Acute Angle Cloud
White Paper

Acute Angle Cloud Team

Version：v1.08

Date：2018.02.06

Draft for open community review and subject to change

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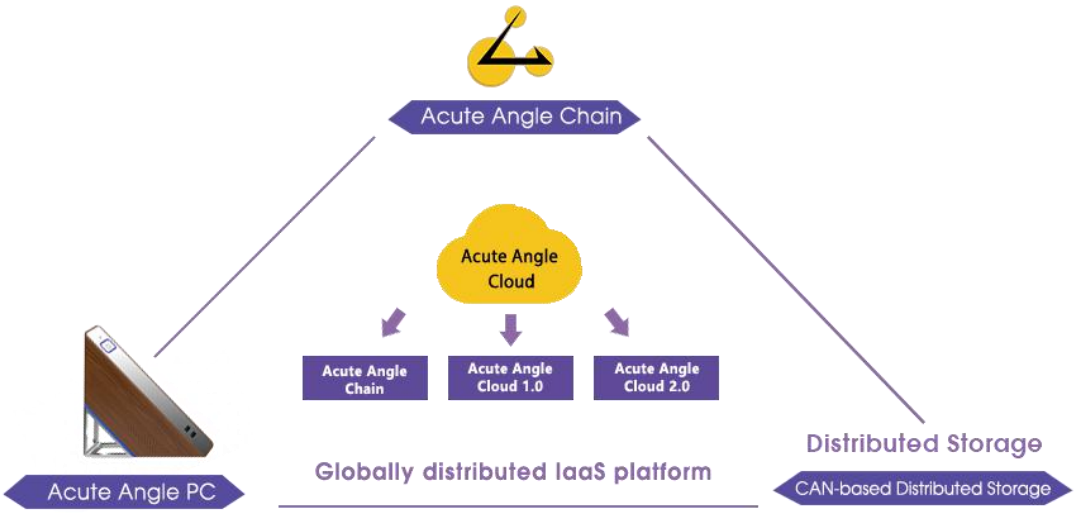
Acute Angle Cloud

Acute Angle Cloud Overview

Acute Angle Cloud is a globally distributed IaaS platform, and is designed to be a basic-layer service platform based on blockchain technology which will realize global distributed cloud computing based on Acute Angle PC, Acute Angle Chain and CAN（Content-Addressable Network）(**Acute Angle Platform**). The Foundation targets to complete the setup of Acute Angle Cloud through Acute Angle Chain, Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 and Acute Angle Cloud 2.0.



1.1 ： Figure: Overview of Acute Angle Cloud

Blockchain Technology

On October 31st, 2008, Satoshi Nakamoto published the bitcoin white paper- A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, declaring the inception of the value transmission network. Bitcoin has many creditable designs such as tamper-proof, data backup, relative anonymity of those involved, and without any other trusted parties. However, its own transaction performance and Proof Of Work (POW) consensus mechanism gradually revealed some problems. The blockchain technology derives from Bitcoin. In recent years, people have innovated mainly concerning transaction performance, consensus algorithm and safe anonymity of the blockchain, such as promotion of transaction performance by graphene and lightning network; enrichment and improvement of consensus algorithm by Proof Of Stake (POS), Delegated Proof Of Stake (DPOS), and Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT); improvement of transaction safety by Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP) and mixing.

As a promising blockchain ecosystem, Acute Angle Cloud perfectly combines strengths of Ethereum and BitShares and solves inherent defects of the existing blockchain system. Acute Angle Cloud is expected to gradually form blockchain economy, promote industrial efficiency and boost efficient and synergetic development of society by setup of basic platform, exploitation of various products, development and iteration of commercialized and implemented projects. Acute Angle Cloud defines new blockchain economy.

Acute Angle Cloud Relevance

1. Prevention of resource waste

Through virtual machines, it solves the problem of idle hard disk and cpu resources in the personal computer (PC). The Acute Angle Cloud can aggregate and allocate the users' idle hard disk and CPU resources with full cyclic use, forming an integrated application in a chain ecosystem.

2. Storage potential

Through distributed storage technology, the issue of storage waste is solved. Data can be automatically re-distributed, enhancing the utilization rate of storage space and connecting all the computing devices with the same file system. The principle behind it is to replace address based content with domain name content; Users find content saved in a location instead of an address and the hash of the content is verified instead of the identity of the content creator. It will enable webpage browsing to be faster, safer and more robust and durable.

3. Cost Reduction

Through blockchain technology, cloud computing, and CAN technology, the Acute Angle Cloud creates a distributed IaaS platform. It dramatically cuts the high operational and maintenance costs of traditional centralized server rooms and reasonably utilizes idle resources and shares the returns with users.

Strength: low user cost, globalization, durable storage, and high stability

Can be used as:

A virtual machine’s root file system

As a server

As a database

As a (cryptographic) communication platform

All kinds of CDN

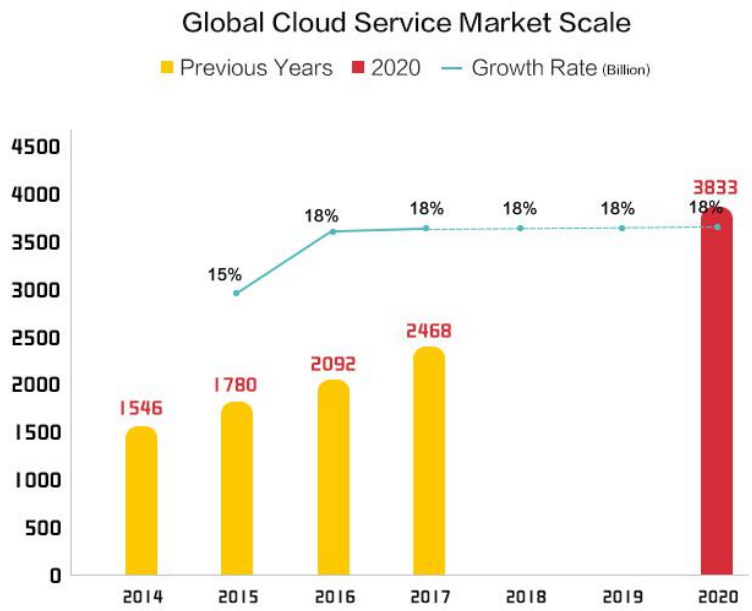
Acute Angle Cloud Development plan

Overview of the traditional IaaS service platform

IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service. Consumers can get services from a complete computer infrastructure through the Internet. Service based on Internet (such as storage and database) is a part of IaaS. Other types of services on the Internet include PaaS (Platform as a Service, PaaS) and SaaS (Software as a Service). PaaS offers full or partial application development that users can access, while SaaS provides complete turnkey applications, such as Enterprise Resource Management through the Internet. Security vulnerability may also exist at IaaS, for example, what the service provider does offer is a shared infrastructure, that is, some components, such as CPU Cache Memory, GPU etc. for users of the system are not isolated completely, which would lead to a consequence, i.e, when an attacker succeeds, all servers open their doors to him/her, even with hypervisor used, the operating systems of some users' computers can also get the uncontrolled access right of the basic platform. Solution: Develop a strong partitioning and defending strategies, and laaS suppliers must monitor the environment to see if there are any unauthorized modification or activity.

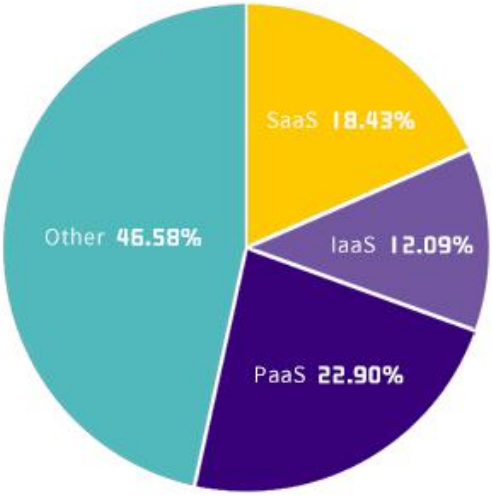
As a cloud service system structure gaining popularity in recent years, it has unique advantages compared with conventional and locally deployed IT modes. The cloud service has won the favor of enterprises because it is characterized by supporting access at any time, resource sharing, self-service, instant use on demand and pay-as-you-go and can meet enterprises' needs of use in a flexible and variable way so as to reduce the cost of use. As estimated by Gartner, an international research and advisory body, the global public cloud service market has massive scalability, reaching US$209.2 billion in 2016. The figure is expected to hit US$246.8 billion in 2017 and exceed US$383.3 billion in 2020.

In 2016, the market size of global cloud services reached RMB209.2 billion and is expected to maintain a compound annual growth rate of 18%.



