



MEGODOGS



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Chapter I: Project Background

A new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation are deepened, and new technologies, new applications and new business forms such as blockchain have brought new powers to the development of the public welfare and charity industry. The application of blockchain technology has stimulated more good thoughts and potential for the charity industry, and the combination of it with charity also gives more value and recognition to blockchain.

In addition, with the development of the charity industry, encourage to promote charity information unified open and transparent query, explore block chain technology in public donations, tracking, transparent management, build tamper-proof charity information query system, enhance the authority of information release and search services, transparency and public trust.

As an integrated application of distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, encryption algorithm and other technologies, blockchain is open and transparent, immutable, and traceable, which is naturally compatible with the problems such as low efficiency and opaque fund source and use in public welfare and charity management.

Based on this social background, the combination of blockchain and

charity is only the starting point of public welfare innovation. In the future, in the Internet charity, technological innovation will bring more public welfare changes and make the charity ecology more healthy and transparent.

Chapter II: Industry Analysis

2.1 Status of industry

Economic growth and the development of globalization have narrowed the distance between the people of all countries, and many people enjoy a stable life in the present world. But some people are still suffering, as if forgotten by the world, they do not enjoy the progress of the world can bring the beauty, even, they have no food and clothing. The world is closer, but some people are farther away.

People's kindness is often the most easy to be used, the star fraud donation event is not one or two, it is common to seek fame in the name of "charity". There are also black team organization collective crime, fraud, begging, someone pretend to be disabled, someone turned to other people's children to control, when we give kindness, but become a part of the help.

In recent years, the continuous "donation fraud door", "charity embezzlement" and other problems have seriously overdrawn the people's trust in charities. One by one, we may come to us fraud, corruption, decay and a series of scandals.

Especially after the outbreak of "Guo XX" and other events, the domestic charity cause has also experienced an unprecedented crisis of

trust. Although those illegal organizations and individuals under the banner of "charity" will always be punished by the law, but it is still difficult to regain the Chinese people's confidence in charity.

It is with the "efforts" of all people that the credibility of charity is also weakening. There seem to be unbelievable factors in the origin, location, whereabouts and place of charity funds. Originally a very beautiful thing, in today's society has become a vanity fair.

The emergence of blockchain is undoubtedly a time for redemption for the public welfare and charity work with low credibility. When charity and traceable blockchain can be new, fair and transparent.

There is no doubt that blockchain is a great ideological and technological revolution. Blockchain is a new application mode integrating distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, encryption algorithm and other computer technologies. It has the characteristics of decentralization, openness, immutability, traceability and anonymity.

With the help of "decentralized" blockchain technology, each donation information chain, from the project, review, start donation to the payment in place, distributed record under the account nodes of multiple users, all records on the chain.

Under the characteristics of the decentralized, transparent and tamper-proof nature of blockchain, false information will be suppressed,

and those who are shady things can be quickly traced back and punished. The source, whereabouts and use of the money will be clear, thus reducing unnecessary suspicion and disputes and improving efficiency, giving donors the power to jointly "regulate" and making the accounts more open and transparent.

Applied blockchain technology to philanthropy can play a lot of regulatory roles. According to a report released by the American Charity Aid Foundation, blockchain technology can change the way the public contributes to philanthropy and effectively solve many problems in philanthropy. Blockchain + public welfare will bring good news to all suffering people, and all donations will be 100% to reach the final beneficiaries.

Blockchain technology is quietly changing charitable organizations. Some charities have been exploring this concept and have had some success.

In the future, in the gradual!

2.2 Industry pain points

Traditional public welfare and charitable organizations have low transparency of information disclosure, lack of supervision mechanism, and lack of credibility. According to the survey, the "whereabouts and use of funds" and "charity sources" of public welfare organizations are the

focus of public attention, while traditional public welfare organizations often disclose insufficient information. From the outbreak of the Red Cross Society, the opacity of materials, the unknown whereabouts, delayed information disclosure, the lack of government supervision methods and weak social supervision have reduced the credibility of the Red Cross Society, which has affected the public's confidence and support for public welfare organizations.

