PANDORA

PANDORA

BORN FOR COMPLEX COMPUTATIONS

WHITE PAPER
V1.0

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PANDORA

BORN FOR COMPLEX COMPUTATIONS

Preface /

As blockchain technology continues to thrive and advance, the scale of public blockchain systems it can support grows larger, giving rise to an endless stream of decentralized applications (DApps) on top. Existing applications are rapidly evolving, and the system has transitioned from being a single entity to a complex system where multiple systems are mixed or even integrated. The more complex systems there are, the more scenarios require complex computations.

Pandora is an innovative Layer 1 public blockchain specifically designed for complex computations, standing out in the public blockchain domain due to its innovations and efficiency. Pandora provides a dual-engine technology for smart contracts that achieves Turing-complete computing capabilities, compatible with both the PVM and EVM virtual machines, creating a smoother cross-platform working environment. The Pandora network integrates the PD-Rollup (RAAS) solution to support large-scale and complex computations. Through its unique consensus mechanism and network structure, it offers application developers a faster and more cost-effective development environment.

Pandora is designed to ensure network decentralization, security, transparency, and scalability. It's a blockchain network accessible to everyone, allowing permissionless participation in digital transactions, application usecases, and mining activities. It provides comprehensive solutions for public blockchain challenges, facilitates transaction volume incubator for building more complex digital ecosystems, drives innovation in the new generation of public blockchain technology and creates prosperity of the application ecology. This has opened potential-filled and opportunistic on-chain universe for users and developers.

VISIONS

Initial Intentions of Pandora
Pandora's Mission and Vision

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Ⅰ. Pandora Vision

1.1 Initial Intentions of Pandora

Initiated by the Swiss Pandora Technology Lab, Pandora's team comprises of technical experts and top scholars who have long been involved in development of Bitcoin, Ethereum, AI platform design, and research. They are well acquainted with the bottlenecks encountered by the blockchain based ecosystems and have embarked on a two-year exploration addressing the shortcomings of Bitcoin, Ethereum, AI, and blockchain application issues.

Pandora's emergence has opened a new world of public blockchain development, presenting a fresh challenge for Web3.0 complex systems. The system must continuously evolve to adapt to the challenges of complex applications and rapidly changing user needs.

The Swiss International Blockchain Lab is committed to providing more efficient and secure public blockchain solutions for Pandora. By supporting complex computations, it addresses the fundamental issues of complex systems, expanding the possibilities for more large-scale and intricate applications within the Pandora ecosystem.

1.2 Pandora's Mission and Vision

Pandora aims to build a secure and open high-performance digital ecosystem that supports complex computations suitable for various decentralized applications (DApps). This will enable broader adoption of blockchain technology and foster a strong community consensus through innovative traffic incubators. By attracting blockchain enthusiasts, ecosystem builders, and regular users to participate in Pandora's digital economy, it aims to create a healthy, orderly developing blockchain ecosystem. Ultimately, Pandora strives to form a world-class decentralized on-chain financial system, leading industry innovation, developing the digital economy, and benefiting the general public.

BORN FOR COMPLEX COMPUTATIONS

The Birth of Pandora
Why Choose Pandora

Ⅱ. The New Generation Public Blockchain Born for Complex Computations.

2.1 Background of Pandora's Making

2.1.1 Evolution of Complex Systems

Public blockchains serve as the underlying platform for blockchain applications, playing the role of infrastructure in the blockchain industry. All decentralized applications need to be built on corresponding public chain systems, and as these systems continue to evolve, they can support more complex application use cases and meet rapidly changing user needs. Increasingly complex systems require the synchronization and integration of tens of millions of individual computations to jointly support the more powerful capabilities of the macro system.
Complex computing has been evolving rapidly as per the changing times.
Pandora Chain has made technological innovations for complex systems that need to perform complex applications, making it a new generation of public blockchain designed for complex computing.

2.1.2 Drawbacks of Traditional Public Blockchains

The development of public blockchains requires better scalability and hashrate to handle large number of transactions and data. However, due to the open architecture and transparency of public blockchains, they are susceptible to attacks and malicious behavior. Therefore, there are many challenges between the evolutionary needs and technical barriers of traditional public blockchains:

A. High Learning Cost

Currently, the threshold for learning public blockchain application development is relatively high, and many traditional technicians find it difficult to adapt to blockchain application development.

B. Lack of Good Development and Integration Environment

When using corresponding programming languages for development, we usually have corresponding development tools, but in blockchain, there are few applicable tools to help developers.

Pandora Chain provides necessary development tools and encourages developers to propose improvement suggestions when using the development tools or develop their own tools.

C. Low Operational Efficiency

The current performance issues of public blockchains mainly focus on the performance of verifying data storage. The reason for the poor performance caused by this problem is attributed to the consensus algorithm. To solve this problem, Pandora Chain adopts the PDPOS (Pandora Delegated Proof of Stake, DPoS) consensus mechanism, which aims to improve the efficiency and scalability of the blockchain network through a representative voting system. This solves some of the efficiency and energy consumption issues in traditional Proof of Stake (PoS) and Proof of Work (PoW) mechanisms.

