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## ABSTRACT

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A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash scalable and friendly to use would allow online Payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. We propose a solution to the scaling problem using the Stellar Consensus Protocol (SCP). It is an anonymous transaction and traceable. Our token also have Forum where people can discuss about our token. We also have a news platform which will keep you updated about our token.

### 0.1 INTRODUCTION

Scalability issues has been around since the launch of Bitcoin in 2009. It exists because of the

Limits of the maximum amount of transactions the Bitcoin network can process.

It is a consequence of the fact that blocks in the blockchain are limited to one megabyte in

Size. So, the current blockchain size is 1 MB, the blockchain scalability problem takes place to

Be. Bitcoin blocks carry the transactions on the Bitcoin network since the last block has been

Created. In contrast to Visa's peak of 47,000 transactions per second, the Bitcoin network's

Theoretical maximum capacity sits at under 7 transactions per second

## 0.2 OUR VISION

Our vision is to provide the best Escrow service to prevent scams and provide people with better service. We choose Stellar for launching Seyblock since Ethereum has also a lot of troubles regarding Scalability.

## 0.3 WHY DO WE ARE NOT USING EHTEREUM OR BITCOIN TECHNOLOGY?

Ethereum and Bitcoin use a combination of technical tricks and incentives to ensure that they accurately record who owns what without a central authority. The problem is, it's tricky to preserve this balance while also growing the number of users (Especially to the point where people average can use the system to purchase coffee or run Applications). That's because Ethereum depends on a network of 'nodes', each of which stores the entire Ethereum transaction history and the current 'state' of account balances, contracts and storage. This is obviously a cumbersome task, especially since the total number of Transactions is increasing approximately every 10–12 seconds with each new block. The worry is that, if developers raise the size of each block to fit more transactions, the data that a node will need to store will grow larger effectively kicking people off the network. If each node grows large enough, only a few large companies will have the resources to run them.

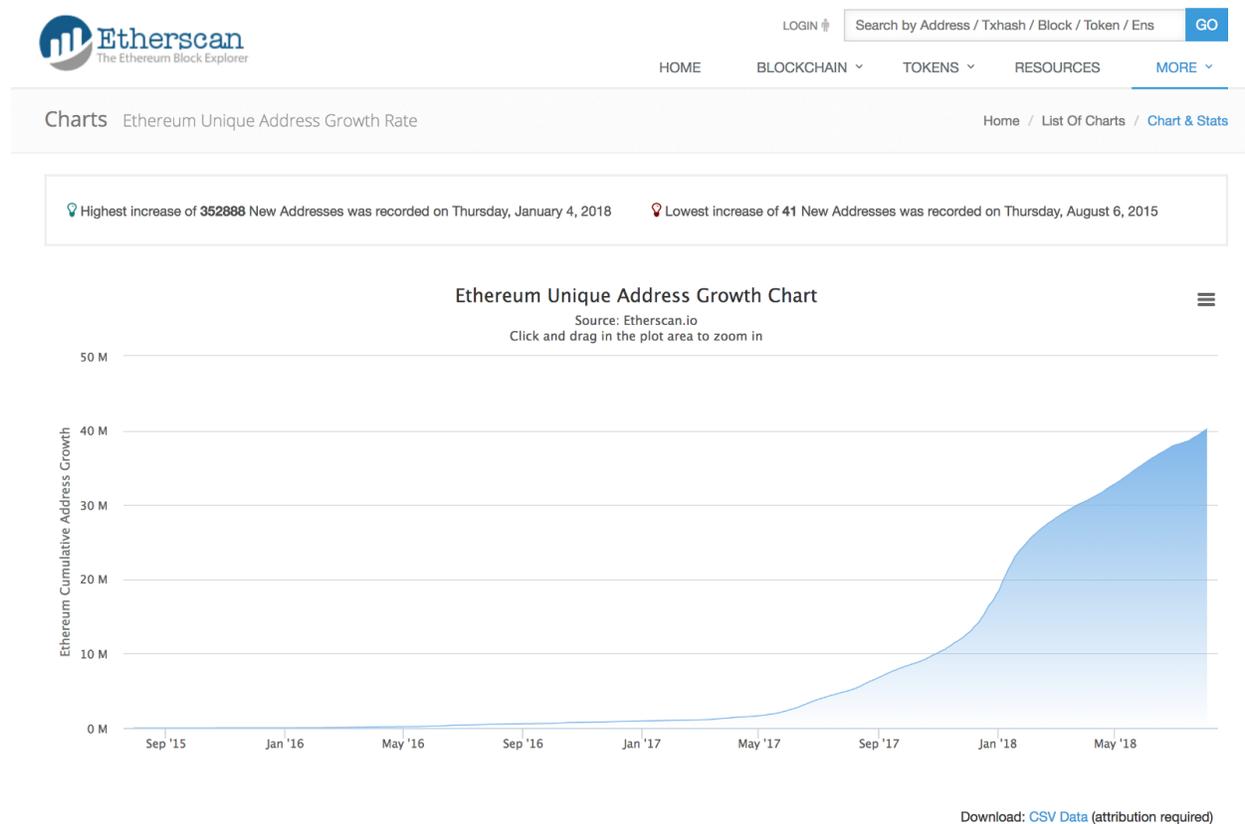
Despite the inconvenience, running a full node is the best way for users to take advantage of Privacy and security. Making full nodes more difficult to run would further limit the number of People that can verify transactions themselves. In other words, decentralization and scalability are currently at odds, but developers are looking for ways around this.

