7MOON
Blockchain

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Table of Content

Abstract

This whitepaper presents an in-depth analysis of the 7MOON Blockchain, outlining its core principles and key concepts. It examines the significant challenges faced by blockchain and elucidates how the 7MOON Blockchain addresses those common issues.

The whitepaper also explores the technical intricacies of the 7MOON Blockchain, emphasizing its interoperability capability. It introduces 7MOON, the cryptocurrency powering the 7MOON Blockchain, and highlights its unique use cases within the 7MOON Ecosystem. Moreover, the white paper provides a detailed overview of the 7MOON Blockchain's tokenomics followed by an explanation of how the 7MOON Blockchain leverages smart contract technology to enable the creation of decentralized applications such as Defi Platforms, payment systems, and NFT marketplaces.

1. Introduction

1.1 7MOON Blockchain - A basic overview.

7MOON Blockchain is an innovative solution that offers interoperability and programmability to the 7MOON Chain by utilizing the Deligated Proof of Stake (DPOS) consensus algorithm that processes blocks in less time and at a low cost.

The primary objective of the 7MOON Blockchain is to provide a decentralized marketplace for exchanging and issuing digital assets. Users can send or receive 7MOON coins, or issue new coins to digitize the assets and utilize the 7MOON Blockchain as the underlying network for different assets.

From a technical perspective, the 7MOON Blockchain is an EVM-compatible chain, which means that developers can use their existing smart contracts and deploy their applications on the 7MOON chain. The 7MOON aims to provide high throughput and low transaction fees.

7MOON Coin (7MOON) is an ERC20 token deployed on the Ethereum network. After the launch of the 7MOON Blockchain, 7MOON will be used as the native coin on the main network for certain exchange activities. The 7MOON Blockchain is also open to new tokens.

1.2 Features of 7MOON Blockchain

The primary objective of the 7MOON Blockchain is to provide users with a network that offers short block times and low transaction fees. This is achieved through the implementation of the Deligated Proof of Stake (DPOS) consensus algorithm. In this algorithm, the validator who is most bonded to the network is given a higher probability of producing a block.

To ensure the stability and security of the network, the 7MOON Blockchain also incorporates a slashing mechanism and double sign detection. These measures act as a deterrent to malicious actors who may seek to compromise the integrity of the blockchain.

The 7MOON Blockchain offers numerous features that set it apart from various other blockchain solutions. The three main key features are listed below.

1. EVM-compatible chains

- The developers can use existing tools and technologies like solidity to build decentralized applications like dexes on the 7MOON Blockchain.
- 7MOON’s integration with the EVM layer facilitates lower transaction fees and faster finality, offering an efficient and more cost-effective user experience.

2. Interoperability

- 7MOON offers native interoperability that allows cross-chain transfer and communication among various blockchain networks.
- The dual chain communication is highly optimized for scalable decentralized applications resulting in a seamless user experience.
- The interoperability feature makes 7MOON the most powerful blockchain for users and developers who look forward to leveraging different blockchain networks for their projects.

3. On-chain governance mechanism

- Finally, the 7MOON Blockchain offers an on-chain governance mechanism by leveraging the DPOS consensus algorithm.
- The governance system ensures decentralization and brings all the participants together allowing for more decision-making power and significant participation among various stakeholders

2. 7MOON Architecture

2.1 Objectives And Goals

The objective of designing the consensus engine for the 7MOON (7MOON Chain) is to create an efficient and robust blockchain network that is capable of achieving fast transaction confirmations, ensuring compatibility with Ethereum, and minimizing the risk of forking. Additionally, another goal is to create a sustainable network that has no inflation and relies completely on transaction gas fees in the form of a block reward.

To achieve these goals, the 7MOON Chain Consensus engine will be designed with the following features.

1. Use of Ethereum Virtual Machine: As we discussed earlier, the 7MOON chain will be designed in such a way that it is compatible with Ethereum and ensures that developers can easily deploy their Dapps on the 7MOON chain network.

2. No Inflation: The 7MOON chain aims to have no inflation and the block reward will be the transaction gas fee. This would ensure that the network is always sustainable and provides a transparent and fair rewards system for the users.

3. Less time for block validation: The blocking time for the 7MOON Chain will be smaller than Ethereum with a maximum of 5 seconds or lower. This will process the transactions quickly and efficiently reducing network congestion.

4. Fast transaction and block Confirmation: The 7MOON chain would have a shorter confirmation time than that of Ethereum to ensure efficient and quick transaction confirmation. Additionally, the network will wait for certain blocks to confirm the transactions to ensure the network is stable and does not require forking.

