

REAL PROFITS FROM REAL CRYPTO

Remove The Lies

Remove The Scams

Remove The Risk

Find The Truth

Find The Value

Find The Profits



**The Complete Guide
To Crypto Investing**

THE CRYPTO DOSSIER

**LEARN TO TRADE
LIKE A PROFESSIONAL**

Asset Management
Crypto Portfolio Breakdown
Crypto Allocation

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There are risks associated with investing in securities. Investing in stocks, bonds, exchange-traded funds, mutual funds, and money market funds involves the risk of loss. Loss of principal is possible. Some high-risk investments may use leverage, which will accentuate gains & losses. Foreign investing involves special risks, including greater volatility and political, economic, and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. A security's or commodity's past investment performance is not a guarantee or predictor of future investment performance.

The Crypto Dossier

How To Profit From The Crypto Universe

Introduction

Cryptocurrency has evolved over the years. David Chaum, an American cryptographer, was the first to propose a form of electronic cash in 1983. He didn't actually create eCash, the first official cryptocurrency, until 1990. Other variations of cryptocurrency were also attempted but failed. Bitcoin, created by the anonymous Satoshi Nakamoto, learned from these failed attempts and arrived on the scene in 2008. The origin of cryptocurrency can be a huge debate depending on which one of these dates you want to use as the official beginning of our modern cryptocurrency market. I choose to focus on the true value of crypto which is the blockchain that began with Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008.

Cryptocurrency has progressed and expanded into an entire universe. It has a delicate but robust ecosystem that includes cyclical activity and innovative advancements. There is order as well as chaos. The definition of an ecosystem is “a complex network or interconnected system” and that is exactly how crypto was originally designed, and over time that network has become more extensive. This ecosystem has progressed and expanded so much that it's difficult to have a simple conversation about any aspect of the crypto-universe that has been created.

The word “crypto” is as broad or vague as using the word “sports.” Crypto is a diverse world of valuable innovations, investments, and opportunities. Using the word crypto to describe any of these assets may not be specific enough to know which one is being discussed. Is it the original cryptocurrency concept, a hybrid-cryptocurrency variant, the blockchain, blockchain applications, any of the crypto-niches or sectors, the diverse range of crypto-assets, the trillion dollar cryptocurrency market, the experimental crypto-derivatives, the 2000 reputable currencies and tokens that have purposeful use, or any of the nearly 20,000 scamcoins that don't?

This dossier is designed to explain how to properly and successfully trade or invest in crypto. But before we can enter into that discussion, we first have to find out which one of these versions of crypto are we talking about. So let's first make a comparison of the original concept of cryptocurrency that Satoshi Nakamoto developed. This will establish the fact that today's version of crypto is not the same as Nakamoto's original brainchild.

What is Crypto?

The word “crypto” is used synonymously with the word cryptocurrency but they are not the same. The word crypto is more like the word sports. It’s an all-encompassing word for the entire industry or market of digital assets. The crypto-universe started with just a digital currency but has expanded and evolved to include a spectrum of digital assets and technologies. But to better understand the modern-day version of crypto you have to first identify and understand the original version. Satoshi Nakamoto created 7 parts of the original crypto: the currency, the wallet, the transaction, the blockchain, the encryption, the keys, and the mining. Nowhere in the original concept was trading crypto mentioned or intended.

Bitcoin vs Altcoins

Although Bitcoin (BTC) is the oldest and most valuable cryptocurrency in terms of market capitalization, there is a whole world of cryptocurrency beyond Bitcoin. These cryptocurrencies are frequently referred to as Bitcoin alternatives, or altcoins for short. Blockchain technology is open source which means any software developer can utilize the source code to build a new blockchain, as well as the coins or tokens used within it. Because of this, the crypto-universe has grown to the point that there are currently over twenty thousand altcoins on the market. The largest altcoin by market capitalization is Ethereum (ETH). Cryptocurrency’s market capitalization (market cap for short) is the total value of all mined coins. Market cap is calculated by multiplying the number of coins in circulation by the current market price of a single coin. Bitcoin and each set of altcoins have a separate capitalization or total value. Combining these values is how the total market cap is determined for the entire crypto market. The all-time highest market cap for the entire crypto market was once over \$2T. Bitcoin’s highest market cap was at one point \$1.2T. As of this writing, at the end of 2022, the total market cap is around \$868B while Bitcoin’s market cap is \$323B.



Altcoins vs Stablecoins

One type of altcoin are stablecoins. Unlike all other cryptocurrencies that were designed to remain separate from central banks, stablecoins are directly tethered to a physical asset, usually a fiat currency, commodity, or financial instrument. Cryptocurrency was never meant to be traded. Within the span of human history, including its thousands of societies and economies, there has never been a currency that has been held on the speculation that it would increase in value. Any currency that has existed has always been used to transact, never traded. When the inhabitants and contributors of the crypto-universe added the aspect of trading to cryptocurrency, it transformed crypto into a volatile market with sometimes wild and unpredictable fluctuations. The unpredictable and temperamental shift in price or exchange rate is why stablecoins were created. They are designed to address this problem of the market's high volatility by holding the value of the cryptocurrency steady.

Altcoins vs Scamcoins

In 2009, Satoshi Nakamoto established the Genesis Block, the first block in the blockchain. Within this block, Satoshi left a timestamp. And along with this timestamp, he embedded a message coded in the hash code: "The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks." This message was a reference to the 2008 financial crisis.

The message is a direct allusion to the headline for The Times the day Bitcoin launched. The article discussed a second bailout for U.K. banks, the same banks the government gave money to a year earlier in an attempt to impend an economic downturn. And the United States did the same thing for its own banks in October of 2008. The financial crisis was caused by the banks and then they were rewarded with money from the government for doing it.

Understanding the disdain Nakamoto had for the central banks, the global financial system, and the fraud that existed within them provides clarity on what direction the crypto-universe should have headed in its development. Nakamoto created crypto to remove fraud and scams from currencies and transactions. He probably would have approved of the altcoins if they assisted in keeping the central banks decentralized

Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks

Billions may be needed as lending squeeze tightens

Francis Elliott Deputy Political Editor
Gary Duncan Economics Editor

Alistair Darling has been forced to consider a second bailout for banks as the lending drought worsens.

The Chancellor will decide within weeks whether to pump billions more into the economy as evidence mounts that the £270-billion part-nationalisation last year has failed to keep credit flowing. Options include cash injections, offering banks cheaper state guarantees to raise money privately or buying up "toxic assets", The Times has learnt.

The Bank of England revealed yesterday that, despite intense pressure, the banks curbed lending in the final quarter of last year and plan even tighter restrictions in the coming months. Its findings will alarm the Treasury.

The Bank is expected to take yet more aggressive action this week by cutting the base rate from its current level of 2 per cent. Doing so would reduce the cost of borrowing but have little effect on the availability of loans.

Whitehall sources said that ministers planned to "keep the banks on the boil" but accepted that they need more help to restore lending levels. Formally, the Treasury plans to focus on state-backed guarantees to encourage private finance, but a number of interventions are on the table, including further injections of taxpayers' cash.

Under one option, a "bad bank" would be created to dispose of bad debts. The Treasury would take bad loans off the hands of troubled banks, perhaps swapping them for government bonds. The toxic assets, blamed for poisoning the financial system, would be parked in a state vehicle or "bad bank" that would manage them and attempt to dispose of them while "detoxifying" the mainstream banking system.

The idea would mirror the initial proposal by Henry Paulson, the US Treasury Secretary, to underpin the American banking system by buying.

Continued on page 6, col 1
Leading article, page 2

99p
Pub chain cuts the price of a pint from £1.69 to 99p levels
Business, page 47

from the crypto markets. Sadly, that's not what happened. Altcoins have actually encouraged the blending of crypto with certain aspects of the banking and financial systems. The timestamp on the Genesis Block is a testament to Nakamoto's contempt for the institutions that cheated people out of their hard-earned money. He created crypto to prevent the duplicity that resulted in every previous financial crisis, taking steps to prevent them from ever happening again. So it's ironic, and somewhat disrespectful, to allow crypto to develop in a direction where 92% of all crypto is rife with scamcoins that accommodate the fraud that Nakamoto was trying to avert.

Tangible Value vs Intrinsic Value

If I introduced a brand-new car company that was better than Tesla, would you consider investing in the company? Most likely the answer would be yes. But if I then told you that none of the cars could ever be driven, would you still be willing to invest in that car company? The answer has quickly changed to no.

It's common sense, no matter your level of business or investing knowledge, a car company with undrivable cars cannot, and will not, be a good investment. A tangible asset that can be used brings legitimacy to the car company. Without this tangible value, the car company is worthless.

This actually happened in 2018, Nikola Motors released a prototype for its driverless truck but we find out years later that it was being pushed down a hill to convince people it was working. The company knew it couldn't complete the prototype so it abandoned the project and moved its focus to zero-emission vehicles. This also failed and its stock price collapsed. The owner of Nikola Motors was convicted of fraud in 2022. Nikola Motors raised over \$525M in investment capital even releasing an IPO to



join the stock market. But no matter how much they raised it never increased the fundamental value of the company. It was always worthless. The investors just didn't know it. No matter how many people you convince or scam into investing in a car company where the cars can't be driven, it will not change the tangible or intrinsic value of the company.

Likewise, investing in a cryptocurrency that doesn't have a use case or utility would also not be a good investment. There are nearly 21,000 coins on the cryptocurrency market. And out of all of them, there are roughly around 2000 that actually have user interaction such as transactions or applications. That means 92% of the market of crypto coins does not have a tangible purpose. This 92% of crypto-assets is like a car company with a car that can't be driven.

Some people will argue that it takes time to create a utility for a cryptocurrency. Now, it is true that intrinsic value builds over time but an original value must first be established before intrinsic value can increase. And since the majority of crypto doesn't have this original value, the intrinsic value will never exist.

It shouldn't take time to create utility for a cryptocurrency. That's not how business or investing works. If you are investing millions of dollars to create a cryptocurrency you're going to make sure that a purpose, use, and utility already exists. Once again, nobody is going to create a car company where the car can't be driven. So any competent businessperson is going to make sure that the car can be driven, and driven dependably, well before it puts the car on the market. This will ensure that the car company is successful as its initial investment is secure through tangible and intrinsic value being established. The tangible value will transition into intrinsic value over time and as intrinsic value grows so does consumer confidence.



How easy would it be for that businessperson to get in contact with a major marketplace like Amazon and negotiate a partnership to use their cryptocurrency for the Amazon storefront, Amazon Videos, their AWS cloud service, and all the Whole Foods locations? Or how about contacting the city of Miami to see if a cryptocurrency can be used to pay for

parking infractions, code enforcement violations, and speeding tickets? That's just two of the many ways to create utility before the crypto is launched on the crypto market. A competent businessperson knows that use and utility have to already be in place before that currency is introduced to the market. It does not take time to build. It should have already been built.

The Original vs The Hybrid

The original crypto no longer exists. We are now dealing with a hybrid version. To prove this, let's go through the history and find out how crypto changed from its original version. We'll do this by analyzing four original concepts of crypto and comparing them to the hybrid version of today's crypto markets.

