crescocoin.com

Cresco Whitepaper
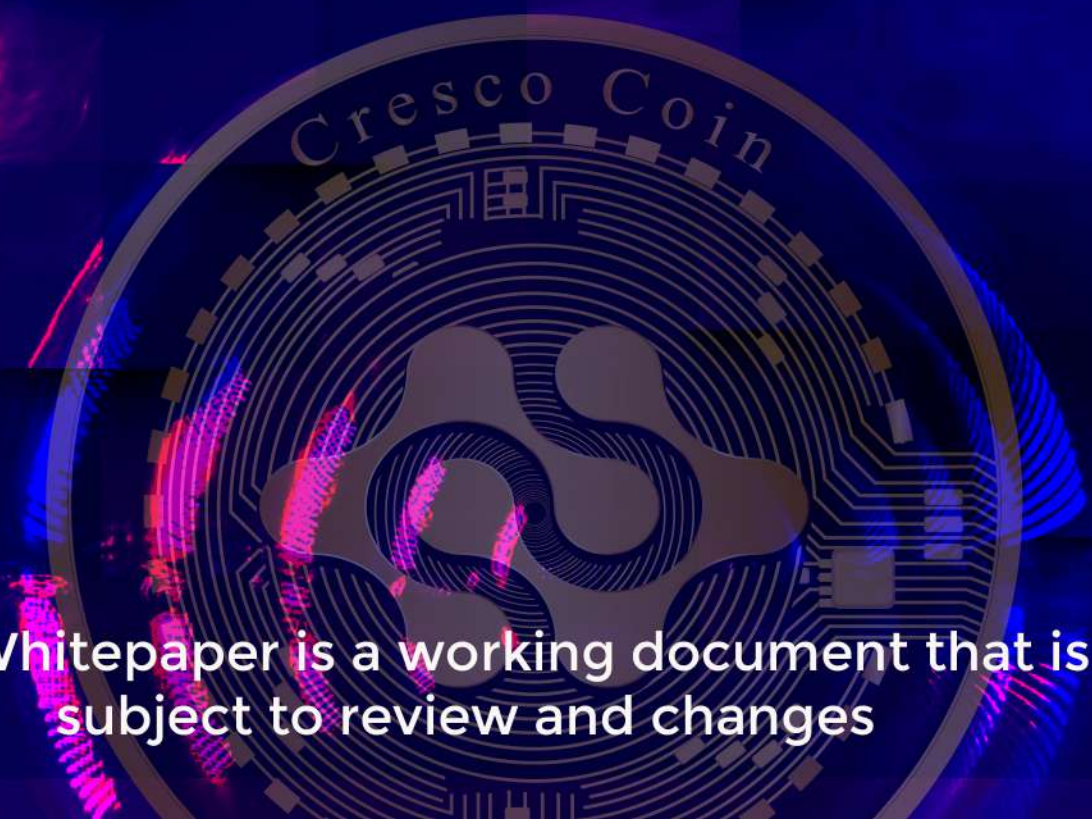
Abstract

Cresco is an open source, digital currency, akin to bitcoin, which uses a proof of work script algorithm.

Cresco is designed to provide a risk-adjusted investment instrument for cryptocurrency buyers with steady stream of returns alongside upside through coin appreciation.

Cresco owns the rights to 125 acres of prime land located in the heart of China Malaysia Technology and Industrial Park designated to develop the biggest data, blockchain and AI technologies center connecting China and Southeast Asia. It is the FIRST AND ONLY Data, Blockchain and AI technologies center in the region. The data center operation has signed up major national clients already. Our Whitepaper explained in details our unique idea.

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Digital Currency

Digital currency is a type of currency available in digital form. It exhibits properties similar to physical currencies, but can allow for instantaneous transactions and borderless transfer-of-ownership. Examples include virtual currencies, cryptocurrencies, and central bank digital currency.

However, when we talk about the blockchain of a specific currency, we're referring to a singular implementation of the Blockchain protocol. That implementation is what actually creates a digital currency.

