



ODT **BEP 20**

PROTOCOL

ODT TOKEN Protocol for Instant and secure web3.0 payments

MAY, 2023.



ODT TOKEN

One Dollar is a community-driven organization that is established to provide a one stop solution for all kind of traders under one platform in the DeFi world. We aim to empower our users with a comprehensive solution by providing them a platform that has benefits of a centralized exchange and beyond.

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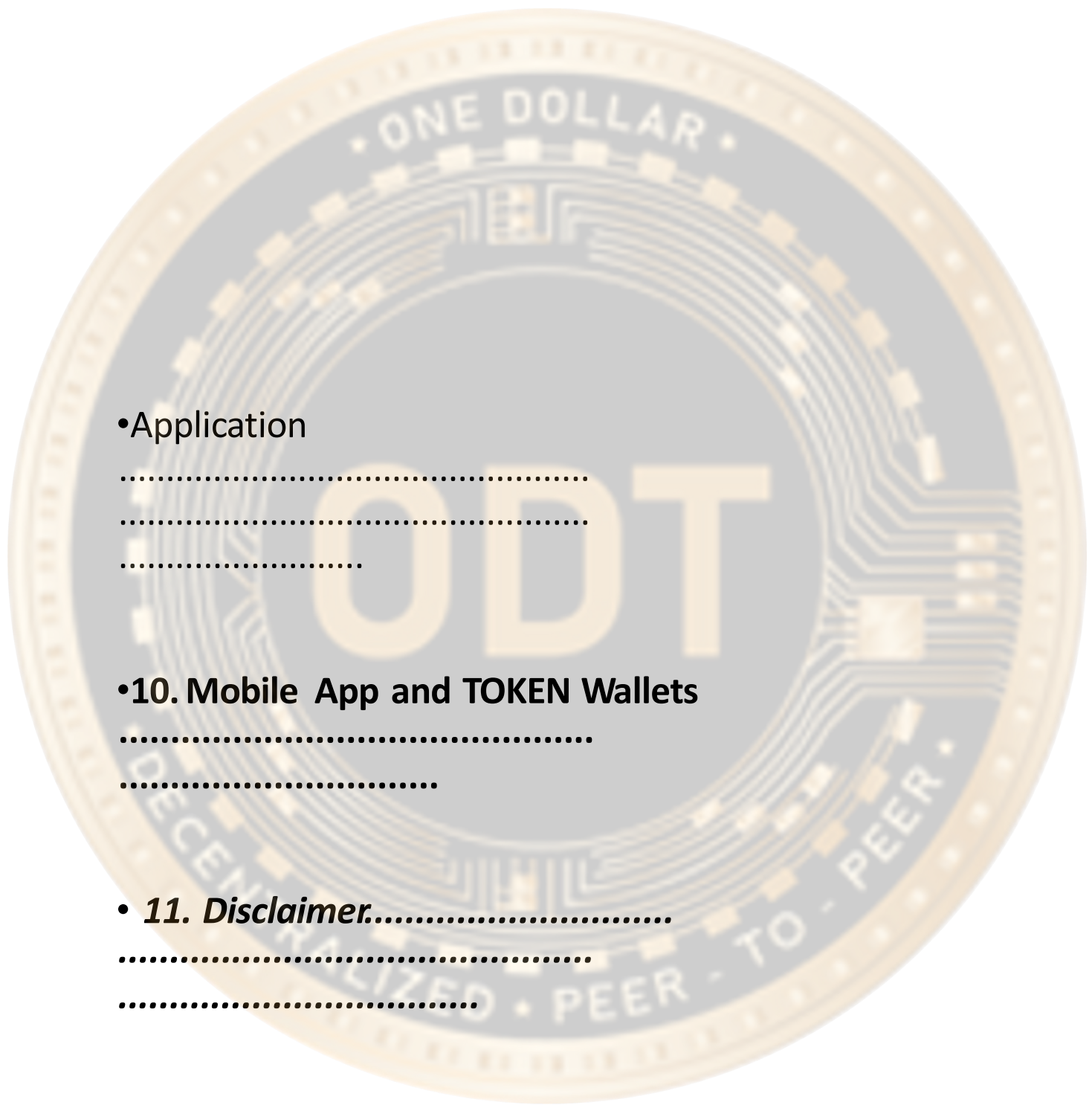
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Abstract

ODT TOKEN is one such crypto platform, which is the best platform to secure the transactions between the two parties to prevent any kind of problem between the merchant and consumer parties which are private management sectors in which blockchain technology and are based on smart contracts. We bring trade, brokers, traders, and investors together in a decentralized, open, and fair network to make them more modern and global. This backstage smart contract technology provides an automated and completely transparent method of investing and a profit-sharing system by offering investment attractiveness to successful traders around the world.

Digital/crypto currency assumes a major part in the web 3.0 convention. It gives a monetary incentive (TOKEN) for the individuals who wish to take part in making, administering, adding to or working on one of the actual undertakings.

The **ODT TOKEN** Protocol (OP), the **ODT TOKEN** Protocol Gateway (PG- Gateway), and the governing ODT TOKEN is a solution that is conceptualized between consumers and merchants for any kind of blockchain from the traditional card payment industry to smart contracts like Binance Smart Chain. ODT blockchain will be the core blockchain for OP and ODT TOKEN, Optimized for real-time ODT transactions created for Payment Service Providers (PSPs) and EFTPOS devices, web3.0 enables payments in standard terminal messages with full support for backward-compatible financial protocols such as ISO8583. Using existing terminal and card scheme infrastructure for web3.0 payments in the ODT blockchain. ODT is the platform for the private trust management market, built on blockchain technology and smart contracts.

We unite exchanges, brokers, traders, and investors in a decentralized, open, and fair network, making the financial market even more global. This will allow successful traders to rapidly scale up their trading strategies by attracting investments from all over the world and benefiting investors and letting them invest around the world.

ODT is the best platform to solve critical industry problems like lack of information, lack of transparency, and most of all, lack trust because investors are not aware of it and they hesitate to invest money. The raising and use of ODT (TOKEN) will help fund product development, marketing, and advertising for the development of the platform. The ODT TOKEN is an internal currency of the ODT platform and will be used for all investment functions and profit distribution to investors.

