SPC COIN

SPECTRUM POWER

INNOVATING CRYPTO TRADING WITH SECURITY AND SPEED

OVERVIEW & WHITEPAPER

INTRODUCTION

SECURE, FAST, AND FUTURE-READY CRYPTO TRADING

SPC Coin is a revolutionary blockchain-based cryptocurrency designed to transform the way financial transactions are conducted globally. By addressing key pain points such as high transaction fees, slow processing times, and lack of transparency, SPC Coin offers a cutting-edge solution that enhances the efficiency, security, and accessibility of digital finance. Built on a robust and scalable decentralized platform, SPC Coin utilizes smart contracts and distributed ledger technology (DLT) to enable trustless transactions that are transparent, secure, and tamper-proof.

VISION

Our vision is to revolutionize the global financial landscape by creating a decentralized, secure, and efficient cryptocurrency that empowers individuals and businesses alike. We aim to foster financial inclusion, transparency, and trust through innovative blockchain technology, enabling seamless transactions across borders while reducing costs and enhancing security.

MISSION

The mission of SPC Coin is to create a decentralized, secure, and transparent financial ecosystem where individuals and organizations can interact freely without the need for intermediaries. Through a user-friendly platform, SPC Coin enables instant and low-cost transactions worldwide.

TOKEN ALLOCATION

- Token Name: SPC Coin
- Symbol: SPC
- Total Supply : 10 Cr
- Network : Binance Smart Chain

Contract address :

BLOCKCHAIN & NETWORK

SPC Coin is built on a robust and secure blockchain platform that leverages the latest advancements in distributed ledger technology (DLT). The network operates in a fully decentralized manner, ensuring that no central authority controls the transactions.

SMART CONTRACT

SPC Coin utilizes smart contracts to automate and enforce agreements without the need for a third party, ensuring greater transparency and reduced risk of fraud.

USE CASES

1. Peer-to-Peer Transactions:
SPC Coin allows users to send and receive payments instantly across the globe with minimal fees, making it an ideal solution for individuals and small businesses.

2. Smart Contract Automation:
Businesses can automate complex processes using smart contracts, reducing the need for intermediaries and ensuring greater efficiency.

3. Remittances:
SPC Coin provides an affordable and fast way for people to send money across borders, eliminating high fees typically charged by remittance companies.

4. Decentralized Finance (DeFi):
SPC Coin supports decentralized financial applications, allowing users to lend, borrow, and trade assets without relying on traditional banks.

2.1.1 Application Layer

These are the applications that run on top of the SPC COIN platform. The code is written in dApp (Distributed Applications), digital wallet or to a smart contract using RPC (Remote Procedure Calls) Code execution is performed by the Virtual Machine (SVM) on nodes throughout the network.

2.1.1.1. dApp (Distributed Applications)

Developers can create their own applications on top of the SPC COIN platform. Any dApp can interact with SPC COIN blockchain via lightweight JavaScript library or using RPC API natively (many supported languages Java, Go, Python, C++, etc.). There will also be support for JiT & Web -Assembly for developers.

2.1.1.2. Wallet

SPC COIN wallet addresses use Bitcoin's secp256k1 elliptic curve with ECDSA algorithm for generating key pairs.
The following are the steps involved in SPC COIN addresses:

1. First generate a key pair and extract the public key
(a 64-byte it's x, y co-ordinates) array representing

2. Hash the public key using SHA3-256 function and extract the
last 20 bytes of the result.

3. Add the 3f to the beginning of the byte array. Length of the initial address should be 21 bytes.

4. Hash the address twice using SHA-256 function and take the
first 4 bytes as verification code.

5. Add the verification code to the end of the initial address and get an address in base58 check format through base58 encoding.

6. An encoded main net address begins with S and is 34 bytes in length.
Please note that the sha3 protocol we adopt is
KECCAK-256.

2.1.1.3. Smart Contracts

Smart contracts on SPC COIN are executable code contracts that follow the BSCSCAN. At the moment, smart contracts written in Solidity are supported. These contain conditions which are a unit of computation on the SPC COIN network that affects the blockchain when executed. Through an Interoperation Layer, the code is executed across nodes by the SVM. The compiler translates the smart contract into byte code readable and executable on the SVM. A virtual machine processes data through opcode, which is equivalent to operating a logic of a stack- based finite state machine. The SVM accesses blockchain data and invokes an External Data Interface through the Interoperation layer.

2.1.2.1. Light Nodes

Light-weight or Light Nodes Are mobile devices & they will use blockchain mostly for payments. They connect to the network via Master nodes.

2.1.2.3. Master nodes

These provide special services for which they will be rewarded by the network. The following are the main functions they perform:

2.1.2 Core Layer

The Core layer deals with the consensus protocol on the network and a unique Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) to meet the network's demands. Choosing a dPoS consensus protocol helps on lowering energy consumption, increasing efficiency and transaction speeds. At this layer blocks are validated and added to the blockchain. At the CORE layer, node functionality is de ned into.

