

# WILDFIRE WHITEPAPER 2020

---



## Insiders' View

---

- Who We Are?
  - How WildFire works?
- 

- POW Mining
- 

- Pseudonymous and Anonymous Transactions



# **Wildfire Whitepaper**

***Welcome to Wildfire***

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Legal Statement.....	4
2. What is Wildfire?.....	5
3. Blockchain .....	5
4. The Birth of Bitcoin.....	6
5. Hashing and Proof-of-Work .....	6
6. A Bit of Game Theory.....	6
7. Pseudonymous and Anonymous Transactions.....	7
8. Masternode .....	7
9. Pow Mining.....	8
10. Use Case .....	9
11. Roadmap .....	10
12. Coin Specification.....	11
13. Resources .....	12
14. Wildfire Expenses .....	13

## 1. LEGAL STATEMENT

As of the date from Wildfire Coin of publication of this whitepaper, Wildfire has no notable potential uses outside of the Wildfire Coin. This whitepaper does not represent a prospectus or providing the document, and isn't a proposal to sell, nor the solicitation of any means to shop for any investment or monetary instrument in any jurisdiction. Wildfire mustn't be inheritable for speculative or investment functions with the expectation of constructing a profit or immediate re-sale. No guarantee of future performance or worth area unit or are created with reference to Wildfire as well as no promise of inherent worth, no promise of regular payments, and no guarantee that Wildfire can hold any explicit worth. This whitepaper is for informative functions solely and is subject to frequent alterations due to the dynamic nature of the Wildfire. By using the services provided by Wildfire, as either an initial coin offering (hereinafter - Pre-sale and/or ICO) participant or User of Assitive Wildfire products or services, fully understands and agrees with the following.

The user understands and acknowledges that the presale's Wildfire coins will be provided in the order that transactions are received by it, and any party can make no alteration of this. User understands that Wildfire carries no liability for the ability to take part in the presale beyond the control of Wildfire including but not limited to the presale duration, transaction delays and node-related issues.

Pending a successful presale, Wildfire team members will be focused on completing the company start-up and delivering on milestones. However, Wildfire undertakes no obligations to act on behalf and in User's interests in the presale held in the future. All of the information provided within this whitepaper is provided "AS-IS" and with no warranties. No express or implied warranties of any type, including implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, are made with respect to the information, or any use of the information, on this site. Assitive Reality makes no representations and extends no warranties of any type as to the accuracy or completeness of any information or content in this whitepaper.

## 2. WHAT IS WILDFIRE?

Wildfire Coin V2 (WDF) is the big update for the old Wildfire Coin (WFR). The new team consists of independent developers who have taken over the project to save it, bring it back to life and accompany it into the future. This will start with a coin swap to reduce inflation, block rewards have been reduced, and the new max supply is only 35 million WDF coins!

We have integrated a new code source DIP003 with the X11 algorithm and switched to PoW / MN. Masternodes serve to stabilize and secure the network! We will soon create a DeFi token to reward Masternodes Holders with an Airdrop, which will be conducted via our own swap platform similar to Uniswap!

Furthermore, we are very excited about the development of our bridge, through which two different blockchains will communicate with each other, the WDF Blockchain and the DeFi Token Blockchain!

Every home needs a solid foundation, and WDF is no different. WDF is built upon DASH, which itself is built upon the popular DASH cryptocurrency. While their lineages can all be traced back to the original Satoshi Core, each project has chosen a particular direction with goals and ideals that represent the communities they serve.

## 3. BLOCKCHAIN

The blockchain is a solution to digital currencies' most severe problem: The fact that any digital information can be copied identically for almost no cost at all. In an ecosystem in which participants do not trust each other, each participant is tempted to spend their money multiple times – the so-called “double spending problem”.

In traditional economies, this problem is addressed by the existence of a third-party authority, for example, each country's central bank in charge of fiat money creation, or consumer banks making sure that each dollar in a customer's checking account can only be spent once.

However, this dependence on third-party authorities has its drawbacks: It grants those authorities significant power that they can use and abuse. For example, banks might decide to freeze an individual's or company's account on the mere suspicion of illegal activity, instead of waiting for legal proof.