Most of the public welfare and charitable organizations have not carried out digital technology transformation, and still adopt the original statistical distribution method, with low efficiency and high operating costs. The traditional donation process is complicated and backward. In COVID, for example, COVID-19 outbreak of the major public health events, the provincial and municipal Red Cross on the one hand need to accept different sources of money and different types of supplies, on the other hand need according to the needs of the front hospital count medical supplies types and quantity of donated materials for classification, classification of inventory management, the requirement for the response speed is higher. However, the Wuhan Red Cross Society still uses manual table statistics, with backward technical means, insufficient manpower and low efficiency.

The rapid development of China's economy has brought about the continuous growth of the public welfare needs of the masses. According

to the "China Charity Development Report (2019)", the total value of social welfare and the number of social organizations have been rising in recent years. In 2018, the total value of social welfare in China reached 326.52 billion yuan, and individual donations in mainland China increased by 3.24% year on year, hitting a new high of 36.047 billion yuan, reaching the highest level in recent years. In recent years, the amount of personal donations has maintained a good growth rate, and the future scale of individual donation assets, especially online fundraising, is widely optimistic. Online donations are mainly individual donations. In 2018, 20 Internet fundraising information platforms designated by the Ministry of Civil Affairs raised a total of 3.17 billion yuan, up nearly 27 percentage points year on year.

The innovative model of "Internet + public welfare" has been used in practice, but it also faces credit risks and regulatory problems. With the development of Internet technology, the rapid development of online public crowdfunding platforms such as easy, water and love has effectively helped tens of thousands of poor people and eased the financial pressure of the government; on the other hand, some problems, the openness of the Internet make it difficult for crowdfunding platforms to effectively screen the information of sponsors and beneficiaries, some platforms, abused user data, and some platforms are suspected of illegally raising funds. This not only infringes on the basic rights and

interests of donors, but also weakens the public's trust in online public welfare crowdfunding activities and restricts the sustainable development of public welfare undertakings.

Therefore, there is an urgent need of an appropriate technical means or a reasonable mechanism to solve the contradiction between the continuous growth of public welfare and charity needs and the current lack of credibility of public welfare and charity organizations.

Chapter III Struggle Doge- -A transparent, fair, clean and efficient, decentralized charitable foundation organization

3.1 What is a digital asset

Digital assets (Digital assets) refer to the non-monetary assets owned or controlled by an enterprise, in the form of electronic data, held in daily activities for sale or in the production process.

Broad digital assets refer to the form of assets owned or controlled by individuals or enterprises in the form of electronic data, and hold the corresponding physical assets used for exchange or exercise in daily activities. In the narrow sense, digital assets refers to a computer program (tokens) registered in the blockchain distributed ledger, which can be programmed, and the exchange between assets is the exchange of code and code.

3.2 What is blockchain

Blockchain is a new application mode of computer

technologies such as distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism and encryption algorithms. The so-called consensus mechanism is a mathematical algorithm in the blockchain system to establish trust and acquire rights between different nodes. It is essentially a decentralized database, while acting as the underlying technology for tokens. Blockchain is a string of data blocks generated by using cryptographic methods, each of which contains information about a bitcoin network transaction to verify the effectiveness of its information (anti-counterfeiting) and generate the next block.

In a narrow sense, blockchain is a distributed ledger of chain data structure that combines data blocks in chronological sequence and is guaranteed in cryptography.

Broadly speaking, block chain technology is the use of block chain data structure to verify and storage data, using distributed node consensus algorithm to generate and update data, using cryptography to ensure the security of data transmission and access, the use of automated script code to programming and operation data of a new distributed infrastructure and computing methods.

3.3 Fusion of blockchain and digital assets

After the digitization of resources, many problems have appeared, such as piracy and infringement, privacy leakage, illegal data resale and other problems. The key reason behind these problems lies in that the transaction circulation of data resources, ownership certificate, rights and interests protection and other mechanisms are not perfect, making it difficult for "digital resources" to form "digital assets" and the value of data to fully show.

The emergence of blockchain technology has solved these problems. More and more industries are coming up with their own blockchain solutions. It can be applied quickly when it works quickly. Blockchain can help digital assets further develop and upgrade. details are as follows:

From centralization to decentralization, build an ecosystem of digital assets. Blockchain promotes product and cultural exchanges in all walks of life, and no longer relies on third-party organizations or centralized management.

