AICON

www.aicon.online

AICON

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

The characteristic of the 3rd industrial revolution was the exchange of information, and the Internet was used as its core technology. The characteristic of the 4th Industrial Revolution is that beyond this, numerous data are generated and meaningful information is produced. The subject of data production extends from humans to objects and the data is produced as meaningful information.

Data economy is at the core of the 4th industrial revolution. This term means that data generates economic value, and it can be said that a lot of data and technology that converts it into meaningful information have led to the data economy. Big data plays an important role in the 4th industrial revolution in this regard. Big data can be defined as 3V, which are Volume, Velocity and Variety. This technology analyzes a lot of data at high speed and provides it as meaningful information. The scope of the analysis is wide and even includes unstructured data. After all, big data is leading the data economy by quickly analyzing a large amount of diverse data and providing meaningful information.

In addition to 3V, Validity and Veracity are also mentioned as the characteristics of big data. The Validity factor considers whether the data is used accurately without prejudice, and the Veracity factor considers whether the data used is reliable. They can be regarded as new characteristics because they do not overlap with existing characteristics. Therefore, strictly speaking it can be said that the characteristics of big data are extended from 3V to 5V.

However, there is a problem. We cannot impose Veracity and Validity on AI and IoT. We need a technology that can embody it within big data, and blockchain is suggested as the answer. As a decentralized platform, blockchain is a technology in which everyone participating in the system shares agreed data. P2P networks and consensus algorithms are applied to blockchain, and these two technologies are extended to the validity and veracity of big data.

Therefore, the combination of blockchain and AI can provide validity and veracity of data. Blockchain shows the source of the data underlying AI analysis. It also certifies that the data is trusted due to consensus.

In addition, it is possible to implement decentralized AI. Blockchain has a principle that participants have all shared data. This allows AI to be used individually. In the existing centralized system, all data is concentrated in one place, and the data is also analyzed in one place. However, in blockchain, participants can decide the scope of analysis. This is because the analysis results are shared and

participants can receive them. The convergence of these two promising technologies is causing a paradigm shift in a wider direction.

AICON project is a platform that provides computing resources of distributed cloud hardware & software (mining pool) and idle resources of PCs or smartphones to individuals and companies that need AI analysis based on AI Blockchain. This is based on a distributed system that borrows idle resources such as CPU, GPU, MEMORY, STORAGE, etc. of nodes from the network through a Horovod-based supercomputer and pays AICON tokens as reward. Its first purpose is to provide individuals and businesses with a distributed cloud environment combined with blockchain, and to enhance security and reduce data processing costs by storing, managing, and processing data in a decentralized environment. Its second purpose is to make all individuals, companies, and developers around the world to perform Deep Learning & Machine Learning through AI framework provided by AICON project by providing reliable AI analysis of big data through the convergence of blockchain technology and artificial intelligence (AI) technology. As many users can more easily access artificial intelligence (AI) using existing proven open sources and use it for work or business, individuals can enhance their work capabilities, companies can increase productivity, and many platform developers can develop their own platform according to their concept using AICON solution. We are rushing to commercialize it by rapidly applying the convergence of blockchain and AI open source to the AICON project, and we are ready to grow into a global AI blockchain company.

2. AICON Private Blockchain

AICON Blockchain is a Hybrid Blockchain that combines Private Blockchain and Public Blockchain. In general, Public Blockchain can secure the transparency of data through decentralization among all nodes, but it is slow, while Private Blockchain aims for fast and high performance, but it is difficult to significantly expand the number of nodes. AICON Blockchain selected Hybrid Blockchain considering fast performance, decentralization, and scalability.

AICON Private Blockchain basically has Server Duplex (HA) that provides Hyperledger Fabric. The Hyperledger Blockchain allows access to the network privately to only certain people, and can construct a fast network through the operation of a small number of authorized nodes. It can be also combined and compatible with Public Blockchain. Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), which provides the best network security, scalability, confidentiality, and performance in modular blockchain architecture, is embodied in Hyperledger Fabric. To activate an authorized network, Hyperledger Fabric provides a membership service that manages user IDs and authenticates all participants in the network. The access control list is used when an additional layer of authorization is provided through the approval of specific network operations.

Hyperledger Fabric provides the same authorized network for users who need private and confidential transactions. Private channels are the path of limited messaging and can be used to provide privacy and confidentiality to a specific subset of network members. Members who are not explicitly granted access to the channel cannot see or access any data, including channel information.

Hyperledger Fabric assigns network role by node type. In order to provide synchronism and parallelism to the network, Transaction execution is divided into Transaction order and Commit. If the transaction is executed before ordering, each peer node can process multiple transactions at the same time. Through this simultaneous execution, processing efficiency of each peer is increased and transaction delivery for the ordering service is accelerated. In addition to being capable of parallel processing, Peer Node is freed from consensus workload because the division of works does not bear Node Ordering for transaction execution and ledger maintenance needs. One process runs independently from the other nodes.

Chain code application program is a code that is called by a specific type of transaction in a channel. It is distinct from the chain code that defines the operating parameters for the entire channel. The chain

code of life cycle and configuration system defines the rules for the channel.

Hyperledger Fabric embodies a modular architecture that provides network designers with functional choice. For example, specific algorithms for ID, ordering and encryption can be connected to any Hyperledger Fabric network. As a result, a universal Blockchain Architecture that can be adopted by any industry or public domain can be operated beyond market, regulatory and geographic boundaries.

The Shared Ledger of Hyperledger Fabric consists of two parts. One part is the World State, the ledger database that stores the ledger state at a specific point in time, and the other part is the Transaction Log that records the current values of all transactions and updates the records in the world state. Therefore, the ledger is a combination of world state and transaction log records. Since the ledger has an alternative data store for the World State, the transaction log records the before and after values of the ledger database in use in the blockchain network without the need to plug.

Smart contracts of Hyperledger Fabric are written using chain code, and when interacting with the ledger, the corresponding application is called by an application outside the blockchain. In most cases, the chain code only interacts with the database component of the ledger and the World State, not the Transaction Log. Chain code is embodied in several programming languages.

Depending on the network required, B2B (Business-to-Business) network participants are very sensitive to the amount of information they share. For other networks, the protection of personal information may not be their primary concern. In Hyperledger Fabric, personal information is a major requirement for operation, and it supports a relatively open network.

Even if a transaction is among other participants in the network, the transaction must be recorded in the ledger in the order of occurrence. To do this, the order of the transactions needs to be established and the malicious transaction can be rejected in the ledger. Hyperledger Fabric is designed to allow the person who started the network to choose the consensus mechanism that shows best the relationship that exists between participants. As with privacy, there are various requirements. The highly structured network in the relationship is transformed into a Peer-to-Peer network.

Assets vary from tangible assets such as real estate and hardware to intangible assets such acontracts and intellectual property. Hyperledger Fabric provides the function that can modify assets using chain code transactions. Assets are marked as a collection of key-value pairs in the Hyperledger Fabric, and changes in the state are recorded as transactions in the channel ledger.

Chain code is software that defines the asset and the transaction instructions for modifying it. Chain

code implements rules for reading or changing key-value pairs or other state database information. The function of chain code is executed for the ledger's state database and is initiated with a transaction proposal. The execution of the chain code is submitted to the network and the key-value is applied to all peer ledgers.

The ledger is a record that prevents changes to all fabric states. A state transition is the result of chain code calls that participants submit. Through the creation of the key-value of the asset, each transaction result is contributing to the ledger. The ledger consists of blockchain that stores unchangeable records in blocks and State database that maintains the current Fabric state. There is one ledger per channel, and each peer stores a copy of the ledger for each channel.