#### **4. THE BIRTH OF BITCOIN**

The history of cryptocurrencies starts in the year 2009. Satoshi Nakamoto – a single researcher or, more likely, a group of anonymous. Researchers that have not been identified to date – published their seminal paper titled “Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System”.

In it, they presented not only the concept of the world’s first cryptocurrency called Bitcoin but introduced the technology that has since been the basis of almost every cryptocurrency: The blockchain.

#### **5. HASHING AND PROOF-OF-WORK**

Ironically, the double-spending problem is solved in Bitcoin in a way detrimental to privacy; it heavily relies on transparency. To be concrete, any cryptocurrency transaction becomes valid only once it has been made part of a block on the blockchain. And the blockchain is exactly what its name suggests: A chain of sequential blocks. Through a series of hashing functions, the transactions within a block and the sequence of blocks are protected against tampering, or more accurately: Such tampering is easily detected and therefore rejected by the community.

#### **6. A BIT OF GAME THEORY**

To make sure that a malignant participant of the network cannot make his own chain, containing fraudulent transactions, the longest in the network, Nakamoto recycled a concept that had first been suggested to fight spam in the worldwide e-mail network: Proof-of-work.

In proof-of-work, in order to create a valid new block, the miner has to solve a completely useless mathematical puzzle, whose main feature is the fact that it is difficult and therefore consumes a considerable amount of time and energy. Thus, from a game-theoretical point of view, the cost of falsifying the blockchain soon exceed the potential gain. This principle is also reflected by the recommendation to wait a larger number of new blocks for confirmation of a high-sum transaction than for a low-sum transaction.

## 7. PSEUDONYMOUS AND ANONYMOUS TRANSACTIONS

Of course, Bitcoin transactions do not contain the sender's or recipient's real name, as would be the case with a traditional bank transfer. Instead, only Bitcoin addresses derived from the Bitcoin participant's public key, become visible. Therefore, a participant's public discourse can be understood as their pseudonym in the network – Bitcoin is not anonymous, but pseudonymous.

This is an important distinction: Truly, anonymous transactions can never be traced back to their origin. In other words, the individual who signed the transaction can never be identified. On the other hand, Pseudonymous transactions are identifiable as soon as information from more than one source can be linked.

If a Bitcoin address is used more than once, an observer could triangulate the information included in different transactions to identify the individual who owns the Bitcoin address. Many modern wallets solve this by creating a new address for every transaction.

However, once a Bitcoin user chooses to use an address more than once, by posting it on a website to accept donations – it is potentially identifiable. Of course, fiat/coin exchanges and internet service providers potentially know all of their users' Bitcoin addresses as they can link them to bank accounts and IP addresses, respectively.

**The good news:** Privacy-friendly cryptocurrencies exist.

## 8. MASTERNODE

The purpose of Masternodes in the WDF network is the processing of transactions, thus aiding in the creation of new blocks; for this, they receive block rewards.

A masternode is a full node, running on its own server, which must be online and functioning 24/7 and which operates a validator.

To operate as a masternode validator (as opposed to as a non-masternode validator) there is a requirement to stake at least specified minimum amount of coins. In the case of Wildfire Coin, the minimum masternode collateral is 100.000 WDF.

The intention in requiring masternode operators to hold a minimum amount of coins is to ensure they have a stake in the blockchain and are incentivized to run the node benefit of the whole network. As a reward, every block reward is split among all investors, with (65% distributed to Masternodes and 35% for miners).

## 9. POW MINING

Proof-of-Work is a system of verification in which miners must devote tangible resources (electricity, hardware costs) to solve an arbitrary probabilistic word puzzle. In order for a bad actor to taint the blockchain with a fraudulent transaction, they must complete all proof-of-work up to the present point. Through a series of hashing functions, the transactions within a block and the sequence of blocks are protected against tampering, or more accurately: Such tampering is easily detected and therefore rejected by the community.

