



Commercial-scale distributed
intelligent contract module network
Amodule Network





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summary:

Amodule Network designed a network standard for the full commercial blockchain application model, following hot-swap, modular expansion, providing alternative smart contracts, consensus mechanisms, P2P network transmission, big data encryption storage, multiple account and other functions. The contract layer of the blockchain required by each industry in various fields is packaged, and the visual operating system is convenient for developers of various languages to call quickly. The business project that needs to be chain-modified will quickly establish a decentralized application scenario, build a business model according to its own needs, and no longer need to re-develop from the bottom to the top to save human and financial resources, which will rapidly promote the commercial application of blockchain and Traditional industrial blockchain renovation project.



1. Background	3
2. Overview	5
3. Technical Description The	6
3.1 The Cross-chain communication	8
3.2 Modular Smart Contracts	9
3.3 AmoduleVM	10
3.4 Distributed File System	11
3.5 DAG Protocol	12
4. Application Scenario	15
4.1 The digital assetassets	15
4.2 Intellectual property rights	15
4.3 Mesh networking	16
4.4 Medical Information Winding	16
5. Pass card issuance programs and development	17
5.1 Issuance Program	17
5.2. Development roadmap	19
6. The Foundation	20
7. Team	21
7.1 Founder Team	21
7.2 Consultant Team	23
7.3 technical team	24
8. Quoted material	25
9. Disclaimer	26



1. Background

Blockchain is a chain of data that combines data blocks in sequential order in chronological order. Structure, cryptographically guaranteed non-tamperable and unforgeable distributed ledgers. The basic idea is to create a network-based public ledger

(data block), each block containing information about a network transaction. All participating users in the network jointly record and verify on the ledger. All data is publicly transparent and can be used to verify the validity of the information. In this way, the central server is not required as a trust intermediary, and the authenticity and unchangeability of the information can be guaranteed at the technical level.

The significance of the blockchain is “decentralization”. By constructing a more reliable network system, it fundamentally solves the fraud and rent-seeking phenomenon in value exchange and transfer. In addition to the private information of the parties to the transaction being encrypted, the blockchain data is open to everyone, and anyone can query the blockchain data and develop related applications through a public interface, so the entire system information is highly transparent. The blockchain uses consensus-based specifications and protocols (such as a set of transparent and transparent algorithms) to enable all nodes in the entire system to exchange data freely and securely in a trusted environment, so that trust in “Human” is changed to The trust of the machine, any human intervention does not work. Due to the use of distributed accounting and storage, there is no centralized hardware or management organization, the rights and obligations of any node are equal, and the data blocks in the system are jointly maintained by the nodes with maintenance functions in the whole system. Once the information is verified and added to the blockchain, it will be stored permanently. Unless more than 51% of the nodes in the system can be controlled at the same time, the modification of the database on the single node is invalid, so the data of the blockchain is stable. Sexual and reliable. With the popularization of blockchain technology, the digital economy will be more authentic and the economy and society will become more fair and transparent.



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Evaluationangle	central system	block chain
Centered process	high	low
Data reliability	middle	high
Security	middle	high
Degree of trust dependence	high	low
transparency	low	high
maintenance cost	high	low

due to thebit-transparent features and network nearly credits The smooth operation in the past ten years has made the blockchain attract wide attention from all walks of life. It covers more than 30 industries including finance, supply chain, technology, medical, film and entertainment, and covers almost all areas of the global socio-economic system. However, there is a huge gap in the development of blockchain technology. In order to carry out business chain reform, ordinary enterprises often need to form a complete team or entrust a service provider to carry out development and operation and maintenance. It is difficult to achieve without a large amount of financial resources. Most of the existing blockchain projects aggregate a single smart contract design, which cannot meet the diversified application scenarios and the needs of different groups of users. Therefore, a network standard infrastructure for a full-business blockchain application model is the direction of the Amodule Network.



2 . Overview

Amodule Network is a high-performance blockchain with the goal of creating a network of commercial-scale distributed intelligent contract modules with features such as high-speed trading, modular smart contracts and unlimited scalability to address the scalability of existing blockchain technologies. The problem of relatively high sexual and technical thresholds. Based on the DAG protocol, the data block is swollen, and the visual operating system and modular intelligent contract provide an effective way for scalability, and at the same time, it is easier to operate, providing rapid chain reform for more enterprises and even individual users. At present, most smart contracts only accept the data on the chain as the trigger judgment condition, and can not flexibly use the smart contract to interact with the traditional business scene. We hope to integrate the blockchain technology into the lower dimension, and the Amodule Network will carry out the interface of the smart contract. Centralized simplification, greatly shortening the development cycle between business model design and actual information data, reducing the technical threshold of developers, establishing and publishing various DAPPs based on content-related services, and redefining the standards of application infrastructure chains. . By programming and creating DAPPs on the Amodule Network, more and more developers can solve business models in various scenarios, such as intellectual property rights, traceability, and credit data.

To support developers, Amodule Network will provide a wealth of developer tools,

including stand-alone smart contract development IDE, block browser, plug-in support for various popular IDEs, debuggers, simulators, smart contract formal verification tools, each A high-level background SDK, mobile SDK, etc. Developer tools are also promoted in the standard chain community in the form of lectures and discussions.

