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A. Introduction

Blockchain technology has changed the financial sector ever since Satoshi Nakamoto released the Bitcoin whitepaper in August of 2008. However, with the advent of non-fungible tokens [NFT] a great upheaval through crypto coins is also starting to happen in the world of art. This is exciting news for artists everywhere.

Cryptocurrency's meteoric rise has ushered in a new era of possibilities. Non-fungible tokens, or NFTs, are riding the wave of this revolutionary technology. These digital assets, which range from art, music to pixelated photos are highly sought-after, with some fetching millions of dollars.

The fact that NFTs are unique, and cannot be duplicated like-for-like — is driving their popularity.

NFTs can be defined as a completely unique digital piece of art, whose authenticity can be validated via blockchain technology.

The term fungible refers to something that is interchangeable, or replaceable. Non-fungible tokens are tokens that are not interchangeable with any other token in the world. In other words, they are completely original and one-of-a-kind.
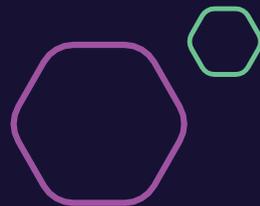
NFTs are non-duplicable digital assets that reflect real-world artefacts such as music, art, digital avatars, photographs, films, or other collector items. Blockchain technology underpins them and the NFTs are encoded and sold online, often for crypto currencies.

Artists value non-fungible tokens because they ensure the validity and originality of the blockchain version of their work. This means that the representation of the digital artwork created using non-fungible tokens is totally resistant to fabrication and countless clones. The NFT's status as the owner of the artwork will never be called into question.

But, why are people paying millions for an NFT if all it represents is a digital asset that is intangible?

- NFT enables the buyer to own the original item, and they do not mind spending a lot of money to have ownership.

- An NFT has built-in authentication, which serves as the buyer's proof of ownership.

- The majority of collectors place a higher value on these "digital rights" than the item itself.

Seeing the rise of NFTs in the blockchain industry and its growing popularity amongst artists and art collectors, Artchive has developed with its own token backed by an NFT marketplace. Having the token backed by an NFT marketplace creates a medium that fortifies value and helps the token defy devaluation.

- The Artchive coin powers Artchive, a Solana Blockchain based ecosystem, which is essentially an NFT-powered fine art and photography-based platform designed on the Solana blockchain.

- Through collaborations with established and influential artists and partners, the Artchive ecosystem provides a secured/user-friendly NFT marketplace on a scalable blockchain, with a paired native token (ARTC).

- The Artchive token is a Utility Token with which the platform facilitates activities such as trading, incentivization and governance.

- Holders of ARTC will receive incentives and features ranging from discounted fees, premiere access to drops, VIP discords and much more.

- Artchive securely unifies the world of passionate art collectors, and entertainment with the booming blockchain industry.

- Artchive's collection of assets and talent could not be found anywhere else but on the Hollywood red carpet.

- Coupled with ingenious sophistication of user incentives, metaverse, and image security technology, the opportunity for long term establishment, collection and potential profit is indisputable.

B. About the Project

NFTs can help musicians and other digital items fight duplication and piracy of their new releases. They will find that validating ownership is a more realistic way to achieve this goal. The empowerment of artists is critical to the digital art market's transformation and Artchive's mission is to ensure it.

The red carpet of NFTs, Artchive, is an NFT-powered fine art and photography platform designed for the community on the Solana blockchain.

Artchive is that it is immutable—unable to be changed.

It is immutable due to the cryptographic linkage capabilities of the Solana blockchain

It has traceability because the transaction that produces the NFT, as well as all subsequent transactions relating to it, are all in a connected list and traceable by anyone with access to the Solana blockchain. The chain of custody cannot be broken and is totally transparent.

Through established, influential collaboration and partnerships, Artchive has an ecosystem providing a secured/user-friendly NFT marketplace

It provides a scalable blockchain and a paired native token — ARTC. The platform features a Vault that consists of a collection of rare assets to be minted for auction.

The Vault's dual operational system exclusively includes rare NFT partnership collections encompassing assets from Artchive's photographers, artists, and entertainers.

The Problem Solved by Artchive

NFTs remain in their infancy stage right now. The processes of creating, purchasing, selling, and storing NFTs are anticipated to become increasingly seamless as the NFT industry develops. More individuals will be able to enter the space as a result of this.

Artchive is intriguing not just because it has the potential to help people protect their wealth and diversify their risk, but also because it is linked to art. In other words, Artchive will contribute to the world of decentralized finance being more available, accessible and affordable. This union of cryptography, art, and finance will bear fruit for all Artchive stakeholders.

By creating and maintaining true scarcity, Artchive can build real value for Digital Content. Digital content, particularly on open platforms, is considerably easier to duplicate than physical content. Between a solid digital copy and the original, there's little difference.

However, Artchive can identify the source of digital content, produce a finite number of clones from it, and track each replica individually. By referencing the transaction that documented their formation on the Solana blockchain network, any App can access the creation data and confirm the finite number of replicas made.

An account or wallet that holds a specific numbered replica will be able to calculate the relative rarity by learning how many other comparable duplicates were generated.

The platform validates the underlying content by employing a mathematical function known as a hashing algorithm to create a unique digital fingerprint of its contents. Pairing this digital fingerprint with a record of a thumbnail image for reverse search identification is a well-known content registry that improves content integrity further.

Furthermore, Artchive resolves the secondary sales conundrum, in which third-party sellers have historically profited from the sale of products and content at the expense of the original content creators.

The creator and any distributors can ensure that a percentage of future sales comes back to them using the Artchive platform. Although the secondary seller keeps the majority of the proceeds from the sale of their asset, the royalty allows the original creator to have a share in any future increase in asset value.

Benefits of the Artchive Ecosystem

1

Artchive is a Solana Blockchain-based ecosystem powered by Artchive Coin.

2

The Artchive token is a Utility Token, facilitating activities such as trading, incentivization and governance.

3

It not only offers a high-yield transaction fee with a vehicle of evolution in the world of payment processing, but it also has its own green energy-focused NFT Marketplace.

4

The token's backing by an NFT marketplace acts as a fail-safe, bolstering its value and allowing it to withstand devaluation.

Benefits of the Artchive Ecosystem

Scalable and Sustainable

We are collaborating with some of the biggest names in fine art, cryptoart, and entertainment to create a scalable and sustainable new creative studio and NFT ecosystem on the Solana Blockchain.

Flexibility

The Artchive ecosystem was built from the ground up to be as flexible as artists. With the Solana Blockchain, Artchive is making NFTs easier and more efficient to use now, and we plan to decentralize over time.

Low Transaction Fees

Because of the minimal transaction fees on the Solana Blockchain, anyone can create and trade NFTs.

Utility Token

It's a vehicle for change in the payment processing sector, and it's backed by its own green energy-focused NFT Marketplace.

Additional Features

- One of the most useful features of the Artchive Platform is the Vault.

- Another great aspect of the platform is the featured section with highly exclusive pieces of art that will be dropped here from time to time.

- Through this section, we bring lifetime fan favorites and never-before-seen, one of a kind art and masterpieces to the market.

- Artchive is dedicated to ensuring platform security and a smooth user experience. These two aspects are augmented by our community incentive program, which is a key focal point for Artchive and can be seen through our roadmap.

- Artchive's user incentivized future entails merchandise, products, and features such as a DAO, NFT secured storage & creation, real time asset DEX/Swapping and much more.

- Artchive's unique ways of connecting creators to users who admire their work through a strategic incentivized community places Artchive on top of the competition.

- The ability to collect, invest, access, and earn from the limited-edition assets created by the world's largest influencers and celebrities which are all powered by NFTs. This in turn helps create the unmatchable Artchive experience.
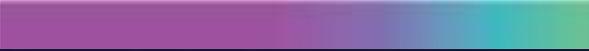
A project is as good as its team and community. A core team with a proven track record of achievements as our team is instrumental to the success of this project. As such, our team is made up of experienced blockchain and technology professionals, along with finance and management experts. Below is a brief introduction to the Artchive team.
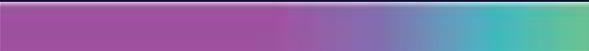
Our Team
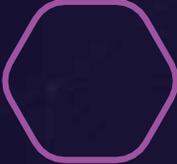
William Meyer
Chief Technical Officer

A technology expert, William has over thirty-five years of experience in software and hardware engineering. After he joined the Airforce, William became involved in military avionic electronic equipment and software. William graduated from the University of Southern California's school of engineering with a master's degree in computer science. He has worked as a freelancer or as an employee for companies such as General Dynamics, Northrop Grumman, Boeing, Hazeltine, Eaton AIL, Estee Lauder, the Long Island Railroad. William is president of Expert Technology Solutions, providing technology solutions to his clients.

Pierre Yenokian

System Integration & Program Development

Pierre Yenokian has experience in developing and integrating Blockchain solutions, including building crypto wallets and cryptocurrencies, extension of logistics and insurance platforms with blockchain, development of blockchain-powered data storage and access systems, and more.

His contributions to the crypto space range from FinTech solutions to utilizing blockchain technologies, including money transfer applications on top of Corda framework and B2B money lending service built on Hyperledger Fabric.

Mr. Yenokian's long career has seen him take on numerous technology and engineering projects. He helped direct, design, and develop various technologies and products for technology companies serving a wide range of industries, including High Tech, entertainment, defense, medical, etc.,

green energy, mining and exploration. He has served in various capacities, working with many companies with a global footprint, from technology firms such as Microsoft and Apple, and film and entertainment such as Disney, Sony and Warner Brothers, to space-defense related companies and agencies such as NASA, JPL, Boeing, DoD, as well as medical industry working with Walter Reed Medical Center, green energy and mining/exploration companies with public, private, NGO and government projects.

Mr. Yenokian's career has helped him develop in-depth knowledge and expertise in imaging and video technologies. His accomplishments in this area include being a key member of the team that designed and manufactured an Emmy-nominated High-Definition video converter and an Oscar for technical achievements in recognition for the design and creations of custom film-related products. In 2000, Mr. Yenokian also helped license the Xbox mark to Microsoft Corporation.

T E
Our Team
A M

Munish Chetal
Lead Developer

Munish holds an M.S degree from Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani (BITS, Pilani), and Bachelor of Engineering (E&TC) from India. He has experience of more than 25 years in multiple industries across the globe, both in start-up and multinational companies, including Nokia, Microsoft, Adobe, Motorola, Teleca, Visual Matrix, and Futuristic Solution.

As an Innovator, he rides on the technology path and defines the product solutions, innovation & sustenance engineering across various domains that include Blockchain Technology (dApps, Defi, Token, Coin, NFT), Artificial Intelligence, Web and Mobile Solutions.

Amanda Weisman
Head of Marketing and Branding

Amanda alumni of Emerson College in Boston where she majored in Journalism with a Multimedia focus. She is a social media + digital marketing specialist who combines creativity with analytical thinking to amplify the digital presence of leading brands.