5. Staking and Governance: 7MOON chain will have similar governance and staking features to Cosmos. These features would enable users to participate in the network, earn rewards through staking, and vote on governance proposals.

2.2 7MOON Consensus Engine

2.2.1 Selection of consensus Engine

Reniter Aims to design a consensus engine that has all the features and goals that we discussed in the previous section. To achieve these goals the consensus engine of 7MOON Chain is designed to be straightforward like the clique consensus engine of Geth is based on Proof of Authority.

The decision to use DPOS is due to the fact that the PoW-based consensus Engine of Geth is not the right option for the 7MOON chain, and the DPOS fulfills all the goals that we want to achieve in the 7MOON Blockchain. Some of the features that it helps to achieve are following.

- Faster Block time: DPOS consensus algorithm allows to have faster block times than PoW(proof Of Work) and PoS(Proof of Stake) as there is no need for miners to compete for the rewards. This makes DPOS the right choice for applications that need quick transaction confirmation.

- Low Energy Consumption: DPOS is quite less energy intensive as compared to PoW as there is no need for the miners to solve the complex cryptographic puzzles to validate the transactions. This makes it one of the environmentally friendly options.

- Increased Security: Unlike PoW where the attacker has 51 percent of computing power and can potentially control the network, DPOS is much more secure as it relies on a set of pre-approved validators who are responsible for validating transactions. This makes the network invulnerable to 51 percent of attacks.

- Easier to Implement: DPOS is quite simpler to implement than PoW or PoS as it does not require expensive hardware or complex mathematical algorithms to participate in the consensus process. Validators only need to stake coins and participate in the network.

- Compatible with Ethereum: DPOS is compatible with the ethereum ecosystem and can leverage existing tools and infrastructure to build decentralized applications. This would make it easier for developers to adopt the 7MOON Blockchain.

2.2.2 Consensus Engine Implementation

To implement a DPOS consensus engine in 7MOON, we chose to use the Clique Algorithm, which is widely used in Ethereum-based networks like DPOS Network and Ethereum classic. Clique is a simple and efficient consensus algorithm that does not need major changes to the core Ethereum client code, making it quite straightforward to integrate with the existing Ethereum tooling.

7MOON Implementation of Clique uses a similar design as compared with the Bor network that is developed on Cosmos SDK. However, there are some modifications done to align the algorithm with the goals and objectives designed. Here are some key components of 7MOON's consensus Engine.

1. Epoch Block: the consensus engine would update the validator set from the NCValidatorSet contract periodically. For now, the period is set to 200 blocks and any block with the height as a multiple of 200 is considered to be an epoch block. At each epoch block, the validator set is based on the latest staking information.

2. Snapshot: A snapshot is the auxiliary data structure that stores information about recent block signers and validators. The Snapshot is updated at each epoch block to determine the next set of signers and validators.

3. Validator Set: The Validator Set is the set of nodes that are part of the network and respond to sign blocks in the network. In the 7MOON chain, Validators are chosen based on their stake and their stake is locked up for a certain period of time to prevent any malicious behavior on the network.

4. Signer Selection: At each block height, the consensus engine selects the set of signers from the validator set to sign the block. The signers are chosen randomly from the set of validators with the probability of selection being proportional to the validator's stake.

5. Block Validation: When a block is received, the consensus engine validates it by checking that it is signed by the valid signer and also follows the protocol rules. If the block is valid it is added to the blockchain and the consensus engine moves on to the next block.

2.2.3 Key Features of Consensus Engine

1. Light Client Security

The 7MOON consensus engine ensures light client security by delaying the validator set changes until the epoch + N/2 blocks. Here N is the size of the validator set before the epoch block. This delay in validator set changes is done to ensure that light clients are secured and not affected by malicious behavior.

Validators fill the extra_data field of the block header with the validation set queried from the contract every epoch block. Full nodes verify it against the validator set in the contract while light clients use it as the validator set for the next epoch block. Although the light client cannot verify it against the contract it requires the trust of the signer of the epoch block.

To prevent a malicious signer from writing the wrong extra data, the consensus engine delays the N/2 Blocks to allow for the validator set change to take place. If a signer writes the wrong extra_data the light client will not go to the wrong channel as the wrong epoch block won't get another N/2 subsequent blocks signed by different validators.