In solving the existing blockchain problem, Amodule Network has the following advantages:



7 low-developing

modular smart contract provides developers with the underlying templates in a variety of application scenarios, and supports multiple programming languages with multiple computer language visualization operating systems. Greatly reduced the difficulty of DAPP development.

7 do not need to transfer fee

Ordinary userstransfer Amodule Network is not set to charge a fee, charge only a small fee Dapp development and use of derivatives, for ordinary users and developers are very friendly.

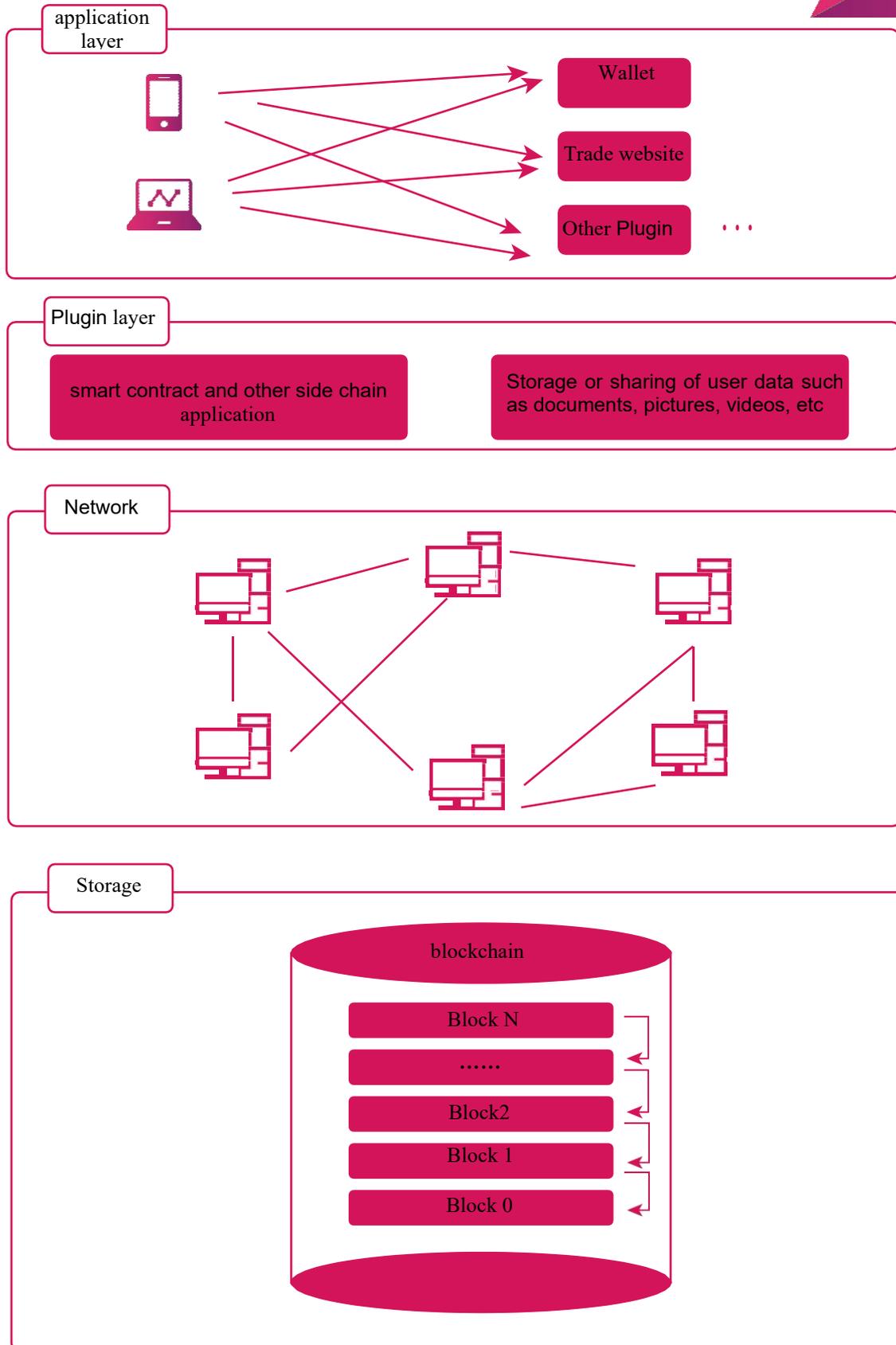
3. Technical Description

overall design of the Amodule Network system is based on a layered architecture. The bottom is the protocol layer. The protocol layer mainly includes network programming, propagation mechanism, algorithm, cryptographic signature, time stamp, data storage technology and so on. The protocol layer can be regarded as an underlying operating system with integrity, maintaining network nodes, and providing the API with the calling API and building a network environment. The extension layer is the driver for the entire system network, including modular smart contracts, sub-chains, user data uplink storage, and sharing. Extend and package an application scenario with a unique modular smart contract for easy reference or secondary development. For example, on the basis of the supply chain finance sub-chain, it can provide customized services for clearing institutions, enterprises, financial institutions, etc. The application layer contains software programs for various application scenarios, which can be directly used by the majority of users, linking real-life scenes to landing applications. In the Amodule Network, the extension layer and the protocol layer adopt a relatively independent development state, the purpose is to reduce the block data to avoid bloat, make the network more independent, and also ensure that the extension layer development is not constrained.



