BadRobot:

A digital payment currency that instantly settles payment transactions

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BadRobot

Digital assets are fast becoming the primary medium of exchange for global commerce, but their general acceptance is limited by the high cost of validating transactions. The key to unlocking ubiquitous digital payments is to effectively reduce the uncertainty of achieving the transaction objective. These problems are economically solved using public state verification through a distributed convergence mechanism through an open and extensible assurance system. BadRobot is a custody token designed to diversify risk in payment transactions, significantly reducing custody costs for existing counterparty networks.

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4.4.4 Additional Scalability the BadRobot smart contract is designed as the current network support and offers enhancements and scalability such as the Binance Smart Chain proof-of-knowledge system. In terms of scale, collateral managers must have access to secure on-chain micro-guarantee transactions. From this, future distribution rewards distributions can be made to reduce operational costs and maintain verifiable data privacy. Coin partitioning can also allow the adoption of new types of collateral for simultaneous use across all platforms. Collateral managers may mint unnamed coins against any collateral; for example, allows an unauthorized remittance of winning currency originating from BadRobot. It is also convenient that this configuration method in DLT facilitates cross-chain wedge for the quick collateral deployment method. 28

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1 Introduction

The global payments network was created by a consortium of the world's financial institutions. After decades of resilient oligopolistic power, these networks have created insurmountable barriers to entry to implementation and inaccessible, capital offset conditions, commercial complexity, and restrictive counterparty fragmentation. This results in a platform optimized for rent-seeking and scaling, but vulnerable to fraud and sunk social costs. Typical network architecture for payment generation merchants includes a direct sequence of next generation service providers (e.g. gateway, acquirer, processor, maintenance management of their third-party services, data systems management and bespoke security) e.g. PCI DSS1, GDPR2 environments). To carry out a financial identity transaction by each means of payment systems, such as payment information that must be interpreted and by service providers, often unclear, in which frauds lead to theft of systems. . The structures of international regulatory institutions that further encourage private institutions such as financial institutions, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of their own systems, most of the technological advancement in recent decades has been driven by technology companies in the sector.

However, today's financial transactions are hampered by complex pricing models and conflicting specifications for IC, contactless and QR implementations; This interdependence with the prevalence of fraud, the resolution of two disputes for merchants takes on average days (less like limited cell phone reservations) and three complicated months to resolve. Most merchants have no choice and do not accept the myriad of entry and compliance costs, fees and fraud responsibilities that are constantly imposed by payment networks; a differentiated distinction chose to develop its interfaces totally differentiated by complements, eliminating as complementary networks. As a result, merchants have to bear the brunt of funding levels for the global payments service, but a lot of material loss will be shared.

The main function of a transaction network is only allowed to exchange existing transactions in

financial institutions (associations, issuers) to minimize risk for both seller and payer. At a fundamental level, the legality and fungibility of money needs to be universally verified. This is of course the core value of distributed ledger technology; This unique feature has the potential to open

Infrastructure and Eliminate

Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements
EMVCo, the privately-owned consortium created by payment networks, currently manages seven overlapping

Specifications for Various forms of Payment

Merchant Customer Exchange and various sole-entity payment services currently live or in development
Estimated 2% of United States GDP, Measuring the Costs of Retail Payment Methods
Estimated 1% of European Union GDP, Social Cost of Retail Payment Instruments

persistent fraud and costs in existing monopolies. To increase business efficiency, it is not about centralizing multiple service providers in the process – risk must be decentralized.

BadRobot is a digital token designed to decentralize or risk financial transactions. Includes a new designation for securing a participant interface for contracts with bi participants. Economically, BadRobot also serves as a vehicle for adding value in a guaranteed network that unites the interests of all participants. By enabling decentralized ownership and participation, a new payments network has the potential to make orders of magnitude more efficient.

2 Digital Payments on the Network

It is a digital commercial betting network to enable universal promotion of digital products. Pay for authorized goods and services instantly (in-store or online) without fraud and at a lower net cost than exchange. The network includes multiple exchanges and financial institutions for compliance settlement in multiple jurisdictions. The network natively integrates with existing point-of-sale (POS) systems and online platforms to enable checkout in a typical checkout experience.

The Network Cost SDK is not allowed; A wallet or mobile app can generate a unique, interoperable author code for submission. To unconditionally guarantee and all agents in the network, decentralization is a necessary basis. By requiring all transactions as transactions to be guaranteed, the real costs involved in verifying funds and payment fraud issues are resolved. BadRobot is the only type of guarantee on the net to decentralize or risk. To enable payment functionality, apps and communities can jointly place bets on BadRobot on behalf of users. As the driving force of providing collateral, all proceeds from funding transactions as ongoing BadRobot purchases on the open market for redistribution as network rewards.

2.1 Prevalence of digital assets

Money quickly cannot be used online, but major digital proxies, facilitated by the rise of electronic and contactless devices. Billions of people are using

App network delivery application and pending deliveries, will deliver the two digital deliveries soon present. This is evident, especially when programs are considered valued or recently stored digitally and direct-to-consumer offerings. In addition, historically low interest rates and unprecedented levels of fiscal stimulus have drawn significant attention to new types of digital assets. An attractive token

spurred a combination of cost, fixed and fixed assets for the series of low-priced fixed and fixed asset projects, including both fixed and fixed assets. They continue to drive mainstream adoption of robust policies through equity offerings, release protocols, and new internal incentive mechanisms. The social network still defines the development of international trade.

3 Decentralized Collateral

Given the demand for a macroeconomic range of fine-tuned commodities, the network has been fine-tuned to support a wide range of active digital products; BadRobot, a decentralized guarantee, completely removes risk from the trader's trading goals, as a universal vehicle exchange framework. With traditional payment networks, tracking the status of digital assets is a complex and expensive process. This situation is even more complicated as traders promote and provide international services and prohibit the measure and there are many types of pre-made assets. therefore, as requested verification of sufficient funds, exchange rates and asset authenticity are requested. As networks can only allow independent selection of open states and decentralized mechanisms through distributed validators. This helps to significantly reduce verification costs by eliminating fraud, asymmetry in moral information and risk. With a trusted merchant used, digital assets can be disclosed and valued in trading. An escrow system can be used to secure all payment transactions on a financial network, with all participants able to verify the completeness of a digital property. In this way, collateral is not used for specific intermediaries and expose specific risks.