To be servers for light nodes providing them access to the blockchain and providing API access to the network. To vote for network modification, equally to Super-nodes. To support and process micro payments and payment tunnels, protecting the main net from myriads of small transactions generated by payment services and supporting regular repetitive payments. To provide and maintain abstract (custom) transactions, allowing to create private networks inside the public one. To become an additional layer of blockchain consensus - master nodes layer can serve as additional verification layer, running own PoS consensus (similar to FFG technology of Casper project) in parallel with dPoS of Super-nodes layer. During blockchain evolution, new features or some new types of transactions could be added in this layer. The Master node activation requires a total of 72,000 AMY.

The Blockchain Explorer
The Blockchain Explorer nodes for SPC COIN uses an API which allows client software applications to connect to servers that provide blockchain information. Users can access the blockchain explorer from the URL
Coming Soon...
These servers are provided as part of the CORE layer. These are web servers that run a database that provides information from the blockchain. These nodes do not execute query code on the blockchain so they are offered without fees. Any user can access the block explorer website and run a query. This deals with looking up balances in digital wallets, transactions and other simple tasks that don't require a change in the blockchain state.

The following details are provided:

- *Blocks: Height, Age and Block Producer (shown as address) information Transactions: Transaction Hash, Block Height, Created, Address, Contract*
- Transfers: Transaction Hash, Block Height, Created, From, To, Value Accounts Address, Supply, Balance
- Statistics: Top Addresses, Transfers past hour, Transactions past hour, Average Block Size and other indicators will be added Live transaction view.

2.1.3 Network Layer
The supporting layer of the platform relies on TCP/IP (Internet). This is also where the nodes and storage devices hold a copy of the blockchain data and its state. Any changes from the APPLICATION and approved by CONSENSUS makes changes to the blockchain state and this is propagated throughout the network. The blockchain itself runs on the memory over the network. It has a can communicate & discover each other over the network and perform their particular roles as part of the consensus mechanism. When a node is down it does not affect the rest of the network. The SPC COIN platform was meant to be decentralized and fault tolerant. External Data Interfaces interact with the network through an Interoperation Layer which are API endpoints to the Core Layer of AMY. Sources of data coming from the network must be accessed by the DApp through the core protocols. That way it remains consistent with what is stored on the blockchain.

BLOCKCHAIN

Blockchain is a decentralized and immutable digital ledger system that records transactions and tracks assets across a distributed network of computers. Each transaction is grouped into a block, which is linked to the previous block using cryptography, forming a secure, unalterable chain. This technology, originally proposed in 1991 by Stuart Haber and W. Scott Stornetta and later expanded by Nick Szabo for digital payments, ensures data integrity and transparency. The decentralized nature of blockchain means that no single entity controls the ledger, and every participant can view and verify the transaction history, making it highly resistant to tampering or fraud.

Blockchain's applications extend far beyond cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin. It enables secure, peer-to-peer transactions without the need for intermediaries, reducing costs and processing times. The system also allows for the creation of smart contracts—self-executing agreements that automatically fulfill contract terms when predefined conditions are met. Additionally, blockchain has the potential to revolutionize various industries, including supply chain management, healthcare, and digital identity verification, providing secure, transparent, and efficient solutions for managing and transferring data.

The true strength of blockchain lies in its ability to provide a transparent and trustworthy environment, making it an ideal solution for applications where security and verification are paramount. Its decentralized structure not only enhances security by reducing the risk of single points of failure but also increases efficiency by eliminating the need for intermediaries.

INITIAL COIN OFFERING

The SPC Coin ICO (Initial Coin Offering) provides a unique opportunity for early investors to participate in the growth of a game-changing blockchain project. SPC Coin aims to democratize access to secure, fast, and low-cost financial transactions by creating a decentralized ecosystem for global use. Through the ICO, SPC Coin will offer a limited number of tokens to the public at an attractive price, enabling investors to secure their stake in the project before it becomes widely available on exchanges.