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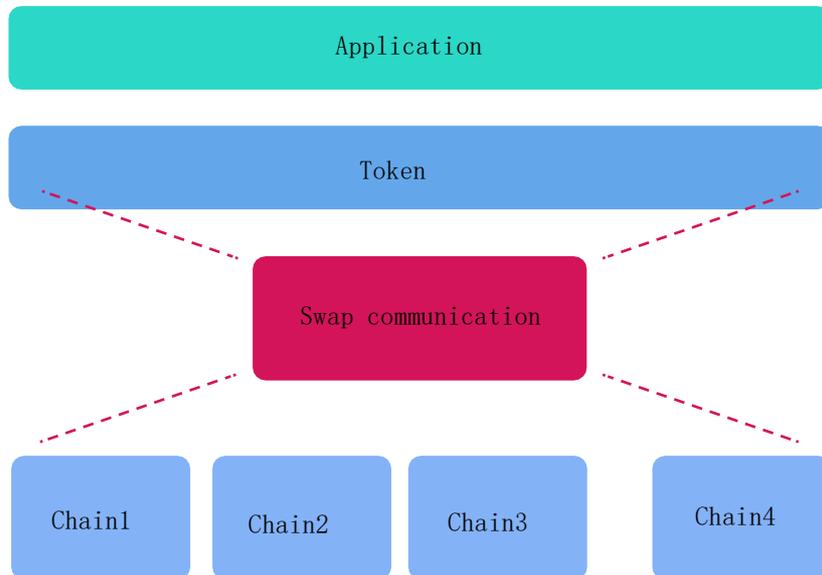
3.1 The Cross-chain communication

Current blockchain project does not serve commercial applications very well. In addition to the limited blockchain capacity and slow transaction confirmation, a more important reason is that a single blockchain project is a An independent value network has network isolation problems. The collaborative operation between different blockchain projects is difficult, which greatly limits the space for blockchain projects. The Amodule Network multi-chain parallelism is more than just a basic underlying network that runs independently. In each smart contract scenario, the enterprise or developer chooses to use the sub-chain (link chain, private chain) according to the usage requirements, and defines the degree of closure, while the main chain information of the Amodule Network is shared by the whole network.

Most of the applications in the Amodule Network will be carried by the side chain. On the one hand, the main chain operation pressure can be reduced to make the main chain more reliable and smooth, and on the other hand, the system flexibility can be increased. The DAPP in the application layer will also ensure efficient data processing. .

Each node of the main chain can not only decide whether to join the network or not, but also participate in the data sharing on the chain by itself. The nodes in the runtime are interconnected in a flat topology, and there is no centralized server node in the network. Smart contracts are the core application of the main chain, and it is also easier to use secondary development under modular design.

The sub-chain is divided into private chain and alliance chain, which is convenient for maintaining the data security of enterprise users and retaining trade secrets. Therefore, private chain and alliance chain are not completely decentralized design. Private chain application and alliance chain application can set regional center according to their own needs. In order to fully protect the rights and interests of enterprises, enterprise developers can choose to run applications in the private chain or alliance chain with reference to the confidentiality of business content.



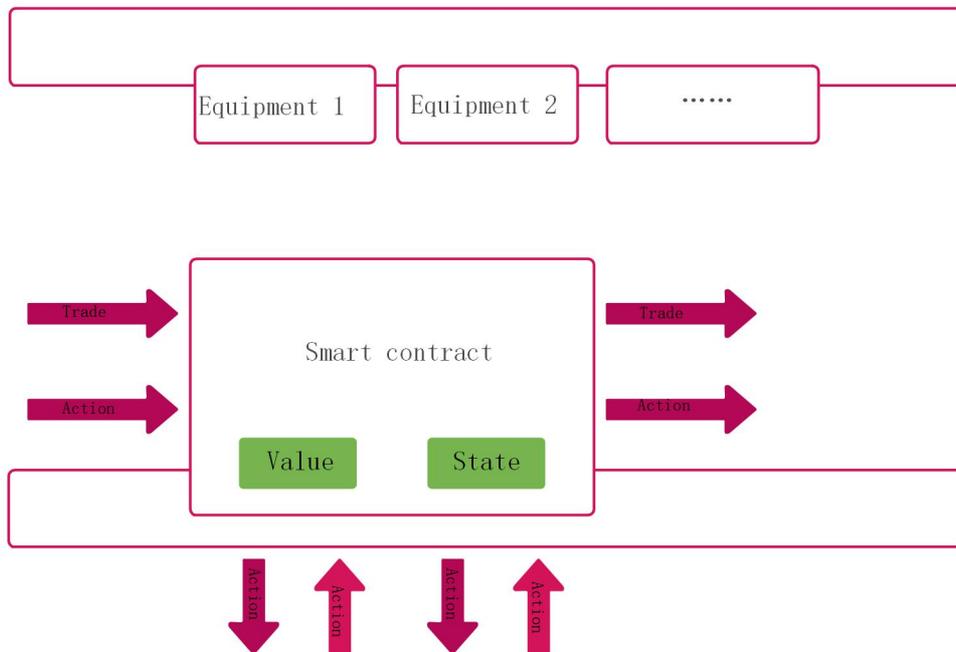
3.2 Modular Smart Contracts

From a technical point of view, smart contracts are considered to be web servers and are assembly language programmed on the blockchain. It is only these servers that are directly anchored on the blockchain so that specific contract procedures can be run on them. But unlike web servers, smart contracts can be seen by everyone because the code and state of these smart contracts are on the open blockchain. Usually people don't write bytecode themselves, but they compile it from more advanced languages, such as Solidity, a specialized language similar to Javascript.

