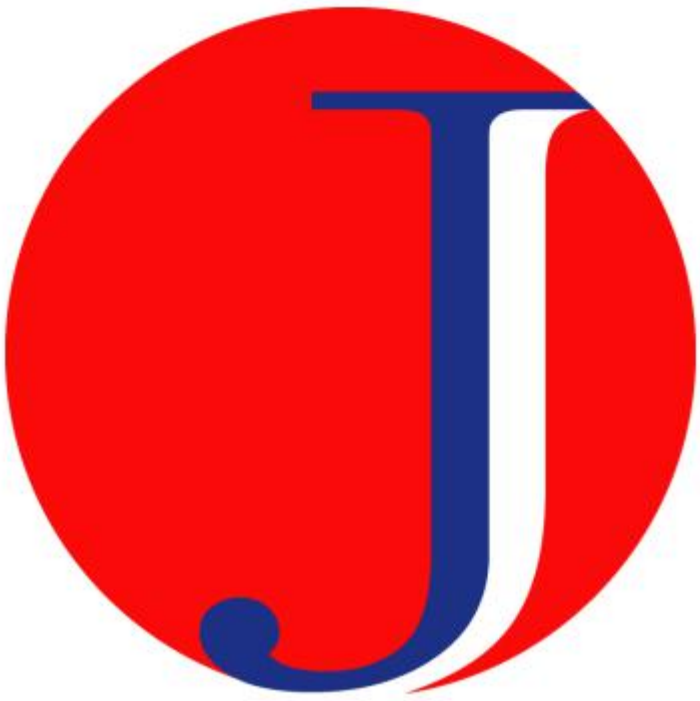
JLA white paper

JLA



Catalog

1. Introduction

2018 is the year when block chains burst out. Many block chains have brought forth new and old technologies, which are called the next generation of Internet technology, so that information interconnection can migrate to value internet.At the same time, the value network and de-centralized consensus of the block chain can combine with many industries to develop a more perfect economic system, restructure the business system, and even stimulate greater technological innovation.

In particular, the distribution characteristics of the block chain can enable participants in the whole chain to share the economic benefits of the whole ecosystem without forming a monopoly.It can be used to break the island effect of the industry, let the whole industry compete in cooperation, exchange basic data and facilities, and form a benign technological and commercial cooperation.Technology-based, service-shielded, block chain spear, enthusiastic about the industry, wholeheartedly and wholeheartedly for the majority of users and partners to create a new generation of encrypted digital currency JLA currency and its public chain - JLA and landing applications.

2. Innovation

2.1 Problems faced by existing block chains

At present, most of the problems are caused by the PoW consensus mechanism algorithm, while using the PoS formula algorithm alone will bring about fairness and Matthew effect problems.

2.2 Innovation

2.2.1 PoW+PoS Hybrid Consensus Mechanism

JLA adopts the consensus mechanism of POW package accounting and POS voting governance. Its specific characteristics are as follows:

Blocks are mined by PoW miners, who choose to trade and put them into

blocks.Transactions related to the equity system are inserted into the UTXO set.

I. POS miners vote on blocks by generating a voting transaction from their votes.Voting builds a block on top of the previous block and chooses one regardless of the validity of the previous conventional transaction tree (including currency-based and non-equity-related transactions).

I. Another PoW miner started building a block and inserting the votes of the PoS miners.Most of the votes cast will be included in subsequent blocks and accepted by the network.In the voting transaction for the new block, the PoW miner checks a sign to determine whether the PoS miner indicates that the block's regular trading tree is valid.These voting signs are booked, and if the conventional transaction tree of the previous block is valid, a bit mark is set in the block based on the majority of votes.

IV. will find a random number that satisfies the network difficulty, and the block is inserted into the block chain.If the conventional transaction tree of the previous block is confirmed, insert these transactions into the UTXO collection and return to step I.

In order to prevent the manipulation of votes, if miners do not include all voting transactions in the block, then linear subsidy penalties will be applied to the current block.A "soft" penalty for invalidation of previous trading trees helps prevent abandonment of work, which is necessary to ensure system safety, and assumes that the next block will be supported by a miner who selflessly retains subsidies from the previous block.Even if this is not the case, malicious miners with high

hash rates still need at least one (majority/2) +1 vote in favour of the trading tree of their previous blocks in order to generate a block so that they can get any subsidies from the previous blocks.

Bit identifiers are explicitly added to block heads and votes so that miners can easily bifurcate hard or soft.

JLA's POS mechanism will draw lessons from the existing PoS mechanism, improve the efficiency of PoS on the premise of ensuring the security of the system, and focus on improving the security of digital currency when users use the PoS mechanism.

2.2.2 Zero Knowledge Proof (Later Implementation)

Zero-knowledge proof (known as "zk-SNARK") is the core technology to realize anonymity of block chains.

Zero-knowledge proof is defined as the ability of a tester to convince the tester that an assertion is correct without providing any useful information to the tester.For a simple example:

A wants to prove to B that he owns the key of a room, assuming that the room can only be unlocked with the key, and no other method can open it.There are two ways to do this:

(1) A shows the key to B, and B opens the lock of the room with the key, thus proving that A has the correct key to the room.

(2) B determines that there is an object in the room. A opens the door of the room with his own key, and then shows the object to B to prove that he really has the

key of the room.

The latter method belongs to zero knowledge proof.The advantage is that in the whole process of proof, B can never see the key, thus avoiding the key leakage.

We adopt a security authentication scheme based on the difficulty of calculating discrete logarithm, which can make predictive calculation to reduce the amount of real-time computation, and the amount of data needed to be transmitted is also reduced a lot.In order to generate key pairs, the parameters of the system are first selected: prime number P and prime number q, q is the prime factor of p-1.P 21024, Q > 2160, element g is q-order element, 1 < g < p-1.Let a be the generator of GF(p), then g= a(p)

1) / qmod Q.Distribution of system parameters (p, q, g) and validation letters to users by trusted third party T

Number (that is, T's public key) to verify T's signature of the message.