Hyperledger Fabric uses a ledger for each channel, and a chain code which can modify the current state of the asset is used. Assuming that all participants are operating on one common channel, it can be shared across the entire network. Or, it can be privatized to include only a specific set of participants. In the latter scenario, the participants separate transactions and ledgers by creating separate channels. The chain code that reduces the gap between total transparency and privacy can only be installed on peers that need to access the asset state to read and write. To increase the security of the data, the values in the chain code are partially or wholly encrypted using a common encryption algorithm such as AES before being added to the ledger.

Hyperledger Fabric supports a transaction network where all participants know their identity. The public key infrastructure is used to generate encryption certificates connected to an organization, network component, end user or client application. As a result, data access control is manipulated and controlled at a wide network and channel level. The authorization concept of Hyperledger Fabric helps address scenarios where privacy and confidentiality are important concerns along with the existence and function of the channel.

In shared ledger technology, consensus is used as a synonym with a specific algorithm within a single function. However, consensus is more than just agreeing on the order of transactions, and this differentiation plays a basic role in the entire transaction flow, from proposals and guarantees to ordering and verification. Consensus is defined as a complete single verification of the accuracy of the series of transactions that make up a block. Consensus is achieved when the order and results of block transactions meet explicit inspection criteria. These confirmation and balances occur during the transaction cycle, and these policies including the use of warranty policies that guarantee specific members and system chain codes which must guarantee a particular transaction class must be implemented and maintained.

Before the block containing the transaction is added to the ledger, the current status of the ledger is confirmed. In addition to numerous approval, validity, and version tests, identity verification is performed in all directions of the transaction flow. The access control list is embodied in the hierarchical structure of the network, and the payload is repeatedly signed, verified, and authenticated when the transaction proposal passes through other architecture components. In conclusion, consensus is not limited to ordering agreed in a series of transactions, but rather it is achieved as by–product of verification during the process from resolution to acceptance of the transaction proposal.

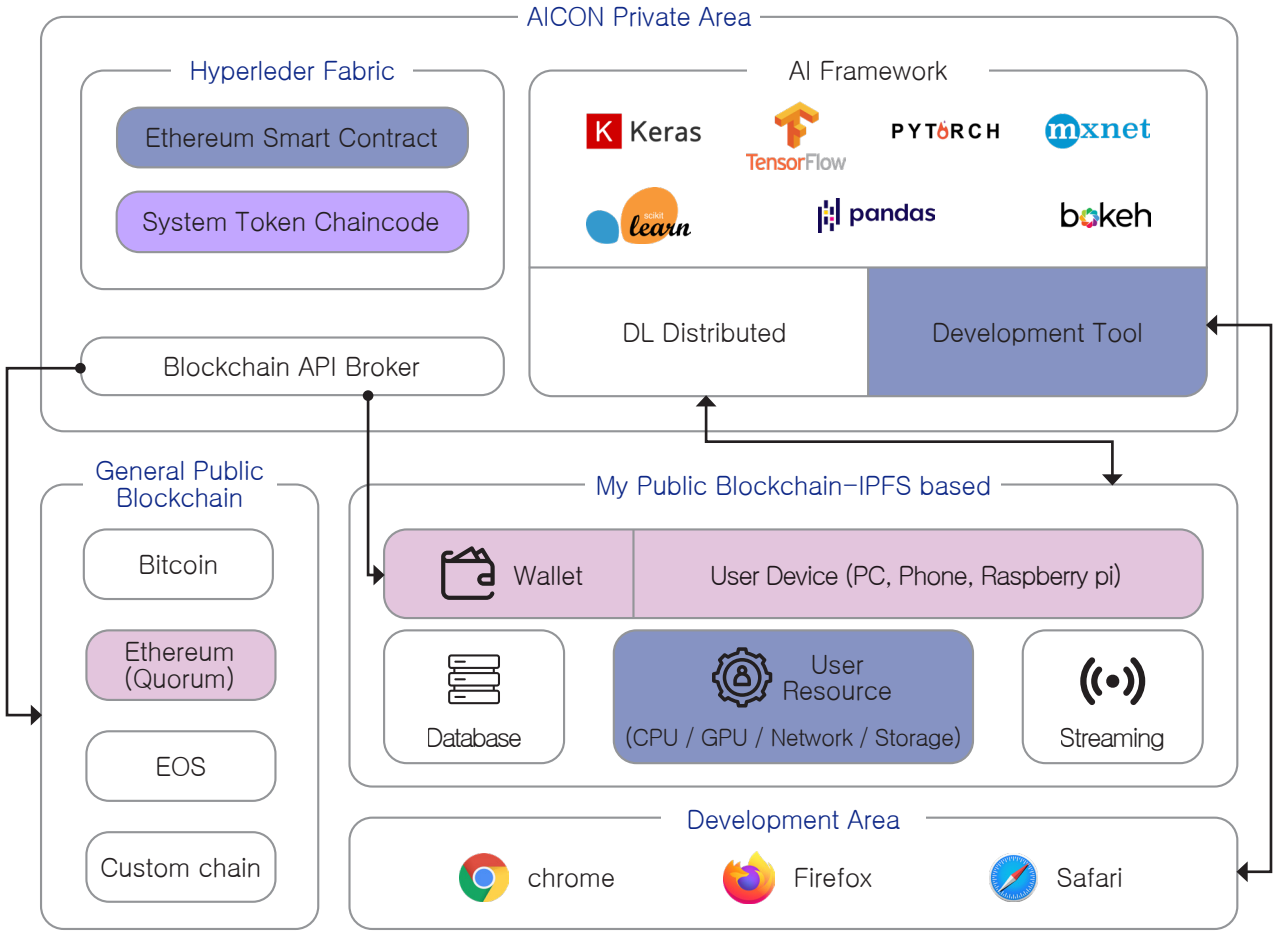
Blockchain network through Fabric consists of one membership service, a number of verified peers and unverified peers. Through all these components, one or multiple chains are operated.

Functionally unverified peers are a subset of verified peers. The simplest blockchain network is composed of one verified peer. This topology is usually suitable as an environment for development. This topology cannot use consensus algorithms. Therefore, the consensus module with basic setting is applied.

In the case of an operating environment or a development environment, a blockchain network should be constructed using various verified peers and unverified peers. Unverified peer in this configuration is a node that plays roles including event processing, REST API service management, etc. Verified peers share data including all events, transactions, etc. that occur in the blockchain network.

Each blockchain network consists of verified peers and unverified peers. Various blockchains for a variety of purposes can be constructed with this combination

3. AICON Blockchain whole Architecture



AICON Blockchain is largely divided into 'AICON Private Area' and IPFS-based 'MY Public Blockchain', and it supports 'General Public Blockchain' connected with 'MY Public Blockchain'.

'AICON Public Blockchain' basically has Sever Duplex (HA) which provides Hyperledger Fabric, combines Ethereum Smart Contract and System Chain code on EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) in Hyperledger Fabric through Blockchain API Broker, and is designed to enable system compatibility between Hyperledger Fabric and multiple Ethereum Platforms through the application of two types of contracts.

In other words, AICON Blockchain can select and apply one contract according to the type of work

required by external developers and users from the two contracts through communication with the outside using the Blockchain API Broker. It is applicable when fast data processing such as payment or asset management is required, and it is designed to provide developers with various development tools and to make it easy for companies and individuals to use AICON solutions as an open platform.

'AI Framework' consists of a three-stage deep learning framework. The 1st Floor consists of 'Keras', and the 2nd Floor consists of Google 'Tensorflow', Facebook 'Pytorch', and Amazon 'Mxnet'. The 3rd Floor consists of 'ONNX (Model exchange). In conclusion, the framework is constructed so that the three major clouds are compatible.

