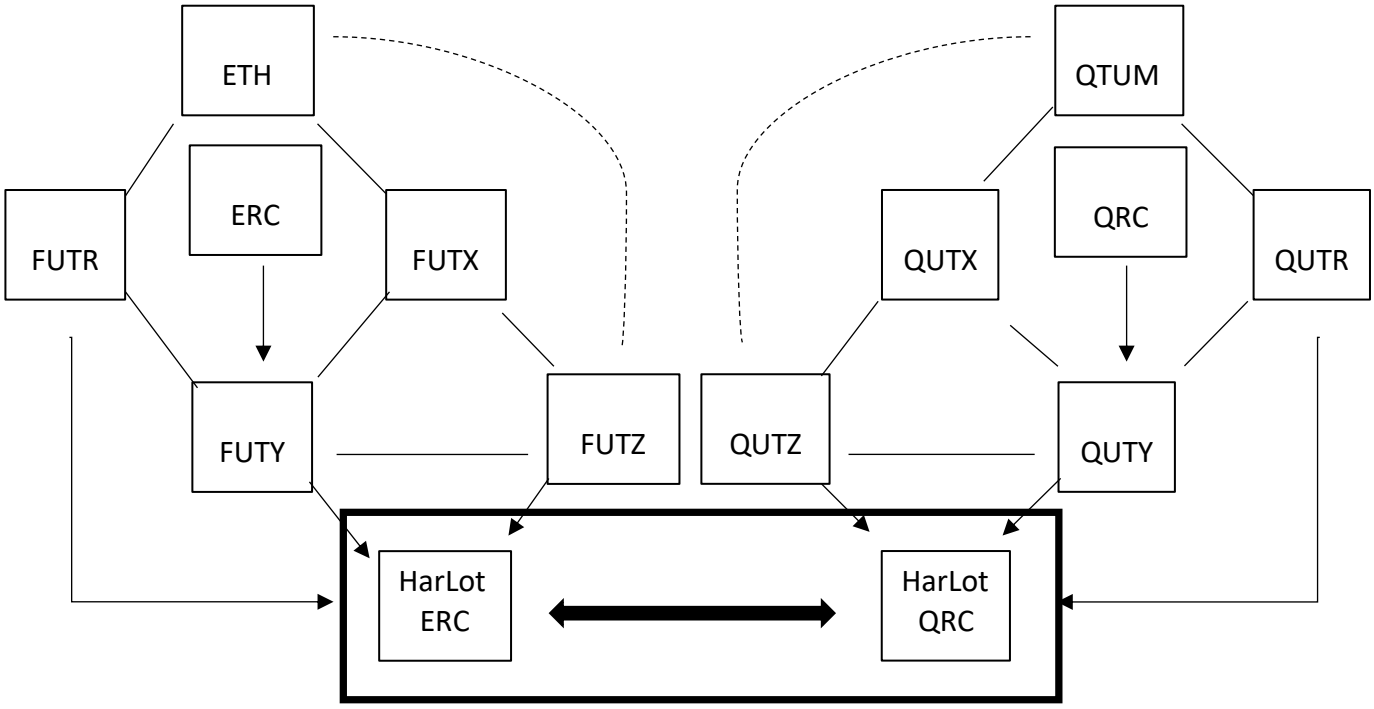
# HarLot Network

## 1. Diagram of The HarLot Decentralised Network




## 2. About HarLot

HarLot is an alternate dimension of Blockchain built from smart contracts. HarLot is run on a Proof-of-Value (PoV) protocol wherein value creation is the mode by which new currency units are minted. It is operated on multiple Blockchains; Ethereum and Quantum are two examples.

HarLot tokens are virtual mining applications that receive the following into their smart contracts:

- The network currency via R-series feemines
- The R- and the X- series currencies in addition to select tokens on the network's smart protocol
- The Z-series tokens via direct delivery to the HarLot smart contracts at point of purchase
- All receipts of airdrops made into the HarLot smart contract in order for the token to qualify for a one week Y-series mining event held once a month

There are just 500,000 HarLots on each Proof-of-Value protocol. These HarLots can be traded against one another on Harlot's purpose-built exchange.

HarLot principally provides three major benefits for Blockchains on which it is installed:

***a)*** *It enhances value invested in it by means of accruing the holder a greater amount of supply of the invested value while simultaneously diversifying the value*

***b)*** *It shores up the network on which it is installed by means of keeping much of the supply of the network's principle currency stored in smart contracts for extended time periods*

***c)*** *It connects the value between different Blockchains so that value events on one chain are instantly and easily translatable onto another network without there having to be a buy/sell effect incurred (evens out volatility of returns between Blockchain assets)*

## 3. Grades of Value

HarLot's smart contract network employs four grades of value creation proof to authenticate the proof-of-Value protocol:

- **Network grade:** this is wherein the core Blockchain currency lies. This is pretty much the only grade we use right now, and activities within the grade include proof-of-work mining, ICO issuance, cryptocurrency trading on decentralised exchnages etc.