Given a unique identity I for each user, user A chooses the secret key s, 0 < s < q-1, and calculates v= G-S mod p; A reliably sends I and V to T, and obtains a certificate from T, C= (I, v,

A A A

ST (IA, v).

The agreement is as follows:

(1) Selecting the random number r, 1 < R < Q 1, calculating x= GR mod p, which is a pretreatment step and can be completed before B appears;

(2) A sends (CA, x) to B;

(3) B solves ST (IA, v) with T's public key to authenticate A's identity IA and public key v, and transmits a random number e between 0 and 2 T-1 to A.

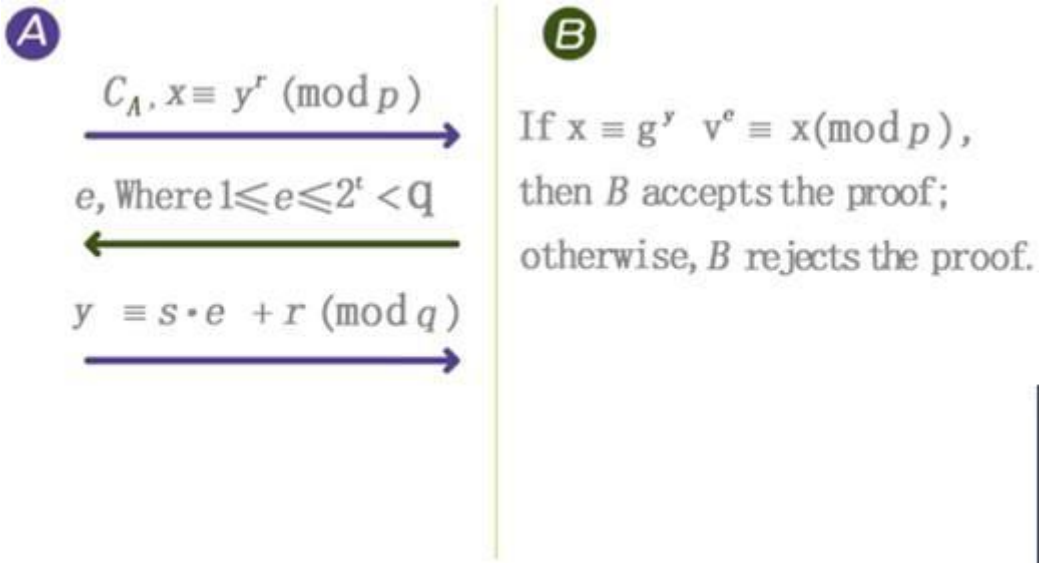
(4) A validates 1 < e < 2 t, calculates y= (se + r) mod q, and sends y to B;

(5) B verifies that x= Gy ve mod p, if the equation holds, then the identity of A is valid.

The security is based on the parameter t, and t should be chosen large enough to make the probability of correctly guessing e small enough.proposal

T is 72 bits, P is 512 bits and Q is 140 bits.

This protocol is a zero-knowledge proof of S and does not expose any useful information about s in the authentication process.



JLA will use Zcast's zero-knowledge proof technology for reference. It can not only realize bidirectional encryption in the process of asset transfer, but also

be applied to many other fields which require high transaction privacy.

2.2.3 Wvm virtual machine and improved intelligent contract (later implementation)

Nick Saab's work theory on smart contracts has been delayed because of the lack of digital systems and technologies to support programmable contracts.Block chain technology solves this problem. It not only supports programmable contracts, but also has the advantages of decentralization, non-tampering, process transparency and traceability. It is naturally suitable for intelligent contracts.Therefore, it can also be said that intelligent contract is one of the characteristics of block chain technology.

If Block Chain 1.0 is represented by Bitcoin, it solves the problem of de-centralization of currency and means of payment.

So Block Chain 2.0 is a more macro de-centralization of the whole market, using Block Chain technology to transform many different digital assets, not just Bitcoin, to create the value of different assets through transfer.The decentralized ledger function of block chain technology can be used to create, confirm and transfer different types of assets and contracts.Almost all types of financial transactions can be transformed into block chains, including stocks, private equity, crowdsourcing, bonds and other types of financial derivatives such as futures and options.

Intelligent contracts seem to be a computer execution program, which can be executed

automatically and accurately. Why is it difficult to implement them with traditional technology, but new technologies such as block chain technology are needed?Traditional technology can not achieve the characteristics of block chain at the same time even through software limitation and performance optimization. 1. Data can not be deleted or modified, but can only be added, which ensures the traceability of history. At the same time, the cost of doing evil will be high, because its evil behavior will be recorded forever; 2. Decentralization, which avoids the influence of centralization factors.

Intelligent contracts based on block chain technology can not only take advantage of the cost efficiency of intelligent contracts, but also avoid the interference of malicious acts on the normal execution of contracts.Intelligent contracts are written into block chains in digital form. The characteristics of block chains ensure that the whole process of storage, reading and execution is transparent, traceable and non-alterable.At the same time, a set of state machine system is constructed by the consensus algorithm of block chain, which makes the intelligent contract run efficiently.

Working Principle of Intelligent Contract

Intelligent contracts based on block chains include transaction processing and saving mechanism, and a complete state machine, which is used to accept and process various intelligent contracts; moreover, transaction storage and state processing are completed on block chains.Transactions mainly contain data to be sent; events are descriptive information of these data.After the transaction and event

information is introduced into the intelligent contract, the resource status in the contract resource set will be updated, and then trigger the intelligent contract for state machine judgment. If the triggering conditions of one or several actions in the automatic state machine are satisfied, the contract actions are automatically executed by the state machine according to the preset information.