Introduction

What is Blockchain and how does it works?

Just as the Internet was invented by connecting thousands and millions of computers, in the same way a long chain of data blocks (data) has been named Blockchain. Blockchain technology is a combination of three different technologies, which include the Internet, personal 'key' cryptography (private key) i.e. keeping information secret and controlling protocols. Secure chain cryptography was first discussed in 1991 by Stuart Haber and W. Scott Storyette did the job. The following year, in 1992, Bayer joined hands with both of them and improved its design, which made the task of assembling the blocks easier.

1. Blockchain is a technology by which ODT TOKEN and other cryptocurrencies operate. In simple words, it is a digital 'public ledger', in which every transaction is recorded.

2. Once a transaction is recorded in the blockchain, it can neither be deleted nor modified.

3. Due to the blockchain, transactions do not require a trusted third party such as a bank.

4. It records the details of each transaction in a ledger after it is verified by network-connected devices (mainly chains of computers, called nodes).

Decentralization and transparency is the most important mechanism of blockchain technology, due to which it is proving to be increasingly popular and effective. Blockchain is a technology that is designed as a program to record financial transactions. It is a digital system in which Internet technology is very tightly embedded. It can store blocks of similar information on its network. Blockchain can be easily controlled by a group of users who have permission to add information and modify the record of the information itself. In this technique, the role of intermediaries like banks, etc. is eliminated and direct

person-to-person (P-to-P) contact is established.

However, we at ODT believe that the blockchain technology, as a tool of distributed consensus, will become the primary method to store, trade, or transact digital and tangible assets in the future.

Steps should be taken towards a cashless economy by promoting digital transactions in the economy. The Internet has changed the landscape of financial transactions to a great extent and the use of new technology has reduced the practice of cash transactions much less than before. Transferring money from one account to another, paying a bill, paying at a grocery or drug store, etc. has become extremely easy through a card or any other digital medium. In the future, it may be possible to further strengthen all this using blockchain technology.

The card installment industry had its underlying foundations in 1949, when Frank X. McNamara, who had completed lunch at Majors Cabin Grill eatery in New York City, couldn't pay for this is on the grounds that he had failed to remember his wallet. McNamara marked a business card as an "IOU" and returned the following day to pay for the supper – making the way for the primary installment card exchange and dispatching the installment card industry with the establishing of Diners Club. In ensuing years,

Burger joints Club cardholders could utilize the trust of Diners Club as an assurance for an installment, and traders trusted and acknowledged the card. Ought to there be any issue with the installment, the two players could depend on Diners Club to address any issues. A buyer's insurance was currently settled.

Inside the following 50 years and by the mid 2000s, a couple of greater installment card organizations stuck to this same pattern and were set up, including Visa, MasterCard, and American Express among others. With advancing innovation, some new buy designs have been created, considering exchanges via telephone or the Internet. In the event that an installment card was utilized and had been effectively approved, the dealer could be sure of remuneration. In any case, the shopper was not ensured a similar fulfillment, with the waiting inquiry concerning whether the item or administration would be gotten sooner rather than later, assuming even by any means.

The Problem

Buyers have dealt with this continuous issue for quite a long time, even before mail request: in practically any pre-deal market, for example, ticket buys or participation club contribution, there is a danger of the vendor seeking financial protection before the purchaser gets a generally bought item. After the year 2000 and with the blast of online business, the issue has just escalated¹ - not just from maverick dealers setting up veneer locales to attempt to sell non-existing modest items before special times of year yet in addition because of the faint measurement that 9 out of 10 miniature organizations declare financial insolvency subsequent to coming up short with their Internet startup thought, leaving a ton of purchasers flat broke.

At the point when a vendor can't handle the item or administration shipper is compelled to deal with the charge-back to the clients in this manner purchasers security is set up the same way if customers do an extortion exchange the installment supplier is dependable and dealer the installment from installment door or card suppliers and trader assurance is set up. Be that as it may, traders hate charge-backs, as it is terrible for their business. With the new equilibrium in the environment, emphatically, a vendor that didn't satisfy its commitments could be compelled to do as such, yet contrarily, a bonafide shipper simply directing trade online could be swindled by obscure purchasers utilizing taken MasterCard on the grounds that the personality of the payer and the responsibility for installment card couldn't be confirmed. In that capacity, vendors lost huge amount of cash, and an answer was requested from the vested parties: better validation of the cardholder and relief on the charge-backs if the shipper followed every one of the legitimate conventions to distinguish the purchaser. Hostile to extortion frameworks began to show up on the lookout and the installment organizations united and made the 3D secure plan that moved the obligation of the charge-back from the dealer to the guarantor. It required a few years of experimentation however the ideal equilibrium framework was reestablished and internet business thrived dramatically. Albeit intermittently a charge-back happens which is unjustifiable to the shipper, or a customer is a casualty of a vendor trick or liquidation, the equilibrium was and keeps on being set up.

Presently the issue is shippers need installment quick with web3.0 and clients need to get the charge-back. With the presentation of web3.0 installment, which is very much supported and valued by early-adopter dealers all

throughout the planet, many accept that "charge-backs are a relic of times gone by," and any "charge-back issue" is addressed - in light of the fact that a web3.0 installment is conclusive and can't be questioned and switched by an outsider with this we can't build up a prompt installment with security for web3.0 installments.

Notwithstanding, in a more profound assessment, the innovation of web3.0 and blockchain installments has not tackled the "charge-back issue," however the issue of payer verification, and this very worry that pained shippers are currently an issue of the past. With web 3.0 and blockchain, we unquestionably realize that the proprietor of the private key marked the exchange. Notwithstanding, it has likewise killed the solace of the client realizing that an exchange can be questioned ought to there be an issue with the item and the vendor support will not help. There is as yet the extraordinary issue of whether the shipper plans to transport a paid item or will go into insolvency before a client will accept their bought labor and products, thusly making unevenness in enormous blessing for the vendor. At the same time, the internet-based buy tricks keep on flooding, with 2019 seeing an increment of 24%, and 2020 of 38% in web-based buy tricks as per BBB's (Better Business Agency) most recent report. A faltering 80% of the shoppers say they have lost cash on the web.

