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# LICOR COIN

## YOUR GATEWAY TO FINANCIAL FREEDOM

**OVERVIEW & WHITEPAPER**

# INTRODUCTION

**SECURE. TRANSPARENT. COMMUNITY-DRIVEN.**

*Licor Coin is a next-generation digital currency created to revolutionize financial interactions by leveraging the power of blockchain technology. Our goal is to empower users through a decentralized, transparent, and secure financial ecosystem.*

*At Licor Coin, we prioritize transparency, scalability, and community engagement. Whether you're a seasoned investor or new to the crypto space, our intuitive tools and educational resources make it easy to participate and thrive. Join us as we redefine the future of finance—powered by people, secured by technology.*

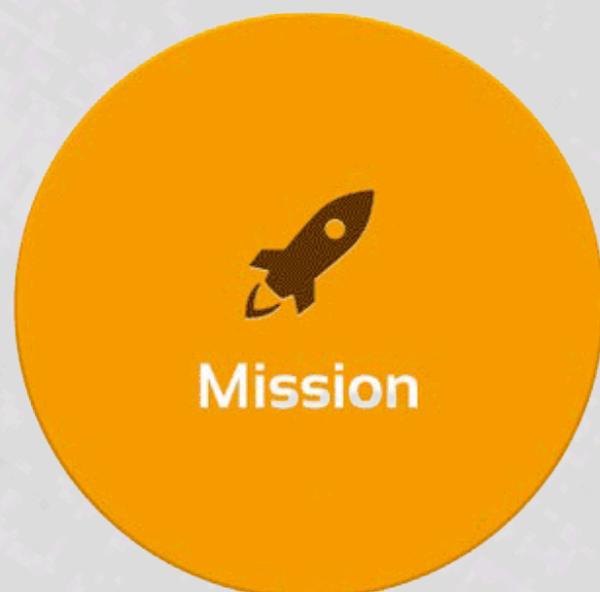
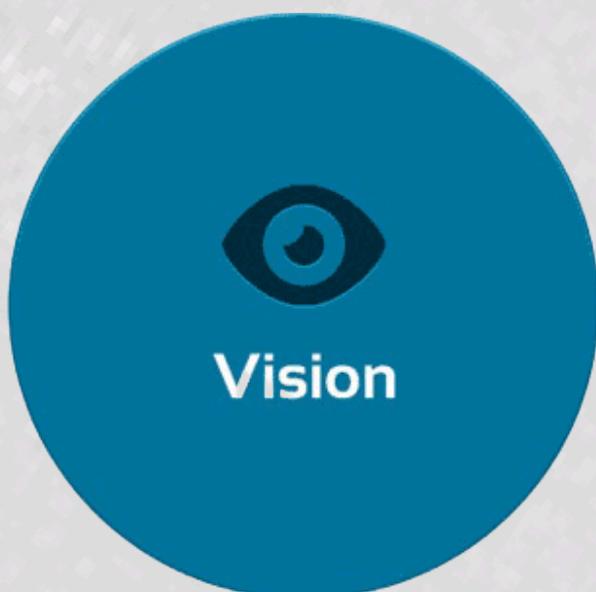


# VISION

*Licor Coin's mission is to build a robust and scalable cryptocurrency platform that offers secure and rewarding staking opportunities. We are committed to fostering a vibrant community, driving innovation, and ensuring the highest standards of security and transparency in all our operations.*

# MISSION

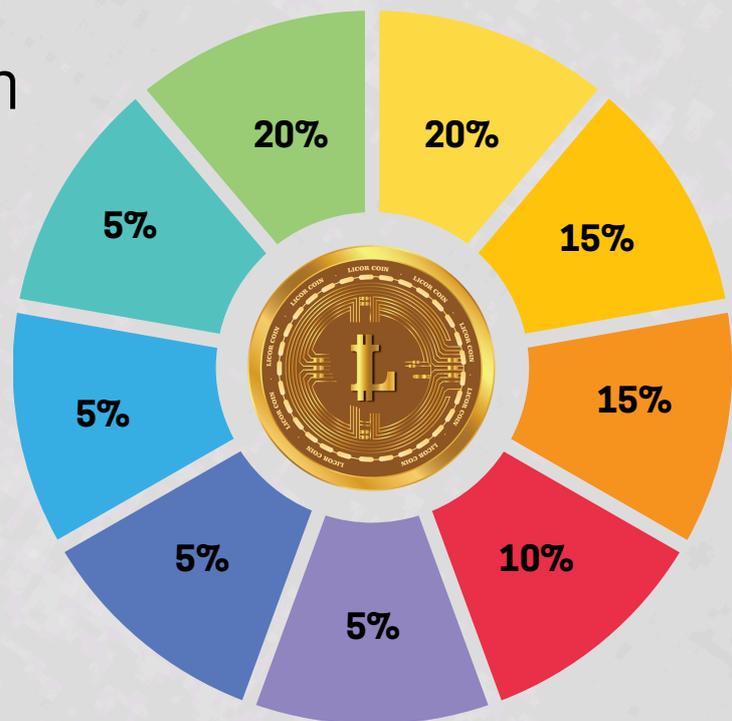
*Our vision is to lead the transformation of the financial landscape by providing a decentralized, transparent, and secure cryptocurrency that empowers individuals and businesses globally. We strive to be at the forefront of the digital economy, promoting financial inclusion and creating value for our stakeholders.*