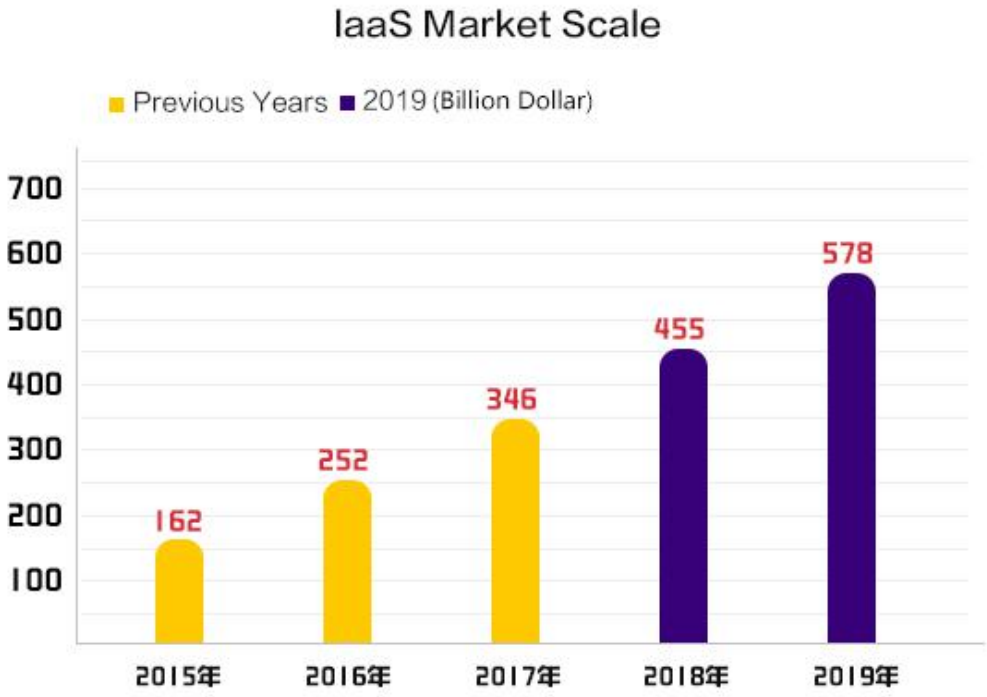
4.1：Global Cloud Service Market Scale

In 2016, among the segment markets, the market share of IaaS accounted for 12.09%. Due to the late start, it has a growth space.



4.2：Cloud Service Market Shares in 2016

The size of IaaS in 2016 reached US$25.2 billion, with a growth rate of 56%, far more than 18% for cloud service and 20% for SaaS. By 2021, it is anticipated to maintain a rapid growth, with a compound annual growth rate of 29%.



4.3：IaaS Market Scale

Acute Angle Cloud vs. traditional IaaS platform

Fog is a para-virtualization frame model of service computing between cloud computing and personal computing. Fog computing focuses on small clouds such as Personal Cloud, Private Cloud and Enterprise Cloud, which are different from cloud computing. Fog computing pays focuses on quantity which helps its success, and every computing node plays a role regardless of how weak its capacity is. Fog computing has several obvious features: low latency and location awareness, broader geographical distribution, application suitable for mobility, and support of more fringe nodes. These features make deployment of mobile services more convenient, which can satisfy broader connection of nodes. Cloud computing is a computing mode which takes advantage of the Internet to use resources such as storage devices of shared computing facilities and applications anywhere, anytime, conveniently and on a need basis. It consists of four basic parts: Cloud Platform, Cloud Storage, Cloud Terminal and Cloud Security. From the user standpoint it can be divided into Public Cloud, Private Cloud, Hybrid Cloud etc. From the service viewpoint it can be divided into Infrastructure as a service (Iaas), Platform as a service (Paas) and Software as a service (Saas).

The problems of the cloud computing industry are mainly:

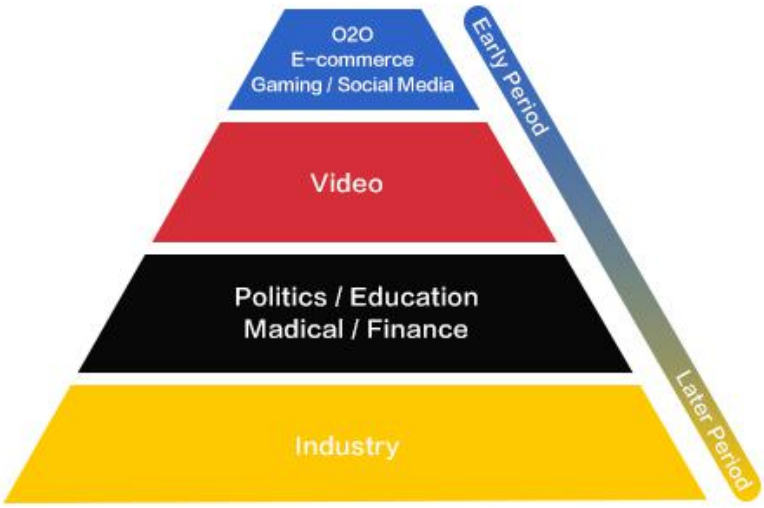
1. Computing needs increase exponentially, cost of bandwidth remains high, leading to the increase of relevant operating costs, which becomes a handicap for the development of a global industrial chain;
2. The cost of traditional CDN self-built nodes is high and the node implementation is slow, which is at odds with the increase of computing needs;
3. Traditional model's utilization of broadband is not sufficient, resulting in a large number of resources unused and wasted, which is also the main reason for exacerbated contradiction between computing needs and computing power.

But fog computing adds a layer between the terminal and the data center, which is called network edge layer. It's like adding another small server or router with a memory, to process and save data without having to put it into the "Cloud" directly reducing stress on the "Cloud", improving efficiency and transmission rate while reducing time delay.

Compared with cloud computing, the framework adopted by fog computing is more distributed, and closer to the network edge. Fog computing concentrates data, data processing and application on the devices at the edge of the network, instead of saving almost all of them into the cloud like cloud computing. The storage and processing of the data is more dependent on the local device, but not the server. Therefore, the cloud computing is the new generation of centralized computing, and fog computing is the new generation of distributed computing which correspondes to the feature of "internet decentralization" and solves the problem that the cloud computing market currently faces.

With P2SP technology, Acute Angle Cloud can provide shared computing services to the enterprises. The Acute Angle Cloud will incorporate blockchain technology to build a fair and transparent incentive mechanism, compelling ordinary individuals to participate in the share and exchange of the data resources, opening shared computing services of the Acute Angle Cloud to individual users comprehensively, which makes each common user a resource node of the decentralized shared computing system and able to benefit from it.

Due to the cloud service’s features such as low cost, instant access, flexible change and pay-as-you-go, the rapidly growing O2O, E-business, game and social network etc. have taken a lead in realizing the change from traditional self-built servers to cloud servers. A survey shows a move in the industries using cloud services. Cloud service is still at an early stage, but the settlement in security will result in more sectors to implement their cloud migration. The cloud migration is expected to cover government administration, health care, finance, industry and other sectors in five years.



4.4：Cloud Service Usage for Different Industries

According to a Global IaaS report issued by Gartner, Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure and Alibaba Cloud are the top three in the world, with a market share of 44.2%, 7.1% and 3% respectively. Amazon takes a dominating position, but Alibaba is growing the fastest.

The three major cloud service providers are actively building their ecosystems. Amazon AWS is joining hands with other mainstream IT producers; Microsoft Azure is further supporting Linux; Alibaba Cloud is taking the advantage of the ecosystem which has been built by Alibaba. Ecosystems have been a major force driving the growth of IaaS cloud services.

Competition Analysis:

1. The cloud service directly serving individual users remains immature. The Acute Angle Cloud allows everyone to be a crucial point of the distributed cloud network and builds an ecosystem based on the users , so it has a great competitive edge and commercial value.
2. The concern for security and privacy is still the greatest resistance for adoption of public chain. However, the blockchain technology and CAN technology have solved the problems of data storage and privacy.
3. The cost for centralized physical storage can be reduced, but the cost in manpower, operation and maintenance is hard to curtail. In contrast, the distributed cloud storage does not need centralized servers, so the cost is reduced significantly.
4. The centralized servers mean to ensure data security. CAN can further reduce the system's redundancy and ensure the files to be more secure through blockchain.

Acute Angle Cloud's Future:

Acute Angle Cloud will continue to improve the product, present more mature blockchain products and constitute a well-rounded cloud ecosystem service. Thus far, the Acute Angle Cloud platform is composed of several parts:

1) Acute Angle Cloud
2) Acute Angle PC
3) Acute Angle Chain
4) Acute Angle Coin
5) Acute Angle

	2015	2016	2017 Q1-Q2	2017 Q3	2017 Q4	2018 Q1	2018 Q2	2018 Q3	2018 Q4
Acute Angle PC	Start of product R&D	Completion of Acute Angle PC hardware appearance ID and internal structure MD		Completion of Acute Angle PC moulding	Completion of small batch of function test of Acute Angle PC	Completion of Pre-sale and 20K units AcuteAnlge PC production	Completion of global distribution and 50K units of AcuteAngle PC production	Completion of 100K units of Acute Angle PC production	Build more strategic partnership Completion of 300K units of Acute Angle PC production
Acute Angle Cloud				Start of AcuteAngle Cloud project	Completion of Acute AngleCloud White Paper	Plan to launch Acute Angle Coin Wallet, complet mining incentive plan & main chain testing network construction	Plan to complete Acute Angle Chain network construction and stress test	Plan to launch Acute Angle Chain network Acute Angle Cloud Alpha	Plan to launch Acute Angle Cloud Beta and start putting into commercially use on a small scale

4.5：Acute Angle Cloud's future plan

Acute Angle Cloud 1.0

Overview

Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 is the global distributed file storage system which takes the Acute Angle PC as the storage node and based on CAN peer-to-peer hypermedia distributed protocol

1. Operational principle of the Acute Angle Cloud 1.0

Each file and its block are given a unique "fingerprint" named encrypted hash.