With the noticeable benefits of web3.0 and blockchain installments, will they be generally embraced and take a portion of the overall industry from customary installment strategies like Visa, MasterCard, and American Express in the standard internet business installment space? Apparently, this is inescapable, yet there should be a solid shipper-to-customer balance immovably set up for worldwide reception of web3.0 installments.

With the current awkwardness, we figure it will be incomprehensible for web3.0 installments to take any critical portion of the overall industry and be acknowledged by standard buyers with no vendor insurance incorporated into the blockchain (by means of brilliant agreements).

The information that an exchange can be questioned is regularly the single driving component for a fruitful change if the organization isn't recently known by the shopper.

A conventional charge-back ought to be thought of if:

- 1.The exchange was not approved by the cardholder, or was put through more than once.
- 2.The shipper didn't take care of business or administrations paid for by the cardholder.

With blockchain and crypto, the primary issue has been settled. We realize that the proprietor of the installment instrument approved the exchange since it was endorsed with the private key. We likewise realize it was not submitted more than once due to hashing calculations. However, we have still not addressed the second part with web3.0 and block-chains, as of recently with ODT Convention (OP) and the administration token ODT TOKEN.

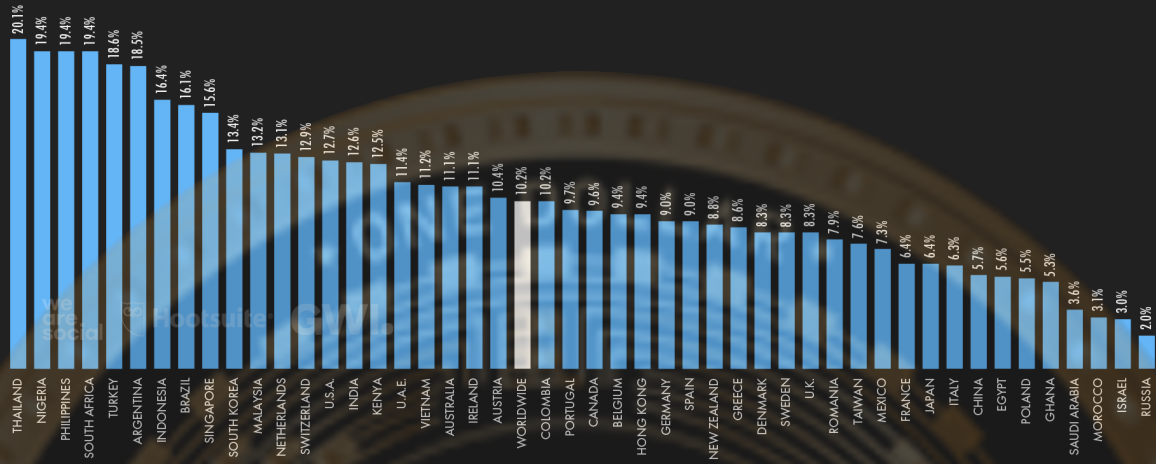
Essentially, while quick installment customer should be compelled to pay again if:

1. Consumers made a phony exchange.
2. The installment has conveyed administration or item.

For both the situations we haven't tackled the issue unit ODT convention, ODT installment entryway.

The Solution

ODT Convention (OP), the ODT Convention Entryway (OP-passage) and the administering ODT TOKEN is the arrangement on any blockchain with help for brilliant agreements like Binance Smart Chain.



The arrangement in this white paper portrays how OP will escrow BEP20 tokens in the Binance smart chain blockchain, yet the convention will work comparatively on other upheld block-chains like Cardano with others.

ODT Blockchain will be based on Hyper-record will be the local blockchain for OP and ODT TOKEN, improved for ongoing Shipper exchanges made for Installment Specialist co-ops (PSP) and EFTPOS gadgets with full help for in reverse viable monetary conventions like ISO8583 empowering web3.0 installments in standard terminal messages, utilizing the current terminal, and card conspire foundation for web3.0 installments in ODT Blockchain.



Machine Learning & AI

You have provided a correct definition of AI (Artificial Intelligence) and ML (Machine Learning). AI is a field of computer science that focuses on creating intelligent machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. Machine Learning is a subset of AI that specifically deals with algorithms and models that learn from data and improve their performance through experience.

In ML, algorithms are designed to automatically learn and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed. They learn from a set of training data, which consists of examples and corresponding labels or outcomes. By analyzing and extracting patterns from the training data, ML algorithms build models that can generalize and make predictions on new, unseen data.

The process of training an ML model involves feeding it with labeled data and optimizing its internal parameters or weights based on a predefined objective or loss function. The model iteratively adjusts its parameters to minimize the loss function and improve its predictive performance. Once the model is trained, it can be used to make predictions or decisions on new, unseen data.

ML algorithms can be categorized into various types, including supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi-supervised learning, and reinforcement learning. Each type has its own characteristics and is suited to different types of problems and data.

Overall, ML algorithms and techniques have been successfully applied to a wide range of domains, including image and speech recognition, natural language processing, recommendation systems, fraud detection, and many more. They have significantly advanced the capabilities of computers and have become integral in various industries and applications.

Broadly, there are 3 types of Machine Learning Algorithms

process in supervised learning involves providing the algorithm with labeled training data, where the input data (independent variables) and the corresponding output data (dependent variable or target variable) are known. The algorithm learns from this labeled data to make predictions or decisions when given new, unseen data.

Here are the key steps in the supervised learning process:

1. **Data Collection:** Gather a dataset that contains examples of input data along with their corresponding output values. The input data can be in the form of numerical features, categorical variables, or any other relevant information that describes the problem domain. The output values should be the desired predictions or labels for each input example.

2. **Data Preparation:** Preprocess the data to ensure it is in a suitable format for the learning algorithm. This step may involve handling missing values, normalizing or scaling features, encoding categorical variables, and splitting the dataset into training and testing sets.

3. **Model Selection:** Choose a suitable model or algorithm that best fits the problem at hand. The choice of model depends on various factors such as the nature of the data, the complexity of the problem, and the available computational resources. Examples of supervised learning algorithms include linear regression, logistic regression, decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks.