At the beginning of the design of the Amodule Network, considering the flexibility of the system integration, modular intelligent contracts are used to maximize the balance and scalability. Amodule Network scripting language Turing is complete, intelligent contracts that can be precisely defined can be developed and written. In the extension layer, the basic functions required for each scenario business are split, packaged into different files and referenced when needed. Perform modular management of the code. To distribute digital assets, supply chain finance, assurance, and traceability on the Amodule Network, you can complete the corresponding smart contract. From a developer and user perspective, modularity can be reused to develop Dapp



applications with greater efficiency. The different functional modules of the Amodule Network are fully integrated through design and look like a hybrid of multiple interconnected open source projects, but its evolution has been guided by clear goals and standards to ensure that each component can Collaborative assembly. The intelligent contract is modularized and decomposed, and different intelligent contract functions are realized by constructing a visual operation platform. Users can easily modularize and build the intelligent block system based on blockchain that they want to implement on the C chain.



3.3 AmoduleVM

AmoduleVM is based on the open source QEMU analog processor based on its own characteristics, QEMU is a set of analog processors written by Fabrice Bellard to distribute the source code under the GPL license. It is widely used on the GNU/Linux platform and supports multiple architectures by default. It can simulate IA-32 (x86) PC, AMD 64 PC, MIPS R4000, Sun SPARCsun3 and PowerPC (PReP and Power Macintosh) architecture. The Amodule Network smart contract module is located between the application layer and the protocol layer. The basic modules such as data storage, encryption algorithm, multi-account system and network module provide the underlying support for the smart contract. Smart contracts are defined by the upper application,

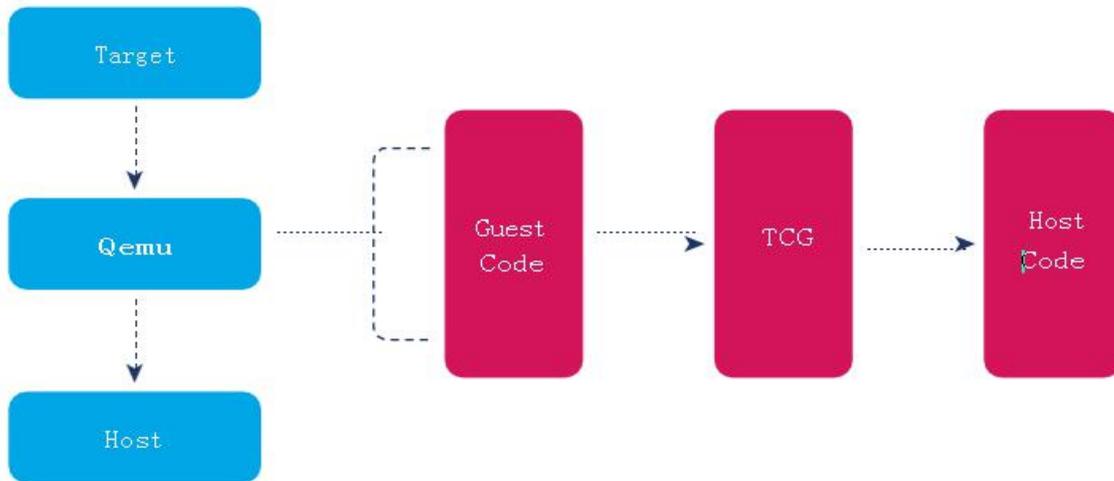


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interpreted by the interpreter, stored by the storage module, and operated by the virtual machine. The smart contract interpreter will support a variety of high-level programming languages. Application developers can design and develop in their own language. Considering the increasing

number of existing blockchain applications, the underlying public chain system is also emerging, and the application of each main network is fragmented. The migration consumes a lot of energy and brings a lot of inconvenience to developers. Amodule Network uses the underlying virtual machine approach to lower the programming language threshold, making existing Dapp migrations more convenient, reducing code usage as much as possible, giving developers more time to focus on the application and the user itself.



3.4 Distributed File System

IPFS (Inter Planetary File System) is a permanent, decentralized method for saving and sharing files. This is a content-addressable, versioned, peer-to-peer hypermedia distributed file. protocol.

Content Addressable: A file is generated by generating a unique hash value from the file content, rather than by the file save location. Files with the same content will only exist in the system, saving storage space.



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Versioning: Traceable file modification history

Point-to-point hypermedia: P2P saves various types of data.

Think of IPFS as all file data is in the same BitTorrent group and accessed through the same Git repository. In short, it combines the advantages of successful systems such

as distributed hash tables, BitTorrent, Git, and self-certified file systems. Amodule

Network will be improved on the basis of IPFS open source, adding security, decentralization, and anti-loss features.