Amanda is involved in the fields of tech, marketing, social media, communications, public relations, visual arts, and journalism. She has spoken at conferences around the globe and has appeared on television. She is a passionate and driven individual who is always looking to take the next big step in innovation, data & analytics blockchain applications and crypto projects.

Our Team

T E A M

D. Partnerships & Collaborations

Artchive has formed key partnerships to cement its position as a platform and marketplace for high-end art and photography. As part of its launch, the following are key partners for Artchive in its mission to become the preferred NFT Platform for artists and users on the Solana Blockchain.

Galore Media

Galore is a marque partner for Artchive, serving three main key functions for the launch:

1. Licensing a collection of work that has featured top talents like Gigi Hadid, Billie Eilish, and Zendaya just to name a few.

2. Leveraging Galore's Network of contributors to put existing and original work on the platform.

3. Using Galore's influencer network, which reaches over 100M people daily, to develop original "influencer NFT's" and to promote the overall platform. These influencers include musicians like Austin Mahone to supermodels like Miss Colombia Ariadna Gutierrez.

Photographers

Artchive will be launching with well-known photographers, featuring celebrities and musicians ranging from Blondie, Britney Spears, Jimmy Hendrix and Mick Jagger. Photographers include:

- Ellen Von Unwerth
- David Montgomery
- Marco Oviando
- Johnny Rozsa
- Markus Klinko
- Pol Kurucz
- Max Montgomery

Mixed-Media Artists

In addition to photography, Artchive is also working with globally recognized mixed media artists to create original works exclusively for the Artchive Platform. These artists include but not limited to:

- Jason Ebert
- Gal Yosef

Featured Collaboration

With a focus on exclusive top tier photographer partnerships, Artchive brings to the platform red carpet influencer personalities, fashion designers, philanthropists, and an array of collaborations from the entire entertainment industry, ranging from musicians, actors and famous models.

E. Overview

Artchive Marketplace

⬡ Artists and content creators have a one-of-a-kind opportunity to monetize their work due to blockchain technology and NFTs.

⬡ Artists no longer have to sell their work through galleries or auction houses. Artists will now have the opportunity to monetize their work, while maintaining control across all platforms.

⬡ The artist can sell their artwork as an NFT straight to the consumer, allowing them to keep a larger portion of the profit

⬡ Artists can integrate royalties so that they receive a share of sales when their work is sold to a new owner. This is a desirable feature because most artists do not receive subsequent proceeds after their first sale.

⬡ In many circumstances, the artist keeps copyright ownership of their work, allowing them to continue producing and selling copies. However, the purchaser of the NFT receives a "token" that proves their ownership of the "original" work.

⬡ The Artchive marketplace is based on this premise. Through collaborations with established and influential artists and partners, the Artchive ecosystem provides a secured/user-friendly NFT marketplace, scalable blockchain, and a paired native token [ARTC]

⬡ Coupled with ingenious sophistication of user incentives, metaverse, and image security technology, the opportunity for long term establishment, collection and potential profit is indisputable.

The two key features of the Artchive marketplace are:

- It is Artchive's own marketplace where users can buy or sell Artchive featured NFTs.

- It is a marketplace that will allow us and the community to oust illegitimate sellers, keep our brand name strong, reputable and buy, sell or display collectibles from Artchive.

The Vault (2 Sectors)

Sector 1

- Our premiere partners and collections are dropped here; collections will be found in their respective categories within the Vault.

- The Vault's dual operational system includes exclusively rare NFT partnership collections encompassing assets from Artchive photographers, artists, and entertainers.

Sector 2

- Security IFPS – The Vault's second half allowance, which executes NFT staking opportunities, top of the line NFT security using IPFS and other features. Air Gapped Vault & Stake to protect our clients' most valued NFTs—A restricted area only open to those who meet requirements (x number of Artchive coins or holding an exclusive Artchive NFT).

- Because the InterPlanetary File System (IPFS) removes the necessity for websites to have a central origin server, it may be our best chance to completely re-architect the internet – before its own internal conflicts unravel it from within.

- IPFS is a new peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol that aspires to supplement, if not entirely replace, the current web's Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

- IPFS is, at its core, a versioned file system that can store material and track different versions over time. It also manages how files and data are transported around the network.

- IPFS promotes decentralization through promoting a resilient internet, circumventing content filtering, and boosting web connectivity and speed for those who live in remote or otherwise isolated locations.

- IPFS uses a content-addressed approach to create a permanent and dispersed web. This is accomplished by assigning a cryptographic hash to each file that is stored as the address.

- The majority of NFTs work by storing data off-chain. A URL is generated from the NFT and used to point to the data on the internet. Links, as you may know, can change, die, or take you somewhere utterly unexpected.

- Suppose you bought a million-dollar NFT and have access to it via a URL, with the data held off-chain. When you click the link, you expect to see your valued NFT artwork, but instead, you get this:

404

Not Found

The resource requested could not be found on this server!

That would be a problem, especially given the fact that you had just paid a million dollars for it. Most of us don't buy NFTs for that price, but it might happen to anyone who has bought one, regardless of the price.

So, what's a simple fix for this? IPFS. Your files don't come from a regular URL, and you can be confident that they'll always be there if you use a network that uses cryptography and is built on the blockchain. The Artchive platform is just that.

Artchive Creation Center

The Artchive Creation Center is the premiere spot for users to mint their NFTs and display newly minted collections.

Users will be able to create NFTs through Artchive and mint their NFTs. The Solana blockchain is a public ledger that is unchangeable and tamper-proof, and minting an NFT is how your digital art becomes a part of it.

NFTs are tokens that are "minted" after they are created, similar to how metal coins are minted and put into circulation.

Your digital artwork is represented as an NFT, allowing it to be bought and sold on the market, as well as digitally tracked as it is resold or collected in the future.

You can start minting NFTs once you've become a creator on Artchive and have a Collect Digital Hardware Wallet.

For keepsake or potential profit, the creation center offers users the ability to participate in the marketplace.

Users can create their very own original NFT masterpiece, accompany the professionals and take advantage of this booming industry of digitized art.

Archive Vault 2.0 (Archive's Future Vision)

The Artchive Vault 2.0 is the future vision we have for the Archive Vault platform. The following are some of the key features of the Vault 2.0:

Staking / Lending

Other AR /VR games and features

Community Governance

Artchive vault members will be able to vote on key decisions for the community.

DEX Swapping and Trading

- To facilitate effortless buying, selling and trading of digital collectibles amongst users within the App, Artchive Collect leverages blockchain for the trustless transfer of digital assets between users.

- When a transfer happens, ownership is immediately transferred to the new owner and the previous owner will no longer have access to the digital collectible.

F. Artchive NFT

- The Artchive NFT provides creators with a level of flexibility that is sometimes lacking in traditional methods of collecting value from the sale of artworks, music, videos, and other types of content.

- You may expedite the otherwise fee- and resource-intensive process of marketing via traditional ways by minting the NFT version of your work and selling it on the Artchive NFT marketplace. In the end, you'll get a fair part of the profits.

- Artchive NFTs enable the ongoing payment of commissions to the original artist whenever the item or artwork is sold.

- While minting the token, you can build in a royalty clause so that further sales of your art or digital item produce passive income for the owner.

The Collection

- Artchive collection includes exclusively rare NFT partnership collections encompassing assets from ARTC photographers, artists, and entertainers.

- The essence of an NFT is Archive's elite partnerships with artists, entertainers, photographers, influencers and more; it provides what would be a once-in-a-lifetime exclusive ownership opportunity of your choice.

Amount of Non-Fungible Tokens

- The Amount of NFT pieces will be determined by category and partnership.

- Archive will attempt to keep collections under 10,000 pieces.

Pricing

- Determined by the artwork and other factors, a starting bid price will be made.

- Bidding process can be "live" or 24-48 hours with a royalty fee determined by Artchive and the partnered artist on each transaction.

Scarcity

- Non-fungible assets, such as digital artwork, can be represented by NFTs, which can be purchased, sold, traded, burned, or utilized to create digital collectibles.

- Because digital non-fungibility causes digital scarcity, it is a very valued technology. It has the ability to open up totally new markets, accelerate blockchain adoption, and offer unique economic incentives.

- NFTs are used to fuel all sorts of digital scarcity, including economic scarcity (unlimited supply but finite demand), and consumptive scarcity (artwork).

When that digital artwork is owned, it is becoming increasingly rare. It can't be replicated indefinitely. This demonstrates that by tokenizing NFTs on the blockchain, both economic and consumptive scarcity can be achieved.

On the Artchive Platform, digital collectibles are released in a limited number of batches, called Series. A Series may, for example, have ten thousand digital collectibles. Within this Series the digital collectables will have different traits marking them harder to obtain than another NFT in the set. This is made possible when making a certain trait less common than another.

Each of these different groups will be invited to different events at different times. Supply and demand over time will cause the value of these to rise as demand for access to the events increases.

Drops / NFT Releases

Similar to when a musician drops a music track, NFT drops allow anyone to purchase a digital token experience from their favorite artists.

A Collection is a group of NFTs following a story arc, content evolution, or overarching theme. A Collection can be made up of one or multiple Drops. An artist can release multiple Collections over time. Artchive designates each artist's collection with a unique collection number, starting at "Unique", followed by "002", "003" and so on.

Britney Spears

Price **3 sol**

⊘ 11 minutes ago   ♡ **0**

● Drops can happen at any time frame: daily, weekly, monthly, to suit the series needs. So, be sure to follow Artchives' social channels and check back regularly to learn about the latest and greatest drops.

● Follow your favorite artists and subscribe to the Artchive email list to be the first to know.

Features

The following are some key features of the Artchive NFT.

Access Key

Artchive NFTs will be your ticket to get into the Vault. Members of the Vault maintain exclusive access to community grants, contributions to charity, a DAO (decentralized autonomous organization), liquidity pool, and many more community features. There will be early access to Exclusive drops from the Vault.

Artchive App Peer-to-Peer Transfer

To facilitate effortless buying, selling and trading of digital collectibles amongst users within the app, Artchive Collect leverages blockchain for the safe transfer of digital assets between users. When a transfer happens, ownership is immediately transferred to the new owner and the previous owner will no longer have access to the digital collectible.

G. The Artchive Vault

Project Overview

- The Archive Vault will be the premier spot for all live auctioned pieces

- It will allow on-site minting (creation), for NFTs

- Direct listing will go to Artchive Marketplace

Artchive Peer to Peer

- The decentralized buy, sell, gift or donor does not have to pay capital gains taxes and gets a fair market value deduction on their tax return. And as long as you're donating to a registered charity (like the ones working with The Giving Block), the charity doesn't pay any taxes either.