3.1 Finality Assurance and Scale

In a distributed assurance (LT) led platform, which are not produced the final series, the L technology blocks were created to be formed from a series of chains (or final technology blocks), which are permanent and elaborate. However, in the absence of an organization that approves such transactions, it often cannot be objective independent of the consent mechanism. Transactions are reserved irrevocable confirmation block of varying degrees of eventual probability, an empirical network confirmation request. A more pragmatic approach is profit, where conversion is required based on transaction value and no explicit upgrade cost. Against the potential profit from its reversal. DLT warranty economics vary widely in terms of compliance, including time, quality, and compliance assurance. Real-time general purpose financial and financial payments; Native DLT transactions are generally not viable on a large scale.

3.1.1 Proof-of-work and alternative scaling layers

It is impractical for used transaction transactions not confirmed due to double spend transaction or explanatory/obsolete replacement. The goal is determined and is not sufficient for individuals due to network latency. On the scale of world trade, reorganization by mass commitments is also possible under world conditions. As upgrade classes are intended to provide an immediate and immediate offer, but are usually no longer the targets to achieve a guaranteed target (eg certain settlements require in the transaction). Bilateral off-chain ledger with hashed time-locked contracts (HTLCs) is inefficient for one-time payments, requires deposit and complexity causes significant open/close. Sequential payments are not possible parallel in the same and funds are blocked in multi-step transactions (especially sequential HTLC in channels) sequential projects of unsustainable assignments. Such as specifics of sales submissions, questions about free options, and the time period for resolving positions after rebooking allegedly intentionally

inaccurate. Commitments to multiple states in the chain require participants to be fully defined as all participants and to be valid online; Otherwise, they are intermediate nodes with automatic key access (to retool the channels). The retail payment portfolio is often trivialized; DLT transactions are not simply copiable data. The methods of transmitting details are current (eg packets) are not used for transmitting private details. In this sense, payments represent an immutable value, a more complex closed problem.

1.1.1 Proof-of-stake and high throughput networks

Proof-of-stake consensus groups match each other to achieve absolute tier goals with high transaction throughput. The origin of purpose in the PoS blockchain registry stems from the validator's guarantee of its confidentiality. Although large-scale PoW attack networks and faster incentives for an attack and incentive utility are very misleading. The validator itself creates new vulnerabilities such as pre-computation attacks, participatory bloodshed, self-service state, and Epsilon attacks.

[7]Offers merchant settlement via digital assets or fiat bank transfers
[8]As of September 2020 is permitted to operate in the United States and Canada
[9]Compatible with ISO/IEC 8583 messaging standard [40]
[10]Digital scans via backwards compatible continuous/discrete symbology (*e.g.,* Code 128)

Connection issues and controls desynchronization can promote activation; Low subjectivity is great in the long run, but generally not effective in the long run. Availability protocols (e.g., sub-due-re low

switches or use of collectively low efficiency generation time efficiency form) or efficiency in terms of collusion efficiency are short term. At the retail scale, the incentives for limits close to and are also negligible. Native token networks are essentially constituted by why native tokens; the valid opportunity cost of selling assets due to low infrastructure costs. Furthermore, instant and absolute intent validation networks are also administrative extraordinary for making arbitrary changes without reason.

1.1.1 Merchant Acceptance

Large-scale settlement based on native DLT was beyond economic reality for commercial traders. The conclusion is critical to minimizing fraud (e.g., simultaneous financial transactions) and encouraging. In addition to the lack of basic protections, payments for digital assets are also constrained by deposits, security concerns, regulatory uncertainty and volatility. Operational complexity due to tax and accounting complications is incurable, especially for assets that astutely aggregate entity-linked assets. Rigid PoS protocols are not considered absolute/absolute purposes. However, given enough time, a sustainable economic goal will be achieved based on many common network factors (eg, consensus protocol, validator hierarchy, hardware requirements, trade value, ratio trade costs). The guarantee according to the transactions (regardless of the consensus form) according to the economic purpose, allowing all the immediate formalities of the point of sale.

1.2 Meta-Staking and Risk Distribution

To access the network, applications can feed BadRobot with a specified smart contract. During this implementation, guarantees are provided through the infrastructure; BadRobot participants in cyber advocacy groups. The collateral pool is not allowed and participants can offer/withdraw funds without deadline, financial or competition. As net rewards distributed proportionally within the pool,

increasing risk decentralization. BadRobot is I'm manager (or, manager does not have administrative privileges), which ensures that arbitrary warehouses O can perform various functions of either. For example, stealth platforms can create an interface that allows non-technical users to easily bet on BadRobot. Aviation only involves contract execution, there is no setup process, node/server hosting or authentication service. This is done using the standard transfer method or using the new implementation of per-partition transfer based on the constraint algorithm constraints feature. Capital downloads can be used to secure the network by holding one of the BadRobot tokens (or currency, non-transferable), similar to voting authorization in decentralized governance.

1.2.1 Microeconomic Utility

The software portfolio can provide users with user spending by integrating the network charges SDK and BadRobot. Network rewards are re-allocated on trading volume. Therefore, all financial investors can offer BadRobot financial incentives. Ecosystem partners can also participate in guarantee groups for financial incentives and offer financial or financial resources. BadRobot holders choose any portfolio to protect and earn interest rates from the network, increase demand for money.

A new BadRobot Currency fragmentation interface allows the use of assets and implementing new sharding policies, fragmentation permissions instead of passing, minting contracts or authorizing assets. Holders can hold an undetermined contract while assets forfeit, eliminate the risk of going to the wrong destination (e.g. direct delivery to an exchange address) and the possibility of losing funds to exchange contracts is compromised. In addition, BadRobot can also guarantee the safety of related margins in isolated cases, such as currency deposits/withdrawals or accelerated margin reduction. This sensitivity clearly allows for greater flexibility and resilience, as well as utility, similarity to currency and optimal contract revenue and the centralized economy. The economic value of BadRobot

is underpinned by its utility on the network, but the owner minimizes the potential opportunity cost of the value of time.