3.5 DAG Protocol

DAG is a Directed Acyclic Graph. DAG was originally a common data structure in the computer field. Because of the excellent features brought by the unique topology, it is often used to deal with various algorithm scenarios such as dynamic planning, navigation seeking shortest path, and data compression. The promotion of synchronous accounting to asynchronous accounting is considered to solve the high concurrency problem of the traditional blockchain, and is an innovation of the blockchain from capacity to speed. DAG is actually a data structure like arrays, permutations, and blockchains. The difference is that DAG changes the longest chain consensus to the most heavy chain consensus. In the DAG, each newly added unit is not only added to one block in the long chain, but is added to all the previous blocks. Suppose that when you publish a new transaction, there are two valid blocks in front, then your block will actively link to the first two at the same time, each new unit in the DAG, verify and confirm its parent unit, and the parent unit. The parent unit, slowly reaching the creation unit, and including the hash of its parent unit into its own unit. As time increases, the blockchains of all transactions are connected to each other to form a graph structure. If you want to change the data, it is not just a matter of several blocks, but the data change of the entire block map. The DAG model is more complex and harder to change. The difference between the traditional blockchain and the DAG is as follows:



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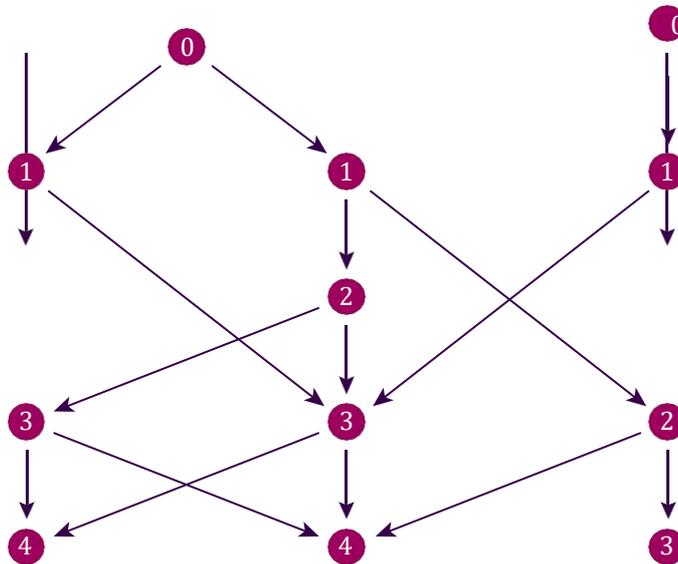
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Unit: The blockchain component is Block, the DAG component is TX (transaction);

Topology: The blockchain is a single chain consisting of Block blocks, which can only be pressed. The block time is synchronously written in sequence, like a single-core single-threaded CPU; DAG is a network composed of transaction units, which can be written concurrently and asynchronously, like a multi-core multi-threaded CPU;

granularity: blockchain records multiple blocks per block Multiple transactions for the user, each unit of the DAG records a single user transaction.

Depth can be defined in the DAG in the shape of a tree: a directed acyclic graph, the depth of each point, the farthest distance from the starting point to each point. There are many starting and ending points for the DAG, and there are many routes to a point. The depth of the DAG is also the number of edges of the route with the largest number of edges (ie the length of the Longest Path).



```

Bool adj[9][9]; // adjacency

matrix int ref[9]; //

void topological_ordering()

{

```



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```
for (int i=0; i<9; ++i) ref[i] = 0; // Initialize to 0

// accumulate each unit is
// linked by several units for
for (int i=0; i<9; ++i)
for (int j=0; j<9;
++j) if (adj[i] [j])
ref[j]++;

for (int i=0; i<9; ++i)
{
// Find unlinked
units int s = 0;
while (s < 9 && ref[s] != 0) ++s;
if (s == 9) break; // Cannot
find ref[s] = -1;
cout << s;