Deep Learning is performed using 'Keras', Google 'Tensorflow', Facebook 'Pytorch', and Amazon 'Mxnet' on the 1st Floor and the 2nd Floor, and Machine Learning is performed on the 2nd floor using 'Scikit learn', 'Pandas', and 'Bokeh'. Specifically, 'Scikit learn' performs machine learning, 'Pandas' performs data organization, and 'Bokeh' performs ML/DL statistical analysis and data analysis while performing data visualization functions in the library.

A. Horovod

In addition, if the 3rd floor 'Horovod' is used, distributed training can be easily implemented by adding a small amount of code. 'Horovod' is a framework that supports distributed training by using multi-GPU in Tensorflow, Keras, Pytorch, and MXNet. 'Horovod' is based on Bandwidth Optimal All-reduce Algorithm Paper and operates in a ring-all reduce method optimized for bandwidth use.

First, one worker process per GPU has a model to learn, and after reading a certain amount of data, it calculates the data for its own model learning. In other words, each worker has a model, reads training data, and finally calculates Gradients for model update through forward and backward. Afterwards, each worker exchanges gradients with each other in a ring-all reduce method and update the model using the average of the collected gradients. In addition, AICON Blockchain develops and distributes DL Distributer itself to build a Super Computing environment.

B. Jupyter Notebook

Visualizations can be created and shared through Jupyter Notebook, and it is possible to modify interactively the shared code and data collections. ‘It combines code, comments, multimedia, visualizations, and more into an interactive document called 'notebook', allowing it to be shared, reused, and reworked. It is also carried out through a web browser, so it is possible to host the Jupyter Notebook itself on its local system or on a remote server.

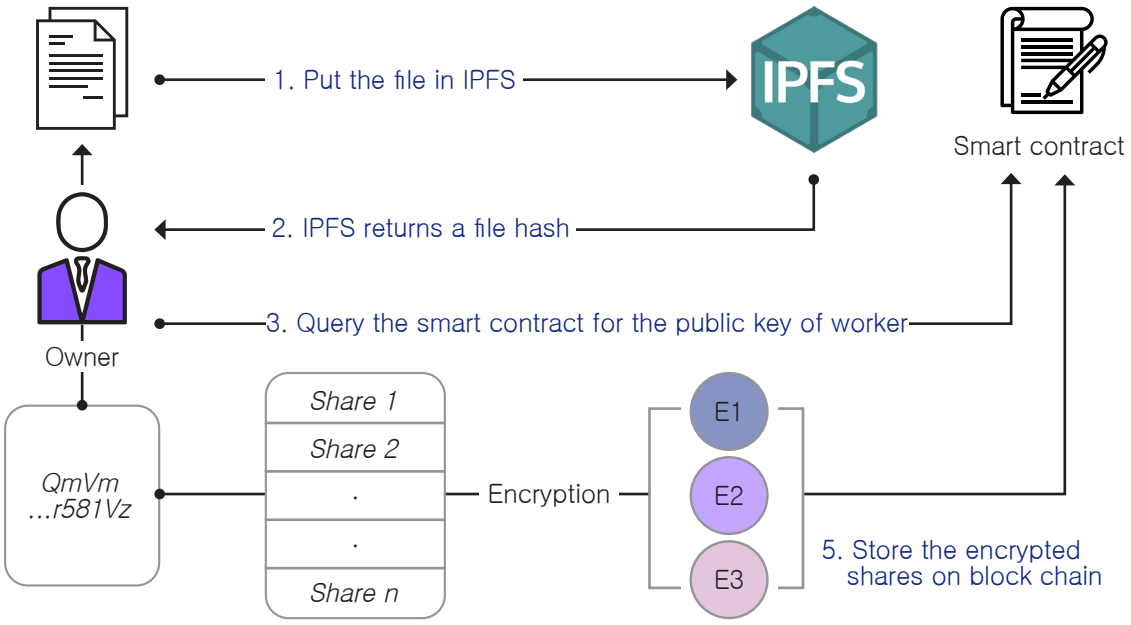
Most of the codes sharing methods provided by cloud services are not interactive. However, the code can be checked and executed directly in the web browser and the results can be displayed using Jupyter Notebook, and since the code is fixed, the feedback provided directly from the browser can be reflected, edited in real time, and then executed again, and a notebook may be embedded in a user control device that can be used as a code input source.

If there is a code that you want to explain about the operation method by line as you send and receive real-time feedback, it can be built into Jupyter Notebook, and the biggest advantage is that the code continues to work. Since it supports such an environment where developers can access the Jupyter Notebook web from outside and directly perform coding, testing, and deploying, there is no need for complicated development using a separate tool.

4. General Public Blockchain

Public Blockchain of AICON consists of ‘General Public Blockchain’ and IPFS-based ‘My Public Blockchain’. As mentioned earlier, AICON Blockchain is a Hybrid Blockchain that combines the advantages of Private Blockchain and Public Blockchain, and it communicates with Custom Main Net chains such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, EOS, etc. through 'Blockchain API Broker' of Private Blockchain. It supports various mainnet coins through communication with the Public Blockchain Platform formed in the'General Public Blockchain Area'. For example, when it is interlocked with the EOS mainnet that requires high speed, it enables fast data processing by communicating with the 'System Token' of AICON Private Blockchain through the 'Blockchain API Broker' of the Private Blockchain. In the case of Platform Business projects that require fast processing such as payment, transportation, and finance, Platform Business can be easily managed by simply connecting to the Hybrid Blockchain of AICON without configuring a separate private chain.