From never-trust to trust, blockchain helps digital assets solve problems such as fraud and repeated payments. The operation of the system is open and transparent, and through

the "signature" mechanism and the principle of "the minority obeying the majority", the credit can be guaranteed from the mechanism. Users can check the source of the tokens at any time and no longer worry about risks such as fraud.

From safe to secure, messages are sent to all nodes after each transaction. When trading again, the block will check whether the data is tampered with through the data of other nodes, but is found that it will be recovered from the data of other nodes, effectively eliminating the data tampering by hackers.

3.4 What is a Struggle Doge???

Full name: Struggle Doge;

SGDOGE for short;

In a world of dogs, there is a dog named struggle, code-named SGDOGE, a normal dog that can be seen across the street, living at the bottom of the dog community, and struggle doge is treated unfairly by others. Despite such unfair treatment, struggle doge not only did not give up, but also filled with a strong sense of justice. While struggle doge is looking for a solution to hunger, it also insists on fulfilling its duty as a justice partner. Later, struggle doge is adopted by

another mysterious dog who sees the beauty inside struggle doge. The mysterious dog taught struggle doge the art of self-defense, which is used to protect others. Thus struggle doge began his journey to help the comrades he parted ways at the time.

Struggle Doge is a distributed public welfare and charity application public chain built by Struggle Doge Foundation based on the blockchain technology framework. It is committed to building a blockchain ecological platform that provides support and services for diversified public welfare and commercial applications such as on-chain public welfare, charity and social networking, circulation and payment. With a decentralized structure, it directly and organically links the constituent molecules on the whole ecological chain to realize the direct docking, non-destructive circulation and safe storage of individual values.

As the key to the passage of public welfare ecology, Struggle Doge will become the only token of value with the national consensus of the new order public welfare ecology.

Struggle Doge is a blockchain created to promote public welfare undertakings. It was built by the Struggle Doge Foundation to launch the future worldwide in China. Create a

more open and transparent one. A charity platform for reasonable trust.

3.5 Features of the Struggle Doge

(1) Freedom of payment-Any amount of money can be paid and received instantly, whenever and everywhere. No borders, no imposed restrictions. Struggle Doge allows its users complete control of their funding.

(2) Very low fees-There is currently no commission or minimal commission for Struggle Doge payments. Users can include fees in the transaction to get processing priority and receive transaction confirmation from the network faster. In addition, there are merchant processors to help merchants deal with transactions. Because these services are based on Struggle Doge, they can provide fees far less than the PayPal or credit card network.

(3) Reduce merchant risk-Struggle Doge transactions are secure, irrevocable, and do not contain sensitive or personal information about customers. This avoids losses to merchants due to fraud or fraudulent refunds, and there is no need to comply with PCI standards. Merchants can also easily expand into new markets where credit cards are unavailable or

unacceptably fraudulent rates. The end result are lower costs, larger markets, and less administrative costs.

(4) Security and Control-Users of Struggle Doge have full control of their transactions; merchants cannot enforce fees that may not occur or discovered in other payment methods. Payment with Struggle Doge can be transactions without binding personal information, which provides a great defense against identity theft. Struggle Doge users can also protect their money through backup and encryption.

(5) Transparency and Neutrality- -All information about the Struggle Doge funding supply itself is stored in the blockchain and can be checked and used by anyone in real time. No individual or organization can control or manipulate the Struggle Doge protocol because it is password protected. This believes the Struggle Doge core to be completely neutral, transparent, and predictable.

(6) Smart Contracts-Struggle Doge Using smart contracts means that blockchain transactions are far beyond the basic functions of currency transactions, with a wider range of instructions embedded in the blockchain. In the past, two parties do or do not do something in exchange for something, and each party must trust each other to fulfill their

obligations. Smart contracts don't need to trust each other because they are defined not only by code, but also enforced by code and are completely automatic and unintervening. A smart contract program is not just a computer program that can be executed automatically, it is itself a system player that responds to received information, to receive and store value, and to send information and value outward. This program is like someone who can be trusted, temporarily keeping assets, always following prior rules. Smart contracts solve the trust problem in traditional contracts, greatly reduce the cost of trust, and effectively protect the interests of both parties.

Struggle Doge is also an open platform for the launch of charitable projects.

3.6 Struggle Doge superiority

1. Reduce transaction costs

Transactions on the blockchain can be completed point-to-peer, and you can donate money directly to a designated person or institution, without having to change hands to multiple banks or institutions, which will effectively reduce transaction costs.