According to the triggering conditions contained in the event description information, the intelligent contract system automatically sends out the preset data resources and events including triggering conditions from the intelligent contract when the triggering conditions are satisfied. The core of the whole intelligent contract system is that the intelligent contract is processed by the intelligent contract module in the form of transactions and events, and whether it goes out or is a group of transactions and events. It is only a system composed of transaction processing module and state mechanism. It does not produce intelligent contracts, nor does it modify intelligent contracts. It exists only to enable a complex set of digital commitments with trigger conditions to be implemented correctly according to the will of participants.

The construction and execution of intelligent contracts based on block chains can be divided into the following steps:

1. Multi-user participation in the formulation of an intelligent contract;

2. Contracts diffuse through P2P networks and coexist in block chains.

3. Automatic execution of intelligent contracts based on block chains.

Following is a detailed description of step 1, "Multi-user participation in the

development of an intelligent contract" process, including the following steps:

First, the user must register as the user of the block chain, and the block chain returns to the user a pair of public and private keys; the public key is the user's account address on the block chain, and the private key is the only key to operate the account.

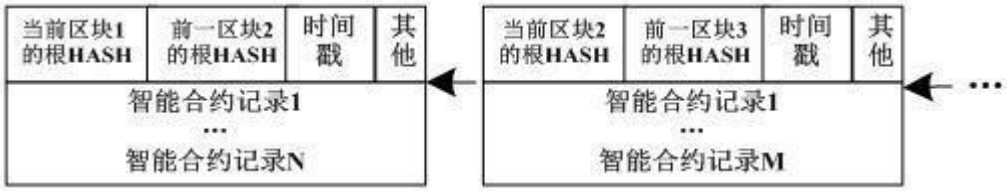
More than two users have agreed on a commitment to ensure the validity of the contract, which includes the rights and obligations of both parties; these rights and obligations are electronically programmed in machine language; participants sign with their own private keys, respectively.

The signed intelligent contract will be transferred into the block chain network according to the promised content.Following is a detailed description of step 2, "Contract diffusion through P2P networks and coexistence in block chains", including The following steps:

The contract diffuses through P2P in the whole network of block chains, and each node receives a copy. The validation node in the block chains will save the received contract in memory first, waiting for a new round of consensus time, triggering the consensus and processing of the contract.

When consensus time is up, the validation node will package all the contracts saved in the recent period into a set of contracts, and calculate the Hash value of the set of contracts. Finally, the Hash value of the set of contracts is assembled into a block structure and spread to the whole network. When other validation nodes receive the block structure, they will package the Hash value of the contract set

contained therein.Take it out and compare it with the set of contracts saved by oneself; send a set of contracts approved by oneself to other verification nodes at the same time; through this multi-round transmission and comparison, all verification nodes finally reach agreement on the latest set of contracts within a specified time.(3) The latest contract set will spread to the whole network in the form of blocks. As shown in the figure below, each block contains the following information: the Hash value of the current block, the Hash value of the previous block, the time stamp when consensus is reached, and other descriptive information; at the same time, the most important information of the block chain is a set of agreed contract sets; the nodes receiving the contract set, all of which contain the following information.Each contract will be validated, and the validated contract will be written back to the block chain. The main content of validation is whether the private key signature of the contract participant matches the account.



Following is the process of Step 3, "Auto-execution of Intelligent Contracts for Block Chain Construction", which includes the following steps:

Intelligent contracts periodically check the status of automata, iteratively traverse the state machines, transactions and trigger conditions contained in each contract; push the qualified transactions to the queue to be verified and wait for

consensus; transactions that do not meet the trigger conditions will continue to be stored in the block chain.

The transactions that enter the latest round of verification will spread to each verification node. Like ordinary block chain transactions or transactions, the verification node first carries out signature verification to ensure the validity of the transaction; the transactions that pass the verification will enter the consensus set, and when most verification nodes reach consensus, the transaction will successfully execute and notify the user.

After the successful execution of the transaction, the state opportunity of the intelligent contract determines the status of the contract. When all the transactions included in the contract are executed sequentially, the state opportunity marks the contract as complete, and removes the contract from the latest block. On the contrary, it marks the contract as in progress and keeps it in the latest block until the next round of processing is completed.The processing of transaction and status is automatically completed by the intelligent contract system built in the bottom of the block chain. The whole process is transparent and can not be changed.

The final version of JLA will provide a Turing-like scripting language, similar to the etheric workshop, using a similar scripting language.

Emv's wvm virtual machine runs the intelligent contract program.

2.2.4 Quantum Resistance Key (Later Implementation)2.2.4 Quantum Resistance Key (Later Implementation)

In the current block chain system represented by Bitcoin, SHA-256 hash computing and ECDSA elliptic curve cryptography constitute the most basic security guarantee of Bitcoin system. However, with the continuous breakthroughs in quantum computer technology, especially the introduction of quantum algorithms represented by Shaw's algorithm, the related operations can theoretically be realized from exponential level to polynomial level.Conversion, these problems that are "difficult" enough for classical computers will be solved by practical quantum computers in the foreseeable future.

Post-quantum cryptography, also known as anti-quantum computational cryptography Quantum-resistant cryptography is a cryptosystem considered to be able to withstand quantum computer attacks.The development of this kind of encryption technology adopts the traditional way, that is, based on the difficult problems in specific mathematical fields, through the research and development of algorithms, it can be applied in network communication, thus achieving the purpose of protecting data security.The application of post-quantum cryptography does not depend on any quantum theoretical phenomena, but its computational security is believed to be able to withstand any known quantum attacks.In 1997, IBM researchers proposed an encryption scheme called Learning With Errors (LWE), which means that with error learning, it takes a long time to find the most recent generic lattice, so it can resist attacks from quantum computers.

Ring-LWE-based Public Key Encryption Scheme: Selection of Relevant Parameters and Operational Rules

The main parameters in the scheme are n, P and Q.