- CAN deletes the files with same hash value throughout the network, and judges which files are redundant , and traces the version history of each file.
- Each Acute Angle PC node just stores the contents that they are interested in and some index information, which is helpful in locating the source.
- When searching files, they can be located through the hash value.
- Use the IPNS (decentralized naming system), each file can be named with a readable name, instead of the hash, making it easy to find. What the CAN envisions is not only to turn all the network terminal nodes into a Browser or Client, but also to make anyone the operator of the network and storage server.

2. Characteristics of the Acute Angle Cloud 1.0

- It is based on the content-address, not the domain name address. Each file (content) is unique, one file connected to the CAN network would be given the only encrypted hash value based on its computing content. This would change our habit of utilizing domain names to access the network.
- Supply history version controller (such as git) of the file, and using the different versions of the stored file to the multi-node.
- The Acute Angle Chain operating in the CAN network is just the hash value table used for storing the internet files. The content (file) address on the link will be queried while accessing the network each time.
- Uses the token Acute Angle Coin to compel the user to distribute more shared space for storing data. The users obtain the Acute Angle Coin through supplying available disk space, available processing power and bandwidth to the network. The users can also pay for the stored and encrypted files in the decentralized network with Acute Angle Coins.
- This incentive mechanism can lower the Acute Angle Cloud's users' cost of data storage.
- The Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 helps build a more independent and free network.

Phased upgrading of the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0

1. Problems solved by the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0

Acute Angle Cloud 2.0 strives to distribute the Acute Angle PC into the world using the ecosystem incentives in order to approach the unified laaS infrastructure service. Realize economic globalization of the distributed cloud storage, provide server service, CDN accelerated service, file storage service and database service for individuals or small and medium-sized enterprises in low storage price.

2. Operational principle of the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0

Create a globally distributed laaS service platform through network, virtualization, operating system, Acute Angle PC、OpenStack and Acute Angle Cloud 1.0.

Compute:

A set of controllers will be used in the management of the virtual machine for the life cycle of a single user or group, and supply virtual services according to users needs. It is responsible for the operation of the virtual machine including set up, startup, shutdown, on hold, stop, adjust, remove, restart, destroy, and configuring CPU, internal memory and other information specifications.

Object Storage:

Swift refers to the system that creates object storage in a large scale of extensible systems through built-in redundancy and high error tolerance mechanisms, allowing for storing or retrieving files. It can provide image storage for the Glance, and volume backup service for the Cinder.

Persistent Object Storage:

The Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 could incorporate object storage with the advantages of high error tolerance, extensible, more secure and open base on content-addressable and peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol. It also provides image memory for the Glance, and volume backup service for Cinder.

Image Service:

The search and retrieval system of virtual machine image supports multiple virtual machine image formats (AKI, AMI, ARI, ISO, QCOW2, Raw, VDI, VHD, VMDK). Uploading, deleting and editing the images basic information will be supported.

Identity Service:

Keystone. with the functions of providing identity verification, service regulations and service ticket for other services of OpenStack, manage Domains, Projects, Users, Groups and Roles.

Network & Address Management:

Supply network virtualization technology for cloud computing, and providing network connection services for other OpenStack services. The technology will supply the users with an interface, and define: Network, Subnet and Router, configure DHCP, DNS, LB, L3 service, and the network supports GRE and VLAN. Plug-in architecture supports many mainstream network manufacturers and technologies, such as OpenvSwitch.

Block Storage:

Provide stable data block storage service for running instance, and its plug-in driver architecture is available for the set up and management of block devices, such as set up volume, delete volume, on-hook and unload volume on the case.

Lasting Block Storage

Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 provides stable and persistent data block storage service for the running instance.

UI Dashboard

Web management Portal is used to simplify the service operations for the user, such as: startup, distribute IP address, configure access control.

Metering

Like a funnel which could filter almost everything that happens inside the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0, and provide data support for billing and monitoring, as well as other services.

Orchestration

A collaborative deployment method defined by module is provided to achieve automatic deployment under operation environment of cloud infrastructure software (computing, storage and network resource)

Database service

It provides extensible and reliable relational and non-relational database engine services for users of the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0.

Acute Angle Chain

Overview

The **Acute Angle Chain** is a decentralized public blockchain platform, used by developers to easily, quickly and safely distribute tokens, smart contracts and blockchain systems. The Acute Angle Chain is committed to building a blockchain network system of global information, which values interconnection and trust exchange. The philosophy and technological mission of the Acute Angle Chain is to build an unobstructed blockchain world.

Background and Importance

Blockchain is a decentralized network able to achieve peer-to-peer value exchange, which is referred to as value Internet. Helped by Acute Angle Chain, we can create a decentralized and value-driven world of mutual cooperation and peer-to-peer exchange where an individual is directly connected to another as part of a community or society.

First, we build a safe and stable modular blockchain network. In this stage, we can use smart contracts and digital assets. At this stage we introduce the Acute Angle PC - a hardware capable of intelligently testing, monitoring and running a contracts environment. The Acute Angle PC can ensure that contracts running in the Acute Angle Chain are safe, thus preventing events such as DAO.

The Acute Angle Cloud can meet different industries' storage needs such as: insurance companies, electronic files, digital currency, trace origin, and personal credit record. The blockchain network is in continuous evolution, easy to use, low cost and susceptible to customization. With the Acute Angle Chain, we connect user information and might even get through to other networks (perhaps non-blockchain) for data interaction, thus building a cyberspace of multidimensional data correlation. Through multidimensional data such as personal credit, assets, production and consumption data, we can better integrate community consensus, individual behavior and value exchange. Carrying value in the ecosystem, the digital currency issued by the Acute Angle Chain and named after it as AAC. Using the AAC can allow us to share CDN services, idle hard disk resources, original resources and other basic blockchain services.

Design Philosophy

Acute Angle Chain's design priority is stability, safety, extensibility and availability. By introducing a modular virtual machine, smart sandbox, value exchange and fork mechanism, we created an evolving blockchain network, easy to use, low cost and properly customizable. In theory, the Acute Angle Chain can reach 1,000 TPS of available performance by optimizing block intervals, block capacity and consensus algorithms.

As one of the two core parts of Acute Angle Cloud, the Acute Angle PC user serves as a node of the Acute Angle Cloud. As node numbers increase, the distributed cloud space of the Acute Angle Cloud leads to the creation of a distributed cloud computing system. Technical innovation can address interpersonal trust issues and create a new network of productive relations that better integrate community consensus, individual behavior, and value exchange.

1. Stability

Stability is essential. The built-in blockchain network is characterized by its decentralization; we abstract and simplify the blockchain via a modular design tool and by separately building a modular virtual machine - Lua Virtual Machine (LVM) - to run smart contracts. This structure has two main strengths: first it optimizes LVM performance, directly improving efficiency of contract

performance and decreasing the interference created by the system; secondly it weakens the relation between the blockchain network and smart contracts' performance. In other words, even though there might be a problem with the contract's performance or the virtual machine, the blockchain network can still operate exceptionally well, thus assuring its stability.

2. Safety

PoW contributed tremendously for the safety of the bitcoin network. The Proof of Stake (PoS) is safer, however, its safety level is directly connected to the number of users mining in the network. Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) is an improvement on PoS. The Acute Angle Chain will use DPos to improve transaction efficiency and increase network stability and security and increase network stability – under the assumption that the Acute Angle Chain is as safe as DPoS. In addition, the Acute Angle Chain creatively puts forward a smart sandbox mechanism. Any contract released by anyone must undergo test runs in the smart sandbox at first where the Acute Angle Chain may make full-path automation tests on the contract and monitor its running state in a sustainable way. If its health deteriorates or shows any loopholes, the network shall make judgment by itself to terminate the validity of the contract in order to prevent any defective contracts from damaging the blockchain ecosystem.

