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Introduction

DTT Token is based on Ethereum Blockchain and built upon the ERC 20 framework. DTT platform is created as a Decentralised Token Exchange platform that assists you in converting your Ethereum into DTT tokens and DTT tokens into ethereum without direct involvement. Everything is designed to work in a local environment without any governing parties and no owner inputs. DTT will not have any inputs from the developers, outsiders or any other person with roles and power. This makes DTT Token a different approach to a simple concept and utilising the power of blockchain to fulfil the trust factor.

This model enables users to perform conversions between DTT directly with the smart contract, avoiding the need for counterparties. This mechanism solves the liquidity and slippage issues experienced by DEX’s. DTT holders are incentivised to stake their tokens as

they are paid 0.1% daily of the total no. of DTT staked, buying and selling DTT platform does not require the trader to hold DTT.

Abstract

Cryptocurrency trading on centralized exchanges has been shown to be vulnerable to cybersecurity hacking and internal frauds over the years, with the most infamous hacks being Mt. Gox and Coincheck. In addition, trading on centralized exchanges is not compatible with DeFi applications since it is technically infeasible to bridge between decentralized applications and centralized servers without compromising the trust model.

Regardless, DeFi applications all need access to good liquidity sources which is a critical component to provide good services. Currently, decentralized liquidity consists of various sources including DEXes (Uniswap, OasisDEX, Bancor), decentralized funds and other financial apps. The more scattered the sources, the harder it becomes for anyone to either find the best rate for their trade or to even find enough liquidity for their needs.

DTT is a fully on-chain liquidity protocol that can be implemented on any smart contract enabled blockchain. DTT's solution allows liquidity to be aggregated from diverse sources into a single network, which in turn provides a single endpoint for takers to seamlessly perform multiple token trades in a single blockchain transaction. End users, DApps or any other party only need to query this single endpoint to get the best available rate for their trade. The protocol allows for a wide range of implementation possibilities for liquidity providers, allowing a wide range of entities to contribute liquidity, including end users, decentralized exchanges and other decentralized protocols. On the taker side, end users, cryptocurrency wallets, and smart contracts are able to perform instant and trustless token trades at the best rates available amongst the sources. The on-chain instant exchange property is critical for enabling a wide range of decentralized use cases, including financial protocols and cryptocurrency payments. One would expect different implementations of DTT protocol on other public blockchains to make on-chain instant exchanges to be available for various use cases and applications on these blockchains.

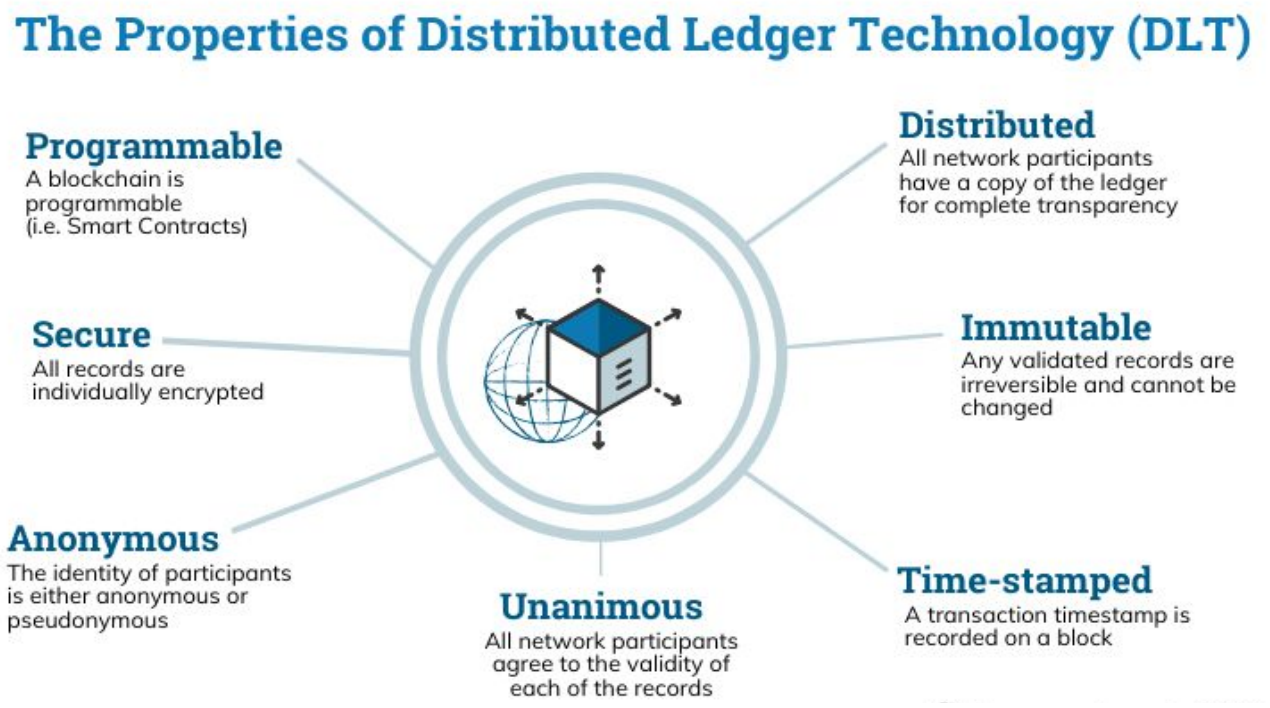
DTT is a decentralised synthetic asset contract protocol built on Ethereum. The contract is devised in such a way that everything is controlled by the contract itself autonomously. It follows a specific protocol and returns output based on the same. There are functions that are defined for the user and these functions control the major part of the contract. Functions like buy, sell, withdraw etc can directly be accessed by the user and anyone can call the totalEthereum function to check the liquidity of the exchange. This creates a direct entry point

