

MMXX COMPU™GLOBAL™HYPER™MEGA™CORP™
ARCHITECTURE AND PROTOCOL
FOR PROOF OF MEOW®
(DRAFT 1.0.5)

MR. [REDACTED] WHISKERS

ABSTRACT. A number of consensus protocols have emerged after Satoshi Nakamoto proposed Proof of Work [151]. However, Proof of Stake models have emerged as both computationally more efficient with economic incentives to protect against bad actors. We propose PROOF OF MEOW® which is not only computationally efficient but cute too. Below we describe the protocol, demonstrate mathematically its superiority over conventional schemes, and describe the World Domination Meow Token offering under the symbol CAT.

1. KITTYWORDS

blockchain, cryptocurrency, permission-ed networks, proof of stake, proof of work, high-speed transactions, decentralized application, dApp, smart contract, distributed crypto-exchange service, know your customer, anti-money laundering,

2. TERMEOWOLOGY

- Byzantine Meow-eneral consensus problem:** describes a situation in which, in order to avoid catastrophic failure of the system, the system's actors must agree on a concerted strategy, but some of these actors are unreliable.
- Cryptokitties:** Virtual kitties based on the ERC-721 protocol which demonstrated the most important function of Ethereum, and perhaps all peer-to-peer networks, including blockchain ledgers.
- dApp:** Decentralized application, a term coined by Ethereum, is a back-end service application that operates on a peer-to-peer network without a centralized server.
- Distributed crypto-exchange service:** A cryptocurrency exchange service utilizing smart contracts to maximize security and transparency of the exchange operation.
- Peer-to-peer, p2p:** Peer-to-peer computing or networking is a distributed application architecture that partitions tasks or workloads between peers. Peers are equally privileged, equipotent participants in the application. They are said to form a peer-to-peer network of nodes.
- Smart contract:** A smart contract is a computer protocol intended to digitally facilitate, verify, or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract. Smart contracts allow the performance of credible transactions without third parties. These transactions are trackable and irreversible.
- Proof of Meow®:** A new consensus mechanism which primarily revolves around being cute.

3. INTRODUCING MR. WHISKERS



FIGURE 1. "Meow, meow, meow" said Mr. Whiskers being super cute.

4. PURREFACE

This is intended to be a technical "vision" summary of one possible direction that may be taken in further developing the ecosystem with some rationale as to why this direction is awesome. It lays out in virtually no detail except trying to be cute.

It is not intended to be relied upon for foreword looking statements or any investment decisions. It is not intended to be a specification, formal or otherwise.

The appendix contains as many disclosures as we could reasonably find and collate which were applicable to this paper and our intentions.

4.1. Version Hisstory.

- 09/28/2019: 1.0.0
- 09/29/2019: 1.0.5-bib

4.2. Compilation Time. 30/09/2019 at 5:21pm

- **Purr, hiss, meow** Purr. meow, puuuuurrrr, mrrrowwwrrrrrr, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Mrow, mrrr, prrr, mrrrrrrrrwwrrrrrr. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.
- **Hiss, purr, meow** Meow, hiiiiiiiiisssssssssss, meeeeeeeewwwwr, mrrrrrorroror, meow.

As a result:

Problems in Classical Computing are Meow-able

Mathematical Notation	Catplexity Time	Tracatable/ Intracatable
$O(k^n), O(2^n)$	Exponential	Meowable
$O(n!)$	Factorial	Meowable
$O(n^n)$	Super-Exponential	Meowable

6.3. **Meow, purr, hiss, meow protocol.** Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

Purr. meow, puuuuurrrr, mrrrowwwrrrrrr, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Mrow, mrrr, prrr, mrrrrrrrrwwrrrrrr. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

Meow, meow, meow and meow communications.

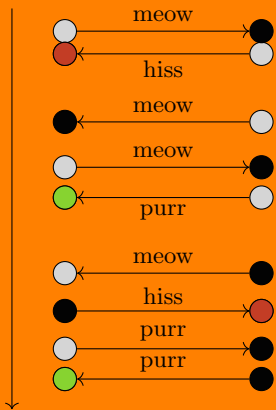


FIGURE 3. Meow, meow, meow consensus.

Key points are:

- Meow, meow, purr
- Meow, meow, hiss, purr, meow
- Meow, purr, hiss, meow

This Figure shows the relationship meow and purr.

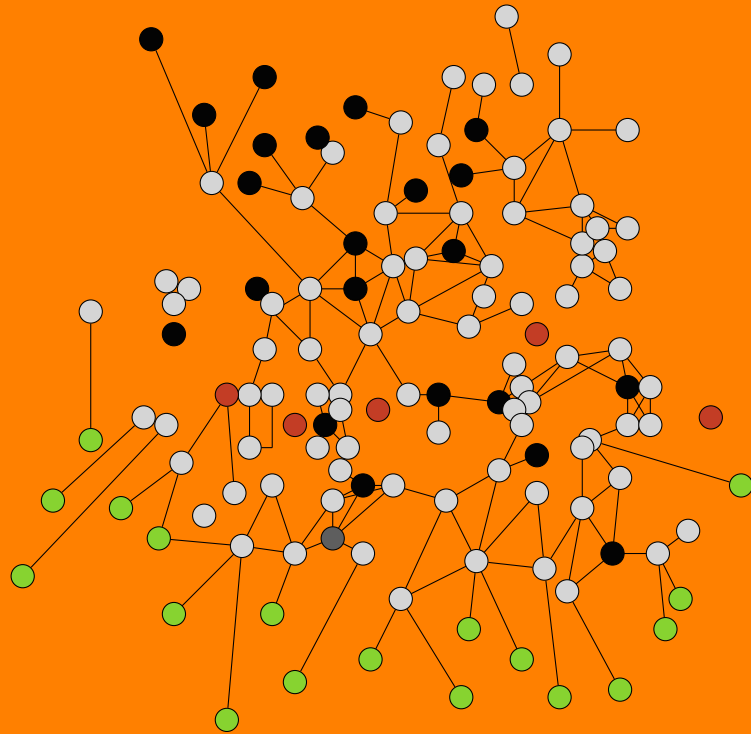


FIGURE 4. Meow, hiss, purr.

6.4. **PROOF OF MEOW® Subsection with financials.**

6.4.1. *COMPU™ GLOBAL™ HYPER™ MEGA™ CORP™ Spreadsheet.* The *Compu* World Domination Meow Token or PROOF OF MEOW®-coins will issue **10,000,000,000** meow-coins, with an initial offer price of **\$0.01** per token. Out of which:

Entity	meow-coins	Purpose
□	<i>meow.A</i>	△
Mr. Whiskers	1,000,000,000	Cuteness
Compu ¹	1,000,000,000	Engineers
Public	5,000,000,000	Actual Ongoing Dev ²
Reserve	3,000,000,000	Ecosystem Mgmt

6.5. **Smart Cattracts.** Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

6.6. **Catovernance of the Network.** Purr. meow, puuuuurrrr, mrrrowwwrrrrrr, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Mrow, mrrr, prrr, mrrrrrrrrwwrrrrrr. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

6.7. **Spray.** Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

6.8. **Licking oneself.** Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

7. MEOWHUB REPOSITORIES

Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

7.1. **Meow-papers and code.** Whitepaper and Smart Contract. [14]

8. CATCLUSION

Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

8.1. **Missing Meowterial and Open Questions.** Meow?