  - So, how does it work in practice? Say you bought $10,000 worth of ARTC at launch. If you held onto it and now it's now worth $50,000. If you sell your ARTC, you trigger a taxable event and are left with 30% less than the sale value. If you donate the ARTC directly, you get to donate the full amount, write-off the full amount, and the nonprofit gets to keep the full amount. That means you are donating 30% more, the charity gets 30% more, and your write off is 30% higher. It's a win-win scenario.

  - Artchive, and its NFT creators/platform, wants to support charitable causes. The first question we get: How can I donate my NFT to charity?

  - In short, we recommend auctioning off your NFT on our platform and donating the proceeds to a crypto-friendly nonprofit. Most nonprofits aren't set up to accept an NFT donation directly due to the tax complications with the valuation, before the auction is done. Which is ok by following our affiliate donor links. we will basically walk you through the entire process. Donating auction proceeds in crypto is the next best option.

- Artchive trade and transfer is a section where users can "DEX" their NFT's without having to go through the sale/auction process. Just communicate with a friend/like-minded NFT collector or take a look at the ARTC trade and transfer request zone and find your match.

- Discover, collect, and sell extraordinary NFTs

- Search bar for users to search for a specified Artchive NFT

- Charitable Donations

- Ability to rent out, store, and trade

Community

News/subscription email entry for the community to be able to stay up to date with the project. This will include and not be limited to:

1. (AKA featured partnerships not signed collections the is for one time features)

2. Any news or info we want to share, countdowns, contests, bounties, opportunities

3. Includes one-time deals we strike or selected NFTS that are most exclusive etc.

4. Where you go to find the list of upcoming events, drops and plans.

What's Coming?

The roadmap provides the plan for the coming months, which includes time-specific events. Along with the following is what Artchive and its users can look forward to:

- Each celebrity has their own "house" or "gallery" in the Metaverse featuring just their pictures

- Hall of fame type gallery in the Metaverse with different wings featuring different categories of Artchive NFTs

- Hosting events at these properties for influencers

- To receive hands-on creation assistance and creative input from some of the underlying economy of Artchive is the ARTC Token

- Virtual metaverse events featuring notorious people across a wide array of industries

Showroom

- Every Artchive Collector has their own personal Showroom - a place where they can show off their most prized digital collectibles.

- A user can customize their Showroom by choosing which digital collectibles to display, selecting a layout, and adding background images.

- Showrooms can be made private or public. If public, the Showroom can be viewed by other users within the Artchive platform, as well as shared across major social platforms.

- Other users can show their appreciation for others' Showrooms by 'liking' and leaving comments

- Membership into the Vault will allow access to the clubs featured quarterly events

- Discounted to possibly no fees/service charges depending on holdings

- Artchive Security Clearance -within the Vault ability to store/protect NFTs

H. Artchive Marketplace

The NFTs that secure digital rights over a collectible can be bought and sold in an NFT marketplace. The Artchive NFT marketplace is one such platform.

Benefits of the Artchive Marketplace

The Artchive marketplace will allow Artchive and the community to:

- identify illegitimate sellers;

- Keep the brand name strong and reputable;

- Buy, sell or display collectibles from Artchive

How the Artchive Marketplace Works

- Artchive Marketplace takes a small transaction fee from all resales.

- After the minting of each NFT, the ownership is sent to an address assigned to ARTC for security and management on behalf of the owner.

- The ARTC Collect platform operates as a hybrid model (meaning half centralized), where ARTC maintains ownership of all collectibles within the system, as is common practice amongst digital exchange platforms.

- The ARTCHIVE Collect platform will maintain centralized ownership records as users buy, sell, and trade NFTs.

- All transactions in our system require signing authorization from either the user's App or their Collect Digital Hardware Wallet. This hybrid approach allows ARTC to provide users with a streamlined experience within the ARTC Collect app while still leveraging the power of distributed ledger technology for ARTC digital collectibles.

- From the "Store" section of the ARTC Collect app, users can browse and purchase new and premium licensed digital collectibles. Within the store, the digital collectibles are organized into categories and brands, with search and filter tools allowing users to easily find the content they seek.

- Each user has an intelligent store data profile that offers personalized content suggestions based on what they have viewed, purchased or interacted with.

- Users can purchase digital collectibles from the store using fiat or ARTC.

When the purchase is completed, the digital collectible is removed from the store and ownership is transferred to the purchaser.
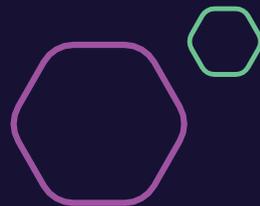
I. Artchive Creation Center

NFTs can also be used to prove ownership of real items such as limited-edition handbags. They can also provide a trail of ownership or "provenance" as it is known in the art world.

Future income from secondary sale transactions can be programmatically routed to the original author or "minter" of that NFT, which is a very powerful feature of NFTs.

Unlike the majority of the NFT activity that occurs on the Ethereum blockchain, the Artchive NFT is based on the Solana blockchain.

Solana is a decentralized blockchain designed to provide the globe with scalable, user-friendly apps. Solana maintains a single global state as the network scales, ensuring composability between ecosystem projects.

NFTs on Solana are built on open-source standards, and you can keep them in your wallet or "custody" them. This means that when minting an NFT, you are not bound by any platform and can construct your NFT using any tool or platform of your choice.

You can mint an NFT on Mintbase and then show and sell it on OpenSea without ever having to remove it from your wallet.
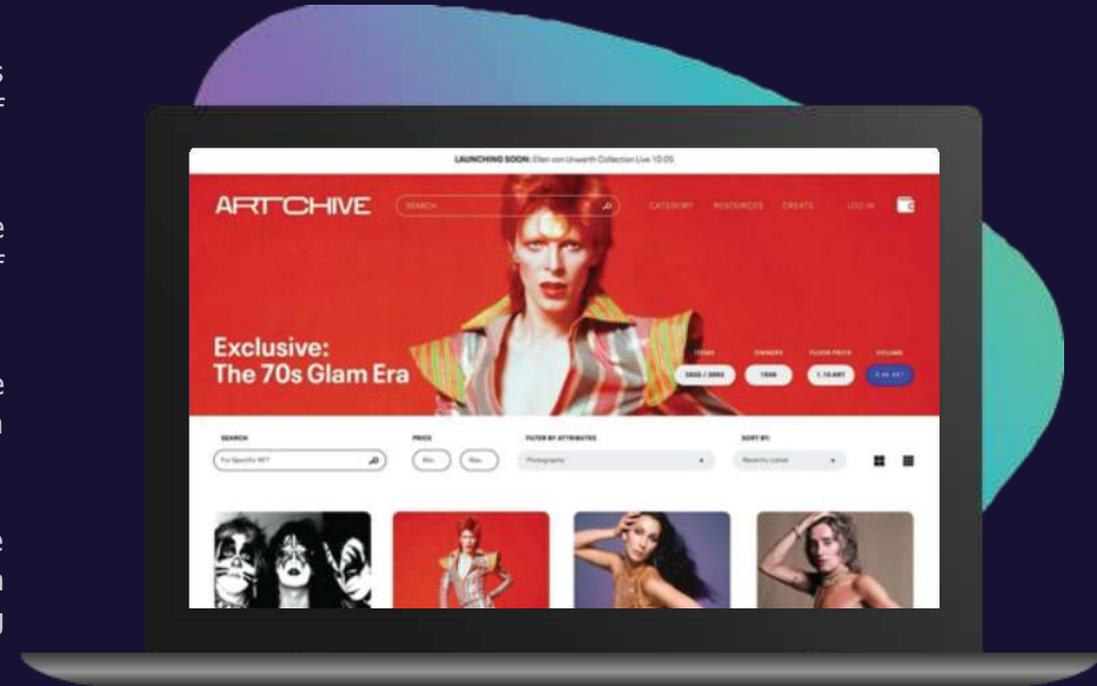
OpenSea

- OpenSea just introduced a feature that allows artists to create NFTs without having to pay for gas. They've published a step-by-step tutorial for doing so.

- You must first build a collection to which NFTs will be added.

- You can create and add NFTs to a collection after naming it and adding image files, video files, 3D models, music files, or virtually any sort of digital content file. You'll be able to give the NFTs a name, a description, and a rarity level.

Mintbase

- Mintbase is another platform that makes it simple for creators to mint NFTs. Mintbase is similar to OpenSea in that in order to mint NFTs, you must first build a store.

- Mintbase currently only supports images, making it ideal for visual artists. You can mint NFTs with a name, description, and amount after you've created the store and added them to it. By default, all NFTs are for sale, but you can uncheck a box to prevent them from being displayed.

Artchive For Creators

- At Artchive, we seek to make creators' and collectors' journeys into the future as simple as possible. That is why we partner and collaborate with the above innovators for the benefit of both creators and users on the Artchive platform. The Artchive Creation Center is an initiative in this direction.
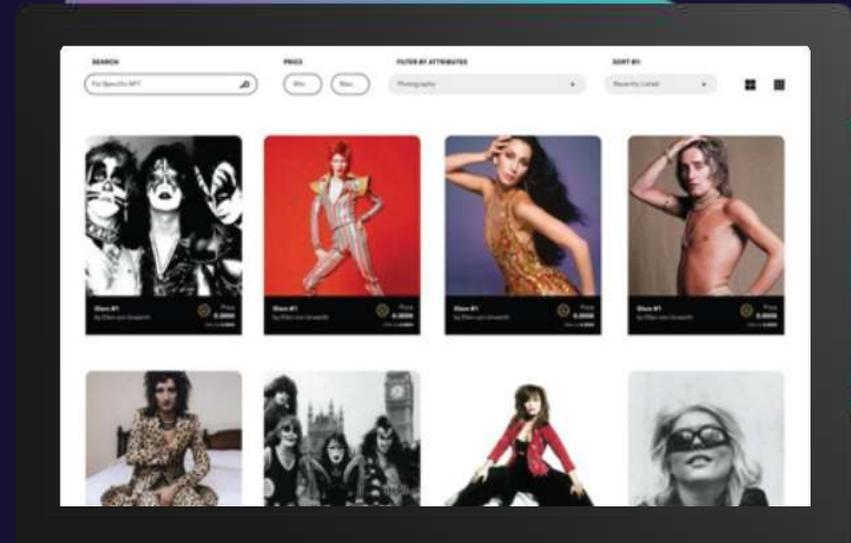
- The Artchive Creation Center is a place where users can upload and mint their files to be NFTs on the website. This process will include a verification process, meaning the user will have to submit a form to be verified by Artchive.

- The most basic function of the Vault is the premier auction center featuring collaborators and Artchive's most exclusive assets.

  - Using Spine 3D to create a digital Artchive Vault will give us the ability to create the perfect place for all Artchive Collectors to display their collections. The team needs to decide whether this will be done early on or budgeted in after post-release/sell-out.

  - Users can rent our pieces for other digital events from the Vault.

  - Can be sold at live events from renters.

  - ARTC tokens can also be used to "tip" your favorite creators

  - Tipping feature implemented to be similar to how Twitter has it.