D. High Transaction Costs

The annual gas fee for BTC is about $30 million, while the annual gas fee for ETH is about $20 million. From the development of various mainstream public blockchains, the transaction costs of blockchain systems have been declining. Reducing transaction fees is crucial to lowering the operating costs of equipment. Pandora Chain improves computational efficiency and reduces data storage costs through complex computing and a hybrid consensus model.

E. Security Issues

In traditional public blockchain designs, the computation and storage layers are not separated. Most public blockchains use a Gas mechanism to balance the computational power of the main network. There are two problems with this design. Firstly, the computational resources of the main network are not separated, and the

uneven distribution of computational power may lead to network congestion, or even make it impossible to execute DAPPs with less computational power. Secondly, the system security of public blockchains needs to be improved, including attacks from external entities (such as Denial of Service attacks, DDoS, etc.), attacks from internal participants (such as Sybil attacks, Collusion attacks, etc.), and component failures, as well as computational power attacks, double-spending attacks, transaction and contract vulnerability defense mechanisms, identity and anonymity, database security, and even quantum computing threats to address various privacy leaks, fraud, and transfers. In the era of the digital economy, public blockchains will be acquiring more users, and they must comply to higher standards in terms of security audits, security architecture, security optimization mechanism, virtual machine security design, contract security templates, etc., to meet user security needs.

F. Incentive Issues

The incentive mechanism is known as the core driver of the blockchain. Its purpose is to integrate the values of all stakeholders in the system as a reward for incentive nodes to participate in block validation. To encourage more nodes to participate in ecological construction, many mechanisms violate the original intention of incentives and keep the reward rights in their own hands, which goes against the original principles of blockchain creation.

2.2 Why Choose Pandora?

2.2.1 Support for Complex Computing

The core challenge of complex computing lies in how to pool together a wide range of resources with inconsistent architectures and interfaces.
Pandora innovates industry technical barriers, supports complex computing, supports all rapidly growing and high-frequency blockchain applications, and is suitable for various decentralized large-scale complex applications.

2.2.2 Rich Application Ecosystem

As a public blockchain that supports complex computing, Pandora has good infrastructure and solves the scalability and operating cost issues of large-scale complex applications. This will attract global developers and partners to quickly create and link advanced applications, forming a huge application ecosystem.

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

Pandora's Design Principles
Pandora's System Architecture

Ⅲ . Pandora Architecture

The Pandora Technology Lab has proposed the Pandora Architecture as a solution for challenges faced by public blockchain development.

3.1 Design Principles

The principles of Pandora's architectural design ensure decentralization, security, transparency, and scalability of the network. It's a blockchain network accessible to anyone, allowing participation in transactions and mining activities without permission.

3.1.1 Decentralization

Pandora will avoid any single or minority entity having control over the network. This means that the network's computation and decision-making processes are distributed across a wide range of independent nodes to prevent censorship and single points of failure.

3.1.2 Security

Pandora needs to protect the network from various attacks such as 51% attacks, double spending, DoS attacks, etc.

3.1.3 Transparency and Immutability

All transactions and data should be publicly transparent on the public chain, verifiable and auditable by anyone. Additionally, once data is recorded on the blockchain, it should not be altered or deleted, ensuring data permanence and immutability.

3.1.4 Scalability

Pandora needs to handle a large volume of transactions and data, so scalability must be considered during design. This includes improving transaction throughput, reducing transaction confirmation times, and optimizing data storage.

3.1.5 Interoperability

Pandora should be interoperable with other blockchains and traditional technology systems, expanding its use cases and enhancing practicality.

3.1.6 Economic Incentives

Encourage node participation in network maintenance, transaction validation, and other network activities through the design of a reasonable token economy and incentive mechanism, ensuring network vitality and security.

3.1.7 User-Friendliness

Despite Pandora's technical complexity, its architecture and user interface design should be simple and easy to use, facilitating participation and utilization by non-technical users.

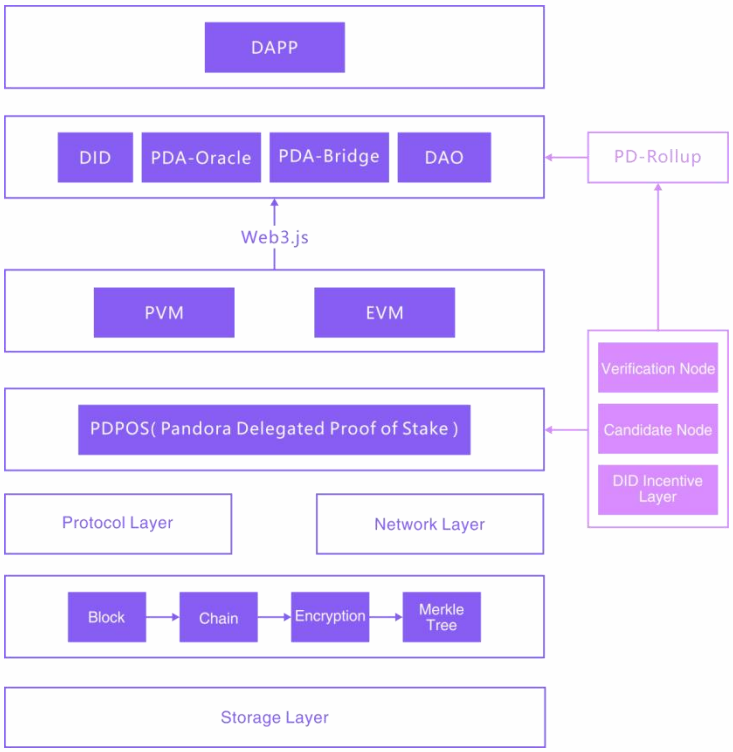
Adhering to blockchain principles and user-centered design, Pandora has constructed a secure and open high-performance digital ecosystem that supports complex computations, is suitable for various decentralized complex applications, and promotes the widespread application and participation of blockchain technology.