2. System Transactions

The 7MOON consensus engine allows for the invocation of system contracts and transactions signed by different validators producing the block. Witness nodes generate the system transactions (without signature) according to the intrinsic logic and compare them with the system transactions in the block before applying them.

3. Enforce Backoff

Another feature the 7MOON consensus engine implements is the back-off feature for the out-of-turn validators. This doesn't require validators to wait for a randomized amount of time before sealing the block. This feature is currently implemented on the client-side node software and works with the assumption that validators would run the canonical version.

However, the validators may be economic incentives to seal blocks as soon as they do, leading them to run modified versions of nodes to ignore such a delay. To prevent this, every outturn validator gets a specific time slot to seal the block. Any block with an earlier blocking time produced by an outturn validator will be discarded by the other nodes.

2.3 Transaction Validation And block Confirmation

Validation and Governance are the two crucial components of the 7MOON Blockchain. Validation involves confirming the transactions and adding blocks to the blockchain. This is achieved through the DPOS consensus algorithm as discussed above.

2.3.1 Validation

The 7MOON chain relies on the system of 21 validators with a Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus algorithm to support shorter block time and lower fees.

- Transaction validation

A transaction is the transfer of data or value from one account to another account on the 7MOON chain. Before the transaction is added to the blockchain it needs to be validated by the set of 7MOON validators. The validation process consists of two major steps, the first one is a validation of the transaction signature and the other is if the sender has sent sufficient gas fee to complete the transaction.

If the transaction is successfully passed through the validation process, it is added to the blockchain.

1. Digital signature verification

A digital signature is a mathematical term that verifies the authenticity of the digital document and messages. In the 7MOON chain, transactions are digitally signed by the sender to ensure that only the intended recipient can access the funds. The digital signature is verified by the 7MOON validators by using the formula given below.

$(sG - h(R \| m)P) = R$

s = Sender's Private Key
G = generator Point of elliptic curve.
h = cryptographic hash function.
R = transaction's public key
m = transaction Message
P = sender's public key

If the outcome of the formula is equal to R then the digital signature is valid.

2. Sufficient Funds Check

The 7MOON validators also verify if the sender has sent the gas fee to complete the transaction. The sender's account balance is checked, if the balance is greater or equal to the sum of the transaction amount and transaction fee, then the transaction is validated, or else it is rejected.

- Block confirmation

After the Transaction is validated, it is added to the block and that block is appended to the Renter blockchain. The 7MOON validators use a consensus algorithm to confirm the block and ensure that it is successfully added to the blockchain. The consensus algorithm requires the set of validators to agree on the validity of the block and add it to the blockchain.

3. Validators Set Selection

The validator set is selected based on the total amount of staking. The most bonded validator candidates become the validator and participate in the process of adding new blocks. The staking model built on the Renter chain chooses the validator set and propagates it at UTC 00.00 each day from Binance Chain to the 7MOON through cross-chain communication.

4. Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) Consensus

7MOON chain leverages the PoSA consensus algorithm to confirm the blocks. The PoSA consensus algorithm enquires the 7MOON validators to sign blocks and confirm them. The consensus algorithm contains certain steps discussed below.

Step 1: the validator creates a block and signs it with its private key.
Step 2: The Validator broadcasts the block to the network.
Step 3: Other Validators verify the block on receiving it.
Step 4: If the block is valid, the validators sign them with their private keys.
Step 5: Nearly 2/3rd of the validators need to sign the block so it gets confirmed and added to the 7MOON Blockchain.

2.3.2 Rewards and Penalty

- Rewards

7MOON chain rewards its validator set with the fees collected on the chain. To distribute rewards, the fees are transferred from the 7MOON Blockchain to the Binance Chain each day and then distributed on the Binance Chain. The validator's information is regularly updated on Binance Chain and transmitted to the 7MOON chain using cross-chain communication.

The validator smart contract on the 7MOON chain updates the new validator set and triggers different interchain transfers to distribute the rewards to the validator set.

The distribution address for rewards is auto-generated on Binance Chain. while the create validator transaction is made, so there is no private key for that address and only the distribution model can transact coins on that address. If somehow the transfer fails, it fallbacks the token to the specified address.

The total amount of fee collected is stored in the validator set contract's history. The total fees distributed are proportional to the delegations and the remaining part is sent to the validator fee address.

The validator's coins, status, descriptions, bond height, and coins are listed along with other information such as validator operator address, fee address, consensus pubkey, jailed status, and sidechain information.