- **Formula grade:** where a smart contract is programmed with a specific formula and equipped with a series of programmable functions that permit it to swap back and forth for the underlying unit of currency or the proxy, there is always a proof of value differentiation / alteration that is taking place all the time. Formula are altered to effect the timescale of the value adjustment process, such as in the case of FUTX.

- **Brownian grade:** this is essentially a value grade without any specific formula. This means that there is nothing per se that can be altered in terms of the formulaic representation of timescale value adjustment as for FUTX for example; however, there is pre-programmed value adjustment (random formula) and dynamic (live market) value adjustment going on all the time. Dynamic Z-series value adjustments refer to the network token's dollar cost average price and use this price as a divider against Y-series tokens that are played into the Z-series tokens. For example, if ETH is $140, then it will cost 1 FUTY to purchase 140 FUTZ. Y-Series tokens are always set at a multiple of 1 every time, so as the cost of the network currency rises, the cost of Z-series tokens declines in value. This stimulates higher amounts of purchases of Y-series tokens during bear markets and makes playing Z-series tokens a natural Y-series token hedge.

- **Value grade:** where a coin delivery takes place into a token held for the purpose of benefiting from such receipts, which are always random and decentralised in occurrence as we do not know what any player might or might not do at any given point in time, then this process can be considered Value grade cuurency as the cryptocurrency produced via the synthetic mining algorithms here is considered re-mined/recycled value and moreover, has an income receipt built into it.

HarLot is designed with the primary focus being to increase the amount of value creation in financial terms that is taking place on the network on which it its system is running.

## 4. Examples From Futereum & Quantumator

Futereum smart contracts are also available in QTUM variations, wherein QTUM is the dominant currency. On the Futereum network for example, ETH is entered into one of two contracts: FUTR or FUTX. These currencies, along with a series of other ERC20 network tokens, are entered into Futereum Y (FUTY) which mines according to the same overall distributed Beta average as did Bitcoin during the first 8 years of its trading history at roughly

the same volume average variation as the number of Block sizes mined on each of the days for which the price data is entered in the form of smart contract tiers.

Futereum Z is a receptor for FUTY (and FUTX for select accounts that are whitelisted); 20% of all coins mined into FUTY smart contract are distributed to FUTM and 30% of all FUTZ are distributed to FUTM. This makes FUTM, which has a limited supply of 500,000 coins, an exponentially rising asset.

Simply, by playing ETH into the Futereum and Futereum X smart contracts, or any of the main ERC20 tokens into the FUTY smart contract (or indeed by playing ETH via a special mining application directly into the FUTY smart contract), a holder of ETH or any ERC20 token improves the average crypto return on the currency they are holding immensely as a result of accumulating large quantities of extra coin supply. By playing into FUTZ, there is a sorter-term betting facility that is made available to the player. Finally, FUTM affords coin holders a passive income option whereby players can earn every time other players participate.

## 5. HarLot's Multichain Value Integration Features

HarLot is constructed over multiple smart Blockchain protocols, and HarLots are traded against each other on a specialised exchange where they are exclusively listed against one another as trading pairs. HarLots never trade against any other base pairs than their cross-chain equivalents, which is expected to simulate demand across multiple smaller exchnages as well as to provide enormous value incentives to the purchasers of the most popular Harlot which is in ERC format.

## 6. Assets

*R- series & X-series*

These assets switch back and forth for the network currency (i.e. ETH and QTUM) according to a regressed Fibonacci equation staged over 10 separate tiers. The gradually increasing expense of the tokens up until the point of the exchange with the contents of the smart contract makes for value-accruing currency payments.

*Y-series*

These two tokens are made with 8 years of Bitcoin's price history and a staggered tier-by-tier Block size mining equation. At the point the tokens mine 21 million units they exchange back for the units of currency that purchased them.

*Z-series*

Dynamically-priced API-adjusted smart contracts which accept Y-series contracts as a form of purchase and for select accounts, also X-series customers. Each contract prices off the network currency of the alternate network, thereby integrating Ethereum and Quantum values.

*HarLot*

A mining token that calls down to the token holder's wallet whatever unclaimed share of the smart contract is outstanding. Miner series tokens have a net supply of 500,000 each and receive 20% of Y-series payments and 30% of Z-series Tokens.