3. Extensibility

Extensibility is put forward to solve the information island problem of incompatible blockchains. Firstly, we believe that upgrading and forking are effective approaches for network evolution, with a main chain and some sub chains taking shape after forking. Technically, main chain and sub chains are completely equivalent, but are arranged with different identifications on the basis of community consensus. Each sub chain may be customized for different commercial applications and Value Exchange Protocol (VEP) is constructed among sub chains, which works similar to a gateway and via which, sub chains can interact exchanging information and value. This can form a blockchain ecosystem of multiple applications. Furthermore, non-blockchain online data is incorporated into the Acute Angle Chain ecosystem, supplemented by smart contracts, to respond to events in the real world.

4. Usability

Acute Angle Chain is a decentralized public blockchain platform. It allows users and developers to create applications, websites and any other content, through a simplified interface. Acute Angle Chain is dedicated to building a blockchain network to exchange global information without barriers.

Working Principle

Acute Angle Chain connects numerous forks via Value Exchange Protocol (VEP) and even gets through to other networks (maybe non-blockchain) to make data interaction to build a cyberspace of interconnection and multidimensional data correlation.

1. Contract creation and LVM

Traditional smart contracts are restricted to input and output of a data chain, as a result only some simple application scenarios are supported. Due to this limitation, the Acute Angle Chain allows interaction between chain and non-chain data and supports a response when chain and non-chain data is affected. In the real world, commercial applications are, for the most part, complicated - reflected in data structure and logic rules. Lua is a Turing-complete programming language, which compiler and bytecode virtual machine are designed and optimized in a targeted way in the blockchain. Therefore, the Acute Angle Chain prioritizes Lua as the smart contract programming language in the blockchain, which supports being statically compiled to bytecodes and actuated in the blockchain network on demand. The life cycle of such contracts in the blockchain network falls into five stages:

(1) Create Lua source codes;

(2) Compile source codes to gpc bytecodes;

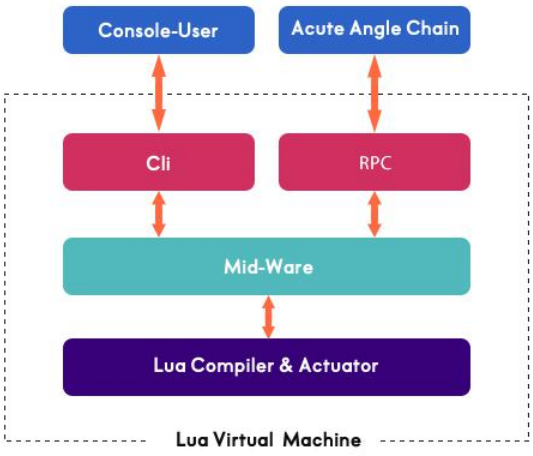
(3) Register temporary contracts by gpc bytecodes and pay for the contracts;

(4) Call contract API;

(5) Upgrade or destroy contracts;

In the above life cycle, registration, call, and upgrade of contracts consumes tokens. On the one hand, actuation of contracts occupies computer resources, blockchain capacity and network traffic and rewards resource providers; on the other hand, it uses economic principles to reduce risk attacks.

In order to actuate contracts more steadily, we built an independent LVM module, which structure is as follows:



2.1 Acute Angle Cloud LVM Construction

The LVM covers four modules. Contracts are compiled in the form of a command line via console-user.

(1) Command line interface (Cli) is a processing module of contract command lines, which receives and transmits input to the mid-ware and feeds processed results at the bottom back to the console.

(2) The Remote procedure call (RPC) module receives Lua actuation requests from the blockchain network and sends them to the mid-ware. Then it returns the results to the blockchain network upon completing the contracts actuation.

(3) Mid-ware synchronously transmits commands and requests from Cli and RPC to the Lua compiler and actuator at the bottom. It, then returns the complied or actuated results back to Cli or RPC.

(4) Lua compiler & actuator compiles, runs Lua actuating environment, receives and actuates Lua scripts, and feeds actuation results back to the mid-ware.

In an active blockchain network, contracts are frequently called. In order to guarantee steady and efficient operation of such contracts, LVM has two design principles:

1. Reduce time starting and closing processes;
2. Ensure that the results of all calls of any operation at different nodes at different time are consistent.

In addition to Lua, LVM may also support a compilation of C#, Java, solidity (contract editing language of Ethereum) and other advanced languages to involve developers of different platforms.

2. Consensus Mechanism

From a safety and practicality standpoint, the Acute Angle Chain uses an improved DPoS consensus mechanism. Result-delegated Proof of Stake (RDPoS) not only inherits the advantages of DPoS - no need to consume additional resources to distribute rewards – but it can also decide whether to validate the agent's or the node's smart contracts according to the network's transaction status.

If one holds tokens in the Acute Angle Chain, he/she can not only issue a contract, use network forking and other basic blockchain services but also get involved in voting, so as to become a proxy node to provide services and get token rewards.

The token is named AAC for Acute Angle Chain. The holder of each AAC is called an owner, and is assigned corresponding voting weight to the quantity of AAC held. The proxy node shall be voted by the owners. The top 99 proxies will take turns in verifying the transaction in the sequence decided by all proxy nodes and will be guaranteed not to be tampered with. The proxy gets benefits if it operates normally. It will be punished if it operates abnormally or does not operate, however. The proxy only packs the Hash value of the result transaction, and such value will be verified by all nodes voluntarily. Other than the rapid verification of smart contracts, it also reduces the congestion of the whole network. In addition, we have optimizated the consensus algorithm, in order to avoid the fixed proxy node to gradually become a centralized network.

3. Account model

In the blockchain network, the account address was designed to provide safety. The address creation follows the following steps: public key, private key as follows: private key—>public key—>account address. All three items use the Secure Hash Algorithm (referred to as SHA), which can ensure safety. Hash is the extraction of information with less output than input and fixed length. The hash with strong encryption is irreversible. i.e., the private key information cannot be deduced

by using the account address. The detailed generation process of the private key, public key and account is as follows: The creation of a private key, public key and account can be divided into two kinds of accounts based on the byte length of the account address, main account and sub-account.

4. Value Exchange Protocol(VEP)

VEP refers to standard protocol between different blockchain networks. As mentioned above, the applications that can be loaded on a network are limited, but when different networks connect to form a larger network, this leads to an exponential increase in value.

How do single network nodes trust other nodes at first? The biggest advantage of the blockchain network is to provide reliable information, and such reliability is embodied on the distributed account ledger and consensus. A blockchain network is a community that agree on a consensus – this develops a mutual trust relationship between nodes, which is needed for taking a blockchain network as the node and forming connections among several blockchain networks.

VEP created rules for cooperation. It registers the information of each chain and provides services to the chain in letter list for query and connection requests. VEP supports two kinds of application circumstances, cross node interaction and cross chain contract request. The former develops interaction between contracts indirectly by checking the status of data saved on the node or external data and tries to generate new information.

For example: unpaid loans due in accordance with the contract will affect the individual credit. A loan record can be saved in the blockchain A, while the credit data can be saved in the blockchain B. Individual identity information may come from an external public database. While the latter refers to mutual invocation between contracts. A simple case is that, the total value is always constant after exchanging the Tokens of the two chains.

Acute Angle Platform Application Scenarios

Scenario - Supply chain finance:

Supply chain finance refers to a financial service with the lowest risk controlled by information integration under financial institutions (generally refers to banks) managing capital flow and logistics of medium and small sized enterprises. Due to a great number of participants, different kinds of information are saved in each link, which means that commodity information of supplier is stored in the warehouse information of supplier, shipment information is grasped by logistic company, capital information is distributed in bank system, and transfer information is grasped by core enterprise. Because of information asymmetry and non-transparent of information required by collaboration, the effective supply chain credit system is hard to be established. Due to high cost of credit establishment, the financial institution has to operate prudently responding to risk control. Thus, some high quality items are often missed.

Acute Angle Platform is able to help enterprise and financial institution to reconstruct credit system and establish more efficient supply chain finance. Endorsing the core enterprise, the blockchain platform for warehouse, logistics, digital bill and enterprise credit can be developed through Acute Angle Chain, which can realize commodity, warehouse, logistic and accounts receivable commonly witnessed by the up and down stream enterprises and financial institutions on the supply chain. The issuance, approval, transfer, splitting and acceptance of digital bill shall be triggered by each participant of supply chain through contract, with trigger condition based on change of data status of warehouse, logistic blockchain and core enterprise database, and prepared by the contract of each participant. The behavior of compliance or violation of the rules will be ALL recorded in the credit blockchain, which can not be tampered.

Acute Angle PC

Overview

The Acute Angle PC is a piece of hardware that establishes a reward for users through smart contracts based on Content-Addressable Network (CAN) peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol storage, and Acute Angle Chain public chain digital assets' management..

3.1: Acute Angle PC

CAN connects all computing devices under the same document system. CAN is like a bit stream group that can exchange objects at the same Git warehouse. In other words, CAN provides a content-addressable block storage model and content-addressable hyperlinks, creating a generalized Merkle Directed acyclic graph (DAG). In this data structure, we can establish an edition control system, blockchain, or even a permanent world-wide-web. CAN has combined distributed hash tables, block switching with an incentive mechanism and a self-authenticated name-space. CAN has no single point of failure, and there is no need for mutual trust between nodes.