4. **Model Training:** Feed the labeled training data into the chosen model. During training, the model adjusts its internal parameters based on the input-output pairs in order to minimize the difference between its predictions and the actual output values. This process is often performed using optimization techniques like gradient descent.

5. **Model Evaluation:** Assess the performance of the trained model using evaluation metrics appropriate for the problem domain. Common evaluation metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and mean squared error, among others. By evaluating the model on a separate testing dataset, you can estimate its ability to generalize to unseen data.

6. **Model Tuning:** Fine-tune the model's hyperparameters to optimize its performance. Hyperparameters are parameters that are not learned from the data but are set prior to training, such as learning rate, regularization strength, or the number of layers in a neural network. Techniques like grid search or random search can be used to find the optimal combination of hyperparameters.

7. **Model Deployment:** Once the model has been trained and evaluated, it can be deployed to make predictions on new, unseen data. This could involve integrating the model into a larger system or using it to automate decision-making processes.

It's worth noting that the success of supervised learning heavily relies on the quality and representativeness of the labeled training data, as well as the appropriate choice of model and its hyperparameters.

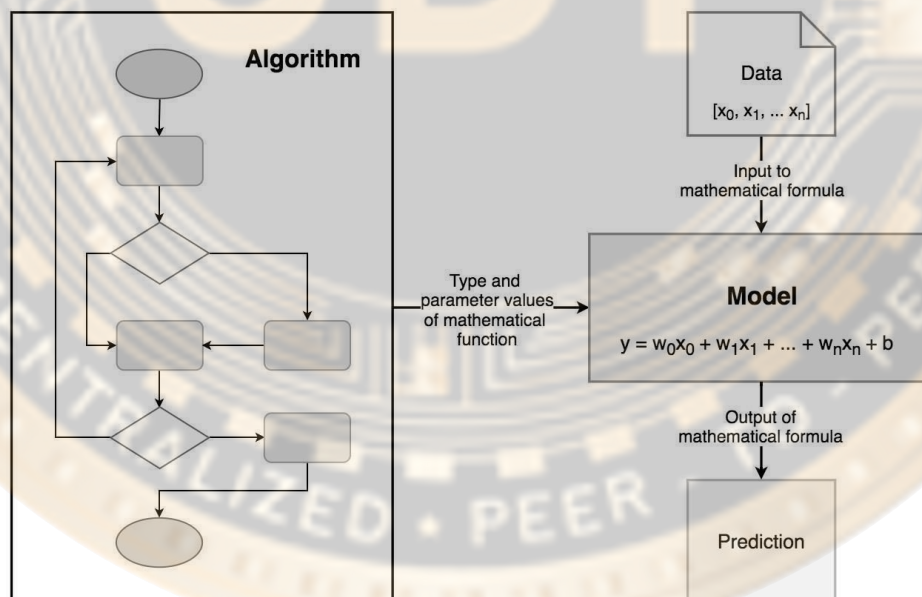
cycle proceeds until the model accomplishes an ideal degree of precision on the preparation information. Instances of Directed Learning: Relapse, Choice Tree, Irregular Woodland, KNN, Calculated Relapse, and so on

2. Unsupervised Learning

How it functions: In this calculation, we don't have any objective or result variable to anticipate/gauge. It is utilized for bunching populaces in various gatherings, which is broadly utilized for dividing clients in various gatherings for explicit intercession. Instances of Solo Learning: Apriori calculation, K-implies.

3. Reinforcement Learning

How it works: Utilizing this calculation, the machine is prepared to settle on explicit choices. It works thusly: the machine is presented to a climate where it trains itself ceaselessly utilizing experimentation. This machine gains from past experience and attempts to catch the most ideal information to settle on exact business choices. Illustration of Support Learning: Markov Choice Cycle



Commonly Used ML Algorithms

Here is the list of commonly used machine learning algorithms. These algorithms can be applied to almost any data problem:

- Linear Regression
- Logistic Regression

- Decision Tree
- SVM
- Naive Bayes
- kNN
- K-Means
- Random Forest
- Dimensionality Reduction Algorithms
- Gradient Boosting algorithms
- GBM
- XGBoost

Soft Cap for Consumer Loyalty:

Delicate Cap of client dedication will be produced by utilizing AI models which will begin from a base measure of \$10.0 and will begin to ascend as clients accomplish an ever-increasing number of exchanges with an ever-increasing amount of information. We will actually want to make the exchange expenses most reduced utilizing ML calculations.

Hard cap for Consumer Loyalty:

The Hard-Cap of client faithfulness will be fixed, which is \$70. Clients will not have the option to utilize more than \$70 without hazard the executives.

To ensure that the protocol works and is monetized, there are fees involved. The fee setup will vary depending on whether OP is in on the ODT Blockchain or on any open smart contract blockchain like Binance smart chain among others. Fees will be updated regularly and are required to pass voting in the DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization).

OWN BROKER HOUSE

OD Owing a forex broker house can be a complex and challenging endeavor, but it can also be a lucrative business opportunity. Here are some steps that followed by OD for starting own forex broker house:

1. **Research and Planning:** Gain a thorough understanding of the forex market, including its regulations, trading platforms, and industry trends. Conduct market research to identify your target audience and competition. Develop a business plan that outlines your goals, strategies, and financial projections.
2. **Legal and Regulatory Requirements:** Forex brokers are heavily regulated entities, so it's important to comply with the legal and regulatory frameworks in the jurisdictions you plan to operate. This may involve obtaining licenses and registrations from financial regulatory bodies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States or the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the United Kingdom.
3. **Capital Requirements:** Starting a forex broker house typically requires a significant amount of capital to cover operational costs, technology infrastructure, and client deposits. The specific capital requirements may vary based on the regulatory framework you fall under.
4. **Technology and Infrastructure:** Invest in a robust trading platform that offers reliable execution, advanced charting tools, risk management features, and other functionalities that cater to your target audience. Additionally, you'll need to establish a secure IT infrastructure to protect client data and ensure the integrity of your trading operations.
5. **Liquidity Providers:** Establish relationships with liquidity providers, such as banks and other financial institutions, to ensure competitive pricing and reliable trade execution for your clients.
6. **Risk Management:** Implement effective risk management procedures to protect your clients and your business from potential market risks. This may involve setting appropriate leverage limits, implementing margin requirements, and employing risk monitoring tools.
7. **Marketing and Client Acquisition:** Develop a marketing strategy to attract and acquire clients. This may include online advertising, content marketing, social media presence, and building relationships with potential clients through industry events and partnerships.
8. **Compliance and Security:** Ensure strict compliance with regulatory requirements regarding client funds segregation, anti-money laundering (AML) measures, and data security. Implement robust security measures to protect your systems from cyber threats.
9. **Staffing and Operations:** Hire experienced professionals with expertise in forex trading, compliance, customer support, and technology to manage day-to-day operations effectively.
10. **Ongoing Compliance and Upgrades:** Stay updated with regulatory changes and industry best practices. Continuously invest in technology upgrades, provide ongoing training to your staff, and maintain excellent customer service to retain and grow your client base.