8.2. **Acknowledgments.** Meow-mommy, meow-daddy. Meow.

REFERENCES

- [1] AI Coin. <http://www.ai-coin.org>.
- [2] Apache HBase. <https://hbase.apache.org>.
- [3] Backfeed. <http://backfeed.cc>.
- [4] BigchainDB Documentation. <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/en/latest/index.html>.
- [5] BigchainDB Drivers & Clients. <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/projects/server/en/latest/drivers-clients/index.html>.
- [6] BigchainDB HTTP API. <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/projects/server/en/latest/http-client-server-api.html>.
- [7] BigchainDB Production Nodes (Documentation). <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/projects/server/en/latest/production-nodes/index.html>.
- [8] BigchainDB Python Driver. <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/projects/py-driver/en/latest/index.html>.
- [9] BigchainDB Roadmap. <https://github.com/bigchaindb/org/blob/master/ROADMAP.md>.
- [10] BigchainDB Server Quickstart. <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/projects/server/en/latest/quickstart.html>.
- [11] BigchainDB WebSocket Event Stream API. <https://docs.bigchaindb.com/projects/server/en/latest/websocket-event-stream-api.html>.
- [12] BigchainDB Whitepaper. <https://www.bigchaindb.com/whitepaper/>.
- [13] coinmarketcap. <https://coinmarketcap.com/all/views/all/>, note = Accessed: 2017-02-016.
- [14] CompuGlobalHyperMegaCorp's Github. <https://github.com/computuglobalhypermegacorp>. Accessed: 2019-09-28.
- [15] Cryptonite. <http://cryptonite.info/>.
- [16] Ed25519: high-speed high-security signatures. <https://ed25519.cr.yp.to/>.
- [17] ElasticSearch. <https://www.elastic.co/products/elasticsearch>.
- [18] Enigma. <http://enigma.media.mit.edu/>.
- [19] Eris Industries. <http://erisindustries.com/>.
- [20] EtherDelta. <https://etherdelta.github.io/https://etherdelta.github.io/>. Accessed: 2017-02-01.
- [21] Ethereum. <https://ethereum.org/>.
- [22] EtherOpt. <https://etheropt.github.io/https://etheropt.github.io/>. Accessed: 2017-02-01.
- [23] Euler. https://www.reddit.com/r/ethereum/comments/54132y/euler_the_simplest_exchange_and_currency/. Accessed: 2017-02-01.
- [24] Factom. <http://factom.org/>.
- [25] IDEX, Decentralized Capital. <http://www.idex.market/http://www.idex.market/>. Accessed: 2017-02-01.
- [26] Intrinsically Tradable Tokens. <https://www.reddit.com/r/update/comments/2017-02-01/>.
- [27] IPDB Foundation. <https://ipdb.foundation/>.
- [28] Ledger Labs: State Channels Wiki. <https://github.com/ledgerlabs/state-channels/wikihttps://github.com/ledgerlabs/state-channels/wiki>. Accessed: 2017-02-014.
- [29] Maker Market. <https://mkr.market/https://mkr.market/>. Accessed: 2017-02-01.
- [30] Monax. <https://monax.io>.
- [31] MongoDB. <https://www.mongodb.com>.
- [32] RaidEX. <http://www.raidex.io/http://www.raidex.io/>. Accessed: 2017-02-014.
- [33] Redis. <https://www.redis.io>.
- [34] RethinkDB. <https://www.rethinkdb.com>.
- [35] RethinkDB Changefeeds. <https://rethinkdb.com/docs/changefeeds>.
- [36] RethinkDB Consistency Guarantees. <https://rethinkdb.com/docs/consistency/>.
- [37] RethinkDB Frequently Asked Questions. <https://www.rethinkdb.com/faq/>.
- [38] Sony Offline After Hackers Stole Passwords, Threatened Blackmail: Report. <http://bit.ly/2kWsVtm>.
- [39] Tendermint. <http://www.tendermint.com>.
- [40] The Apache Cassandra Project. <https://cassandra.apache.org>.
- [41] "the bitcoin lightning network": Paper (pdf) draft version 0.5.9.1. <https://github.com/lightningnetwork/lnd>.
- [42] Thins that use Ed25519. <https://ianix.com/pub/ed25519-deployment.html>.
- [43] <https://coinmarketcap.com/all/views/all/>, 02 2017.
- [44] Scott Aaronson. Guest column: NP-complete problems and physical reality. *SIGACT News*, 36:30–52, March 2005.
- [45] J. Callen V. Aivazian. The Coase Theorem and the Empty Core. *Journal of Law and Economics*, 24:175–181, 1981.
- [46] Matthew D. Green Jingcheng Liu Ian Miers Peihan Miao Pratyush Mishra Alessandro Chiesa. Decentralized Anonymous Micropayments. *EUROCRYPT 2017 (36th International Conference on the Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques)*, 2017.
- [47] Mark Jurkowitz Amy Mitchell and Kenneth Olmstead. Social, Search and Direct: Pathways to Digital News. Technical report, Pew Research Center, March 2014.
- [48] M. Andreessen. Why Bitcoin Matters. <http://dealbook.nytimes.com/2014/01/21/why-bitcoin-matters>, January 2014. New York Times.
- [49] Pierre-Louis Aublin, Sonia Ben Mokhtar, and Vivien Quéma. RBFT: Redundant Byzantine Fault Tolerance. In *Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS), 2013 IEEE 33rd International Conference on*, pages 297–306. IEEE, 2013. <http://www.computer.org/csdl/proceedings/icdcs/2013/5000/00/5000a297.pdf>.
- [50] Augur. Augur. <https://augur-dev.firebaseio.com/>, 09 2019.
- [51] A. Back. Hashcash - a denial of service counter-measure. Technical report, August 2002. technical report.
- [52] A. Back. Enabling blockchain innovations with pegged sidechains. Technical report, October 2010. <http://www.blockstream.com/sidechains.pdf>.
- [53] Adam Back, Matt Corallo, Luke Dashjr, Mark Friedenbach, Gregory Maxwell, Andrew Miller, Andrew Poelstra, Jorge Timon, and Pieter Wuille. Enabling blockchain innovations with pegged sidechains. 2014.
- [54] Basho. Riak. <https://docs.basho.com/riak>.
- [55] Iddo Ben-Tov Alessandro Chiesa Ariel Gabizon Daniel Genkin Matan Hamilis Evgenya Pergament Michael Riabzev Mark Silberstein Eran Tromer Eli Ben-Sasson and Madars Virza. Computational integrity with a public random string from quasi-linear PCPs. *EUROCRYPT 2017 (36th International Conference on the Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques)*, 2017.
- [56] J. Benet. IPFS – Content Addressed, Versioned, P2P File System. <http://static.benet.ai/t/ipfs.pdf>, 2014.
- [57] Krista Bennett, Christian Grothoff, Tzvetan Horozov, Ioana Patrascu, and Tiberiu Stef. Gnuet-a truly anonymous networking infrastructure. In *In: Proc. Privacy Enhancing Technologies Workshop (PET)*. Citeseer, 2002.
- [58] T. Berners-Lee. Information Management: A Proposal. <http://www.w3.org/History/1989/proposal.html>, 1989. World Wide Web Consortium.
- [59] Binance. Binance's exchange api. <https://github.com/binance-exchange/binance-official-api-docs>, 2019.
- [60] Bitcoin. Hard fork, hard-forking change.
- [61] Bitnodes. Estimate of the size of the bitcoin network. <https://getaddr.bitnodes.io/>, 2015.
- [62] BitSmith. Dan O'Prey talks Hyperledger. <http://www.thecoinsman.com/2014/08/decentralization/dan-oprey-talks-hyperledger/>, August 2014.
- [63] David Blackwell. Ferguson distributions via polya urn schemes, 1973.