## 0.4 WHAT ETHEREUM ISSUES REALLY ARE?

## The Problems with Ethereum

More than any other blockchain, Ethereum was the poster child Blockchain of 2017.

During all of 2017, the growth in all ETH metrics was exponential. Look at the number of Ethereum unique addresses for example:



From Feb 1 2017, when ETH really found its killer app (ICOs), the number of unique ETH addresses pretty much doubled every 2 months.

1.6MM April 30.

3.2MM June 18

6.4MM Aug 25

12.8MM Dec 4 (slight slowdown)

25.2MM Feb 2 (and back..)

Things have slowed considerably since then. It might be another data glitch, but it now seems ETH addresses are only growing linearly, and that overall transactions have stopped growing. Whenever a new transaction occurs in the blockchain of any node it sends updated blockchain to other nodes for verification according to the rules defined in smart contract. This process of cross-checking blockchain, verifying the transaction and finding a new block for the blockchain is referred as mining and machines that do this work are called miners. It is not possible to transfer any coin safely, efficiently, and cheaply without having large number of miners dedicated for that coin. It is important to incentivize mining of crypto currencies to ensure large number of people mine otherwise any corporation with large number of mining machines can corrupt the blockchain.

#### 0.5 TRANSACTION SPEED COMPARISON:

Transaction speed is one of the most talked about features in the world of crypto currency. The faster a blockchain, or any digital ledger technology, can process a large number of transactions, the more likely it is to become a go-to platform. For example, a platform with a fast transaction speed could challenge traditional payment companies like Visa.

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#### BITCOIN

According to Blockchain.info, Bitcoin currently processes about 3 transactions per second. Estimates show that number can go as high as 7.

- Transaction confirmation time is currently clocked at about 25 minutes.
- The coin that invented the smart contract can handle about 15-20 transactions per second.

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#### ETHEREUM

You can track confirmation times at ETH Gas Station, which currently estimates a 2-minute processing time.

#### STELLAR

Stellar was forked off of the Ripple protocol in 2014, although the team says it's made many proprietary changes to the platform since then.

The crew at Stellar says the network can easily handle 1,000 transactions per second today. Transaction settlement time is estimated at 2-5 seconds.

## 0.6 CONCLUSION:

Blockchain technology can play a significant role in disrupting the fin-tech industry, the way we make transactions and Ethereum in particular provides a host of opportunities with its applications. However, the slow transaction speed which is largely due to the processes involved in functioning of Ethereum blockchain while ensuring the decentralized nature of the platform is a major issue that has to be identified to the core with crypto currencies gaining popularity amongst individual and group investors the traffic and congestion on Ethereum blockchain will further increase. Also, with smart contracts startups and businesses are creating their own tokens to raise funds through their ICOs. This calls for faster transaction verification and processing to make the blockchain and businesses relying on the technology scalable and sustainable. While some research and innovative solution to this crisis is convincing it is yet to be thoroughly tested. Further research is required to explore the possibilities and performance of the proposed solutions.

## 0.7 STELLAR'S PROPOSAL

While Bitcoin and Ethereum cannot handle considerably number of transactions per second therefore being a sustainable and futuristic monetary option, Stellar came across with an intelligent concept where scalability issues can be taken to the next level.