for the user and it is very helpful in creating an environment that has no one to control or no owner to change things as they are.

What is blockchain?

Blockchain is a system of recording information in a way that makes it difficult or impossible to change, hack, or cheat the system. A blockchain is essentially a digital ledger of transactions that is duplicated and distributed across the entire network of computer systems on the blockchain. Each block in the chain contains a number of transactions, and every time a new transaction occurs on the blockchain, a record of that transaction is added to every participant's ledger. The decentralised database managed by multiple participants is known as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).

Blockchain is a type of DLT in which transactions are recorded with an immutable cryptographic signature called a hash. This means if one block in one chain was changed, it would be immediately apparent it had been tampered with. If hackers wanted to corrupt a blockchain system, they would have to change every block in the chain, across all of the distributed versions of the chain.



Blockchain technology provides an unprecedented opportunity to ease the public's growing frustration with—and distrust of—dysfunctional centralized financial systems. By distributing data across a network of computers, the technology allows any group of individuals to embrace transparency rather than central-entity control. The result is an unbiased, transparent,

and highly efficient permissionless system—one that can improve current global financial and monetary structures and better serve the public good.

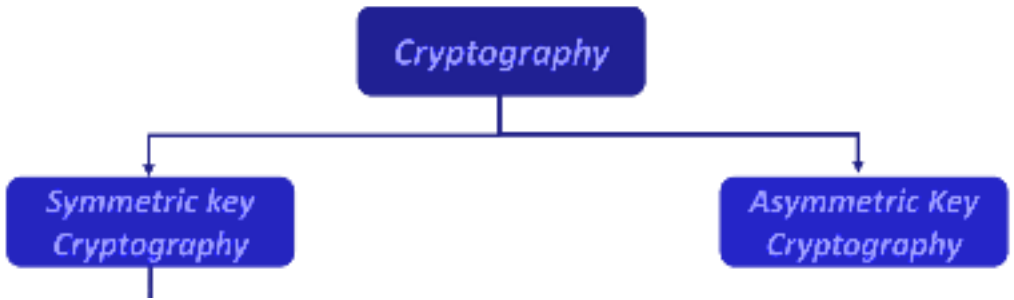
Bitcoin was created with this goal in mind. But, while Bitcoin succeeds as a cryptocurrency on a number of levels, it is not ideal as a medium of exchange because its fixed supply and speculative nature results in volatility, which prevents it from proliferating as mainstream money.

Since the release of Single-Collateral Dai in 2017, user adoption of the stablecoin has risen dramatically, and it has become a building block for decentralized applications that help expand the DeFi (decentralized finance) movement. Dai's success is part of a wider industry movement for stablecoins, which are cryptocurrencies designed to maintain price value and function like money.

For example, in February 2019, JPMorgan became the first bank in the United States to create and test a digital coin that represents 1 USD.3 As the cryptocurrency industry grows, other banks, financial services companies, and even governments will create stable digital currencies (e.g., Central Bank Digital Currencies), as will large organizations outside of the finance sector. Facebook, for example, announced its plans for Libra, "a stable digital cryptocurrency that will be fully backed by a reserve of real assets,"4 in June 2019. However, such proposals forfeit the core value proposition of blockchain technology: global adoption of a common infrastructure without a central authority or administrator that may abuse its influence.

Blockchains such as Bitcoin and Ethereum are constantly and continually growing as blocks are being added to the chain, which significantly adds to the security of the ledger. There have been many attempts to create digital money in the past, but they have always failed. The prevailing issue is trust. If someone creates a new currency called the X dollar, how can we trust that they won't give themselves a million X dollars, or steal your X dollars for themselves?

Bitcoin was designed to solve this problem by using a specific type of database called a blockchain. Most normal databases, such as an SQL database, have someone in charge who can change the entries (e.g. giving themselves a million X dollars). Blockchain is different because nobody is in charge; it's run by the people who use it. What's more, bitcoins can't be faked, hacked or double spent – so people that own this money can trust that it has some value.