# TOKEN ALLOCATION

- Token Name: LICOR COIN
- Symbol: LIC
- Total Supply : 1000 CRORE
- Network : BSC

- 20% Future Development
- 20% Staking
- 15% Referral Program
- 15% ICO
- 10% Technical Fund
- 5% Maintenance
- 5% Charity
- 5% Marketing Fund
- 5% Airdrop



# BLOCKCHAIN & NETWORK

*The Licor Coin ecosystem is built upon a decentralized and scalable blockchain infrastructure that supports fast, secure, and cost-effective transactions.*

## SMART CONTRACT

*Licor Coin utilizes smart contracts to automate and secure processes within its decentralized ecosystem. These self-executing contracts, coded directly on the blockchain, eliminate the need for intermediaries by enforcing predefined rules and conditions.*



# TECHNOLOGY AND SECURITY

*Licor Coin is built using advanced blockchain technologies that prioritize performance, scalability, and security. Our infrastructure incorporates EVM compatibility, allowing seamless integration with widely used decentralized applications and wallets. Security is enforced at every level—from end-to-end encryption and secure wallet access to regular smart contract audits and compliance with industry best practices.*

# INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

*Licor Coin offers unique investment opportunities for both new and seasoned participants in the crypto space. Through our staking programs, users can earn passive income by locking their tokens and supporting the network.*

# USE CASES

## ***Staking for Passive Income***

*Users can stake their Licor Coins within the platform to earn consistent, inflation-protected rewards.*

## ***Governance and Voting Rights***

*Licor Coin holders can actively participate in the future of the ecosystem through decentralized governance.*

## ***Peer-to-Peer Payments***

*Licor Coin can be used for fast, secure, and low-cost peer-to-peer transactions.*

## ***DeFi Integration***

*The token is designed for compatibility with decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms.*



## **2.1.1 Application Layer**

These are the applications that run on top of the LICOR COIN platform. The code is written in dApp (Distributed Applications), digital wallet or to a smart contract using RPC (Remote Procedure Calls) Code execution is performed by the Virtual Machine (SVM) on nodes throughout the network.

### **2.1.1.1. dApp (Distributed Applications)**

Developers can create their own applications on top of the LICOR COIN platform. Any dApp can interact with LICOR COIN blockchain via lightweight JavaScript library or using RPC API natively (many supported languages Java, Go, Python, C++, etc.). There will also be support for JiT & Web -Assembly for developers.

### **2.1.1.2. Wallet**

LICOR COIN wallet addresses use Bitcoin's secp256k1 elliptic curve with ECDSA algorithm for generating key pairs.

The following are the steps involved in LICOR COIN addresses:

1. First generate a key pair and extract the public key (a 64-byte it's x, y co-ordinates) array representing
2. Hash the public key using SHA3-256 function and extract the last 20 bytes of the result.
3. Add the 3f to the beginning of the byte array. Length of the initial address should be 21 bytes.
4. Hash the address twice using SHA-256 function and take the first 4 bytes as verification code.
5. Add the verification code to the end of the initial address and get an address in base58 check format through base58 encoding.
6. An encoded main net address begins with S and is 34 bytes in length. Please note that the sha3 protocol we adopt is KECCAK-256.

### **2.1.1.3. Smart Contracts**

Smart contracts on LICOR COIN are executable code contracts that follow the BSCSCAN. At the moment, smart contracts written in Solidity are supported. These contain conditions which are a unit of computation on the LICOR COIN network that affects the blockchain when executed. Through an Interoperation Layer, the code is executed across nodes by the SVM. The compiler translates the smart contract into byte code readable and executable on the SVM. A virtual machine processes data through opcode, which is equivalent to operating a logic of a stack-based finite state machine. The SVM accesses blockchain data and invokes an External Data Interface through the Interoperation layer.

### **2.1.2.1. Light Nodes**

Light-weight or Light Nodes Are mobile devices & they will use blockchain mostly for payments. They connect to the network via Master nodes.

### **2.1.2.3. Master nodes**

These provide special services for which they will be rewarded by the network. The following are the main functions they perform:

### **2.1.2 Core Layer**

The Core layer deals with the consensus protocol on the network and a unique Delegated Proof-of-Stake (dPoS) to meet the network's demands. Choosing a dPoS consensus protocol helps on lowering energy consumption, increasing efficiency and transaction speeds. At this layer blocks are validated and added to the blockchain. At the CORE layer, node functionality is defined into.