In simple terms, the Blockchain protocol allows digital currencies to be created and used as viable forms of money. That's because it provides a framework for creating digital items that are:

- Unique and non-duplicable
- Non-repudiable and impossible to "double spend"
- Scarce and limited in supply
- Durable and immutable
- Divisible and uniform

Without the Blockchain protocol, making a digital currency would be impossible. The individual blockchain networks of each digital currency are essentially different incarnations of that protocol.

In other words, all digital currencies are created, stored, and exchanged on their own separate blockchain networks – all of which are built using the foundational Blockchain protocol.

To summarize once more for clarity, the Blockchain software is like a universal blueprint that makes digital currencies possible, but it's not a currency in and of itself. But when that blueprint is used to build a blockchain network, a digital currency is born.

Creating & Exchanging Digital Currency: Mining

So once a digital currency is created, how in the world do people obtain and use it? On top of that, how can we eliminate the chance of fraud and manipulation across the millions of transactions happening between users? The Blockchain protocol addresses both of these concerns through a process called "mining."

See, a digital currency's blockchain network is a public ledger of all transactions of that currency that have ever occurred. New transactions are grouped into 'blocks.' Each block is confirmed and validated by multiple users throughout the network, before being added at the end of the chain. Every user has their own copy of this public ledger, and it's constantly updated.

Miners have the responsibility of confirming all the transactions inside a new block, so the block can be sealed and recorded on the public blockchain ledger.

To confirm a block, miners compete with one another to make something called a hash, a unique sequence of cryptographic information based on:

- The transaction data inside the block being confirmed.
- The result of complex mathematical formulas.
- The previous hash of the last block on the chain.

Once miners complete a hash, the new block is confirmed and the hash is stored alongside it. As a reward for each new hash/confirmed block, miners receive new units of the network's currency.

To regulate the currency supply and control inflation, the Blockchain software protocol makes it increasingly difficult for miners to generate hashes and confirm new blocks as the network grows in size.

This system guarantees transparency, accountability, and stability for networks and their currencies.

Storing Digital Currency: Wallets

When digital currencies are mined on their blockchains or transferred between users, they must be stored until their new owner is ready to use them. That's where digital currency wallets come into play.

Wallets are simply pieces of software capable of housing digital currencies securely for an indefinite period of time.

All digital currency wallets have a public key and at least one private key. The simplest way to understand the public key is to think of it like an anonymous address. When you send or receive digital currency, that address is recorded on the public ledger for your transaction. Everyone can

see it, but it contains none of your personally identifiable information. It simply documents your wallet's location on the blockchain network. The private key, on the other hand, is seen by nobody but the wallet's owner. It contains the cryptographic information needed to authorize transfers out of the wallet, and it should never be shared. Private keys are often secured through encryption and backed up in hard copy on paper.
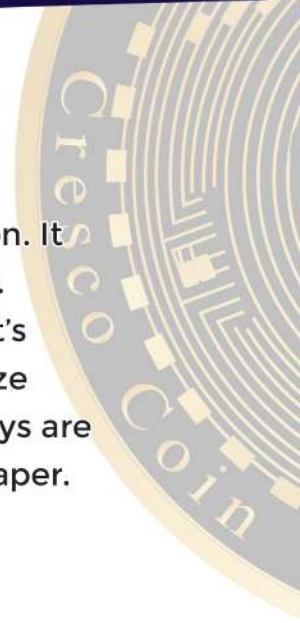
Blockchain Problems

Scalability

The first challenge is the technical scalability of blockchain, which is, at least for public blockchains, a hurdle that could limit their adoption. For example, the bitcoin blockchain is growing at 1 MB per block every ten minutes and currently has a size of 241 GB, while an Ethereum full archive node currently takes up over three terabytes of data. Nodes that want to validate transactions are required to download the entire bitcoin blockchain, which could pose a problem in the long run.

Transaction costs

People are currently paying $28 on average to make transactions using the digital currency, according to data by BitInfoCharts.
Users of cryptocurrency exchanges like Coinbase incur such transaction fees when transferring money to an external bitcoin address.

Speed

Due to their complexity and their encrypted, distributed nature, blockchain blockchains can be slow and cumbersome. Transactions can take a while to process, certainly compared to "traditional" payment systems such as cash or debit cards.
When the user number increase on the network, the transitions take longer to process. It can take even days to process the whole transaction. As a result, the transactions cost is higher than usual, and this also restricts more users on the network.