The basis of the blockchain is its Cryptography. The verifiability of the blockchain is due to the cryptographic hash functions and their ability to morph any size of data into a fixed byte size of hash. This process can not be reversed and the data once lost in the hashing process can not be recovered. This makes it suitable for transparency and data sharing without any loss of privacy and data. Below figure explains the way the cryptographic functions work.

Blockchain uses the asymmetric cryptography method to create hashes. Why asymmetric encryption? Because the data is to be shared publicly on all the nodes.

Asymmetric Encryption

The encryption utilised by blockchain is the asymmetric encryption method where a public key is generated and a private key is generated. They are used to create a hash using the private key and since private and public keys share a special mathematical connection, it is easy to verify the same hash with only the respective public key. This public key is made available to the public and it can be known as the address of any blockchain backed system.

This combination is utilised in all of the blockchains, public or private. Any information that is to be shared on the ledger must be simplified to a basic level of hash which has zero privacy concerns but still holds the correct data. You can verify your dataset if you have it on you, if you don't, you can never even guess the type of data that has been converted to hash.

Above picture shows the process of SHA1 hashing, and how any kind of data is converted to a similar length of hash by passing through a hashing function. Although blockchain utilises SHA256 to hash it's data to create infinite possibilities of a hash.

Ethereum Blockchain

Ethereum is the second-largest cryptocurrency platform by market capitalization, behind Bitcoin. It is a decentralized open source blockchain featuring smart contract functionality. Ether is the cryptocurrency generated by Ethereum miners as a reward for computations performed to secure the blockchain.

Ethereum is open access to digital money and data-friendly services for everyone – no matter your background or location. It's a community-built technology behind the cryptocurrency Ether (ETH) and thousands of applications you can use today. Apart from being a cryptocurrency in general use, it has more applications in a decentralized world that are being explored widely. With Ethereum, you can run your own program with a complete autonomy which shares the databases to all the nodes and makes your application run on a 100% uptime server. You can create a program that needs no controller or owner and it would still keep on running and every bit that it uses of someone else's resources, it pays in Ether.

Ethereum is a **global, open source platform that runs smart contracts**: applications that run exactly as programmed without any possibility of downtime, censorship, or third party interference. Countries use **fiat currencies** to incentivize citizens to build roads, houses, etc. Ethereum uses **gwei** to incentivize miners to contribute computational to the network. Just like jewelers use gold to make necklaces and rings, developers program digital agreements and pay **gwei**, a unit of account used for paying miners fees for running operations-AKA smart contracts. **Gwei** is converted to Ether which is deducted as the smart contract gets executed.

Why is there gwei AND Ether? Why can't we just price operations in Ether directly?

The reason for that is to decouple the price of an operation with the market price of Ether. If the price of Ether skyrockets on the market, the cost of running operations could be controlled with gwei/ETH conversion rate (set by miners).

Why is this important?

What's interesting is that anyone is able to write smart contracts and create new financial instruments such as money markets, exchanges and asset management solutions. The internet disinter-mediated traditional media over the last twenty years by providing wealth building tools to content creators. Ethereum is doing to finance what the internet did to the media by democratizing the creation of new financial instruments.

Throughout this paper, we use the term “token” to refer to a generic asset because our first implementation is a contract system that manipulates ERC20 tokens on the Ethereum network. However, there is nothing fundamental about the Ethereum execution context that enables this market-making algorithm, which could be offered by a traditional financial institution as a centralized (custodial) product.

Smart Contract

A smart contract is a computer program or a transaction protocol which is intended to automatically execute, control or document legally relevant events and actions according to the terms of a contract or an agreement. This does not behave like a court admissible contract, instead this is more of a ‘If this then that’ methodology. This reduces the need to dispute resolution as the computer takes over as a primary executioner and it’s not limited to a single computer as well. So there is no need to test favourability, or non execution because the written rules are set and the contract works on that principle unless it receives an external command (for which it needs to be coded beforehand). Because of the transparency of the code it can be verified beforehand if it has certain loopholes.

Smart Contracts are very useful in predefined scenarios and their consequences. In any Decentralised Finance contract, the execution terms are straightforward and can be coded into a smart contract easily. This creates a market for Smart contracts in the fintech domain. With no one to control and no owner to touch or move funds, the security of your funds is non

questionable. This works as an ESCROW system for liquidity and no one loses their funds because everything is stored in the contract indefinitely.

DTT Token is built on similar functionality using the Smart Contract features for ESCROW based services. DTT acts as a guarding contract that will keep on executing the formula with every input without providing administrative powers to anyone as verified code of contract shows. This will allow a fund to operate long after the developers even leave the project because it will be run by the community itself.