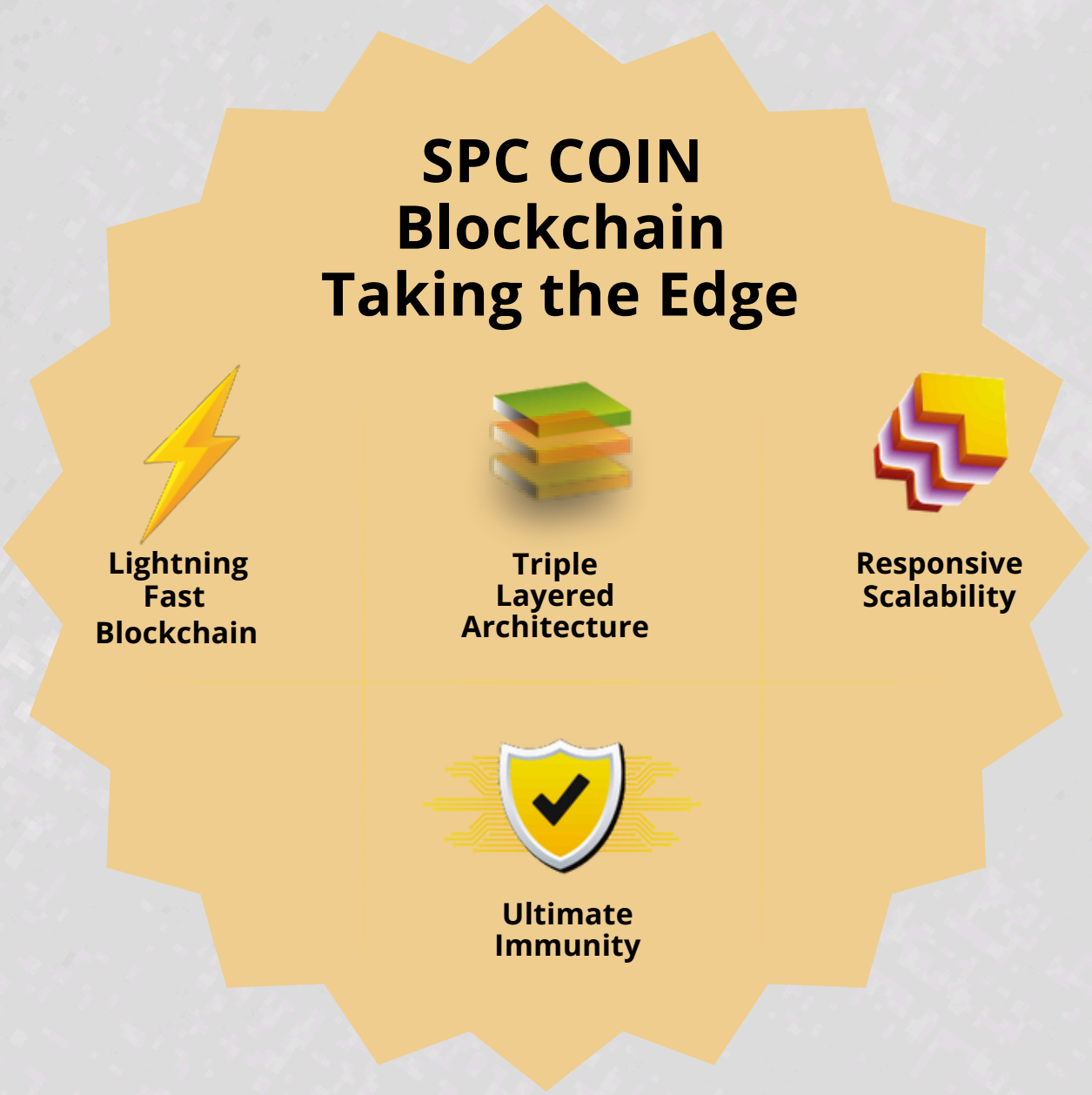
Funds raised during the ICO will be allocated to various key initiatives, including platform development, technological enhancements, marketing efforts, and strategic partnerships aimed at increasing adoption. A portion of the funds will also be dedicated to ensuring the project's legal and regulatory compliance as it expands globally.

The ICO will feature a clear token distribution model that ensures fairness and transparency. A portion of the total token supply will be allocated to the community, partnerships, and liquidity pools, while a substantial amount will be set aside for further project development and long-term sustainability. Additionally, early participants may enjoy token bonuses or other incentives depending on the ICO phase, ensuring they are rewarded for their early commitment.

By taking part in the ICO, investors have the chance to become part of a transformative project that is set to disrupt the traditional financial industry. With a focus on transparency, security, and scalability, SPC Coin is well-positioned to become a leader in the evolving world of decentralized finance (DeFi), and the ICO represents a critical step in realizing that vision.

A distributed storage system is also part of the NETWORK layer. This SPC COIN system allows content to be stored on a decentralized platform that is verified by the blockchain. Allocation of the storage is handled by dApps that run on the platform. They access API to read and write data to the distributed storage system over the network. This is also persistent data which resides across the network and not just in one storage location.

Providing the entire physical & logical storage of data can come from different types of devices. This includes the infrastructure of the Internet (routers net- work gateways, nameservers) and various types of servers (data centers, cloud providers, directly connected nodes).This forms the very foundations for the ecosystem. The data itself is stored across the network on various full nodes, which maintain a copy of the entire blockchain.



TOKENOMICS AND DISTRIBUTION

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Tokenomics refers to the amalgamation between token and economics, which means supply and demand characteristics of a cryptocurrency project, as stated by Cointelegraph. The term is related with characteristics of a cryptocurrency token such as issuance, attributes, distribution, supply, demand, among others.

ABOUT BSCSCAN

SHORT ANSWER: BSCSCAN IS A PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS USERS TO ACCESS ANY BSCSCAN BLOCKCHAIN TRANSACTION. BSCSCAN IS A BLOCK EXPLORER AND ANALYTICS PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS USERS TO ACCESS ANY TRANSACTION ON THE BSCSCAN BLOCKCHAIN.

THE BSCSCAN CONVERSION ALGORITHM IS USED FOR DRAWING A FILLED-IN (SOLID) TRON. THE ALGORITHM CAN BE USED FOR BOTH, CONVEX TRONS, AS WELL AS CONCAVE TRONS. THE ALGORITHM ALSO HANDLES SELF-INTERSECTING TRONS, AS WELL BSCSCAN WITH HOLES IN THEM.

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