// Update ref value
for (int t=0; t<9 ;
++ t) if (adj [
```



4. Application Scenario

4.1 The digital asset assets

A module blockchain Network will use a visual operating system to quickly issue native by referencing standard instruction characters through a smart contract model.

Name: The name of the asset, which is defined at the time of asset issuance. The maximum length is 32 bytes and is not case sensitive. Icon: The asset graphic symbol, which represents the asset image.

Amount: Total number of assets, unit decimals: reserved decimal point

transfer txid: asset transfer, token transaction process

4.2 Intellectual property rights

Intellectual property rights can be divided into two categories: industrial property rights and copyright. Among them, industrial property rights, including invention patents, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications. Copyright, including literary works (such as novels, poetry and drama), movies, music, works of art (such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures), architectural design, etc., and rights related to copyright, including performing arts. The rights enjoyed by the performers, the rights of the producer of the phonogram to their phonograms, and the rights of the broadcasting organization to their radio and television programmes. The IP-related existence proof is the earliest blockchain assurance service. It can prove the digital assets through the decentralization, stability, reliability, continuity, and non-tamperability of the blockchain network. Hash proves the contents of the file, when the timestamp proves that the file was created, and the data is very convenient for the whole network information to be verified by one-



click verification. With the rapid development of the virtual economy, intellectual property infringement disputes such as film and television, games, and creativity frequently appear, and the market urgently needs effective protection solutions. There are many problems in the traditional way, and the blockchain technology has produced subversive innovations in IP protection, completely solving the IP protection problem.

4.3 Mesh networking

Mesh networking can break through the limitations of cellular network architecture and build a low-cost next-generation wireless network. At the same time, due to its unique features such as broadband, wireless aggregation, self-organization, and self-management, it is being The more attention you pay. At present, it has been widely recognized as a development direction of wireless network technology in the industry. In the mesh network, the mesh Mesh topology is a multi-point to multi-point network topology. In this Mesh network structure, each network node is connected in a wireless multi-hop manner through neighboring other network nodes. In a mesh network, any device can be either a client or a router. When the device itself is connected to other devices, it is the client; when the device relays for other devices, it is the router. The physical layer technologies of Mesh networks

(such as Bluetooth, WiFi, etc.) and network layer technologies are very mature, but how to make a user device sacrifice its own resources

(processor, memory, battery, etc.) for other devices as routers, It is a problem. If the Mesh network is built on the standard chain, the consensus mechanism in the standard chain can be used to measure the contribution of the device to allocate a certain percentage of rewards to the device, so that the Mesh network can continue to develop economically.

4.4 Medical Information Winding

In the traditional doctor-patient process, the patient's own medical information is stored only by the invoices issued by the hospital and the



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doctor's handwritten medical records and other physical materials, resulting in problems such as easy loss, no quick access to medical treatment, and tampering of data. Using blockchain technology, all types of medical examination reports, data, graphics, diagnostic results, medication recommendations, risk notifications and other records in the medical treatment process are stored in the upper chain. The chain of medical information blocks is more conducive to the construction of intelligent medical services, greatly reducing the communication consumption of intermediate links. The medical institution can save the video and video records during the treatment process and related text materials to retain transparent and credible data that cannot be tampered with for medical disputes that may occur.

5. Pass card issuance programs and development

5.1 Issuance Program

AMO is a general Token Amodule Network, the system will be used to support the development and maintenance of eco-system operation, in particular in the development, download DAPP for additional system service rights. The total amount is: 1 billion pieces, never added. The distribution ratio plan is as follows:

- Strategic reserve: 20%
- development team: 10%

for technology development network maintenance of public chain projects, core team member incentives.

- Ecological expansion: 25%
- Is used to build the Amodule Network ecosystem, encourage DAPP development; continuously expand international strategic partners and establish barriers to competition.
- Market incentives: 17%

Is used for project promotion incentives, including offline roadshows, meet up, online community construction and maintenance, and airdrop activities.



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- Foundation: 25%
- Investment institutions: 2%
- Angel investment: 1%

Is used to attract, retain and encourage management, technology and marketing talents with rich experience in blockchain technology and blockchain community industry to manage project operation and maintenance. A project operation and maintenance team with strong combat capability, while ensuring the safety of international leading project technology.

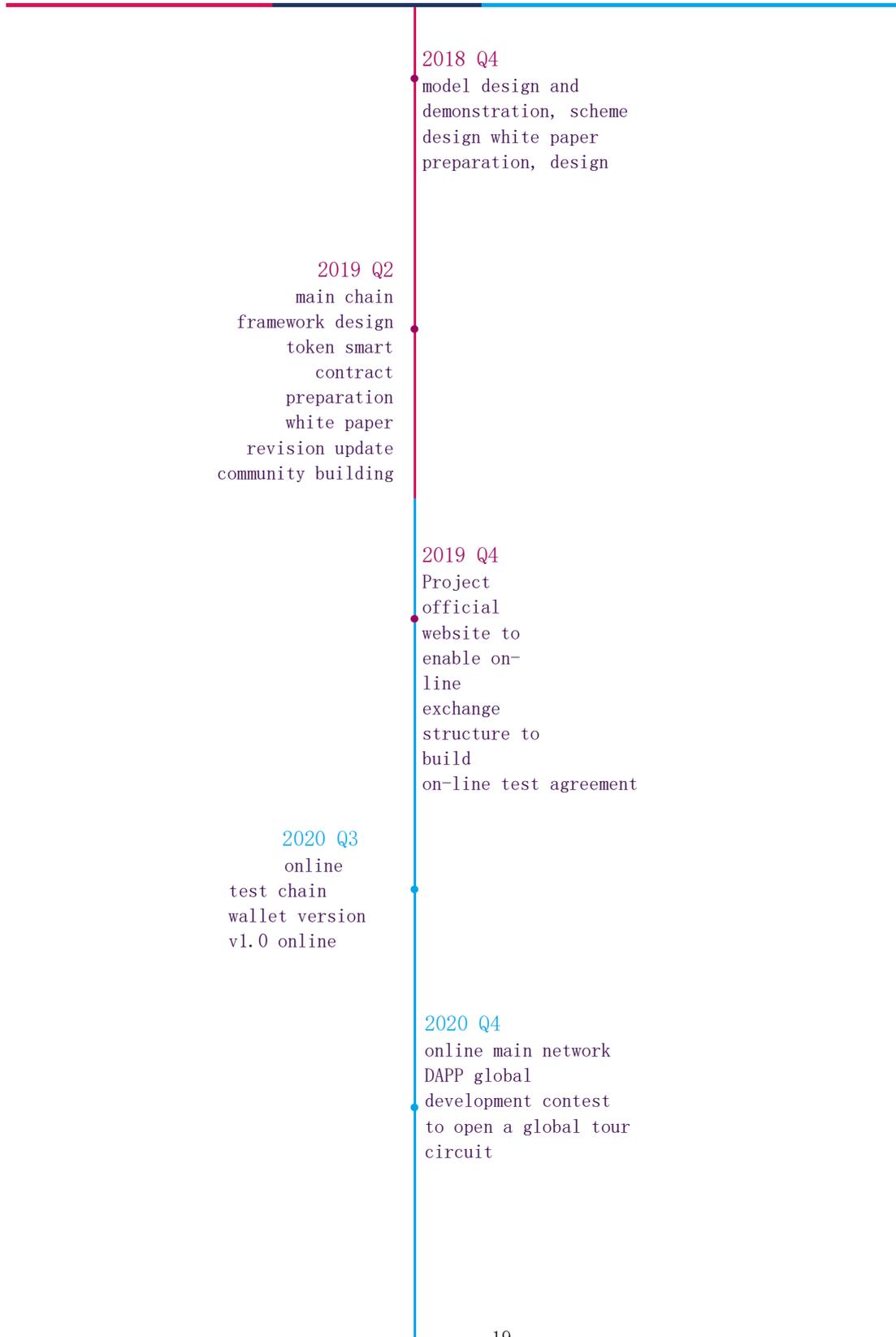