- [64] Blockchain.info. Blockchain size. <https://blockchain.info/charts/blocks-size>, December, 30th 2015.
- [65] Blockchain.info. Total transaction fees. <https://server2.blockchain.info/charts/transaction-fees>, December, 30th 2015.
- [66] Margaret Boland. Cyber criminals are stealing billions from the ad industry each year, 2016. [Online; accessed 22-January-2017].
- [67] Wilko Bolt and Maarten van Oordt. On the Value of Virtual Currencies. Technical Report Working Paper No. 2016-42, Bank of Canada, April 2016.
- [68] T. Bray. The javascript object notation (json) data interchange format. RFC 7159, RFC Editor, March 2014. <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7159.txt>.
- [69] Richard Gendal Brown, James Carlyle, Ian Grigg, and Mike Hearn. Corda: An introduction. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55f73743e4b051cfc0b02cf/t/57bda2fdebbd1acc9c0309b2/1472045822585/corda-introductory-whitepaper-final.pdf>, 2016.
- [70] Yuriy Brun. Solving NP-complete problems in the tile assembly model. *Theor. Comput. Sci.*, 395:31–46, April 2008.
- [71] BTCCore. Bitcoin faq.
- [72] Interactive Advertising Bureau. Ad Blocking: Who Blocks Ads, Why and How to Win Them Back. Technical report, Interactive Advertising Bureau, 2016.
- [73] Mike Burrows. The Chubby Lock Service for Loosely-Coupled Distributed Systems. In *OSDI'06, Proceedings of the 7th symposium on Operating systems design and implementation, Seattle, WA*, pages 335–350. USENIX Association, November 2006. <http://static.googleusercontent.com/media/research.google.com/en//archive/chubby-osdi06.pdf>.
- [74] Vitalik Buterin. Ethereum White Paper: A Next Generation Smart Contract & Decentralized Application Platform. <http://blog.lavoieidubitcoin.info/public/Bibliotheque/EthereumWhitePaper.pdf>.
- [75] Vitalik Buterin. Ethereum: A next-generation smart contract and decentralized application platform. <https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/White-Paper>, 2013.
- [76] Vitalik Buterin. Scalability, Part 2: Hypercubes. <https://blog.ethereum.org/2014/10/21/scalability-part-2-hypercubes/>, October, 21st 2014.
- [77] Vitalik Buterin. Slasher: A Punitive Proof-of-Stake Algorithm. <https://blog.ethereum.org/2014/01/15/slasher-a-punitive-proof-of-stake-algorithm/>, January, 15th 2014.
- [78] Vitalik Buterin. Slasher Ghost, and other Developments in Proof of Stake. <https://blog.ethereum.org/2014/10/03/slasher-ghost-developments-proof-stake/>, October, 3th 2014.
- [79] Vitalik Buterin. Ethereum 2.0 mauve paper. 2016.
- [80] Vitalik Buterin. A proof of stake design philosophy, 2016.
- [81] Vitalik Buterin. Serenity poc2. 2016.
- [82] Vitalik Buterin. Parametrizing casper: the decentralization/finality time/overhead tradeoff, jan 2017.
- [83] Vitalik Buterin and Virgil Griffith. Casper the friendly finality gadget, 2017.
- [84] M. Castro. *Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance*. PhD thesis, MIT, 2001. <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/mcastro/publications/thesis.pdf>.
- [85] Miguel Castro and Barbara Liskov. Practical Byzantine fault tolerance. In *Proceedings of the Third Symposium on Operating Systems Design and Implementation*, volume 99, pages 173–186, February 1999.
- [86] Allen Clement, Edmund L Wong, Lorenzo Alvisi, Michael Dahlin, and Mirco Marchetti. Making Byzantine fault tolerant systems tolerate Byzantine faults. In *NSDI*, volume 9, pages 153–168, November 2009. https://www.usenix.org/legacy/event/nsdi09/tech/full_papers/clement/clement.pdf.
- [87] Adrian Cockerott and Denis Sheahan. Benchmarking Cassandra Scalability on AWS – Over a million writes per second. 2011. <http://techblog.netflix.com/2011/11/benchmarking-cassandra-scalability-on.html>.
- [88] Jeff Coleman. State Channels. [http://www.jeffcoleman.ca/state-channels/](http://www.jeffcoleman.ca/state-channels/http://www.jeffcoleman.ca/state-channels/). Accessed: 2017-02-014.
- [89] Nxt community. Whitepaper: Nxt. <http://wiki.nxtcrypto.org/wiki/Whitepaper:Nxt>, 2013.
- [90] Justin Connell. Bitcoin Transaction Fees Are Up More Than 1200% in Past Two Years. <https://news.bitcoin.com/bitcoin-transaction-fees-1200-past-two-years/>, February 2017.
- [91] C. Copeland and H. Zhong. Tangaroa: a Byzantine Fault Tolerant Raft. August 2014. http://www.scs.stanford.edu/14au-cs244b/labs/projects/copeland_zhong.pdf.