Crypto Comparison		
Concept	Original	Hybrid
#1	The inventor of bitcoin and the blockchain has remained anonymous for nearly 15 years.	The Bitcoin Index is on the New York Stock Exchange. Personal and business information would have had to be given to the SEC for it to qualify to be on the stock exchange.
#2	The original cryptocurrency was invented solely to perform transactions. That was its singular, original purpose. Trading crypto was never the original concept.	The concept of crypto today is focused on being traded, not transacted. There are nearly 21000 coins on the market and only 2000 of them have utility or purposeful use. This goes against the creator's original concept and purpose.
#3	The original crypto used the blockchain to make sure all users remained anonymous throughout the entire transaction.	When you sign up for a broker account, you have to give a lot of personal information to that broker like your name, your address, and banking information. President Biden signed an infrastructure bill in 2021 requiring cryptocurrency brokers to disclose the names and addresses of their customers. Brokers are also, most likely, selling your investor profile to another institution as well.
#4	Crypto was meant to be decentralized, meaning it was supposed to remain separate from anything involving a central bank which would include all economic, financial, and banking systems in the world.	Crypto-assets today have centralized financial instruments attached to them like credit cards, 401ks, and IRAs. Crypto was created to remain separate from these types of instruments and the financial system that controls and regulates them.

Every aspect of crypto should be measured by its original version. Everything evolves, this is a natural occurrence for almost anything. Products in the marketplace are

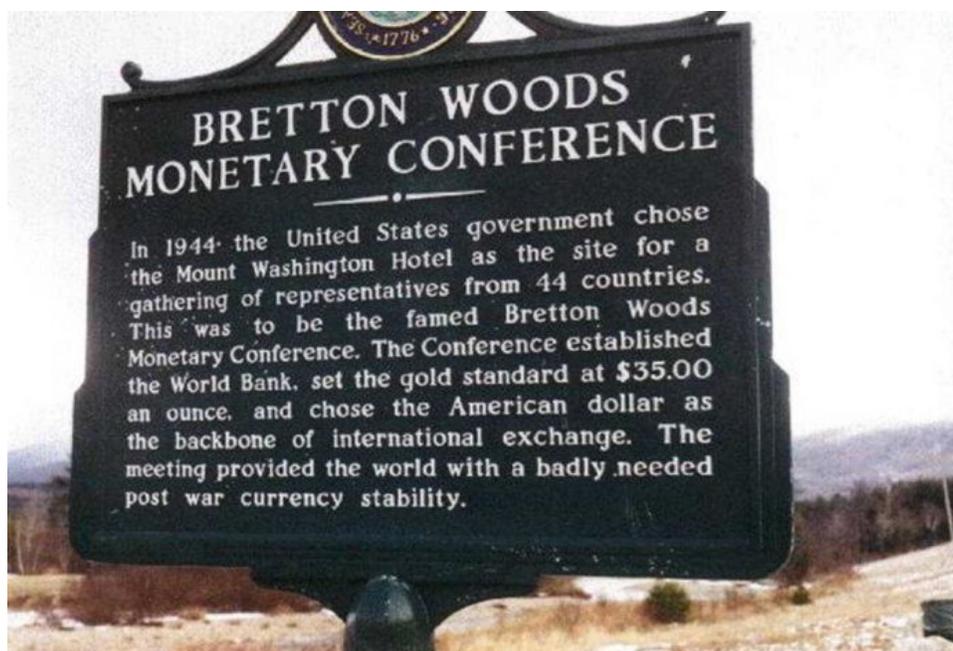
definitely susceptible to change. I believe a change in crypto was inevitable as well. Just look at the innovative ways the blockchain is being used. However, there are some things about the original version that should not change. Satoshi Nakamoto has a specific reason he created Bitcoin and the blockchain and that reason should continue to be the focus even with crypto's evolution.

No one could imagine a storyline where Superman is wearing a new costume laced with kryptonite and the story claims that it makes him stronger. That's how absurd it is to have any crypto asset connected to the central banks or any other bank within the central banking system. Fiat currency is the kryptonite of cryptocurrency and vice versa. So, once aspects of the central banking system were introduced to crypto it was no longer a pure version of Nakamoto's brainchild. We are now engaged with a hybrid version that will be used to kill off the remaining remnants of Nakamoto's ideals and intentions.



The Birth Of The Hybrid Crypto

In 1971, President Nixon terminated the convertibility of the US dollar to gold. And although the dollar became the global reserve currency in 1944, it wasn't until this change in monetary policy that the Fed had complete control over the value of the dollar and the U.S. government had relative power over the global financial system.



Once cryptocurrency and the blockchain were created it posed a direct threat to these power dynamics. The primary purpose of Nakamoto's brainchild was to be decentralized from the intermarket network of central banks around the world. So if the world began using crypto as a primary means of transaction, the Fed would lose its control over all the currencies that power the global financial system. And the U.S. government would lose its leverage over the countries that are a part of that financial system. So steps were taken to remove this threat.

The original cryptocurrency was a stable monetary system that was truly disconnected from the central banks. This stability is what prevented the Federal Reserve or the U.S. government from destroying the fledgling, decentralized currency. In order to effectively attack it they first had to destabilize it. So they bastardized Nakamoto's original concept by adding the component of trading. They then connected it to the centralized system by having the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) create the Bitcoin Index and crypto-derivatives like ETFs, Futures, and Options. They strategically infused the crypto markets with discreet elements of the central bank like credit cards, IRAs, and 401Ks. But they are still able to claim it's still decentralized because it's not directly under the central bank's authority. They found a way to control it at a distance through trading, handled by extensions of the central banks, which are the hedge funds, brokerages, exchanges, and investment banks.

However, make no mistake, there is no aspect of crypto that is separate from the central banks (decentralized). You only have to see the Fed raise and lower interest rates and watch the crypto markets respond. But if you revisit



Nakamoto's original concept, he never intended for there to be a correlation between these two monetary systems. The Bitcoin Index, the crypto-derivatives, the banking vehicles, and the market correlations are all overwhelming evidence that the Fed killed off Nakamoto's original concept and then replaced it with a hybrid version. Crypto may be a decentralized monetary system but it remains unstable because of the embedded central bank elements of credit, trading, and fraud.

Market Sentiment vs Market Confidence

Market sentiment

Market sentiment is the reason bitcoin and the rest of the cryptocurrency market have increased to the level of value that it has. Bitcoin began as an experiment in trying to create a monetary system that aimed at respecting the individual freedom and privacy of its users.

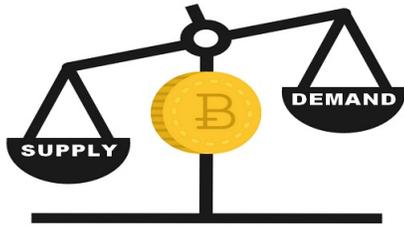
There are 5 reasons for crypto's rise over the last decade.

1. Supply & demand
2. Mining
3. Institutional aversion
4. Advanced blockchain applications
5. Institutional Interest

Supply & Demand

The amount of Bitcoin that can ever be in circulation is hard-capped within the Bitcoin code. Additionally, even though there are still bitcoins to be mined, the total number of bitcoin in existence will never exceed 21 million. This creates the initial scarcity that's needed in any market to increase demand. However, the strange part about crypto is that scarcity is created but supply is not. This throws the balance of supply and demand off its axis. Economics defines supply as the amount of a resource that is able to be provided to the marketplace. And this resource is always understood to be a valuable object. Now, return to the previous section where we discussed 92% of crypto has the inability to provide tangible and intrinsic value. After you review these facts, you will realize that crypto's supply and demand mechanism is an unbalanced and incomplete system.

This imbalance is because bitcoin was never designed to be traded. Chaum and Nakamoto called it a currency for a reason. Digital currency was designed for transactions, like any other currency. In fact, there is no other currency in the history of human commerce or economics that has ever been held with a speculative expectation of increased value; or as most people call it, traded. If it was, then Satoshi Nakamoto would have never capped the total amount within the Bitcoin code. It was built this way because Nakamoto designed cryptocurrency essentially as digital gold. The decision was made to cap the maximum supply to mimic physical gold, which has a finite quantity. That finite quantity is what makes the supply and demand relationship within the



crypto-universe disproportioned. Demand increases but supply cannot. This balanced relationship is an essential component of any market since sentiment builds through the value of the supply and the scarcity of the demand. And if this relationship is not properly building value and scarcity, as well as being able to satisfy those needs, then

market sentiment will have no central area of balance. Sentiment will either fail to increase or increase at an extreme and unpredictable pace.

Mining

Bitcoin's original mining system is peer-to-peer computer computations by which transactions are validated and verified. It's based on Proof-of-Work which is a form of cryptographic proof in which one party proves to others that a certain amount of a specific computational effort has been expended. So through a network of miners performing these complex calculations, they keep the Bitcoin blockchain operational. Bitcoin's transactional system has physical value thanks to this Proof-of-Work. Miners are rewarded for their efforts with fresh digitally minted Bitcoins.



Through mining, each Bitcoin's value is equivalent to a specific amount of computing power. Its value is also based on supply and demand. Mining increases the supply of bitcoin and subsequently increases its value as a result. The supply of a cryptocurrency is determined by how many new coins are mined and how many existing owners wish to sell their coins.

Advanced Blockchain Applications

Originally there were 4 main components of crypto: the blockchain, the currency, the transaction, and the mining. Each one of these has had new technological advances, creating multiple niches within the crypto market. The blockchain is by far the one component that has progressed the most. There are numerous technical applications and solutions that are being developed for commercial, financial, and government institutions. This is where the real

value resides within the crypto-universe and what has driven the crypto markets to their highest peak.

Institutional aversion

Since the financial crisis of 2008, many people have lost confidence in our financial system. There has been a growing aversion to institutional involvement with monetary and financial matters. That's actually the reason Satoshi Nakamoto designed bitcoin and the blockchain. A decentralized blockchain provided an opportunity to separate from the corruption and market manipulation that exists with the central banks and fiat currency. The more distrust that builds toward the Federal Reserve System the more people are streaming toward cryptocurrency. The irony is that the very banks that the blockchain was designed to escape are now using the blockchain for the many benefits it provides.

Institutional Interest

Corporate, financial, and governmental institutions have embraced blockchain technology because of its diverse benefits. The blockchain can be public, private, or a hybrid of the two. Once the level of security is selected there are several options for what the blockchain can be used for. Cryptocurrencies, smart contracts, financial services, gaming environments, supply chains, and data management are the most sought-after use cases. The last decision to make is if the blockchain will be centralized, decentralized, or interoperable with other applications or software on the platform.

Market Confidence

The global cryptocurrency market peaked at \$2.9T in November 2021. Bitcoin also found its all-time high at \$68,789.63 at that same peak. However, the global market fell, losing nearly \$2T in value. And simultaneously Bitcoin also fell, losing 69% of its value, all in just under a year. Total crypto transaction volume was up 567% from 2020, growing to \$15T in 2021. There are over 170 million blockchain wallets worldwide. The worldwide spending on blockchain solutions was \$4.5B in 2020, \$6.6B in 2021, and \$11.7B in 2022. So what could have caused this massive loss in market value? Well, there are 3 reasons for the crypto decline:

1. Disreputable Purposes
2. Environmental Hazards
3. Loss of Consumer Confidence

Disreputable Purposes

1. **Fraudulent Activity** - Crypto scammers took a record \$14 billion in 2021, compared to \$7.8 billion in 2020. Losses from crypto-related crime rose 79% in 2021 over 2020. And 2022 has seen an increase of 20% in crypto scams over 2021. Cryptocurrency theft increased by 516% from 2020.

Scams within the crypto markets nearly doubled from 2020 to 2021. And 2022 is showing that this growing trend is not going to slow down. One research firm, Solidus Labs, estimates up to 15



crypto scams every hour in 2022. Hackers stole cryptocurrencies worth \$1.9 billion between January and July 2022. This represents a 37% increase from 2021 during the same time frame.