2. Increase transparency

Blockchain technology can make the donation process more transparent. Each donation is directly recorded in the distributed ledger database. The records are open and transparent and untamable. Of course, you can also trace the whereabouts of the donation through the ledger.

3. Enhance trust

Blockchain technology allows people to quickly build trust relationships, eliminating the need of third parties, meaning that version 2.0 charities and nonprofit organizations will no longer rely on other institutions such as banks, lawyers and government.

3.7 Struggle Doge Design Principles

Struggle Doge follows three design principles: expansion, expansion, and safety.

1. Extension principle: Struggle Doge Each module application is freely coupled, and it is easy to add new modules. Each module itself update does not require the change of other module interface.

2. Scaling principle: The access of Struggle Doge applications is fluctuating. If a large number of users access a node, it will inevitably bring the consequences of node service

crash. Therefore, the node container itself can be automatically deployed, and horizontal expansion is realized when the user requests pressure.

3. Security principles: Struggle Doge supports the multi-channel features, the data between different channels is isolated from each other, improves the isolation security, and supports the pluggable architecture, including consensus, permission management, encryption and decryption, ledger mechanism multi-module and other types.

3.8 Struggle Doge Products

1. Struggle Doge Charity Wallet

A secure place to store and make charitable donations for such transactions as your Struggle Doge. Some features include charitable donations, a Dapp browser, Simplex integration, dark mode, contact lists, hold-and-hold cancellation, and haptic feedback.

2. Ecological applications

Statistical dog information is concentrated in one place, charity and social networking, club synchronization, etc.

3. Exchange

Struggle Doge SWAP is a revolutionary new concept that

will bring token economics to all the cryptocurrencies on the platform. We will call it the cryptography.

4. The Struggle Doge Foundation Funding Program

Funding for dog lovers, dog shelters, recruitment assistance, non-profit organizations and other resources.

5. Struggle Doge lottery tickets

Use Struggle Doge to buy lottery tickets to try your luck and contribute to the good

6. NFT

Will be brought in or farmed to start owning NFT games

Chapter IV: Struggle Doge Overall Platform Architecture

The Struggle Doge platform uses the technical architecture of the most advanced blockchain today. It mainly includes the following levels:

Data layer: it is a data structure of a block + chain table, which is essentially a distributed blockchain.

Network layer: the P2P network.

Consensus layer: develop the mechanism for blockchain to obtain money. The platform uses POW (Proof of Work proof of Work load mechanism)

Contract layer: In the past, the blockchain did not have this layer. So the original blockchain can only be traded, and cannot be used in other areas or for other logical processing. But the advent of the contract layer makes the use of blockchain realistic in other areas, such as for IOT. This part of Ethereum includes two parts: smart chain and smart contract.

Application layer: the display layer of the blockchain. For example, Ethereum uses truffle and web3-js. Blockchain

application layer can be mobile, web, or integrated into the existing server, taking the current business server as the application layer.

At the top of the platform is the application layer, which switches through the Web3.js and smart contract layers. All smart contracts run on EVM (virtual machines) and use calls from the RPC. Below EVM and RPC are the three core functions of the platform, including blockChain, consensus algorithm, and network layer. All but the application layer are in the client of the platform.

Chapter V . The Application of Struggle Doge Blockchain Technology

5.1 Distributed frame

Struggle Doge adopts a distributed structure, with multiple pathways between the nodes in the network. The distributed structure has no fixed form of connection. There is more than one channel from the sending point to the receiving point. However, during the communication, the network selects the actual communication path according to the dynamic situation of each node. The control function of the communication is scattered over each node. It is one of the most complex structures. Its communication control is also the most complex, and the management of data resources scattered across the nodes is also very complex. Because there are multiple channels, when some nodes and links fail, it is still possible to ensure communication, so there is a high reliability.

Distributed accounting: Distributed bookkeeping can ensure the security and authenticity of account information. In a blockchain network, information about recording historical transactions is passed to each node that can own and store a

complete, consistent transaction general ledger record. Even if an individual node account is attacked and the data is tampered with, it will not affect the security of the general ledger of the whole network.

Distributed communication: The nodes of the whole network are connected through the underlying network protocol point-to-point, without a single centralized server. Messages are sent directly to all other nodes of the whole network through the P2P network layer protocol.