Distribution ratio



- Strategic reserves
- Stimulate
- Foundation
- Ecological development
- Development team



5.2 Development roadmap





6. the Foundation

Amodule Network Ltd Foundation is non-profit Organizations, the Foundation is committed to the sustainable development of the Amodule Network through the establishment of relevant departments, election positions and other effective governance methods, management of the Amodule Network's open source, community building, marketing activities, etc.; at the same time committed to the project's own finance, team Construction, external relations, etc., make the project run better.

1. Amodule Network Foundation's organizational structure:

Amodule Network's decision-making committee:-making responsible for the management and decision of major issues, including the development of important strategic directions for the development of the Amodule Network, the appointment and dismissal of executive committee members, the election executive committee leader and the heads of the centers. The committee has a chairman. The first decision-making committee members will be elected by the Amodule Network founding team and community representatives, and will adopt an annual rotation mechanism. The

Amodule Network executive committee will be responsible for executing the decisions of the decision-making committee and coordinating the management of each department's work compliance. Responsible for the construction of an open platform for consumer service networks, defining rules for regulatory rules, refining and decomposing the overall objectives of the decision-making committee into annual and quarterly goals, and responsible for implementation and supervision.

2. Amodule Network Executive Committee Responsibilities:

Strategic Partner Management:Managing Strategic Partners, Coordinating Partner Resources;

Managing Technology R&D:Responsible for Underlying Technology Agreement



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Development, System Design and Development, Testing, Iteration, Standards

Development, etc.; **Blockchain DApp Management And review:** reviewing responsible for all DApps that are added to the Amodule Network, ensuring DApp compliance on the platform, contributing to the platform's ecological health;

market and public affairs: market development, user development, management of public affairs;

operations And support: including financial, legal, personnel, administrative and other management. The financial responsibility fund is used and audited; the legal department is responsible for the compliance of the foundation and the preparation and review of various documents, to prevent possible legal risks; administrative and personnel responsible personnel, salary and other personnel work and daily administrative work.

7. Team

7.1 Founder Team

Ali Jon



Position: CEO
Country: Uzbekistan
Gender: Male
University: RACUS University

graduated from RACUS University in Uzbekistan. More than 10 years of software development experience, with the ability to work independently before and after; Proficiency in Java language and common development framework, familiar with network communication technologies such as http/xml/json/webservices/rest. He was the earliest fan and investor in the Uzbekistan blockchain and one of the first members of the Uzbekistan blockchain to use GPU mining.



Summer Pova Shado



Position:CMO
Country: Uzbekistan

graduated from the Faculty of Education of the Uzbekistan Institute of Education in 2004. In Usbex, she has extensive experience in financial management, fund planning, financing and capital operations, is familiar with financial institutions and has good international social resources. She used to work for a large state-owned enterprise in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and was employed by Russia as an outstanding talent with excellent work.

Gabel



Position:CTO
Country: Russian
Gender: Male

has more than 15 years of industry experience in the industrial sector in St. Petersburg. Particularly familiar with traditional telecommunications products. Responsible for the company's global survey of artificial intelligence platform, system software, including intelligent customer service, intelligent voice, intelligent image and other systems deployment, commissioning, maintenance and other work. In the era of 5G telecommunications networks in Europe, He wrote a dream about 5G. It has deployed a large number of

Russian telecommunications network era products. And a comprehensive survey of the top two telecommunications companies in Russia, BEELINE, and proposed a solution similar to the blockchain credit score.



7.2 Consultant Team



Jack Wang

Master of Central University for Nationalities, major in computer science.

Founder of Code Chain Technology, Blockchain Technology Specialist, Founder of Mesozoic Technology Community. Former Alibaba technical expert, former General Electric agile coach, rich experience in blockchain technology development. With more than 15 years of experience in the software industry, Code Chain Technology has in-depth research in distributed computing and smart contracts. The code chain technology link is 100,000+IT people.



Han Jintian

Master of Science and Technology of China University of Science and Technology, Xi'an University of Technology, Software System Design, now working at ZTE (Chengdu) 5G Technology Research Institute, responsible for 5G network element management system architecture design evolution, subsystem module design and development, middleware transformation and Development.

As a practitioner of Software Craftsmanship, he has been engaged in Internet back-end development, architecture, automated test team building, devops, agile implementation and promotion, clean code coaching, etc., with rich first-line architecture coding and high quality. Team building and company agile transformation experience. Long-term active in agile communities, Mesozoic agile community partners, Chongqing Agile Tour Co-instructor, Test House Gold Instructor, InfoQ-QClub Chengdu invited lecturer, held 2015 APAC (Asia Pacific) Day of Code Retreat, TDD and pairing Programming workshops, Internet automation testing, Nokia-chengdu Extreme Programming Community, clean code coding dojo, DDD and many other activities.