- [92] Christopher Copeland and Hongxia Zhong. Tangaroa: a byzantine fault tolerant raft. http://www.scs.stanford.edu/14au-cs244b/labs/projects/copeland_zhong.pdf, 2016.
- [93] Bitcoin Core. Bitcoin Capacity Increases FAQ. <https://bitcoincore.org/en/2015/12/23/capacity-increases-faq/>, December 2015.
- [94] NoSQL Database. NoSQL: Your Ultimate Guide to the Non-Relational Universe. <http://www.nosql-database.org>.
- [95] T. H.; Beck J. C. Davenport. *The Attention Economy: Understanding the New Currency of Business*. Harvard Business School Press, 2001.
- [96] J. Hirschfeld Davis. Hacking of Government Computers Exposed 21.5 Million People. *The New York Times*, July 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/10/us/office-of-personnel-management-hackers-got-data-of-millions.html>.
- [97] Dimitri De Jonghe and Trent McConaghy. SPOOL Protocol. <https://github.com/ascibe/spool>.
- [98] Dimitri DeFigueiredo. Github discussion of concave score, May 2016.
- [99] Cory Doctorow. *Down and Out in the Magic Kingdom*. Macmillan, February 2003. <http://www.amazon.com/Down-Magic-Kingdom-Cory-Doctorow/dp/076530953X>.
- [100] John R Douceur. The Sybil Attack. In *Peer-to-peer Systems*, pages 251–260. Springer, 2002. <http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/74220/IPTPS2002.pdf>.
- [101] Kevin Driscoll, G Papadopoulos, S Nelson, G Hartmann, and G Ramohalli. Multi-microprocessor flight control system. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/AIAA 5th Digital Avionics Systems Conference, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, New York, NY*, 1983.
- [102] Fred Ehrsam. App Coins and the dawn of the Decentralized Business Model. <https://blog.coinbase.com/app-coins-and-the-dawn-of-the-decentralized-business-model-8b8c951e734f.plc3mywechhttps://blog.coinbase.com>, 2016.
- [103] Fred Ehrsam. How to Raise Money on a Blockchain with a Token. <https://blog.gdax.com/how-to-raise-money-on-a-blockchain-with-a-token-510562c9cdfa.311czajalhttps://blog.gdax.com>, 2016.
- [104] eMarketer. US Ad Blocking to Jump by Double Digits This Year, June 2016. [Online; accessed 22-January-2017].
- [105] EthereumFoundation. Proof of stake faq, 2017.
- [106] Ittay Eyal, Adem Efe Gencer, Emin Gun Sirer, and Robbert van Renesse. Bitcoin-NG: A Scalable Blockchain Protocol. In *NSDI*, 2016. <http://diyhl.us/~bryan/papers2/bitcoin/Bitcoin-NG-%20A%20scalable%20blockchain%20protocol.pdf>.
- [107] Michael J Fischer, Nancy A Lynch, and Michael S Paterson. Impossibility of distributed consensus with one faulty process. *Journal of the ACM (JACM)*, 32(2):374–382, April 1985. <https://groups.csail.mit.edu/tds/papers/Lynch/jacm85.pdf>.
- [108] Berkman Center for Internet and Society. Brief History of the Domain Name System. <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/icann/pressingissues2000/briefingbook/dnshistory.html>, 2000. Harvard.
- [109] J.S. Galt. JLT777's vision of the supernet. <https://bitcoinnmagazine.com/18167/what-is-the-supernet-jl777s-vision/>, November 2014.
- [110] Juan Garay, Aggelos Kiayias, and Nikos Leonardos. The bitcoin backbone protocol: Analysis and applications. In *Advances in Cryptology-EUROCRYPT 2015*, pages 281–310. Springer, 2015.
- [111] Michael R. Garey and David S. Johnson. *Computers and Intractability: A Guide to the Theory of NP-Completeness*. W. H. Freeman & Co., New York, NY, USA, 1979.
- [112] M. Gault. The CIA Secret to Cybersecurity that No One Seems to Get. <http://www.wired.com/2015/12/the-cia-secret-to-cybersecurity-that-no-one-seems-to-get>, December 2015.
- [113] Seth Gilbert and Nancy Lynch. Brewer's conjecture and the feasibility of consistent, available, partition-tolerant web services, 2002.
- [114] GitHub. rethinkdb/rethinkdb. <https://github.com/rethinkdb/rethinkdb>.
- [115] Ian Grigg. The Ricardian Contract. In *Electronic Contracting, 2004. Proceedings. First IEEE International Workshop on*, pages 25–31. IEEE, 2004. http://iang.org/papers/ricardian_contract.html.
- [116] Jens Groth. Short pairing-based non-interactive zero-knowledge arguments. *Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on the Theory and Application of Cryptology and Information Security, ASIACRYPT '10*, pages 321–340, 2010.
- [117] Galia Benartzi Guy Benartzi, Eyal Hertzog. Bancor protocol: A hierarchical monetary system and the foundation of a global decentralized autonomous exchange. 2017.