There have been thousands of scams and thefts in the crypto market but let's take a closer look at the largest ones that caused crypto's decline in market confidence over the last 2 years.

- a. In April 2021, a Bitcoin investment firm and cryptocurrency exchange out of South Africa called Africrypt claimed to have been hacked and all their user's bitcoin had been stolen. After further investigation, the owners of the firm vanished, along with Bitcoin worth \$3.6 billion from their cryptocurrency investment platform.
- b. In May 2021, Elon Musk suspended Tesla purchases using Bitcoin due to climate change concerns over the "rapidly increasing use of fossil fuels for bitcoin mining."
- c. In late May 2021, China's State Council signaled a crackdown on cryptocurrency mining, causing bitcoin's price to plummet by 30%, and the entire crypto industry collectively lost over \$1 trillion in value.
- d. In June 2021, billionaire Mark Cuban promoted Iron Finance's Titan token, based on DeFi protocol, which crashed and fell from \$64.04 to near zero within 24 hours.

- e. In August 2021, Cross-chain decentralized finance (DeFi) platform Poly Network was attacked, with the alleged hacker draining roughly \$600 million in crypto.
- f. In Oct 2021, Squid cryptocurrency launches at a penny and peaked at more than \$2,800. The cryptocurrency was based on the hit Netflix series Squid Game and received a slew of mainstream press coverage from news outlets, as a result. At its peak, the anonymous creators of the cryptocurrency sold off their holdings, shut the project's website down, and made off with millions.
- g. In February 2022 - An attacker was able to mint 120,000 in Ethereum on the Solana blockchain totaling \$325M due to a vulnerability on the Wormhole crypto bridge.
- h. In March 2022 - Axie Infinity, an online game with crypto and NFT elements as rewards for playing, lowered security protocols months earlier to make changes in the game. When the security levels weren't restored, hackers exploited the Ronin blockchain that Axie Infinity ran on. The hackers stole a total of \$615M.
- i. In May 2022 - Stablecoin Terra and its sister token Luna failed and created a domino effect that took down the whole crypto market with it. Crypto lending companies in turn took a huge hit in the crypto crash. Celsius, formerly one of the largest crypto lenders, ended up filing for bankruptcy.
- j. In July 2022 - JuicyFields collected money from online investors to profit from cannabis farming. With over 500,000 accounts it's estimated that this Ponzi scheme lost investors \$273M worth of cryptocurrency. It's been labeled the biggest cannabis industry scam of all time.
- k. In July 2022 - Paraiba World, presented as a private bank, claimed to generate revenue by trading cryptocurrency. In the end, they scammed their victims out of \$267M.
- l. In November 2022 - FTX founder Sam Bankman-Fried secretly transferred \$10 billion of customer funds from FTX to Bankman-Fried's trading company Alameda Research. About \$3B is missing. FTX And Alameda Lost \$3.7B before 2022 from the Ponzi scheme. As a result of the collapse of the FTX exchange, the crypto market lost more than \$260 billion in value in less than 2 weeks.

These type of disreputable actions is what has caused the crypto markets to massively decrease and lose trillions of dollars in value. Every instance of fraud, scam, and theft has lowered the market confidence in the overall crypto market.

2. **Illegal utility** - Cryptocurrencies serve as a financial enabler for a multitude of illegal and disreputable purposes.
 - a. Money laundering
 - b. Drug trafficking
 - c. Human trafficking
 - d. Child exploitation
 - e. Dark marketplace trading
 - f. Cybercrime
 - g. Terror funding
3. **Financial Crimes** - Cryptocurrency has become a new tool for financial crimes due to its instant transactions, portability, and international reach.
 - a. Tax evasion
 - b. Money laundering
 - c. Embezzlement
 - d. Bribery
4. **Scam Initial Coin Offerings** - Initial Coin Offerings, often known as ICOs, are a way to prey on the uninitiated by selling a particular cryptocurrency for the first time. Many ICOs are entirely fake, including false team bios for people who aren't on the team and technical whitepapers that have been lifted from other, real cryptocurrencies.
5. **Pump and Dump Schemes** - Cryptocurrency may offer a fresh take on the well-known pump-and-dump technique, in which stockholders attempt to raise the price before liquidating their holdings at a fictitious peak. This happens frequently in the cryptocurrency sector during the ICO stage and sometimes even after, whenever incorrect claims can inflate demand and allow the cryptocurrency's creators or dominant holders to make enormously fictitious gains.



6. Market Manipulation - Market manipulation refers to the deliberate attempt to manipulate or sway asset prices. Markets are frequently manipulated by cryptocurrency scammers in order to tip the odds in their favor and generate quick profits.
 - a. Spoofing: Spoofing creates the impression that momentum is increasing by placing bogus purchases or sell orders that are subsequently canceled before being filled. Cryptocurrency scammers frequently perform massive deals using phony accounts and trading bots, giving the impression to other investors that demand is either increasing or decreasing.
 - b. Front-Running - Front-running is the practice of trading in anticipation of upcoming transactions. Miners and node administrators, for example, can view pending transactions. They could then use their insider knowledge to execute profitable trades ahead of significant price movements.
 - c. Churning - Churning occurs when a broker trades a client's cryptocurrency account excessively in order to earn more commissions. Asset management firms may be compensated for managing cryptocurrency holdings. As a result, dishonest brokers may use a commission-based payment structure to take advantage of unsuspecting customers. Churning may result in unjustified tax liabilities for those affected, in addition to unjustified costs.
7. Ponzi Schemes - In a classic Ponzi scheme, fresh investors are required to provide fictitious returns to the early adopters. However, cryptocurrency investments can also be employed as a vehicle for Ponzi schemes. Given how misunderstood cryptocurrency is, it can serve as the ideal front for a dubious operation.
8. Theft - The unregulated cryptocurrency markets also gives thieves additional possibilities to steal. They have the ability to breach cryptocurrency wallets of investors and steal their money, set up bogus wallets to defraud counterparties, and set up false crypto exchanges to steal money from clients.

Environmental Hazards

Each Bitcoin transaction is estimated to consume around 2100 kilowatt hours (kWh), which is roughly what an average US household consumes in 75 days. When this energy comes from nonrenewable sources, cryptocurrencies like

Bitcoin can generate massive amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. According to a University of Cambridge study, bitcoin mining consumes 121.36 terawatt hours per year. This is more than the combined consumption of Google, Apple, Facebook, and Microsoft.

According to economists, the climate damage caused by Bitcoin production has averaged 35% of its market value over the last five years, peaking at 82% in 2020. That means that on average, for each dollar in bitcoin value produced, the process resulted in 35 cents in global climate damages. The digital currency's disproportionate impact on the environment stems from its reliance on a computing process that requires massive amounts of electricity while rewarding those who do so with the chance to win newly mined bitcoin. In some situations, the climate damage from these "bitcoin miners" exceeded the value of the coins produced.



These climate concerns have caused many countries to ban cryptocurrency mining, including China, Russia, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, and Tunisia. Morgan Stanley analysts have suggested that bitcoin prices might be influenced by government regulation. Government intervention can affect the price of cryptocurrencies in a number of ways. First, governments can influence the value of assets such as fiat currencies by buying and selling in international markets. Second, by saddling an asset class with regulations that raise the cost of doing business, they can dampen excessive enthusiasm for it.

In 2017, China's ICO ban resulted in a price decline of as much as \$500 in bitcoin's price. Years later in 2021, authorities outlawed all cryptocurrency transactions due to environmental concerns. This ban caused exchanges to shut down in the country causing Bitcoin to sink to a two-week low. In 2022, the price of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies also dropped following a sell-off in crypto-assets amid Russia's call to ban crypto in that country.

Loss of Consumer Confidence

When the crypto markets reached their all-time high of \$2T market cap people were assured that crypto was a secure investment. Everyone who invested in

crypto was confident that the markets would continue to rise, believing it was such an innovative market that there would be no limit to its profits. But like anything in the stock market, what goes up must come down. And crypto is not immune to market fundamentals. You can look at each scam exposed starting in 2020 until the FTX fraud in 2022 and watch the market confidence decline along with the markets.

There are roughly 21,000 total cryptocurrencies in the market. Of these, 2000 have a legitimate utility or use case. The other 19,000 never intended on having a purpose of use and are used as a vehicle for “pump and dump” schemes, theft, or fraud. The 19,000 scamcoins are falsely representing bitcoin and the other reputable 2000 altcoins. The legitimate coins that are connected to the intrinsic value of the blockchain, blockchain application, and industry advancements are being overshadowed by the overwhelming majority of scams and fraud that exists in the crypto markets. The exposure and downfall of FTX made this abundantly clear. Consumer confidence was already low with all the fraud and scams that have been exposed over the last two years but the collapse of FTX has brought consumer confidence even lower in anything pertaining to crypto.

The Federal Reserve Crypto

It has been established with overwhelming evidence that the original crypto is dead and a new hybrid version has been put in its place. With this critical part of the plan accomplished, the Fed can now use crypto for its own future plans. The blockchain is



the most valuable part of Nakamoto’s innovations and the Fed recognizes the importance of this new technology. Their plan is to use the blockchain to replace the SWIFT international payment network. By creating a new network for international payments they can upgrade every aspect of the financial system including converting fiat paper currency into a fiat digital currency. The real future of crypto is central bank digital currency (CBDC).

In March 2022, President Biden signed an executive order (Executive Order on Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets) giving the Fed permission to create its own CBDC. The same month as this

executive order was made, the Fed released an announcement that they would be launching the FedNow program. This program is designed to be a payment system (similar to Cashapp and Zelle) that will facilitate instant payment services through a network of financial institutions. The Fed announcement included details that the program (which is not an app) would be run through the Cypherium blockchain, although the FedNow program will not have any crypto components in its beginning stages. This blockchain is how they will connect the network of financial institutions.

Cypherium was developed by Pantera Capital, the largest crypto hedge fund in the world. Pantera is also Ethereum's largest investor. So between the executive order granting permission to create a CBDC, the Fed working with a leader in the crypto industry to create their payment platform, and the backbone of the FedNow platform being the Cyphereum blockchain gives major evidence that the Fed is setting up the infrastructure to design their own cryptocurrency.



Now consider that the Fed is the head of all the central banks around the world. They control the value of the U.S. Dollar which is the global reserve of all the currencies around the world as well. So once the Fed successfully implements its payment platform, other central banks will also do the same. This will be the final death of the original crypto since all future versions will be directly tied to the central bank system. Once again, this is in conflict with Satoshi Nakamoto's vision, since he was vehemently against getting cryptocurrency involved with the central banks.

The Federal Reserve's Plan

The Fed and its institutional allies have had a strategic plan on how to deal with crypto ever since it was released to the public. Keep in mind that for a currency to be trustworthy it should not be unstable or volatile. The more stable and fewer fluctuations in value a currency has, the more confidence its user will put in it. So to undermine the transactional use of crypto, the Fed introduced trading to the currency which created instability.

Imagine, if you will, the USD losing its purchasing power. We're not talking about inflation that can take months or years to take effect. We're talking about hours or even minutes that a currency will increase or decrease in value. You go and get your

morning coffee and it costs \$4 but when you go back for lunch the price has increased to \$6. This would disrupt the ability to trust the currency being used to purchase goods. This is essentially what happened to cryptocurrency once trading was introduced to its monetary system. This was never the intent of Nakamoto. He meticulously coded a digital currency that would be stable. But when Bitcoin was attacked to destabilize its buying and selling power, it was removed as a threat to fiat currency.