Handling over 2000 transactions per second we believe Stellar offer us the chance of implement the vision of Satoshi's under Stellar Blockchain. Stellar.org is accepting proposals from leading organizations that are building on the Stellar network to improve the global financial landscape and promote financial inclusion. To incentivize our partners and reward network development, we will award selected partners a significant lumen grant to ensure that they are co-beneficiaries of network growth.

Exceptional organizations who develop and operate products and services that are crucially important to the Stellar Network may receive up to \$2,000,000 USD worth of lumens per grant (based on price of lumens at the date of grant). There

are two phases to the grant award: the allocation and the award. When an organization is chosen for the program, the grant amount is set aside in lumens in an escrow account. This is the allocation. All grants are subject to the achievement of milestones and multi-year vesting. If and when these milestones and vesting requirements are met, then the allocated amount will be distributed to the organization. This is the award.

To encourage the development of robust activity in the Stellar ecosystem, the Stellar Development Foundation has allocated 25 billion total lumens to this program to incentivize institutions who make an exceptional impact. As stated previously, these lumens will be awarded subject to a lockup period and the achievement of measurable milestones.

## 0.8 STELLAR LUMENS BLOCKCHAIN

The Stellar Consensus Protocol (SCP), a construction for FBA. Like all Byzantine agreement protocols, SCP makes no assumptions about the rational behavior of attackers. Unlike prior byzantine agreement models, which presuppose a unanimously accepted membership list, SCP enjoys open membership that promotes organic network growth. Compared to decentralized proof of-work and proof-of-stake schemes, SCP has modest computing and financial requirements, lowering the barrier to entry and potentially opening up financial systems to new participants.

## 0.9 STELLAR CONSENSUS PROTOCOL

This section presents the Stellar Consensus Protocol, SCP. At a high level, SCP consists of two sub-protocols: a nomination protocol and a ballot protocol. The nomination protocol produces candidate values for a slot. If run long enough, it eventually produces the same set of candidate values at every intact node, which means nodes can combine the candidate values in a deterministic way to produce a single composite value for the slot. There are two huge caveats, however. First, nodes have no way of knowing when the nomination protocol has reached the point of convergence. Second, even after convergence, ill-behaved nodes may be able to reset the nomination process a finite number of times. When nodes guess that the nomination protocol has converged, they execute the ballot protocol, which employs federated voting to commit and abort ballots associated with composite values. When intact nodes agree to

commit a ballot, the value associated with the ballot will be externalized for the slot in question. When they agree to abort a ballot, the ballot's value becomes irrelevant. If a ballot gets stuck in a state where one or more intact nodes cannot commit or abort it, then nodes try again with a higher ballot; they associate the new ballot with the same value as the stuck one in case any node believes the stuck ballot was committed. Intuitively, safety results from ensuring that all stuck and committed ballots are associated with the same value. Liveness follows from the fact that a stuck ballot can be neutralized by moving to a higher ballot. The remainder of this section presents the nomination and ballot protocols. Each is described first in terms of conceptual statements, then as a concrete protocol with messages representing sets of conceptual statements. Finally, Section 6.3 shows the correctness of the protocol. SCP treats each slot completely independently and can be viewed as many separate instances of a single-slot consensus protocol (akin to the "single-decree synod" in Paxos [Lamport 1998]). Concepts such as candidate values and ballots must always be interpreted in the context of a particular slot even if much of the discussion leaves the slot implicit.

## THE SEYBLOCK SOLUTION

Implementing Stellar Lumens technology we make it easy to move digital assets around the world, quickly, reliably and also empowering the true vision of Satoshi's some our own platforms views to make crypto/digital currencies even more stronger.

We propose a peer-to-peer network using SCP to record a public history of transactions with a limited supply of 30 million coins in existence ever.

Our aim is to provide a global solution of the Bitcoin scalability issues. As eBTC was trying before but launching their token over Ethereum they will find also several scalability troubles. We offer the community who once believes the Satoshi's vision the following advantages:

## SUPPLY OF SEYBLOCK

Seyblock , SBL , 30 Million Tokens

**Team:** 6% tokens.

**Development:** 17% Tokens

**Airdrops and bounty:** 33% Tokens

**Token Sale on Exchange:** 44% Tokens

## 1.1 FEATURES IN SEYBLOCK

- **Fast Transactions**
- **Cheap fees**
- **Worldwide transactions**
- **Powered by Stellar Lumens**
- **Secure payments**
- **Solving Scalability Issues**

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### FAST TRANSACTIONS

Over the Stellar Network happens the fastest transactions ever build on the Blockchain. 2 ~ 5 seconds and your payment will be on your wallet. A transaction on the network consists of one or more operations. Payments, offers, and fees are all examples of operations that could make up a single transaction.