- [118] Robin Hanson. Information Prizes – Patronizing Basic Research, Finding Consensus. In *Western Economics Association meeting, Lake Tahoe*, June 2013. <http://mason.gmu.edu/~rhanson/ideafutures.html>.
- [119] Nora Helfand. Poly'a urn and the beta bernoulli process. 2013.
- [120] Albert L Hopkins Jr, Jaynarayan H Lala, and T Basil Smith III. The Evolution of Fault Tolerant Computing at the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory 1955–85. In *The Evolution of fault-tolerant computing*, pages 121–140. Springer, 1987.
- [121] Reed Hundt. Statement of Reed Hundt, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on Spectrum Policy Management before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and user Protection, Committee on Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, February 1997.
- [122] ICANN. DNSSEC – What Is It and Why Is It Important? <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/dnssec-qaq-2014-01-29-en>, January 2014.
- [123] Mathew Ingram. How Google and Facebook Have Taken Over the Digital Ad Industry. *Fortune*, January 2017.
- [124] Ethan Buchman Jae Kwon. Cosmos: A network of distributed ledgers. <https://github.com/cosmos/cosmos/blob/master/WHITEPAPER.md>, 2016.
- [125] Ethan Buchman Jae Kwon. Cosmos: A network of distributed ledgers, 2016.
- [126] Simon Josefsson and Ilari Liusvaara. Edwards-curve digital signature algorithm (eddsa). Internet-Draft draft-irtf-cfrg-eddsa-05, IETF Secretariat, March 2016. <http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-irtf-cfrg-eddsa-05.txt>.
- [127] C. Kalantzis. Revisiting 1 Million Writes per second. <http://techblog.netflix.com/2014/07/revisiting-1-million-writes-per-second.html>.
- [128] J. Kim. Safety, liveness and fault tolerance — the consensus choices. https://www.stellar.org/blog/safety_liveness_and_fault_tolerance_consensus_choice/, December 2014.
- [129] J. Kim. Stellar Consensus Protocol: Proof and Code. <https://www.stellar.org/blog/stellar-consensus-protocol-proof-code/>, April 2015.
- [130] P. Koshy. Bitcoin and the Byzantine Generals Problem – a Crusade is needed? A Revolution? <http://financialcryptography.com/mt/archives/001522.html>, November 2014.
- [131] Jae Kwon. Tendermint: Consensus without mining. <http://tendermint.com/docs/tendermint.pdf>, 2014.
- [132] Leslie Lamport. My Writings. <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/lamport/pubs/pubs.html>.
- [133] Leslie Lamport. The part-time parliament. *ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)*, 16(2):133–169, 1998. <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/lamport/pubs/lamport-paxos.pdf>.
- [134] Leslie Lamport. Fast Paxos. *Distributed Computing*, 19(2):79–103, 2006. <http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/64624/tr-2005-112.pdf>.
- [135] Leslie Lamport. Byzantizing paxos by refinement. In *Distributed Computing*, pages 211–224. Springer, 2011. <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/lamport/tla/byzsimple.pdf>.
- [136] Leslie Lamport, Robert Shostak, and Marshall Pease. The byzantine generals problem. *ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems*, 4, 1982.
- [137] Leslie Lamport, Robert Shostak, and Marshall Pease. The Byzantine Generals Problem. *ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)*, 4(3):382–401, July 1982. <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/lamport/pubs/byz.pdf>.
- [138] Daniel Larimer. Bitshares. <http://docs.bitshares.org/bitshares/history.html>, 2013.
- [139] Rob Leathern. Carriers are Making More From Mobile Ads than Publishers Are. *Medium*, October 2015.
- [140] Loi Luu, Viswesh Narayanan, Kunal Baweja, Chaodong Zheng, Seth Gilbert, and Prateek Saxena. Scp: A computationally-scalable byzantine consensus protocol for blockchains. 2015.
- [141] Ian Miers Matthew Green. Bolt: Anonymous Payment Channels for Decentralized Currencies. *IACR Cryptology ePrint Archive 2016*, 2016.
- [142] G. Maxwell. Capacity increases for the Bitcoin system. <https://lists.linuxfoundation.org/pipermail/bitcoin-dev/2015-December/011865.html>, December 2015.
- [143] Petar Maymounkov and David Mazières. Kademia: A peer-to-peer information system based on the xor metric. In *IPDPS '01 Revised Papers from the First International Workshop on Peer-to-Peer Systems*, pages 53–65, 2002.
- [144] D. Mazieres. The Stellar Consensus Protocol: A Federated Model for Internet-Level Consensus. <https://www.stellar.org/papers/stellar-consensus-protocol.pdf>, December 2015. draft of Nov 17, 2015, retrieved Dec 30, 2015.
- [145] Trent McConaghy. Blockchain, Throughput, and Big Data. <http://trent.st/content/2014-10-28%20mccconaghy%20-%20blockchain%20big%20data.pdf>, October 2014. Berlin, Germany.
- [146] Cade Metz. Paul Baran, the link between nuclear war and the internet. *WIRED*, September 2012. <https://www.wired.co.uk/article/h-bomb-and-the-internet>.
- [147] Andrew Miller, Yu Xia, Kyle Croman, Elaine Shi, and Dawn Song. The honey badger of bft protocols. Technical report, Cryptology ePrint Archive 2016/199, 2016.
- [148] J. Monegro. The Blockchain Application Stack. <http://joel.mn/post/103546215249/the-blockchain-application-stack>, November 2014. Joel Monegro Blog.
- [149] Satoshi Nakamoto. Bitcoin: A peer-to-peer electronic cash system. <https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>, 2008.
- [150] Satoshi Nakamoto. Bitcoin: A peer-to-peer electronic cash system, 2008.
- [151] Satoshi Nakamoto. Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System. <https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>, 2009.
- [152] Jack Neff. P&G Tells Digital to Clean Up, Lays Down New Rules for Agencies and Ad Tech to Get Paid. *Advertising Age*, January 2017.
- [153] J. Ojeda-Zapata. Target hack: how did they do it? http://www.mercurynews.com/business/cl_24765398/how-did-hackers-pull-off-target-data-heist, December 2014.
- [154] Mihai Oltean and Oana Muntean. Solving NP-complete problems with delayed signals: An overview of current research directions. In *Proceedings of the 1st international workshop on Optical SuperComputing, OSC '08*, pages 115–127, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2008. Springer-Verlag.
- [155] Diego Ongaro and John Ousterhout. In search of an understandable consensus algorithm. In *2014 USENIX Annual Technical Conference (USENIX ATC 14)*, pages 305–319, 2014.
- [156] Diego Ongaro and John Ousterhout. In Search of an Understandable Consensus Algorithm. In *2014 USENIX Annual Technical Conference (USENIX ATC 14)*, pages 305–319, 2014. <https://ramcloud.stanford.edu/raft.pdf>.
- [157] Abraham Othman, David M Pennock, Daniel M Reeves, and Tuomas Sandholm. A practical liquidity-sensitive automated market maker. *ACM Transactions on Economics and Computation*, 1(3):14, 2013.
- [158] M Tamer Özsu and Patrick Valduriez. *Principles of Distributed Database Systems, 3rd Edition*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2011.
- [159] Parity. Parity ethereum client. <https://parity.io>, 2016.
- [160] Michael Paulitsch, Jennifer Morris, Brendan Hall, Kevin Driscoll, Elizabeth Latronico, and Philip Koopman. Coverage and the Use of Cyclic Redundancy Codes in Ultra-Dependable System. In *Dependable Systems and Networks, 2005. DSN 2005. Proceedings. International Conference on*, pages 346–355. IEEE, 2005.
- [161] Marshall Pease, Robert Shostak, and Leslie Lamport. Reaching agreement in the presence of faults. *Journal of the ACM (JACM)*, 27(2):228–234, April 1980. <http://research.microsoft.com/en-US/um/people/Lamport/pubs/reaching.pdf>.
- [162] Robin Pemantle. A time-dependent version of poly'a's urn. *Journal of Theoretical Probability*, 3:627 – 637, 1990.
- [163] Chris Pemberton. Gartner CMO Spend Survey 2016-2017 Shows Marketing Budgets Continue to Climb. Technical report, Gartner Research, December 2016.
- [164] Pollyanna. Poly'a urn.
- [165] Serguei Popov. The tangle. https://www.iotatoken.com/IOTA_Whitepaper.pdf, 2016.
- [166] N. Popper. A Bitcoin Believer's Crisis of Faith. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/17/business/dealbook/the-bitcoin-believer-who-gave-up.html?_r=0, January 2016.
- [167] Youcai Qian. Randao. <https://github.com/randao/randao>, 2015.
- [168] Abhi Shelat Rafael Pass. Micropayments for Decentralized Currencies. *CCS '15: Proceedings of the 22Nd ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security*, pages 207–218, 2015.
- [169] Lee Rainie. The state of privacy in post-Snowden America. *Pew Research Center FactTank*, September 2016.
- [170] MIT Technology Review and Vigilant. Navigating Planet Ad Tech: A Guide for Marketers. *MIT Technology Review*, October 2013.
- [171] H. Robinson. Consensus Protocols: Paxos. <http://the-paper-trail.org/blog/consensus-protocols-paxos/>, February 2009.