7.3 technical team



Zu Weihang

Master Eindhoven University of Technology, worked for Bird Control Group, the algorithm as hardware R & D engineers, proficient Linux environment and C ++. Good at code testing and debugging, long-term research blockchain consensus algorithm.



Zhao Bin

Master Stuttgart, Germany, Bachelor of Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, has many years of software development, machine learning, learning and work experience dataanalysis.



Hu Xuan

holds a master's degree from the University of Stuttgart, Germany, a bachelor's degree in information engineering from South China University of Technology, and worked in Dr. Co., Ltd. and Akka Technologies to participate in software development.



8.Quoted material

1 Deutschland verabschiedet nationale Politik, um Blockchain zu erkunden, aber Limit Stablecoins.

2 German government adopts blockchain strategy.

3 Focus on finance, crypto assets, securities.

4 Ethereum is a global, decentralized platform for money and new kinds of applications. On Ethereum, you can write code that controls money.

5 What is Ethereum? [The Most Updated Step-by-Step-Guide!]

6 銀行は連携して金融プラットフォームを封鎖する

7 60 ずに、銀行発射デジタル通貨である日本人され

8 사기 코인업 가상화폐 거래소 관계자들이 한국에서 수감

9 'Блок' Сотрудники призвали за отсутствие воздействия на торговлю криптовалютами

10 Биткоин-майнинг по-прежнему прибыльный с помощью рогов старшего поколения

11 Криптовалюта видит свой первый большой момент телевидения в Индии на Game Show

12 Tether обещает \$1 миллион для поддержки жертв урагана Дориан

13 UAE Set for Faster Cryptocurrency Adoption as Institutional Investment Increases

14 How far has Bitcoin come in the past year? This report tells all

15 두산백과블록체인

16 Software Craftsmanship 可以做些什麼



9. Disclaimer

Except as expressly stated in this white paper, the Foundation makes no representations or warranties (especially for its marketability and specific functions) to the Amodule Network Public Chain or Token. Anyone participating in AMO's donation/sales program and purchases is based on their own knowledge of the project and Token-related knowledge, laws and regulations, and this white paper. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, all participants will accept Tokens as they are after the launch of the Amodule Network public link project, regardless of technical specifications, parameters, performance or functionality.

The objectives and content listed in this white paper may change. Some of the content of the document may be adjusted in the new white paper or other documents as the project progresses. The team will update by posting a notice on the website or updating the white paper or other documents. The content was released to the public.

Foundation not recognized and hereby expressly disclaims responsibility for the following:

- (1) Any person who contravenes any of the country's anti-money laundering and financing terrorism or other regulatory requirements at the time of purchase;
- (2) Any person who contravenes any provision of this white paper stated at the time of purchase AMO , guarantees, obligations, commitments or other requirements, and the resulting unusable or unable to extract AMO;
- (3) for any reason, AMO's sales plan is terminated;
- (4) Amodule Network development fails or is terminated, and the resulting undeliverable or unusable AMO;



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- (5) delayed or postponed development, and the resulting schedule;
- (6) source code errors, flaws, defects, or other issues;
- (7) unpredictable Amodule Network failure, crash, crash, rollback, or hard fork;
- (8) Amodule Network not Can achieve any specific function or is not suitable for any particular use; use

- (9) of funds raised by the sales plan;
- (10) failure to disclose development information in a timely and complete manner;
- (11) any participant leaks, loses or damages the Amodule Network wallet private key;
- (12) third party distribution Platform breach, violation, infringement, crash, defamatory, service termination or suspension, fraud, error Operation, misconduct, error, negligence, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, or closure;
- (13) any agreement between anyone and a third-party distribution platform differs from, or conflicts with, the content of this white paper;
- (14) any transaction or speculation by Amodule Network Amodule
- (15); Network in any listed trading platform, suspension or Amodule
- (16) delisting; Network by any governmental, quasi-governmental agency, authority or public body or deemed to be classified as a currency, securities, commercial paper, negotiable instruments, investments Goods or other things that are subject to prohibition, regulation, or legal restrictions;
- (17) any risk factors disclosed in this white paper, and the risks associated with them, resulting in or accompanying damages, losses, claims, liabilities, penalties, costs, or other negative influences.



AMODULE

Commercial+distributed intelligent contract module network

In addition, there are risks that are not mentioned or anticipated by foundations and teams. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, Foundation and the Team shall not be liable for damages and risks resulting from participation, including but not limited to direct or indirect personal damage, loss of business profits, loss of business information or other economic losses. Participants are required to fully understand the team background, understand the overall framework and ideas of the project, and participate rationally before making participation in the decision-making process.



AMODULE

Network

commercial-scale distributed
intelligent contract module
network

Thanks