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### CHEAP FEES

If too many transactions are submitted, nodes propose the transactions with the highest fees for the ledger's transaction set. The consequence is just 0.00001 xlm fee on the overall network. Less than both Ethereum and Bitcoin and with also a much better transaction speed.

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### WORLDWIDE TRANSACTIONS

Moving money across borders quickly, reliably, and for fractions of a penny never has been too easy. With Seyblock now we can connect banks, making payments and trusting people all over the world without worrying about double spending issues.

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### POWERED BY STELLAR LUMENS

While Bitcoin and Ethereum are facing large scalability issues Stellar came across with a solution triggering one of the most impressive growing in the Blockchain industry. With the Stellar Consensus Protocol (SCP) Seyblock can accomplish.

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## SECURE PAYMENTS

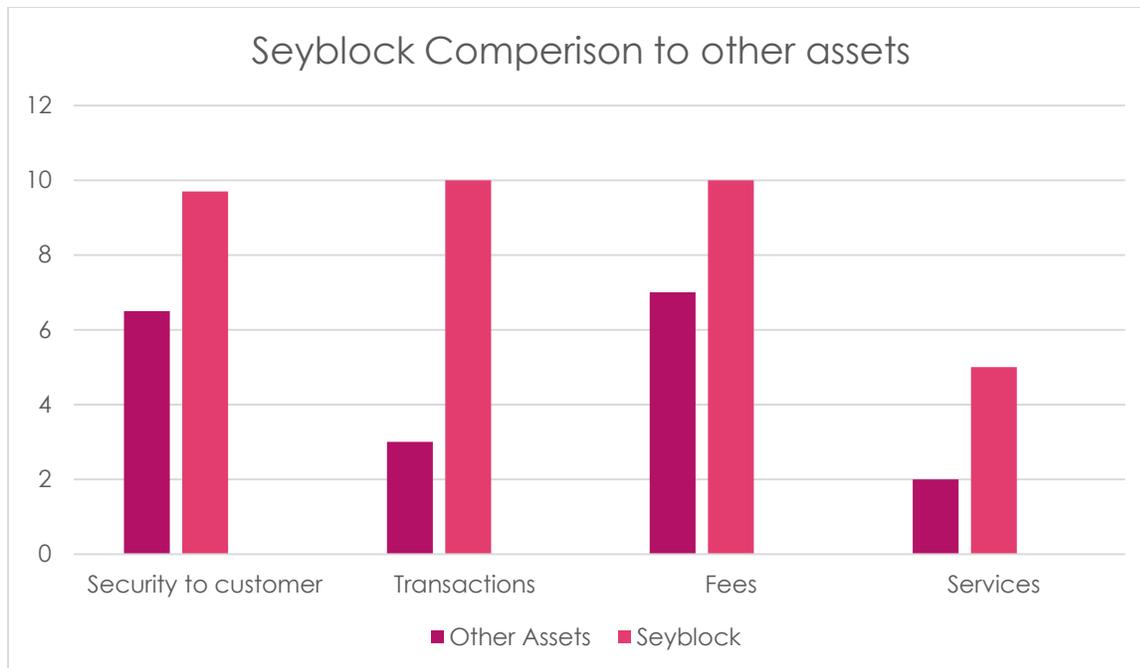
Stellar uses industry-standard public-key cryptography tools and techniques, which means the code is well tested and well understood. All transactions on the network are public, which means the movement of funds can always be audited. Each transaction is signed by whomever sent it using the Ed25519 algorithm.

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## SOLVING SCALABILITY ISSUES

A conservative estimate of Seyblock processing rate is 1000 operations per second. The distributed Stellar network is made up of servers running the Stellar Core software. Stellar Core maintains a local copy of the network ledger, communicating and staying in sync with other instances of Stellar Core on the network.

## 1.2 VALUE PREPOSITION



#### OUR SECURITY

Our security to other assets is very high we have our own platform which enable you escrow system that you can trade with someone or exchange some product or coins/tokens through our platform. So therefore people will be safe from scams and illegal activities. So our security can satisfy your needs and keep you connect to the random people around the world.

#### TRANSACTIONS

Our Transactions are based on Stellar Lumens. Therefore we have fastest speed of transaction. Because Stellar Lumens is a fastest technology as compare to other transactions.

