NEOX

A NEW ERA OF NEO

March 2019

What is NEOX?

NEOX is an asset running on the Stellar network. NEOX delivers lightning fast transactions at near 0 fees.

Why Stellar?

The Stellar network is a worldwide collection of Stellar Cores, each maintained by different people and organizations. The distributed nature of the network makes it reliable and safe.

Ultra-fast transaction speeds with an average transaction time of 2–4 seconds faster than NEO (15-20 seconds), which means you won't be seeing any outages of delays

Ultra-low transaction costs which are only a fraction of 1 cent, that means you will never have to worry about high fees, even if the blockchain is congested.

All these Stellar Cores—the network of nodes—eventually agree on sets of transactions. Each transaction on the network costs a small fee: 100 stroops (0.00001 XLM). This fee helps prevent bad actors from spamming the network.

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There are no miners, transactions are verified using decentralized servers while NEO is not , so again you do not need to worry about delays or high transaction costs since miners won't be competing with each other once the blockchain has too many transactions.

ICO's are cheaper, faster and more cost effective to run — Since the Stellar network has very low fees and fast transactions it will be more efficient for businesses to run ICO's on their network which will increase the demand and value of Stellar Lumens (XLM).

NEOX Solution

Secure payments

Stellar uses industry-standard public-key cryptography tools and techniques, which means the code is well tested and well understood. All transactions on the network are public, which means the movement of funds can always be audited. Each transaction is signed by whomever sent it using the Ed25519 algorithm.

Fast transactions

While Block Time of NEO is 15-20 seconds, NEOX Powered by Stellar Lumens is 2-5 seconds,making it easy to use in everyday life.

Small Transaction Fee

NEOX is a Small Transaction Fee (0.00001 XLM) It means $0.01 Will pay for 300,000 transactions

Worldwide transactions

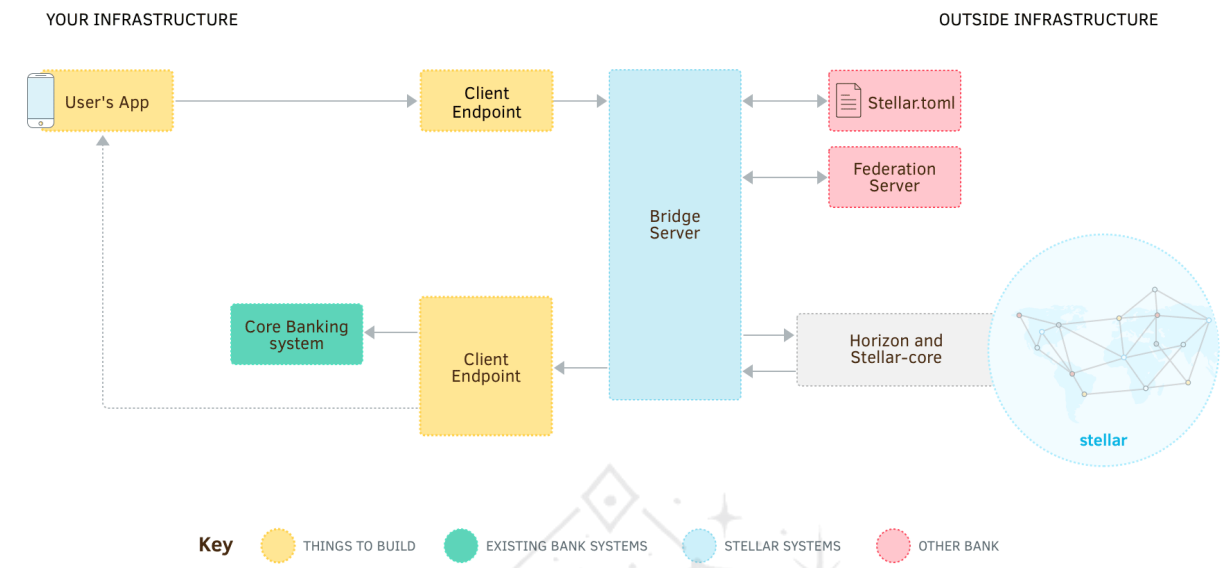
Moving money across borders quickly, reliably, and for fractions of a penny never has been too easy. With NEOX now we can connect banks, making payments and trusting people all over the world without worrying about double spending issues.