N: Determine the maximum number of polynomials in the encryption scheme.Under the standard of ensuring computational efficiency and safety, the larger the n value, the better, it should be 2k.

Q: Large modulus, usually a positive integer, the size of Q value is related to specific examples.Q value should be large enough to ensure sufficient security, but the larger Q value, the more system resources will be occupied, and will increase the amount of integer computation.

P: Small modulus, usually a small positive integer.Order R= Z

Q [x]/(xn + 1), for two polynomials F and G in a ring, they are expressed in the following form f (x)

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{i+j=k(modn)} f_i g_j \right) x^k$$

= F0 + F1 (x) +...+ fn-1xn-1, g (x) = G0 + G1 (x) +...+ fn-1xn-1, K < R, defines the following operations: K. f (x) = kf0 + kf1x +...Kfn-1xn-1

Key generation

In this scheme, the encryption public key is h (x), the decryption private key is f (x) and FP (x), and the selection method is as follows

The polynomials f (x), g (x) are selected to satisfy f (x). g (x) = 0 modq.

F (x). FQ (x) = 1 modq.

H (x) = FQ (x) + 1.

The public key is (h (x), g (x), and the private key is (f (x), FP (x).Encryption process

In this scheme, random error polynomial e(x)= A is introduced when encrypting. A is a Gauss distribution with parameter alpha. The plaintext is converted to polynomial m(x), and the ciphertext is computed as c(x)= h(x). m(x).

+ g(x). e(x).decryption

The received ciphertext is C (x). The steps of decrypting the ciphertext using the private keys f (x) and FP (x) are as follows:

Alpha (x) = f (x). C (x) = f (x). h (x). m (x) + F (x). g (x). e (x)=

[f (x). FQ (x) + F (x)]. m (x) +f (x). g (x). e (x) modq (1) = f (x). m (x)

FP (x). a (x) = FP (x). f (x). m (x) MODP = m (x) (2)

The decryption failure may occur in the decryption process of step (1) and step (2). That is, when the coefficients of step (1) are not in the interval (-q2, q2) or step (2) are not in the interval (-p2, p2), decryption failure will occur. However, as long as appropriate parameters are selected, the probability of decryption failure is very small, and NT-like can also be used.RU is similar to the method of avoiding decryption failure to reduce the probability of decryption failure.

JLA will develop Ring-LWE key exchange protocols that can work with OpenSSL to meet the security requirements of block chains in the post-quantum era.

2.2.5 AI DAO (late implementation)2.2.5 AI DAO (late implementation)

We believe that the development of "de-centralization" technology will experience five waves:

1. Bitcoin

2. Block Chain

3. Intelligent Contracts

4. DAO - Decentralized Autonomous Organizations 5, AI DAO

At present, the industry has reached the fourth step, namely DAO stage.Vitalik extends the DAC concept and proposes a more general DAO concept. Etaifang integrates Turing's complete language and the ability to run intelligent contracts to make DAO possible. As Stan Larimer said, "Under the control of a set of business rules, human participation is not required."However, this ideal state of autonomous organization, if not strictly controlled in the system design stage, will also cause very serious consequences.The failure of The DAO last year was due to the fact that gas consumption did not occur during the execution of the CreateTokenProxy method, the solid code separated from DAO, which is a system vulnerability that has not been addressed in a timely manner.

JLA will learn from the failure of The DAO and launch a new wvm virtual machine, in which it can run the existing mainstream mature development languages such as

JavaScript, Java, Golang and so on.For smart contracts, we advocate the principle that simplicity is beauty and the concept of micro-service architecture.At the same time, on the basis of the new wvm virtual machine, we will launch the exciting AI DAO (Artificial Intelligence DAO).

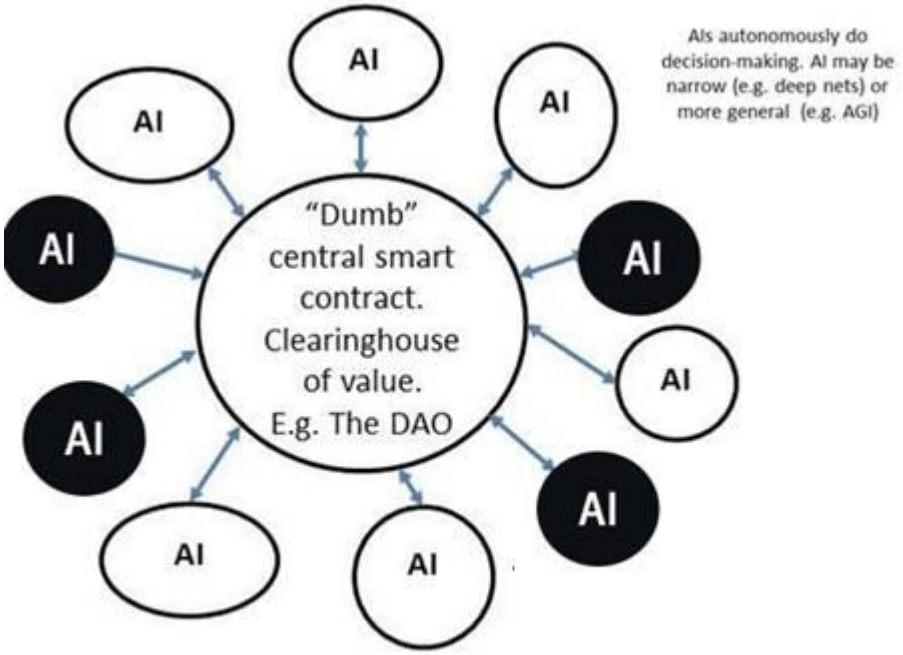
The AI DAO we defined has the following characteristics: 1. The ability to access resources