Structure of DTT Exchange Smart Contract

DTT Exchange, better known as Decentralised Token Exchange is a Smart Contract operating on the Ethereum blockchain. This allows the contract to operate independently of any organisation or individual and to be run by the community itself. The basis of this contract is the formula for growth of token price that is hard printed in the code itself. The contract is written specifically to keep track of Tokens in supply and circulation, maintaining ledger of wallet balances, buy price sell price calculation and referral data.

A payable function is written to accept the Ether sent towards the contract, catch it and do calculations on the same. The first step is to check if the supply is available, and if it returns a Yes/ True output then the next step is started. The second step is to check for referral and add the referer is then stored in the parent of the Message sender (the address with which the contract is called). The next step is to take out the value of ether sent to the address and divide it by 10^18 to cover for the 18 places of decimal in Ethereum. Once this value is calculated, the contract deducts it’s management fees and starts the process of price calculation on the volume by using the Arithmetic Progression formula. The formula helps in calculating the current price of the last token and calculates the total value of tokens to be sold in the amount of ethereum after management fees.

Once the tokens are calculated, they are shifted to the balance of the user address. The new number of tokens are added in the circulating supply. This increases the current buy price of the token and the new values of token from ethereum is calculated on the new price set. The next important function is the sell function which takes the number of tokens you are planning to sell and calculates the ether that you will receive once the sell order is executed. The ether will be released from the contract after deducting a small management fee of 7.5% and transaction fee. You will receive your Ethers immediately.

Advantages of DTT

Trading DTT provides many advantages over centralised exchanges and order book based DEX's. The lack of an order book means all trades are executed against the contract, known as P2C (peer-to-contract) trading. Assets can be converted using dApp. This provides infinite liquidity up to the total amount of collateral in the system, zero slippage, and permissionless on-chain trading.

How DTT works

DTT are synthetic assets that track the price of the underlying asset. They allow holders to gain exposure on Ethereum to various asset classes without holding the underlying assets themselves or trusting a custodian.

Once generated, bought, or received, DTT can be used in the same manner as any other cryptocurrency: it can be sent to others, used as payments for goods and services, and even held as savings through a feature.

Every DTT in circulation is directly backed by excess collateral in ETH, meaning that the value of the collateral is higher than the value of the DTT debt, and all DTT transactions are publicly viewable on the Ethereum blockchain.

What Properties of DTT Function Similarly to Money?

Generally, money has four functions:

1. A store of value
2. A medium of exchange
3. A unit of account
4. A standard of deferred payment

DTT has properties and use cases designed to serve these functions.

DTT Foundation Missions and Goals

Good Governance

The fund will be created to establish a fair and transparent process related to the management, membership, the rewards, rules, and legal matters. Foundation will provide support for the maintenance and improvement of DTT.

Community

Centric DTT's community will be given a chance to start up any project for the improvement of DTT. Grant will be provided to those selected proposals which are based on excellent ideas in blockchain technology and DTT platform. The fund will be created through transparent procedures and process upon request by the members of the community. The Foundation will hold an event for the members to meet the founder for Q&A. The event will benefit members to meet, socialize and share opinions with each other.

Education, Promotion, and Research

The Foundation will be funded to promote DTT, to educate the public about blockchain technology and to ensure them to understand and create awareness on the importance of this Foundation. This is in order to achieve the missions and goals. The foundation will also fund the research for DTT by working with a team to test new ways to participate in the ecosystem. Support and Developer The foundation will provide funds to the team and developer to contribute in ideas, to enhance and to expand the DTT, to build and grow the ecosystem.

Referral and Reward

Referral is an integral part of DTT Exchange and it is the soul of community based earning. The referral system is direct and clear and is broken into 10 levels of earning. Any direct referral will be counted towards your Level 1 and all users following Level 1 will be your Level 2. Below is the referral reward system and minimum holding for commission.

Level 1	8%	Minimum Holding of $50 value token in Self Account
Level 2	4%	Minimum Holding of $500 value token at Level 1
Level 3	2%	Minimum holding of $500 value token at Level 1
Level 4	1%	Minimum holding of $1000 value token at Level 1
Level 5	0.5%	Minimum holding of $1000 value token at Level 1
Level 6	0.5%	Minimum holding of $1500 value token at Level 1
Level 7	0.5%	Minimum holding of $1500 value token at Level 1
Level 8	0.5%	Minimum holding of $2000 value token at Level 1
Level 9	1%	Minimum holding of $2000 value token at Level 1
Level 10	2%	Minimum holding of $2000 value token at Level 1

Rewards are all stored under your wallet address and you can request withdrawal of reward anytime. Your rewards will be released under your main wallet and you can again sell the reward or stake depending upon your choice. You have to always maintain the holding as mentioned in the table above to receive the referral rewards and if you don't hold the same, your referral reward will be shifted to your upline id and so on.