SOME STEPS TO PURCHASE LAND WITH CRYPTO

Purchasing land with cryptocurrency is becoming increasingly popular as cryptocurrencies gain wider acceptance and use in various industries. While the process may vary depending on the specific cryptocurrency and the regulations of the country in which the land is located, here are some general steps to consider when purchasing land with crypto:

1. **1.Research and due diligence:** Begin by thoroughly researching the property you are interested in and ensure it meets your requirements. Conduct a title search, verify ownership, and evaluate any legal or zoning restrictions that may apply.
2. **Find a willing seller:** Look for property owners or real estate agents who are open to accepting cryptocurrency as payment. This can be done through online real estate marketplaces, specialized platforms, or by directly contacting sellers who have expressed interest in accepting crypto.
3. **Agree on terms:** Negotiate the terms of the land purchase, including the price in cryptocurrency, the payment schedule, and any other relevant details. It's crucial to have a clear agreement with the seller to avoid any misunderstandings.
4. **Engage legal and financial professionals:** Seek advice from legal and financial professionals experienced in cryptocurrency transactions and real estate. They can help navigate the legal and tax implications, ensuring compliance with local regulations and safeguarding your interests.
5. **Execute the transaction:** Once all parties agree to the terms, execute the transaction by transferring the agreed-upon amount of cryptocurrency to the seller's digital wallet. Depending on the cryptocurrency being used, you may need to account for transaction fees and processing times.
6. **Legal documentation:** Ensure that all necessary legal documentation is properly completed to transfer the property ownership to your name. This may include contracts, deeds, and other relevant paperwork. Consult with a lawyer familiar with real estate transactions in your jurisdiction to ensure a smooth process.
7. **Compliance and taxes:** Understand and comply with any tax obligations associated with the purchase. Cryptocurrency transactions may be subject to capital gains tax or other tax regulations, so consult with a tax professional to determine your tax liabilities.
8. **Considerations for cryptocurrency volatility:** Cryptocurrencies are known for their price volatility. Both the buyer and the seller should be aware of this and may choose to incorporate measures like price adjustments or hedging strategies to protect against sudden value fluctuations during the transaction process.
9. **Remember, the specific steps and requirements for purchasing land with cryptocurrency may vary depending on the jurisdiction and the involved parties. It's crucial to seek professional advice and ensure compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.**

OWN EXCHANGE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH-STEPS

1.Planning and Research:

1. Define your goals and objectives for the exchange.
2. Research the legal and regulatory requirements in your target jurisdictions.
3. Study existing exchanges and identify their strengths and weaknesses.

2.Business and Technical Requirements:

1. Determine the types of cryptocurrencies and trading pairs you want to support.
2. Decide on the trading features and functionalities you want to offer.
3. Define the user roles and security measures for your exchange.
4. Choose a suitable technology stack and infrastructure for your exchange.

3.Legal and Compliance:

1. Consult legal experts to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
2. Obtain necessary licenses and permits required for operating a crypto exchange.
3. Implement robust know-your-customer (KYC) and anti-money laundering (AML) procedures.

4.Development:

1. Design the user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) for your exchange.
2. Develop the front-end and back-end components of the exchange.
3. Implement order matching, trading engine, and wallet integrations.
4. Integrate security measures, such as two-factor authentication (2FA) and encryption.

5.Testing and Deployment:

1. Conduct thorough testing of the exchange's functionality and security.
2. Perform load testing to ensure the exchange can handle high volumes of transactions.
3. Fix any bugs or issues identified during testing.
4. Deploy the exchange to a production environment.

6.Liquidity and Market Making:

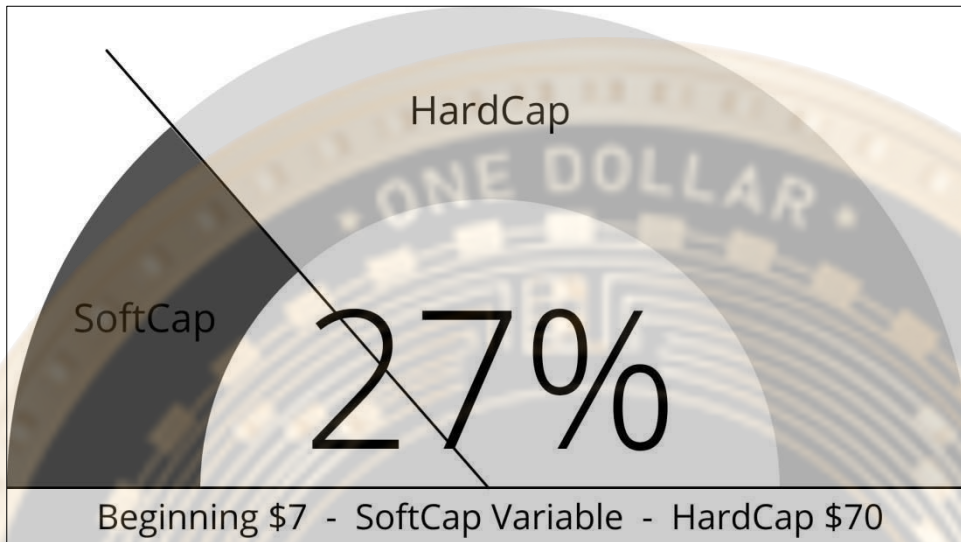
1. Establish relationships with liquidity providers and market makers.
2. Implement mechanisms to ensure sufficient liquidity on your exchange.
3. Consider offering incentives to attract traders and market makers to your platform.