Distributed storage: After distributed dissemination, all data is stored in the computer of each node and can be updated in real time. It is equivalent to sharing data from account books and other books with all network nodes in real time. It implements decentralization and effectively avoids data tampering caused by a single node attack. Greatly improves the security of the database.

Through the distributed structure, the decentralization is achieved, using the P2P network model. No longer needing a central server, each connected computer is an independent individual, connected to thousands of other computers by protocol, and eventually the global computer connection becomes a dense network, and information from a certain

node can eventually spread to all nodes around the world. The advantage of this structure is that even some of the nodes fail, they do not affect communication across the entire network.

5.2 Blockchain data structure

Blockchain is a data structure orderly linked by blocks from back to forward containing transaction information. It is stored as a flat file or simply in a database. Each block points to the previous block. The data structure is divided into three parts: block header, transaction list, and parent block.

SHA256 encryption hashes for each block header to generate a hash value, by which, the corresponding blocks in the blockchain are identified. At the same time, each block can refer to the previous block through the parent block hash value field. With this design, each block can be linked to its own parent block, creating a chain that can be traced back to the first block creation block.

Each block can have only one parent block and can have multiple subblocks. When the identity of the parent block changes, the identity of the child block also changes. Subblock identity changes, sun block identity also changes, and so

on. When a block has many offspring, the block will not change again.

However, because Pow has obvious defects such as slow transaction speed, the consensus mechanism of the subsequent data chain in the platform is designed as modular, which can be configured by controlling chain parameters, and can dynamically apply different application scenarios of public chain and private chain. According to the application scenarios and transaction conditions of the data chain itself, the project selects the appropriate consensus mechanism to ensure that each distributed node obtains the consistency of the data through the algorithm. Composition of three sets of block metadata. The first group is data citing the hash of the parent block; the second is metadata, the difficulty, timestamp, and Nonce; and the third is the Merkle root of the metadata.

The list of transactions is represented as a Merkle tree and contains all the transactions that generated the block. The Merkle tree is a hash binary tree that is constructed from the bottom-up. The Merkle tree is used to summarize all transactions in a block, providing a way to verify a block. Generating a full Merkle tree requires hashing the hash node recursively and inserting the newly generated hash node

into the Merkle tree until only one hash node remains, which is the root of the tree.

5.3 Consensus mechanism

If consensus is the foundation of blockchain, then the consensus mechanism is the soul of blockchain. Consensus mechanism is an algorithm that reaches a consensus on the order of things in a period of time. On the block chain, everyone will have a record chain all transaction books, chain produces a new transaction, everyone received the information time is not the same, some want to do bad things is likely to release some wrong information at this time, then need a person to receive all the information, finally publish the most correct information.

There are three relatively popular consensus mechanisms:

(1) The proof of work mechanism (Proof of Work-PoW) is the best-known consensus mechanism. As explained literally, PoW is that the more you work, the more the revenue. The job here is to guess the number, who can guess the only number the fastest, who can do the information publicity person.

(2) The Equity proof mechanism (Proof of Stake-PoS) is also a consensus proof, which is similar to the equity certificate

and voting system, so it is also called the "equity proof algorithm".The final information is published by the most (token).

(3) The Byzantine consensus algorithm (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance-PBFT) is also a common consensus proof.It is different from the previous two, PBFT is calculation based and has no token reward.Everyone on the chain votes for the right to obtain public information when less than $(N-1) / 3$ nodes object.

This project selects PoW as the consensus mechanism, namely proof of workload. Its advantages are: simple algorithm and easy to implement; reach consensus without exchanging additional information between nodes; and great cost to destroy the system.

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each distributed node has the consistency of the data obtained through the algorithm.

5.4 Security encryption algorithm

This project adopts the asymmetric encryption technology. Asymmetrical encryption has two keys: public key and private key, public key is public, private key is private, public key encryption can be solved with private key, private key encryption things can be solved with public key, that is, the encrypted and decrypted key is different. This can greatly facilitate the key management.

The project uses the RSA algorithm for asymmetric encryption, and the RSA algorithm is the first algorithm that can be used for both encryption and digital signature. SA is the most widely studied public key algorithm. In the more than 30 years, it has experienced the test of various attacks and has gradually been accepted by people. By 2017, it is generally regarded as one of the best public key schemes.