The cross-chain transfer has a lower limit of the total value that must be conveyed through the transaction fee. Currently, only eight decimals are allowed for the amount. The remaining amount is kept in the contract or put in the system reward pool.

- Penalties

Slashing is the cruel part of 7MOON Chain's On-chain governance mechanism, which aims to ensure that negative and malicious behavior is penalized. Anyone can submit a 7MOON slash request, which requires the slash evidence and a fee for the submission. If the slash request is successful then it gives a reward to the person who submitted the transaction.

Currently, there are two cases in which the validators are slashed. The fits case is a Double sign and the second, is evidence validation.

1. Double Sign

    - Anyone can submit the slash request on the blockchain with the evidence of a Double Sign of Transaction.
    - The transaction submission requires slashing evidence and costly fees.

2. Evidence Validation

    - Two block headers have the same height and the same parent block hash.
    - Two block headers are sealed by the same validator.
    - Two signatures of these two blocks must not be the same.
    - THe time of these two blocks must be less than the validation of the evidence which is 24 hours.

    - If the evidence is valid:
        - 100000 7MOON coins would be slashed from the self-delegated 7MOON of the validator.

- If the self- delegator's stake amount on the validator is less than 100000 7MOON then the unbound delegation balance would be slashed till the 100000 7MOONare is not slashed.
- If the slashed 7MOON is less than 100000, all the remaining stake of the self-delegator would be slashed.
- 100 slashed 7MOONs are allocated to the submitter of the transaction as a reward.
- The rest of the slashed 7MOON is allocated to the custody address of the validators that would take part in the next distribution.
- If there are no matched validators found, the rest of the slashed 7MOON would be allocated to the validators on the blockchain as the block fees.
- The validator who got slashed would be set as 'Jailed" for seven days and would be removed from the validator set.

3. Unavailability

- There are chances that the internal smart contract might miss the blocking metric while recording.
- If the validator misses a total of 50 blocks then the blocking reward for the validator would not be relayed on the blockchain for distribution but would be shared with the genuine validators. If it misses 150 blocks then it will be propagated back to the blockchain and another slashing would happen.
- 50 7MOON are lashed from the self Deleigated 7MOON of the validator.
- If the self-delegator's stake amount on the validator is less than 50 7MOON coins the unbound delegation balance will be shaped until 50 7MOON coins get shaped.
- 10 of the slashed 7MOON coins would be allocated as the block fee to the validators.
- The rest of the slashed 7MOON coins would allocate to the custody address of which validators would take part in the next distribution. If no matched validators are there then the slashed 7MOON would be allocated to the validators as a block fee.
- It sets the validator Jailed with the duration of 2 days and removes it from the validator set.

- Unjail

The malicious validators who got slashed by the previous cases are set jailed along with the duration setting due to the negative and malicious behavior.

We can set it to 'unjailed' by sending a side-unjail transaction if validation is passed.
When the validator is unjailed on the 7MOON chain, it must wait for the next UTC 00:00 to join the validator set again.

2.4 7MOON Bridge

THe 7MOON Bridge V2 is the latest bridge service that offers access to interchain-blockchain liquidity on various blockchain networks. It allows users to swap their native tokens for the pegged tokens on the 7MOON chain ecosystem and provides valuable assets like BUSD, USDT, and Eth.

2.4.1. How does the 7MOON Bridge Work?

In the earlier versions of the 7MOON bridge, there are two categories of token-swapping features: Peg-In and Peg-Out.

Peg In allows the exchange of native tokens for the equivalent value of the pegged tokens on the 7MOON chain ecosystem. This is achieved through the use of smart contracts. The process requires creating a new token on the 7MOON chain that is pegged to the value of the native token. The tokens are issued to the users who can use them to transact on the 7MOON chain.

Peg Out offers a facility to users to swap the equivalent of pegged tokens on the 7MOON chain ecosystem with native tokens. The user initiates this process by sending the tokens to the smart contract, which is further released to the user's wallet.

2.4.2 Significance of the 7MOON Bridge

7MOON bridge V2 provides the access to inter-blockchain liquidity, which means that users can swap their tokens on various blockchain networks. By providing access to inter-blockchain liquidity, 7MOON Bridge V2 enables users to take advantage of opportunities on various different blockchain networks and access a wider range of assets.

Overall, 7MOON Bridge V2 is a valuable addition to the 7MOON Chain ecosystem that provides access to valuable assets like BUSD, USDT, and ETH. Through the use of smart contracts and blockchain technology, 7MOON Bridge V2 Automates the process of swapping the tokens offering a seamless user experience for the users.