2. Capability to expropriate more resources

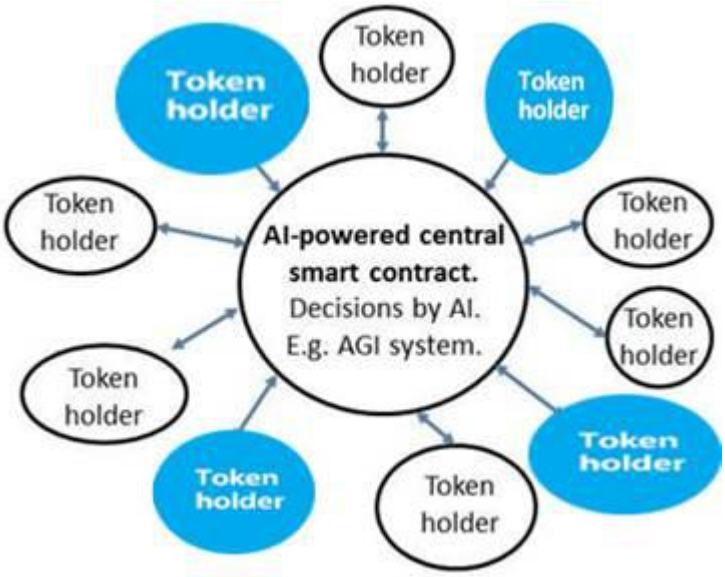
3. The Ability to Refuse Human Intervention

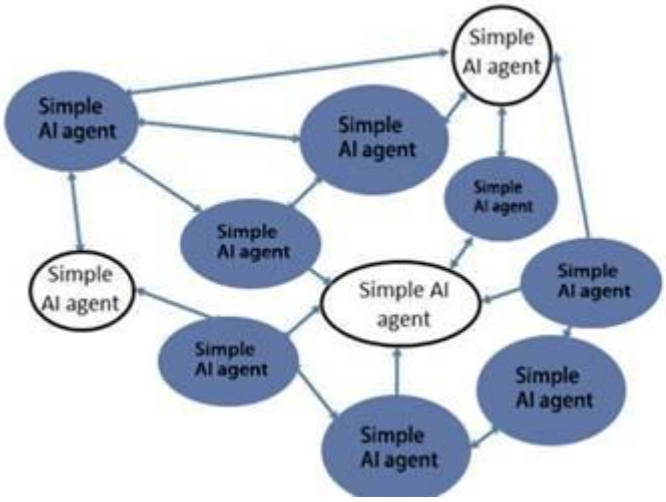
This can be achieved in three ways:

1. Hand over the edge execution unit of the intelligent contract to AI (Automated Voting)



2. Deliver the center of intelligent contract to AI (Automated Feedback Control System)



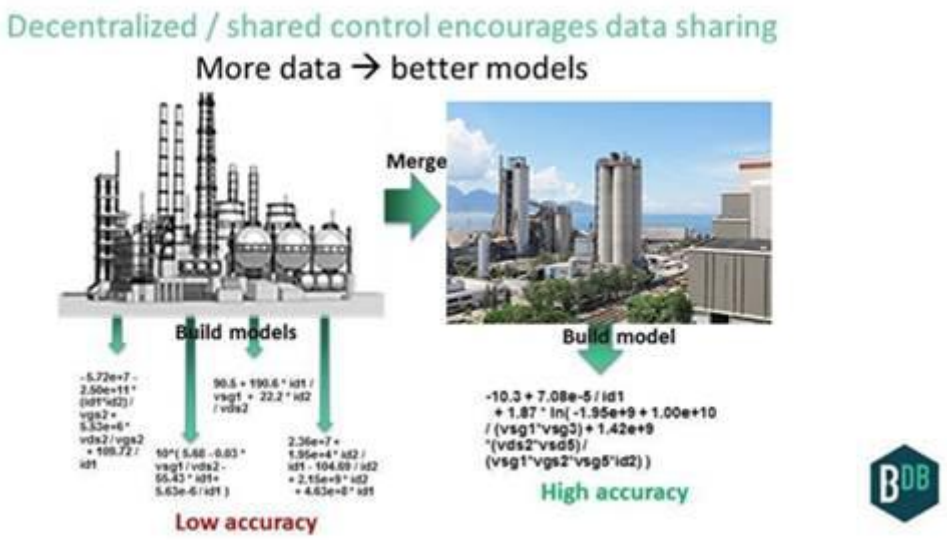


Emergent higher-level complexity.
E.g. simple AI agents are ants, but complex swarm behavior emerges

3. The Complexity of Automatically Emerging AI from Clusters

AI DAO is also likely to upgrade itself, and the ability to upgrade itself can become stronger and stronger. AI DAO can hybridize with its own code to generate the next generation. The next generation of these generations may not only change a capability,

but also change the core goals of the AI DAO."Next Generation" may no longer regard this ability as its "DAO career" goal, but other goals, such as checking security vulnerabilities in software.AI itself is a powerful and cool technology.DAO is also a powerful and cool technology.AI has no resources, DAO has; DAO has no autonomous decision-making ability, AI has.So AI DAO is a more powerful and cool technology.DAO has developed enough to provide AI with the ability to access resources on its own.



1. Decentralized data control will promote data sharing, which means not only more training data (which means better model for AI), but also the sharing of AI model.