X11 is a widely used hashing algorithm created by DASH core developer Evan Duffield. X11's chained hashing algorithm utilizes a sequence of eleven scientific hashing algorithms for the proof-of-work. This is so that the processing distribution is fair, and coins will be distributed in much the same way Bitcoin's were originally. X11 was intended to make ASICs much more difficult to create, thus giving the currency plenty of time to develop before mining centralization became a threat.

This approach was largely successful; as of early 2016, ASICs for X11 now exist and comprise a significant portion of the network hash rate but have not resulted in the level of centralization present in Bitcoin. X11 is the name of the chained proof-of-work (PoW) algorithm that was introduced in DASH (launched January 2014 as "Xcoin").

It was partially inspired by the chained-hashing approach of Quark, adding further "depth" and complexity by increasing the number of hashes, yet it differs from Quark in that the rounds of hashes are determined a priori instead of having some hashes being randomly picked.

Evan Duffield, the creator of DASH and X11 chained-hash, has wrote on several occasions that X11 was integrated into DASH not with the intention to prevent ASIC manufacturers from creating ASICs for X11 in the future, but rather to provide a similar migratory path that Bitcoin had (CPUs, GPUs, ASICs).

## 10. USE CASE

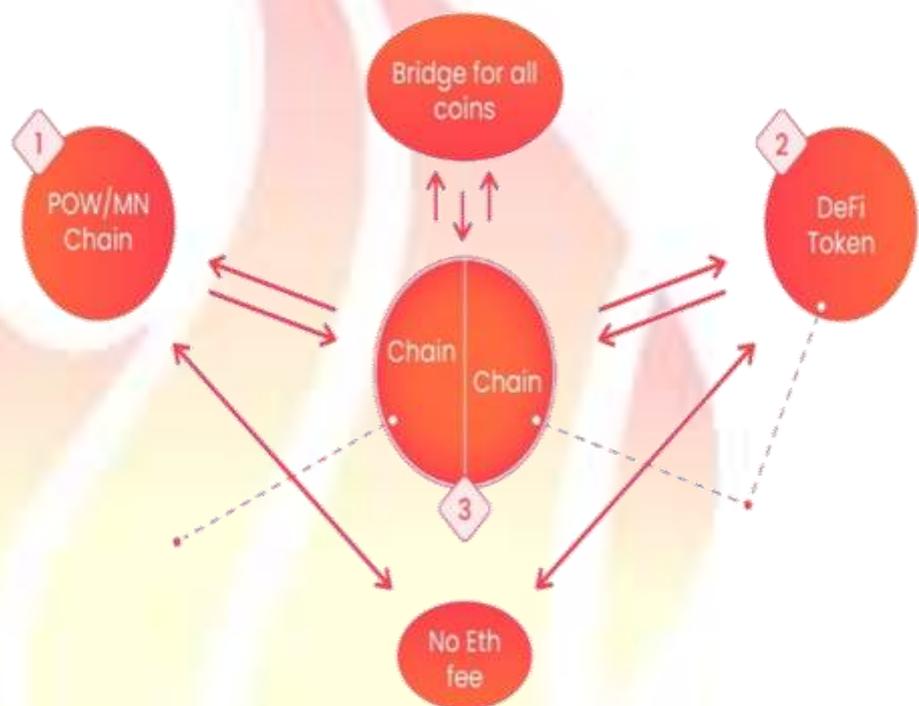
We all know of the problem many blockchains are facing, we want to swap BTC to use for DeFi, therefore BTC first has to be swapped to ETH and then to the token we want to use.

What happens is that you pay a double fee (converting BTC to ETH and ETH to the desired token) --> these fees can sum up to quite an amount, especially when ETH fees are high.

Nearly all DeFi projects residing on the ETH chain require a high amount of fees just for swapping a token. Our solution is simple, as we will integrate our own blockchain based on ETH and BTC. This new blockchain communicates with the ETH chain and with our XII chain.

Built into this chain is a converter that uses the fee of our native coin WILDFIRE (WDF) and not ETH, resulting in very cheap transactions fees. Also the fees charged for converting will be minimal. The fees go to miners and Masternodes who keep the blockchain up and running. The unique aspect is that we are building a

base chain that will ensure that other coins can integrate it and use our fee, thus generating security.. With our planned design we will create a complete ecosystem, which allows cross-chain-swaps, interoperability and exchange of data.