Additionally, they added the Bitcoin Index to the NYSE to create volatility. Within the crypto trading platforms, they embedded banking products that are driven by interest rates that the central bank controls. Different levels of banking institutions are heavily invested in the crypto markets, the same banking institutions that the central



banks control and regulate through their monetary policies. All of these objectives caused irreparable modifications to crypto, however, this was only the first half of their plan.

The next stage is to completely overtake the crypto markets by installing a stable monetary system to replace the unstable one. This is what the FedNow program was designed to do. But

before they can successfully implement it on a national or global level they first have to build back consumer confidence in the industry and markets. No one will trust the FedNow program no matter how stable and reputable it may be. Bitcoin and Ethereum falling with the rest of the crypto markets prove that legitimacy and stability are enough to prevent the loss of consumer confidence. This is because investors and users of crypto view it as a single asset, which makes sense when 92% of the market is filled with scamcoins. The only way to restore that consumer confidence is by bringing laws and regulations to the crypto markets.

Let's go over one scenario of how the Federal Reserve can implement its FedNow program and completely take over the entire global crypto-universe. The Fed has declared that they are not trying to replace other payment apps but rather wants to enhance and modernize the functionality of ACH transfers. Now, although they aren't trying to replace these payment services doesn't mean that they can't set up the infrastructure so users would no longer need to use them.

First, FedNow would use its program to pay all government employees within the U.S. The U.S. government employs about 15% of its population. Next, they can leverage corporations with government contracts to pay their employees with the FedNow program as well. There are 5300 U.S. corporations that have government contracts. Four out of every ten people who work for the U.S. government are private contractors. Once industry and sector leaders like Amazon, Apple, and Boeing start to direct deposit payroll to their employees using FedNow, their minor competitors will follow.

After accumulating a large portion of the population's workforce getting paid through the FedNow program, they can then target retailers to use FedNow to transact purchases. The Fed can enlist retailers by using leverage with its banks, offering incentives such as loans, discounted interest rates, and credit lines. Once retailers begin accepting payments through FedNow that will open the remaining population to start using the program as well. With the majority of businesses and people using FedNow to transfer money, it will make the rest of the payment apps redundant. And as FedNow becomes the standard payment solution for the entire bank system as well as the country that will have positioned themselves to easily transition all of those transactions using paper fiat currency to a digital fiat currency. After the transition, all deposits and transactions will be handled through Cypherium Wallets.



However once again, trust in a digital fiat currency is not currently possible with the abundance of fraud and the lack of consumer confidence. It was mentioned earlier that the original cryptocurrency was a threat to not just the Federal Reserve but also to the U.S. government. They strategically use the power and leverage of the U.S. dollar to control the global economy as well as individual countries. So in this plan to destroy crypto, the U.S. must play its part as well. They are responsible for the laws and regulations that will govern crypto when the time is right.

Cryptocurrency Regulations

In order for the FedNow program to implement its plan to develop a central bank digital currency (CBDC), consumer confidence must be cultivated. There is an

overwhelming amount of fraud and theft within the crypto markets. The 92% of scamcoins are threatening the legitimacy of the 8% of altcoins with valid utility. The only way to achieve a reduction in illicit behavior and build that confidence again is by adding more regulations.



The fact that there is now more emphasis on cryptocurrency regulation and enforcement at the federal and state levels shows how firmly established digital currency is in the financial system. Currently, most regulation of crypto is handled on a state level under existing money transferring laws. Any federal regulation is handled through the

Bank Secrecy Act. These laws prevent crypto from being used for money laundering and other illicit activities. This means crypto falls under the jurisdiction of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). As such, FinCEN doesn't recognize cryptocurrencies as legal tender. They consider cryptocurrency exchanges to be money transmitters on the basis that cryptocurrency tokens are "other value that substitutes for currency."

Crypto bypasses other federal regulations by representing itself as a currency, used only for transactions and exchanges. If the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) finds that a cryptocurrency (or cryptocurrency exchange) was used for anything outside of the exchange aspect they will pursue sanctions, fines, and other applicable penalties. Gary Gensler, the chair of the SEC, recognizes that this is not enough oversight. He has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with the way that cryptocurrencies are currently regulated which is why the SEC has a growing interest in expanding its reach by trying to regulate the entire crypto-universe.

The Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) considers crypto to be a commodity and as crypto-derivatives (ETFs, Futures, Options) have been registered with their organization, they have allowed them to be traded publicly. Understanding the growing need for more regulation and oversight, the



Justice Department continues to collaborate with the SEC and CFTC on future cryptocurrency laws to guarantee effective consumer protection.

The lack of regulation surrounding cryptocurrencies is what makes them so alluring to many traders. Because there aren't many restrictions in place, those with nefarious intentions can easily take advantage of trusting market participants. In crypto, value is established by the currency having a purpose for transaction or exchange. But when the crypto market is saturated with 92% of coins and tokens that have no use case or utility, it becomes clear that there is a limited amount of real intrinsic value. The goal should be to invert that percentage toward having the majority of crypto be a reputable, value-driven landscape.

There is current legislation in Congress that could make crypto officially recognized as a security. This is an inevitable conclusion when we know how important it is to the Fed and its FedNow program. Regulation is the key to building trust for its CBDC. When this law gets passed the SEC will have greater governance over implementing protocols to make sure all crypto assets and derivatives can prove purpose, use case, or utility. Until that happens, the markets will continue to fall, the confidence will continue to wane, and crypto's real value (blockchain innovations and applications) will continue to suffer.

The Stock Market Casinos

Most of the stock market is based on fundamental economics. This is because the original stock market was a trading post for tangible goods that would be consumed or it was traded for other valuable assets that would also be consumed. These original assets were tangible. The quantity of the harvests determined the supply and demand. And when companies formed as the trading post grew and the market expanded, future cash flows became an influential metric.

The same is true today. Real assets are bought and sold based on supply and demand. Real assets, in some form, have tangible elements. Real assets can prove future cash flow which is the metric for intrinsic value. However, there are 3 markets within the stock market that don't trade real assets that meet these criteria: Forex, Options, and Bitcoin.

Forex is based on the U.S. dollar being the global currency reserve. Every international transaction between two governments, a government and a corporation, or two foreign corporations is transacted in U.S. dollars. This means each respective foreign currency has to be exchanged into the dollar to perform the transaction and

then converted back to the foreign currency after the transaction is complete. Forex traders are speculating on what the exchange rate will be for currency exchanges between these two entities. Forex is a shortened name for FOReign EXchange. There



is no intrinsic value in betting on the future price of an exchange rate. It has no supply and demand, no tangible element, and no future cash flow.

Futures and Options are based on a contract for a future price of a security or commodity. However, there is no supply and demand since there are no tangible elements in a contract. There is no intrinsic value or future cash flow in a contract that expires. Futures is the main bet and Options are the side bet. The only reason why Futures isn't considered gambling is that most, if not all, Future markets are considered to be benchmarks for the entire stock market. Indices like the Dow Jones, S&P500, and even Oil are leading indicators for the whole stock market. But Options have no value in predicting the market's movements or direction.

As we have proven, out of the 21,000 cryptocurrencies only 2,000 have a use case or utility. This means 92% of altcoins are frauds and scams. The 2,000 altcoins have tangible elements of blockchain applications within the financial, corporate, and governmental sectors. These altcoins are also based on supply and demand as the purchase and use of the currencies are attached to the applications. And as these sectors find benefits from blockchain applications there is also proof of future cash flows. Intrinsic value certainly exists in the minority portion of coins and tokens.



In contrast, the other 19,000 scamcoins do not have these same characteristics. They are not based on supply and demand because although there is an available supply, there is no demand for a currency that can't be transacted or used. There are no tangible elements since there are no goods resulting from a transaction or use case. And there are most definitely no future cash flows since these scamcoins can't be used for any purpose.

We've reviewed how to use fundamental analysis to determine if a crypto asset or market can be viewed as a reputable currency. Without these fundamental characteristics, there is little proof to determine value, thereby rendering the trade or exchange as nothing more than a frivolous bet. But there is a far easier way to determine if you are gambling in a stock market casino. Simply determine if the market offers leverage, margins, or credit. Reputable markets that have real value don't need or use leverage. In order to create value in the trade brokerages, exchanges, and hedge funds will offer leverage to incentivize traders to participate. The crypto market is a casino. You are gambling with every cryptocurrency that you buy and every crypto-derivative that you trade.

Las Vegas Casino vs Crypto Casino



More than 80 years ago a new industry was established: the casinos of Las Vegas. Most people know the history of this new beginning where the mafia were the ones who built the original casinos. This made Las Vegas an extremely high-risk investment. Whether you were gambling in the casinos with cheating, scams, and theft or you were dealing with the mafia over laws, banking, construction, or entertainment, your money was at risk.

Corruption and fraud existed in every aspect of Las Vegas. And it remained that way for more than 40 years since there were no dependable regulatory agencies in place. All the ones that did exist were being bribed by the mafia. But in the mid-80s the mafia took a major hit by law enforcement and Las Vegas took on a more respectable reputation. From that point until today, Las Vegas has become a city with a multi-billion dollar infrastructure between its casinos, nightlife, restaurants, hotels, and entertainment. As we move forward into the 1990s, Las Vegas Sands Corporation (LVSC) took the reigns and became the primary investor in the majority of the Las Vegas casinos being built. The owner of LVSC was Sheldon Adelson. He was an investor in Las Vegas casinos since the 1990s and he amassed a fortune worth \$37B at his death in 2021.

The crypto markets are almost identical to the early casinos of Las Vegas. Crypto is a casino with

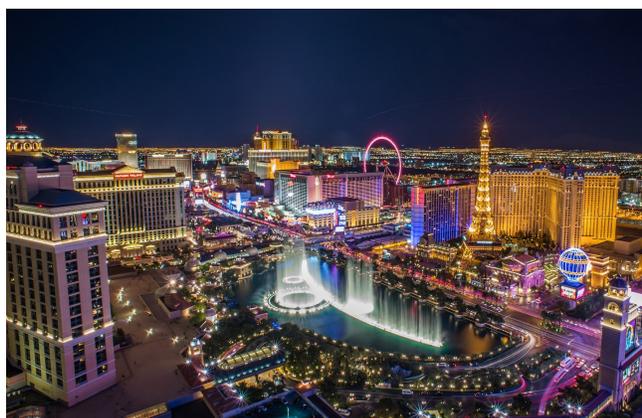


as many games to play as a Las Vegas casino floor. Like the Las Vegas of the 1940s, crypto is a newly established industry that has little oversight and infrastructure. Anyone trading in crypto is accepting its high-risk stakes since the crypto casinos are being controlled and manipulated by the overwhelming amount of fraud, scams, and theft.



Over the 80-year span of Las Vegas' development, there was one corporation that survived it all, Taylor International Corporation (TIC). This company is responsible for building the majority of the infrastructure of Las Vegas. They started off as Taylor Construction but by investing in the foundation of Las Vegas they avoided the high-risk aspects of the mafia. They not only built the casinos, nightclubs, restaurants, and hotels but they also built the road, highways, streets, and sidewalks. And they did this for decades becoming a billion-dollar corporation doing so.

TIC and LVSC are the perfect paradigms for anyone looking to invest in crypto. While the casinos were the focus for most people looking to make quick money in Las Vegas, TIC and LVSC were the low-risk, high-reward alternatives that most people didn't even realize existed. The real money is not in gambling or casinos. The real money is in the infrastructure. And for crypto that would be the blockchain, blockchain technologies, and their implementation in the financial, corporate, and governmental sectors.