  - Creation Center Additions - creation center is where users can mint assets

  - Tier 1: Artchive users and ARTC holders use basic creation center functionality. possessing a number X number of coins can access T1/T2

  - Tiers 2: Users holding a number of ARTC coins are granted additional functionality.

  - Tier 3: Users who get inducted into tier 3 have the ability to work directly with one of our specialists to receive hands-on creation assistance and creative input.
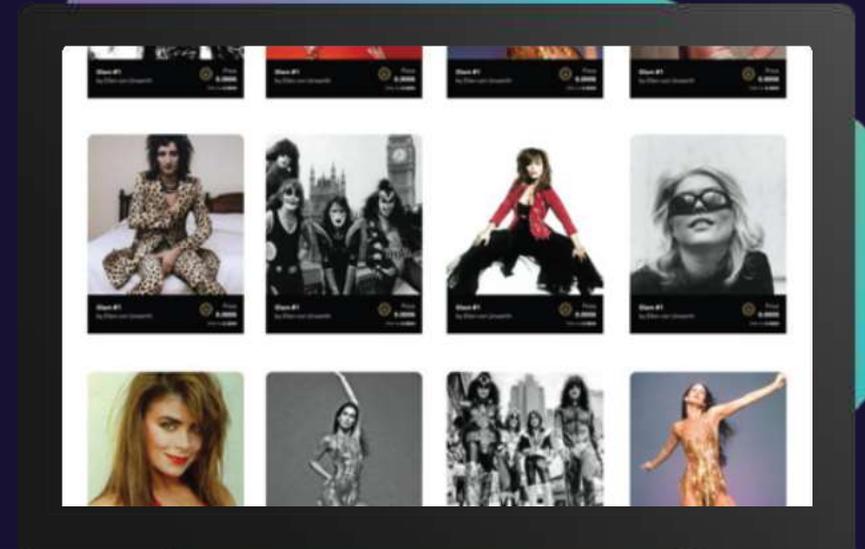
Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO)

Our ultimate goal is to evolve towards a Decentralized Autonomous Organization [DAO] where all decision rights will belong to the platform users. The DAO organization will be established for the benefit of community members.

According to Wikipedia, a DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization), is an organization whose laws are recorded in a transparent computer program and managed by its members rather than influenced by a central administration.

Bitcoin is often regarded as the first fully working DAO because it contains pre-programmed rules, operates independently, and is coordinated via a consensus system.

A blockchain records the financial transactions and rules of a DAO. This eliminates the requirement for a third party in a financial transaction, allowing smart contracts to streamline those transactions.

A smart contract determines the firmness of a DAO. The smart contract maintains the Organization's storage and specifies the organization's regulations. Since DAOs are transparent and public, no one can change the rules without others noticing.

Although we are accustomed to organizations with legal status, a DAO can function very well without it because it can be structured as a general partnership.

DAOs have a more democratic structure than traditional corporations. Any changes to a DAO must be voted on by all members of the DAO rather than being implemented by a single party.

The majority of DAO funding comes from token-based crowdsourcing. DAOs are governed by the community, whereas traditional firms are governed by executives, Boards of Directors, activist investors, and so forth.

Traditional companies' operations are private, with only the organization knowing what is going on, and they are not always global, but DAOs' operations are totally transparent and global.

DAOs have been utilized for a variety of reasons thus far, including investment, charity, fundraising, borrowing, and buying NFTs, all without the involvement of intermediaries.

For example, Jenny DAO obtained its first NFT, an original song by Steve Aoki, and 3LAU, in May 2021. This DAO is a metaverse organization that allows users to own NFTs in fractions. The purchase of NFTs will be overseen by its members, and the uniquely protocol's smart contracts will manage the Vault where these NFTs will be added[2].

2   https://www.benzinga.com/markets/cryptocurrency/21/05/21107695/metaverse-dao-jenny-pools-7m-for-fractionalized-nfts-on-unicly

Artchive DAO

- Artchive wants to ultimately evolve into a DAO because it aspires to be a collective organization that is owned and controlled by its members, with everyone having a say.

- Many experts and industry insiders believe that this sort of organization is gaining traction and may even replace certain traditional businesses.

- The Artchive DAOs will be open-source, making them transparent and incorruptible. The Solana blockchain will record and maintain all of the organization's transactions.

- The incentive rules related to the native ARTC token will be matched with the interests of the organization's members after they are established correctly. Proposals will be the primary method for making decisions within a DAO, and they will be voted on by a majority of the platform actors involved.

- The Artchive DAO will be a distributed organism or distributed Internet tribe that will operate independently on the internet but will rely significantly on specialist individuals or smaller organizations to do some jobs that cannot be automated.

- All DAO stakeholders will be able to participate in the governance of Artchive. The Artchive DAO will enable collectors and creators to vote on multiple upgrades and decide how the platform should develop further.

- This makes the governance of the platform directly responsive to our most active users and brings Artchive closer to being a public good operated by the community members who value it most.

- Any time the DAO needs an "executive decision" made, it will rely on a vote count to come to a fair conclusion. Additionally, community participation means that all stakeholders will have a say in how the Artchive platform is run.

Artchive Token Holder Rights

- The key part of DAO rights is to have influence over the platform development. If the community wants it — everything is possible.

- The platform's creators, curators, contractors, and DAO token holders are the four sorts of actors that make up the DAO (i.e. investors). The platform's founders created open-source code that allows The DAO to work and is freely usable by anyone.

- Investors in The DAO (also known as DAO token holders), get shares in the project by trading ETH for DAO tokens. Investors are given voting rights along with these tokens.

- The original DAO, which runs on ether, was created to allow investors to send money anonymously from anywhere on the globe. The DAO would then issue tokens to those owners, letting them vote on potential initiatives. This trend has continued to date.

The DAO's investors have voting rights that let them decide whether projects are funded collectively. Each investor has a voting share proportional to the number of tokens he or she owns in the DAO. Each voting investor has one irreversible vote per the proposal, and each vote freezes that investor's DAO tokens.

In line with this, the Artchive DAO Token Holders will have the following rights:

1. DAO stakeholders can submit and vote on proposals about:

   - New Artchive features to be developed or implemented byour team

   - The use of Artchive to further decentralize the governanceand development of the Artchive platform.

2. In the initial exploratory period for DAO, most votes will initially be "advisory votes". These are votes which will provide us with signals of users' desires for Artchive that, in most cases, we anticipate abiding by but are technically non-binding. Such non-binding votes are a common tool in traditional corporate governance — for example; public companies may hold "say on pay" votes which gather community sentiment on executive officer salaries.

   However, over time we will work with the community of Artchive DAO stakeholders to create a more formal governance structure where more votes can be binding and trustfully implemented. Artchive does not confer any legal rights to manage the Artchive business or to receive profits from Artchive — in its initial version, DAO stakeholders confer the right of active customers of Artchive to participate in each advisory voting process announced on the Artchive platform.
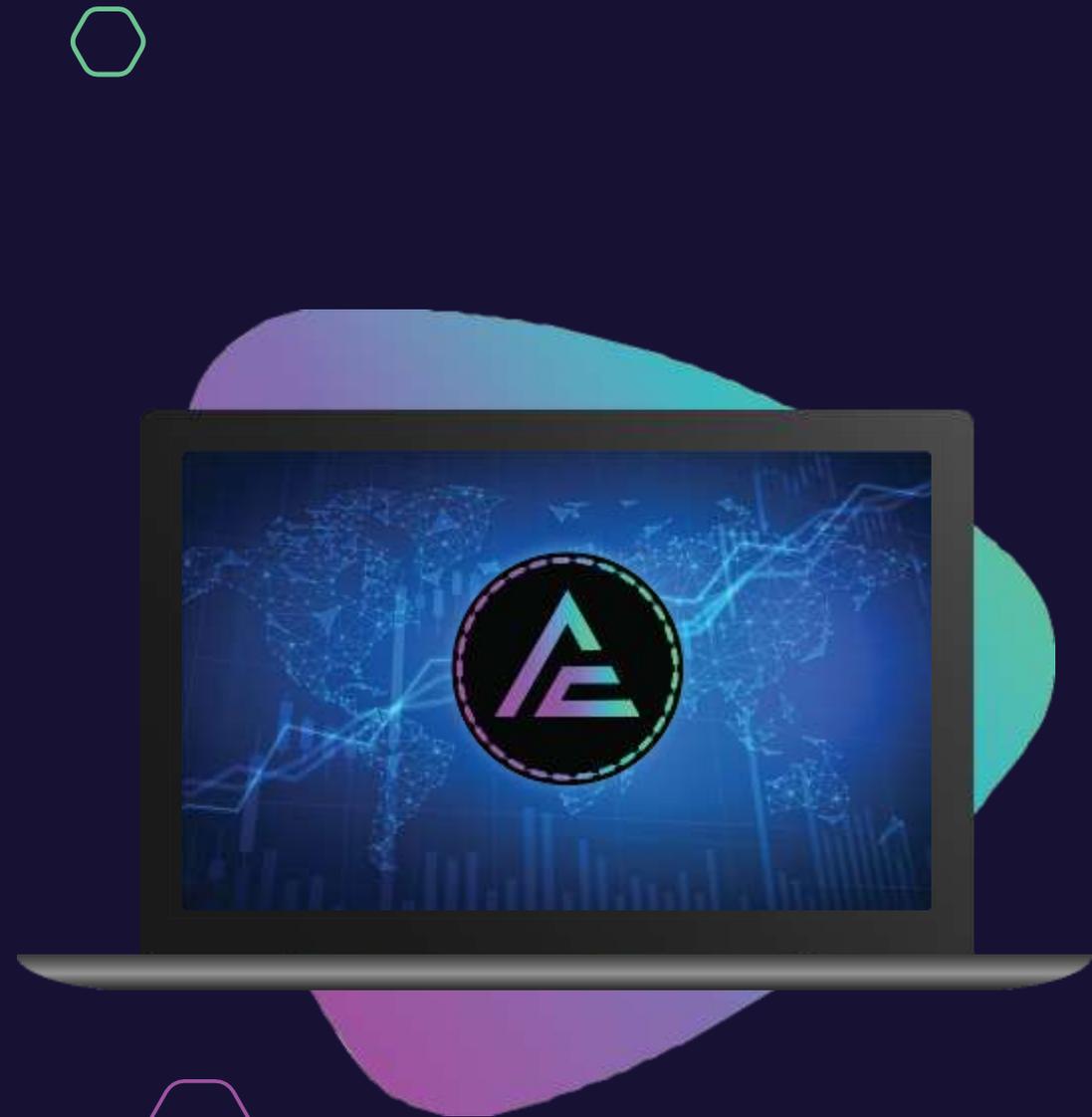
J. Artchive Wallet

Artchive Wallet is a software based wallet/program that allows storage of your Artchive Coins and Solana Coins (SOL), for the sending and receiving of crypto transactions in a blockchain.