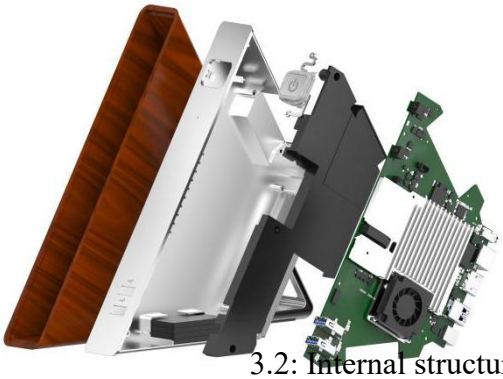
The Acute Angle PC is a product based on the blockchain technology. It uses a distributed cloud storage, idle hard disk space, shared with cloud computing and smart hardware with bandwidth obtained digital assets. The product has a 128G SSD hard drive, and can be connected with an external hard drive storage device. It can provide comprehensive and sustained CDN service for Internet business through idle resources provided by users, and speed up its service to meet the demand of a series of innovative and large number of businesses such as download platforms, UGC acceleration platform, online streaming platform and dynamic acceleration Platforms; in the future, the Acute Angle Cloud will develop more extensive service capabilities to provide users in the Cloud with a CDN Acceleration Service which can better satisfy the needs of Internet businesses. The users can not only earn Acute Angle Coins by sharing idle storage space and bandwidth through the Acute Angle PC, but also obtain community awards and share technological innovation dividends easily by sharing content.

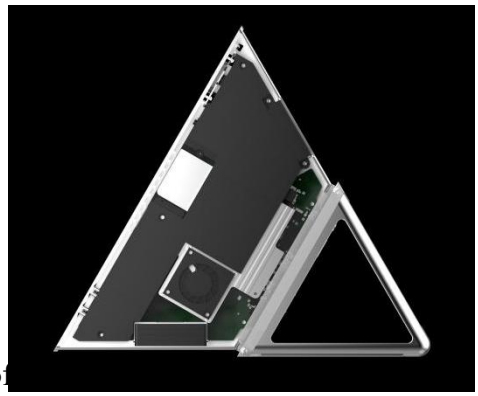
Performance

The Acute Angle PC has Windows 10 Home Operating System, the latest Apollo N3450 14nm quad-core microprocessor by Intel, 8+64G internal memory, solid node storage with capacity of 128G or larger, which is safe and high-speed with node storage. Compared with 20 nm CPU with the same performance, it saves energy by 40% and its size is reduced by 60%, which saves resources and has low energy consumption; it supports 2.4g/5ghz dual-band WIFI, ensuring users can share resources more efficiently and faster.

Power consumption:

Nowadays, desktop computers electricity consumption is about 0.3 kWh, it may be even higher for high-power desktop computers. However, Acute Angle PC's electricity consumption is only 0.03 kWh, which is about 10% of a normal desktop. Leaving the device on all day results in low costs and high rewards.





3.2: Internal structure of

Appearance

We define the appearance of Acute Angle PC as a triangle, to show the trust, stability and security engraved on the blockchain spirit.

Application Scenario

1. Surfing the Internet and entertainment

The Acute Angle PC is computer operating with Windows 10 and can be used with same . The Acute Angle PC can perform all the functions of an ordinary PC.

2. Sharing storage

The Acute Angle PC can provide a large, safe, reliable and low-cost CDN cloud storage service and provide data reliability. Users can save information on it and access the Internet, connect it to an external hard drive to expand its storage capacity and processing capability;

3. Reward System

The Acute Angle PC is based on the Acute Angle Chain's ecosystem. Users can contribute with their own idle broadband, storage and computer capacity to obtain rewards.

Acute Angle Coin/AAC

AAC introduction

The Acute Angle Coin/AAC is issued with the cap of 1 billion. In addition to obtaining token appreciation, investors holding AAC will also be able to use the token as payment in the Acute Angle Cloud platform. Users can use the Acute Angle Coins to pay for a series of services including memory space, content inquiry, application and development, etc.

Based on the economy Cloud computing and blockchain technology, AAC ensures cost and return equivalence of user shared computing resources and contents through smart contracts, smart regulations and a reporting system, which cannot be denied or tampered with; Through the decentralized ledger, all transactions are insured to be true, open and transparent; through blockchain registered user copyright and modification records, users' copyrights are protected from infringement. In order to increase the AAC's adoption rate, we have set the AAC as an exchange method for all user services.

The AAC will become a medium for users to exchange shared computing resources, ensure users' rights and interests and provide computing resource sharing rewards. The total daily issuing amount of Acute Angle Coin is limited, and it is distributed through a community reward mechanism. With time, there will an increasingly number of users taking part in the reward system, therefore it will be harder to get rewards, so early-adopters benefit from a larger pool of rewards. Acute Angle Cloud encourages more users to join, thus providing more data nodes, bandwidth, storage, and computing resources for the Cloud's shared computing ecosystem. Giving rewards to users and having users share their computing resources maintains the smooth operation of the entire ecosystem at the customer end.

Users understand and accept that AAC:

(a) is non-refundable and cannot be exchanged for cash (or its equivalent value in any other virtual currency) or any payment obligation by the Foundation or any affiliate;

(b) does not represent or confer on you any right of any form with respect to the Foundation (or any of its affiliates) or its revenues or assets, including/without limitation any right to receive future revenue, shares, ownership right or stake, share or security, any voting, distribution, redemption, liquidation, proprietary (including all forms of intellectual property), or other financial or legal rights or equivalent rights, or intellectual property rights or any other form of participation in or relating to Acute Angle Platform, the Foundation and/or its service providers;

(c) is not intended to be a representation of money (including electronic money), security, commodity, bond, debt instrument or any other kind of financial instrument or investment;

(d) is not a loan to the Foundation or any of its affiliates, it is not intended to represent a debt owed by the Foundation or any of its affiliates, and there is no expectation of profit; and

(e) does not provide you with any ownership or other interest in the Foundation or any of its affiliates.

The contributions in the token sale will be held by a separate entity after the token sale, and contributors will have no economic or legal right over or beneficial interest in these contributions or the assets of that entity after the token sale.

If a secondary market or exchange for trading AAC does develop, it would be run and operated wholly independently from the Foundation, the sale of AAC and the Acute Angle Platform. The Foundation will not create secondary markets nor will it act as an exchange for AAC.

Market Analysis of AAC

Strengths

1. The AAC cap amount is 1 billion

2. AAC is not a groundless "air currency" but a kind of virtual digital currency generated through smart contracts, as a result of users' sharing resources with the Acute Angle PC. It allows virtual information to be capitalized upon and the ownership is confirmed by block chain technology.

3. AAC is a digital asset of the Acute Angle Cloud under its entire ecosystem. The Acute Angle Cloud is a service platform based on the Acute Angle PC, Acute Angle Chain and the CAN aiming to achieve a global distributed cloud computing network. Built through the Acute Angle Chain, Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 and Acute Angle Cloud 2.0, it enjoys a promising prospect for development, and it has a strong foundation making more stable and reliable thus preserving its value.

4. AAC holders can exchange the token for some services, such as shared cloud space, shared cloud computing and shared CDN etc. on Acute Angle Cloud platform.

5. AAC can be exchanged with other virtual currencies as it is itself is a virtual currency.

6. The issue of AAC is limited per day, but, as time goes by, the more users adhere to the reward system, the harder it will be to collect rewards.

Weaknesses

AAC was born in the first year when virtual digital currency emerged, however, as virtual digital currency is not under supervision, the market is disorderly. The market of virtual digital currency is severely polarized. AAC, as a rising star of virtual digital currency, if it intends to catch up from the behind, it needs to lay a sound user foundation, make users with confidence and trust and spend a lot of manpower and material resources to cultivate the users' belief.

Opportunities

The sector of encrypted virtual digital currency is showing an optimal momentum to have the existing strong new enterprises to enter the market. AAC, as a virtual digital currency with perfect ecosystem, it is provided with hardware, platform and ecology and has strong adhesiveness of users, high dependence, broad prospect and recyclable circulation value, so, it is a rarely excellent virtual digital currency.

Threats

Along with the popular use of block chain technology and encrypted virtual digital currency, more and more block chain products are coming to market. The value of the product depends on the users' recognition and support of the brand. The AAC is at an early stage of development. Due to the bubbling market of virtual digital currencies, quite a few users have been deceived by inferior virtual digital currencies, so their degree of trust and acceptance is low and they do not understand why AAC token is more secure and reliable than other existing digital currencies.

Strategy

AAC, as a virtual digital currency with hardware, platform and ecosystem, needs to seize opportunities, fill in the gap between market and technology, respond to the users' needs, build transaction trust, promote token circulation, improve the product form and elevate the product's value.

Short-term goals

Our short-term goal is to get onto at least 10 digital currency exchanges by the end of 2018. Thus, expanding our regional coverage, assuring the product matches market demand, promote the AAC's circulation on the market. By 2020 we expect to cover up to 80% of global mainstream exchanges.