How To Profit From Crypto

If anyone wants to profit from crypto and navigate around the 92% of fraud and scams then follow the example of Taylor International Corporation and Las Vegas Sand Corporation. Look for the companies that are building the infrastructure of crypto and invest in those companies. And you don't invest in these companies by buying their crypto. That's like wanting to invest in Walmart so you go shopping in their stores or deciding to invest in Apple and buy their phone or tablet. Sadly, that is what most

people are doing when they buy ETH when they want to invest in Ethereum's blockchain or buy XRP in an attempt to invest in Ripple. It's going to take much more research and strategy to find ways to profit from crypto's infrastructure. If it was as simple as buying the crypto from the blockchains then everyone would be making money.



It's important to note that crypto exchanges are not considered infrastructure. This is because the majority of coins being exchanged are scamcoins. Exchanges also don't qualify as having supply and demand

or tangible elements. This is why large and influential companies like Binance and FTX still wouldn't be sound investments when fundamental analysis is applied to their corporation, blockchain, and cryptocurrency.

Beware Of The Cryptoheads

Before anyone can profit from crypto the right mindset and community must be found. There are thousands of people who have been completely brainwashed to believe crypto is a legitimate market with valuable assets. They have no understanding of the fundamental analysis that has been used to analyze the stock market for hundreds of years. They don't understand the economics behind the rise and fall of the crypto markets across the globe. And sadly they don't care to learn the proper way to view the crypto markets and invest in them. They would rather listen to what other people tell them, never do their own research, and accept these things as facts since everyone else around them is believing and repeating the same thing. We call these types of people Cryptoheads.



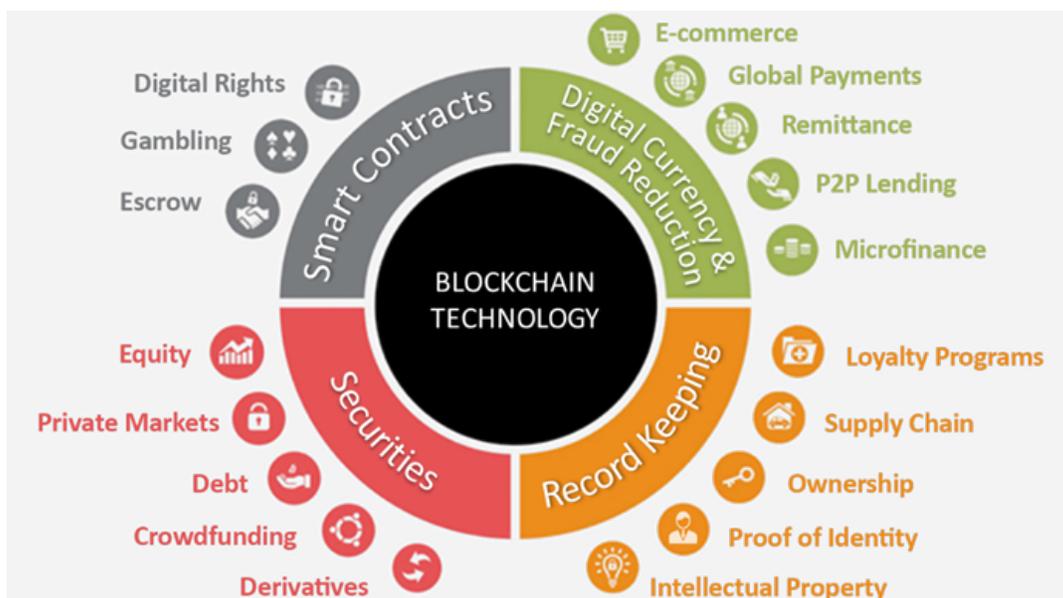
They'll use phrases like "to the moon" which often relates to a strong conviction that the price of a particular cryptocurrency will increase. But real investors and traders know that this is not a healthy mindset to have in the stock market. Not preparing for the potential downside of any trade will have disastrous effects. Cryptoheads will also say "crypto is the future." But they don't understand that crypto is a general term like "sports" and there are a plethora of different types of crypto with far-reaching applications across multiple business

sectors and companies. They don't grasp the nuances between the different types of crypto that don't have value and the ones that actually do.

Real investors who want to profit from the crypto markets have to deprogram themselves of these types of beliefs and the vernacular that comes with it. They would also want to avoid speaking with Cryptoheads so as not to be infected by their ignorance, laziness, or greed. The way to tell if you are talking to a Cryptohead is if they only talk about the 92% of scamcoins. Legitimate investors will talk about 8% of valuable crypto that deals with the blockchain, its use case, and what industries and sectors will benefit from it.

The Crypto Kings

To develop a trading plan for investing in crypto we have to start with the industry's leaders. Find the companies that are developing the infrastructure for the blockchain. We will call these companies the Crypto Kings. These will include the hedge funds and investment firms providing the money to develop the technologies. They will also include the largest crypto companies that are writing and expanding the applications' coding. Additionally, you have what we will call the Market Kings, which are the leaders from major industries and sectors. The Crypto Kings and Market Kings will work hand-in-hand to deliver these innovations to the financial, corporate, and governmental institutions that have committed to adding these blockchain innovations to their infrastructure.



Now, some of these companies and institutions are not publicly traded. So they can't be invested in directly. More creative ways must be found to maximize the investment opportunities with the Crypto Kings.

Look for Crypto Kings in publicly traded companies. Find out what exchanges these blockchains are on and make sure they are stable and reputable.

Publicly Traded Blockchain Companies		
Company	Symbol	Niche
NVIDIA	NVDA	crypto chip mining processors
COINBASE	COIN	buy, sell and store digital assets
PAYPAL	PYPL	send and receive money
AMD	AMD	hardware to power secured blockchain transactions
IBM	IBM	supply chain, credential security & digital asset mgmt
MICROSOFT	MSFT	scaling of enterprise blockchain applications & smart contracts
INTEL	INTC	creating blockchain applications and smart contracts
BLOCK	SQ	payment platforms and cryptocurrency-related service
RIOT	RIOT	North America's largest Bitcoin mining facility
MARATHON	MARA	mining to support the development & security of Bitcoin ecosystem

Look for Crypto Kings in the top cryptocurrencies. Research each creator to see what other companies, projects, or partnerships they are connected to. Research the blockchain and see what applications they have developed. Research how their blockchain applications are being used in the financial, corporate, and governmental sectors. Look for ways their crypto has impacted companies, sectors, or industries.

Top Cryptocurrencies		
Cryptocurrency/Token	Creator/Owner	Use Case / Utility
Bitcoin	Satoshi Nakamoto	Anonymous Transactions
Ethereum	Vitalik Buterin	Smart contracts
Cardano	Charles Hoskinson	Decentralized Applications
XRP	Brad Garlinghouse	International Transactions

Solana	Anatoly Yakovenko	Smart Contracts
Avalanche	Emin Gun Sirer	Smart Contracts
Polkadot	Gavin Wood	Connects blockchains
Tron	Justin Sun	Smart Contracts

Look for Crypto Kings in blockchain investment firms. Find out who's investing the most in blockchains and their technologies. There are more than 300 investment funds that are involved with digital assets, so the proper research will yield the best ones to focus on.

Top Crypto Investment Funds		
Investment Firm	Investment Fund Description	Minimum Investment
Pantera Capital	First and largest crypto hedge fund in the world; (\$5.6B)	
Short Term	Early Stage Token Fund	\$250K
Long Term	Bitcoin Fund, Liquid Token Fund	\$100K
	Blockchain Fund	\$1M
Digital Currency Group	Parent company of world's largest digital asset manager, Grayscale Investments (\$43B) and news agency, CoinDesk	
Short Term	Grayscale Bitcoin Trust	\$50K
	Grayscale Ethereum Trust	\$25K
	Grayscale Ex-Ethereum Fund	\$50K

Look for Crypto Kings that have the largest market share of each of the blockchain niches. Research how these blockchain technologies will impact the Dow Jones (DJIA) Sectors.

Blockchain Application Sectors/Niches			
Money transfer	Smart contracts	Internet of Things (IoT)	Decentralized identity
Healthcare	Logistics	Non-fungible tokens (NFTs)	Government
Media	Insurance	Finance	Real Estate

Compare the blockchain technology sectors/niches with DJIA sectors and industry groups. See if there are any major applications or innovations between any two pairs. Find companies within the sectors that will benefit from the technology. This will confirm the crypto has intrinsic value, as well as confirm the company's value may increase as well. Look to invest in the crypto, the company, and any ETFs that might correlate with either.

DJIA Sectors & Industry Groups			
Healthcare	Materials	Real Estate	Consumer Staples
Pharmaceutical Medical devices Service providers Biotech Insurance	Construction Chemicals Metals/Mining Forest Products	Developers Property Management REITS	Food/Beverage Tobacco Household goods Personal products
Consumer Discretionary	Utilities	Energy	Industrials
Retail Ecommerce Hotel Luxury goods Leisure/Travel	Water Electric Gas	Oil Natural gas Service Providers	Machinery Engineering Aerospace Defense Electrical
Communications	Financials	Technology	
Wireless Telecom Media/Entertainment Radio/Television Internet	Investment banks Commercial banks Asset management Financial brokers Insurance Service providers	Semi-conductors Software Hardware Internet Cloud computing	

Once you find a list of Crypto Kings from among the investment firms, hedge funds, crypto corporations, and tech companies, you can look to invest in the individual corporations if they are publicly traded companies. If they aren't public companies you can also invest in their investment funds. Also, look for ETFs and mutual funds that include the Crypto Kings that you find. Investing in ETFs and mutual funds will lower your expenses and overall risk. If one stock within the ETF falls the rest of the stocks in the fund will keep you solvent in your investment. Follow this same analysis process for Market Kings as well. Invest in individual companies or look for ETFs and mutual funds based on the Market Kings of industry and sectors within the Dow Jones, S&P500, and Nasdaq that are using and advancing blockchain technologies.

The final strategy for investing in Crypto Kings and Market Kings is to focus on an analytic I created called a Dimensional Analysis. This is where you analyze the depth, length, and height of the company, innovation, or trend.

1. Depth - Find out how deep the technology goes toward providing a solution in a market or sector. If the blockchain solution will make a deep impact on a company or sector then it's a good indicator.
2. Length - Find out how long a company, its executives, and its investors have been around. Research how old the blockchain and crypto are. The longer you can trace the history, the stronger the indicator.
3. Height - Consider how much impact blockchain technology will have. Some crypto might change a company while others might change a sector. And if the technology is really ground-breaking it could change an industry or the global economy. The height of impact of crypto can be a good indicator that it will increase in value.

The Crypto Infrastructure

We already gave a comparison between crypto and Las Vegas. And we determined that Taylor International Corporation (TIC) was the most sound investment over the long-term outlook. TIC build Las Vegas' infrastructure over the last 80 years, and with the least amount of risk, has made billions doing so. To find wealth in the crypto markets the same types of companies that are building crypto's infrastructure have to be found. The key is to invest in the Crypto Kings that are involved in the advancement of the crypto landscape but also the Market Kings, who are industry leaders looking to implement new crypto technologies in their industry, sector, and company.

While the majority of the people involved with crypto are only focused on the get-rich-quick opportunities with the 1000s of scamcoins, there is a network of reputable companies that are building a legitimate, robust network of crypto assets and technologies that will revolutionize several industries and sectors. This network is the intrinsic value real investors and traders are looking for. Reviewing and researching this network is where most of the investment opportunities can be discovered. Let's review the infrastructure that's being constructed and see what companies are contributing to crypto's advancement.