Introducing Cresocoin Unique Blockchain

The Cresco coin is a stable secure blockchain platform that is built from the ground up with our own team of developers and engineers. Owning and developing our own block chain has many favorable advantages over other blockchain/smart contract platforms. By developing our own blockchain, you get:

- A complete platform to build almost any type of application
- Can established native cryptocurrency (Crescocoin)
- The ability to add and support any other global blockchain network (direct plug)
- A high level of decentralization (we own it)
- Regular updates and upgrades to the core code as our development team sees fit
- Documentation and direct access to developers with experience (our own core engineering team)

Other blockchains such as Stellar, NEO, Stratis, and EOS offer something similar, but with technological and protocol differences and platform bottlenecks. Blockchain systems are built as protocols, that means that performance is largely determined by technical decisions and tradeoffs. Crescocoin's decentralized blockchain allow a network of users to make an agreement and a mechanism for coming to a consensus on which actions and transactions are valid. This mechanism is computationally expensive and slows down most blockchains as proof of work or "mining" significantly.

However, we decided long ago that the designing and structuring these mechanisms is what determines the performance of a decentralized platform and would not have to make tradeoffs between scalability, security and speed as Crescocoin blockchain source code is 100 % developed internally.

Scalability is how easily a network can accommodate a growing number of users without degrading performance. The main measures of performance are confirmation time, transaction volume, and transaction cost.

Confirmation time is the time it takes for your transactions to go through the network. Sending Bitcoin to a friend will take an average of 10 minutes. On the Crescocoin network, transaction will take 1–2 minutes.

Transaction volume is the number of transactions that can happen on a network per second. Bitcoin and Ethereum get between 7 and 20 transactions per second respectively. This is dismal compared to our initial values of 300 to 400 transactions per second.

Transaction cost is how much it costs a user's to make changes on the blockchain. This can vary wildly, and as networks become more congested the cost per transaction can skyrocket. Our engineering team saw this happen in December 2017, where the Bitcoin transaction cost soared to over $20 and when the popularity of "cryptokitties" caused Ethereum fees to jump.
At Crescocoin we have the control over our network and pelage to keep it to a minimum; another distinct advantage with owning your own blockchain and infrastructure network.

The security of a network is how robust its cryptographic algorithms are against failure. In general, the more secure a protocol is the longer it takes to execute a transaction. At Crescocoin we have the distinct advantage of designing our own security protocol while still employing a standard cryptographic hash wrapper for transactional data. The idea of having to sacrifice performance in one area to improve another is why we built our own blockchain platform, that being purpose built for a given application.

Project Overview

At the first China-ASEAN Network Space Forum in 2014, China and Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia and other 10 ASEAN countries reached an initiative to jointly build a **"China-ASEAN Information Port"**. China and ASEAN should strengthen interconnection and deepen cyberspace cooperation. Together to build the China-ASEAN Information Port, it will become an information hub for the construction of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. In this context, the overall goal of China-ASEAN Information Port is to form an international communication network system and network hub with Guangxi as the core, facing ASEAN, serving southwest, and south-central, and relying on information networks to extensively carry out technical cooperation, information sharing and humanities exchanges, economic and trade service cooperation with ASEAN countries, so as to build a cyberspace community of peace, security, openness and cooperation, and form a network economy belt of "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" with political mutual trust, economic integration and cultural tolerance. The five platforms for building infrastructure,information sharing, technical cooperation, economic and trade services, and humanities exchanges have been recognized and responded positively by ASEAN representatives.

In this context, the Zhongma Qinzhou Industrial Park came into being. The Zhongma Qinzhou Industrial Park is a beneficial attempt by the governments of China and Malaysia to carry out bilateral economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. It is the third industrial park jointly established by countries after China cooperates with Singapore to build

Process proposed by the project

The planned area of the Zhongma Qinzhou Industrial Park is 55 square kilometers. The functions of the park include residential area, new city port center area, scientific research service area, industrial area and start-up industrial area.