5. IPFS-Based My Public Blockchain

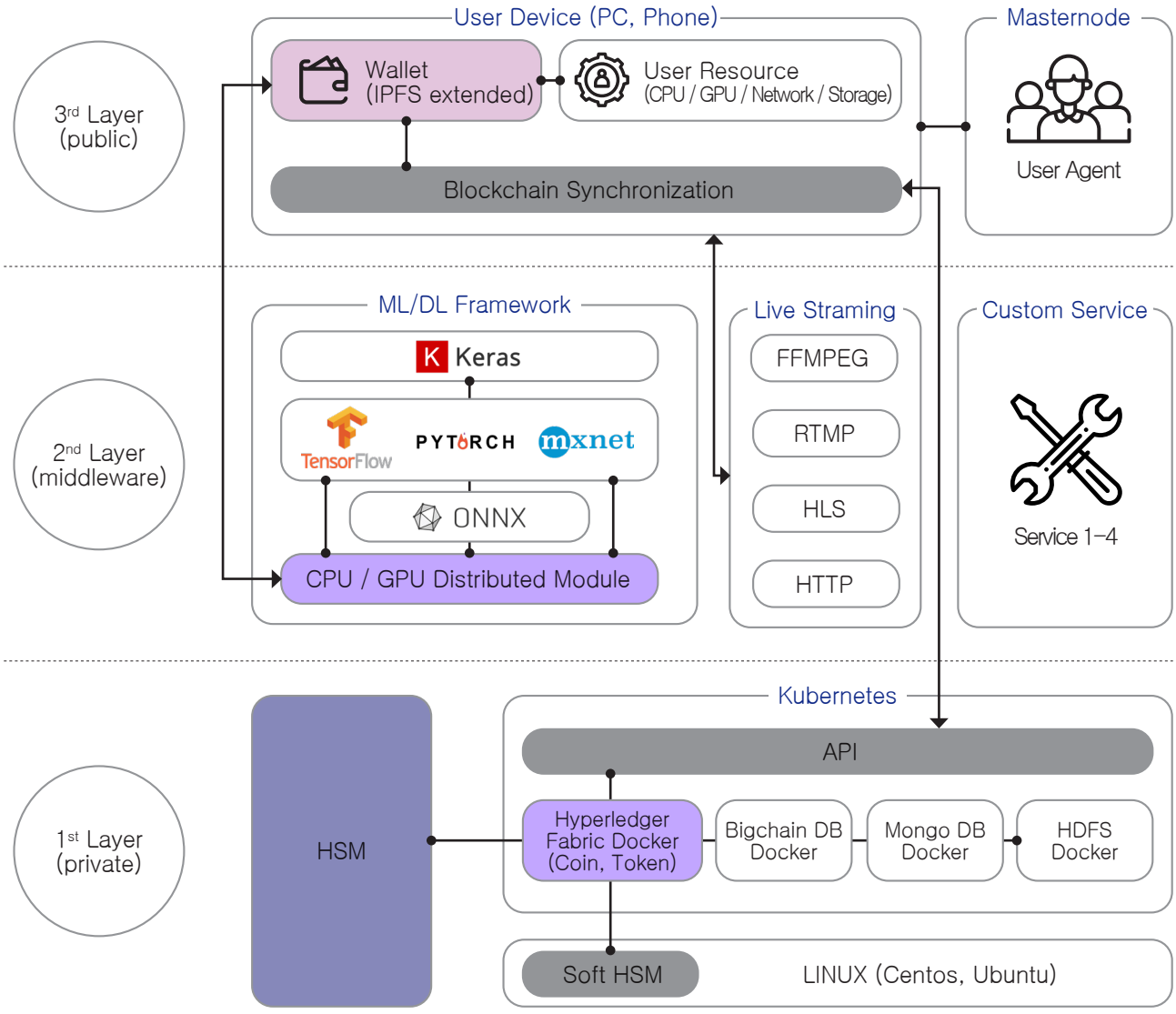


4. Split the file into *n* shares and randomly choose keys for encryption

'My public blockchain Area' of AICON Blockchain is based on IPFS. IPFS stands for 'Inter Planetary File System' and it is a distributed file system. IPFS is a Hyper Media Protocol that is processed by files and IDs, and it is a distributed file system created to connect all computer devices with the same file system. Since it is a structure that fetches file fragments from multiple computer nodes at the same time, the existing bandwidth cost can be reduced by more than 60% and it is also open and not centralized.

We basically build 'IPFS Full-database' in 'Wallet' using 'User Resource' such as CPU, GPU, Network, Memory, Storage, etc. And in the future, we plan to continue deploying with the plug-in method. Users can be rewarded by installing 'Wallet' and sharing resources and clients can reduce data processing costs by utilizing the resources provided by users.

6. AICON Blockchain detailed Architecture



AICON Blockchain consists of a total of 3 layers. The first layer is based on the Linux operating system and runs in the Kubernetes Platform environment. Kubernetes open source platform supports container configuration and automation of operations, and requires no manual process to deploy and expand containerized applications. In addition, it is possible to provide service without stopping. Clusters can be managed efficiently and the entire host can be expanded. In this structure, as the

'private area' continues to grow, the Linux OS combined with Kubernetes continues to grow.

Docker in the form of an image is supported in Kubernetes, which acts as a container. Since Linux has multiple versions and it is difficult to install all Deep Learning Frames in a private chain area, you can configure Docker to reserve containers in a cluster of virtual machines and run the desired images right away. First of all, 'Hyperledger Fabric Docker' will be installed, and it will perform tasks related to Coin and Token. In consideration of security, we sample and link the coin generated externally, and then operate it in linkage. Depending on the system, if there is more data embedded in the DB, the internalization process is not easy, so the Big chain DB chained to the DB is used. Hadoop HDFS can be executed in order to process large data such as big data in a private DB. Hadoop HDFS can be used if you only want to process large-capacity big data without needing a blockchain. In addition, you can prevent hacking from outside by configuring the 'Trust Zone' in the Linux OS and installing a software security module (SSM) to enhance security.

A. ML/DL Framework

ML/DL Framework is composed of the world's top three frameworks, Google 'Tensorflow', Facebook 'Pytorch', and Amazon 'Mxnet'. It makes high level 'Keras' so that developers can perform library work more conveniently. In the case of Deep Learning Framework, the key is to make it easier for developers to perform ML/DL tasks in an easier and more comfortable environment. The ML/DL model hub is configured separately, and the video model, voice model, and text model are supported in a variety of ways, so that all developers can develop using the ML/DL model by just selecting the model although not knowing the language.

B. Master Node Method

In Horovod, it is important to configure the environment so that the network is constantly maintained according to the amount of data. AICON project requires that ML/DL should be implemented in a private environment due to speed and security issues. Therefore, users who participate in the private environment must continuously provide a large amount of resources so that Horovod can embody the Super Computing environment. Users can participate as a Node in the AICON project using a personal smartphone and PC or distributed cloud hardware and software (Mining Pool) provided by AICON. Master Node method is needed to provide constant resource and to prevent situations in which a task requested by a client is difficult to be performed properly due to insufficient resource. If a few authorized people participate as master node in a private environment rather than performing the responsibilities of the master node in the existing public environment, the super computing environment will remain stable and at the same time, the amount of resource provision will increase through systematic node management.

7. BUSINESS MODEL

A. AI Automation Analysis Solution

Artificial Intelligence Maketh Future

AI Dapps is good Partner for helping what your business make the first penguin.