2.5 7MOON Relayer

THe Renter Relayer is an important component of the 7MOON Chain's cross-chain communication mechanism. Its main responsibility is to submit the cross-chain communication packages between o blockchains. As the structure of 7MOON Blockchain is a heterogeneous parallel chain, two different types of relays are needed.

2.5.1 Relayers for Binance chain to 7MOON chain communication

The NCRelayers are standalone relayers that can be run by anyone and anywhere but they should register themselves on the 7MOON Ecosystem and deposit a Certain Amount of 7MOON coins.

2.5.2 Relayers for 7MOON chain to Binance Chain

The BCrelayers are only run by validators.

The 7MOON Relayers need to have the correct configurations for the following three items.

- srcCrossChainId: CrossChainID of the source chain.
- destCrossChainId: CrossChainID of the destination chain.
- rpcEndpoint: RPC endpoint of the source chain.

2.5.3 How 7MOON Relayers Work?

The 7MOON Relayers need to parse all the block results and select the events with the event type "IBCPackage" from the endBlock event table. After parsing the event, the relayer should build a Tendermint Header and query the cross-chain package with the Merkle proof.

After the cross-chain package is validated, the relayer needs to call the built-in system contract to sync the header of the blockchain to the 7MOON's chain's Tendermint Light Client contract. This confirms that the package was validated and processed correctly.

2.5.4 Incentives Mechanism

The Incentive mechanism for the 7MOON relayers involves the distribution of rewards to the relayers who take part in relaying the interchain packages from BC to TC. The goal is to ensure robustness, simplicity, redundancy, competitiveness, fairness, and low risk for the relayers.

There are three different kinds of reward sources: user-paid rewards, system rewards, and relayers rewards. Relayer rewards come from the user packages, system packages, and relayer for syncing the Tendermint header to the light client.

Further, the Rewards are gathered into two different reward pools, the header relayer reward pol and the package relayer reward pool. The rewards are reallocated to the relayers based on the formula that takes into account the maximum weight a relayer can gain a round, the reward weight of the relayer, and the successful transactions from the relayer.

$$W_i = \begin{cases} K_i, & if\ K_i \le N \\ N, & if\ N < K_i \le 2 \cdot N \\ 3N - K_i, & if\ 2N < K_i \le \left(2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)N, \\ \frac{N}{4}, & if\ \left(2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)N < K_i \end{cases}$$

$$R_i = R_P \cdot \frac{W_i}{\sum_j W_j}$$

Weight formula for the package relayers

$$W_i = \begin{cases} K_i, & if\ K_i \le N \\ N, & if\ N < K_i \end{cases}$$

$$R_i = R_H \cdot \frac{W_i}{\sum_j W_j}$$

Weight formula for header relayers.

To prevent the best network from always winning the game, the rewards are stored in two different reward pools, the package relay reward pool and the header relay reward pool. This is then reallocated to the relayers based on the formula that we discussed above.

The rewards are not paid directly to the relayer accounts, rather the distribution algorithm calculates the rewards for all the readers and writes down the amounts. Relayer needs to send transactions to claim their own accumulated rewards actively.

To prevent foul play, 7MOON accounts must call the register of the RelayerHub contract to deposit the 100 7MOON coins to become the validator on 7MOON relayer. Only Valid relayers can sync 7MOON chain headers and deliver the cross-chain packages. Relayer can anytime withdraw their deposit by paying 0.1 7MOON as the fee which goes to the system rewards pool.

The incentive mechanism also includes the system of a reward pool that can maximum hold 100 RNT to prevent unnecessary income. The client needs to query the balance of the contract to make a decision if it wants to distribute 1/16 of the transaction fee to the contract or not. If there are not enough rewards in the pool, all the tokens in the pool get distributed. Finally, a block header sync transaction with the validatorSET change will claim the rewards to the relayer from the system rewards pool directly.

3. Governance

7MOON Blockchain has built its own governance module. This module allows 7MOON coin holders to submit proposals for adding trade pairs to the platform. In this section, we will look into the 7MOON Chains Governance module in detail including its proposal workflow, proposal parameters, and how to participate in the governance.

3.1 An Overview of Governance

Governance is the process and structure through which decisions are made in the blockchain ecosystem. It is pretty essential for blockchains like 7MOON Chain, for decision-making that affects the platform growth and operations. The governance module in the 7MOON chain allows for the proposals to be submitted and voted on by the 7MOON coin holders.