3.2 Pandora System Architecture

Pandora is a Turing-complete blockchain system redesigned based on Nakamoto consensus. Its innovative 8-layer network architecture makes Pandora a high-performance blockchain network capable of supporting complex computations and hosting large-scale complex applications.
In the PDPOS consensus mechanism, the DID incentive layer enables users to

participate more in governance. The establishment of the basic application layer allows the system to provide more high-performance infrastructure. Through the DAO governance system, DAPPs can be elected to the basic application layer. The infrastructure election mechanism transforms the system into a decentralized network that can infinitely expand its infrastructure in a decentralized manner. For applications that have not completed the infrastructure election, a second-layer network compatible with the Pandora network can be rapidly deployed through the PD-Rollup solution.

System Architecture Diagram:

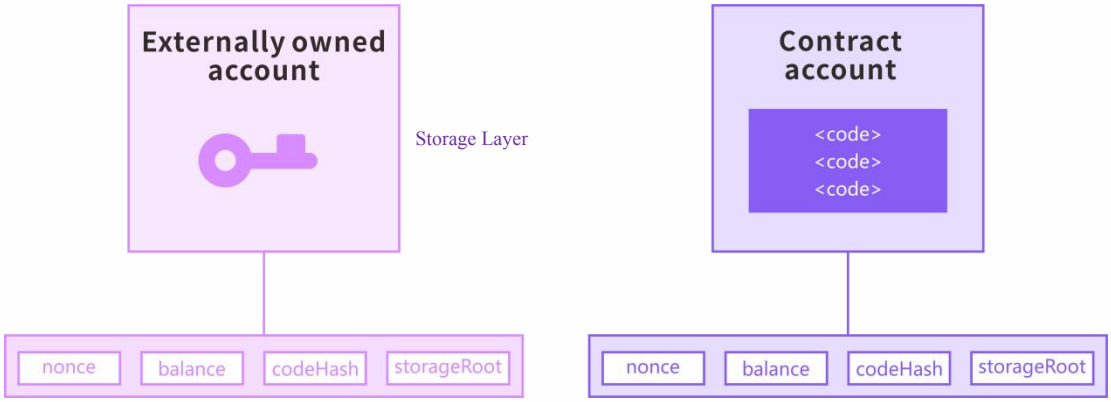


3.2.1 Data & Storage Layer

The storage layer is a critical component that handles all storage issues related to smart contract states and transaction data. The design and implementation of the storage layer are crucial for ensuring the efficiency and scalability of the network. Here are some key features and components:

Account Model

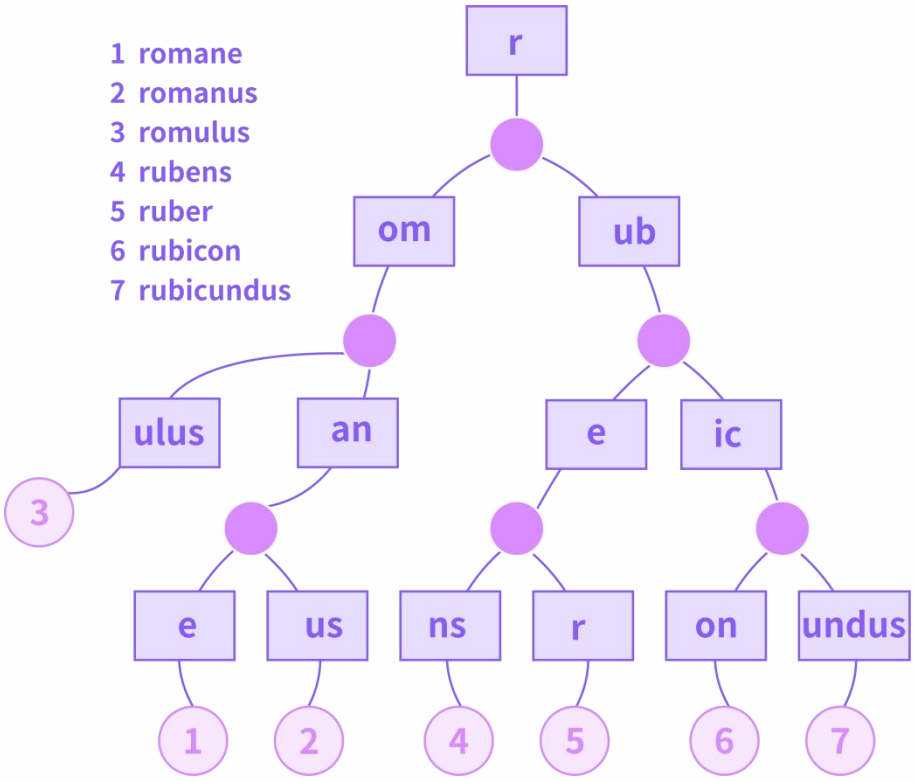
Pandora adopts an account model, which differs from Bitcoin's UTXO (Unspent Transaction Output) model. In Pandora, there are two types of accounts:



Externally Owned Accounts (EOA): Controlled by human users and managed through private keys.
Contract Accounts: Controlled by smart contract code and can store code and data.
Each account consists of four essential components:
nonce: Represents the number of transactions for external accounts and the number of contracts created for contract accounts.
PDA Balance: The current amount of PDA in the account.
Storage: A key-value pair mapping used by contract accounts for persistent storage of states.
Code: Contract accounts have associated PVM (Pandora Virtual Machine) code.

Merkle Patricia Trie

Pandora utilizes a Merkle Patricia Trie (MPT) to organize and index data, allowing efficient insertion, lookup, and verification of account states. Each block contains a root hash of the state tree, which is a cryptographic summary of the current states of all accounts. This enables Pandora to efficiently synchronize and verify data without the need to transmit the entire state information.



Permanent Storage and Blockchain State

When smart contracts run on Pandora, they can permanently save data through their storage layer. This data is stored in a structure in the form of key-value pairs, and each contract account has its own independent storage space.

3.2.2 Network Layer & Protocol Layer

The network layer is responsible for handling communication and data transmission between nodes. This layer ensures the decentralized nature of the blockchain,

allowing nodes worldwide to connect, exchange data, and maintain synchronization and consistency across the entire network.

Node Discovery

Based on the Kademlia protocol, any node can discover other nodes and establish connections with them. This protocol helps new nodes quickly find and join the network while maintaining the network's extensive connectivity.

Data Propagation

When a node receives a new transaction or block, it propagates it to other nodes. This process is accomplished through peer-to-peer communication based on the Gossip protocol, ensuring that information spreads quickly and reliably throughout the network.

Maintaining Consensus Mechanism

The network layer supports the implementation and maintenance of a consensus mechanism, and communication between nodes must support the requirements of the PDPOS consensus protocol.

Information Verification

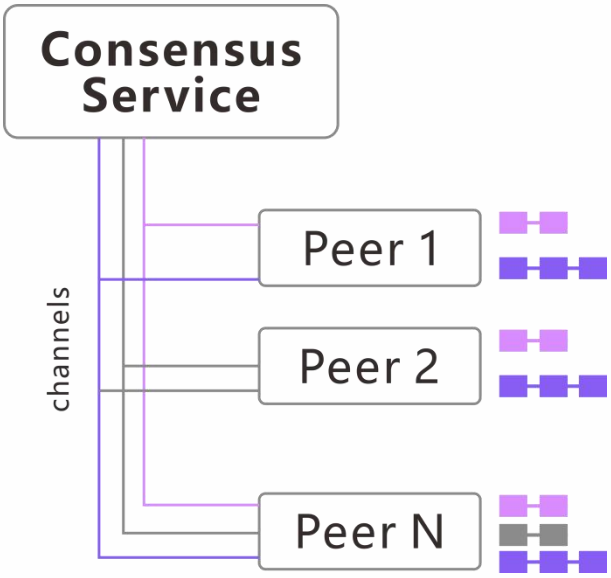
After nodes receive new blocks and transactions, they need to verify them to confirm that they comply with the rules. This includes verifying transaction signatures, executing smart contracts, and ensuring that all state changes are valid.

DevP2P Protocol

Pandora's network activities are conducted through the DevP2P (Developer Peer-to-Peer) protocol. This is a peer-to-peer network protocol that supports flexible services and efficient message delivery.

3.2.3 PDPOS Consensus Mechanism

PDPOS (Pandora Delegated Proof of Stake, DPoS) is the consensus mechanism of the Pandora blockchain, designed to improve the efficiency and scalability of the blockchain network through a representative voting system. This solves some of the efficiency and energy consumption issues in traditional Proof of Stake (PoS) and Proof of Work (PoW) mechanisms.



Representative Election

In the PDPOS system, token holders do not directly participate in the block creation and verification process. Instead, they vote to elect 21 validation nodes as representatives (also known as validators or block producers). These representatives are responsible for verifying transactions and creating new blocks. To ensure sufficient candidates for the election, 108 candidate nodes are added to the mechanism. The ranking is determined based on the number of user-voted tokens and is updated every 24 hours. To prevent special circumstances, there is a 72-hour cooling-off period after voting, during which votes cannot be redeemed.

High Efficiency and Fast Confirmation

Since only a limited number of representatives are responsible for processing transactions and creating blocks, the network can achieve faster block creation times and higher transaction throughput. This structure significantly improves the efficiency and response speed of the entire network.

Governance and Adaptability

PDPOS allows token holders to make governance decisions on important network parameters and proposals through voting. Additionally, since representatives are elected, they can be voted out if they fail to perform effectively, increasing the system's adaptability and changeability.

Security and Incentive Mechanisms

Validation nodes receive economic incentives through block rewards, which consist of newly issued tokens and transaction fees. They must maintain their reputation and execution capabilities to ensure continued election as representatives. Security is also maintained through collective interest alignment, as malicious behavior would result in disqualification from elections and economic losses. Meanwhile, candidate nodes also receive a portion of the block rewards to maintain sufficient node redundancy.