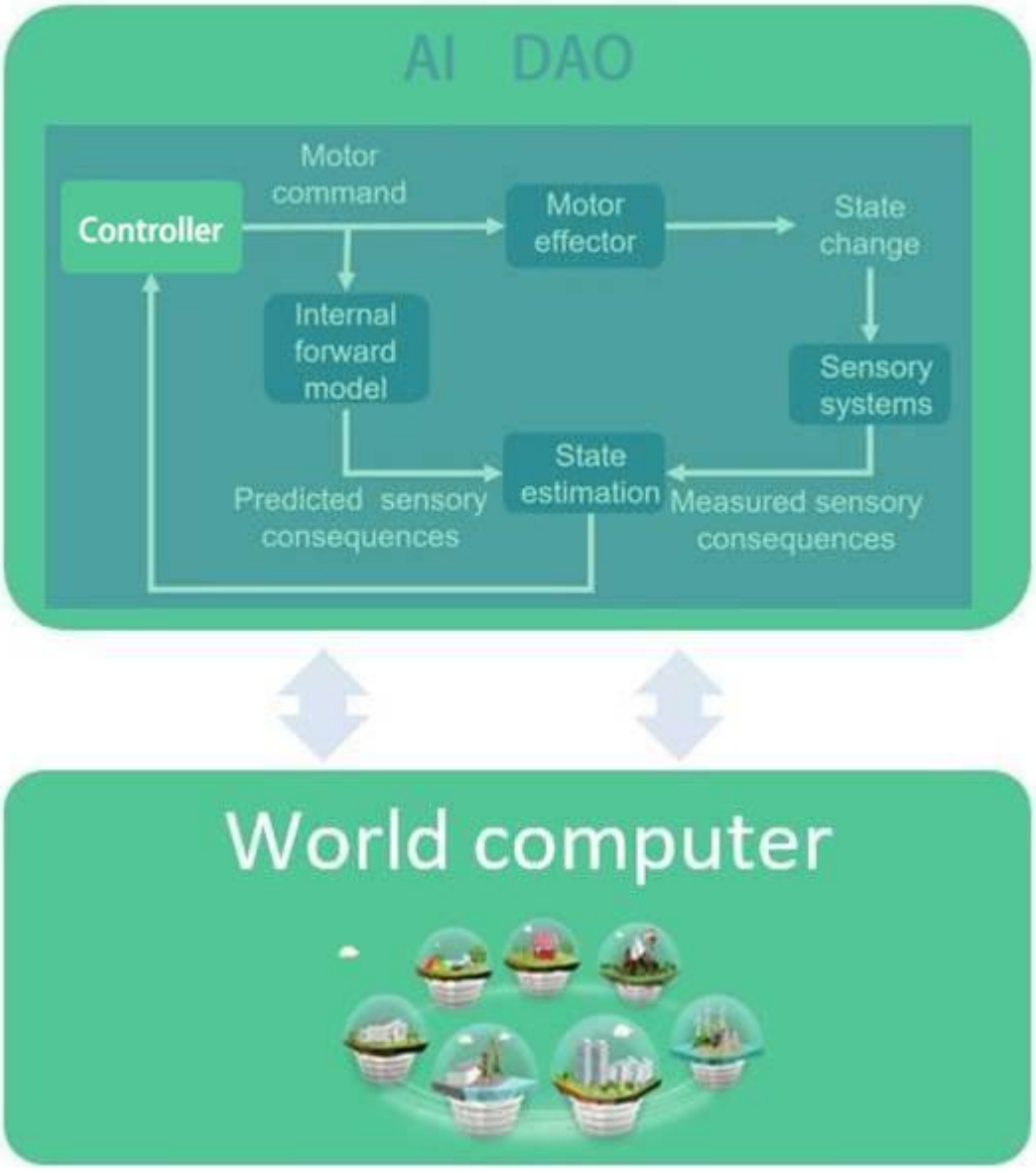
2. More efficient data validation reduces bad data in training data and improves the credibility of the model.

3. Training data and models become tradable IP assets.

General AI - AGI is an agent that can act spontaneously and is a feedback control system.The control system is a fantastic thing.The mathematical foundation of the control system is profound, which can be traced back to Wiener's "Cybernetics" in 1950s.The control system interacts with the world (through sensors and actuators)

and adapts to the world (by updating its status through internal models and external sensors).Control systems are widely used - constant temperature air conditioning, noise reduction headphones, car brakes, AlphaGo playing Go, the world is full of it.

AI DAO is an AGI control system running on decentralized software.It constantly acquires input, updates status, adjusts output, and acquires resources to sustain this feedback cycle.



AI DAO has many possibilities, including enhancing AI's own capabilities. For example, AI DAO can issue paid requests for "tagging my data" (smart contracts), employ low-cost employees to improve their data sets (de-centralized Mechanical Turk); AI DAO can also initiate paid requests for "Give me your data" to allow IoT devices to exchange electricity charges with their own data.

Depending on our self-developed wvm virtual machine, JLA AI DAO is the first intelligent DAO in the industry. Our AIDAO will provide you with many cool functions and new ways to play.

Implementation plan

3. Technology Overview

Specifically divided into JLA coin miner, JLA underlying platform, application platform:

3.1 JLA mine

Self-developed mining machines will be provided to dig new JLA coins and build a complete JLA ecosystem.

3.2 JLA underlying platform

The underlying platform architecture is as follows, in which we will provide a monitoring/notification interface for platform events at the bottom of the block chain in Gateway, which is a function that other common chains do not have. Consensus mechanism we use a mixture of PoW and POS. First, we use the traditional PoW mining method. At this time, the excavated blocks do not contain any transaction information, but will include the location of the award to the miner. Then the system switches to PoS, and a group of validators holding JLA coins sign the newly excavated blocks and transactions. The more validators holding JLA coins, the greater the probability of being selected. After the selected validator completes its signature of the block, the block contains the transaction information of the response and becomes a complete block. Validator and miners will be rewarded for handling fees. The encryption algorithm uses elliptic curve encryption signature, and the hash function uses Blake 256.

3.3 JLA architecture

The core architecture diagram shows that all interactions with the underlying platform of the block chain are through the block chain Gateway.

Conduct.

