AZBI

Multichain System

azbi.io

azbi.dev

azbi.network

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INTRO

The dissemination of information has been quickly advanced through the internet; after two decades of development and rapid expansion, global societies have fully immersed themselves in the media age. Blockchain represented an introduction of value to the assets which the internet brought, and the distribution of digital assets has exploded in popularity, making the area of independent financing a viable possibility. The future of industry will be reshaped by the implementation of blockchain in the not too distant future, in the same way that traditional industries were reshaped by the internet. Historic breakthroughs normally come about by either finance becoming available, or through advancements in technology.

Blockchain intersects the realms of finance and technology into FinTech, which encompasses the distributed ledger system (DLT) and adds financial properties. Cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence are also areas of FinTech that have been created to support financial opportunities through blockchain. Bitcoin was the first blockchain technology that was created for the purpose of finance, enabling a peer-to-peer cryptocurrency system. The capability of cryptocurrency took another leap with the inception of Ethereum, which was built around the knowledge of the issues which Bitcoin faced and could not rectify due to its formation. Turing enabled programming language was used in the formation of Ethereum, and the smart contract was introduced. This opened the way for industries to restructure their economics around blockchain.

Smart contracts are facilitated on Ethereum through the Solidity language, which creates the platform to write and deploy distributed applications and blockchain applications (DApp). The exchange of assets and funds is finance. Blockchain creates a new economic blueprint that manifests as a digital based currency which is represented through many different cryptocurrencies, or a digital asset that can be seen through the use of a smart contract. Blockchain and digital currency record payment transactions within the distributed ledger based accounting system. Users are able to customise smart contract rules and create a code that complies with the logic they want to dictate the transaction.

Blockchain and digital currency both use decentralisation features which are immutable to guarantee the delivery of a set value and the proper recording of the information. There are multiple problems that blockchain faces when it is applied to smart contracts which should be noted, including:

- A lack of effective Oracle that is not unified across platforms. For instance, the Bitcoin ecosystem is closed with all of its data being generated from within its own system, which means that the authenticity and validity of the data is confirmed as trustworthy. In comparison to that, the smart contract application has to use data and knowledge gained by different external systems, so a bottleneck is created by the requirement for external platform authentication. This creates wasted resources and in general complicates the transactions.
- Large scale transactions lack sufficient levels of support. Single strand competition creates a wasted level of resources in terms of browsing and complicates the restoration of transaction.
- There is an increased demand for support that exists across multiple chains. Compatibility of platforms is an issue for smart contracts.

THE AZBI NETWORK

The AZBI Network is a newly created, infrastructure level, multiple chain, public system. It has native support and EVM, which creates a scalable and an open platform for the industry's third party developers. Large scaled enterprise level applications are possible with the AZBI Network through the use of smart contracts. Core technologies which underline the AZBI Network includes native multiple chain architecture which supports the EVM environment through a POS based consensus across a multiple layer.

As multiple chains become more prevalent the storage capabilities and computer power linearly increases. AZBI Network is the first blockchain that will support EVM on a multiple chain layered structure. The multiple chain approach is far superior than the previous child-chain method which commonly supports smart contracts and benefits by the improved DApp supporting features.

AZBI growth can be seen in a horizontal context with the main and vertical chains acting like child chains; when either creates a new DApp, the child chain is created. This allows the main chain to execute a request which is followed by the generation of a block MP. The new child chain generates an initial node to the MP block which contains the smart contract binary code. When AZBI receives a request on the network it is processed in the network through the generation of the next child block, which is able to grow to the level required within the smart contract being executed. When the smart contracts are upgraded on the chain the newest block generated will carry the binary code for the most recent smart contract.

AZBI TECHNOLOGY

The AZBI network innovates smart contracts for non-native token users through cross chain calling. The smart contract uses AZBI network tools to support use of tokens and BCH with ERC20 protocol. The basic idea is that the tools provided by the network are used on other blockchains and ignites a smart contract on the network with tokens from other blockchains, the tokens will be acquired in the first instance through the toolkit by way of a smart data driven knowledge graph. When the AZBI token number reaches a convertible number to the off chain token, the tools will act to transfer that number of tokens from the AZBI network to consume the corresponding amount of off platform tokens for invoking the smart contract.

The smart contract will be carried by a took called the OP_RETURN, which will carry a limited amount of information and will be used to add new instructions for carrying further information in the future. After a set number of tokens are obtained and entitled, tokens which follow the ERC20 protocol can be used to make the corresponding withdrawals and invoke the smart contract. As the AZBI is supportive of EVM it can support issuing tokens which follow ERC20 protocol. The AZBI network will have the ability to access a variety of external public blockchains.

Transactions will be verified and executed in serial number without any concern for the consensus garnered from either the POW or POS mechanisms. Currently, the POW based blockchain is popular, such as can be seen on the Bitcoin network, and even on the Ethereum network. Mining consumes a lot of time and that time factor is more than just the time required to verify and to execute any

transaction. The best result is that the entirety of the network is able to exploit on node's worth of power, thus creating a situation that cannot be improved easily since the structure cannot be expanded.