7.Security and Risk Management:

1. Implement robust security measures, including cold storage for funds.
2. Regularly audit and update security protocols to protect against threats.
3. Develop a risk management framework to mitigate potential vulnerabilities.

OWN BLOCKCHAIN DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

- 1. Define Your Use Case:** Identify the specific problem you want to solve or the purpose of your blockchain. It could be anything from creating a cryptocurrency, decentralized application (DApp), supply chain solution, voting system, or any other application that requires tamper-proof, decentralized data storage and verification.
- 2. Choose the Consensus Mechanism:** The consensus mechanism determines how nodes in the network agree on the validity of transactions and reach a consensus. Common consensus mechanisms include Proof of Work (PoW), Proof of Stake (PoS), Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS), and others. Each has its own advantages and trade-offs, so choose one that best fits your use case and goals.
- 3. Select the Technology Stack:** Choose a programming language and framework to build your blockchain. Common choices include Python, JavaScript, Solidity (for smart contracts), and popular blockchain frameworks like Ethereum, Hyperledger, or EOS.
- 4. Design the Data Structure:** Define how data will be structured and stored on your blockchain. Typically, a blockchain consists of blocks that contain transactions and a mechanism to link these blocks in a chronological order to create a chain.
- 5. Decide on Node Setup:** Determine the architecture of your blockchain network. Will it be public or private? Will it be permissionless or permissioned? How many nodes will be in the network? Node setup is crucial for the security and scalability of your blockchain.
- 6. Implement Consensus Algorithm:** Write the code to handle the chosen consensus mechanism. This is a critical part of your blockchain, as it ensures that all nodes agree on the state of the blockchain.
- 7. Implement Smart Contracts (If Applicable):** If your blockchain supports smart contracts, you'll need to implement them. Smart contracts are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code.
- 8. Create the User Interface (UI):** If your blockchain application requires interaction with end-users, design and develop a user-friendly UI that connects with the blockchain's backend.
- 9. Test and Debug:** Thoroughly test your blockchain for security vulnerabilities and bugs. Conduct extensive testing to ensure that the consensus mechanism works as intended and the smart contracts execute correctly.
- 10. Launch and Maintain:** Once you are confident in your blockchain's stability and functionality, launch it on the network of your choice. Remember that blockchain development is an ongoing process; you'll need to monitor and maintain your blockchain to ensure its smooth operation.
- 11. Community and Adoption:** Building a strong community around your blockchain project is essential for its long-term success. Engage with developers, users, and stakeholders to foster adoption and receive feedback for further improvements.



ODT Protocol Fees

Fees for OP on open smart contract blockchain and ODT TOKEN

There is an exchange charge for all exchanges passing through OP passage. This charge is paid by the purchaser for using the vendor insurance. The charge is presently 20% of the gas expense on the blockchain. The charge goes to the expense pool.

There is a debate charge of 3 ODT, for questioning an exchange. This charge will be appropriated to the expense pool for ADM. For CDM the accompanying appropriation:

25% of the charge is moved to the primary question specialist

25% of the charge is moved to the second assessment specialist

Half of the charge is moved to the expense pool

This is a charge of 0.05 ODT to take a question case from the contested agreement. The charge goes to the expense pool and guarantees that main symbolic holders can take questions (called "specialists"). It likewise boosts the specialist to not mishandle the convention with "sluggish work", and to work through a case and do everything to attempt to arrive at an agreement. Should no agreement be reached, the specialist won't get the questioned charge and

will in this manner lose a limited quantity of ODT.

Fees for OP on ODT Blockchain and ODT TOKEN

There is an exchange expense for all exchanges passing through the OP door. This expense is paid by the customer for using the shipper security. The expense is as of now 20% of the exchange charge on the blockchain. The expense goes to the charge pool.

There is a question expense of 3 ODT, for questioning an exchange. This expense will be disseminated to the charge pool for ADM. For Questioned cases the accompanying dissemination:

- 25% of the expense is moved to the main question specialist
- 25% of the expense is moved to the second assessment specialist
- 45% of the expense is moved to the charge pool
- 5% will be scorched for flattening

There is an expense of 0.05 ODT to take a debate case from the questioned contract. The expense is singed for flattening, and guarantees that main ODT TOKEN holders can take debates (called "specialists"). It additionally boosts the specialist to not manhandle the convention with "sluggish work," and to work through a case and do everything to attempt to arrive at an agreement. Should no agreement be reached, the specialist won't get the question expense and will in this way lose a limited quantity of ODT.

Escrowing Multiple Tokens Variants

The escrow isn't token explicit (the agreement doesn't accept a particular BEP20 token) so a solitary record may escrow various tokens simultaneously. For each (account, token) pair, the agreement tracks its equilibrium and when escrow lapses.

ODT Blockchain

US trades like NYSE, CME and CBOE can deal with countless exchanges each second and have a coordinating with dormancy in the microseconds. This speed is fundamentally quicker than current blockchains. Specifically, Binance can deal with 15 exchanges for every second⁴, has a between block season of 15 seconds⁵ and exchanges frequently cost more than \$1 each. ODT Convention is worked for the Binance blockchain as brilliant agreements for bigger exchanges where the Binance exchange cost is a negligible portion of the item cost and is equal to the cost for all-size exchanges.

A broadly took on, totally on-chain ODT Installment Convention would have to have practically identical exchange throughput from a basic blockchain to scale. ODT convention is worked for Binance. With this limit, it would hypothetically have the option to help the movement on Visa, Expert card, and all the US-based trades consolidated. The principle blockchain for ODT Convention is the ODT Blockchain and will permit designers to convey Individual Tokens, Credit Tokens (DeFi, decentralized money tokens), Hierarchical Tokens, NFT Tokens, Crowd funding Tokens (DeFi) and daps with close to constant exchange speeds.

ODT Blockchain is a private blockchain that is interchain connected with ODT Conventions (keen agreements) on open blockchains like Binance by means of decentralized prophets. ODT Blockchain is intended for vendor exchanges in any case in case they are portable, instore, or web-based businesses and uses the trade idea from the installment card industry where the dap/token is the "card backer" that gets the significant piece of the exchange charge.