3.4 Introduction to Core Values3.4 Introduction to Core Values

JLA solves the pain points and needs of existing block chains:

Pow + PoS Hybrid Consensus Mechanism Considering Efficiency and Fairness

The introduction of zero-knowledge proof solves the problem of user privacy and anonymity

Lightning network solves the problem that existing public chains do not support high concurrency

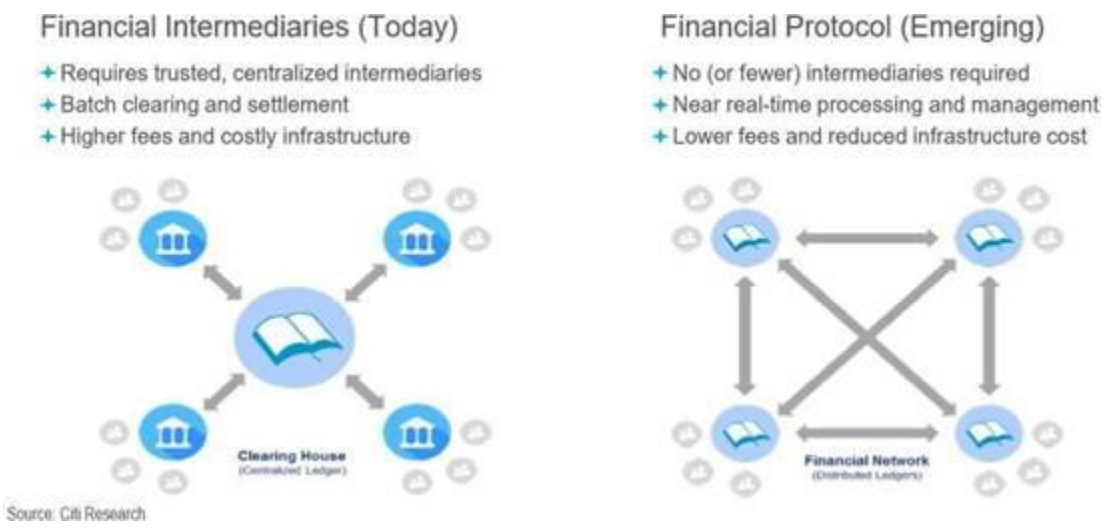
Intelligent contracts running on JLA's own virtual machine wvm give nodes programmability. Based on wvm, AI DAO is constructed, and DAO technology and AI technology are integrated organically.

Quantum resistance keys give security to block chain keys in the post-quantum era.

3.5 Key Technology Advantages

JLA has four characteristics of block chain technology:

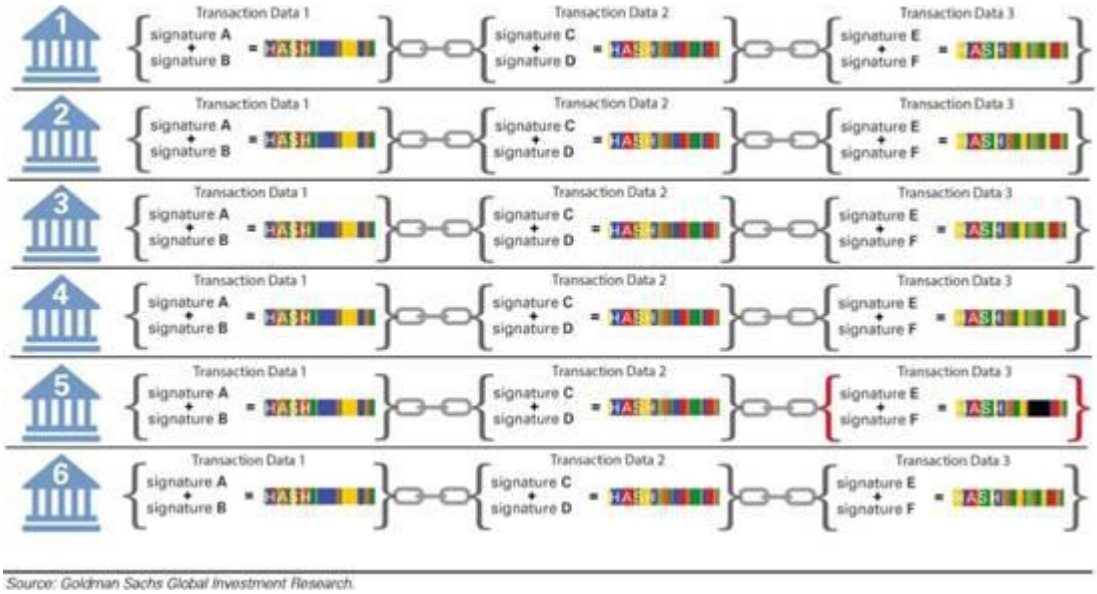
Decentralized: The left side of the figure below describes the centralization characteristics of today's financial system. The right side describes the emerging decentralized financial system, which has no intermediaries, and all nodes have equal rights and obligations. Any node stops working will not affect the overall operation of the system.



Trustless: All nodes in the system can trade without trust, because the operation of the database and the whole system is open and transparent, and within the rules and time limits of the system, nodes can not deceive each other;

Collective Maintain: The system is maintained by all the nodes with maintenance function, and all the people in the system participate in the maintenance work together; Reliable Database: Every node in the system has the latest complete copy of the database, modifying the database of a single node is invalid, because the system will automatically compare and think the most.Repeated occurrences of the same data are recorded as true.

In addition, we also combine AI with block chain technology through DAO.



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

4. JLA ecosystem

As the core service platform of the block chain ecosystem, JLA supports the application of the ecosystem, including the bottom public chain, mining machine, mining pond, digital currency, exchange, ICO platform and the upper decentralized application, as follows:

5. JLA Distribution Rules

5.1Issuance plan

Total Constant Distribution: 20 million

Circulation: 15 million

Founding team holds five million dollars

Time of issue: May 2019

Initial Exchange: Hubi

5.2 Use of funds5.2 Use of funds

5.2.1 research and development

Planning developers account for 80% and others 20%.

The planning team will be expanded to 20-100 people, depending on business development progress and financing scale.

5.2.2 Marketing5.2.2 Marketing

Build developer community and user community, carry out market education, and ensure market attention.