The first phase of development and construction is 15 square kilometers, of which the starting area is 7.87 square kilometers Qinzhou is located in the Beibu Gulf, backed by the southwest and south-central, and is connected to Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in the east. It has a comprehensive transportation and distribution system with a sea, land and air trinity and extending in all directions.
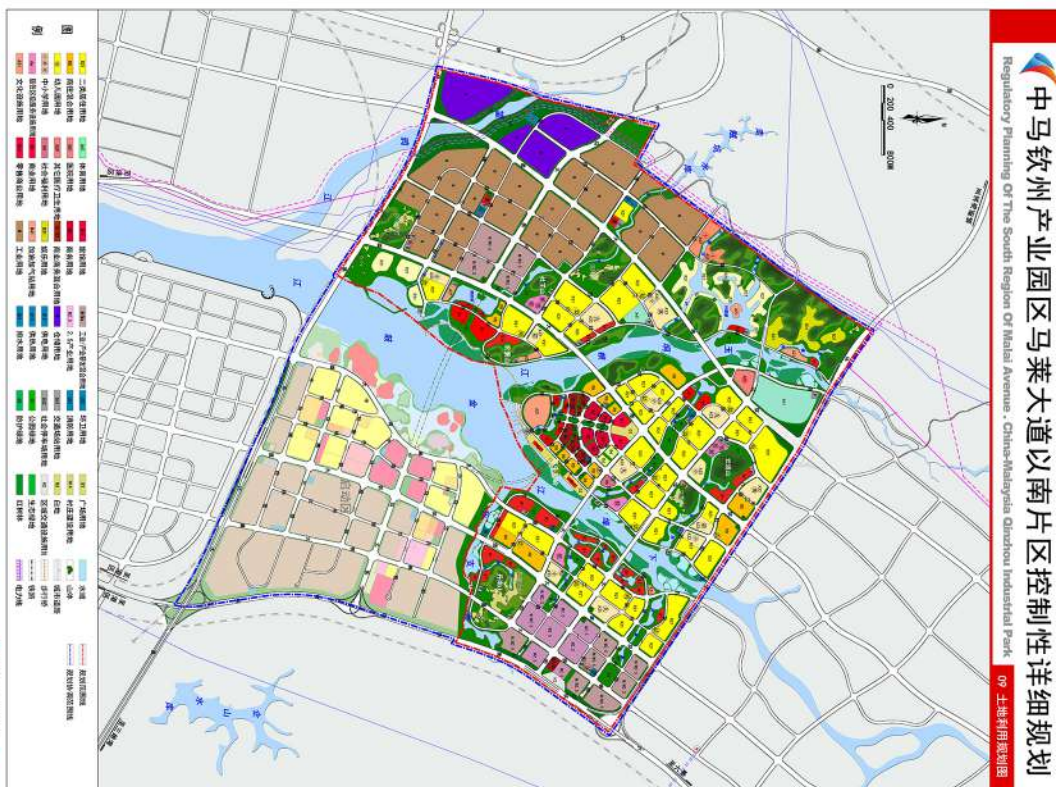
Qinzhou Port is the originating port of the ancient Chinese Maritime Silk Road. It is the second largest port in South China planned by Mr. Sun Yat-sen in the book "Founding Strategy" more than 90 years ago. It is the containerized trunk port of Guangxi Beibu Gulf. It has become the main channel for the southwest of China. It is the regional international shipping logistics hub with China's cooperation with ASEAN. The Qinzhou Port has a 300,000-ton waterway and a batch of 100,000-ton container terminals. The north-south direct flight routes from Qinzhou to Tianjin and the foreign trade container routes to Vietnam's Haiphong, Hong Kong and Taiwan have open. It will open to foreign trade container routes to Port Klang and Singapore Port. The road network around the park is connected to the road and railway network in mainland China, and the traffic is very convenient.

Qinzhou to Nanning, Qinzhou to Beihai, Qinzhou to Fangchenggang Expressway have been completed, and two highways from Qinzhou Port to Liujing and Qinzhou to Chongzuo are under construction. After the opening of the Qinzhou-Chongzuo Expressway, the time between Qinzhou and Friendship to Vietnam and other ASEAN ports will be shortened by 1.5 hours. The railway has completed the Qinzhou-Nanning, Beihai and Fangchenggang railways, and is constructing high-speed railways connecting the above three places, as well as Qinzhou to Litang, Qinzhou Port to Bonded Port Area, Qinzhou East Station to Sandun, and Qinzhou Port Inbound Railway etc. multiple railways. After the opening of the Qinzhou-Nanning high-speed railway at the end of 2012, Qinzhou to Nanning only takes 30 minutes. In terms of aviation, Qinzhou is only one hour away from Nanning International Airport and Beihai International Airport.

