Ethereum: A Next-Generation Smart Contract and Decentralized Application Platform.By Vitalik Buterin (2014).

When Satoshi Nakamoto first set the Bitcoin blockchain into motion in January 2009, he was simultaneously introducing two radical and untested concepts. The first is the "bitcoin", a decentralizedpeer-to-peer online currency that maintains a value without any backing, intrinsic value or central issuer. So far, the "bitcoin" as a currency unit has taken up the bulk of the public attention, both in terms of the political aspects of a currency without a central bank and its extreme upward and downward volatility in price.However, there is also another, equally important, part to Satoshi's grand experiment: the concept of a proof ofwork-based blockchain to allow for public agreement on the order of transactions. Bitcoin as an application canbe described as a first-to-file system: if one entity has 50 BTC, and simultaneously sends the same 50 BTC to A and to B, only the transaction that gets confirmed first will process. There is no intrinsic way of determining from two transactions which came earlier, and for decades this stymied the development of decentralized digital currency. Satoshi's blockchain was the first credible decentralized solution. And now, attention is rapidly starting to shift toward this second part of Bitcoin's technology, and how the blockchain concept can beused for more than just money.

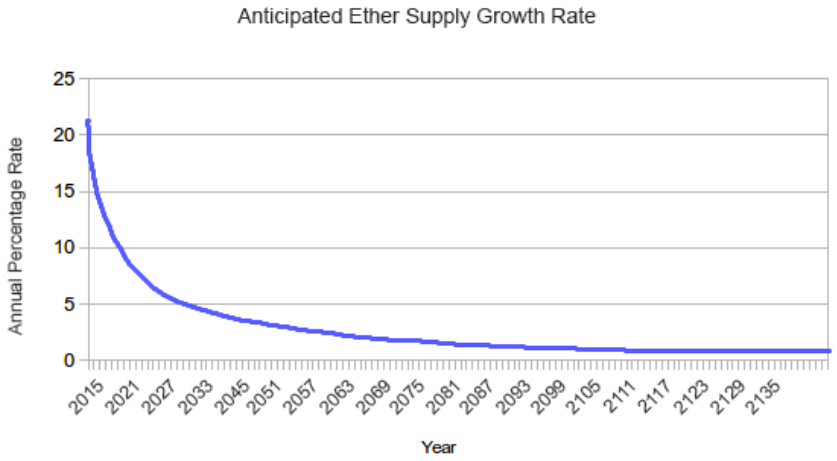
Commonly cited applications include using on-blockchain digital assets to represent custom currencies and financial instruments ("colored coins"), the ownership of an underlying physical device ("smart property"), non-fungible assets such as domain names ("Namecoin") as well as more advanced applications such as decentralized exchange, financial derivatives, peer-to-peer gambling and on-blockchain identity and reputation systems. Another important area of inquiry is "smart contracts" - systems which automatically move digital assets according to arbitrary pre-specified rules. For example, one might have a treasury contract of the form "A can withdraw up to X currency units per day, B can withdraw up to Y per day, A and B togethercan withdraw anything, and A can shut off B's ability to withdraw". The logical extension of this isdecentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs) - long-term smart contracts that contain the assets and encode the bylaws of an entire organization. What Ethereum intends to provide is a blockchain with a built-in fully fledged Turing-complete programming language that can be used to create "contracts" that can be used to encode arbitrary state transition functions, allowing users to create any of the systems described above, as well as many others that we have not yet imagined, simply by writing up the logic in a few lines of code.

Issuance Breakdown

The permanent linear supply growth model reduces the risk of what some see as excessive wealthconcentration in Bitcoin, and gives individuals living in present and future eras a fair chance to acquire currency units, while at the same time discouraging depreciation of ether because the "supply growth rate" as a percentage still tends to zero over time. We also theorize that because coins are always lost over time due tocarelessness, death, etc, and coin loss can be modeled as a percentage of the total supply per year, that the total currency supply in circulation will in fact eventually stabilize at a value equal to the annual issuance divided by the loss rate (eg. at a loss rate of 1%, once the supply reaches 26X then 0.26X will be mined and0.26X lost every year, creating an equilibrium).