The fundamental contrasts from the other blockchains are the close to

continuous exchange rates, and how exchange charges are partitioned:

- 50% of the exchange charge is a trade and goes to the dap /TOKEN and can be used by the agreement or the agreement proprietor.
- 25% of the exchange expense is signed to guarantee that ODT TOKEN is deflationary.
- 25% of the exchange expense goes to the square maker.

ODT TOKEN

The blockchain-based ODT environment will have its own money – ODT TOKEN. The utility and the use of the ODT TOKEN compare to the conveniences of blockchain innovation and tokenization. ODT TOKEN will be intended to be a utility TOKEN and work with local area administration and boost the upright circle of ODT Environment and assume control over the BEP20 token ODT TOKEN. The BEP20 ODT TOKEN will be 1:1 convertible to ODT TOKEN when the ODT Blockchain's Main net opens. ODT TOKEN is additionally the primary cash on the ODT Blockchain and all charges will be paid in ODT TOKEN.

ODT TOKEN liquidity building mechanisms:

The biological systems primary cash for exchange expenses ODT TOKEN utilities:

Installment choice in the Environment (right now more than 10 enormous ventures)

Key Drivers and Success Factors

There are a few important key drivers that will secure mass-adoption of the protocol.

Legislations

Crypto installments are still limitlessly unregulated. However, it will, as we would like to think, be guileless to accept that post-mass reception, the climate will stay static. All things considered, nearby controllers will put web3.0 installments in one of the installment mandates, similar to the Electronic Asset Move Act in the USA or Installment Administration Order in the EU (or comparative) for shopper rights/assurance. Enactments will, after some time, help to push web3.0 drives that will compel traders to remain agreeable with new current and new enactments.

Token omics / Token Utility

Decentralized administration requires even impetus systems that precisely model both positive and adverse results. All in all, the overseeing substances ought to be remunerated for acceptable outcomes and punished for terrible ones. The ODT TOKEN is intended to work with this through three fundamental utilities. Exchanging: Token holders are boosted to assist with getting mass reception of the convention, which will prompt a higher worth of the token.

The functioning utility gives a monetary impetus to partaking in OP and adding to the general development of the token. The exchanging utility has an immediate connection to the achievement of the protocol and boosts members to teach the market and secure mass reception of the convention. At long last, the administration utility gives the members a definitive instrument to institute these motivations.

Note that it is basic for these three utilities to match. All overseeing substances should get awards for them to administer in a manner that amplifies income. All administering substances should teach the market to guarantee mass reception to expand the worth of the token. To this end, ODT TOKEN will have a solitary charge pool.

Utilities

ODT TOKEN holdings is a requirement to be a part of the work pool.

Long-term ODT TOKEN holders will accumulate more voting power for governance.

Governance

Once experienced, ODT will step by step progress the ODT Convention and the ODT Blockchain to local area administration, permitting the local area to choose the fate of the convention. ODT TOKEN holders might stake their ODT TOKEN to decide on or propose novel plans to further develop ODT Convention. Some of such choices could be:

Addition/removal of tokens accepted on ODT Protocol

Protocol parameters such as collateral factor, reputation algorithms, supply cap, risk limits.

Merchant reputation voting.



- **TOKEN Burn**

- Burning events will be held publicly every year. Public participation is anticipated.

- The BEP20 TOKEN

- ODT TOKEN is ODT Protocol's (OP) native protocol token, currently issued on Binance following BEP-20 standard.

- The ODT TOKEN is a utility token designed to facilitate community governance and incentivizes the virtuous circle of the ODT Ecosystem.

- The BEP20 ODT TOKEN will be 1:1 convertible to ODT TOKEN which is the on- block native currency on the ODT Blockchain.

- **Smart Contracts**

- We will send ODT and virtual resources as BEP-20 TOKEN on the Binance organization. Binance is the most well-known and broadly upheld kept agreement blockchain, with an immense improvement local area and strong

language support. We trust it has a solid future.

Public API

ODT will have a public Stage Programming interface utilizing the JSON-RPC convention with techniques for financial records balances and getting to every one of the above kept agreements. This will permit sites to show information to web clients without requiring a web3 wallet augmentation introduced in the internet browser.

The ODT "Smart" Wallet

A vital part in making all that simple to utilize is the ODT Wallet. Expanding on existing light wallet plan, the Wallet smoothed out the client experience further by coordinating with games and sites that the client trusts. Client accounts on each believed stage will be synchronized to the client's Binance address. We consider this a "savvy" wallet as a result of different bits of usefulness that cooperate to work on the client experience:

- The Stage Programming interface is utilized to connect confirmed gaming and site accounts.
- Exchange Solicitations are sent from believed stages straightforwardly to the wallet.
- Memberships are affirmed and overseen by every nearby wallet.
- Exchange cutoff points and limits authorized by the wallet's shrewd agreement.
- Savvy Agreements are utilized behind the scenes for information and showed in a clean UI.
- Neighborhood rules can be set okay with tolerating and computerizing Exchange Solicitations.

ODT TOKEN Specs

TOKEN NAME	ODT TOKEN
TOKEN Ticker	ODT
TOKEN Type	BEP-20
TOKEN Supply	400,000,000
TOKEN Contract	https://bscscan.com/token/0xFa02E322043cd7AeCf050a62cf900b5B46e010d3
TOKEN Website	https://www.odtoken.org/
TOKEN founder	ODT MANAGEMENT



TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

SR. NO	PARTICULARS	DISTRIBUTION
1	BURN	45%
2	ICO	5%
3	MARKETING & DEVELOPMENT	10%
4	MANAGMENT	5%
5	AIRDROPS	5%
6	PUBLICALLY	20%
7	CHARITY	5%
9	STAKING	5%



ROADMAP

Idea and Research :- Feb.2023

May2023:- Development and deploy

June 2023:- Community engaged activities

August 2023:- Coinsbit Exchange Listing

August 2023:- Coingecko & Coin market cap Listing

Oct.2023:- L BANK Listing

Nov.2023:- first Burning (0.25% of 45% total no. of token)

Dec.2023:- OD-Exchange launching (web,Android & iOS App)

Feb 2024:- Dex-OD wallet

Mar. 2024:-Burning EVENT (0.25% of 45% total no. of token)

April 2024;- gate.io Listing

August 2024:- OD Blockchain(Blockchain Lyer-2)

Sep. 2024:- Burning (0.25% of 45% total no. of token)

Sep 2024:- Kucoin Exchange Listing

Jan 2025:- Working on Nft & Metaverse

Jan 2025:- Burning (0.25% of 45% total no. of token)

April 2025:- Stacking (dex-OD)

May 2025:- Burning (0.25% of 45% total no. of token till 10 years)

Jan 2026:- Stable coin (ODTC)



Project Development Plan

The payment industry is rapidly changing and we are adopting. To serve you with the most accurate information, we advise you to visit <https://www.odtoken.org/>

for an up-to-date development and roll-out plan. Below are our main projects that will be developed further with the use of our ODT Blockchain and OP- Gateway.