Stellar Implementations

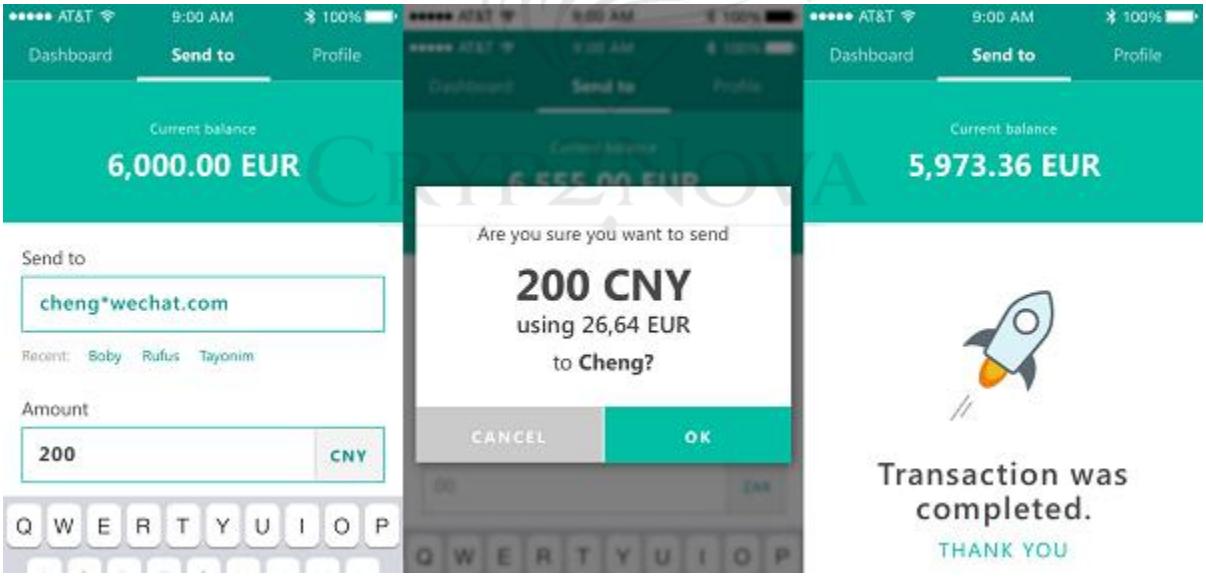
Federation Server

The Stellar federation protocol allows you to convert a human-readable address like **amy*your_org.com** to an account ID. It also includes information about what should be in a transaction's memo. When sending a payment, you contact a federation server first to determine what Stellar account ID to pay. Luckily, the bridge server does this for you.

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The Stellar federation protocol maps Stellar addresses to more information about a given user. It's a way for Stellar client software to resolve email-like addresses such as name*yourdomain.com into account IDs like: GCCVPYFOHY7ZB7557JKENAX62LUAPLMGIWNZJAFV2MITK6T32V37KEJU. Stellar addresses provide an easy way for users to share payment details by using a syntax that interoperates across different domains and providers.



Stellar addresses

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Stellar addresses are divided into two parts separated by *, the username and the domain.

For example: jed*stellar.org:

jed is the username,

stellar.org is the domain.

The domain can be any valid RFC 1035 domain name. The username is limited to printable UTF-8 with whitespace and the following characters excluded: <*,> Although of course the domain administrator can place additional restrictions on usernames of its domain.

Note that the @ symbol is allowed in the username. This allows for using email addresses in the username of an address. For example: maria@gmail.com*stellar.org.

Distributed Exchange

In addition to supporting the issuing and movement of assets, the Stellar network also acts as a decentralized **distributed exchange** of any type of asset that people have added to the network. Its ledger stores both balances held by user accounts and offers that user accounts make to buy or sell assets.

Offers

An account can make offers to buy or sell assets using the Manage Offer operation. In order to make an offer, the account must hold the asset it wants to sell. Similarly, the account must trust the issuer of the asset it's trying to buy.

When an account makes an offer, the offer is checked against the existing orderbook for that asset pair. If the offer crosses an existing offer, it is filled at the price of the existing offer. Let's say that you make an offer to buy 10 XLM for 2 BTC. If an offer already exists to sell 10 XLM for 2 BTC, your offer will take that offer–you'll be 2 BTC poorer but 10 XLM richer.

If the offer doesn't cross an existing offer, the offer is saved in the orderbook until it is either taken by another offer, taken by a payment, canceled by the account that created the offer, or invalidated because the account making the offer no longer has the asset for sale.

Starting in protocol version 10, it is no longer possible for an offer to be invalidated because the account owning the offer no longer has the asset for sale. Each offer contributes selling liabilities for the selling asset and buying liabilities for the buying asset, which are aggregated in the account (for lumens) or trustline (for other assets) owned by the account creating the offer. Any operation that would cause an account to be unable to satisfy its liabilities, such as sending

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away too much balance, will fail. This guarantees that any offer in the orderbook can be executed entirely.

Offers in Stellar behave like limit orders in traditional markets.

For offers placed at the same price, the older offer is filled before the newer one.

Orderbook

An **orderbook** is a record of outstanding orders on the Stellar network. This record sits between any two assets–in this case, let's say the assets are sheep and wheat. The orderbook records every account wanting to buy sheep for wheat on one side and every account wanting to sell sheep for wheat on the other side.

Some assets will have a very thin or nonexistent orderbook between them. That's fine: as discussed in greater detail below, paths of orders can facilitate exchange between two thinly traded assets.

Passive offers

Passive offers allow markets to have zero spread. If you want to offer USD from anchor A for USD from anchor B at a 1:1 price, you can create two passive offers so the two offers don't fill each other.