Hedera Network

The infrastructure starts with the Hedera Network. Hedera is a project that is owned and governed by twenty-five of the world's leading organizations. These organizations,

which govern the Hedera Council, are the top performers in their industries. This council allows them to combine their power and resources, giving them greater influence that will allow them to usher in new crypto technologies in their respective business sectors.

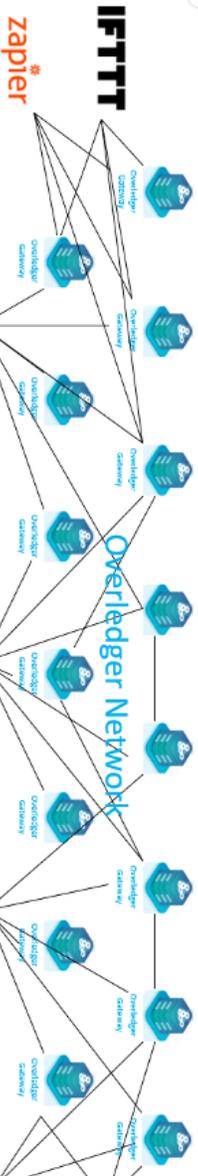
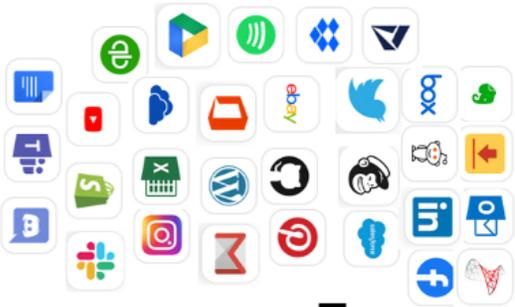


Hedera uses a new technology called hashgraph consensus. It's a better alternative to blockchain consensus being faster and more secure. It's the only public ledger that does so. One of the primary issues that blockchain developers have faced is the slow transmission speed. Bitcoin, the first generation of blockchain, can only process 5 transactions per second. The second generation of blockchain, Ethereum, has a transaction rate of 15 transactions per second. But we are now in a new era of blockchain development. Hedera's hashgraph technology can process up to 10,000 transactions per second. The Hashgraph consensus is also more energy efficient than the blockchains of Bitcoin and Ethereum since it doesn't require large amounts of computing power.

Now, you don't have to understand every aspect of crypto to profit from it. If you find that you don't comprehend certain terminology or even how the blockchain, tokens, or applications work, don't lose sight of the goal. You only have to follow the money back to the Crypto Kings and Market Kings to find the intrinsic value and from there you'll find your investment opportunities.

Quant Network

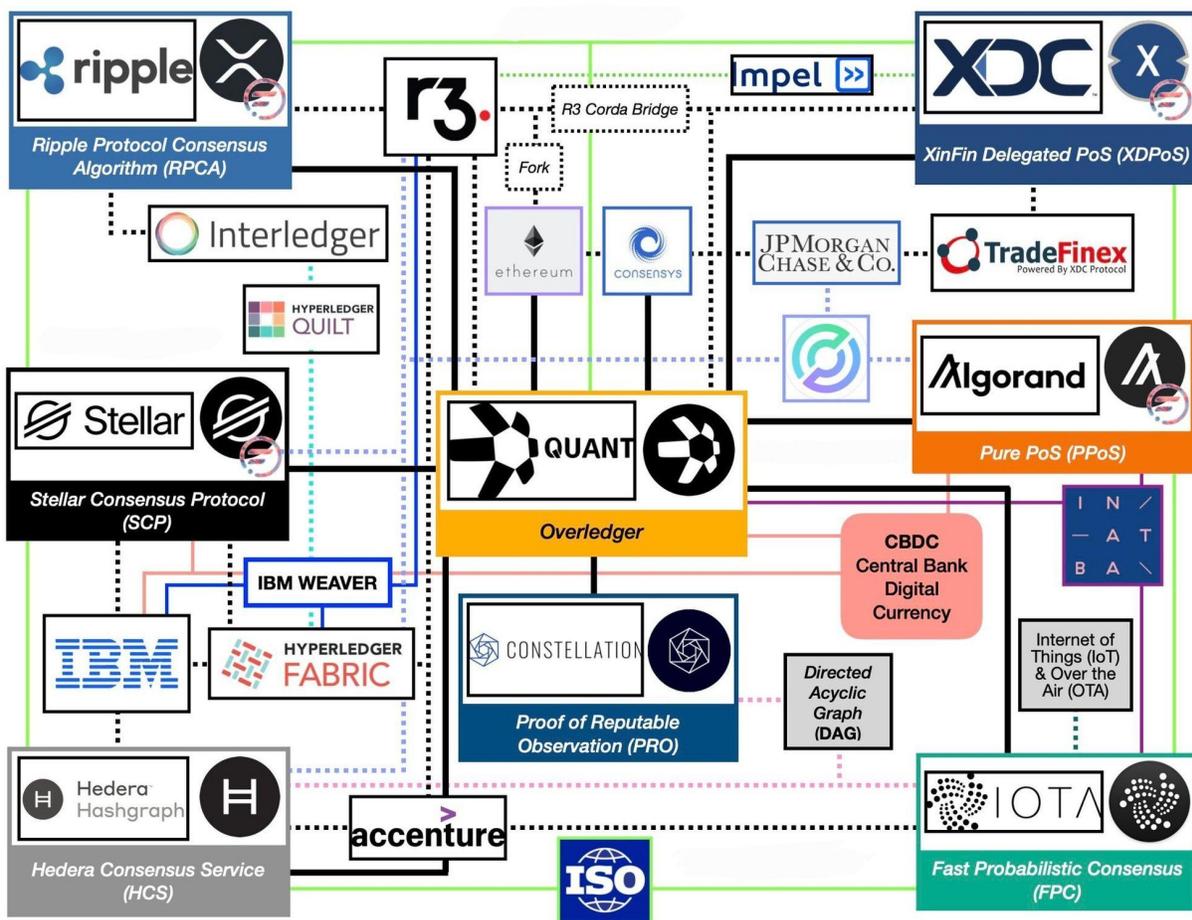
The next layer of the infrastructure is the Quant Network. The Quant project is creating a way to implement interoperability between multiple blockchains. Up until this point, blockchains have been created to function as a standalone technology. The applications, the cryptocurrency, and the transactions have all been designed to only have a purpose within a single blockchain. But imagine the power and reach that can be attained if these same use cases could work across multiple blockchains. The potential applications and solutions would be limitless. The Quant Network will provide the means for developers to create applications to interact across blockchains. This will allow it to work toward facilitating more flexible connections between worldwide networks and chains.



Overledger OS

The massive network of companies and technologies being constructed will need to be organized. Quant will handle this by managing these connections through the world's first blockchain operating system called Overledger. Most blockchains use Dapps (decentralized applications) for their use case. But these Dapps are only compatible with their native blockchain. Overledger, however, turns these Dapps into MApps (Multi-Chain Applications) and mDapps (Multi-DLT applications), making them cross-compatible with all blockchains. These are essential components since the Quant Network is designed to connect and run multiple blockchains within its system.

A thorough consideration of how Quant has used Overledger to set up this multipurpose network really shows how it has all the components to create an entirely new financial system. This falls in line with The Fed's goal of eliminating the SWIFT payment system and making their CBDC digital currency the new standard in the crypto-universe.



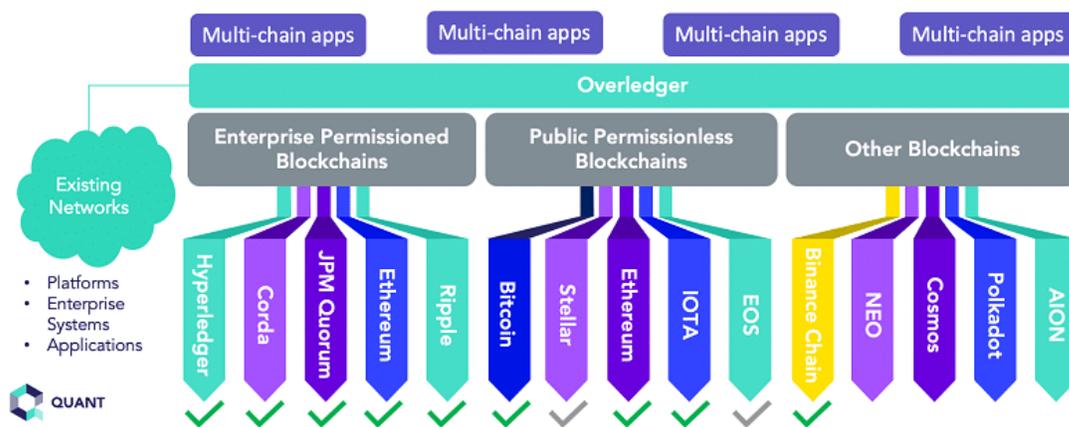
Just like the Apple OS or the Android OS has a store of apps that can run on their operating system, Overledger has a similar depository of Mapps and mDapps that are no longer bound to any single blockchain. Android OS is open-source, meaning anyone can take the base code and develop their own app for the Android platform. Overledger is designed the same way. Any proficient software developer with enough resources will be able to adapt their application to work with any blockchain on the Quant Network and then share that solution with the world by adding it to Overledger's app depository.

So the Quant Network has multiple blockchains, with multiple coins and tokens, using multiple applications that are executing multiple use cases. The applications are from the leading companies in the world that are combining these uses with essential apps that are being used in the business and financial world. The Overledger OS is the backbone of the entire infrastructure these industry leaders are building.



An Enterprise Operating System that interconnects blockchains, enterprise platforms and networks

- **Interoperable** - Connect **any** network to **any** network without overhead or limits
- **Hyper-decentralized** applications that run and store data on multiple blockchains



Payment Gateways

The Overledger OS connects with every major payment gateway. Research the companies behind these payment systems and extrapolate valuable background data on where they may be focusing their financial resources.

Overledgers Payment Gateways			
Google	Amazon	Apple	Samsung
Walmart	Paypal	Stripe	Swift

BlockChains

The Overledger OS also connects to multiple blockchains. Look into the creators of these blockchains and find out what other projects they are involved in. Look for discrepancies in any past business dealings that might raise concerns about their legitimacy or ethics. Find any hedge funds or investment firms that might have invested in the blockchain and see if there are any new opportunities they are currently producing.

Overledger Blockchain Network				
Public Blockchains				
Bitcoin	Ethereum	Avalanche	Cardona	Ripple
IOTA	Constellation	Eos	Cosmos	Vechain
Tezos	Polkadot	Stellar	Neo	
Private Blockchains				
Corda	Hyperledger	Quorum	Ethereum	

Banking Institutions

It needs to be reaffirmed that central banks should not be connected to the crypto markets. Banking institutions that fall underneath the central bank's authority would be included in this edict. That being said, the banking sector is deeply entrenched in the current development of blockchain technology. Though they cannot be excluded it is still prudent to tread cautiously when considering investing in them.

Overledger Financial Institutions		
J.P. Morgan	Citibank	HSBC
Deutsche Bank	BNP Paribas	Barclays
Credit Suisse	Santander	Oracle Financial

IOT Companies

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to the overall network of interconnected devices as well as the technology that enables communication between these devices and the cloud. These devices are connected to a network of different devices which then communicates on the same network via connections to data centers. Industry leaders have produced every form of device with connectivity capabilities and now they're intending on doing the same with crypto.