#### FEEES

If too many transactions are submitted, nodes propose the transactions with the highest fees for the ledger's transaction set. The consequence is just 0.00001 xlm fee on the overall network. Less than both Ethereum and Bitcoin and with also a much better transaction speed.

Services:

We are providing you 4 platform in one project.

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## ESCROW SERVICE

## TRACEABLE AND ANONYMOUS TRANSACTIONS

## NEWS PLATFORM

## FORUM

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## ESCROW SERVICE

Seyblock Provide you an escrow system. Where you can easily trade with someone to exchange your coins/tokens and products that enable you to secure from scammers.

Our platform is totally based on stellar blockchain and linked API. We are currently working on Coinmarketcap API to link it to our platform. So basically it will be release in Q1 2019.

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## TRACEABLE AND ANONYMOUS TRANSACTIONS

Options are given below.

### **Traceable option:**

We enable you to our platform. If you trade with someone with an escrow system or any illegal issue. So you can enable traceable option that we can trace your transaction of receiver and sender that tomorrow we can provide you information about the trade.

### **Anonymous Transaction:**

It is based on common transaction which is like every crypto currencies. It will hide information from your receiver and sender. Just you can see explore the link of transaction that it is done or not. It is basically like Bitcoin and Stellar lumens.

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## NEWS PLATFORM

In news platform we enable writers to put quality news about crypto and local news. That people can link to exact news what they want and avoid fake news.

It will be decentralized news platform. That no one will know who is writer and who the viewer is. You can hire writer as anonymous like Bitcointalk Service.

## 1.4 STELLAR IMPLEMENTATIONS

### FEDERATION SERVER

The Stellar federation protocol allows you to convert a human-readable address like Amy\*your\_org.com to an account ID. It also includes information about what should be in a transaction's memo. When sending a payment, you contact a federation server first to determine what Stellar account ID to pay. Luckily, the bridge server does this for you.

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### FEDERATION

The Stellar federation protocol maps Stellar addresses to more information about a given user. It's a way for Stellar client software to resolve email-like addresses such as name\*yourdomain.com into account IDs like:

GCCVPYFOHY7ZB7557JKENAX62LUAPLMGIWNZJAFV2MITK6T32V37KEJU. Stellar addresses provide an easy way for users to share payment details by using a syntax that interoperates across different domains and providers.

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### STELLAR ADDRESSES

Stellar addresses are divided into two parts separated by \*, the username and the domain.

For example: bred\*stellar.org:

- bred is the username,
- stellar.org is the domain.

The domain can be any valid RFC 1035 domain name. The username is limited to printable UTF-8 with whitespace and the following characters excluded: <\*,> Although of course the domain administrator can place additional restrictions on usernames of its domain.

Note that the @ symbol is allowed in the username. This allows for using email addresses in the username of an address. For example: maria@gmail.com\*stellar.org.

## DISTRIBUTED EXCHANGE

In addition to supporting the issuing and movement of assets, the Stellar network also acts as a decentralized distributed exchange of any type of asset that people have added to the network. Its ledger stores both balances held by user accounts and offers that user accounts make to buy or sell assets.

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## OFFERS

An account can make offers to buy or sell assets using the Manage Offer operation. In order to make an offer, the account must hold the asset it wants to sell. Similarly, the account must trust the issuer of the asset it's trying to buy.

When an account makes an offer, the offer is checked against the existing order book for that asset pair. If the offer crosses an existing offer, it is filled at the price of the existing offer. Let's say that you make an offer to buy 10 XLM for 2 BTC. If an offer already exists to sell 10 XLM for 2 BTC, your offer will take that offer—you'll be 2 BTC poorer but 10 XLM richer.

If the offer doesn't cross an existing offer, the offer is saved in the order book until it is either taken by another offer, taken by a payment, canceled by the account that created the offer, or invalidated because the account making the offer no longer has the asset for sale.

Starting in protocol version 10, it is no longer possible for an offer to be invalidated because the account owning the offer no longer has the asset for sale. Each offer contributes selling liabilities for the selling asset and buying liabilities for the buying asset, which are aggregated in the account (for lumens) or trust line (for other assets) owned by the account creating the offer. Any operation that would cause an account to be unable to satisfy its liabilities, such as sending away too much balance, will fail. This guarantees that any offer in the order book can be executed entirely.

Offers in Stellar behave like limit orders in traditional markets.

For offers placed at the same price, the older offer is filled before the newer one.

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## CROSS-ASSET PAYMENTS

Suppose you are holding sheep and want to buy something from a store that only accepts wheat. You can create a payment in Stellar that will automatically convert your sheep into wheat. It goes through the sheep/wheat order book and converts your sheep at the best available rate.