The crypto transactions can be owning, buying, selling of crypto currency and tokens including Artchive coins, Solana Coins (SOL Non Fungible Tokens NFT's), on a Blockchain like Solana.

Artchive Wallet is currently supporting the Solana Blockchain. It is totally a custom made program, functionality of which can be enhanced/updated as per business requirements of Artchive NFT platform

Blockchain is a public ledger that stores data in what's known as "blocks." These are records of all transactions, the balances held at any given address, and who holds the key to those balances.

The assets as Crypto Coins (including Artchive Coins) and NFT's are stored "in" a Crypto wallet, per se. The assets exist on a blockchain and the wallet software (like Artchive Wallet), allows you to interact with the balances held on that blockchain (like Solana). The wallet itself stores addresses and allows their owners to move assets elsewhere while also allowing others to see the balance held at any given address.

A keypair is a securely generated, private key and its cryptographically-derived public key. A private key and its corresponding public key are together known as a keypair. A wallet contains a collection of one or more keypairs and provides some means to interact with them.

Artchive crypto wallet consists of a securely generated private key and its cryptographically-derived public key. A private key and its corresponding public key are together known as a keypair. Wallet contains a collection of one or more keypairs and provides some means to interact with them.

The public key (commonly shortened to pubkey), is known as the wallet's receiving address or simply its address. The wallet address may be shared and displayed freely.

The private key is required to digitally sign any transactions to send cryptocurrencies to another address or to make any changes to the wallet. The private key must never be shared. If someone gains access to the private key to a wallet, they can withdraw all the tokens it contains. If the private key for a wallet is lost, any tokens that have been sent to that wallet's address are permanently lost.

ARTCHIVE Wallet is a Web-based wallets fully accessible from www.artchivenft.com
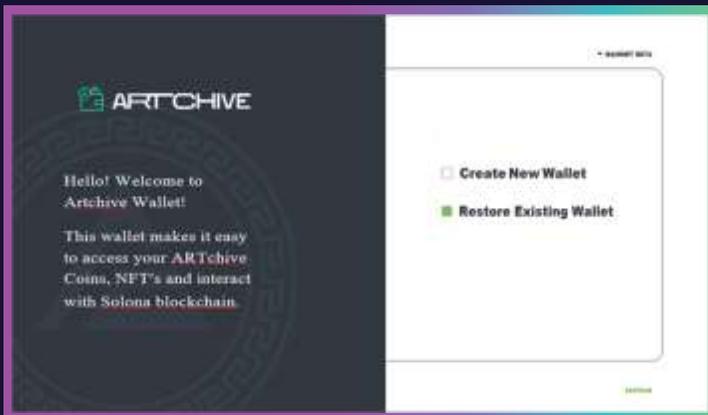
● The Artchive Wallet will be enhanced to work as a browser extension like Metamask, Phantom and Mathwallet.

● Enhancement will be done to Artchive Wallet to act as a Mobile Wallet similar to the wallets like Blockchain, Trustwallet wallet. Mobile Wallet functionality will include access to the private keys of an existing wallet into the App by scanning a QR code on their smartphones.

Artchive Wallet Functionality

Following main functionalities are supported by Artchive Wallet

Working with Accounts

- Create New Artchive Wallet Account with Seed Phrase (Mnemonic) and Password Protected

- Import Existing Artchive Wallet/Solona Wallet Account using Seed Phrase

- Exporting Mnemonic

- Send/Receive SOL to/from any Solana wallet address

Tokens

- Add new Artchive Coins and SPL Tokens

- Transferring Tokens/Coins to other Solana Accounts

- Swapping Tokens/Coins with Existing BlockChain Tokens/Coins

- Purchase Token/Coins using Fiat Currency

NFTs

- Signing Transactions initiated from NFT Marketplace Websites

- Showing NFTs Owned by individual wallet address

Artchive Wallet Features

- The Artchive Wallet is a non-custodial wallet. Wallet owner private keys are not stored by the Artchive LLC itself, but rather it is are stored in an encrypted Mnemonic File / Seed Phrase

- Artchive Wallet will be available on the Web (www.artchivenft.com), Browser Extension and Mobile App based wallet

- It is Signer Based SOL Staking Wallet and has the Ledger Support

- Allowing Selecting multiple Solana Network

    - Solana maintains three distinct networks "Mainnet, Testnet or Devnet," each of which has its own purpose in supporting the Solana ecosystem. To select a different network, click on the name of the currently selected network at the top of the wallet dashboard, either Mainnet, Testnet or Devnet, then click on the name of the network you wish to be using.

- Sending and Receiving Artchive and SOL Coins/Tokens.

    - Receiving#: To receive tokens into your wallet, someone must transfer some to your wallet's address. The wallet address is displayed, and you can click the Copy icon to copy the address and provide it to whoever is sending you tokens. Once the transfer is made, the balance shown on Artchive wallet should update within a few seconds.

    - Sending#: Once you have some tokens at your wallet address, you can send them to any other wallet address or an exchange deposit address by clicking "Transfer". Enter the recipient address and the amount of SOL/Artchive Coins to transfer and click "Submit". You will be prompted to confirm the details of the transaction before you use your key to sign the transaction and then it will be submitted to the network.

- Solana Blockchain charges transaction fees for each and every transaction on its Blockchain

- Future enhancement will include accessing to the multiple Blockchain networks (in addition to Solana) like Ethereum, Binance, Tron and other Block chains

K. Blockchain Information

- Solana is Archive's official blockchain, allowing artists and fans to interact on the Artchive NFT Marketplace directly. Solana is a decentralized blockchain that gives creators access to open infrastructure, allowing them to bypass intermediaries and platforms. The network is lightning fast, secure, and transaction fees are less than a penny.

- Hundreds of decentralized apps (DAPPs), are being developed on Solana. Solana is the world's fastest blockchain and cryptocurrency ecosystem, with over 400 projects spanning DeFi, NFTs, Web3, and more.

- Solana's scalability ensures transactions remain less than $0.01 for both developers and users. Solana is all about speed, with block times of 400 milliseconds. And as hardware improves, the network improves as well.

- Solana is not only ultra-fast and low-cost, it also avoids censorship. This means that the network will stay available for Apps to function freely and transactions will never be halted.

The Solana Community

The Solana community is a globally distributed home to developers, token holders, validators, and members supporting the protocol.

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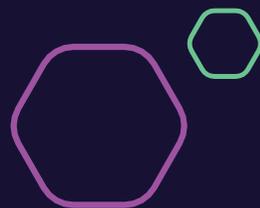
All-Art Protocol

- Solana's All-Art protocol offers continuous liquidity for NFTs by creating a new form of liquidity pool AMM and improving the current NFT standard, known as NFT-PRO, with increased functionality and integrated license rights.

- Through a novel sort of AMM liquidity pool, the All-Art Protocol will enable NFTs to be permanently traded like any other cryptocurrency with continuous liquidity.

- The All-Art Protocol running on Solana, a new superior blockchain, offers four important advantages:

1.

Fastest possible speed and cheap transactions running on L1

2.

Scalability

3.

Low energy consumption

4.

Upgradable smart contracts

Artchive NFT Activity on Solana Blockchain

The Artchive NFT activity takes place on the Solana blockchain. The following are some of the key activities that occur on the blockchain.

Airdrops

We will incentivize people holding tokens by conducting airdrops down the road. However, there will be no change to the total number of collections. The original token will serve as a ticket and the airdropped NFT will serve as something with a use case.

Honorary Tokens

NFTs minted by the team can be used as giveaway airdrops to valued members of the community.

Air-Gapped Artchive Vault

We keep their NFTs "secure" in our Air-Gapped Artchive Vault.

Benefits of Being on the Solana Blockchain

- Users will earn interest for using our Vault, meaning that we will provide a place for you to stake digital assets from different collections.

- The ARTC token will be the best way to transact on the platform.

- Future use can include holding any NFTs.

- Using the ARTC to provide liquidity.

- Bridging will be featured: NFTs on Solana can be bridged onto the Polygon Matic blockchain to gain market exposure to Opensea, Coinable and other blockchain-based platforms.

- Staking/Lending NFT Pools: Users have the ability to make a passive income on their crypto by earning a portion of transaction fees and Yield farming rewards for being a Liquidity provider (LP).

- The advantage of using liquidity pools is that it does not require a buyer and a seller to decide to exchange two assets for a given price. Instead, it leverages a pre-funded source of liquidity.

- Protection IPFS - A key advantage of using the Blockchain for digital collectibles is that each collectible is a uniquely generated asset that cannot be duplicated. Each digital collectible is recorded in the Blockchain and ties ownership directly to the verified owner.

METAPLEX NFT

Billie Eilish Master Edition
ART

Primary Market ⑦

Mutable

Creators ⌄

VIEW ORIGINAL

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L. Tokenomics and Token Distribution

The Artchive Token

Total Token Supply
100,000,000,000

Initial Market Cap
$37,850,000.00

Public Sale Price
$0.150

Seed - 3%

Team - 13%

30% - Liquidity

Development - 7%

Advisory - 2%

15% - Private Round

Public Round - 30%
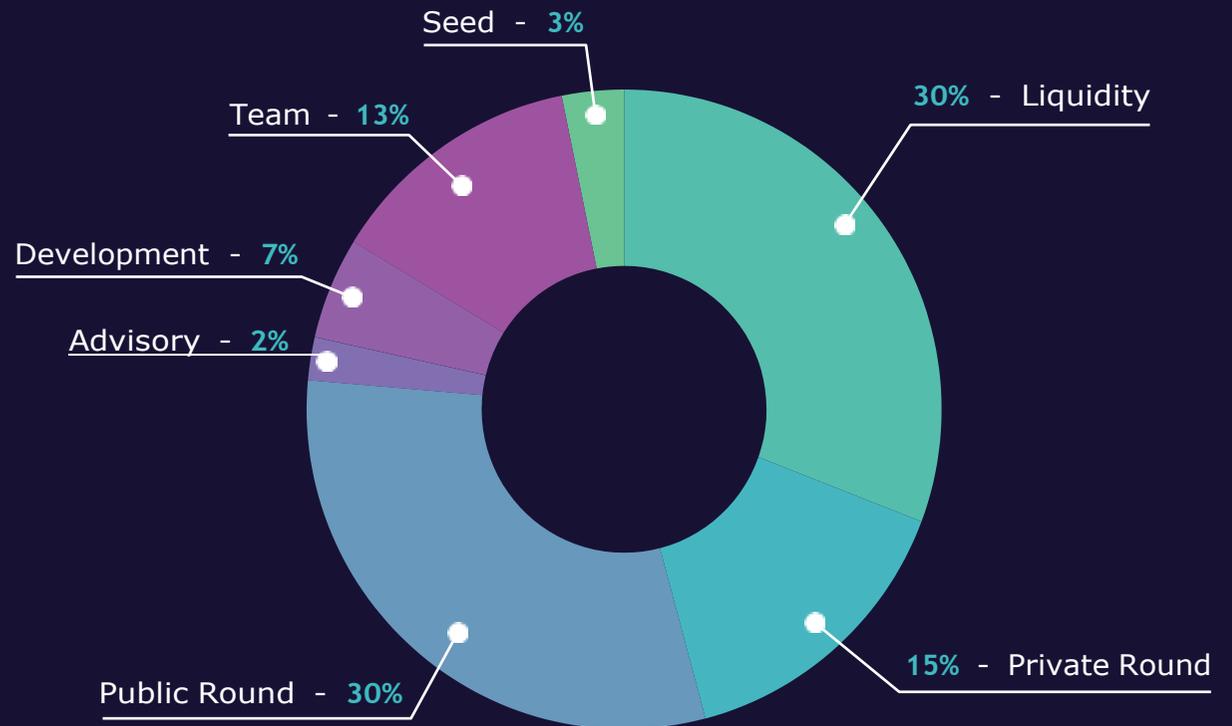
M. Governance

Decentralized governance is becoming more prevalent in the bitcoin technology world as a result of the need to distinguish tokens/coins from securities issued for companies or other legal entities controlling token/coin initiatives.