## 11. ROADMAP

<b>09/2020</b>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Concept Generation</i>	<i>Team Assemble</i>
<b>10/2020</b>	<i>Research</i>	<i>Proving The Concept Can Work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strategic Plan</i></li> <li>• <i>Whitepaper Completion</i></li> </ul>
<b>11/2020</b>	<i>Design</i>	<i>Website</i>	<i>Build Community</i>
<b>12/2020</b>	<i>Start</i>	<i>New Blockchain Start</i>	<i>Swap Start</i>
<b>2021 Q1</b>	<i>Alpha Test</i>	<i>Listing Management</i>	<i>Defi Token Test</i>
<b>2021 Q2</b>	<i>Defi Token</i>	<i>Defi Press Tour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Open Global Sales Of Defi Token</i></li> <li>• <i>Airdrop Distribution To WDF Masternode Owners</i></li> </ul>
<b>2021 Q3</b>	<i>More Development</i>	<i>Launch Mobile Wallets</i>	<i>Open Beta Launched To Integrate Mobile Payment</i>
<b>2021 Q4</b>	<i>Crowdfunding Integration</i>	<i>Smart Contracts Support Creators</i>	<i>Ethereum Tokens Support</i>
<b>2022 Q1</b>	<i>Community Benefits</i>	<i>Establishing Global User Base</i>	<i>Start Retailer Selection</i>
<b>2022 Q2</b>	<i>Hardware Things</i>	<i>Integration Of Third Party Controllers</i>	<i>Marketplace Cooperative Module</i>
<b>2022 Q3</b>	<i>Integration With Private Chains, More Coin In Wallet</i>	<i>New Services Offered By Members Or Business</i>	<i>More Operational</i>

## 12. COIN SPECIFICATION

Algorithm:	X11 PoW/MN
Name:	Wildfire
Ticker:	WDF
Max. Supply:	
Premine:	15.000.000 WDF
RPC Port:	25571
P2P Port:	25572
Block Time:	180 Seconds
Transaction Confirmations:	12 Blocks
Block Reward:	47,5 WDF
Rewards Distribution:	45.125 MN / 2.375 PoW
Last Block with Reward:	6930000 (on 39 y 6 mon.)
Coinbase Maturity:	51 Blocks
Superblock Reward:	35%
Masternodes Reward:	65%
Masternodes Collateral:	100.000 WDF
Masternodes Confirmation:	12 Blocks
Target Spacing:	
Target Timespan:	60 Minutes

### 13. RESOURCES

Website	<a href="https://wildfire-coin.com/">https://wildfire-coin.com/</a>
Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/WildfireCoin">https://twitter.com/WildfireCoin</a>
Telegram	<a href="https://t.me/WildfireOfficial">https://t.me/WildfireOfficial</a>
Source	<a href="https://github.com/Wildfire-new/">https://github.com/Wildfire-new/</a>
Roadmap	<a href="https://wildfire-coin.com/#roadmap">https://wildfire-coin.com/#roadmap</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:contact@wildfire-coin.com">contact@wildfire-coin.com</a>
Discord	<a href="https://discord.com/invite/xNHtCn5">https://discord.com/invite/xNHtCn5</a>
Bitcoin talk	<a href="https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2774571.0">https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=2774571.0</a>
Bitcoin garden	<a href="https://bitcoingarden.org/forum/index.php?topic=97220.0">https://bitcoingarden.org/forum/index.php?topic=97220.0</a>
Bitcoin Forum (Bitco.in)	<a href="https://bitco.in/forum/threads/topic-ann-wdf-wildfire-coin-defi-platform-that-rewards-contributors-ann.27294/">https://bitco.in/forum/threads/topic-ann-wdf-wildfire-coin-defi-platform-that-rewards-contributors-ann.27294/</a>

## 14. WILDFIRE EXPENSES

Premine: 15.000.000 WDF

Burned: 10.000.000 WDF

WDF: 5.000.000