Staking and Reward

Staking is another revenue source on DTT Exchange and it is also rewarding. You can stake more than $500 worth of DTT tokens to receive staking rewards daily. You will receive 0.1% daily based on your staking tokens. You will gather the staking reward in the rewards wallet which you can withdraw similar to the referral commissions. Always remember to check the dashboard for staking amounts so that you don't miss the stake reward.

Staking rewards are distributed within 48 hours of requesting withdrawal and delays can be due to network congestion on Ethereum networks or high network fees. The stakes are utilised by the developers to gain profits by putting it to right use to generate the rewards which is the reason for delayed reversal of stakes. It is absolutely necessary to have stakes worth more than $500. You will be reminded in the dashboard whenever your balance goes below $500.

Price Roadmap

Price is bound to grow on purchase of every token. We start with a base price of 0.0000010 ETH and an incremental value of 0.0000000000010 per token. This trend continues till a certain point from where the incremental value doubles and the value of tokens that can be bought through ether is calculated based on the new value. This process continues till 900,000 tokens and can not surpass that (2,00,000 tokens are minted only for referral reward and stake rewards). Price is targeted to reach more than $3000 per token while reaching the final mark. Below is the breakup of the price roadmap for the token and it's future growth. You have to keep in mind that with every selling of the token the price goes down. You have to hold your tokens for a longer period of time and refer more people to get the price higher before you sell it out.

Number of Tokens	Total Base Price (ETH / USD)	Avg price per token (ETH/USD)
60000	$0.1 / 0.00027 ETH	$0.106 / 0.000286 ETH
60000	$0.112 / 0.0003 ETH	$0.124 / 0.000335 ETH
60000	$0.136 / 0.000367 ETH	$0.160 / 0.000432 ETH

60000	$0.184 / 0.000497 ETH	$0.232 / 0.000627 ETH
60000	$0.28 / 0.000756 ETH	$0.376 / 0.001016 ETH
50000	$0.472 / 0.00127 ETH	$0.632 / 0.001708 ETH
50000	$0.792 / 0.00214 ETH	$1.112 / 0.003 ETH
50000	$1.432 / 0.00387 ETH	$2.07 / 0.0056 ETH
50000	$2.712 / 0.0073 ETH	$3.99 / 0.0107 ETH
50000	$5.272 / 0.0142 ETH	$7.83 / 0.0212 ETH
40000	$10.392 / 0.0281 ETH	$14.488 / 0.0392 ETH
40000	$18.584 / 0.0502 ETH	$26.77 / 0.07236 ETH
40000	$34.968 / 0.0945 ETH	$51.352 / 0.1387 ETH
40000	$67.736 / 0.1831 ETH	$100.50 / 0.2716 ETH
40000	$133.272 / 0.3602 ETH	$198.81 / 0.5373 ETH
30000	$264.34 / 0.7144 ETH	$362.65 / 0.9801 ETH
30000	$460.95 / 1.245 ETH	$657.56 / 1.777 ETH
30000	$854.16 / 2.308 ETH	$1247.38 / 3.3713 ETH
30000	$1640.60 / 4.434 ETH	$2407.03 / 6.5595 ETH
30000	$3213.46 / 8.685 ETH	$4786.32 / 12.936 ETH