You can also make more complicated paths of asset conversion. Imagine that the sheep/wheat order book has a very large spread or is nonexistent. In this case, you might get a better rate if you first trade your sheep for brick and then sell that brick for wheat. So a potential path would be 2 hops: sheep->brick->wheat. This path would take you through the sheep/brick orderbook and then the brick/wheat order book.

These paths of asset conversion can contain up to 6 hops, but the whole payment is atomic—it will either succeed or fail. The payment sender will never be left holding an unwanted asset.

This process of finding the best path of a payment is called path finding. Path finding involves looking at the current order books and finding which series of conversions gives you the best rate. It is handled outside of Stellar Core by something like Horizon.

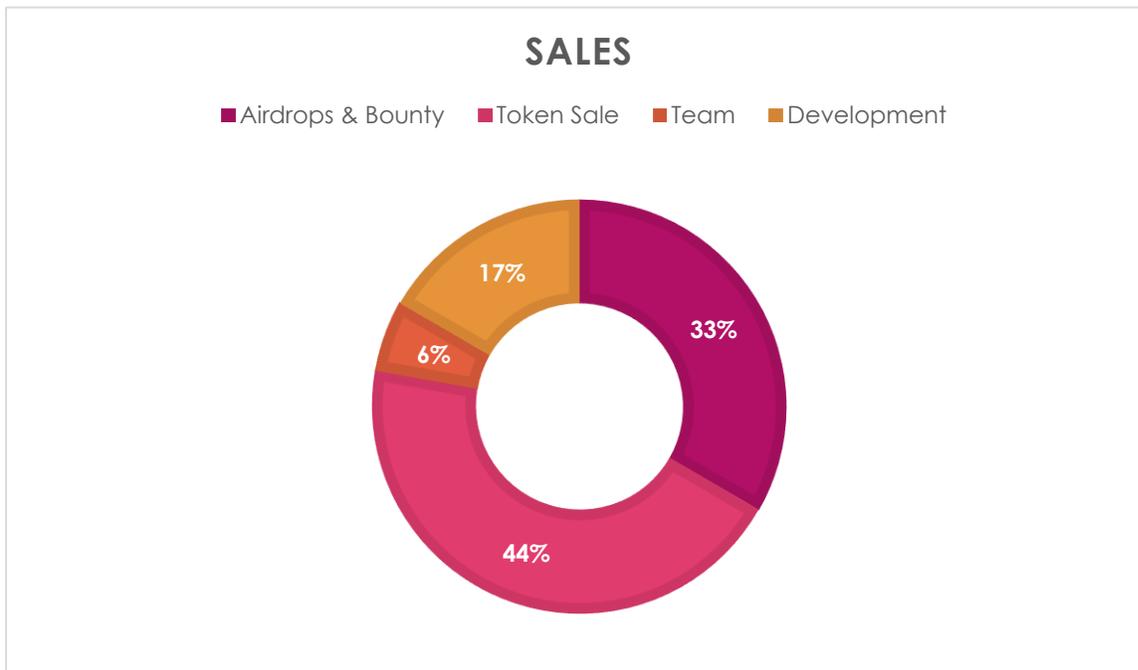
### 1.5 PUBLIC WALLETS

We believe in the need of transparency and trust on the global network so we provide the wallets. The one with twenty million eight hundred thousand coins for the community token sale, the one with the one hundred thousand coins for the airdrop and the final wallet with the one hundred thousand coins for the development purposes are displayed here:

### 1.6 TOKEN SALE

Token sale will be available through StellarPort.io a Stellar Decentralized Exchange.

### 1.7 TOKEN DISTRIBUTION



We are not doing probably an ICO. We are going directly on exchanges with the time we will develop our new services and new platforms which is given below in a roadmap.

**Team:** 6% tokens.

**Development:** 17% Tokens

**Airdrops and bounty:** 33% Tokens

**Token Sale on Exchange:** 44% Tokens

## STATISTICS OF SEYBLOCK TOKEN

Statistics where our team reviewed with experts and take a look on market. So our Expert projected the price and profit to our investors. We are base on short time period analysis like 5 months market.

These are projected prices that our coin will reach in the marketcap within 5 months.

1 Month price: 0.8 USD

2 Month price: 2.37 USD

3 Month Price: 2.70 USD

4 Month Price: 3.50 USD

5 Month Price: 4.21 USD