Long-term goals

Our long-term goal is to build a global IaaS distributed service platform and participate in the widespread of encrypted virtual digital currencies. We will achieve this goal by making use of our encrypted virtual digital currency (AAC), which can be used as an exchange token for the Acute Angle Cloud platform service.

AAC distribution plan

The total amount of AAC issued will be 1 billion AAC. The amount allocated to the reward system is up to 45%. To ensure a smooth operation of the Acute Angle community, maintain the community's healthy development and construction of the application platform, the remaining part will be left for the foundation, initial team, overseas ICO and private sales, with the specific distribution as follows:

Reward System: 45%

45% of the total issuing amount will be given to the users as a reward for using the Acute Angle PC reward system. The AAC will be distributed as an incentive to share resources.

AAC Reward plan

All the locked AAC will be unlocked step by step according to the schedule.
The reward tokens will be unlocked as follows:

5.3：AAC Mining Production Plan

2018 - 450,000,000*50% = 225,000,000 AAC
2019 - 225,000,000*50% = 112,500,000 AAC
2020 - 112,500,000*50% = 56,250,000 AAC
2021 - 56,250,000*50% = 28,125,000 AAC
...
Note: For calculating AAC release, please see the AAC operating mechanism

Project Foundation Reserve: 25%

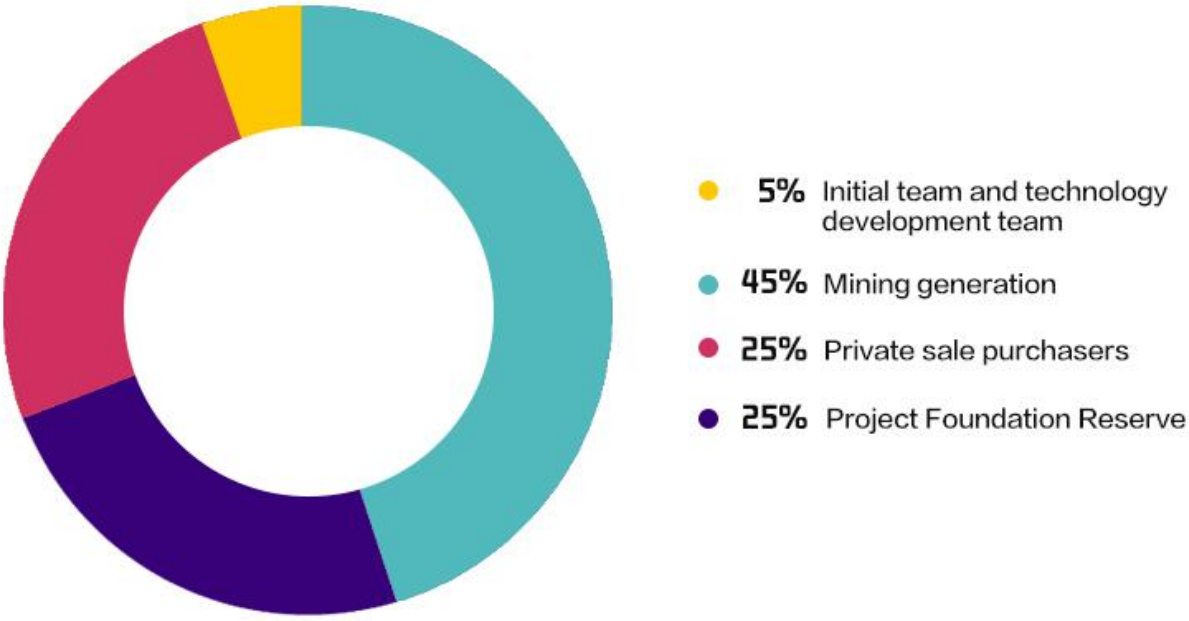
25% of the total issuing amount will be kept by the Foundation as a reserve, which shall be used to support technological development of subsequent projects, community operation, business cooperation, publicity expenses and project maintenance. The Board of Directors needs to decide and make an announcement when using this reserve.

Private sale investors: 25%

25% of the total issuing amount will be given to early private investors in order to kickstart the project, build the team, platform operation and other aspects. There will be a lock up period for private sale investors. 50% will be locked when issued, and unlocked when the token is online for trading; 25% will be unlocked 3 months after the token started being traded online, and the remaining 25% will be unlocked 6 months after the token started being traded online.

Initial team and R&D team: 5%

5% of the total issuing amount is given to the initial team and R&D team as a reward. The reward will be unlocked one month after the token started being traded online at the rate of 0.25% a month for 20 months.



5.1: AAC distribution plan

	On Exchanges (Project Foundation Reserve)	Cornerstone investment
2017 Q4	Unlock 4 Million AAC	Unlock 0 AAC
2018 Q1	Unlock 40 Million AAC	Unlock 125 Million AAC
2018 Q2	Unlock 0 AAC	Unlock 62.5 Million AAC
2018 Q3	Unlock 0 AAC	Unlock 62.5 Million AAC
2018 Q4	Unlock 0 AAC	Unlock 0 AAC

Ways to get AAC

The AAC is generated through shared Acute Angle PC resources such as hard drive, upstream bandwidth, CPU computing ability and other ecosystem reward mechanisms. It is mutually decided by combining the Acute Angle Chain interactive behavior in specific block cycles.

- Users can purchase the Acute Angle PC, and activate the Acute Angle Coin reward's plan to get the AAC by sharing resources;
- Users can contribute with upstream bandwidth, available hard drive space, CPU, hard disk speed, multi-dimensional scoring algorithm according to equipment stability in order to be rewarded with AAC;
- Users can also participate in Acute Angle Chain official activities and acquire AAC according to the activity's rules.

AAC application

Cloud storage service

You can exchange the token for cloud storage space based on your needs.

Shared Cloud computing service

You can exchange the token for safe and stable Cloud computing services, as well as for a large scale of distributed underlying structure and a decentralized and specialist Cloud encryption technology service.

Shared CDN service

Based on a high quality network infrastructure and Cloud computing technology, low-cost and extensible Internet content distribution services with high performance.

As the shared economic of Cloud computing and blockchain technology developes, the AAC will have more application scenarios, including:

Shared content services

Users can acquire AAC through the Acute Angle PC reward system or by participating in official activities/events. For example by advertising different unique content published by other users on the content sharing platform.

Open platform for Acute Angle applications

Applications developed on the platform can be purchased using AAC.

AAC operating mechanism

Everyone is a transmission node for the peer-to-peer network; the AAC is acquiredas a reward through sharing idle resources. Each Acute Angle PC will become a node and independent server for data collection and transmission.

Algorithm of rewarded tokens

AAC implements multi-dimensional scoring for rewards based on the Acute Angle PC hardware ability, upstream bandwidth, shared hard disk space, effective online time as well as other contributions. The Acute Angle PC score represents the contribution in one day, and the AAC generated on the same day is distributed to Acute Angle PCs in the entire network according to the score weight.

- Acute Angle PC score A = (**hardware ability** hardware factor + **bandwidth** factor + **memory factor** of memory value) (effective duration / 24 hours*effective duration factor); total amount of the issued currency in the same day = Ct;

Production formula:

$$\frac{A1}{A1+A2+A3+\ldots+A\mathrm{n}}*\mathrm{Ct}$$

Formula analysis

- Hardware ability:

CPU efficiency and Acute Angle PC memory. Currently, the Acute Angle PC has a consistent hardware ability, with an ability value of 1, CPU factor weight of 20, and memory factor weight of 10;

- Bandwidth:

Upstream bandwidth measured in trusted nodes. To encourage the participation of distributed nodes, the decay factor of bandwidth factor is 10 at 1-8M, 5 at 9-20M, and 1 at 21-100M; if the bandwidth is above 100M, it is calculated as 100M using a progressive algorithm (see below for details);

- Storage:

The storage space available for sharing is measured from the trusted node. In order to encourage users to share their idle storage resources, the storage value is 0 when the storage space is less than 200G, the storage value is 1 when the storage space is greater than 1000G, and the storage value is 2 when the storage space is greater than 1000G. The storage factor is 5;

- Read and write:

The read-and-write is 1 when the read-and-write speed is 1MB / S-99MB / S;

The read-and-write is 2 when the read-and-write speed is 100MB/S-200MB/s;

The read-and-write is 3 when the read-and-write speed is above 200MB/s.

The read-and-write factor is 10;

- Effective duration factor:

The effective time factor is 1, the effective online duration is 24 hours for 7 consecutive days, the effective time factor is 1.1, during which, the effective time is interrupted. Then the effective time factor will be recalculated from 1.

- Online duration:

The trusted node aggregates the effective online duration of the previous days every day, calculates the score of the entire network, and distributes the AAC.