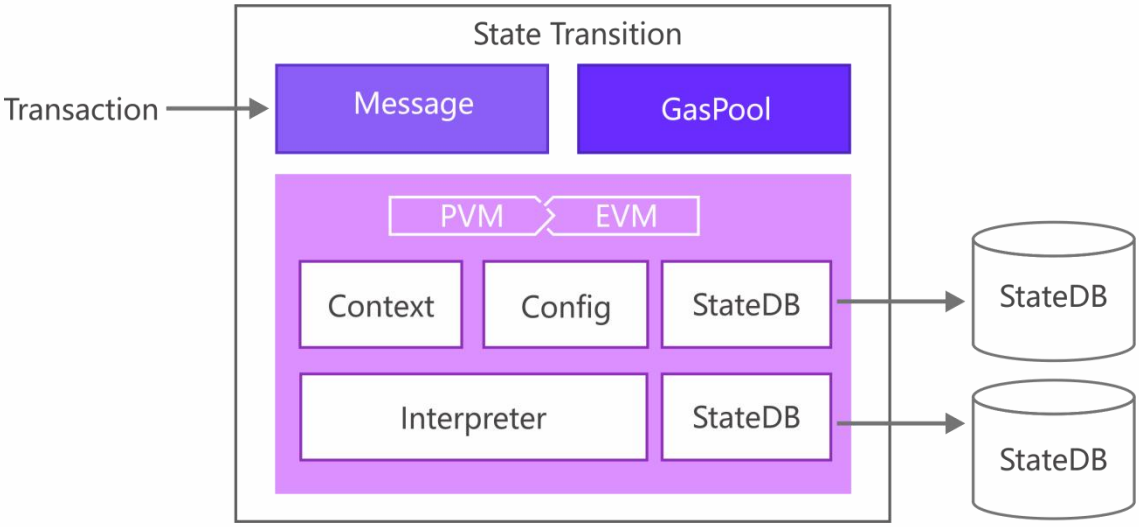
Scalability

PDPoS is designed with a focus on handling large number of transactions and complex computational scenarios, making it particularly suitable for complex application usecases that require high performance.

3.2.4 Contract Layer

The Pandora Contract Layer is responsible for executing smart contracts in the architecture and is implemented using a dual virtual machine module. To be compatible with the Ethereum network, the Contract Layer supports EVM. This allows Ethereum developers and applications to migrate to the Pandora network

quickly and cost-effectively. Additionally, Pandora developers can use Ethereum development tools, and related infrastructure can also be compatible.



PVM

PVM (Pandora Virtual Machine) is a crucial component of the network, specifically designed for the underlying infrastructure of the Pandora network. PVM has a separate execution circuit within the network. This circuit separates block production from block verification and performs them in parallel, enabling support for large-scale and complex computations. To prevent network performance issues due to abuse, only smart contracts elected as basic applications through DAO governance can use the PVM circuit.

3.2.5 Application Layer & Basic Application Layer

Pandora's application layer is divided into a public application layer and a basic application layer. Any public application layer smart contract can be elected through Pandora-DAO voting to become part of the basic application layer. The basic application layer gains full access to the network's capabilities and provides additional infrastructure for the Pandora network. This enables a decentralized and naturally expandable channel for network capabilities, avoiding the centralization issues associated with frequent public chain upgrades.

Basic Application Layer

As the infrastructure of the blockchain world, public chains enable the development and implementation of commercial applications only when they operate solidly, steadily, and efficiently. The basic applications supporting the Pandora public chain are the foundation for satisfying the expansion of the public chain's ecosystem.

Implemented Basic Applications:

DAPP

Trading Markets

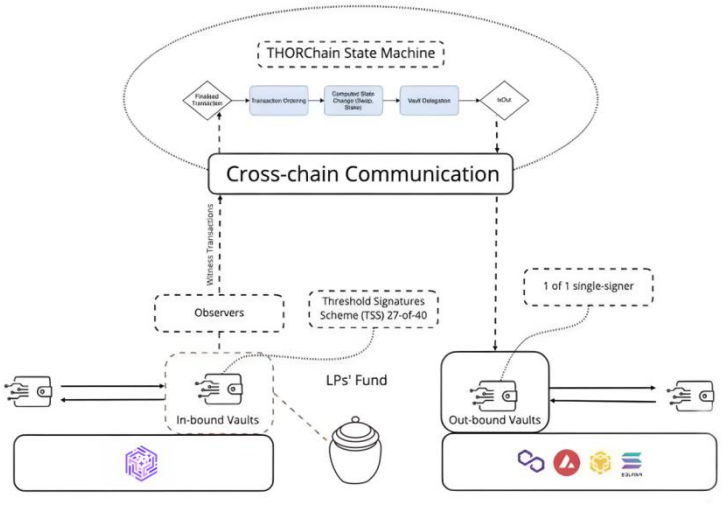
Multi-chain Wallets

Cross-chain Protocols

Block Explorers

Cross-chain Interoperability Protocols

Pandora Chain's cross-chain protocol enables users to interoperate between different blockchains, such as asset transactions and information interactions. The most widely used implementation of this is the cross-chain bridge. In the Web3 domain, a "cross-chain bridge" does not refer to a physical connection but rather connects two different blockchain networks. This connection is crucial because without these blockchain "bridges," blockchains would exist in isolation and unable to communicate with each other.