Execution can be done in a hierarchical manner, with the main chain and the child chain method. The main chain in this structure would be providing the initial registration, the search, providing the storage, the deposit, and other types of services that the child chain would require in order to support any cross chain transaction. A specific business logic can be facilitated through the creation of a child chain which can eliminate the requirement for all business transactions to be performed on the same chain. This acts to vastly reduce the pressure on both operations and on storage for the main chain. The child chain, at the same time, can eliminate any type of interference of another service within the single chain model approach.

In a specific chain that has several nodes, transaction level sharding can be employed automatically in the AZBI network to enable the inside sharding mechanism where there are many transactions and nodes. In order to do this the current time point is marked as being the new epoch (new beginning). The AZBI network would then separate each of the nodes in the chains through verifiable and random based functions, which would divide them sequentially into groups referred to as execution groups. With this process, some of the qualified nodes will be selected to form a different group that will be the governance group. Incoming transactions would then come in and be classified through sending transactions off to different execution groups, which could be based on the type of user and the category of user who created the request for initiation.

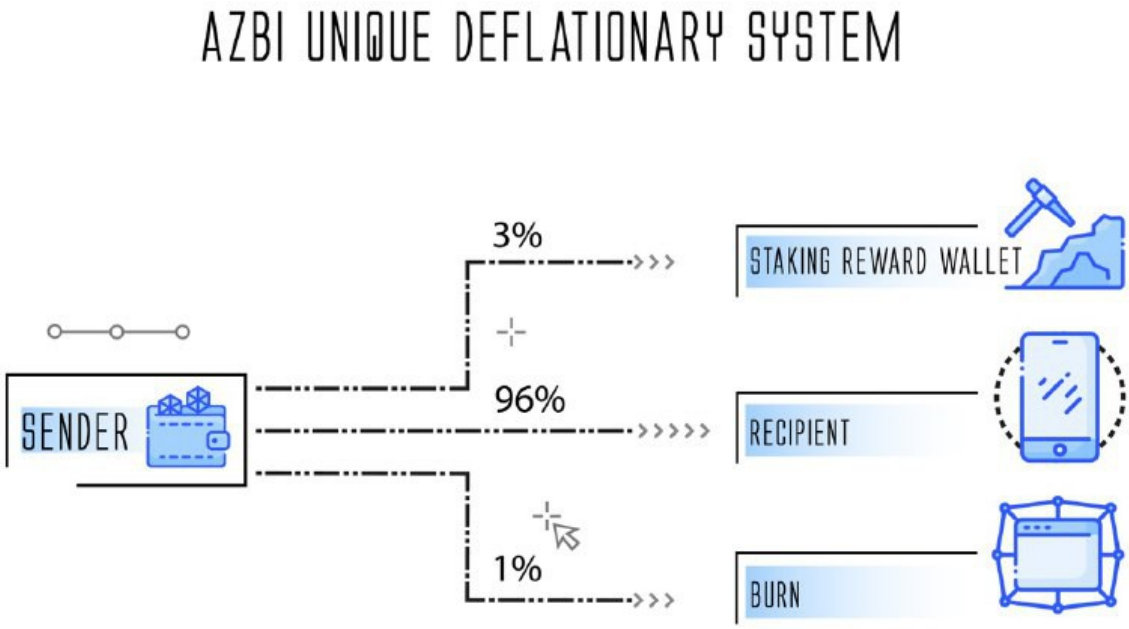
The execution would then be performed and verified internally to reach a transaction level consensus. After a set amount of time, the execution groups would all package and submit the transactions lists from the groups for a consensus to be reached at block level. The new block would then be formed and broadcast across the entire network by the governance group. Each epoch would end with the synchronisation of all nodes for the new block in a set state, then entre the new epoch. This allows for a parallel implementation of verification and will get rid of the drawbacks associated with single chains and single nodes.

There is a POS mechanism on the AZBI network which is used for each chain which acts to increase the efficiency in forming blocks and packaging transactions. Mining time lags are also avoided, and operation efficiency is improved overall. Since Non-Turing complete script languages were implemented to Java, Nodejs and Go, blockchains were able to support smart contracts through a wide variety of ways. EVM acts to support Solidity, which is a new language; EVM completes business logic, taking control of instructions and being able to stop any type of malicious code logic. Calculations are transparent and the cost is reasonable for the calling of smart contracts through instruction execution and consumption of memory. There are a complete set of RPC mechanisms on EVM + Solidity, which perfectly supports the Nodejs Truffle framework, allowing for easy access and programming convenience.

Given these factors, the AZBI network has used EVM + Solidity for the execution of smart contracts, for both the side chain and the main chain. This allows any EVM user to build a new DApp, or migrate an existing DApp, quickly and easily.

AZBI DEFLATIONARY AND STAKING SYSTEM

Azbi utilises unique deflationary system: during each AZBI transfer 1% is burned, 3% are transferred to the staking funds wallet and 96% to the recipient. Such model ensures constant deflation and stability of the AZBI network. Staking rate is currently set at 20% pa and staking is accessible at https://azbi.io/stake/



AZBI TOKEN

Contract address: 0x21efe20be784ac5da569f72070e64525f95ccab6

Symbol: AZBI

Decimals: 18

Total supply: 20 000 000 000 AZBI