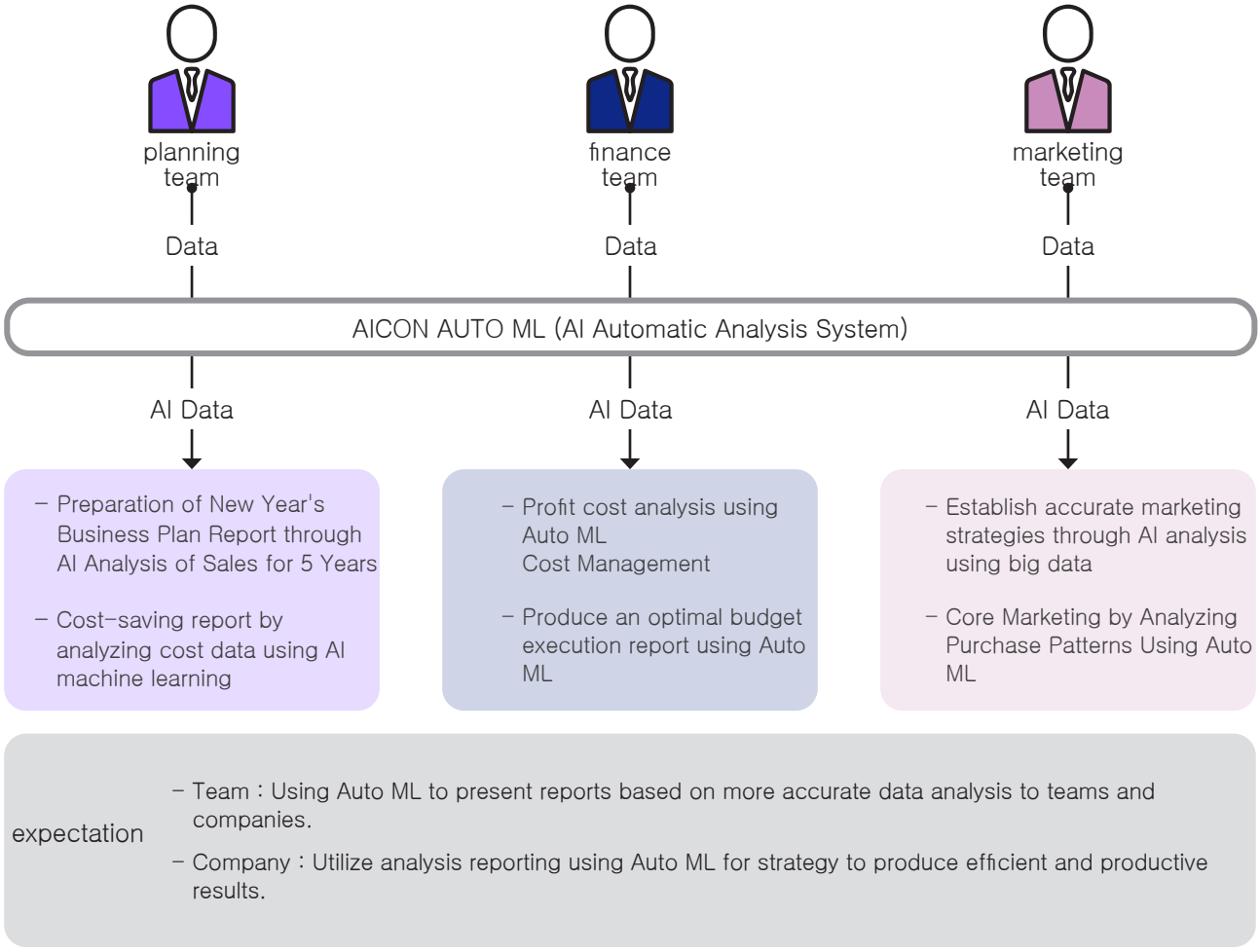
AI Framework

- AI-D Core
- AI-D Code
- AI-D Monitor
- AI-D Apps : AutoML-Beginner
- AI-D Apps : AutoML-Expert
- AI-D Apps : AutoML-Expert Dashboard
- Mining Pool Hub
- Blockchain DashBoard

PRICING

Starter	Pro	Enterprise
Get started with chat	Most features for growing businesses	The power of our full platform
$399*/mo 5K MAU — 100K	$799*/mo 5K MAU — 100K	Custom pricing with millions of MAU
Starter includes : – Modern messaging essentials – Basic moderation – Ticketed support * Overages may apply	Pro includes all Starter features and : – Message translation – Advanced moderation & filters – Ticketed support * Overages may apply	Enterprise includes all Pro features and : – Data export – Option for dedicated servers – Priority support

Starter Get started with chat	Starter includes : Modern messaging essentials / Basic moderation / Ticketed support
Pro Most features for growing businesses	Pro includes all Starter features and : Message translation / Advanced moderation & filters / Ticketed support
Enterprise The power of our full platform	Enterprise includes all Pro features and : Data export / Option for dedicated servers / Priority support

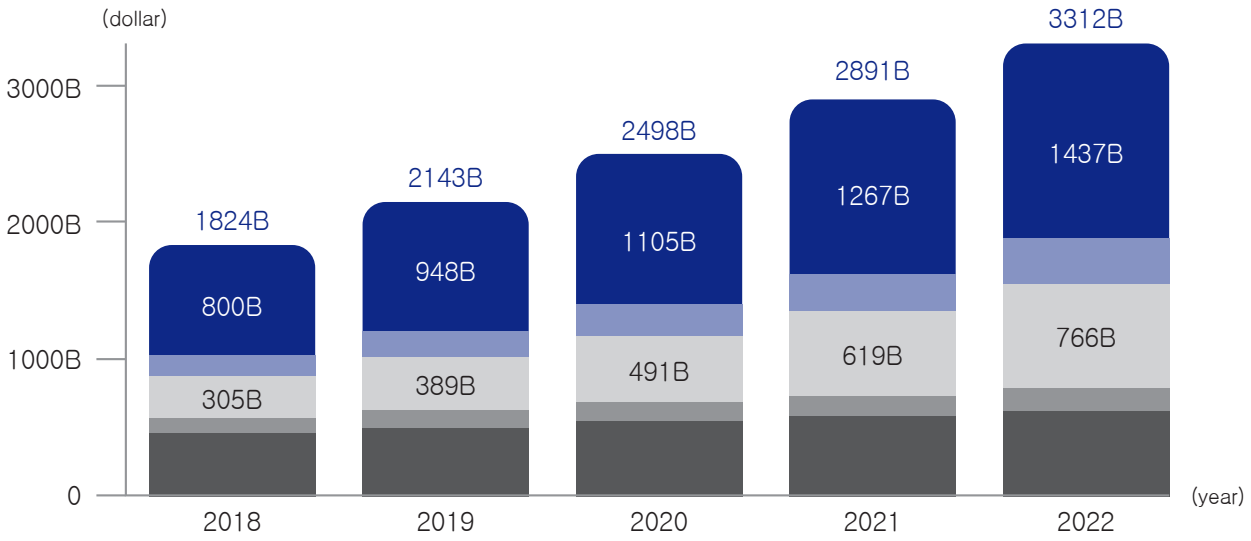


AI is not a system that provides 100% correct answers, but rather a system that can make predictions closest to the correct answer. Depending on the purpose for which the 'correct answer' is used from the business point of view, the area of application can be expanded indefinitely. Regardless of the size of the company, the scope of artificial intelligence services is expanding in startups, SMEs, and large companies. However, many companies are struggling to adopt AI solutions because of the high cost and difficult usage. The Data owned by companies and individuals or externally available data from simple documents to audio, image, and video files can be accessed through AI automation analysis solutions to make it easier and simpler to obtain desired AI analysis results. Developers working in each company, government, and industry can connect with the platform through AICON's Auto ML solution because it can be easily used on the web without installing and executing complex development processes and