Blockchain interoperability, a combination of Interaction, Operation, and Ability, refers to the "ability to interoperate" or simply interoperability. Blockchain interoperability mainly encompasses three aspects: 1) Interoperability for the application layer, which primarily addresses the tight coupling between upper-layer applications and the underlying chain. 2) Inter-chain interoperability, which solves the "chain-level island" problem of Pandora Chain. 3) Off-chain data interoperability, which focuses on secure and trustworthy interaction between on-chain and off-chain data.

Oracle

Oracles serve as a bridge between the world of smart contracts on public chains and the external world. They acquire and verify external information, transmitting it to smart contracts running on the blockchain.

They expand the functionality of smart contracts by providing a mechanism to interact with off-chain data, executing valuable tasks and services.

The problems oracles need to solve include ensuring the reliability, authenticity, and credibility of off-chain data serving smart contracts while eliminating single points of failure and vulnerabilities.

DAO

DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization) is a decentralized autonomous organization It encodes the management and operational rules of an organization in the form of smart contracts on the blockchain. This allows the organization to operate autonomously without centralized control or third-party intervention.

The uniqueness of a DAO lies in its utilization of blockchain smart contracts, where part or all of the processes are written into the contract code to execute decisions and allocate ownership. The emergence of smart contracts has laid the foundation for innovation because they enable complete transparency of DAO governance rules, which cannot be tampered with by any DAO member or external party. This is because the code running on the blockchain (i.e., smart contracts) can be publicly audited and secured by a decentralized network of nodes.

Anyone in the world connected to the internet can participate in the Pandora Chain DAO without revealing their full identity. This eliminates potential discrimination based on identity, such as gender, race, socio-economic status, and nationality.

Any member of the Pandora Chain DAO can submit proposals, challenge others' proposals, or vote. Therefore, the decision-making mechanism of the Pandora Chain DAO is more democratic, allowing members to collectively influence the organization's direction.

DID

Pandora Chain has implemented the DID identity model, providing a decentralized identity verification mechanism. This enables users to independently manage their own identity information and proofs without relying on any centralized institutions.

DID represents a novel approach to identity management. It allows individuals or organizations to own and control their identity information, eliminating the need to depend on any centralized authority.
DID systems are often associated with cryptographic materials (such as public keys) and service endpoints, establishing secure communication channels. This identification method is extremely useful for applications benefiting from self-managed, cryptographically verifiable identifiers, such as personal identifiers, organizational identifiers, and identifiers in IoT scenarios.
DID aims to address issues inherent in centralized identity systems, like ownership and interoperability of identity data, through Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). DID systems primarily consist of the DID specification at the foundational layer and verifiable claims at the application layer. It's a new type of globally unique identifier, applicable not just to people but to everything, including a car, an animal, or even a machine.

Pandora Chain employs DID (Decentralized Identifier) technology through its unique PDA DID system. Users can find the nearest Orb by downloading the program and register for a PDA ID. Orb is a device that verifies users' identities through iris scanning, ensuring that each account corresponds to a real person. This approach aims to establish the world's largest privacy-protecting human identity and financial network, granting ownership to everyone. Pandora's DID application is an open-source protocol supported by global developers, individuals, economists, and technical experts. It strives to expand participation in and access to the global economy.

Election

Pandora Chain utilizes PDPos (consensus mechanism), in which every validator who has staked PDA can participate in network governance - voting on the validity of blocks and deciding whether to add them to the blockchain. PDA holders who prefer not to directly engage in the proof-of-stake process can delegate their tokens to other validators, effectively making them delegators. This delegation process allocates the delegator's voting power (proportional to the amount of PDA they possess) to these validators. In return for staking PDA, delegators receive a portion of the block rewards.

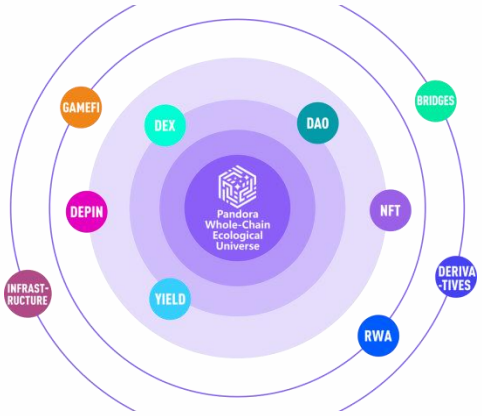
The PDPos system operates on the principle that nodes with larger stakes are more likely to be selected to validate transactions and add them to the blockchain. The opportunity to earn block rewards encourages nodes to maintain high levels of performance and integrity.

Application Layer

Applications are key to the ecosystem.

Pandora aims to create a decentralized public blockchain that supports complex computations, encouraging global technology enthusiasts to collaboratively develop intricate applications and build Pandora's "Full-Chain Ecological Universe."

Pandora's ecosystem is continuously growing. With over 100 applications or partners in areas such as infrastructure, DEX, tools, NFTs, and gaming, and it's still rapidly expanding, unlocking more large-scale and complex applications.