Acute Angle PC Score Algorithm Example:

1. When the upstream bandwidth is 1M, the storage space is 100G, the read-and-write speed of hard disk is 20MB / s, and the PC is online 12 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+1*10+0*5+1*10]*(12/24*1)=25

2. When the upstream bandwidth is 10M, storage space is 500G, the read-and-write speed of the hard disk is 50MB / s, and the PC is online 24 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+[8*10+(10-8)*5]+1*5+1*10]*(24/24*1)=135

3. When the upstream bandwidth is 100M, storage space is 1500G, the read-and-write speed of the hard disk is 100MB / s, and the PC is online 24 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+[8*10+(20-8)*5+(100-20)*1]+2*5+2*10]*(24/24*1)=280

4. When the upstream bandwidth is 100M, storage capacity is 1500G, the read-and write-speed of hard disk is 100MB / s, the PC is online 24 hours; the total duration is 7 * 24 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+[8*10+(20-8)*5+(100-20)*1]+2*5+2*10]*(24/24*1.1)=308

The coin decay algorithm

1) Decay period y:

The period for each yield reduction y = 1 year (365 days)

2) Decay factor d:

The proportion of each reduction adopts the halving method, d = 50%

3) The initial amount of coins C:

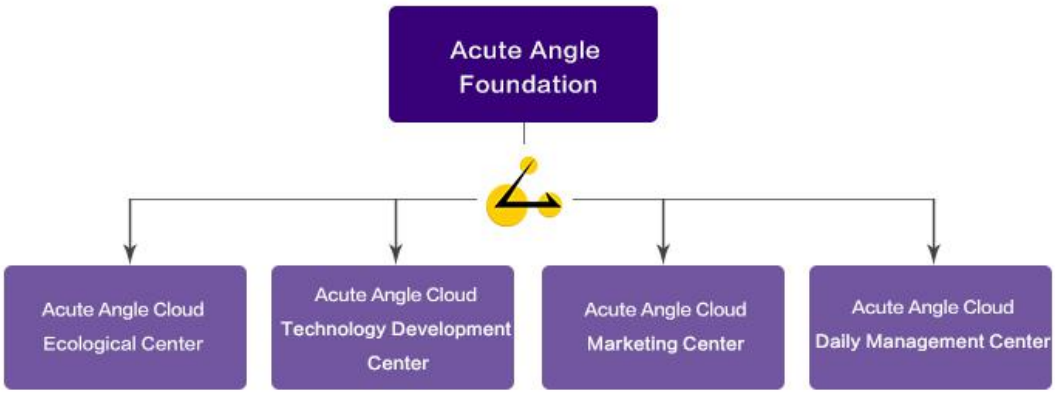
The number of coins rewarded per online time is calculated based on the total amount and the C62w/day.

The total number of tokens generated by the reward system = the yield of playing coins produced in each block is halved every 365 days, then the total number of coins generated from mining indefinitely approximates about 450 million.

Governance Mechanism and Risk Control

Governance Mechanism

The Foundation's object is to promote the research, design and development of, and advocacy for a global and unobstructed open source blockchain network system for global information communication, value interconnection and trust exchange, and facilitating the safe and harmonious development of the ecosystem thereon. The Foundation will assist to manage the general issues and prerogatives of open source community projects by developing good governance structures. The main design goal of the governance structure of the Foundation is the sustainability of the open source community project, the effectiveness of management and the security of the funds raised. The Foundation is consisted of the ecological center, technology development center, marketing center and daily management center.



6.1: Organization Chart of Acute Angle Chain Foundation

The Board of Directors of the Foundation is responsible for the management and decision-making of major issues, including the appointment or dismissal of executives and center leaders, and the important decision-makings. Members of the Board of Directors serve a term of three years and can be reelected. The Board of Directors shall have one chairman, which was decided by votes of the other directors.

The first Board of Directors will be selected by the members of the Foundation.

- Ecological center

The Ecological center is responsible for exploring the feasibility of combining Acute Angle Platform with the industry in order to achieve commercial practices. The key exploring areas: supply chain finance, big data, social networking, cross-border transactions and other fields.

- Technical Development Center

Technology Development Center is responsible for the development, testing, launching and auditing of the underlying technology. Technical Center members communicate with Token holders in the community and hold technical exchange meetings from time to time;

- Marketing Center

Marketing Center is responsible for the promotion and publicity of technologies, products, communities and open source projects.

- Daily management center

Daily management center includes the managements on finance, legal affairs, personnel and administration etc. Finance center is responsible for the use and audit of project funds;

The legal center is responsible for the examination and formulation of all kinds of documents to prevent all kinds of possible legal risks; the administration and personnel department is responsible for the personnel work such as the personnel and compensation as well as the schedule &administration work.

Risk management and control

Transaction security

Acute Angle Platform will ensure the security of user accounts and funds through security measures such as block chain consensus and non-tampering technologies as well as digital signatures and end-user encrypted wallets. It will provide financial-grade security services. After the efficient integration of data storage and network resources, data, applications and transactions are integrated into the blockchain cloud to build a network environment for the secure transaction. At the same time, there are a number of other ways to ensure that Acute Angle Platform is safe and trustworthy.

Auditing

The Foundation autonomous committees must maintain a high standard of business practices for honesty and ethics, abide by the relevant laws and regulations and industry self-discipline principle, and provide transparent financial management. The Foundation will invite internationally renowned third-party auditors to audit and evaluate the fund use, costs, profit distribution, etc. of the Foundation every year, and disclose the evaluation results and audit results of these third-party organizations.

Founding Team

Core Team

Member	Introduction
Gao Shengli Founder	He is passionate about technology, an enthusiast and believer of the blockchain technology. He was a student of Dune College's first Zero2IPO Group session. He has been committed to the development and application of blockchain technology since 2014. He has 17 years of experience in defining and developing computers and smart hardware, operations and management of supply chain production and brand marketing. In December 2017, he made the world's first blockchain-based computer, the Acute Angle PC.
Zhi He Co-Founder/CTO	As a blockchain technology enthusiast, he has worked with R&D for six years. One of his representative work, Jiuyou Windows, is the largest developer service platform of Microsoft in the world. His team was selected as Microsoft's Global Strategic Partner in 2014. Another representative work is Fogpod Enterprise Smart Cloud Router that was led by Cisco's former global vice president. He is proficient in PHP, C#, Javascript, Lua and other development languages. Since 2015, he has been focusing on blockchain technology and committed to building top blockchain projects.
Michael Lin CEO	He is a Taiwanese with 20 years of experience in product development, supply chain resource management and production and quality control management. He used cooperate with a number of international companies such as Panasonic and ViewSonic, holding important positions in quality control, product development, supply chain management, etc.
Qifei Fan Hardware CTO	He has 12 years of experience in product R&D, 10 years of experience in product planning and project management. He has led and participated in dozens of successful projects with a domestic and overseas sales volume of over 1 million units, and he worked in a number of well-known listed companies (Foxconn International Holding/Coolpad Group/Group Sense Limited/Coship Elec., etc.) on technical management positions. He has a profound understanding of consumer electronics products and markets and is able to execute product planning in tandem with the market and quickly respond to market changes, integrate upstream and downstream resources and develop the products according to market requirements.