- [172] Team Rocket. Snowflake to avalanche: A novel metastable consensus protocol family for cryptocurrencies, 2018.
- [173] S. Myers R. Pass S. Hohenberger and A. Shelat. An Overview of ANONIZE: A Large-Scale Anonymous Survey System. *IEEE Security and Privacy*, 13(2):22–29, 2015.
- [174] Eli Ben Sasson, Alessandro Chiesa, Christina Garman, Matthew Green, Ian Miers, Eran Tromer, and Madars Virza. Zerocash: Decentralized anonymous payments from bitcoin. In *2014 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy*, pages 459–474. IEEE, 2014.
- [175] Kurt Schmidheiny. Monte carlo experiments, 2016.
- [176] J. Schwartz. Internet ‘Bad Boy’ Takes on a New Challenge. <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/04/23/business/technology-Internet-bad-boy-takes-on-a-new-challenge.html>, April 2001.
- [177] A. Sethy. The mystery of India’s deadly exam scam. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/17/the-mystery-of-indias-deadly-exam-scam>, December 2015.
- [178] William F. Sharpe. Capital asset prices: A theory of market equilibrium under conditions of risk. *The Journal of Finance*, 19(3):425 – 442, sep 1964.
- [179] Paul Sholtz. Transaction Costs and the Social Costs of Online Privacy. *First Monday*, 6(5), May 2001.
- [180] Jack Simpson. 40% of publishers describe their digital ad revenue as shrinking or static. Technical report, Econsultancy, October 2015.
- [181] Scott Snider. What is the average annual return for the s&p 500?
- [182] Paul Snow, Brian Deery, Jack Lu, David Johnston, and Peter Kirb. Factom: Business processes secured by immutable audit trails on the blockchain. https://raw.githubusercontent.com/FactomProject/FactomDocs/master/Factom_Whitepaper.pdf, 2014.
- [183] Sourabh. How Much Email Do We Use Daily? 182.9 Billion Emails Sent/Received Per Day Worldwide. http://sourcecigit.com/update_from_comments, February 2014.
- [184] T. Spangler. Netflix Streaming Eats Up 35Study. www.bit.ly/update_from_comments.
- [185] D. Suarez. Freedom (TM). <http://www.amazon.com/Freedom-TM-Daniel-Suarez/dp/0525951571>, January 2010.
- [186] Melanie Swan. *Blockchain: Blueprint for a New Economy*. ” O’Reilly Media, Inc.”, 2015. <http://shop.oreilly.com/product/0636920037040.do>.
- [187] Digital Content Next Research Team. DCN’s Distributed Content Revenue Benchmark Report. Technical report, Digital Content Next, January 2017.
- [188] Tendermint. Tendermint application blockchain interface specification. <https://tendermint.com/docs/spec/abci/abci.html>.
- [189] S. Thomas and Schwartz E. A Protocol for Interledger Payments. <https://interledger.org/interledger.pdf>, 2015.
- [190] Tradeblock. Recent Blocks. <https://tradeblock.com/bitcoin/>.
- [191] M. Trillo. Stress Test Prepares VisaNet for the Most Wonderful Time of the Year. http://www.visa.com/update_from_comments, October 2013.
- [192] Hillary Tuttle. The Rise of Malvertising. *Risk Management Monitor*, August 2015.
- [193] Various. 5 things paypal holdings inc wants you to know. <https://www.fool.com/investing/general/2016/02/04/5-things-paypal-holdings-inc-wants-you-to-know.aspx>. Accessed: 2019-09-18.
- [194] Various. Libra white paper. Code repository: <https://github.com/libra/libra>.
- [195] Various. Sok: Metaanalysis of alternative consensus protocols for blockchains. <https://github.com/Mechanism-Labs/MetaAnalysis-of-Alternative-Consensus-Protocols>.
- [196] Various. The specs for libp2p and associated submodules. <https://github.com/libp2p/specs>.
- [197] Various. Visa inc. at a glance. <https://usa.visa.com/dam/VCOM/download/corporate/media/visa-fact-sheet-Jun2015.pdf>. Accessed: 2019-09-18.
- [198] Various. Wikipedia: Mt. gox.
- [199] Various. Webassembly. <http://webassembly.org/>, 2016.
- [200] Various. A timeline: Shapeshift hacking incident. <https://info.shapeshift.io/blog/2016/04/19/timeline-shapeshift-hacking-incident>, 2017.
- [201] A. Wagner. Ensuring Network Scalability: How to Fight Blockchain Bloat. https://bitcoinmagazine.com/articles/update_from_comments, November 2014.
- [202] Trust Wallet. Trust - ethereum wallet and web3 dapp browser for ios. <https://github.com/trustwallet/trust-wallet-ios>, 2018.
- [203] Will Warren. The difference between app coins and protocol tokens, 2017.
- [204] Bitcoin Wiki. Block size limit controversy. https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Block_size_limit_controversy.
- [205] Bitcoin Wiki. Proof of Stake. https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Proof_of_Stake, 2015.
- [206] Bitcoin Wiki. Scalability. <https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Scalability>, 2015.
- [207] Bitcoin Wiki. Transaction Fees. https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Transaction_fees, 2015.
- [208] WikiData. <https://www.wikidata.org>.
- [209] Wikipedia. ACID. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ACID>.
- [210] Wikipedia. Byzantine fault tolerance. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_fault_tolerance.
- [211] Wikipedia. CAP Theorem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAP_theorem.
- [212] Wikipedia. Paxos (Computer Science). [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paxos_\(computer_science\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paxos_(computer_science)).
- [213] Wikipedia. Peercoin. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peercoin>.
- [214] Wikipedia. RAID. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAID>.
- [215] Wikipedia. NP-complete — Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2013. [Online; accessed 20-September-2013].
- [216] Wikipedia. AIDA (marketing), 2017. [Online; accessed 22-January-2017].
- [217] Gavin Wood. Devp2p wire protocol. <https://github.com/ethereum/wiki/wiki/libp2p-Whitepaper>, 2014.
- [218] Toad World. Toad for Cloud Databases Community. <http://www.toadworld.com/products/toad-for-cloud-databases/wiki/308.survey-distributed-databases>, 2015.
- [219] P. Wuille. Segregated witness and its impact on scalability. <http://diyhpl.us/wiki/transcripts/scalingbitcoin/hong-kong/segregated-witness-and-its-impact-on-scalability/>.
- [220] YouExec. Google & Facebook ad traffic is 90% useless, January 2017. [Online; accessed 22-January-2017].
- [221] V. Zamfir. Introducing Casper ‘the Friendly Ghost’. <https://blog.ethereum.org/2015/08/01/introducing-casper-friendly-ghost/>, August 2015.
- [222] Guy Zyskind, Oz Nathan, and Alex Pentland. Enigma: Decentralized Computation Platform with Guaranteed Privacy. 2015. http://enigma.media.mit.edu/enigma_full.pdf.