The majority of projects' governance is based on a one-to-one mapping of voting rights to the number of tokens or coins owned.

Fungible Governance exposes token projects to the risk of oligarchy, and the adoption of Non-Fungible Governance offers a viable way to avoid these risks. Mitigation can be achieved by restricting the transfer of rights selectively, limiting the weighting of fungible tokens held in parallel, and allowing rights to expire as the token project grows.

NFTs are frequently used to encode references to off-chain repositories of artwork or media, letting people create and trade media in dedicated marketplaces.

The issuing of rights is a less prevalent application of NFTs. NFTs can be defined as being bound to a specific schema, outlining the characteristics of the right. These rights can be symbolic bearer qualities (such as citizenship, with the right signifying proof of that citizenship), or the right to get access to a system itself (such as administrative privileges).

These issued rights in Non-Fungible Governance might indicate specific classes inside a project's or organization's structure. Generally, when a regulated firm issues shares, each shareholder keeps a certain class of shares that determines the amount of activity within the company's governance.

Non-Fungible Governance, on the other hand, allows the same classification system to be transformed into a token project.

Each token governance NFT is intended to represent a hierarchical position in the project, incentivizing token project growth by issuing governance NFTs of higher governance value to early project adopters (in effect those who bear the greatest risk), while maintaining token governance decentralization.

These rights are still based on the holder's total number of fungible tokens, so the overall stake of their rights scales with their ownership.

Artchive Governance

- Community collections alongside a DAO will bring both worlds together as one.

- ART token is used for governance

- Tokens generated by staking, earning rewards to drive user incentive

- Vote on upgrades or features of the marketplace.

- People looking to use our cold storage vault will be voted in by the members of the community

Will voting power be determined by how many tokens a user holds or cast one vote per proposal?

Yes, users may have more voting power than others, but there will be a hard cap limit on how many tokens one address will be able to acquire.

Parameters for voting approval: 60% must vote 'YES' to get approval and vote duration can be anywhere from 2 days a week or month depending on the situation.

Roadmap

2021 Q2

Project Ideation

Market Research & Analysis

Identify & Define Market

Initial Framework

2021 Q3

Initial Design of Websites & Landing Pages

Gathering Requirements

Working on Whitepaper

Artchive Token Smart Contract Development

Research and Development on Solana Network

Partnerships

Pre-Sale

2021 Q4

Beta Testing Marketplace

Deployment to Mainnet

DEX Listing

CEX Listings

Social Media Launch

PR & Marketing

Token Launch

2022 Q1 + Q2

Continued Social Media

Continued PR & Marketing

Continued Partnerships

Continued Development

MVP Marketplace Kickoff

Continued CEX Listings

2022 Q2

Develop cross-chain bridge

Develop exchange

Risk / Disclaimers

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Also, we, as the issuers of this NFT, are NOT guaranteeing any financial gain or loss. The issuers do not and will not encourage any persons to buy or to sell their NFT. Tokens should be viewed as collectibles and not as a tool for raising capital funds.

Disclaimer Regarding Method of Distribution

The purchase of Tokens entails a significant level of risk. Before purchasing Tokens, each Purchaser should perform their own thorough investigation of all relevant information and hazards regarding the Tokens.

"Upon purchasing Artchive tokens, you agree that you are not purchasing a security or investment and also that the Company is not to be responsible and/or liable for any losses, taxes or any extra payments that you may incur. You also agree that the token is presented as "as is" and there's no further maintenance and/or support. It is your own responsibility to be compliant with local laws and regulations prior to any purchases."

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

51% Attack

If more than half the computer power on a network is run by a single person or a single group of people, then a 51% attack is in operation. This means this entity has full control of the network and can negatively affect a cryptocurrency by halting mining, stopping or changing transactions, and reusing coins.

Addresses

Every cryptocurrency coin has a unique address that identifies where it sits on the blockchain. It's this address, this location, at which the coin's ownership data is stored and where any changes are registered when it is traded. These addresses differ in appearance between cryptocurrencies but are usually a string of more than 30 characters.

Airdrop

This is a marketing campaign that refers to the expedited distribution of a cryptocurrency through a population of people. It usually occurs when the creator of a cryptocurrency provides its coin to low-ranked traders or existing community members in order to build their use and popularity. They are usually given away for free or in exchange for simple tasks like sharing news of the coin with friends.

Algorithm

Mathematic instructions coded into and implemented by computer software in order to produce a desired outcome.

All Time High

The highest price ever achieved by a cryptocurrency.

All Time Low

The lowest price ever achieved by a cryptocurrency.

Altcoins

Bitcoin was the first and is the most successful of all the cryptocurrencies. All the other coins are grouped together under the category of altcoins. Ethereum, for example, is an altcoin, as is Ripple.

AML

Acronym for "Anti-Money Laundering"

Anti-Money Laundering

These are a set of international laws that hope to prevent criminal organizations or individuals from laundering money through cryptocurrencies into real-world cash.

Application Specific Integrated Circuit

A piece of computer hardware – similar to a graphics card or a CPU – that has been designed specifically to mine cryptocurrency. They are built specifically to solve hashing problems efficiently.

Arbitrage

There are multiple exchanges at any given time trading in the same cryptocurrency, and they can do so at different rates. Arbitrage is the act of buying from one exchange and then selling it to the next exchange if there is a margin between the two that is profitable.

ASIC

Acronym for "Application Specific Integrated Circuit"

ATH

Acronym for "All Time High"

ATL

Acronym for "All Time Low"

Atomic Swap

A way of letting people directly and cost-effectively exchange one type of cryptocurrency for another, at current rates, without needing to buy or sell.

Bag

If you have a large quantity of units in a certain cryptocurrency, you'd have a bag of them.

Bear/Bearish

If the price of a cryptocurrency has a negative price movement.

Bear Trap

This is a trick played by a group of traders aimed at manipulating the price of a cryptocurrency. The bear trap is set by this group all selling their cryptocurrency at the same time, which bluffs the market into thinking there is a drop incoming. As a result, other traders sell their assets, further driving the price down. Those who set the trap then release it, buying back their assets, which are now at a lower price. The overall price then rebounds, allowing them to make a profit.

Bitcoin

The very first cryptocurrency. It was created in 2008 by an individual or group of individuals operating under the name Satoshi Nakamoto. It was intended to be a peer-to-peer, decentralized electronic cash system.

Block

The blockchain is made up of blocks. Each block holds a historical database of all cryptocurrency transactions made until the block is full. It's a permanent record, like a bag of data that can be opened and viewed at any time.

Block Explorer

An online tool for exploring the blockchain of a cryptocurrency, where you can watch and follow, live, all the transactions happening on the blockchain. Block explorers can serve as blockchain analysis and provide information such as total network hash rate, coin supply, transaction growth, etc.

Block Height

Refers to the number of blocks connected in the blockchain. For example, Height 0 would be the very first block, which is also called the genesis block.

Block Reward

A form of incentive for the miner who successfully calculates the hash (verification) in a block. Verification of transactions on the blockchain generates new coins in the process, and the miner is rewarded with a portion of these.

Blockchain

The blockchain is a digital ledger of all the transactions ever made in a particular cryptocurrency. It consists of individual blocks (see definition above), that are chained to each other through a cryptographic signature. Each time a block's capacity is reached, a new block is added to the chain. The blockchain is repeatedly copied and saved onto thousands of computers all around the world, and it must always match each copy. As there is no master copy stored in one location, it's considered decentralized.

BTFD

Acronym for "Buy The F$%king Dip"

Bull/Bullish

If the price of a cryptocurrency has a positive price movement.

Burned

If a coin in any particular cryptocurrency has been made unspendable, it is said to be burned.

Buy the F$%king Dip

A less-than-savory phrase used when you're (enthusiastically), telling someone a currency has dipped to a low value and should be bought.

Buy Wall

When a large limit order has been placed to buy when a cryptocurrency reaches a certain value, then that is a buy wall. This can prevent a cryptocurrency from falling below that value, as demand will likely outstrip supply when the order is executed.

CAP

Shorthand for market capitalization (see definition below)

Central Ledger

When a single entity has control of all financial records, it is considered to be a central ledger. This is how banks operate.

Chain Linking

Each cryptocurrency has its own blockchain – the digital ledger that stores all transaction records. Chain linking is the process that occurs if you transfer one cryptocurrency to another. This requires the transaction to be lodged in two separate blockchains, so they must link together to achieve the goal.

Cipher

The name given to the algorithm that encrypts and decrypts information.

Circulating Supply

The total number of coins in a cryptocurrency that are in the publicly tradable space is considered the circulating supply. Some coins can be locked, reserved or burned, therefore unavailable to public trading.

Cold Storage

Another term used for a paper wallet (see below).

Confirmed

When a transaction has been confirmed, it means it has been approved by the network and permanently appended to the blockchain.

Consensus

When a transaction is made, all nodes on the network verify that it is valid on the blockchain, and if so, they have a consensus.

Consensus Process

Refers to those nodes that are responsible for maintaining the blockchain ledger so that a consensus can be reached when a transaction is made.

Consortium blockchain

A privately owned and operated, yet publicly transparent, blockchain.

Cryptocurrency

A form of money that exists as encrypted, digital information. Operating independently of any banks, a cryptocurrency uses sophisticated mathematics to regulate the creation and transfer of funds between entities.

Cryptographic Hash Function

This process happens on a node and involves converting an input – such as a transaction – into a fixed, encrypted alphanumeric string that registers its place in the blockchain. This conversion is controlled by a hashing algorithm, which is different for each cryptocurrency.

Cryptography

The process of encrypting and decrypting information.

DAO

Acronym for "decentralized autonomous organization"

dApp

Shorthand for "decentralized application"

Decentralized Application

A computer program that utilizes a blockchain for data storage, runs autonomously, is not controlled or operated from a single entity, is open source and has its use incentivized by the reward of fees or tokens.