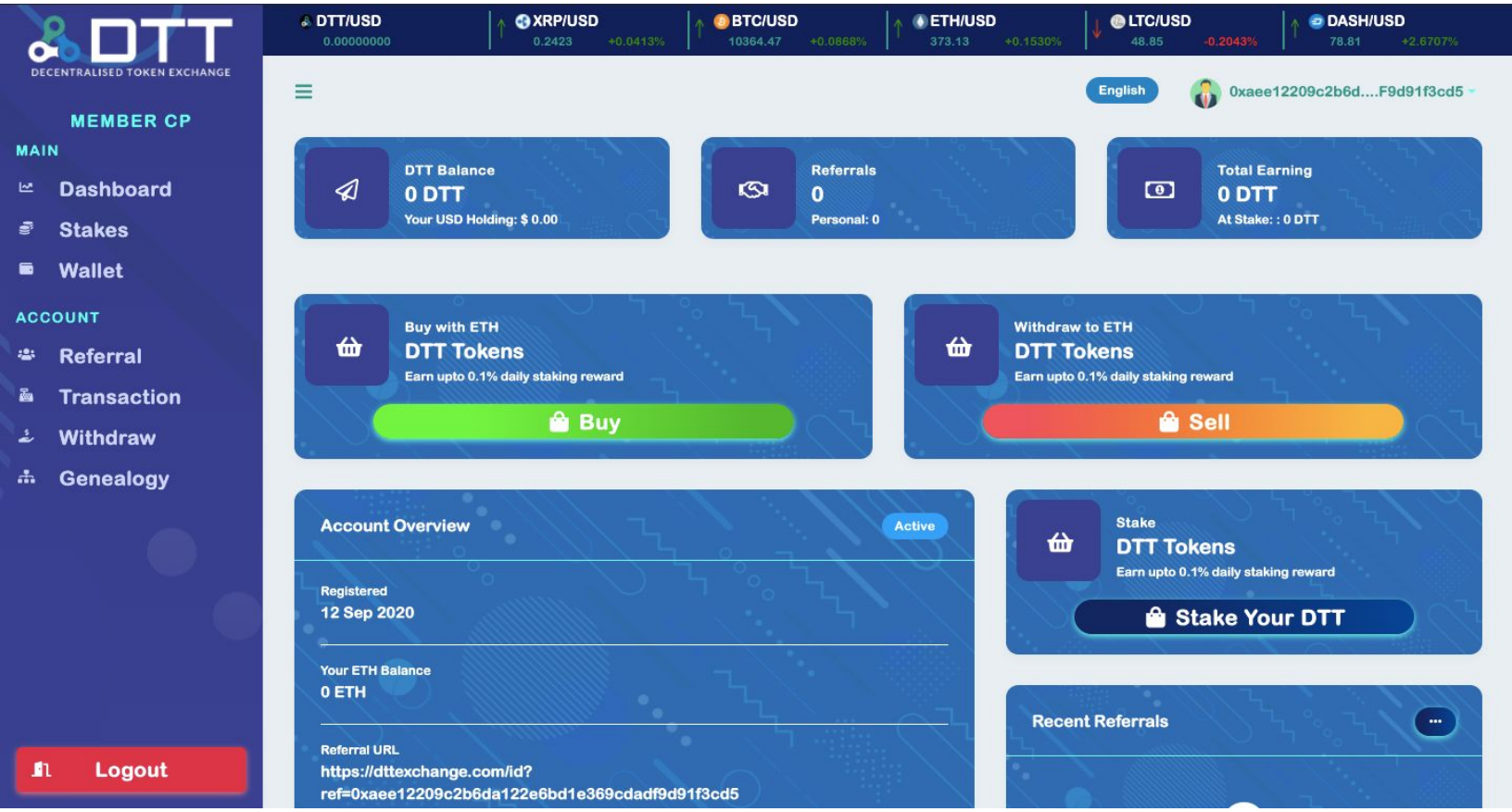
*All prices are locked at 1 ETH valued at $370 which has been the average price of the week.

Dashboard

Dashboard is an integral part of the DTT Exchange. It is just to put things into the correct perspective. It takes out all the data from the contract and presents it in a user friendly way to check the data from the contract. You can interact with the dashboard to know more about the functionalities that it supports. Your rewards and stake rewards are stored there and you can withdraw them anytime you want. Although it takes around 48 hours to withdraw rewards as it is locked and staked respectively, still you can sell or buy within seconds (depending on the congestion and fee price you paid for the transaction). You can connect any wallet to your dashboard, be it metamask, trust wallet or coinbase.

The connection of the dashboard to the contract is made through the installed local wallets. We don't store any of your information and wallet keys. You have your wallet and funds stored securely under

your own wallet and on your own personal computer. This creates a trust factor that is unparalleled to other passive earning schemes where there is always a fear to invest. So without the owner, CEO or anyone to change the structure of a contract that is deployed on the ethereum blockchain, this contract is rock solid and will not be removed or changed. Below is a picture of the dashboard that you can use to keep track of your tokens.



You can click on the “BUY” button and input the amount of ethereum you want to spend on the contract and it will calculate your number of tokens that you will get. Due to the decimal point difference on the smart contract there might be a small difference of around 1 token in the calculation but the higher the price, the more accurate it gets. Once you click on the confirm button you will be connected to the wallet of your choice and asked to send that many ethers to the contract. Once you send the transaction, you will have to wait for the blockchain to confirm the transaction and you will receive your DTT coins in your wallet. This you can check through the dashboard by connecting it to the correct wallet address.