Projects

- **Real Estate (UAE – Dubai, UK, USA):**

Real Estate is one of the fundamental businesses where the majority of the undertakings take more than around 5 yrs. In This sort of Task, the ODT TOKEN will assume an urgent part to guarantee that inside 20 years the assistance would be given by the organizations, and surprisingly in the event that any organization fails, the assets of the shopper will be free from any and all harm with assistance of ODT Convention.

- **Import Export:**

Our ODT Convention alongside keen agreements will help in import-trade area where there's consistently a danger concerning the merchandise and different items are being moved over a significant distance from Outsiders, put away in different places, and dealt with by a variety of individuals. This Hoists the danger of whether the Item you have paid for will contact you in a decent condition. With our Local area Debate the executives Framework, this issue will be checked.

- **Mining (Coal and Stone):**

Mining is probably the least secure industry as its never a predictable measure of value or amount accessible of minerals at a spot and as it is difficult to mine a considerable lot of them. It prompts a ton of variances in supply and quality. During seasons of Emergency, the Local area debate the board Installed in ODT Convention can help the exchange of assets in the middle the two players.

- **IT Services:** In enormous Innovation projects there is a great deal of modification and once again testing of the created programming. The danger is consistently on the two sides as the customer would choose to not need a task in mid-method of improvement or the engineer may wind up giving them

programming loaded with bugs or don't chip away at overhauls of the undertaking. Our ADM Framework can deal with these circumstances with the convention that has Vendor notoriety rules and furthermore escrow time-set. So, both of the Gatherings will be guaranteed of free from any danger exchanges in the satisfaction of their assumptions.

• **Education (Online Application):**

Instruction turned into an extremely thick industry after the poop to Online Applications for Acquiring and carrying out your abilities as Abilities going from Exploratory writing to Exchanging and Undertakings advancement. With the assistance of Our Savvy Agreements and ODT convention settings for debate the board. Presently the Learning and Schoolwork can be smoothed out into proficient and just the material that fulfills the essential prerequisites will be submitted with educators and coaches just getting completely finished undertakings to check and comment them based on their innovativeness.

• **Application:**

ODT TOKEN will likewise be utilized for in-application prizes and installments application which pay individuals based on the perspectives or overviews or snaps. With as of now ODT convention and Shrewd agreements set up in the spot, there will be a moment payout to make local area with exceptionally less abuse. As the no. of Makers are expanding at a dramatic rate Our ADM (Programmed Question The board) Framework will keep off the heap from the stage to deal with all of the debate between so many of their customers and makers.

• **Forex Trading:**

ODT also confides in Forex trading as it is highly reliable, easily accessible, and less volatile, offers high liquidity, and holds great potential for long-term investments. Customers should be rest assured about their investments in ODT as it counts on Forex market for immediate and hassle-free transactions. So, why investing in ODT is trustworthy because it relies upon the world's largest financial market like Forex which is of huge significance for ODT TOKEN' smoothing running. ODT has a strong financial backup invested in various different sectors and derives its revenue from such dependable and confidential sectors. ODT is intelligently involved in brokerage, ODT's brokers purchase assets and instantly invest in Forex and thereby withdraw its revenue from there which is then stocked to the customers and into the open market. Confine and restrict your brainstorm and dream big with the fastest ever digitally growing TOKEN ODT on all digital platforms.

Mobile App and TOKEN Wallets

One of the goals of the project is the development of the native mobile wallet Called ODT Wallet with the full usefulness of the wallet, trade, and TOKEN move. Notwithstanding, until it is accessible, ODT TOKEN can be put away in all wallets supporting BEP-20 tokens. Here is a list of some wallets with support of BEP20 tokens:

Meta Mask Wallet PC and MAC (*recommended and compatible with hardware wallets*)

<https://metamask.com>

TRUST Wallet PC and MAC (*recommended and compatible with hardware wallets*)

TRON LINK Wallet PC and MAC (*recommended and compatible with hardware wallets*)

MEW wallet

<https://mvetherwallet.com>



ODT-WALLET



Disclaimer

We reserve the right to change any technology mentioned in this white paper in favor to the overall goal of the project. For the latest version of the white paper, go to:

<https://www.odtoken.org/>

No Investment Advice

The data gave on this white paper doesn't comprise venture guidance, monetary exhortation, exchanging counsel, or some other kind of advice, and you ought not treat any of the site's substance all things considered.

Accuracy of Information

We will endeavor to guarantee the precision of the data in this white paper in spite of the fact that we won't hold any obligation regarding any absent or wrong data. You comprehend that you are utilizing all data accessible here AT YOUR OWN Danger.

All Investments Involve Risk

All ventures imply hazard, misfortunes might surpass the chief contributed, and the previous presentation of digital currency, market or monetary item doesn't ensure future outcomes or returns. Gains with digital forms of money are normally liable to burden, contingent upon what country you live.

We acknowledge no responsibility for misfortune or harm endured by you because of putting resources into the ODT TOKEN.



•Exchanging and contributing are dangerous, do as such at your own danger, and we encourage individuals to anxious more cash than they can bear to lose. The cryptographic money market is an unpredictable and unsafe market. Digital currency contributing may not be reasonable for all per users of this white paper. Anybody hoping to put resources into digital currencies ought to counsel a completely qualified free proficient monetary consultant.

THANKS