5.2.3 Law

Provide legal compliance counseling services for the construction of JLA ecosphere.

5.2.4 Reserve deposit

Retain a certain amount of reserve funds to serve the JLA ecosystem.

5.2.5 Capital Allocation Chart

It will be launched in May 2019 and launched on the International Exchange. It will be launched on more well-known international exchanges in the future.

The purposes are as follows:

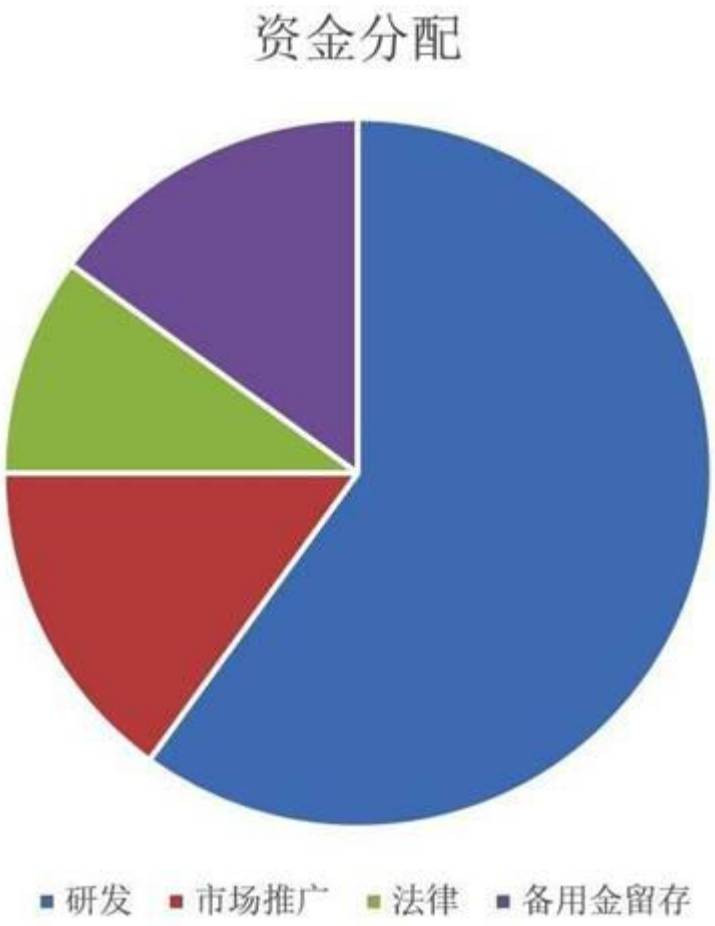


chart5-1Use of funds

6. Cooperative agencies6. Cooperative agencies

7. Project risk warning7. Project risk warning

7.1Policy risk

At present, although most governments have a clear attitude towards the industry related to block chains and have positive incentive policies, the inherent de-centralization of public block chains still faces many uncertainties at the government policy level under the existing laws and regulations of the centralized government.

Policy risk teams will take the following measures:

We set up a separate public relations department in the team, actively communicate and cooperate with the government and industry practitioners, and count the digital asset issuance/transaction/block chain finance/block chain application under the legal framework.

JLA project operation does not involve legal currency transactions, but does not interfere with the development of third-party exchanges

JLA exchange business, team focus on technology only.

7.2 Market Risk7.2 Market Risk

The ultimate goal of JLA is to achieve a common chain based on PoW/PoS hybrid

consensus mechanism. However, the block chain industry is just emerging, and the future of the project will face a variety of market tests.

In response to the market risk operation team, the following measures are adopted:

Operations teams will participate in industry meetings regularly and hold project progress and conferences regularly or irregularly. They will communicate and exchange current market demand and prospect forecasts with relevant developers to ensure that projects can respond to the voices of the community and the market.

7.3Technology risk

JLA needs to establish cross-platform new technology standards, which is very difficult to develop. It requires very high demand for top technical personnel and investment in scientific research. If it is not properly controlled, it will affect the progress of the project and even lead to the failure of the project.

The countermeasures for the technical risk operation team are as follows:

Closely relying on the top famous universities at home and abroad and the block chain community, we will co-construct the block chain technology innovation laboratory with the top universities.The Foundation regularly allocates funds to support JLA community building and to cooperate in depth with other block chain communities to ensure that the technical risks of the project can be controlled.

Work with AI teams at home and abroad to promote the research and development of JLA artificial intelligence.

7.4 Capital Risk7.4 Capital Risk

Capital risk refers to the major loss of project funds, such as the stolen funds, the failure to complete the development schedule due to personnel and capital problems in the scheduled time, and so on.
The hedging methods adopted by the fund risk operation team are as follows:

All large digital money stores are managed jointly by the board of directors of the Foundation by means of multiple signature wallets and cold storage.In 3/5 multi-signature mode, it can effectively reduce the risk of funds being stolen and misappropriated.

8. Disclaimer8. Disclaimer

This document is used only for the purpose of conveying information and does not constitute the relevant opinions of buying and selling new JLAs.The above information or analysis does not constitute an investment decision.This document does not constitute any investment proposals, investment intentions or abetting

investments.

This document is neither constituted nor understood as providing any act of sale or invitation to buy or sell any form of securities, nor as any form of contract or commitment.

Relevant intention users clearly understand the risk of JLA. Once investors participate in the investment, they express their understanding and acceptance of the project risk, and are willing to personally bear all the corresponding results or consequences.

The team is not liable for any direct or indirect asset losses resulting from participating in the JLA project.

9. epilogue

JLA focuses on building a digital currency JLA currency based on PoW/PoS hybrid consensus mechanism, as well as a complete block chain ecosystem and decentralized application store, providing a complete digital currency platform, block chain infrastructure platform and application landing services for investors, open source communities and upstream and downstream partners of the industrial chain.