1.2.2 Collateral Integrity

A specific zone shard allows for maximum engineering scalability while reducing integration complexity and multivariate attack surfaces. BadRobot also captures the full value of the site it creates through ethical feedback loops, helping to increase spending capacity and counteract volatility. However, the usefulness of the network depends entirely on securing your own account. An economic structure of genetics that ensures Robot's review, review and verification are transparent, providing an opportunity for sufficient grandeur. BadRobot's marketplace offering is distributed within the ecosystem and with wallets offering payment services. Meanwhile, the program's inductive incentives are different from traditional PoS networks. Most PoS participants have no financial utility to validate transactions, optimizing financial returns. As a result, pricing models for staking coins only approximate the net presented value of futures buy rates. The staking coins are held in a considerably diluted stock promotion protocol and the network is not a long-term network.

long-term store of value. BadRobot is designed for the specific utility of guarantees: the supply of coins is fixed and the rewards from the network are non-zero-sum distributions.

BadRobot's value is derived entirely from its use, and successful guaranteed transactions result in coin purchases on the open market. Other guaranteed transactions may be subject to procyclicality and uncorrelated supply and demand; multi-collateral derivatives exponentially increase these effects. By isolating the network with one type of guarantee, risk parameters are limited to provide more efficient network stability. If a negative price shock occurs, more network-specific collateral needs to be staked (i.e., increasing capacity), stabilizing the price movement. Furthermore, as the collateral value is directly correlated to the network spend volume, there is low covariance between an unsettled discrete transaction (i.e. resulting in consumed share) and the BadRobot utility value. Persistent collateral loss would a priori be suboptimal; defecting in scale devalues the entirety of self-provided collateral, notwithstanding the significant opportunity cost of the initial acquisition of the currency. The redistribution of an asset is also an important factor in the quality of its collateral; BadRobot is valuable for intranet soldering because it provides staking utility. In the case of a mortgage, BadRobot is autonomously sold on the open market and cyclically repurchased as a reward. Ultimately, the consumed BadRobot is transferred to the participants most financially motivated to use it, completely avoiding the deadweight transfer cost. Thus, the network ensures that a collateral asset with low volatility is reliable through macroprudential efficiencies in getting/betting BadRobot for spending SDK pools and distributing macroprudential reward to aggregate collateral liquidity in public markets.

2 BadRobot Token Contract

BadRobot is a BEP20 compliant token that implements conditional access rights via smart contracts in a fragmentation scheme. A currency interface enables global interoperability with external trading protocols. The BEP20 coin normally assigns balances to Binance Smart Chain loans, and the aggregate value of these balances is the total of the coin.

Table : Coin balance distribution for arbitrary addresses (Braided).

Address	Balance
0x0fa1...3d14	380.000.000
0x5ac6...699a	900.000.000
0x1a00...eeaf	1.500.000.000

BadRobot looks like a rudimentary coin where balances are assigned to Binance Smart Chain addresses, but the coin also belongs to a specific 32-byte partition that serves as the second dimension in the surplus distribution matrix. Non-reciprocal currency between partitions (consistency with total of all addresses), the total balance of all prices and partitions is the planned offer.

BadRobot supports inter-partition transfers via the transfer By Partition function and includes the apply By Partition function which allows an address to transfer parts on behalf of the user, but only for a specific function. To maintain compatibility with previous versions of BEP20, zero partitioning (or default partitioning) is used for all operations such as BEP20 approval, be it payment and BEP20.

For tracking balances off-chain, two events are emitted with every transfer:

- Transfer: contains the return address as well as the amount. The transfer only to be avoided and will not be disclosed, but the primary ones will be the same.
- Partition Transfer: Contains the same transfer data as well as data to and from the partitions and any operator metadata or data settings.

In addition to the Zoning Approval and Approval features that allow transfers up to the maximum amount, cardholders can designate an operator for their currency in a specific zone. This gives the operator the ability (until revocation) to transfer an unlimited amount of funds from authorized addresses and partitions. The partitions themselves have semantic meaning. The first partition bytes (partition prefix) correspond to the partition range, which can be used to apply a custom set of rules to move from partition to partition in space (e.g. partition prefix is partition extension).

2.1 Partition Strategies

BadRobot's main innovation is the partitioning strategy, an external contract that implements the Validator interface, which can be coded with special rules (e.g. automatically grant operator state, call other hooks, and allow discrete handover based on external rules). Zoning policies can be used to grant different controller-type permissions to ecosystem actors, allowing the BadRobot contract to run common deployment scenarios for asset managers' guarantees, creating a more productive development experience and allowing more trust to be established. in the contract itself. To support policy implementation flexibility, the partition pass method contains an open operator data field; this can be used by the caller to embed data in the partition policy used to confirm the transfer. External communities define new approaches and advances in base layer technology, new policies can be assigned to partition prefixes through the defined partition policy feature. The partition policy set is

only appended (that is, the partition base rules are immutable) and the prefix policy can never be determined because the scope includes the default partition used to comply with BEP20. Moves to partitions within a range, but no specified policy is not allowed. This avoids adding a strategy that will track the currency backwards in its partition. In addition to setting a policy for new prefixes, BadRobot contract owners cannot limit transfers between addresses or partitions.

1.1 Partition Validator

A split validator is a zoning policy that identifies the based warranty manager as part of a split that is separate. An escrow manager is an external contract that has moderator rights over a subset of an agreement's partitions. It identifies itself as the authorized escrow administrator, the Warranty Partition Validator, as moderator.

Below is a prefixed partition of bytes. The 20-byte suffix is the address of the collateral manager, also known as the collateral management owner. This implies that the contract is an operator on all partitions, including its address. The 8 bytes between the prefix and the suffix can be used in any way the custodian wants to manage a currency.