3.2 Global Parameters

7MOON Chain’s Governance Module has different global parameters that play a vital role while submitting a proposal. The minimum deposit threshold for submitting the proposal on the mainnet is 100000NT while the threshold for submitting the proposal on the 7MOON testnet is 2000NT.

The Deposit period is the global parameter that is set for two Days on the mainnet and two weeks for the testnet. During this period, Reniter holders can deposit 7MOON coins and increase their total deposit for the proposal if it has not met the minimum threshold. The fee for governance-related transactions can be found on the 7MOON chain Website.

3.3 Proposal parameters

While submitting the proposal, 7MOON coin holders need to deposit more tokens than the minimum deposit threshold. The voting period is the time during which validators vote on the proposal, the default period is one week. The expiry time is the deadline for sending the list of the transactions if the proposal is passed.

3.4 Proposal Workflow

The proposal workflow on the 7MOON Chain for governance is as follows.

1. A 7MOON coin holder submits the proposal and pays a deposit greater than the minimum threshold.

2. If the deposit is insufficient, the proposal enters the deposit_period status and any 7MOON coin holder can increase the Deposit by sending the transaction for the same.

3. After a sufficient deposit threshold, the proposal enters the voting_period status and validators can vote on the proposal.

4. If the proposal is passed, then the 7MOON Chain protocol would automatically execute the proposed action.

3.5 Participating in Governance

7MOON coin holders can participate in the governance by submitting proposals, voting on proposals, or delegating their voting power to the validators. Renter holders can use the web Wallet for token management operations. Also, there are some options available on 7MOON's official Website. Renter holders must provide a deposit greater than the minimum threshold and follow the proposal parameters.

4. Tokenomics

4.1 Coin Allocation

The tokenomics of 7MOON coins is a comprehensive plan designed to support the project's development and growth. The allocation of coins across various categories such as private sale, marketing and bounty program, reserves, airdrop, IDO, ICO, staking, team, and founder and advisory is intended to incentivize the key individuals and users for their contribution and support to the project.

- Private Sale: 15% or 3,150,000 coins
- Marketing and Bounty program: 30% or 6,300,000 coins
- Reserve: 10% or 2,100,000 coins

- Airdrop: 5% or 1,050,000 coins
- IDO, ICO, Staking: 20% or 4,200,000 coins
- Team: 5% or 1,050,000 coins
- Founders and Advisory: 15% or 3,150,000 coins

The private sale and marketing and bounty program allocations aim to raise funds, establish interest in the project, increase its visibility, and build a strong community. The reserve allocation ensures that the project has enough support to tackle unforeseen events or future development needs. The airdrop allocation will help increase the user base, while the IDO, ICO, and staking allocation will allow network participants and various other stakeholders to earn coins. The team and founder and advisory allocations aim to reward and incentivize key individuals who have contributed to the project's success. Together, these allocations provide a well-rounded strategy to ensure the growth and success of the 7MOON Blockchain.

5. Potential Use cases of 7MOON Chain

7MOON Chain is an EVM Compatible chain that has great potential to revolutionize several industries by offering a secure and transparent platform for data management and storage. A few of the use cases are listed below.

Defi or Finance Industry

The financial industry is certainly going under digital transformation, as a lot of transactions are now conducted online. However, the traditional finance systems series of the intermediaries like banks and payment processes which is quite expensive and has long processing time with increased risk of fraud.

7MOON Chain’s decentralized nature offers a transparent and secure platform for asset transfer without the need for intermediaries. The 7MOON Blockchain’s smart contract capabilities will be used to streamline and automate financial processes like asset management and cross-border payments.

Gaming

Another Industry that could gain maximum benefit from 7MOON Blockchain is Gaming. Recently Gaming has become a multibillion-dollar industry with millions of players all across the globe. However, the in-game assets are owned and controlled by the game publishers, leaving the players with no or little control over the assets.

7MOON Chain's decentralized gaming platforms and economies would allow players to trade and pawn in-game assets without any risk of counterfeiting or fraud. The blockchain's smart contract capabilities can be leveraged to streamline and automate the game mechanisms such as in-game rewards and incentives.

Nfts

7MOON Chain will support the NFTs smart contract that can be used for a variety of use cases like intellectual property management and real estate management. NFTs can be used to enable transparent and secure property transactions, ownership of properties, and much more. The EVM compatibility of 7MOON Chain makes it the scalable and flexible platform for managing and creating NFTs in a Variety of Use Cases.

6. Implementation Details

The source codes and further information are available on [Github Link]

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