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KIZUNACOIN White paper

KIZUNACOIN just aims at spreading.
The transaction fee is very less by DAG technology, exchanges can be doing smoothly
We will establish the cryptocurrency platform that can be used for various purposes on daily basis.

KIZUNACOIN is native DAG-based cryptocurrency.
KIZUNACOIN use small transaction fee, also you can easily interact.
This will be essential element as cryptocurrency doing to go between people.

Furthermore, we will work on introducing advanced technology so that KIZUNACOIN will have technical advantage over other cryptocurrencies.
As a first step, we will incorporate DAG (Directed Acyclic graph) technology into KIZUNACOIN.

DAG is said to be the next generation blockchain,
And the technology covers shortcomings of blockchain.

Directed acyclic graph

In mathematics and computer science, a directed acyclic graph (DAG /ˈdæg/ (About this sound listen)), is a finite directed graph with no directed cycles. That is, it consists of finitely many vertices and edges, with each edge directed from one vertex to another, such that there is no way to start at any vertex v and follow a consistently-directed sequence of edges that eventually loops back to v again. Equivalently, a DAG is a directed graph that has a topological ordering, a sequence of the vertices such that every edge is directed from earlier to later in the sequence.

DAGs can model many different kinds of information. A spreadsheet can be modeled as a DAG, with a vertex for each cell and an edge whenever the formula in one cell uses the value from another; a topological ordering of this DAG can be used to update all cell values when the spreadsheet is changed. Similarly, topological orderings of DAGs can be used to order the compilation operations in a makefile. The program evaluation and review technique uses DAGs to model the milestones and activities of large human projects, and schedule these projects to use as little total time as possible. Combinational logic blocks in electronic circuit design, and the operations in dataflow programming languages, involve acyclic networks of processing elements. DAGs can also represent collections of events and their influence on each other, either in a probabilistic structure such as a Bayesian network or as a record of historical data such as family trees or the version histories of distributed revision control systems. DAGs can also be used as a compact representation of sequence data, such as the directed acyclic word graph representation of a collection of strings, or the binary decision diagram representation of sequences of binary choices. More abstractly, the reachability relation in a DAG forms a partial order, and any finite partial order may be represented by a DAG using reachability.

Important polynomial time computational problems on DAGs include topological sorting (finding a topological ordering), construction of the transitive closure and transitive reduction (the largest and smallest DAGs with the same reachability relation, respectively), and the closure problem, in which the goal is to find a minimum-weight subset of vertices with no edges connecting them to the rest of the graph. Transforming a directed graph with cycles into a DAG by deleting as few vertices or edges as possible (the feedback vertex set and feedback edge set problem, respectively) is NP-hard, but any directed graph can be made into a DAG (its condensation) by contracting each strongly connected component into a single supervertex. The problems of finding shortest paths and longest paths can be solved on DAGs in linear time, in contrast to arbitrary graphs for which shortest path algorithms are slower and longest path problems are NP-hard.

The corresponding concept for undirected graphs is a forest, an undirected graph without cycles. Choosing an orientation for a forest produces a special kind of directed acyclic graph called a polytree. However, there are many other kinds of directed acyclic graph that are not formed by orienting the edges of an undirected acyclic graph. Moreover, every undirected graph has an acyclic orientation, an assignment of a direction for its edges that makes it into a directed acyclic graph. To emphasize that DAGs are not the same thing as directed versions of undirected acyclic graphs, some authors call them acyclic directed graphs or acyclic digraphs.

Source :
Directed acyclic graph - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directed_acyclic_graph

Blockchain are formed to transaction history into blocks and to connect like one chain, In existing blockchain technology such as bitcoin.

DAG’s processes transactions one person by one, so that further transaction information spreads over spiderweb for one trading information.
In this technology, each person conducts transaction approval simultaneously with the exchange.

Bitcoin has drawbacks such as slow remittance speed and higher remittance fee.
The merit of DAG cryptocurrency is that transactions are made immediately and the remittance fee is very less.

KIZUNACOIN is incorporating new technology, will continue to evolve.

Supervisor

- Shouichi Hatsuse (mori)

KIZUNACOIN Top Developers

- Tyler dundon
- Zealous wang
- Sun doing

And developer team

Specifications

Coin ticker: KIZ
Algorithm: Directed acyclic graph
Maximum coin supply: 20,000,000,000
Distribution method: swap from Skein-algorithm-KIZ (old algorithm KIZUNACOIN)

---Skein-kiz pre-sale amount: About 4 billion
---Swap of airdrop maximum circulation volume: About 700,000,000

GitHub Link: https://github.com/KIZUNACOIN

About max 4.x billion circulation volume, When listing.
Currently (AUG 2018), 1 billion circulation volume

Every month, max 40 million kiz, distribution volume increases by sales.
Sales, from two and a half months after the listing.
1 year, up to 480 million kiz increase.

Website URL: https://www.kizunacoin.net/

Git Repository: https://github.com/KIZUNACOIN
Explorer: https://explorer.kizunacoin.jp/

Thank you for reading.