This scheme allows a single collateral manager to control a large number of collaterals. When transferring partitions under this policy, the BadRobot transfer hook of the partition owner will be called. This allows the escrow manager to restrict a transfer, even if it does not come from your address, if the currency in your escrow partition is not moved by the holder (e.g. due to a wagering request). Partition owners are allowed to forward each partition to any address for any partition in their own space. This strategy allows for the implementation of a capital guarantee mechanism, where holders hold the funds at their address and simultaneously provide the funds as collateral to the authorized custodian. Any changes that affect the balance (for example, if a staking bonus is awarded or if the guarantee is consumed) is directly reflected in the score by online transfers made by the account manager.

In the example shown, the collateral manager controls 500 coins in two partitions; the amount staked by each address on each partition is recorded independently. The three addresses have total balances of 500, 600 and 700 coins, respectively, and each has delegated control of only a portion of its coins to the collateral administrator.

The guarantee manager itself has 1000 coins in the default pattern, you can use it to grant additions like network rewards to people in the bet.

Participants were able to observe their distributions as part of their own address; Changed BadRobot guarantees the total deal.

To deselect the owner, you can call the owner by division to move the functions from the prefixed division to the default division (or any higher, or higher division). The escrow manager will receive a currency, which will be able to accept a transaction if the transfer is not authorized. This can be used to import custom rules or Guarantee such as wagering requirements with withdrawal limits.

1.1.1 Pool Partition Validator

The valid partition policy defines a currency control precautionary manager within the valid partition scope. Different description to the operation validators, the warranty manager's own partition delegated Warranty Validator as an operator.

Below is a partition with a prefix of 4. The 20-byte suffix is the address of the collateral manager, also called the collateral management owner. That means this is the collateral manager for all partitions that contained your address. The 8 bytes between the prefix and the suffix (sub partitions) can be used in any way the manager wants to manage coins. In this strategy, the tokens must be transferred to the collateral manager address, forming a single collateral pool for each sub-partition.

A total of 500 coins are delegated in two partitions belonging to the collateral manager. The balances in each pool can be tracked in the collateral manager contract or through off-chain methods. To maintain solvency (i.e., ensure that all participants withdraw accrued rewards and principal), collateral managers can transfer additional coins to partitions as needed.

The immutability of BadRobot's total supply is guaranteed by the coin contract, while participants can see the pool's overall balance. Each address is considered an operator on all partitions within the prefix range; the boundaries of partition managers are fully delegated guarantees. May, the manager is maximum, the manager is higher by how many warehouse partitions be defined by each participant.

However, implementing Warranty Manager using a more complex pool policy than a policy has the opportunity to increase throughput differently, as shown in the Warranty Manager Implementation Reference.

1.1.1 Currency Hooks

BadRobot supports on chain parts on transfer receipt, with call processing time for smart parts configured and responding to individuals' download activities. All metadata included in the BadRobot transfer is included in the form of parameters during the transfer. This allows for an action/reaction hook deployment across the full breadth and variety of individual transfers. For example, operator parameters and daily data are not used in the basic storage method to implement methods.

All call partitions are transferred and transferred on the following hooks, if installed and present, and register a supported interface.

To Transfer coins is called on behalf of the sender of the coin (from the address). If a BadRobot Coins Sender implementation was registered by or on behalf of the sender, this transfer hook will be called; this hook is usually used to block/block a transfer.

The received coin is called by the coin recipient's name (no address). The BadRobot Coin Recipient implementation must have been registered or on behalf of the recipient, this remittance hook will be invoked. This example is used to perform download data processing such as on-chain versions or storage transfer from an off-chain system, generate a custom event, or change a download error in an additional transfer system (due to missing data or partitioned). adequate).

In either case, a sender hook and receiver implementation can roll back an operation. This is because possible assets can potentially not be eroded (meaning the sender blocking the transfer or their own recipient can prevent BadRobot from receiving a third party, but not Vic). The currency transfer example is not required for standard accounts, but it is essential for smart contract managers to read new security and implement special scope features (per withdrawal, withdraw money, withdraw money. Authorize and handle rewards).

1.2 Collateral Manager

By implementing the s, Bad Robot guarantees the real-time execution of payments from the network, subject to the sockets:

- The network must be able to pay as collateral provided if payment is not paid.
- BadRobot rewards are well distributed to game-based providers - backed by the in-game guarantee.

  For part of the network enablers, the maximum payout rate (and therefore collateral-related transactions) may exceed the maximum Binance Smart Chain transfer rate, which requires the use of the Group Authentication Strategy. Rewards that are redrawn into chains of transactions in a recurring system or networks using a chain of periodic bulk transactions. As the manager platform scales, the network can issue simplified measurement margins such as

Enhanced Margin Validation Strategies, allowing for simplified measurement margin transfers and on-chain products.

1.2.1 Staking

Mobile wallet access application and from an open proposal from the guarantee is opened (successfully resolved) a unique proposal for the Mobile Wallet Manager application and unique creation for each application in the mobile wallet manager. These aggregates are provided as sub-partitions within warranty protection.

To place collateral in specific network applications, BadRobot coin owners wanted money transfer for transfer in a desired robot function. Valid partitions must be registered with Transfer Security Manager and are included as partitions that must not be delivered by authenticated hook engagement. There are no other guarantees on BadRobot coin holders to supply parts to the network warranty managers.

1.1.1 Unlocking

As all security agreements are operators' partitions within the protection scope the security manager accords with any security group (each security robot registry), with the security address of protection of any valid security group. warranty manager (a network warranty group) and anyone to contact. Transfer validation involves calling the transfer hook from a section in the Assurance Manager to approve/reject the transfer.

To approve transfers, the network maintains a set of outgoing transfers authorized in the collateral manager contract. To handle proprietary information, requested as unbranded is source-coded and the sources are published in the contract. Proof provided to the owner is not valid for commit trees, so a valid set of commits is available on an ongoing basis to provide sufficient time to include a subsequent withdrawal (including a valid set of commits). To ensure that withdrawals are allowed and valid multiple withdrawals can only be made once, author records are in the trees.