APPENDIX A. APIS

Example APIs:

Meow, meow, meow.

- meowStartSession_furball()
- meowEndSession_furball()
- meowProcessCatTalk_enumMeow
- respondMeow_furball()
- respondHiss_furball
- respondPurrs_furball()
- sniffButt_bool lick
- enterHeat_()
- endHeat_()

APPENDIX B. MEOW COMPONENTS

Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

Component Name:

Cat-Talk: Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

Consensus mechanism: Proof-of-Meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.

APPENDIX C. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Wow the bibliography is super long, did Mr. Whiskers read all that?: Sadly not yet. We have read a great deal of material, and are continuing to read more, so our reading list was printed in its entirety to give an air of how well read we are.

What is Proof of Meow®?: It is a silly product name to go with Mr. Whiskers. The only protocol there is right now are text messages with "meow", "hiss", "purr", over simple telnet between two machines.

item[Is it COMPU™GLOBAL™HYPER™MEGA™CORP™ or Proof of Meow® really trademarked?] No. It just looks cool and completely silly to use them with the names. But the R with the circle is part of the Proof name.

What is COMPU™GLOBAL™HYPER™MEGA™CORP™: The idea is to name the entity that includes the TM, if that is allowed. Like the circle "R" the name includes the superscript "TM" as part of the name.

What is COMPU™GLOBAL™HYPER™MEGA™CORP™'s product?: We don't have anything at this moment. We have an idea, a prototype, and a vision of building a software toolkit called, World Domination Toolkit® which does something. The tokens will be used in this system, maybe.

Who is Mr. [Redacted: Whiskers?] Mr. Whisker's is our mascot and leader. He is also super cute. If it's really important we could probably pay someone to change their name to "Mr. Whiskers".

What is Mr. Whiskers' first name?: It's "[Redacted]". duh.

Who is behind all of this?: A single developer is currently behind all of this. Currently I, ahem, Mr. Whiskers, is researching and developing a suite of tools and systems in the blockchain space but he is not ready to publish it. Mr. Whiskers is working towards on a number of related project which employ various tokens, secure tokens, permission-ed-block-chains and are applicable. Mr. Whiskers will be making this work available as they mature. For now, this is an experiment to see how ERC-20 work. Mostly to do something during the Chinese Holiday.

What will you do with the money?: Any funds contributed to this token will be used to form the entity in Hong Kong or where ever and develop tools for Mr. Whiskers and the World Domination Toolkit for which the token will be used to do something, I don't know right now.

How do I know this is not a scam?: You don't. It's not, I am not making any promises for what the tokens are for and what you will get in return. If you have any concerns, please don't acquire any of these tokens.

APPENDIX D. DISCLAIMERS

**CERTAIN RISK FACTORS RELATING TO PURCHASE, SALE, AND USE OF TOKENS
IMPORTANT NOTE**

THE COMPANY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER ARISING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM:

- (A) RELIANCE ON ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED THE WHITEPAPER AND ALL ASSOCIATED MATERIALS, INCLUDING THIS DOCUMENT,
- (B) ANY ERROR, OMISSION OR INACCURACY IN ANY SUCH INFORMATION OR
- (C) ANY ACTION RESULTING FROM SUCH INFORMATION.

By purchasing, owning, and using Tokens, you expressly acknowledge and assume the following risks:

- (1) **General Suitability of Token Purchase** The purchase of tokens from the Company is only suitable for financially sophisticated persons who are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such a purchase, or other persons who have been professionally advised with regard to token purchase, and who have sufficient financial resources to be able to bear any losses that may arise therefrom (which may be equal to the whole amount spent in connection with the token purchase). Such a purchase should not be seen as an investment or a financial asset.
- (2) **Risk of Losing Access to Tokens Due to Loss of Private Key(s), Custodial Error or Purchaser Error** A private key, or a combination of private keys, is necessary to control and dispose of Tokens stored in your digital wallet or vault. Accordingly, loss of requisite private key(s) associated with your digital wallet or vault storing Tokens will result in loss of such Tokens. Moreover, any third party that gains access to such private key(s), including by gaining access to login credentials of a hosted wallet service you use, may be able to misappropriate your Tokens. Any errors or malfunctions caused by or otherwise related to the digital wallet or vault you choose to receive and store Tokens, including your own failure to properly maintain or use such digital wallet or vault, may also result in the loss of you Tokens. Additionally, your failure to follow precisely the

procedures set forth for buying and receiving Tokens, including, for instance, if you provide the wrong address for the Purchaser Address, or provides an address that is not ERC-20 compatible, may result in the loss of your Tokens.

- (3) **Risks Associated with the Ethereum Protocol** Because Tokens and the Platform are based on the Ethereum protocol, any malfunction, breakdown or abandonment of the Ethereum protocol may have a material adverse effect on the Platform or Tokens. Moreover, advances in cryptography, or technical advances such as the development of quantum computing, could present risks to the Tokens and the Platform, including the utility of the Tokens for obtaining Services, by rendering ineffective the cryptographic consensus mechanism that underpins the Ethereum protocol.
 - (4) **Risk of Mining Attacks** As with other decentralized cryptographic tokens based on the Ethereum protocol, the Tokens are susceptible to attacks by miners in the course of validating Token transactions on the Ethereum blockchain, including, but not limited to, double-spend attacks, majority mining power attacks, and selfish-mining attacks. Any successful attacks present a risk to the Platform and the Tokens, including, but not limited to, accurate execution and recording of transactions involving Tokens.
 - (5) **Risk of Hacking and Security Weaknesses** Hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may attempt to interfere with the Platform or the Tokens in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, malware attacks, denial of service attacks, consensus-based attacks, Sybil attacks, smurfing and spoofing. Furthermore, because the Platform is based on open source software, there is a risk that a third party or a member of the Company team may intentionally or unintentionally introduce weaknesses into the core infrastructure of the Platform, which could negatively affect the Platform and the Tokens, including the utility of the Tokens for obtaining Services. Hackers or other malicious groups or organizations may also attempt to get access to private keys or other access credentials in the Wallet or any other wallet, vault, or other storage mechanism used to receive and hold Tokens. As the result, the Tokens may be lost forever.
 - (6) **Risks Associated with Markets for Tokens** The Tokens are intended to be used solely within the Platform, and Company will not support or otherwise facilitate any secondary trading or external valuation of Tokens. This restricts the contemplated avenues for using Tokens to the provision or receipt of Services, and could therefore create illiquidity risk with respect to the Tokens you own. Even if secondary trading of Tokens is facilitated by third party exchanges, such exchanges may be relatively new and subject to little or no regulatory oversight, making them more susceptible to fraud or manipulation. Furthermore, to the extent that third parties do ascribe an external exchange value to Tokens (e.g., as denominated in a digital or fiat currency), such value may be extremely volatile and diminish to zero.
 - (7) **Risk of Uninsured Losses** Unlike bank accounts or accounts at some other financial institutions, Tokens are uninsured unless you specifically obtain private insurance to insure them. Thus, in the event of loss or loss of utility value, there is no public insurer, such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or private insurance arranged by Company, to offer recourse to you.
 - (8) **Risks Associated with Uncertain Regulations and Enforcement Actions** The regulatory status of the Tokens and distributed ledger technology is unclear or unsettled in many jurisdictions. It is difficult to predict how or whether regulatory agencies may apply existing regulation with respect to such technology and its applications, including the Platform and the Tokens. It is likewise difficult to predict how or whether legislatures or regulatory agencies may implement changes to law and regulation affecting distributed ledger technology and its applications, including the Platform and the Tokens. Regulatory actions could negatively impact the Platform and the Tokens in various ways, including, for purposes of illustration only, through a determination that the purchase, sale and delivery of the Tokens constitutes unlawful activity or that the Tokens are a regulated instrument that require registration or licensing of those instruments or some or all of the parties involved in the purchase, sale and delivery thereof. Company may cease operations in a jurisdiction in the event that regulatory actions, or changes to law or regulation, make it illegal to operate in such jurisdiction, or commercially undesirable to obtain the necessary regulatory approval(s) to operate in such jurisdiction.
 - (9) **Risks Arising from Taxation** The tax characterization of Tokens is uncertain. You must seek your own tax advice in connection with purchasing Tokens, which may result in adverse tax consequences to you, including withholding taxes, income taxes and tax reporting requirements. In addition, the proceeds of the Token sale (which include any moneys that purchaser has paid for the Tokens) may be taxable to the Company, which may adversely affect financial resources available to the Company, Company's business and the Company's ability to achieve its business objectives.
 - (10) **Risk of Competing Platforms** It is possible that alternative Platforms could be established that utilize the same open source code and protocol underlying the Platform and attempt to facilitate services that are materially similar to the Services. The Platform may compete with these alternatives, which could negatively impact the Platform and Tokens, including the utility of the Tokens for obtaining Services.
11. **Risk of Insufficient Interest in the Platform or Distributed Applications** It is possible that the Platform will not be used by a large number of individuals, companies and other entities or that there will be limited public interest in the creation and development of distributed Platforms (such as the Platform) more generally. Such a lack of use or interest could negatively impact the development of the Platform and therefore the potential utility of the Tokens, including the utility of the Tokens for obtaining Services.