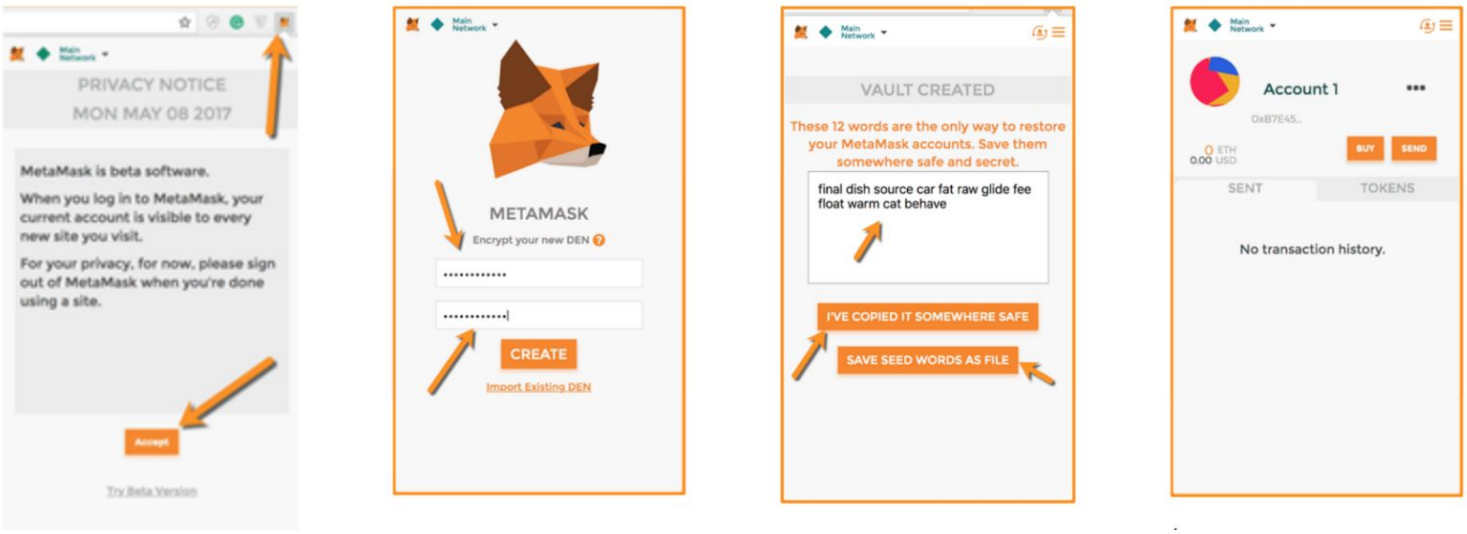
You can also stake your DTT by going in the stakes menu of your dashboard. This part specifically connects with the staking code of the smart contract. You can stake your holdings, or your rewards from the dashboard. Your stake will be locked in the smart contract till the time you request withdrawal and you will keep on receiving 0.1% daily as reward tokens in your dashboard. Once you unstake or

withdraw rewards, you will receive your funds within 48 hours as it takes some time to release funds from the contract.

User Flow

Users install Metamask plugin on their chrome browser or firefox browser and create an account on the same. Once you click on create account you will receive a 24 word phrase that is the secret recipe to your private key from which the public key will be derived.

1. 2. 3. 4.



A user registers on the DTT Exchange dashboard by going to the website and visiting the register page. Once you click to “Connect to wallet” you will receive a popup of Metamask to connect with the website. This will provide your verified address to the DTT exchange website. This helps in local signup and signin without losing important information or data.

You can also use the same on your mobile wallets as well. You can install Trust Wallet, or Coinbase as well and create your wallet in them. Hold some ethers to help with the transactions that will be done while buying or selling. Now open the dapp browser menu in the mobile wallet, open the DTT exchange link and login to your dashboard.

Current Risks and Risk Mitigation Strategies

Current risks

There are some risks in the current architectures available in the ecosystem, as this ecosystem is still an evolving system and complex systems require both empirical

observations and theoretical analysis. Empirical observation and theoretical analysis ensure the mechanism design aligns incentives for all players.

Finally, there are a number of aspects of the system that are currently centralised. This decision has been made to ensure efficient implementation of the project. One example of centralisation is the use of a different wallet to hold rewards. This is to ensure the system can be upgraded easily but confers a level of control to the engineering team which requires trust from users. While these aspects will be phased out over time, it is important to understand the risks inherent in the current system architecture.

Risk mitigation strategies

As a decentralised protocol, the DTT team is committed to decentralisation and censorship resistance — this will be a gradual process as the system matures. This includes crucial areas such as our price feeds. Another important area is governance, we have recently initiated regular community governance calls to ensure the project's goals are aligned with the community. Another aspect of this process is a move to a formal change management process, we have introduced DIP's (DTT Improvement Proposals) to allow the community to introduce change requests and to ensure that any changes to the system are well understood and considered by all stakeholders.

Future Functionality

DTT futures

We expect to launch the ability for traders to take synthetic futures on DTT Exchange in the near future. Many aspects of this functionality are yet to be finalised, but it's expected it will use a self balancing mechanism similar to the Uniswap auto market maker algorithm, where the total open interest of each position and therefore the risk to DTT stakers is capped and borrow rates are adjusted based on the current open interest. The system will also encourage traders to balance the risk in the system by paying a percentage of the fees to traders who rebalance positions, though this feature will not be in the initial release. There are already a number of derivatives trading platforms for crypto assets, but they are all limited by counterparty liquidity. The unique design of the DTT system means it may be able to capture market share in this area, similarly to how Binance captured market share by listing more cryptoassets than most other centralised exchanges.