Overledger IoT Partnerships			
Intel	Microsoft Azure	IBM Watson	Salesforce Cloud
Samsung	Amazon AWS	Nest	Google Cloud
Bosch IoT	Cisco IoT Cloud		

Digital Automation

One of the most important technologies for the corporate world is the innovation of cloud-based software that many companies use to automate certain aspects of a business. Simplifying these business processes helps to streamline workflows, lower costs, and minimize investment risk.

The final part of Overledger's network is the plethora of existing automation software that will provide the same level of automation for the blockchain. There are way too many software companies to mention but a little due diligence and a list can easily be found. Just as we've done with the previous companies, we want to research these as well. Look for the most popular software and automation processes.

Hedera and Quant are most definitely considered to be Crypto Kings. They are leading the way in creating the most elaborate network of crypto assets. Many of the companies they have chosen to partner with to build this network are also Market Kings. The innovations they have created outside of the crypto-universe have already made them industry leaders. Using the infrastructure of Hedera, Quant, and the industry leaders they are partnering with is the most ideal way of investing in the infrastructure of crypto.

Asset & Money Management

Asset Management for a single investor or trader refers to the management of investment funds for an individual, a business, or a trust. The purpose of asset management is to increase the value of an investment portfolio over time while limiting risk. The goal is to protect your money at all times. Maintaining your focus on this single objective will help you, as an investor, to understand that every other decision becomes a secondary goal.



Diversify

One of the first things needed to manage your assets properly is to diversify. Diversifying your cryptocurrency portfolio entails dividing your money among several currencies, tokens, or projects. Investing in a single cryptocurrency can also be risky, even if you choose the best cryptocurrencies. Although cryptocurrency is not the same as other investments, standard investing principles still apply. This includes the significance of diversity in order to build a well-balanced cryptocurrency portfolio. Diversification will enable you to increase your returns while holding your risk constant or decrease your risk while holding a return constant.

Balance is the key to when diversifying. A cryptocurrency portfolio that includes a variety of coins with various use cases and risk profiles will achieve this. When buying new cryptocurrencies or liquidating holdings, the investor assigns a specific sum of money to each coin and rebalances it as needed. Keeping the balance between your crypto portfolio and your total investment portfolio is essential to having a well-balanced crypto portfolio. Cryptocurrency should only represent a small fraction of your overall portfolio because it is a high-risk investment. Using rules within your asset and capital allocation will help you achieve

Asset Allocation

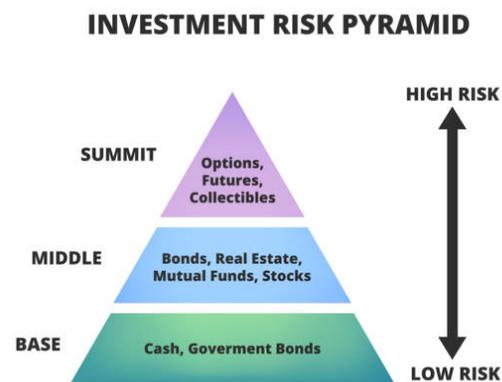
Asset Management organizes the trader's assets, allowing for a more detailed and structured plan for asset allocation. Asset allocation is an investment technique that tries to balance risk and reward by allocating assets in a portfolio based on an individual's goals, risk tolerance, and the length of time an investor is willing to hold the investments.



There is no straightforward formula for determining the best asset allocation for each individual. However, most financial professionals agree that an asset allocation should start with a domain separation. The two domains every investment should be categorized in are (1) safe and (2) risky. The domain separation is achieved by using an investment risk pyramid.

An investment risk pyramid is an asset allocation strategy that places low-risk assets such as cash and treasuries at the bottom and smaller allocations to riskier assets such as growth stocks at the top. The assets in the middle of the pyramid are moderately risky, such as corporate bonds and blue-chip stocks. Based on an individual's time horizon, assets, and risk tolerance, the resulting pyramid structure should balance risk and reward.

When using this strategy a ratio of 80:20 is typically used. This ratio can be adjusted based on the level of risk the investor is comfortable with. If they are extremely conservative then a 90:10 ratio can be used. Warren Buffet uses this ratio in some of his more risky investments. If the investor would like to be a little laxer in their risk then a 70:30 or even a 60:40 ratio can be used. If you attempt to use a 50:50 ratio then there is no point in using any asset management strategies because the primary goal is to protect your money at all times and to use ratios that provide no protection defeats that purpose and objective.



This is a 4 stage strategy that protects your assets by layering allocation rules within your wealth plan, investment plan, and trading plan. If done correctly it will separate your safer investments from your riskier investments.

1. Stage 1 - Investment Allocation

Separate your total investment amount into two allocations using an 80:20 ratio. Allocate 80% to your long-term portfolio. Then allocate 20% to your short-term portfolio.

- a. \$100,000 investment
 - i. 80% (\$80,000)
 - ii. 20% (\$20,000)

2. Stage 2 - Capital Allocation

Distribute your investment capital within 80:20 separation into another layer of separation using a 60:30:10 ratio.

- a. \$100,000 investment
 - i. 80% (\$80,000)
 - 1. 60% (\$48,000)
 - 2. 30% (\$24,000)
 - 3. 10% (\$8,000)
 - ii. 20% (\$20,000)
 - 1. 60% (\$12,000)
 - 2. 30% (\$6,000)
 - 3. 10% (\$2,000)

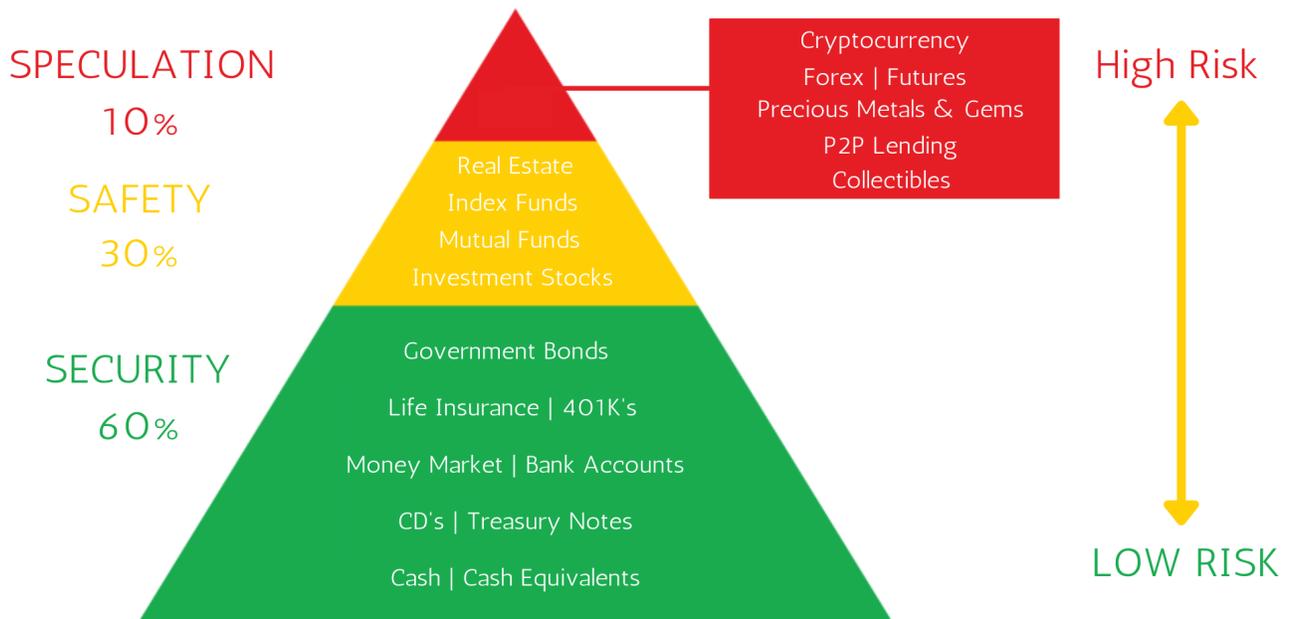
3. Stage 3 - Age-Based Allocation

Allocate your funds within your 60:30:10 ratio using an age-based allocation where you subtract your age from 100. As an example, a 30-year-old investor would use a 70:30 investment ratio within each section of the investment pyramid allocations. Look for long-term assets to buy in the 80% allocation and look for short-term assets to buy in the 20% allocation.

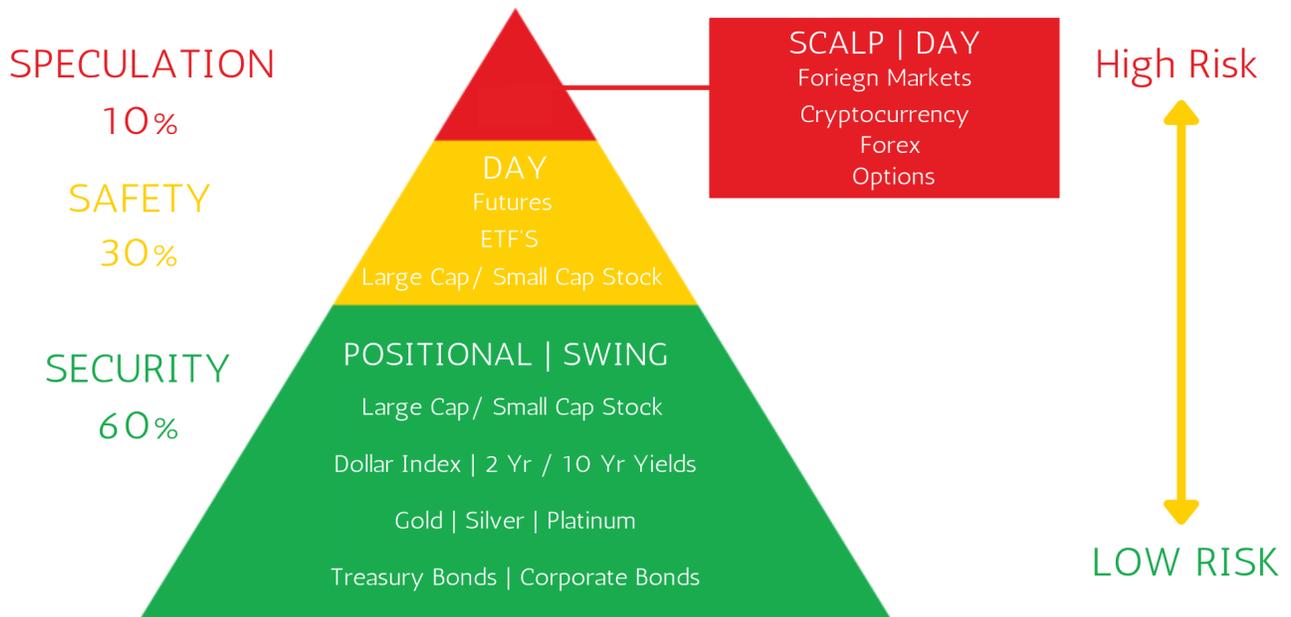
4. Stage 4 - Risk Management

- a. Never risk more than 1% of the total portfolio on trade.
- b. Never risk more than 5% of any trading idea or strategy.
- c. Never risk more than 10% of any one market or asset class.