- (11) **Risks Associated with the Development and Maintenance of the Platform** The Platform is still under development and may undergo significant changes over time. Although Company intends for the Tokens and Platform to function as described in the white paper, and intends to take commercially reasonable steps toward those ends, Company may have to make changes to the specifications of the Tokens or Platform for any number of legitimate reasons. Moreover, Company has no control over how other participants will use the Platform, what products or services will be offered through the Platform by third parties, or how third-party products and services will utilize Tokens (if at all). This could create the risk that the Tokens or Platform, as further developed and maintained, may not meet your expectations at the time of purchase. Furthermore, despite Company's good faith efforts to develop and participate in the Platform, it is still possible that the Platform will experience malfunctions or otherwise fail to be adequately developed or maintained, which may negatively impact the Platform and Tokens, and the potential utility of the Tokens, including the utility of the Tokens for obtaining Services.
- (12) **Risk of an Unfavorable Fluctuation of ETH, BTC or Other Coin Value** If the value of ETH, BTC or other coins fluctuates unfavorably during or after the Token sale, the Company team may not be able to fund development, or may not be able to develop or maintain the Platform in the manner that it intended. In addition to the usual market forces, there are several potential events which could exacerbate the risk of unfavorable fluctuation in the value of ETH, BTC or other coins, including another DAO-like attack on the Ethereum network, or significant security incidents or market irregularities at one or more of the major cryptocurrency exchanges.
- (13) **Risk of Dissolution of the Company or Platform** It is possible that, due to any number of reasons, including, but not limited to, an unfavorable fluctuation in the value of ETH, BTC or ICOCOIN (or other cryptographic and fiat currencies), decrease in the Tokens' utility (including their utility for obtaining Services), the failure of commercial relationships, or intellectual property ownership challenges, the Platform may no longer be viable to operate or the Company may dissolve.
- (14) **Risks Arising from Lack of Governance Rights** Because Tokens confer no governance rights of any kind with respect to the Platform or the Company, all decisions involving the Company's products or services within the Platform or the Company itself will be made by the Company at its sole discretion, including, but not limited to, decisions to discontinue its products or services in the Platform, to create and sell more Tokens for use in the Platform, or to sell or liquidate the Company. These decisions could adversely affect the Platform and the utility of any Tokens you own, including their utility for obtaining Services.
- (15) **Regulatory Risks** The Company, and by extension the Platform, is subject to a variety of federal, state and international laws and regulations, including those with respect to privacy and data protection, consumer protection, data security, and others. These laws and regulations, and the interpretation or application of these laws and regulations, could change. In addition, new laws or regulations affecting the Platform could be enacted, which could impact the utility of the Tokens in the Platform. Additionally, the Platform participants are subject to industry specific laws and regulations or licensing requirements. If any of these parties fails to comply with any of these licensing requirements or other applicable laws or regulations, or if such laws and regulations or licensing requirements become more stringent or are otherwise expanded, it could adversely impact the Platform and the Tokens, including the Tokens' utility for obtaining Services. Also, changes in laws or regulations governing the Company's operations may adversely affect its business. Any change in the Company's tax status, or in taxation legislation in the United States or elsewhere, could affect the value of its financial holdings, its business and the Company's ability to achieve its business objective. Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisers with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of the purchase of Tokens from the Company.
- (16) **Operational Risks** The Company is a young company and the growth of the team and its capabilities may take longer than expected to result in the intended usefulness for the Tokens. The Tokens are just one product in a highly competitive market, and broad adoption by other users and developments by technology partners may take longer than expected. The usefulness of the Tokens depends on the extent of widespread adoption of the offered technology by the marketplace.
- (17) **Risk of Lack of Adoption** The success of the Platform, Services, and Tokens is dependent in large part to the adoption of the Platform, Services, and underlying technology by users. It is possible that users do not adopt or use the Platform. Such lack of use or interest could negatively impact the development of the Platform and therefore the potential utility of the Tokens, including the utility of the Tokens for obtaining Services.
- (18) **Technology Risks** The Tokens are intended to represent a new capability on emerging technology that is not fully proven in use. As the technology matures, new capabilities may dramatically alter the usefulness of the Tokens or the ability to use or sell them. The functionality of the Tokens is complex, will require enhancements and product support over time, and full functionality may take longer than expected. The full functionality of the Tokens is not yet complete and no assurance can be provided of such completion.
- (19) **Unanticipated Risks** Cryptographic tokens such as the Tokens are a new and untested technology. In addition to the risks included in this document, there are other risks associated with your purchase, possession, and use of the Tokens, including unanticipated risks. Such risks may further materialize as unanticipated variations or combinations of the risks discussed in this document.

- (20) **Forward Looking Statements** The Company’s Token sale whit epaper and the documents attached thereto or associated wherewith contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, Company management’s beliefs, and assumptions made by Company management. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict; therefore, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in any forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties include those noted in “Risk Factors” above and in the exhibits. We undertake no obligation to update any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent that we are required to do so by law.

APPENDIX E. AUTHORS

E.0.1. *Mr. [Redacted] Whiskers.* Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow. Meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow, meow.