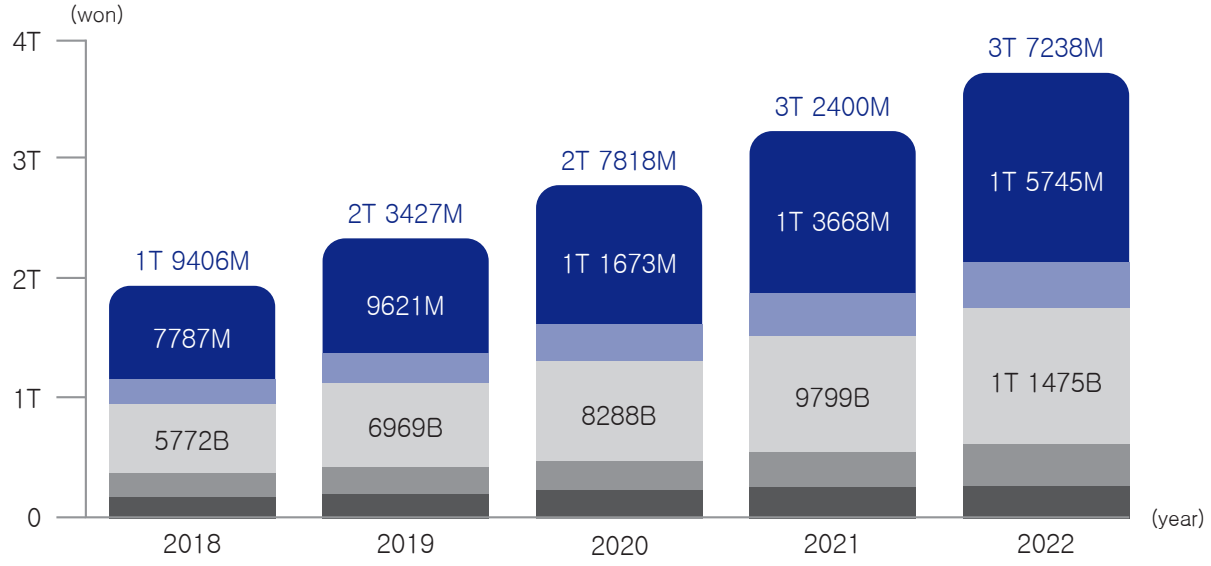
B. Blockchain Distributed Cloud

A new paradigm appears thanks to the fusion of the 4th industrial technologies and the data era has arrived. Due to the mutual combination of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and Big Data technologies, companies around the world feel the need for efficient data management and analysis so they are responding to it quickly. However, while global companies are focusing on strengthening their competitiveness through AI analysis, they face some concerns. In the case of artificial intelligence analysis using a centralized cloud system such as AWS, Google Cloud, Azure, etc., there are concerns that problems including high data processing cost, loss of control, and data loss due to single point error may occur. The AICON project built a blockchain-based distributed cloud environment to solve the problems of centralized cloud services. Distributed Cloud (D-Cloud) Cluster provides individuals and companies with a distributed cloud environment combined with blockchain, enhancing security and reducing data processing costs through storage, management, and processing of AI data in a decentralized environment. As the more participants (nodes) join in blockchain network the more data processing costs reduces, the AICON project will maximize the performance of distributed environment through rapid hardware & software supply and D-cloud system clustering. D-Cloud hardware of AICON is an extended concept of IPFS, which can be used to analyze and process artificial intelligence (AI) data using computing resources beyond sharing file fragments across multiple PCs or hardware. D-Cloud hardware model of AICON consists of <AICO2020 R-1> and <AICO2020 J-1>. The <AICO2020 R-1> model is a general model, and it processes AI learning data such as simple documents and voice files. The <AICO2020 J-1> model is a high-end model, and it processes AI learning data such as images, videos, and real-time streaming. In addition, D-Cloud software (Mining Pool) was built for participants who have spatial limitations or have difficulty running the tutorial when the D-Cloud hardware model is used. Participants delegate D-Cloud operation to the company, while the company handles data processing through mining pools built inside the company.

Worldwide Cloud Service Revenue and Prospects

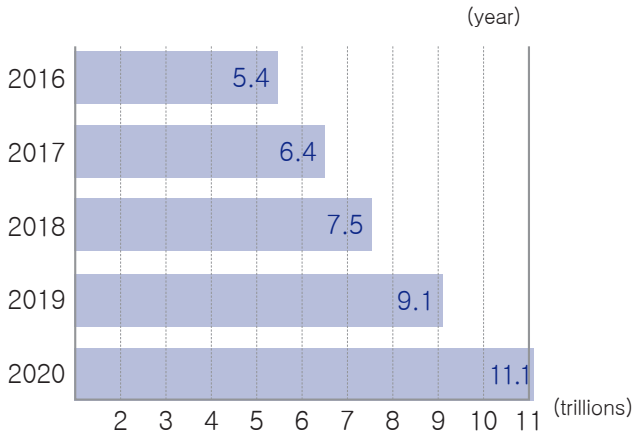


Domestic Cloud Service Revenue and Prospects

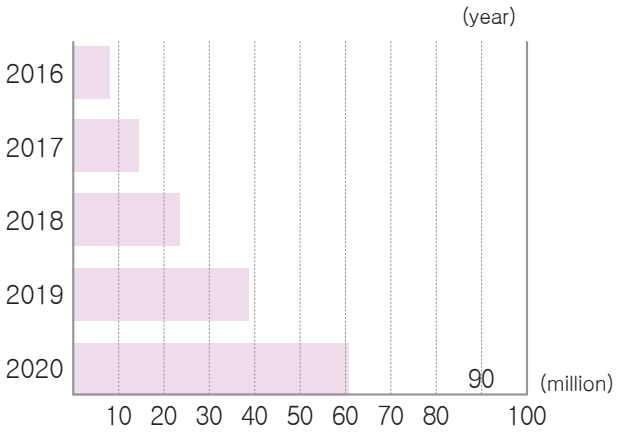


- Cloud Application Services (SaaS)
- Cloud Application Infra Services (PaaS)
- Cloud system Infra Servies (IaaS)
- Cloud Management and SecurityServices
- Cloud Business Process Services (BPaaS)