To be servers for light nodes providing them access to the blockchain and providing API access to the network. To vote for network modification, equally to Super-nodes. To support and process micro payments and payment tunnels, protecting the main net from myriads of small transactions generated by payment services and supporting regular repetitive payments. To provide and maintain abstract (custom) transactions, allowing to create private networks inside the public one. To become an additional layer of blockchain consensus - master nodes layer can serve as additional verification layer, running own PoS consensus (similar to FFG technology of Casper project) in parallel with dPoS of Super-nodes layer. During blockchain evolution, new features or some new types of transactions could be added in this layer. The Master node activation requires a total of 72,000 AMY.

## **The Blockchain Explorer**

*The Blockchain Explorer nodes for LICOR COIN uses an API which allows client software applications to connect to servers that provide blockchain information. Users can access the blockchain explorer from the URL*

### **Coming Soon...**

*These servers are provided as part of the CORE layer. These are web servers that run a database that provides information from the blockchain. These nodes do not execute query code on the blockchain so they are offered without fees. Any user can access the block explorer website and run a query. This deals with looking up balances in digital wallets, transactions and other simple tasks that don't require a change in the blockchain state.*

### **The following details are provided:**

- *Blocks: Height, Age and Block Producer (shown as address) information Transactions: Transaction Hash, Block Height, Created, Address, Contract*
- *Transfers : Transaction Hash, Block Height, Created, From, To, Value Accounts Address, Supply, Balance*
- *Statistics: Top Addresses, Transfers past hour, Transactions past hour, Average Block Size and other indicators will be added Live transaction view.*

## **2.1.3 Network Layer**

The supporting layer of the platform relies on TCP/IP (Internet). This is also where the nodes and storage devices hold a copy of the blockchain data and its state. Any changes from the APPLICATION and approved by CONSENSUS makes changes to the blockchain state and this is propagated throughout the network. The blockchain itself runs on the memory over the network. It has a can communicate & discover each other over the network and perform their particular roles as part of the consensus mechanism. When a node is down it does not affect the rest of the network. The LICOR COIN platform was meant to be decentralized and fault tolerant. External Data Interfaces interact with the network through an Interoperation Layer which are API endpoints to the Core Layer of AMY. Sources of data coming from the network must be accessed by the DApp through the core protocols. That way it remains consistent with what is stored on the blockchain.

# BLOCKCHAIN

*Blockchain defined: Blockchain is a shared, immutable ledger that facilitates the process of recording transactions and tracking assets in a business network. An asset can be tangible (a house, car, cash, land) or intangible.*

*Blockchain technology was first outlined in 1991 by Stuart Haber and W. Scott Stornetta, two mathematicians who wanted to implement a system where document timestamps could not be tampered with. In the late 1990s, Cypherpunk Nick Szabo proposed using a blockchain to secure a digital payments system, known as bit gold (which was never implemented).*

*A blockchain is a growing list of records, called blocks, that are securely linked together using cryptography.[1][2][3][4] Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data (generally represented as a Merkle tree, where data nodes are represented by leaves). The timestamp proves that the transaction data existed when the block was published to get into its hash. As blocks each contain information about the block previous to it, they form a chain, with each additional block reinforcing the ones before it. Therefore, blockchains are resistant to modification of their data because once recorded.*

A distributed storage system is also part of the NETWORK layer. This LICOR COIN system allows content to be stored on a decentralized platform that is verified by the blockchain. Allocation of the storage is handled by dApps that run on the platform. They access API to read and write data to the distributed storage system over the network. This is also persistent data which resides across the network and not just in one storage location.

Providing the entire physical & logical storage of data can come from different types of devices. This includes the infrastructure of the Internet (routers network gateways, nameservers) and various types of servers (data centers, cloud providers, directly connected nodes). This forms the very foundations for the ecosystem. The data itself is stored across the network on various full nodes, which maintain a copy of the entire blockchain.



# ABOUT BSCSCAN

*SHORT ANSWER: BSCSCAN IS A PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS USERS TO ACCESS ANY BSCSCAN BLOCKCHAIN TRANSACTION. BSCSCAN IS A BLOCK EXPLORER AND ANALYTICS PLATFORM THAT ALLOWS USERS TO ACCESS ANY TRANSACTION ON THE BSCSCAN BLOCKCHAIN.*



*THE BSCSCAN CONVERSION ALGORITHM IS USED FOR DRAWING A FILLED-IN (SOLID) TRON. THE ALGORITHM CAN BE USED FOR BOTH, CONVEX TRONS, AS WELL AS CONCAVE TRONS. THE ALGORITHM ALSO HANDLES SELF-INTERSECTING TRONS, AS WELL BSCSCAN WITH HOLES IN THEM.*



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