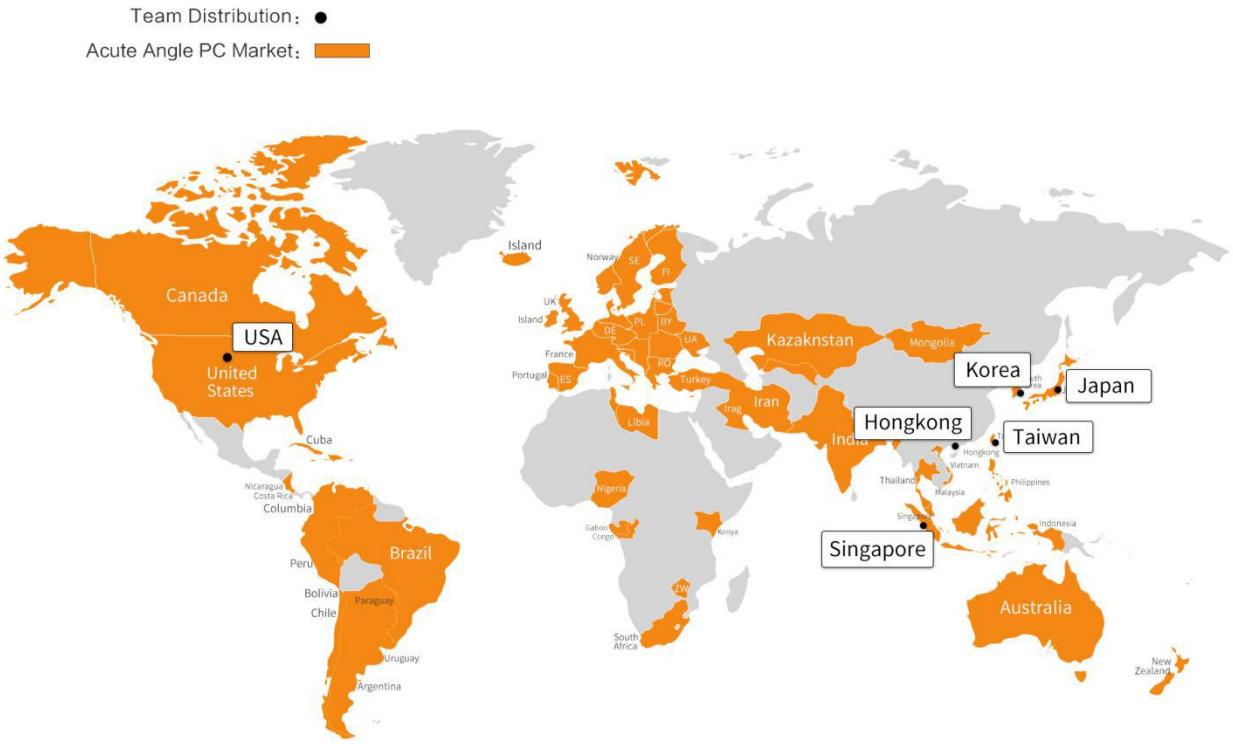
Ke Wang COO	She has 8 years of Internet operation management experience. She has served as the Assistant President and Chief Operating Officer in MainOne Inc., whose responsibility was to oversee the overall operations of Mainone; after that, she joined ViewSonic and served as Marketing Director, responsible for nationwide promotion and marketing strategy development for ViewSonic mobile phones and tablet PCs. She led her team to complete several millionaire crowdfunding projects and she is experienced in brand operation and product crowdfunding.She joined Triangle Technology and led the team to accomplish many programs.
Charles Rego International Operation Director	He graduated from Columbia University, and studied Financial Economics. He has been in China for nine years and he speaks six languages, including English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and Chinese. He uses his unique global outlook and experience in the international sphere to create productive cross-cultural dialogues and develop cooperation with overseas markets.
Feng Lin North America Regional Marketing Director	He now lives in America. He has years of experience as a professional athlete. He was the champion of the National Cycling Championship 2013 (Beijing). Since 2015, he has been the founder and chairman of ACAF. He is familiar with the North American market and planned and operated many Sino-America exchange activities. He an experienced manager, well-versed in team creation and management and has extensive marketing operation experience.
Daoji Quan Japan and Korea Region Marketing Director	He graduated from Asset Management from Dongbei University of Finance and Economics. He has 15 years of experience in communication product management and overseas project operations. He was the product manager for Coolpad 728 which was the first dual-card, dual-standby smartphone worldwide. He also was the product manager for the first iris identification LTE smartphone. He has bidding, delivery and operation experience in global projects, especially in Japan and South Korea. He is fluent in Japanese and Korean. He is familiar with channel operation on the basic layout, channel cooperation implementation, budget and settlement. He also has experience with project investment and financing of large multinational enterprises.
Zhen Wang Senior Front-End Engineer	He has 3 years of experience in front-end development. His representative work is Fogpod enterprise smart cloud routing app, Acute Angle browser and

	other cross-platform apps. He is proficient in Javascript, xcode, nodejs and other development languages.
Qingdong Shang Blockchain Engineer	He is the believer of the blockchain technology and he has profound study for the principles and codes of Bitcoin and Ethereum. He is skillful at C/C++ and SQL and familiar with assembly, python and Linux. He is familiar with data structures and algorithms, as well as CUDA, OpenCL and other development platforms. He has independently developed an open source in-depth training tool caffe-pp that supports OpenCL. He was in charge of the development of vehicle-mounted man-machine interactive systems, IOV service platform data, semantic model training and recognition program SDK.
Kun Cao Blockchain Engineer	He is knowledgeable of blockchain principles, bitcoin codes and transaction process. He is proficient in C and C++ network programming and familiar with socket cross-platform development. He is also familiar with cross-platform development and compiling of Windows, Linux and Unix. He is familiar with Oracle and MySQL database development. He knows well about encryption and decryption algorithms (symmetric algorithm: DES and 3DES; Asymmetric algorithm: RSA) and SM algorithm. He implemented leveldb storage of intellectual property blockchain and was responsible for cross-platform compiling of project products (Linux-Ubuntu, Windows 10, MAC-OSX 10.13).
Yan Li Blockchain Engineer	He is a blockchain engineer who has a bachelor in Applied Electronic Technology from Nanjing University of Science and Technology. He worked at Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. for 12 years, focusing on Ethernet and IP network development. He is proficient in various network protocols, and network software and hardware. He took part in the development of the Huawei NetEngine router. He is familiar with the network and architecture of data centers, virtualization technology, SDN and cloud computing. He developed distributed SDN controller, south interface of Openstack neutron, as well as optimized the OpenDaylight tree data storage. He masters multiple development languages such as C/C++, Java and Python.
Zhaofa Yin Java Engineer	He is a blockchain engineer who has a bachelor in Computer Science and Technology from Capital University of Economics and Business. He worked for Asiainfo and worked at 21Vianet Group, Inc. for 6 years, concentrating on the development of enterprise-level projects. He masters multiple

	development languages, such as Java, Nodejs and Go.
Cheng Luo Java Engineer	He is a Java engineer who understands well the idea of object-oriented programming and is an excellent coder. He masters Spring, Spring MVC and Mybatis and can perform integrated development; he masters basic commands of Linux system, basic databases, such as MySQL, Oracle and SQL Server, the use and configuration of Redis database, version control and build tools, such as SVN, Git and Maven. He is good at Java language characteristics, multi-thread processing, the maintenance and tuning of databases.
Hongbin Li C++ Engineer	He has 8 years of C++ development experience. He is familiar with C++11 and is an excellent coder. He is skillful at data structures, algorithms, design modes and familiar with the object-oriented design method and Scrum development. He is proficient in C++ development under Linux environment, multi-thread, concurrence and network programming; he excels in STL, BOOST library, Makefile, gcc, gdb, Shell scripts; he is familiar with C++ development under Windows environment, MFC and TCP/IP protocol. He is knowledgeable of Python, HTTP, HTML, javascript, audio and video coding and decoding, streaming media transmission and ffmpeg.

Consulting Team

Member	Introduction
Yi Jin	He is the former Vice President in Zero2IPO Group (largest integrated service provider in VC / PE investment area in China), the former investment director of the JD Finance, the director of JD entrepreneurial ecology and the operating director of Shanrong e-commerce platform in China Construction Bank. As a "Post 85s" e-business entrepreneur, he financed 30 million to build a company, then his company was successful acquired. He's a distinguished lecturer in Tencent University, JD University Finance College, Peking University, Tsinghua University, Renmin University of China, Sun Yat-sen University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Qingdao University and other universities.
Yalian Cao	General Manager of IP3 Technology, MBA of University of Wisconsin, Madison, Business School and EMBA of Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business. He has extensive and diversified engineering management experiences in electronic machinery management and NPI industry for 15 years at least and he can effectively improve the productivity and operational capability with special engineering experiences in system and component evaluation.
Clarence Guo	Clarence is a practising advocate and solicitor in Singapore. He is a director at a boutique law firm, Tzedek Law LLC. He has assisted major local and international banks, funds and fund managers, large real estate developers and owners, as well as young start-up companies. In particular, he specialises in assisting fintech start-ups and has developed much expertise with companies dealing with blockchain technology / virtual currencies.
Sven Yu	Has ICT industry experience for nearly 20 years, and helped establish Communication Technology magazine and Yidong Xianfeng magazine. Have long-term in-depth communication with The ICT industry upstream and downstream supply chain, including OEM/ODM, SI/ISV and distribution of leaders in retail distributors, global executives interviewed hundreds of renowned ICT suppliers in China, and hundreds of ICT industry chain partners. Founder and chief editor of the TechGate.
Marceel Marchena	He's the Founder & CEO of Quiksnip. He provided overseas marketing programs to many companies in Los Angeles and knows about the methods and modes of overseas market operation.



7.1：Team Distribution and Acute Angle PC Market

Key supporters and private sale purchasers

Institutions

- Link Capital
- GENESIS
- Node Capital
- Star Capital
- GongShi Technology
- JD Venture

Individuals

- Metaverse Foundation Founder - Xiahu Chu
- XingHe Capital President - Yuhang Guo
- TongXi Capital Founder - Yijia Zhu

- BCD China Consultant - Linke Yang
- Stars Capital Co-founder - Jingchao Liu
- MailTime&MDT founder - He Huang
- Hash Capital - Huaiyang Zhu
- Coldlar Co-founder - Zeyu Sun
- KEX Founder - Xiaogang Yin
- KuaXue Founder - Shuai Qiao
- Blockchain Investor - Yitian Du

And more

Version History

1. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.0 2017/12/04
2. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.1 2017/12/12
3. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.2 2017/12/14
4. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.3 2017/12/20
5. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.4 2018/01/02
6. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.5 2018/01/09
7. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.6 2018/01/16
8. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.7 2018/01/19
9. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.8 2018/02/06
10. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.9 2018/04/16

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