The size of the domestic AI market



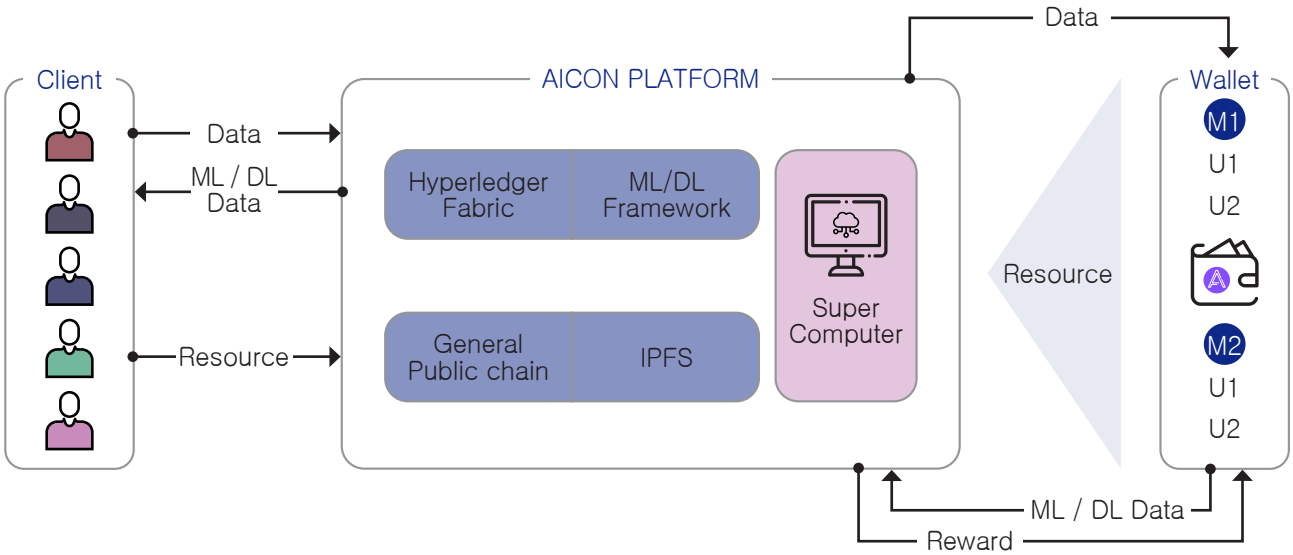
The size of the global AI market



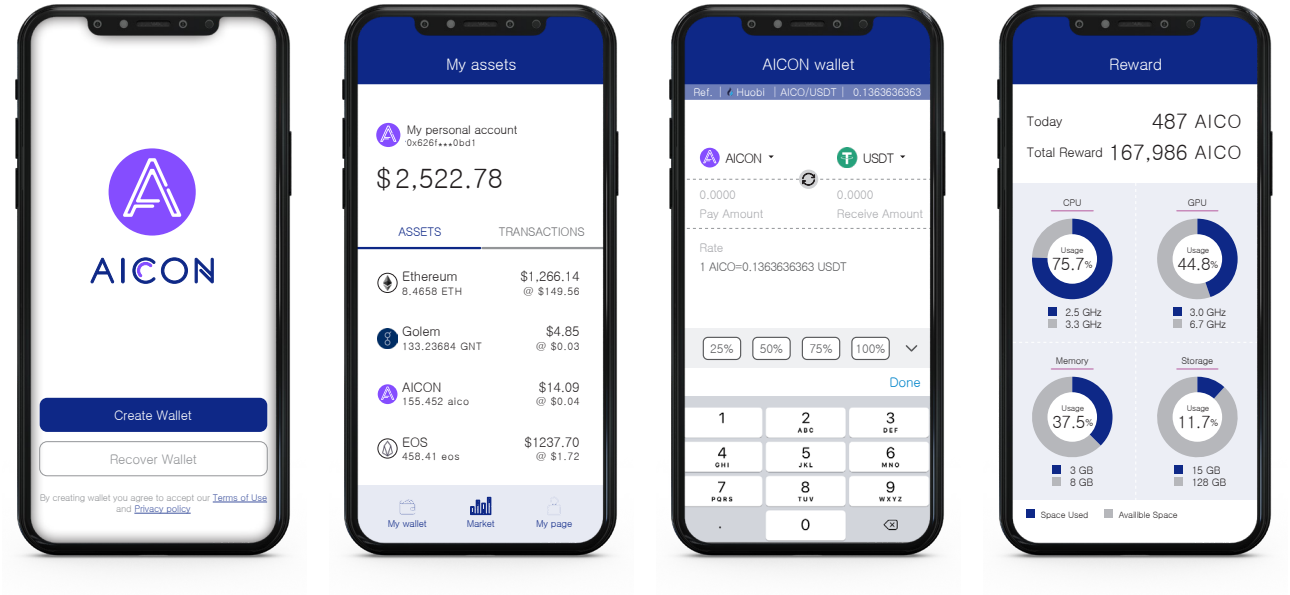
	AI	Cloud
Microsoft	Launch data predictive analysis service 'Azure Machine Learning'	Enterprise Cloud Azure service
Google	Acquisition of a company 'deep mind ' specializing in running machines and neuroscience systems	Strategically apply Google Cloud Services to the retail industry
IBM	Artificial intelligence computing with machine learning technology Building an ecosystem based on 'Watson'	World's fifth-largest cloud occupancy expanding its market share through the acquisition of 'Red hat'
AICON	Blockchain-based AI Automation Analysis Solution to Launch My AutoML	Blockchain-based decentralized cloud implementation, Building a Distributed Environment with IPFS

8. AICON ECOSYSTEM

A. AICON Blockchain Economy



Economy cycling	1. Clients provide data for ML/DL. 2. The data is stored on the client server in AICON PLATFORM. 3. Users transmit ML/DL data to AICON WALLET STORAGE installed on PC or smartphone. 4. ML/DL FRAMEWORK refines data and derives results using decentralized resources provided by users. 5. ML/DL DATA is delivered to the clients.



B. AICON PLATFORM

i. Data Provider (Clients)

Subjects requiring ML (Machine Learning)/DL (Deep Learning) can be individuals, companies, developers, and governments. Data providers provide data to AICON PLATFORM in order to obtain necessary results through ML/DL analysis. Data providers can receive decentralized resources and analyze the data using Super Computing technology of AICON PLATFORM, thereby reducing the cost of massive resources required for ML/DL. They pay for the data analysis through AICON TOKEN, and if they open and disclose the data, they may receive a separate reward through the data exchange.

ii. AICON PLATFORM

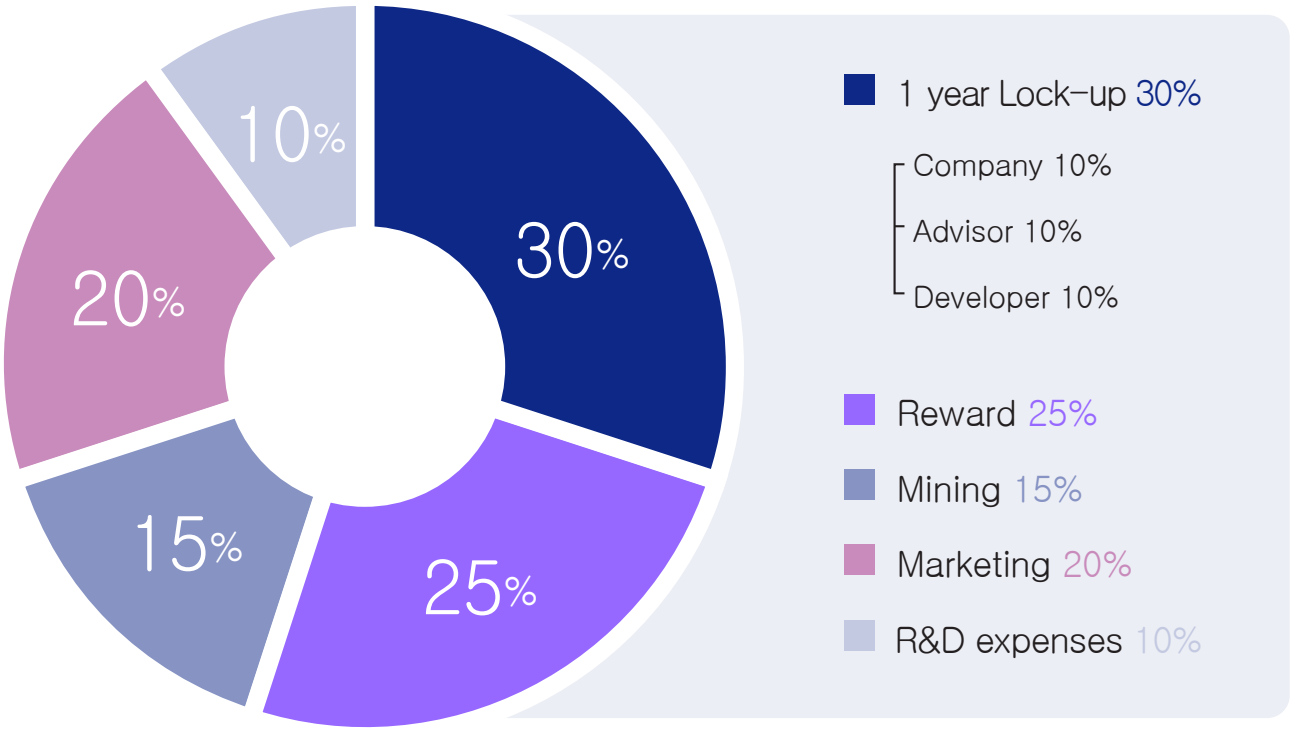
This is a GATEWAY, which plays a key role in the AICON Blockchain ecosystem. This provides the necessary FRAME and TOOL for ML/DL in HYPERLEDFER FABRIC-based PRIVATE CHAIN, and also provides clients with the necessary resources for ML/DL analysis of distributed resources of users using SUPER COMPUTING technology

iii. Resource Provider (User)