Relying on the advantageous location close to ASEAN, the China–Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park will become an information release platform, trade exchange platform, project display and business cooperation window serving the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area.

The development and construction of the China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park has positive significance for further deepening the economic and trade exchanges and cooperation between enterprises of the two countries and improving the level of China-Malaysia economic and trade relations. It is a new platform, new driving force, and new Highlights.

The China-ASEAN Information Port International Data Cooperation Base is the first-phase construction project of Internet Security Industry Base in China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park. The owner is Yayun Network Information Technology Co., Ltd. in the Guangxi Free Trade Zone . The project is located at the center of the island in the Yupigen area, at the intersection of Sanjiang , covering an area of 150 acres (about 100,000 square meters).

Construction scale

New data center contains computer room building, corporate office building, apartment building, substation, door guard room, new equipment cabinets and corresponding supporting power supply systems and communication air-conditioning systems, and two separated 10KV high-voltage power lines, one high- and low-voltage power distribution system, and a network room monitoring and disaster recovery system in the equipment room, total construction area of 200,000 square meters

The main construction contents include the new data center computer room building, enterprise office building, substation, gate guard room and related supporting facilities.

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According to the overall national strategic plan of the country and the upcoming launch of the entire Asian Free Trade Zone, the China-ASEAN Information Port International Data Cooperation Base will plan a total scale of 50,000 equipment cabinets and corresponding supporting communication power systems and communication air-conditioning systems in the future. It has become an important gateway for ASAN-based digital economic cooperation and development and the Belt and Road Initiative for the opening up and cooperation of the digital

Construction conditions

Various constructions can be carried out in the construction site of the project. With the current construction technology, the site can fully meet the requirements of various constructions. At present, it has not been found that the site's geological, topographic and other defects will adversely affect the construction. The construction conditions of this project are good

Design

Clean energy

Using photovoltaic solar energy and tidal energy and other energy, 90% of the time does not require traditional cooling mode.

Using clean energy such as photovoltaic solar energy and tidal energy, the waste heat recovery of the server is used for heating in the office area, and 90% of the time does not require traditional cooling mode, which is equivalent to 50,000 tons of carbon emission reduction per year.

Sea water cooling

According to local conditions, sea water is used for cooling, and the cooling water is purified and returned to the municipal landscape for water.

Using sea water to cool the server, replacing the traditional air-conditioning cooling method, compared with ordinary data centers, annual electricity saving can be about tens of millions of degrees, reducing carbon emissions by more than 10,000 tons.

Products & Services System

Unified Resource Management service platform	Basic services Machine rental, cabinet rental, computer room rental, Bandwidthrental, optical fiber rental, IP rental	Internet services SSL acceleration service, intelligent DNS service,Server load balancing service	Security services Firewall service, intrusion detection service, Vulnerability scanning service, host hardening service
	Storage services Data storage service, data backup service	Monitoring services IP video surveillance service, network surveillance service	Operation and maintenance services, Cloud computing platform, professional outsourcing, disaster recovery backup, Remote management service, operation and maintenance management platform

Diverse Industries Solution	Machine room customization Space rental Hosting	Digital media products and solutions	Enterprise Saas applications and e-commerce
	Game service industry	Mobile internet application	Agricultural big data
	Traffic Big Data	Industrial big data	Fire big data
	Financial big data	Medical big data	………

Cost Analysis

Cost category	Cost category	Cost input (ten thousand)
Category of the first phase of infrastructure		
The first phase IT construction category	TOTAL COST	68760
Operating expenses / year		