Decentralized Autonomous Organization

Refers to organizations that are run by an application (computer program) rather than direct human input. Control of this application is granted to everyone rather than a single central entity.

Decryption

Turning encrypted cipher text back into plain text.

Deflation

When the demand for a particular cryptocurrency decreases, bringing down the price of its economy.

Depth Chart

This graph plots the requests to buy (known as bids), and the requests to sell (known as asks), on a chart. Because you can put a limit order on your buy or sell transaction, the depth chart shows the crossover point at which the market is most likely to accept a transaction in a timely fashion. It also shows if there are any significant buy walls or sell walls in play.

Deterministic Wallet

This type of wallet is created by producing multiple keys from a seed. If you lose this wallet, your wallet key can be recovered from the seed. Plus, when you make transactions, instead of producing new keys each time, you use variations from the seed, which makes it more transferable and easier to store.

Difficulty

When someone refers to difficulty in the cryptocurrency space, they are referring to the cost of mining at that moment in time. The more transactions that are trying to be confirmed at any single moment in time, divided by the total power of the nodes on the network at that time, defines the difficulty. The higher the difficulty, the greater the transaction fee – this is a fluid measurement that moves over time.

Digital Commodity

An intangible, hard-to-get asset that is transferred electronically and has a certain value.

Digital Currency

Another term for digital commodity

Digital Signature

Used to confirm that a document being transmitted electronically is authentic. They generally appear as code generated by a public key encryption.

Distributed Ledger

A ledger that is stored in multiple locations so that any entries can be accessed and checked by multiple parties. In cryptocurrency, this refers to the blockchain being held on multiple nodes on the network, all of which are checked simultaneously.

Double Spend

This occurs when someone tries to send a cryptocurrency to two different wallets or locations at the same time.

Dump

The term used to describe selling all (or a lot), of your cryptocurrency.

Dumping

When a lot of people dump at once, causing a sharp downward movement in a cryptocurrency's price.

Dust Transaction

Sometimes people will look to slow the network by deliberately flooding it with minor transactions that are incredibly small. These minuscule amounts are referred to as a dust transaction.

DYOR

Acronym for "do your own research".

Encryption

Converting plain text into unintelligible text with the use of a cipher.

ERC

Stands for "Ethereum request for comments" and is a summation of proposed improvements to the Ethereum system.

ERC-20

The standard to which each Ethereum token complies. It defines the way that each token behaves so that transactions are predictable. Other cryptocurrencies also use the ERC-20 standard, piggybacking on the Ethereum network in the process.

Escrow

When an intermediary is used to hold funds during a transaction, those funds are being held in escrow. This is usually a third party between the entity sending and the one receiving.

Ethereum

One of the top three cryptocurrencies in the world based on its market capitalization. Despite being open source and based on blockchain technology, it differs from bitcoin in two key ways: it allows developers to create dApps and also write smart contracts.

Ethereum Virtual Machine

A virtual machine, effectively sitting in the cloud, that is Turing complete and is used by all nodes on the network during blockchain confirmations. It allows those on the node to execute random EVM ByteCode, which is part of the Ethereum Protocol.

EVM

Stands for Ethereum Virtual Machine.

Exchange

The platform through which cryptocurrencies are exchanged with each other, with fiat currencies and between entities. Exchanges can vary widely in the currency conversions they enable and their fee structures.

FA

Acronym for "fundamental analysis".

Faucet

If you find a website that offers to give you free cryptocurrency for connecting with them, it is termed a faucet. The majority of these are scams.

Fiat

Refers to money recognized as legal tender by governments, such as the US dollar, British pound, Euro and Australian dollar.

FOMO

An acronym for "fear of missing out".

Fork

When a new version of a blockchain is created, resulting in two versions of the blockchain running side-by-side, it is termed a fork. As a single blockchain forks into two, they will both run on the same network. Forks are categorized into two categories: soft or hard.

Frictionless

If there is no transaction cost and no restraints on trading, then the system is considered frictionless.

FUD

Acronym for "fear, uncertainty and doubt".

Full Node

Some nodes download a blockchain's entire history in order to enforce its rules completely. As they fully enforce the rules, they are considered a full node.

Fundamental Analysis

A method through which you can attach value to a coin by looking at similar economic and financial factors and researching the underlying motives of the creators and market opinion.

Futures Contract

This is a pre-approved contract between two entities to fulfill a transaction when the value of cryptocurrency hits a certain price. It's different from a limit order in that the buyer and seller are already nominated and bound. A future contract becomes relevant when a buyer wants to go short and a seller wants to go long on the asset.

Gas

Gas is a measurement given to an operation in the Ethereum network that relates to the computational power required to complete it. That measurement relates to the fee offered to miners who process that transaction. Other operations have a small cost of 3 to 10 gas, but a full transaction costs 21,000 gas.

Gas Limit

When users make a transaction on the Ethereum network, they set their gas limit, which is the most they are willing to pay as a fee for that transaction. If the transaction is going to cost more gas than what is offered, the transaction will not go through. If it costs less, the difference will be refunded.

Gas Price

The amount you are willing to pay for a transaction on the Ethereum network. If you want miners to process your transaction fast, then you should offer a higher price. Gas prices are usually denominated in Gwei.

Genesis Block

The first or first few blocks of a blockchain.

Group Mining

Another term used to describe a mining pool (see below).

Gwei

The denomination used in defining the cost of gas. Set a gas price of 20,000 Gwei, for example.

Halving

Every time miners approve transactions on the bitcoin blockchain, they earn bitcoin. As each block on the blockchain fills up with transactions, a certain amount of bitcoin enters the marketplace. However, the number of bitcoin that will ever be created is finite, locked at 21 million. In order to ensure this cap is kept, the amount of bitcoin earned by miners for filling one block is halved at the completion of that block. This is called halving. For the record, by the year 2140, all 21 million bitcoin will be in circulation.

Hard Cap

During an ICO, the creator can set a hard cap. This is the maximum amount it planned to raise, and it will therefore stop offering coins at this figure.

Hard Fork

A fork in the blockchain that converts transactions previously labeled invalid to valid, and vice versa. For this fork to work, all nodes on the network must upgrade to the newest protocol.

Hardware Wallet

A physical device, similar to a USB stick, that stores cryptocurrency in its encrypted form. It's considered the most secure way to hold cryptocurrency.

Hash

The shorthand for cryptographic hash function (see description above).

Hash Rate

Measurement of performance that reveals how many hashes per second your computer is capable of producing. Each hash is an attempt to find a block by creating a unique block candidate and testing it against the network.

Hashing Power

The hash rate of a computer, measured in kH/s, MH/s, GH/s, TH/s, PH/s or EH/s depending on the hashes per second being produced. 1,000 kH/s = 1 MH/s, 1,000 MH/s = 1 GH/s and so forth.

HODL

Acronym for "hold on for dear life".

ICO

Acronym for "initial coin offering".

Initial Coin Offering

In order to raise funds, the creator of a cryptocurrency will put an initial batch of its coins up for purchase. This is an initial coin offering.

JOMO

Acronym for "joy of missing out".

KYC

Acronym for "know your customer", which refers to a financial institution's obligation to verify the identity of a customer in line with AML laws.

LAMBO

Shorthand for Lamborghini, which is how someone might refer to themselves if they are getting rich quickly. The idea being there is so much money coming in that they are going to go buy an exotic car.

Ledger

A record of financial transactions. A ledger cannot be changed, it can only be appended with new transactions.

Leverage

A loan of sorts offered by a broker on an exchange during margin trading (see below).

Lightning Network

A peer-to-peer system for cryptocurrency micropayments that is focused on low latency, instant payments. They're typically low cost, scalable and can work across chains, and transactions can be public or private.

Limit Order/Limit Buy/Limit Sell

If you set a rule whereby a cryptocurrency is sold or bought when at a certain price, you are setting a limit order. When traders place an order for a buy or sell, the system looks for these limit orders.

Liquidity

The liquidity of a cryptocurrency is defined by how easily it can be bought and sold without impacting the overall market price.

Locktime

If a transaction request comes with a rule delaying when it can be processed to a certain time or certain block on the blockchain, that is referred to as the locktime.

Long

When you intend to take a large amount of cryptocurrency and stockpile it with the anticipation that it will grow in value, you are going long (or taking a long position).

MACD

Acronym for "Moving Average Convergence Divergence".

Margin Bear Position

This is the position you are taking if you are going "short".

Margin Bull Position

This is the position you are taking if you are going "long".

Market Capitalization

This is defined as the total number of coins in supply multiplied by the price. Cap = supply x price.

Margin Trading

A risky strategy used by experienced traders where they risk their existing coins to magnify the intensity of their trades. This allows them to buy more than they can afford using leverage provided by an exchange.

Market Order

As opposed to a limit order, a market order does not wait until a certain price to buy or sell; it trades wherever the price is at the time the transaction order is made.

MCAP

Acronym for "market capitalization".

Mining

The term, somewhat confusingly, is given to the process of verifying transactions on a blockchain. In the process of solving the encryption challenges, the person donating the computer power is granted new fractions of the cryptocurrency.

Mining Contract

An investment in mining hardware whereby you rent out the hashing power of mining hardware for a certain amount of time. The renter does not pay for the hardware or the maintenance and electricity required to run it.

Mining Pool

If a number of miners combine their computing power together to try and help complete the transactions required to start a new block in the blockchain, they are in a mining pool. The rewards are spread proportionately between those in the mining pool based on the amount of power they contributed. The idea is that being in a mining pool allows for better chances of successful hashing and therefore getting enough cryptocurrency reward to produce an income.

Money Services Business

A legal term used to represent an entity that transfers or converts money.

Moon

A term used to describe a major price movement upwards. For example, Ripple is mooning.

Moving Average Convergence Divergence

A part of the technical analysis of a cryptocurrency's value, this tracks the momentum of price change to try and forecast into the future.

MSB

Acronym for "money services business".

Multipool Mining

If a miner moves from one cryptocurrency blockchain to another depending on the profitability provided by the network at that moment in time, they are engaging in multipool mining.

Multi-Signature (Multi-Sig) Wallets

If, in order for a transaction to go through, more than one user needs to provide their unique code, then it is multi-signature. This system is set up at the creation of the account and is considered less susceptible to theft.

Network

A network refers to all the nodes committed to helping the operation of a blockchain at any given moment in time.

Node

Any computer that is connected to a blockchain's network is referred to as a node.

Nonce

When a miner hashes a transaction, a random number is generated, called a nonce. The parameters from which that number is chosen change based on the difficulty of the transaction.

OCO

Acronym for "one cancels the other order".

One Cancels the Other Order

When two orders for cryptocurrency are placed simultaneously with a rule in place whereby if one is accepted, the other is cancelled.

Oracles

The smart contracts stored on a blockchain are stuck within the network. They can only be reached by the external world through a program called an oracle. The oracle sends the data to and from the smart contract and the outside world as required. Oracles are most commonly found on the Ethereum network.