Withdrawal Authorization Transactions recorded on the network represent an updated and variable balance for a given account. If the account balance increases, another transaction will update the total balance. So that multiple balances cannot be confirmed, each purchase consists of a warranty nonce upgrade and a maximum final nonce. Since it is not used for every end address/partition without warranty manager contract for the previous example the permissions would be:
If a user makes a withdrawal based on one of the above permissions, the other Withdrawal will be given a dated one as the Last Withdrawal will be exceeded. A new author serves with a maximum count increased as the user makes a new one. If the balance has been withdrawn, a new authorization can be made to third parties:

In addition, cash out also counts the last cash out used by each and portion, the contract tracks the accumulator total of major events held. This does not apply to the standard process, but is used to withdraw reservations.

Recording withdrawal authorizations When updated is updated, its HASH function is on the network with previous balance updates include in series. Authorization data has been fully included in each node leaf now:

- Supplier: coin bettor address
- Partition: the partition from which the currency will be taken
- Currency value: the number of currencies to be authorized for withdrawal
- Max End: The maximum nonce value of the last withdrawal authorization made for the user and partition.
- The nonce is stored in the root and is consistent across all network permissions.

Executing Loot After authorizing the warranty withdrawal, the user can perform the use of the replacement download method. This is similar to a standard transfer, except that the withdrawal authorization data is included in the Operator Data (an open byte parameter) and passed to the collateral manager for clarity. Obviously, open the channel to the supplier.

Data included for withdrawals include:

- Withdrawal type (32-byte to signal the transfer is a user withdrawal)
- Supplier
- Last at most
- Network proof

These are encrypted using the smart string default values. Note that this scheme is not enforced by the BadRobot Agreement, but is better for the entire Assurance Manager deployment, to secure standard tools such as web3.js.s.

If the values were:

- Withdrawal type (32-byte)
- Supplier (20-byte address)
- Last at most (uint256 0)
- Network proof (bytes32 with an element)

BadRobot source contract with destination transfer operator and number of coins as separate parameters for contract manager via standard currency transfer hooks and identifies actual data supplied to the serial equipment's current data system. This demonstration of an open interface between BadRobot and various study contracts will study and provide the ability to quickly enable regardless of Binance Smart Chain network conditions.

Requesting withdrawal authorizations an attack on a collateral manager could be the following:

1. Create a new application on the network
2. Offer BadRobot as collateral for the new app
3. Full payment with no intention of liquidation
4. Cancel the warranty before the network can it consume it

As a result, collateral deposited cannot be automatically withdrawn and must be claimed. Before canceling a guarantee and attaching a withdrawal authorization from the network, all payments covered by the guarantee must be settled (you, if not resolved, BadRobot must be served). At the end of this process, the maximum requested or authorized withdrawal (whichever is less) is released in the chain. Stakeholders request a warranty management role issuance in the warranty manager role issuance. Once the guarantee is released, the network will provide an authorized value, zero, and proof

of the network; String issue transactions ensure that account authentication is not set (e.g. by execution order or main the middle). The network response can be made publicly available with confidence as the original escrow manager or licensed operators allow the withdrawal manager agreement (i.e. the operator does not change the withdrawal).

Withdrawal automation the event release function and request contain an open data field that can be used to enter information about the destination. This can be metadata used by the network to perform automatic transfers. The specification for this has been developed in the open, allowing you to implement custom fields for specific supplies (e.g. supply suppliers are balanced determined to be supplied in supplier warranties). The contained data can operate on the ABI encryption scheme used for the Partitioned Casting data.

1.1.1 Fallback withdrawals

With the solution offered as being guaranteed by any withdrawal, not offered by any manager's guarantee, are offered without guarantee by any manager, are not offered by any manager's guarantee. The agreements include a renewal mechanism with users' renewal time after a period of inactivity. The fallback mechanism achieves this and actively the amount of coins not added for withdrawal in the chain (due to the consumption of guarantees and consumption offsets), including reviewing as well as receiving the monitoring supply is not available and therefore is not possible to be monitored.

Supervise the receipt of supplies BadRobot's Incoming Coin Hook is designed not only to request the author to receive funds from a collateral manager, but also to receive receipts. This is leveraged in the network's collateral manager, which keeps a record of all incoming transfers with no need to transfer funds. For example, the first three powers might be:

The warranty manager provides receipts by distribution and by value.

Similar data is released in an event that can be observed outside the string, very useful for marking asynchronous data in the contract.

Allow Alternative Services To enable the recovery of the balance of all accounts and partitions, upon disconnection from the security management contract, all balances will be disclosed in a systematic and preventive manner. A surrogate created (other than the standard withdrawal authorization) and published in the contract. Each worksheet contains the following data.

The maximum cumulative withdrawal amount is the sum of all previous withdrawals, the current withdrawal amount and the current number of undisclosed coins for the address and distribution. Note that this one increases geometrically, but with the total value of BadRobot 9,939,958,935 BDR, about 900,000,000 total supplies drop before uint256 explodes. This data is created for all parties and then created for a redundant withdrawal author network. The observed post-block redundancy, with receiving the last updated block, did not mean resetting the configured backup time. Unlike the standard withdrawal process, this does not require authorized network registration; only the most recent values are stored in the string.

Executing fallback withdrawals After the configured lockout period expires, punters can withdraw their entire balance using the BadRobot transfer By Partition feature. As with standard withdrawals, authorization data is validated against the current backup authorization network encrypted in the ABI and sent in the Operator Data parameter:

Withdrawal type (always 32 bytes to signal the transfer is a fallback withdrawal)

- Supplier
- Maximum cumulative withdrawal amount
- Network proof

If the values were:

- Withdrawal (32-byte)
- Supplier (20-byte address)
- Maximum cumulative withdrawal amount
- Network proof (bytes32 with a single element of)

The BadRobot contract transfers operator data (including origin, destination and number of coins) to the collateral manager by standard currency transfer hooks and validations on the current network.