Profit Analysis

Item list		Year 1 (Construction Period)	2nd year (operation period)	3rd year (operation period)	4th year (operation period)	5th year (operation period)	6th year (operation period)
Overall resource utilization		N/A	40%	60%	80%	90%	95%
Total number of servers (set)		N/A	20,000	30,000	40,000	45,000	47,500
Cloud hosting	Total number of cloud hosts (1: 8 virtualization ratio)	N/A	160,000	240,000	320,000	360,000	380,000
	Annual charge (ten thousand yuan)	N/A	67,200	100,800	134,400	151,200	159,600
Cloud storage	Total cloud storage (PB)	N/A	140	210	280	315	333
	Annual charge (ten thousand yuan)	N/A	25,805	38,707	51,610	58,061	61,286
Total charge per year (ten thousand yuan)		N/A	93,005	139,507	186,010	209,261	220,886

Total number of servers (set)	Cloud storage capacity (PB)	Unit price of cloud hosting (yuan / month)	Cloud storage unit price (yuan / TB / month)
50,000	350	350	150

Strategic Partners

Cresco Coin

Cresco Coin ("Cresco") is the first initial coin offering ("ICO") to attach a tangible economic value to the issued coin (the "Coin"). The Coin is supported by 70 years of lease fee interest on 125 acres of prime commercial/industrial property located in the most prestigious technology/industrial park in China, China Malaysia Technology and Industrial Park.

The TDBAITC is the NUMBER ONE PROJECT and top priority in the region and has gained TOP GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT.

The coin has purchased 5% profit sharing of the project from Quark Technology Global Inc. Quark formerly known as Starpower On System Inc. (SPOS) listed in the OTC market.
Cresco differentiates itself from other ICO's by offering:

- **5% RETURN PER ANNUM**

- **5% INCOME PARTICIPATION ON the Coetus Marketing International Group ("CMIG")initiative**

There is an agreement in place between the cresco coin and Quark regarding the 5% profit sharing and 5% annual interest return to cresco coin holders

The company strictly follows the laws of mainland China, prohibiting the promotion and sale of Cresco coins in mainland China, and all transactions are only legally conducted outside mainland China. The funds received will be legally and legally invested in high-tech industries in accordance with the latest foreign investment laws in mainland China.

Features

Easy Token Integration

Cresco Coin is easy to integrate, handle, issue is secure.

Advanced Security

Cresco uses advanced techniques in cryptography to secure the blocks of transactions and various algorithms like proof of work ("POW"), proof of stack ("POS"), among other notable techniques.

Decentralized

All of the blocks of transactions are distributed all over the network to establish transparency. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data on a peer-to-peer network allowing for transparency and security.

Token Sale

ICO Sale	Late Jul till Aug
Pre Sale goal	$20M
Soft Cap	$88M
Token Supply	888 Million
Accepted Tokens	BTC, ETH, XRP, BCH
Project Protocol	Bytelabs
Circulation Supply	880 Million
Circulation Supply	88M USD

Road Map

Nov. 18th, 2019 — Data Center project has been approved by the government

April 1st, 2020 — The first client Kubo Blue Whale (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd has setup their manufacture at Guangxi Free Trade zone.

April 30th, 2020 — Kubo signed a strategic partnership agreement to lease our cabinets to serve their future clients. Their product is a device installed in vehicles, it is compulsory for all government vehicles and all new coming vehicles to use. Their device is a combination of traffic news within a 5km radius from your current position. If there is a car accident involved, the device with a camera will file a claim to your insurance company automatically. Plus nearby attraction, restaurants advertising.Our estimation of that contract will be about 10,000 cabinets leased plus cloud computing

May, 2020 — Official launch of the Cresco website and the initial coin offering.

May 10th, 2020 — Huawei partnering with the project company to build the first data center building inside the Industry park to serve their clients.

June 8th, 2020 — The building with Huawei has finished the roofing. We expect by the end of 2020, we should able to serve Huawei's clients with 2,000 cabinets installed.

December, 2020 — Completion of Phase 1 of the data centre, consisting of the building and operation.

January, 2021 — Blockchain and artificial intelligence operations launch.

Conclusion

Blockchain Technology and the advent of cryptocurrencies are a disruptive force in many industries that will ultimtely change how things are done.

The China-ASEAN Information Port International Data Cooperation Base will strive to become a "Belt and Road" digital node for China-ASEAN Big Data Processing Center, Offshore Outsourcing Service Center, International Port Smart Logistics Center and Guangxi Information Consumer Center.

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