80%



20%



\$100,000 investment
80% (\$80,000)

60% (\$48,000) - Long-Term Security
70% (\$33,600)
30% (\$14,400)

SECURITY
60%



30% (\$24,000) - Long-Term Safety
70% (\$16,800)
30% (\$7,200)

SAFETY
30%



10% (\$8,000) - Long-Term Speculation
70% (\$5,600)
30% (\$2,400)

SPECULATION
10%



20% (\$20,000)

60% (\$12,000) - Short-Term Security

70% (\$8,400)

30% (\$3,600)

SECURITY

60%

POSITIONAL | SWING

Large Cap / Small Cap Stock

Dollar Index | 2 Yr / 10 Yr Yields

Gold | Silver | Platinum

Treasury Bonds | Corporate Bonds

30% (\$6,000) - Short-Term Safety

70% (\$4,200)

30% (\$1,800)

SAFETY

30%

DAY

Futures

ETF'S

Large Cap / Small Cap Stock

10% (\$2,000) - Short-Term Speculation

70% (\$1,400)

30% (\$600)

SPECULATION

10%

SCALP | DAY

Foreign Markets

Cryptocurrency

Forex

Options

Once you finish planning out your allocations, focus on the **long-term speculation** of 10% and set up a long-term crypto allocation. Then focus on the **short-term speculation** of 10% and set up a short-term crypto allocation.

With a diversified portfolio set up, you are ready to invest and trade crypto. Just keep in mind that each allocation is set in a different time frame. Long-term positions should be invested in a 3-5 year portfolio. Short-term positions should be traded on a 3-5 month portfolio.

Crypto Allocation

When you go into your long-term pyramid, distribute your investment in crypto within the 10% long-term speculation section. Use a 60:30:10 ratio to diversify the different types of cryptocurrencies: Transaction cryptocurrency, Utility tokens, and Stablecoins. Also, go into your short-term pyramid and distribute your investment in crypto within the 10% short-term speculation section. This time diversify your choices using crypto niches/sectors.

1. 10% (\$8,000) - Long-Term Speculation

- a. 70% (\$5,600)
 - i. 60% (\$3,360) - Transaction Cryptocurrency
 - ii. 30% (\$1,680) - Utility Tokens
 - iii. 10% (\$560) - Stablecoins
- b. 30% (\$2,400)

2. 10% (\$2,000) - Short-Term Speculation

- a. 70% (\$1,400)
 - i. Smart contract platforms (Ex: Avalanche)
 - ii. NFTs and NFT projects: (Ex: Lucky Block)
 - iii. Decentralized Finance (DeFi) (Ex: Uniswap)
 - iv. Web3 infrastructure (Ex: Polkadot)
 - v. GameFi (Ex: RobotEra)
 - vi. Decentralized Storage (Ex: Filecoin)
 - vii. Centralized Finance (CeFi) (Ex: eToro)
- b. 30% (\$600)

When you look at your entire portfolio you can see the layers of protection you have created. You have long-term positions in the 80% pyramid that will protect your 20% pyramid. You have layers of a 60:30:10 section within the pyramid where the 60% will protect the 30% and 10%. And the same is true for your short-term pyramid as well.

This will allow you to invest in long positions, day or swing trade short positions, and still have a small allocation for crypto and even forex and options if you choose to trade in high-risk markets. These layers of protection you have built in your Asset Management have afforded you the opportunity to safely trade crypto but have your safer investments protect your riskier investments.

Crypto Protection

This dossier is filled with statistics on how prevalent frauds, scams, and thefts are in the crypto markets. In 2022, there were up to 15 crypto scams every hour. Every year has shown a higher rate of scams and frauds than the previous. So it's essential to take steps to protect your crypto as well.

We've shown you how to protect your assets by allocating your money and creating trading rules. Now, it's time to take additional precautions to make sure you protect your crypto from hacks and theft.



Let's review 10 things you can do to protect your assets, accounts, and investments from black swan market fluctuations and brute force attacks.

1. Use Safe and Reputable Exchanges Only

Like equities, cryptocurrencies are typically bought and sold on exchanges. Numerous cryptocurrency exchanges with large trade volumes number in the hundreds. Only a chosen few, though, can actually be said to be safe. Binance and Coinbase are the most reputable exchanges. However, sometimes the crypto you want to get involved with isn't on the exchange you want. So if you find an opportunity that's not on a reputable or trusted exchange it may be a good idea to vacate that trade and find a safer exchange.

2. Use Multiple Cold Wallets To Store Your Crypto

If you trade cryptocurrency rather than simply hold it, keeping the majority of it in exchange may appear to be the best option, but it is not a good idea from a cybersecurity standpoint. While there are safe exchanges, breaches do occur, and



some platforms halt withdrawals on the spur of the moment, especially during downturns. Clearly, the best option is to keep your cryptocurrency separate from exchanges: in multiple wallets, preferably cold or hardware wallets.

3. Use A Secure Internet Connection

Using secure internet to log into your cryptocurrency accounts goes beyond avoiding public Wi-Fi networks and suspicious websites. Assuming you will do the majority of your crypto trading from home, you should at the very least set up a basic security infrastructure. To begin, determine whether your internet is secure by testing your firewall for flaws and ensuring that your anti-malware software is properly configured and up to date. Then, for your wireless router, create a strong password—most of them come with default passwords. Enable network encryption, disable network name broadcasting, and keep your router software up to date at all times.

4. Use Two-Factor Authentication

Turning on two-factor authentication (2FA) for withdrawals in your exchange app is one of the simplest things you can do to help thwart these attacks. Every time you withdraw cryptocurrency, you must enter a code from your phone. It can be inconvenient if your phone's battery dies or if you have to get your phone from another room to withdraw, but it could save you from losing your crypto if an attacker gains access to your account. If you don't have 2FA enabled, you must rely solely on the security of your email address and password to safeguard your cryptocurrency. These can be fairly simple for hackers to exploit.

5. Use A Multi-phrase Password

Instead of relying on a long, complex string of random characters, there is a way to create an extremely difficult-to-guess password. Many experts agree that great passwords can be created by stringing together regular words that are easy to remember: a multi-word passphrase.

6. Withdraw Crypto From Exchanges

Exchanges frequently store cryptocurrency worth millions of dollars. They make enticing targets for scammers everywhere with that much loot available. To avoid this potentially disastrous threat, simply withdraw your cryptocurrency from the exchange. To withdraw your cryptocurrency, you must first download and install a wallet on your computer, then instruct your exchange to send your cryptocurrency to your new wallet address. After you've done this, an attacker

will be unable to steal your cryptocurrency by gaining access to your exchange account or hacking the exchange itself.

7. Back Up Your Master Key & Seed Words

When you install your downloaded wallet software, you will be prompted to back up your seed words or master key. This step should not be skipped. If your device crashes, your seed words can be used to recover your accounts. Anyone who has access to this has access to all of their accounts. Write down your seed words on physical paper and keep them in a safe place where they cannot be destroyed. If you're concerned about losing your physical copy, you can write your words on multiple pieces of paper and hide them in different locations. We recommend storing your seed words in fireproof, waterproof safes.

8. Use a Strong Password

Choose a password that is as strong as possible to protect your crypto. The more complicated the password, the more difficult it is to crack. It is even more difficult to crack a password that contains both capital and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. You may be concerned that if you make your password too complicated, you will forget it, but you can still access your account even if you forget it, and remember that you have a backup of your seed words as a backup.

9. Choose a Unique Password for Your Wallet

Because your wallet password is likely the most important password you have, it should be unique. You may be tempted to use the same wallet password as you do for other websites or accounts, but if you do this and your device becomes infected with malware, the attacker may gain access to all of your website passwords. If your wallet password is the same as one of your other accounts, the attacker will also have access to it and will be able to decrypt your key vault.

10. Use A Hardware Wallet



Using a hardware wallet, a USB device that stores your key vault, is one of the best ways to protect your cryptocurrency. It is built in such a way that your seed words cannot be moved out of the device unencrypted. Because a hardware wallet has no Internet

connection, an attacker would have a difficult time infecting it with malware. Each time you use a hardware wallet, you must connect it to your PC or mobile device via USB or Bluetooth. A signature is generated by the wallet and sent to your internet-connected device, allowing you to conduct transactions without exposing your key to a potentially malware-infected device. Do not buy used wallets or USB drives when setting this up. These are frequently modified to allow an attacker to obtain your seed words, so it's best to buy the device directly from the manufacturer.

When protecting your cryptocurrency a proactive approach to cybersecurity pays off over time. For obvious reasons, it is preferable to prevent damage rather than merely mitigate it, especially when money and digital assets are at stake. You should be able to minimize the danger by trading on secure exchanges, splitting your assets among several cold or hardware wallets, using secure internet, implementing multi-factor authentication, and exercising caution. Even if you follow all the rules though, there is still a potential that you could be targeted by cybercriminals and have your information compromised, therefore it's important to have a strong security plan in place.

Cryptocurrency Timeline

Cryptocurrency Milestones	
1983	David Chaum developed the first concept of transferring money anonymously.
1990	David Chaum created eCash, the first digital currency which was processed through banks.
1991	Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) is created that allowed the sharing of encrypted messages
1991	Crypto Wars: U.S & allied gov'ts limit access to strong crypto to resist NSA decryptions
1998	The term cryptocurrency was officially established in 1998 as DigiCash went bankrupt.
2008	Financial crisis and stock market crash was inspirational to future decentralization efforts.
2008	Satoshi Nakamoto published bitcoin whitepaper describing cryptocurrency specifications.
2009	Satoshi Nakamoto launched and mined Bitcoin for the first time
2009	New Liberty Standard began the first crypto exchange where users could buy/sell bitcoin
2010	Bitcoin's first monetary valuation when it was used to buy 2 pizzas at 10,000 BTC
2011	Bitcoin finally reached parity with the U.S. dollar (1B = \$1D)
2011	First Altcoins introduced hoping to cash in on bitcoin's popularity
2011	Silk Road launched; FBI raids in 2013 & confiscates \$1B in bitcoin
2012	The first Halvening: Mining rewards cut in half to preserve the amount of available bitcoin
2012	Proof of Stake (Staking) concept introduced, providing an alternative to mining
2012	Coinbase, the largest crypto exchange was founded and reached 1 million users by 2014
2013	Bitcoin has its first global bull run and bubble
2013	Bitcoins market cap reaches \$1 Billion for the first time
2013	First Initial Coin Offering (ICO) introduced
2014	First Non-Fungible Token (NFT) introduced; First Stablecoins are introduced
2015	Ethereum is launched, moving beyond transactions and focusing on blockchain applications.
2016	The second Halvening: Mining rewards cut in half to preserve the amount of available bitcoin
2017	Bitcoin hits \$10,000 USD; upgraded platform; bitcoin derivatives launched (futures & options)

2019	Large enterprises & financial institutions make massive investments in cryptocurrency.
2019	Microsoft launched a blockchain service; Fortune 500 companies bought into Ethereum.
2020	The third Halvening: Mining rewards cut in half to preserve the amount of available bitcoin
2020	Economic crash due to the pandemic; Cryptocurrency lending goes mainstream as a result
2021	Bitcoin surpassed \$1 trillion in market value for the first time; 2nd upgrade to platform.
2021	Interest in NFTs exploded after Beeple's \$69 million art sale
2021	El Salvador adopted bitcoin as legal tender
2021	Ethereum upgraded platform and switched to a proof-of-stack model.
2021	The first U.S. futures-based bitcoin ETF launched
2021	Bitcoin hit all-time high of \$68,789.63
2021	Bitcoin market cap surpasses \$2 Trillion
2022	Biden executive order signed to unify federal agencies regulation & oversight of digital assets
2022	Biden executive order signed to give the Fed permission to create digital currency
2022	FedNow Pilot Program will begin technical testing for the service.