Leveraged trading

Leveraged trading drives a significant amount of volume on crypto exchanges, and while DTT futures will compete directly with centralised futures platforms, there is a lot of value in supporting tokenized leverage.

Advanced order types

The current version of DTT Exchange supports only buy or sell orders which limits the usability of the exchange. An advanced order engine will be able to support limit, stop loss, stop limits, and other advanced order types. This will use a relay network for processing advanced orders. Advanced order types are critical to reaching feature parity with centralised exchanges.

DTT has already delivered one of the most complex and useful protocols built on Ethereum to date. Further improvements to the mechanism as well as functional upgrades and new DTT will vastly increase the utility of the platform. Movement to a decentralised governance process.

Numerical Algorithms

The formulas in the Theory section are sufficient to describe the functional specification, but they are not straightforward to implement for the EVM, in part due to a lack of mature fixed-point math libraries.

Our implementation uses a combination of a few algebraic transformations, approximation functions, and numerical hacks to compute these formulas with bounded maximum error and reasonable gas cost.

The token growth formula is derived using the advanced concept of AP and GP (Arithmetic Progression and Geometric Progression) which is used to lower down the transaction cost. The transaction cost has been brought down to a whopping 50000 gas used at an average transaction. The formula given below is used to compute the value of the token incremental process. The formula is used to calculate the tokens in a constant time instead of using loops or different approaches for the same. This will calculate the value required for the number of tokens, and we have to put in extra steps and checks to work out the Geometric Progression involved in the same.

The formula is devised in such a way that the price increases and doubles very fast. Once 240000 tokens have been sold, the price per token is doubled and the next doubling comes way too soon at just another 150,000 tokens. Like this every price doubling occurs sooner than the last trench and you can get maximum value out of your tokens while holding only for a limited time.

Swaps and Exit Fees

When traders exchange tokens (via sell function), and when liquidity providers remove their liquidity from the pool (via exit and its variants), still the contract keeps on giving because the liquidity on the contract will always be higher than that needed for every last token.

100% of the transaction fee goes to the developers — this is required to maintain the dashboard that makes things easy for the traders to understand and operate from. Most of the exit fee is returned to the exit funds pool. This will have extra liquidity just to fulfil orders in the future and will help in providing stakes rewards to the stakeholders.

DTT platform with its innovative concept, facilitates its users with, Creating opportunities for supporting economic growth Faster and efficient transactions. Transaction costs will be lower than any such contract in the whole ecosystem.

Elements of DTT Platform The DTT user platform consists of five main elements:

Market Opportunity

Community-centered businesses have proved themselves to be the most successful in several aspects. The opportunities and challenges for customer-centric businesses are, Barriers to market entry are lower. The value of data only continues to grow. The need to strengthen customer loyalty and attract new customers is intensifying. More opportunities with new data-driven, personalized products and services. A community can play a vital role in the longevity of a product's lifecycle, as its engagement can increase market growth or more community members, which in turn can also make the community more aware about blockchain, cryptocurrencies and its benefits. The market size and opportunity of community centered cryptocurrencies combined are far more greater than Bitcoin's current market cap. It is because the basis of cryptocurrencies are under the governance of decentralization, where the community reaches consensus on transactions and blocks alike in a unison manner. There are rewards in place for keeping up this type of unity in the form of transaction fee and block rewards, which are awarded to the community. Moreover, the market size for the businesses increases who incentivize their community with rewards.

Community centricity provides, Builds trust, credibility, and solid reputation to expand community through referrals Gives your business a competitive advantage Saves money Increases customer retention and loyalty Leads to growth Increases revenue and profits

In addition, the Blockchain technology has a growing market rate due to its wide range of use-cases. For community-centered businesses, blockchain provides a very efficient

mechanism with its decentralized nature in the form of a protocol - Delegated Proof of Stake. With Blockchain technology, the business is likely to earn more revenue as the investment in blockchain has already started to gain momentum and is expected to grow at a very high pace in the near future.

Being a community-centered and a blockchain technology based platform, DTT can expect a huge market for it to grow its community by accelerating the economic opportunities.

Conclusion

Working with the smart contract is, in itself, a confidence booster for the community. When a contract works autonomously, the trust factor is not required and this creates a healthy environment without any risk or disadvantage. A barrier can be the transaction fees that increase with congestion, and for this our contract is designed in such a way that it reduces the fees more than any other contract out there. You will be able to edit the gwei price and adjust the fees to even lower limits.

There are multiple ways for a user to increase their revenue. Affiliate being the most rewarding for the direct levels, are the foremost earning source. You can earn indirect referrals as well, so your efforts to refer more people will not go in vain. You can also stake your referral rewards along with your bought tokens to gain an extra daily reward of upto 0.1%. The token price increases with each token buy and you will benefit from holding your tokens as well. Overall DTT Exchange is the best passive income source that you can find in the market, with autonomous governance and on chain transactions.