The encryption procedure of the RSA can be expressed using a general formula. $Diphertext = plaintext \text{ Emod} N$
 $Diphertext = plaintext \text{ Emod} N$. That is to say, RSA encryption is the process of finding the remainder after dividing the E

power of plain text. Public Key = (E, N) Public Key = (E, N)

The decryption of the RSA can also be expressed using a general formula. Clear text = ciphertext $D \bmod N$. That is to say, the remainder divided by N after D of ciphertext is plain text, which is the RSA decryption process. Knowing that D and N can decrypt the ciphertext, so the combination of D and N is the private key. Private Key = (D, N) Private Key = (D, N)

5.5 Smart contract

Smart contracts are a digital contract based on cryptography technology. It is a computer program, rather than a traditional paper contract. Smart contracts are a program that automates the processing of traditional contracts in the form of computer instructions. Simply put, a smart contract is a code that triggers execution when trading on a blockchain asset. This code is a smart contract.

Smart contracts have the following advantages:

(1) The contract is written into the blockchain in a digital form. Due to the characteristics of the blockchain, the data cannot be deleted or modified, but can only be added. The whole process can be transparent and tracked, ensuring the traceability of the history;

(2) The behavior will be permanently recorded, which can greatly avoid the interference of malicious behavior to the normal execution of the contract;

(3) Decentralization avoids the influence of centralization factors and improves the advantages of smart contracts in cost efficiency;

(4) When the contract content is satisfied, the code of the smart contract will be automatically activated, which not only avoids the manual process, and also ensures that the issuer cannot default;

(5) A set of state machine system is built by the blockchain consensus algorithm, so that smart contracts can operate efficiently.

Chapter VI: Struggle Doge profit model

1. Innovative and value-added profit

Use the existing information resources, develop new service models, to provide customers with more and higher value services, directly charge the service or merchant fees.

2. Blockchain bus chain is profitable

In the development of the market, recognition, their own value promotion. Through the transaction of various commodities, the use of people expands and the demand increases. And the impact of the blockchain ecology in various industries on the parent chain, to further realize the value growth, thus generating the parent chain profit.

3. Data profit

(1) Market transaction data: the collection of industry first-hand transaction data and the analysis of big data technology can master the trend data of the industry. Provide data help for the industry and related industries.

(2) Payment data: Through multiple portrait analysis of payment location, time and crowd, market information is deeply mined to provide services for enterprises that need marketing, be pushed to target users through platform

information, and then get information feedback through users, thus forming a closed loop of marketing.

(3) Provide investors with market analysis and prediction services, so that investors can gain returns. A service charge.

(4) Provide merchants with market information analysis data and big data analysis and decision report. Harvest information costs.

Chapter VII: Team Introduction

7.1 Team members

Owen

Chairman of the foundation

Bachelor degree graduated from the Department of Computer Engineering in Applied Science, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. As an engineer, he has accumulated rich experience in technology development, marketing planning, business development, enterprise management, more than 20 years and strategic investment in more than 20 years of career.

He served as executive director and shareholder of KMT Hansha, Canada, executive director of KMT Nano, Hong Kong, and executive president of a large international investment holding company. Participated in the application products with nanotechnology as the core with low energy output to reduce costs and achieve effective energy management contracts.

JAKE

Chief Architect of the Foundation

Deputy Secretary General of Asia Pacific, San Jose New

Energy Industry Association, Operations of Asia Pacific New Energy Industry Association (NEIAAP), Vice President of CA Solar, CA, California, started photovoltaic project development and import and export of solar panels, suppliers and partners throughout the industrial value chain; invited to participate in blockchain, artificial intelligence and Silicon Valley green energy activities, and established extensive contacts with technology / marketing founders and investors in Silicon Valley.

Professor Xiao Siow

technician

Professor of the School of Computer Science, National University of Singapore, Director of the Center for the Advanced Computer Department, the Institute for Strategic Technology Management (STMI), and the Centre for Health Informatics.

He has served as president of Singapore Computer Society, president of Singapore Information Technology Management Association, the first president of Singapore Branch of Project Management Society, and president of Online Education and Learning Branch of Singapore Information and Communication Technology Federation.

Executive Director of Health & Human Services, Accenture Consulting, Chief Information Officer of the Singapore Construction and Housing Development Authority, and Senior Vice President of Starhub Mobile, Singapore.