Reversing Supply Receipts as incomes for with a nonce value all withdrawal data from some participants or higher while high registration formulas are not provided. The transfer can be carried out under the guarantee contract after publication of the final withdrawal authority network. These bets must also be unlocked. For these coins available in backup scripts, there is a service that can be done to reverse the transfer on the BadRobot partition with the following operations like:

- Withdrawal type (always 32-byte to signal the transfer is a supply refund)
- Delivery receipt number

If the values were:

- Withdrawal type (32-byte)
- Delivery receipt number

The entire removal mechanism natively with the provided backups is integrated by the BadRobot section. While there is no protocol application for the existence of unsafe forfeiture for collateral managers, it is a recommended approach to reducing the risks of the asset management contract.

1.1.1 Additional Scalability

The BadRobot smart contract is designed as the current network support and offers enhancements and scalability such as the Binance Smart Chain proof-of-knowledge system. In terms of scale, collateral managers must have access to secure on-chain micro-guarantee transactions. From this, future distribution rewards distributions can be made to reduce operational costs and maintain verifiable data privacy. Coin partitioning can also allow the adoption of new types of collateral for simultaneous use across all platforms. Collateral managers may mint unnamed coins against any collateral; for example, allows an unauthorized remittance of winning currency originating from BadRobot. It is also convenient that this configuration method in DLT facilitates cross-chain wedge for the quick collateral deployment method.

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5 Currency Economy

BadRobot is designed as a low volatility collateral coin that constantly increases in price due to its utility. This reflects a shift to open currency networks, where users create and derive all of the platform's intrinsic value through endogenous economic drivers. Since BadRobot only relies on its literal use and not on external assets, it is essential to model its economic base. Ultimately, this model is more profitable and productive than existing business models. BadRobot uses simple and transparent financial principles (e.g. fixed offering, rudimentary staking mechanics) and avoids complex aggregators or derivatives, recovery mechanisms, algorithmic model's Multi-asset math and artificial constraints are too complicated for investors and users. Instead, BadRobot focuses on providing guaranteed high quality, stability, and standalone functionality to create exponentially more utility.

Network Collateral BadRobot is a basic deposit currency used to secure retail wallets on the network, where wallets/applications are stake with BadRobot to enable the ability to spend. For every minor well-competence transaction performed, the trader pays a trade-based trade (which, in comparison, is foreign exchange transactions). Those are the only ones acceptable for maintenance and fraud elimination purposes that the network offers. These funds are then used to purchase BadRobot currency on the open market for independent distribution for margin contracts. Network participants receive these non-inflationary rewards directly from the network proportionately based on the amount of BadRobot wagered. This self-reinforcing cycle of increasing payout utility (revenue spent), collateral requirements, and dual rewards is a framework for ensuring that the full value of the network is guaranteed in cash.

Badrobot is the first project that allows participants to post collateral while maintaining asset protection. This new implementation of module warranty management systems allows user batching to be simplified to facilitate network application and warranty management. Participants can bet on BadRobot for a profitable utility and offer it to all businesses on the network. This moral cycle is essential for creative creativity networks to challenge and complete the existing system. Some models are designed to determine the relationship between the expected payout price and BadRobot's crypto model, but as a former auto-replacement, the development of the platform qualifies the stakes and the speed/stable. The guarantee value of the robot is studied for continuous use and the existing cash flow of growth, purchase pressure disconnected from the market.

5.1 Production Model

The network is seen as a common economy with common inputs (capital, labor) and products. Traditionally, this might be a model using a production function to determine how different consumption factors contribute to efficiency being productive. A simple approach is to use the production function to analyze a manufacturing process. It represents the technological relationship between the product of production as a function of the economic input.

In this relationship, the total output (i.e., the value of goods) is the input of labor and capital, the total factor productivity (i.e., the ratio between the general output and the general input), while the constraints are capital elasticity and labor products, respectively. While it does not directly apply to your network and parameters, it is a tuning setup. Therefore, the economic growth model (a fully integrated case) is more suitable because endogenous development is due to technological changes and lack of capital reduction profits. This allows smoothing the development of the network as a viable proxy for the macroeconomics of the general economic economy. For example, the most efficient cost allocation can be used as a bad robot, as a production trend. This model also includes a number of time production, including the long-term growth of technological innovation, network participants and capital investment.

For the specific BadRobot scenario, identify as technological efficiency: the rate of human capital invested and the total value of the network. Increase growth on both sides of the network (licenses and merchants) by increasing trading volume. Appeals to be more efficient, an expired technological innovation, protected the created network effects. An economy is primarily based on market transactions; BadRobot enables costs that drive microeconomies.

5.2 Currency Model

How production functions provide an overview of the network economics to estimate the total value. However, the utility/reward is applied on an individual level; A specific analysis of asset prices is required for currency networks. BadRobot creates all the value on the network and the new pricing approach is seen as currency the link between technology, labor and capital in the environment.

Symmetric incentives the distributed monetary network allows users to for strong and mutual incentive structures. Monetary BadRobot arranges incentives for each network participant (e.g. black size protocol owner), eliminating the main problem. In this sense, the network optimizes the value of the user and the value of the protocol; These two concepts are equivalent. BadRobot is designed to encourage and reward value creation by creating effective payouts as the nature of productivity growth. A currency network avoids extracts of value, process ownership of the platform value share system through economic rent localization. BadRobot represents a membership and structure creator captured more traditional actions.

Non-Zero Sum Participation As proof-of-stake block rewards are generated by minting new coins as wagering incentives. Due to infrastructure costs and rewarding ownership requirements, validators are unique to these, maintaining or increasing their ownership of the network. Likewise, they are subject to universal dilution ratios; participants who are no longer caring financially and have no economic incentive to keep the money. One only way to deal with this zero-sum dilemma is to delegate/bind currencies and incorrect in fees, time consuming and delivery in caution. The validator network is also a replenisher of the assets of only the largest holders, where only participants with large investments reap the rewards of staking.