A passive offer is an offer that does not take a counteroffer of equal price. It will only fill if the prices are not equal. For example, if the best offer to buy BTC for XLM has a price of 100XLM/BTC, and you make a passive offer to sell BTC at 100XLM/BTC, your passive offer does not take that existing offer. If you instead make a passive offer to sell BTC at 99XLM/BTC it would cross the existing offer and fill at 100XLM/BTC.

Cross-asset payments

Suppose you are holding sheep and want to buy something from a store that only accepts wheat. You can create a payment in Stellar that will automatically convert your sheep into wheat. It goes through the sheep/wheat orderbook and converts your sheep at the best available rate.

You can also make more complicated paths of asset conversion. Imagine that the sheep/wheat orderbook has a very large spread or is nonexistent. In this case, you might get a better rate if you first trade your sheep for brick and then sell that brick for wheat. So a potential path would be 2 hops: sheep->brick->wheat. This path would take you through the sheep/brick orderbook and then the brick/wheat orderbook.

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These paths of asset conversion can contain up to 6 hops, but the whole payment is atomic–it will either succeed or fail. The payment sender will never be left holding an unwanted asset.

This process of finding the best path of a payment is called **pathfinding.** Pathfinding involves looking at the current orderbooks and finding which series of conversions gives you the best rate. It is handled outside of Stellar Core by something like Horizon.

Token Details

NEOX was launched in March 2019 Ledger: 22729365

Token name : NEOX

Code : NEOX

Issuer : GD3YZQFLOUNUBXMQJ3B5ZJHW5O2SQLVWHRTK3XI3GJG7G26KFGHCZCTE

Type of Platform : Stellar

Decimals : 7

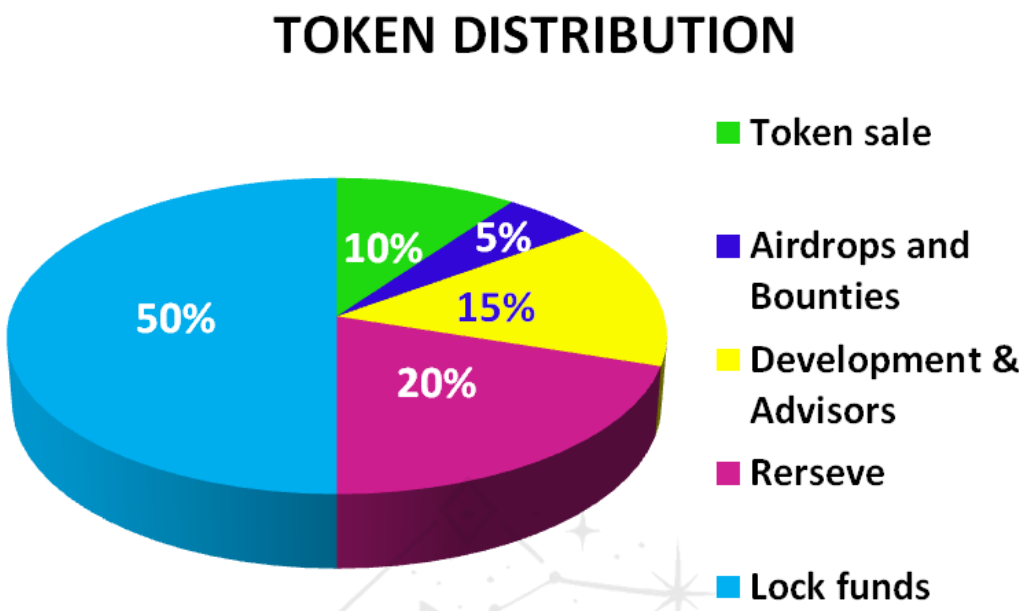
Total Supply : 100M NEOX

Website : https://neox.network/

NEOX Explorer : https://stellar.expert/explorer/public/asset/NEOX-GD3YZQFLOUNUBXMQJ3B5ZJHW5O2SQLVWHRTK3XI3GJG7G26KFGHCZCTE

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Token Sale

Token sale will be available through Stellar Decentralized Exchange.

StellarPort : https://stellarport.io/exchange/alphanum4/NEOX/GD3YZQFLOUNUBXMQJ3B5ZJHW5O2SQLVWHRTK3XI3GJG7G26KFGHCZCTE/native/XLM/Stellar

StellarTerm : https://stellarterm.com/#exchange/NEOX-GD3YZQFLOUNUBXMQJ3B5ZJHW5O2SQLVWHRTK3XI3GJG7G26KFGHCZCTE/XLM-native

Lobstr : https://lobstr.co/trade/NEOX:GD3YZQFLOUNUBXMQJ3B5ZJHW5O2SQLVWHRTK3XI3GJG7G26KFGHCZCTE

Interstellar : https://interstellar.exchange/#/trade/guest/NEOX/GD3YZQFLOUNUBXMQJ3B5ZJHW5O2SQLVWHRTK3XI3GJG7G26KFGHCZCTE/XLM/native

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Resources

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