3.2.6 PD-Rollup

To facilitate the development of high-performance applications, the network integrates the PD-Rollup solution. This Pandora Layer 2 scaling solution, based on PVM, aims to enhance the transaction throughput of the Pandora network, reduce transaction costs, and enable large-scale computations based on PVM. It's a type of rollup technology designed to improve the performance of the Pandora mainchain (on-chain) by processing transactions off-chain.

This provides Pandora with a scalable framework, allowing it to support more users and complex applications.

How Does It Work?

Off-chain Computation: In PD-Rollup, the execution of transactions and smart contracts takes place off-chain. This means that all computations and state storage occur outside of the main chain, significantly reducing the burden on the main chain.

Data Availability: Although computations happen off-chain, all transaction data (or at least enough data to reconstruct the transaction state) is published to the main chain. This ensures data availability and allows for the reconstruction of transaction history in case of disputes.

Dispute Resolution: This operates under the assumption that all nodes will act honestly unless proven otherwise. If a user believes that a transaction result is incorrect, they can submit evidence to challenge this result within a certain period (often referred to as the "challenge window"). If the challenge is successful, the erroneous transaction will be reversed.

Security and Finality: Once the challenge window closes, and there are no valid challenges, the results of the off-chain computations are considered correct and finalized. This approach reduces the need for immediate verification, thereby lowering transaction costs.

Ecosystem Growth: By providing accessible tools and infrastructure for developers, the growth and innovation of a broader blockchain ecosystem are promoted, enabling scalable solutions to be integrated into their applications. This encourages the development of diverse use cases across various industries, including decentralized finance (DeFi), non-fungible tokens (NFTs), gaming, and more.

Interoperability: Solutions can be designed to support interoperability between different blockchain networks, enabling seamless value transfer and communication across different platforms. This interoperability helps integrate blockchain technology into various industries and enhances the overall connectivity of the decentralized ecosystem.

PD-Rollup provides Pandora with the possibility of unlimited expansion. Developers can quickly obtain a deeply customizable private chain while maintaining PDA security.

ECONOMIC MODEL

Overview of Tokens
Issuance and Distribution of Native Functional Tokens

IV. Economic Model

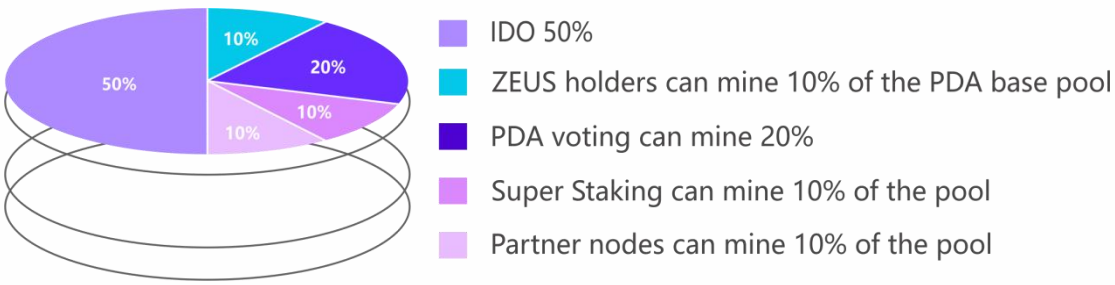
4.1 Token Overview

4.1.1 Native Functional Token - PDA

As the native functional token of Pandora Chain, PDA is the driving force of the entire ecosystem. It not only serves as a medium for transactions and payments but is also key to participating in ecological governance and network upgrades, making it the core of various activities in the ecosystem. The circulation and use of PDA, like the bloodstream of an ecosystem, support every network upgrade and the casting of every application. As Pandora Chain continuously introduces new features and application scenarios, the use of PDA will become more diversified, such as in smart contract execution, cross-chain operations, and more. The versatility and flexibility of PDA make it a powerful engine for driving innovation and growth on Pandora Chain.

4.2 Issuance and Allocation of Native Token PDA

Name: PDA
Total Issuance: 10 billion tokens
IDO: 5 billion tokens
Mining Pool: 5 billion tokens
Note: An annual production of 500 million tokens



4.2.1 Nodes

a. Any address can become a candidate node, and in the future, the community will determine the staking conditions through DAO governance.
b. Candidate nodes need to genuinely set up full nodes according to requirements.
c. Super nodes: There are a total of 21 nodes. Super nodes are elected through voting. Wallets vote for candidate nodes, and the top 21 candidate node wallets with the most votes become super nodes. The 22nd to 129th placed candidates remain as candidate nodes.
d. Super nodes + candidate nodes: A total of 129 nodes that generate income (21 super nodes + 108 candidate nodes).
e. The node income for super nodes is automatically distributed to the node wallets. Both node income and voting income for candidate nodes need to be actively claimed through wallet signature.

4.2.2 Detailed Voting Income Explanation

a. Super nodes and candidate nodes are determined by the total number of votes from all users, with one vote per user. All voters will share the voting rewards proportionally based on the number of votes they hold.

b. After voting, the PDA can only be unlocked and retrieved after a 180-day lock-up period.