As a fixed supply contract currency, the BadRobot rewards generated by the network are non-inflationary and distinctly non-zero sum. No taxation, subsidy or seigniorage is required; BadRobot's virtuous model of reproduction and distribution does not reward participants with a corresponding loss to others. Furthermore, open market buybacks are economically superior to burning coins (ie, permanent withdrawal of currency from circulation), since this action has no direct contribution to the productive capacity of the network. Coin burning ultimately does not encourage behaviors that create network utility (or demand for network utility) and is primarily a signaling technique as coins are non-transferable but still technically exist. On the other hand, the network implements an efficient smart contract staking/reward process focused on democratically increasing direct utility to the network.

5.2.1 Asset Pricing

The adoption and growth of the internet economy are stimulated in direct services to these incentives to the public. The recent integrates these endogenous network effects into a canonical model of growth according to the formula. Combining elements of the pre-customer capital selection prediction model and consumer utility flows, a model was developed using poll productivity as a state variable. For a common currency network, the following asset prices can be expressed as:

$$P_t = \frac{N(A_t)S(A_t)A_t}{M} \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{r-\mu_p A_t}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

where the aggregate transaction need $S(A_t)$ is defined by:

$$S(A_t) = \int_{u(A_t)}^{U} e^u \, dG(u)$$

According to these handlers, At is the platform productivity, N is a platform user base, and M is a total fixed coin supply. Also, μp is the expected price increase (a univariate function At), and $\alpha \in (0,1)$ is an

auto-recovery constant. User type u has an G () distribution (i.e., a normal distribution of the adoption curve) with transaction demand eu, a log-normal distribution that has driven demand for coins. General is a model for estimating a similar relationship to BadRobot coin motivation. In this scenario, the pieces are not traded, but we create the cost utility (rate with At). For simplicity, types are recognized. In addition, it can be refined to increase the network's unconditional payout amount over time. This is derived from the inclusion of the following apps where the resulting stream is made up of a punter on BadRobot:

$$P_t = \frac{N_t U_t^P A_t}{M_t} \left(\frac{1-\alpha)\,\alpha}{r-\mu^P{}_t}\right)^{\frac{1}{}}$$

The BadRobot coin price is based on user demand for wagering earnings, spending utility and expected future productivity growth. In this, At is the net volume of payments, U is an aggregate collateral utility (a value bet), where Mt is equal to the maximum fixed optimal supply in circulation. The effective cost of distribution - is due to the expected return in time (μP).

This modified network pricing model calculates the total number of users representing their willingness to pay for the platform's public service flow. Thus, the capacity created has a net capital gain for the network: the systematic design of guarantees. BadRobot staking increases overall utility, increasing proportionately as more transactions and users (e.g. consumers, wallets, merchants) join the network. The network reward takes the form of mixed BadRobot adoption, as participants permanently share in the economic benefits generated. The network's economic growth comes from the acceptance and volume of payments (i.e., productivity) as a result of new technological innovations that provide simple access to wallets and new types of assets. Of course, the price of the coin increases, adoption (i.e. staking) increases, and BadRobot's staking cycle becomes more systematic and correlated with consumption.

5.1.1 Continuous-time liquidity

An important model to consider is the effect of ongoing purchase pressure due to the platform of use. When the network completes the free markets, the purchase of each BadRobot internal bid is not to buy on the open market. These models are independently distributed and regularly funded, a process can be copied with temporary default related to liquidity requirements for BadRobot rewards. As this mechanism has two core variables, stock (general market portfolio) and traffic (purchase volume), a multivariate intensity model is used to allow expressions to also be programmed in inter-term time. Buying pressure can be measured by the auto-regression model specifying the conditional intensity as follows:

$$\lambda\left(t_i, \mathcal{F}_t\right) = X_t \lambda_0(t)$$

$\mathcal{F}t$ is the conditional intensity of the counting process $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$, with autoregression component Xt and baseline resistance function $\lambda 0(t)$. Xt can be defined as a generic autoregressive model:

$$X_t = \phi 1 X_{t-1} + \cdots \phi_p X_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t$$

in it, μt is the process mean with random time ϕ and noise function $\varepsilon t = Xt - \mu t$. By definition, the terms $Xt-1, Xt-2, \cdots Xt-p$ are lagging values. As the past values of μt (buy volume) affect the priority of future operations, the standard motion auto-regression (ARMA) model (p, q) can be used to buy data:

$$X_t = \phi 1 X_{t-1} + \cdots \phi_p X_{t-p} + \varepsilon t + \theta 1 \varepsilon t-1 + \cdots + \theta_q \varepsilon t-q$$

in it (p, q) is the order of the autoregressive polynomial $Xt-p$ and the moving average polynomial $\theta q\ \varepsilon t-q$, respectively, with standard moving average model parameter θ. The model calculates the resulting purchase intensity based on the conditional mean of the process (i.e. the time dependent market purchases based on network payment volume). The evaluation of purchases in progress at specific times would follow a positively autocorrelated process, a direct indication of increase in asset value.

The intuitive buying pressure $Xt\lambda 0(t)$ will be a significant determinant of volatility and return. This implies that each transaction (as part of a time-intensity series) has significant predictive power for both the conditional mean and the conditional volatility of property value.

5.2 Network efficiency

The marginal value of network productivity is positive, implying that a fit shift between user adoption and currency prices will be achieved. At maturity, the complete network model is best confirmed by direct consumption. As the network collateral manager is public and permission less (no staking limits), large collateral (i.e. staking wallet) is sure to thrive. market performance with a return close to r. The requirement of the payment volume guarantee, with the corresponding performance of the payment network.