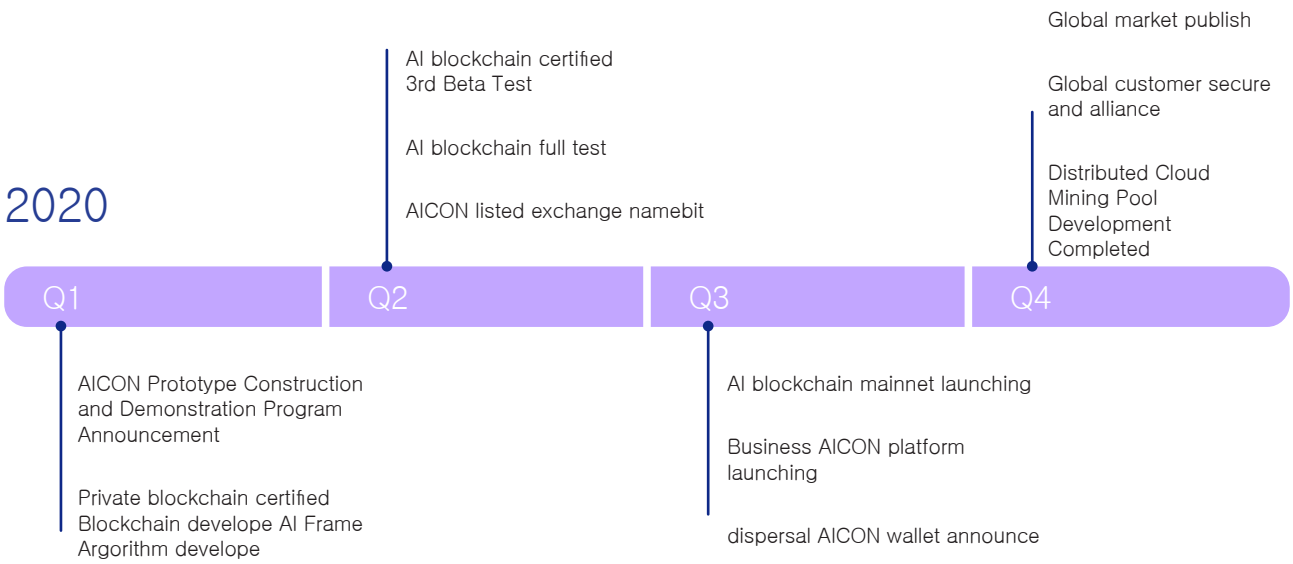
This is a provider of resources in the AICON Blockchain ecosystem. This can be an individual or a company, and provides idle resources such as CPU, GPU, Memory, Storage, etc. to the client through the AICON Platform using a PC or smartphone owned by the user. By providing idle resources, resource providers can receive AICON Tokens as rewards.

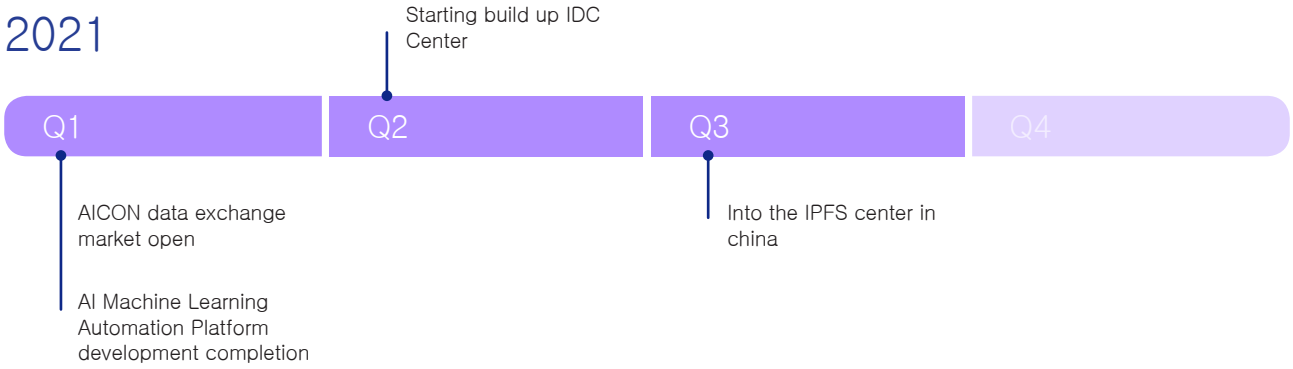
9. Token Distribution

Distribution plan



10. ROADMAP


2020
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
AICON Prototype Construction and Demonstration Program Announcement
Private blockchain certified Blockchain develope AI Frame Argorithm develope
AI blockchain certified 3rd Beta Test
AI blockchain full test
AICON listed exchange namebit
AI blockchain mainnet launching
Business AICON platform launching
dispersal AICON wallet announce
Global market publish
Global customer secure and alliance
Distributed Cloud Mining Pool Development Completed


2021
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
AICON data exchange market open
AI Machine Learning Automation Platform development completion
Starting build up IDC Center
Into the IPFS center in china

11. Exemption Clause

1. The purpose of this white paper is to provide potential buyers with information about the AICON project, allowing them to decide for themselves whether to proceed with the purchase using AICON tokens (AICO). This white paper does not constitute stocks, securities, corporate assets, or any related company's sale or purchase, offer, or request.

2. This white paper contains information about AICON's business objectives and AICO, while at the same time it was written to provide information on how to access solutions based on blockchain technology. The information contained in this white paper can be modified, added or supplemented at any time.

3. The following information may not be comprehensive and does not include any elements of contractual relationships.

4. The central operating body of AICON Platform business is not liable for any kind of your loss, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, regulations and rules, and in all cases related to this white paper. Such losses include financial or non-financial losses, which mean comprehensive losses including sales, income, profits, rights, reputation, or loss of data, etc., and the central operating body of the AICON Platform business is not responsible for any such losses.

5. AICON Platform and AICO are not considered as collateral within any scope. This white paper cannot be provided in any form as an investment document or as a document, and cannot be used for securities, securities investment, or investors' attractiveness.

6. AICON buyers must carefully consider and evaluate all information related to AICON and AICO in the white papers, legally binding contracts, all associated risks and uncertainties before purchasing coins. All of the things including the financial status of AICON, business strategy, plans, and the potentiality of AICON are forward-oriented, and AICON, or anyone associated with this company, or anyone else, does not guarantee or take responsibility for actual future results, performance, and company achievements.

7. In countries and regions that the content of this white paper is stipulated as illegal, it must not be copied, modified or distributed in whole or in part. If a person in countries and regions that the

content of this white paper is stipulated as illegal recognizes the content of this white paper and makes an investment, such an investment is at the investor's own risk and AICON doesn't takes any legal responsibility for such conduct.

8. The AICO defined in this white paper cannot be interpreted as a financial investment product such as bonds, stocks, securities, options, derivatives, etc., and in no case can the rights be claimed. AICO does not guarantee income and profits such as financial interests, under any circumstances. In addition, AICO buyers should not interpret the behavior of purchasing AICO as an activity for investment and profit generation under any circumstances, and no one should understand or recognize it as obtaining financial income such as investment income and interest.

9. This white paper does not guarantee the completeness of AICON's business, and the content of this white paper is not responsible for any errors, delays in schedule, and related matters that may occur during service provision and development. No one can claim responsibility for this.

10. This white paper contains contents related to future plans and was written down based on the realization of the plans. However, we do not guarantee them, and the contents of this white paper do not guarantee the completeness of services to be developed in the future.

11. The contents of this white paper cannot be interpreted as legal, financial, accounting, tax, etc. advices in any case. In the process of purchasing and using AICO, certain dispositions related to separate laws, finances, accounting, and taxes may occur according to policies and laws of each country and region. Purchasers and users may need separate advices, and AICON is not responsible for these matters.

12. The creation of the ecosystem may be delayed or other tangible and intangible losses may occur due to the reasons not intended by AICON, including system attacks from third parties, natural disasters, and causes beyond the control. AICON doesn't take responsibility for the buyer's risks caused by the loss or leak of the buyer's personal key.

14. All risks, including decline of coin values, changes in the market environment, uncertainties, political risks, and competition with competitors, may occur, which can lead to the suspension of AICON development or change in service direction and plans.

15. AICON does not delegate or transfer all decisions, including ecosystem operation policies and suspensions, to others, and all decisions are made at AICON's discretion.

12. Source

Hashnet <Hyperledger Fabric> document
Yoo Seong-min IT Columnist <Why AI and Blockchain Convergence are the Trend>