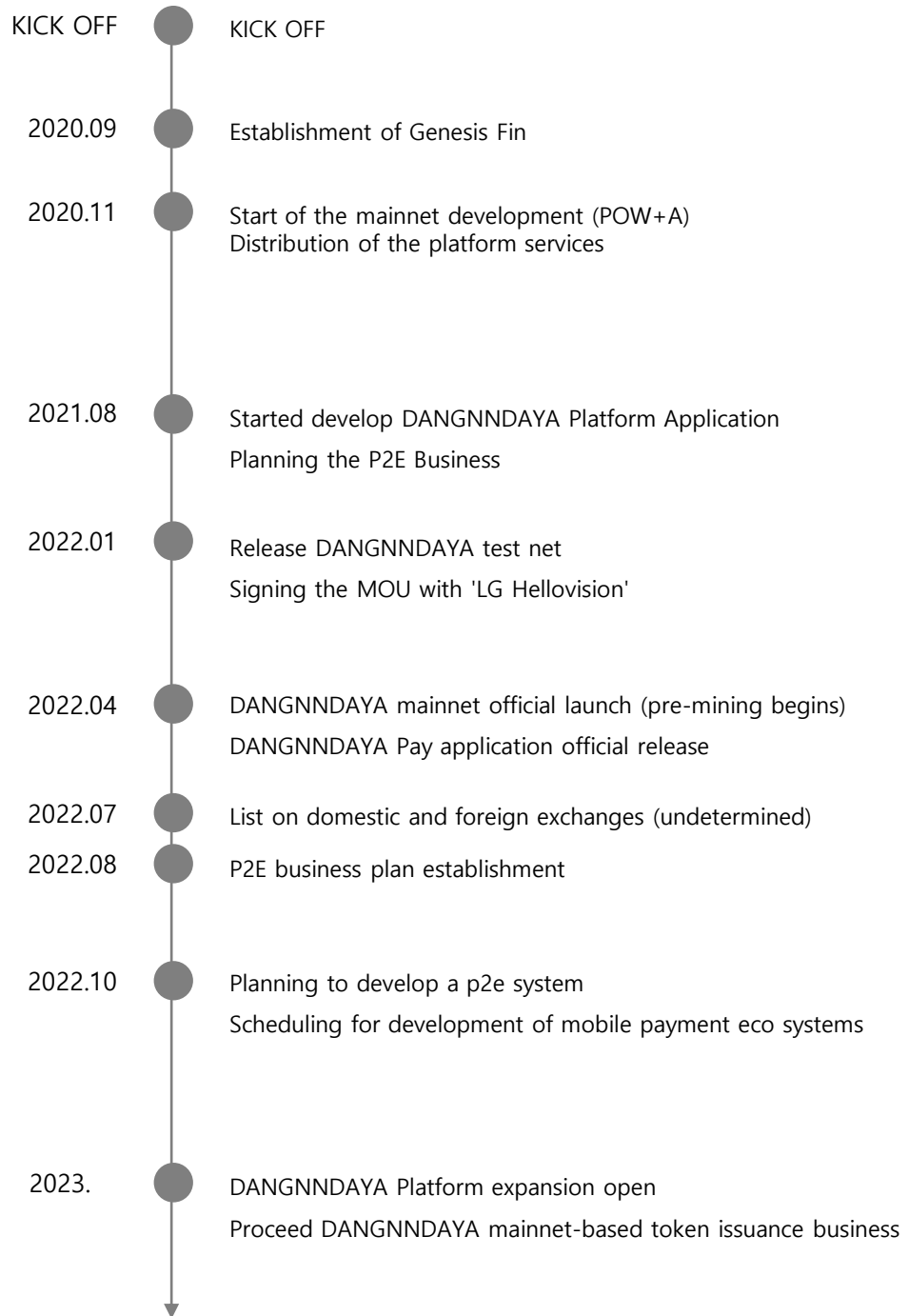
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