When a technology matures, its value more closely resembles its terminal discounted cash flow value. Applying previous consumption-based asset pricing models, the simple net return of an asset η at date t, is defined as:

$$\eta_t = \frac{P_t + \rho_t}{P_{t-1}} - 1$$

where ρt is the distribution of payments in t. The natural logarithm of the total return is the continuous compound return(Rt) = log (1), as the BadRobots rewards distributed by the Network Guaranteed Manager dynamically correspond to 1 when the total profit of an item t to t 1. Consumption OO O based asset pricing model normalizes the expected valuation return to 1, giving the anticipation Et (ERt 1) = 1. Kernel M 1 is defined as:

$$M_{t+1} = \xi \frac{\tau(C_{t+1})}{\tau(C_t)}$$

Where utility flow τ is a consumption-related function C. By definition,

Mt+1 is equal to the intertemporal marginal rate of substitution in consumption. ξt is

is defined as the network efficiency ratio given by $\prod nFi, t$, the product of efficiency ratios (e.g. portfolio and contract guarantee ratios). The risk-free rate of return Rf, t+1 is substituted into Equation 10 with expectation Et as: 1 + Rf, t+1 = 1/Et (Mt+1). Rearranging and setting νt = (1/ξt) gives:

$$E\ (M\quad)\ =\quad \frac{\nu_t}{(1\ +\ R_{f,\ t+1})}$$

$t\quad t$+1

As the BadRobot staking amount is primarily a function of the volume of the network, it is relevant to further explore the i factors of the effective ratio Fi and its balance. On a large scale, there are four basic parameters that determine the overall effective rate (collateralization):

- Specific manager, based on liquidity
- Specific portfolio, based on change in spending utility and expected growth
- All networks, based on fragmentation and disproportionate subsidies
- Network-wide, based on staking and idle rates (including market liquidity)

Product of these rates, network efficiency ratio, provides an estimate of the hypothetical aggregate guarantee available (i.e. the total value of BadRobot's offer). This demonstrates that, given the time t, the ratio between the collateral value (predominant factor νt) and the maximum transaction volume is on the order of 104. Ultimately, this relationship requires the network to capture considerably more utility value than the sum of payment transactions only. Notionally, the network is significantly inefficient in terms of capital, but exponentially reduces net costs.

5.3 Stability Analysis

Due to warranty dynamics, utilities' time efficiency declines as network adoption increases. This inverse relationship creates an overhead condition against the total value of the protocol (i.e. the aggregate value of BadRobot tokens in circulation). However, this leads to various enhancement mechanisms and is the fundamental ideal of the state. BadRobot's main function is to decentralize payment risks; axiomatically, the less efficient the network, the more guarantees are provided. With a more heterogeneous betting trend, collateral quality increases due to its greater stability from price shocks.

Due to the dynamics of warranties, the time-dependent efficiency of utilities decreases as network adoption increases. This inverse relationship creates an overhead condition against the total value of the protocol (i.e. the aggregate value of BadRobot tokens in circulation). However, this leads to multiple enhancement mechanisms and is the ideal ground state. BadRobot's main function is to decentralize payment risks; axiomatically, the less efficient the network, the more guarantees are provided. With a more heterogeneous betting slope, the quality of collateral increases due to their greater stability in the face of price shocks.

more valuable than other comparable assets. Also note that the resource is still further maximized due to BadRobot's partitioning; Coins can be used transparently and securely as secondary collateral. All these factors contribute at times to minimize the potential for volatility. In this context, for modeling BadRobot volatility due to market changes, a general conditional auto-rebound feature order model can be used.

$$\eta_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t$$

where $\mu t = E_t(\eta_t)$, $\varepsilon t = \sqrt{h_t} s\overline{t,}$ subjected to random shocks with $E_t(s_t) = 0$ and $Var_t(s_t) = 1$.
The linear function of the conditional variance h_t can be expressed as:

$$h_t = \omega + \alpha\ \varepsilon_1^2{}_{t-1} + \cdots + \alpha\ \varepsilon_q^2{}_{t-q} + \beta\ h_1{}_{t-1} + \cdots + \beta\ h_{p\ \ t-p}$$

using $(p, q) = (1,1)$,

$$h_t = \omega + \beta h_{t-1} + {}_{t-1}\alpha\varepsilon^2$$

with the positive constants ω, β and α. Initializing a volatility shock with a random variable such that ht is the conditional variance of ηt, the relationship becomes:

$$h_t = \omega + (\alpha + \beta)\ ht_{-\mathbf{t}-\mathbf{1}}\ \alpha\ (\varepsilon^2 - h_{t-1)}$$

The conditional change in the return on assets h_t is the sum of a constant automatic return $(\alpha + \beta)\ ht_{-1}$ and recursive shock term $\alpha\ (\varepsilon^2{}_{t-1} - h_{t-1}$ This proves that h it is the same as wage. Thus, the same volume of delivery in the network (regardless of market conditions) can generate buying pressure in the measure for stabilization shocks. Intuitively, yes, because the expected utility returns of money (suitable for longer retention periods) stabilize the value of money when there are underlying income shocks. This therefore implies that most of the liquid market is silver recirculated from earnings, which helps to minimize a disruption. Finally, the specific models that are defined as a support set of adjusted prices can be guaranteed using the adjusted networks of exchanges, which are characteristic of the adjusted networks of specific adjustments.

6 Summary

BadRobot

- Constant currency, fixed provisioning, BEP20 compliant (no admin privileges)
- Designed as low-volatility collateral with compounding value, backed only by its utility
- Implementation of currency partition structure to allow restricted access (staking) without transfer
- Open-source collateral manager contracts are extensible to any project
- Can resolve practicality issues by *retaining* staked assets at an owner address
- Powerful withdrawal and reserve system to ensure safety and keep margin assets staked
- Bad Robot is the network's exclusive guarantee currency

Network

- The commercial network that accepts low-cost digital payments without fraud
- Existing payment networks are vulnerable to fraud, data breaches, and structural cost
- Native DLT payments are not tenable at scale due to finality assurance complexity
- Payments are guaranteed in real-time using BadRobot as collateral, decentralizing risk
- BadRobot is wagered without permission for wallet apps to enable consumer spending
- Digital assets/currencies are quickly becoming the predominant form of global spending
- Stakeholders receive all BadRobot repurchased, maintaining the added value of the network
- Proceeds from merchant fees are used to autonomously purchase BadRobot coins on the open market
- Production models for economic growth can serve as a proxy for estimating network utility
- Ethical staking and rewards distribution cycle supports collateral integrity
- Buying pressure patterns across all markets demonstrate resilience to market shocks
- Currency pricing models predict a positive correlation between payment volume and utility
- Maturity models predict broad and inefficient distribution of guarantees, maximizing utility

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