Overbought

If a large number of purchases have been made on a cryptocurrency, its price will increase for an extended period of time. At this juncture, it is considered overbought and a period of selling is expected.

Oversold

If a cryptocurrency has spent significant time being sold without an upward movement, it is considered oversold. In this condition, there would be concerns about whether it will bounce back.

Paper Wallet

Storing your wallet code (your private key) on a physical document makes it a paper wallet. It's also sometimes referred to as cold storage.

P2P

Acronym for "peer to peer".

Peer to Peer

In a peer-to-peer connection, two or more computers network with each other without a centralized third party being used as an intermediary.

PND

Acronym for "pump and dump".

Pre-Sale

A period before an ICO goes public when private investors or community members are able to buy the cryptocurrency.

Private Key

A string of numbers and letters that are used to access your wallet. While your wallet is represented by a public key, the private key is the password you should protect (with your life). You need your private key when selling or withdrawing cryptocurrencies, as it acts as your digital signature.

Proof of Authority (PoA)

A private key that gives the holder the right to create the blocks in a private blockchain. It can be held by a single entity or a set number of entities. This is an alternative to the proof-of-work model, as instead of getting multiple random nodes to approve a transaction, a group of specific nodes are given the authority to approve. This is a far faster method.

Proof of Stake (PoS)

Another alternative to proof of work, this caps the reward given to miners for providing their computational power to the network at that miner's investment in the cryptocurrency. So if a miner holds three coins, they can only earn three coins. The system encourages miners to stick with a certain blockchain rather than converting their rewards to an alternate cryptocurrency.

Proof of Work (PoW)

In order to receive a reward for mining a cryptocurrency, miners must show that their computers contributed effort to approve a transaction. A variable is added to the process of hashing a transaction that demands that effort before a block can be successfully hashed. Having a hashed block proves the miner did work and deserves a reward – hence proof of work.

Protocols

The set of rules that defines how data is exchanged across a network.

Public blockchain

A blockchain that can be accessed by anyone through a full node on their computer.

Public Key

This is your unique wallet address, which appears as a long string of numbers and letters. It is used to receive cryptocurrencies.

Pump

This is a term used to refer to an upward price movement, usually driven by whales investing large sums of money in a cryptocurrency.

Pump and Dump

The frowned-upon practice of buying a lot of one cryptocurrency to drive up its price and encourage others to invest, then selling the lot when there is a suitable margin.

REKT

Shorthand slang for "wrecked" and a term used to describe a bad loss in a trade.

Relative Strength Index

A type of technical analysis whereby you determine the momentum of price change over time. It looks at recent changes in price exponentially, with the most recent changes given more weight than older ones. This produces an overall trend of movement for a cryptocurrency that can determine if the market is overbought (a reading higher than 70) or oversold (a reading lower than 30).

Ring Signature

A ring signature is a type of encryption process that retains anonymity for the user. The concept gives the network of nodes the power to approve a transaction on a blockchain without identifying which of the nodes requested the transaction. As a result, it cannot be traced.

RSI

Acronym for "Relative Strength Index".

Satoshi Nakamoto

The individual, or group of individuals – it has never been confirmed – who created bitcoin.

SATS

This is the smallest unit of bitcoin, which is 0.00000001 BTC. The name SATS is shorthand for Satoshi Nakamoto, which is the fake name used by the creator of bitcoin.

Scrypt

An algorithm that encrypts a key in such a fashion that it takes a serious amount of RAM to hash it. The system makes it challenging to attack for hackers. Despite its spelling, Scrypt is pronounced "ess-crypt".

Seed

The origin point from which you created your wallet ID. Usually, a seed is a phrase or a series of words that can be used to regenerate your wallet ID if you lose it. Something to keep very secret.

Segregated Witness

The processes of separating digital signature data from transaction data. This lets more transactions fit onto one block in the blockchain, improving transaction speeds.

SEGWIT

Acronym for "segregated witness".

Selfish Mining

If a miner finds or creates a new block in the blockchain and then doesn't share that information with the network, he or she is partaking in selfish mining. This is because other miners are now burning their computational power on an old block, allowing the selfish miner to get a head start on the new block.

Sell Wall

When a large limit order has been placed to sell when a cryptocurrency reaches a certain value, that is a sell wall. This can prevent a cryptocurrency from rising above that value, as supply will likely outstrip demand when the order is executed.

SHA-256

The name of the cryptographic hash function (the hashing algorithm) used by bitcoin. It's been subsequently used by a number of altcoins too.

Sharding

Sharding is a way of splitting up the full blockchain history so each full node doesn't need the whole copy of it. It's considered a scaling solution for blockchains because as they grow larger, it begins to slow the network performance if every node is required to carry the full blockchain.

Shit Coin

No points for guessing this one. It's a term used to describe a cryptocurrency not expected to have a positive future.

Short

Also known as short selling, this is a concept whereby traders sell an asset they don't have. The hope is that they can then buy the asset at a lower price than which they sold it to complete the deal. Thereby they earn a margin in the interim.

Smart Contracts

When a contract is written in computer code, as opposed to traditional legal language, it is deemed a smart contract. This programmed contract is set up to execute and carry itself out automatically under specified conditions. When a smart contract is on the blockchain, both parties can check its programming before agreeing to it, and then let it do its thing, confident that it cannot be tampered with or changed. It lets two parties agree to complex terms without needing to trust each other and without needing to involve any third parties. This functionality is the defining feature of the Ethereum blockchain.

Soft Fork

A fork in a blockchain protocol where previously valid transactions become invalid. A soft fork is backwards-compatible, as the old nodes running the old protocol will still consider new transactions valid, rather than disregarding them. For a soft fork to work, a majority of the miners powering the network will need to upgrade to the new protocol.

Software Wallet

A common form of wallet where the private key for an individual is stored within software files on a computer. This is the system you are likely to use if you sign up for a wallet online that is not associated with an exchange.

Solidity

A programming language similar to JavaScript but focused on developing smart contracts. It's exported as bytecode, which is used by the Ethereum Virtual Machine that runs the Ethereum network.

TA

Acronym for "technical analysis".

Technical Analysis

Using a trading tool to look at historical data on a cryptocurrency in the hope of forecasting its future.

Test Net

When a cryptocurrency creator is testing out a new version of a blockchain, it does so on a test net. This runs like a second version of the blockchain but doesn't impact the value associated with the primary, active blockchain.

Timestamp

The moment in time when a transaction was encrypted and regarded as proof that the data compiled in that transaction existed.

Token

The "coin" of a cryptocurrency is a token. Effectively, it's the digital code defining each fraction, which can be owned, bought and sold.

Tokenless Ledger

When a distributed ledger exists but doesn't need a currency in which to operate. With these blockchains, the miners upholding the network typically don't get a reward/payment.

TOR

Acronym for "terms of reference".

Transaction

The value of cryptocurrency moved from one entity to another on a blockchain network.

Transaction Fee

Usually very small fees given to the miners involved in successfully approving a transaction on the blockchain. This fee can vary depending on the difficulty involved in a transaction and overall network capabilities at that moment in time. If an exchange is involved in facilitating that transaction, it could also take a cut of the overall transaction fee.

Turing Completeness

If a machine is capable of performing all conceivable programmable calculations, then it is Turing complete. This machine can process any computable function and includes most modern computers.

Unconfirmed

When a transaction is proposed, it is unconfirmed until the network has examined the blockchain to ensure that there are no other transactions pending involving that same coin. In the unconfirmed state, the transaction has not been appended to the blockchain.

Unspent Transaction Output

This refers to the amount of cryptocurrency sent to an entity but not sent on elsewhere. These amounts are considered unspent and are the data stored in the blockchain.

UTXO

Acronym for "unspent transaction output".

Volatility

The fluctuation in an asset's price is measured by its volatility. Cryptocurrency prices are notoriously volatile compared to other assets, as dramatic price shifts can happen quickly.

Wallet

A wallet is defined by a unique code that represents its "address" on the blockchain. The wallet address is public, but within it is a number of private keys determining ownership of the balance and the balance itself. It can exist in software, hardware, paper or other forms.

Whale

A term used to describe extremely wealthy investors or traders who have enough funds to manipulate the market.

Whitelist

Prior to an ICO, interested parties can sign up/register their involvement and show intent to purchase or even purchase under pre-sale conditions. The list of these parties is referred to as the whitelist.

White Paper

A detailed explanation of a cryptocurrency, designed to offer satisfactory technical information, explain the purpose of the coin and set out a roadmap for how it plans to succeed. It's designed to convince investors that it's a good choice ahead of an ICO.

Zero Confirmation Transaction

Alternative phrasing for an unconfirmed transaction.

What is an NFT?

NFT stands for "non-fungible token." They are built on blockchain technology similar to "fungible" tokens such as Bitcoin or Ethereum; however, each NFT is unique and can be a one-of-a-kind "edition" or part of a limited Drop Each NFT is based on a unique identifying code, which can be used as a digital proof of ownership or "certificate of authenticity."

Fungible? Non-Fungible? What does it all mean?

Fungible means interchangeable. As an example, a General Admission ticket to a festival is exactly the same as, and includes the same benefits of, another GA ticket. Non-fungible means it is NOT interchangeable, such as concert tickets with assigned seating. Each ticket has a unique seat number and location, and some tickets are "rarer" than others which usually mean they have more value.

Are NFTs bad for the environment?

NFTs "minted" on early generation blockchain networks potentially require a lot of energy due to the way "Proof of Work" consensus algorithms work to validate transactions and protect the network. On other popular blockchains, it is estimated to take the equivalent electricity that powers a U.S. household for over 4.5 days to mint an NFT, and produces as much as 300 lbs in CO_2 emissions.

In contrast, the Artchive platform utilizes the Solana blockchain, a new generation blockchain operating on "Proof of History" that is more than 2.5M times more energy efficient. It takes Artchive the equivalent energy of sending out a text message to mint an NFT, and produces the CO_2 emissions of less than the weight of a snowflake, making Artchive the "Green" NFT platform.

What does owning an original Artchive NFT mean?

Owning an NFT on Artchive gives you extreme bragging rights and digital proof of ownership to an NFT media file, which could be a beautiful photo, artwork, or video from your favorite artist. In some cases, your NFT can unlock additional "vault content," which may include items like a limited-edition copy of a note from the artist or an unforgettable VIP experience.

As the owner of the NFT, you can enjoy all the perks that come with that NFT for as long as you hold the NFT, or you may choose to list it for sale on the Artchive marketplace.

What does "Minting" mean?

The process of tokenizing your work or asset on a blockchain and creating an NFT.

If I purchased an NFT from Artchive, does that mean I own the intellectual property (IP)?

Owning an NFT does not give you the underlying copyright of the NFT media file or any of the vault content. This means that you can enjoy these images, audio or video files for yourself, but you cannot commercially exploit them unless the file contains explicit permissions from the artist or IP rights holder.