Group	At launch	After 1 year	After 5 years
Currency units	1.198X	1.458X	2.498X
Purchasers	83.5%	68.6%	40.0%
Early contributor distribution	8.26%	6.79%	3.96%
Long-term endowment	8.26%	6.79%	3.96%
Miners	0%	17.8%	52.0%

Despite the linear currency issuance, just like with Bitcoin over time the supply growth rate nevertheless tendsto zero.



Mining Centralization

The Bitcoin mining algorithm basically works by having miners compute SHA256 on slightly modifiedversions of the block header millions of times over and over again, until eventually one node comes up with a version whose hash is less than the target (currently around 2^{190}). However, this mining algorithm is vulnerable to two forms of centralization. First, the mining ecosystem has come to be dominated by ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits), computer chips designed for, and therefore thousands of times more efficient at, the specific task of Bitcoin mining. This means that Bitcoin mining is no longer a highly decentralized and egalitarian pursuit, requiring millions of dollars of capital to effectively participate in. Second, most Bitcoin miners do not actually perform block validation locally; instead, they rely on a centralized mining pool to provide the block headers. This problem is arguably worse: as of the time of this writing, the top two mining pools indirectly control roughly 50% of processing power in the Bitcoin network,although this is mitigated by the fact that miners can switch to other mining pools if a pool or coalition attempts a 51% attack.

The current intent at Ethereum is to use a mining algorithm based on randomly generating a unique hash function for every 1000 nonces, using a sufficiently broad range of computation to remove the benefit ofspecialized hardware. Such a strategy will certainly not reduce the gain of centralization to zero, but it does not need to. Note that each individual user, on their private laptop or desktop, can perform a certain quantity of mining activity almost for free, paying only electricity costs, but after the point of 100% CPU utilization of their computer additional mining will require them to pay for both electricity and hardware. ASIC mining companies need to pay for electricity and hardware starting from the first hash. Hence, if the centralization gain can be kept to below this ratio, (E + H) / E, then even if ASICs are made there will still be room for ordinary miners.

Additionally, we intend to design the mining algorithm so that mining requires access to the entire blockchain, forcing miners to store the entire blockchain and at least be capable of verifying every transaction. This removes the need for centralized mining pools; although mining pools can still serve the legitimate role of evening out the randomness of reward distribution, this function can be served equally well by peer-to-peerpools with no central control. It additionally helps fight centralization, by increasing the number of full nodes inthe network so that the network remains reasonably decentralized even if most ordinary users prefer light clients.

- Login

Getir Gold project is a long-term project solution with a daily return target of 5%, which is formed by the combination of invest and trade,Forex(BTC/TRON/DOGE/SHIBA) CRYPTO CURRENCY, targeting daily trading and earning solutions. The aim is for each user to reach their winning goals by making use of this rate.

• Title of the white paper:

Automated trading on automated trading platforms with the boot system from crypto money markets.

• Disclaimer text:

• There are no country restrictions around the world. And again, since it is a crime to give investment advice according to the law, there is no guarantee of profit in case of investing in the project.

- The goal of the project:

• It can be the only and first in the created project area. Or there may be projects that are equivalent but add a side that will make a difference, albeit a little. In this part of the white paper, the details constituting the starting point of the cryptocurrency project, the definition of the market in which it will be located, and the shortcomings of the project in the market can be given under this heading.

• Problem solving method of the project:

In this section, where more technical details, calculations and codes can be found, the methods of applying the value proposition specified in the purpose of the project can be given under this heading.

• The supply and rules of cryptocurrency:

• 10,000,000,000 units were produced and offered for pre-sale.

• After 31.12.2022, the pre-sale process will be terminated.

- Project team:

• Investors and users will wonder which team created and developed the cryptocurrency project and assets they will use and trade. People and teams will want to research previous projects of companies. For this reason, giving information about the project team will be a useful content for investors and users.

- Road map:

  • What kind of roadmap the Cryptopara project has in the short, medium and long term after its launch, shows the strengths of this project as a product. For this reason, sharing the determined roadmap with its general outlines in the white paper will also benefit the investors.