Dr Tay Kiang Tan Ben

technician

A highly qualified and skilled scientist with over 25 years of excellent academic qualifications, numerous publications and patented inventions, Tay Kiang Tan Ben has been a leading technology inventor and has successfully created, co-created and incubated many deep technology startups and have always helped them achieve IPO.

He has led some of the most important technological innovations in the fields of artificial intelligence, blockchain technology applications, advanced manufacturing technology, intelligent computing technology, creative problem solving, space technology, medical science, and advanced materials engineering.

7.2 Consultant team

Ston Mill

Responsible for strategic design

Ston Mill graduated with a Masters in Engineering and Management and Business Management from McMaster University in Toronto. He has a MIT fintech license, early on with Nortel Networks and IBM. He has served as a core member of the risk management of Boston Magplane Technology Inc, Magnetic Suspension Technology Company, and Toronto Bank of Montreal Financial Group.

James L. Sintros

Responsible for investment

Monitor Deloitte (formerly the Monitor Group) president and senior consultant to CEO, director of IPFA at the Institute of Foreign Policy Analysis, director member of the Institute of Insurance and Risk Management Institute in Hyderabad, India, global customer base in technology, higher education, healthcare, government, financial services and non-profit enterprises.

Ivan Lae

Responsible for legal compliance

Li JunHua in finance, investment and risk control consulting has 20 years of experience, he served as SBICAP (Singapore) co., LTD. Compliance director- - - -as a member, they established the national bank of India investment bank

department, he is mainly responsible for bank compliance, risk and supervision activities, in his early career, he worked in corporate financing and equity capital market executive positions. He is a Certified Public Accountant and a Member of the Australian Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Chapter VIII Distribution Plan

(1) Token name: Struggle Doge.

(2) Total amount of tokens issued: 21000000.

(3) Token burning and destruction: 50%

Primary exchange pancake exchange: 45% of the total supply, locked for 1 year, 1 year after the line type unlock

Secondary market air drop: 5% of the total supply.

(4) Buying and selling transaction tax of 2% for media marketing, promotion and repurchase and destruction.(Transaction Slide Set 2%)

(5) SGDOGE contract address:

0xd7651f83533E3EfF4b0A5BC6A41c1edB81749766。

Chapter IX. Risk Tips

(1) Risk related to judicial supervision

Blockchain technology has become the main target of regulation in major countries in the world, and if regulators intervene or influence, applications or tokens may be affected by them. For example, if laws restrict the use and sale of electronic tokens, tokens may be restricted, hindered or even terminated the development of the application.

(2) The risk of application lack of attention

There is a possibility that platform applications are not used by a large number of individuals or organizations, which means that the public does not have enough interest to develop and develop these related distributed applications, and such a phenomenon of lack of interest may have a negative impact on tokens and applications.

(3) The risk of competitive capacity expansion

There is some competition between blockchain tokens, and if there are strong rivals in the industry, it is bound to be affected.

(4) The risk that related applications or products fail not meet the expected standards

In the development stage, the platform itself may make major changes before the release of the official version, or the market has experienced great changes before the release, resulting in the platform failing to meet the expected requirements in function or technology. Or because of the wrong analysis, the platform's applications or tokens failed to function as expected.

(5) The risk of cracking

The technology currently used cannot be cracked, but assuming the rapid development of cryptography, or the rapid progress of computer computing speed, such as the development of quantum computers, may bring the risk of cracking, leading to the loss of tokens.

(6) Other instructions

Please fully understand the development plan of the operating platform and the related risks of the blockchain industry, otherwise it is not recommended to participate in this investment. If you invest, on behalf of you confirm that you have fully understood and recognized the provisions in the rules.

Chapter X : Disclaimer

This document is only used for the purpose of conveying information and does not constitute advice on the sale of the Project. The above information or analysis does not constitute the reference basis for the investment decision-making right. This document does not constitute any investment advice, investment intention, or instigated investment.

This document is not formed or understood as providing any sale, nor is it any form of contract or commitment.

Relevant intended users should clearly understand the risks of the project. Once the investors participate in the investment, they will understand and accept the risks of the project, and are willing to bear all the corresponding results or consequences personally.

The operation team shall not be liable for any direct or indirect losses involved in the Project and caused by the Project.

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