COMMUNITY CONSENSUS

Community Autonomy

V. Community Consensus

5.1 Establish and Improve Social Incentive Mechanisms

Pandora Chain understands that only with a good community governance mechanism can positive consensus links be formed, attracting more community members to join. In the blockchain community, a common incentive mechanism is "mining" activities. Pandora Chain will provide diverse "mining" weight calculation models, no longer solely relying on the number of tokens held to determine weight, thereby promoting the construction of the ecosystem from multiple dimensions.

5.2 Adequate "Community Governance"

The concept of "community governance" has become a "consensus" in the blockchain community. However, in practice, many blockchain communities are largely led by project teams. To fully realize blockchain community governance, Pandora Chain will adopt a distributed community model, independently established by community members through voting.

5.3 Practicing "Intellectualization"

Pandora Chain will encode the basic rules of community governance into smart contracts, which will be automatically executed by the system, and ensure the consistency and stability of community rules through reasonable allocation of governance rights. Major events and strategic decisions in the blockchain ecosystem are determined through consultation and voting by all PDA owners.

ECOSYSTEM PLANNING

Ⅵ. Ecological Planning

6.1 Foundation Driven

The Pandora Foundation will collaborate with alliances and communities focused on the digital economy, blockchain technology research, and blockchain application implementation to jointly promote the development of blockchain technology, create rich applications, facilitate the popularization of decentralized finance, and build a more open, safe, and efficient cryptocurrency ecosystem. Through innovative technology and community cooperation, we aim to achieve global popularization of decentralized finance, enabling everyone to freely and safely participate in the construction of the digital economy and its benefits, creating a more equitable and participative future.

6.2 Developer Creation

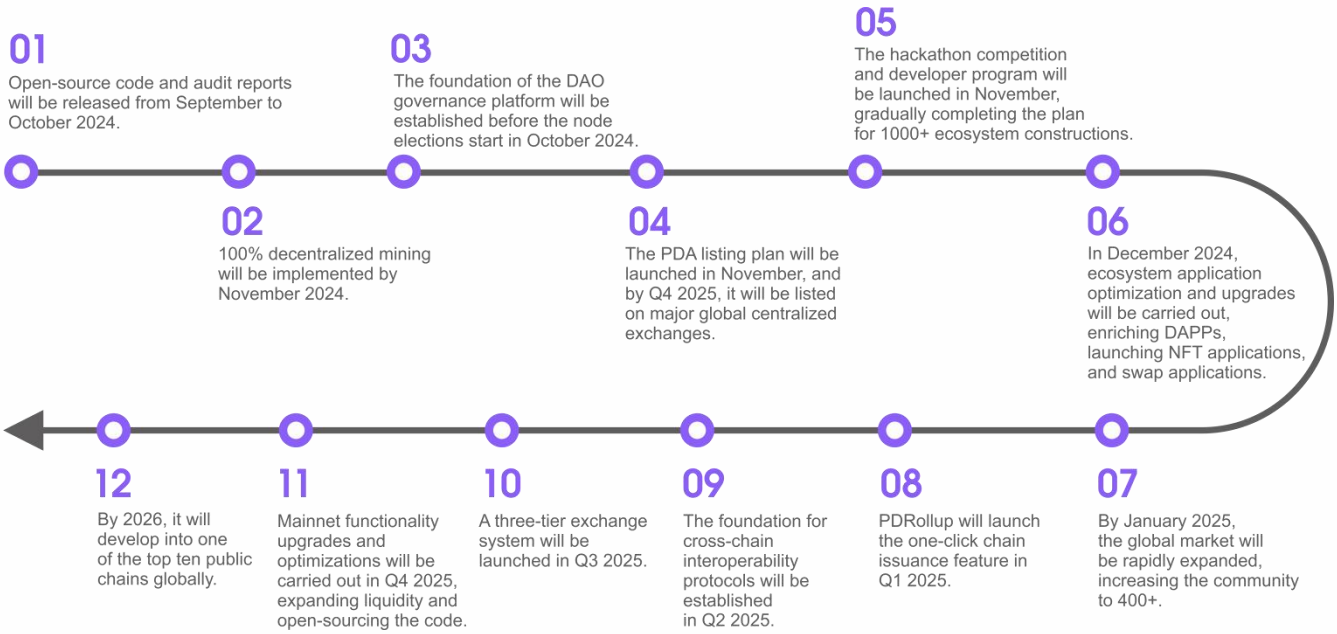
Pandora is an open-source ecosystem based on blockchain infrastructure, suitable for all developers who wish to utilize blockchain technology to improve and handle hardware and software development. It provides a set of blockchain technology solutions that strictly conform to industry standards and are innovative, used to create and manage the public blockchain ecosystem.

Pandora welcomes more developers to join the ecosystem, co-create more large-scale and complex applications, and build a boundaryless on-chain universe.

6.3 User Vision

Pandora is based on the development of the global digital economy and faces the constantly evolving future of the blockchain industry. Pandora believes that users are the key to development. Pandora will always follow the original intention of "user-oriented, community-sourced" to widely apply blockchain technology and universalize the value of blockchain, allowing more blockchain enthusiasts to enter the Pandora on-chain universe with one click and find the key to unlocking the digital magic box.

6.4 Ecosystem Roadmap



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