Bullish Dips:
Open-Source Data (OSD) and the
Social Architecture Protocol (SAP)

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Abstract. Open-Source Data is a community focused model that gives the users the power to add, update and govern information stored and showed on applications such as Bullish Dips. OSD's algorithm dictates that data must first pass through the "Rule of Law" block prior to being considered for voting and consensus. The Rule of Law (ROL) is a set of rules that promote liberty in a highly ethical environment. If the user-proposed data passes the ROL block, then it is time stamped and promoted for voting by the community. Users have the power to allow, amend or deny data prior to adding it to the distributed ledger. The empowerment of users is the underlying key of Social Architecture Protocol. In this perspective, OSD and SAP serves as a decentralized authority of governance on the platform.

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1. Introduction

"Liberty to do what is good, not just liberty to do anything you desire."
- Matthew Smithson

Liberty is the underlying foundation of OSD and SAP. OSD stands for Open-Source Data meaning that, all data shown on the platform is maintained by any registered user who would like to take part in the maintenance, security and integrity of the data. The system's architecture is social in nature where each registered user has a responsibility to all users of the application both registered and non-registered to ensure that data is true and validated. This Social Architecture Protocol (SAP) is protected by the systems Charter of Rights under the governance by the Rule of Law (ROL). No one person is the owner of any data shown, users have the freedom to use the data on the platform to however it best benefits them.

2. Current Problems of the Industry

Today's digital assets are plagued by scams, fake crypto projects, pump-and-dump schemes, no-accountability and government intrusion, ignorance and clarity (or the lack thereof). To go even further, centralized private online entities or conglomerates are seen as leaders of the industry where they dictate a digital asset's rank solely by market cap or some other value. To make matters worse, the public usage and endorsement of those platforms drive their centralized power over the industry. It potentially hinders the progress of a digital asset from flourishing, adoption, community and from becoming something greater that its current state. Due to this, the public may never know of a prospective project that could benefit humankind in the long run.

There are many examples of these problems and are well researched and known to the crypto industry, here is one example.

Safe Haven was a fake crypto project that had a large Twitter and Telegram community behind it, millions of dollars was made from purchasing its crypto currency. The hype behind Safe Haven was astronomical, then with a few keystrokes, Safe Haven deleted its online presence and left its community of investors in the dark.

Other research has found that Americans have lost over $419 million to investment fraud and scams in 2020. People who are between the age 30-39 are most likely to be targeted and scammed.

3. The Proposed Solution

Data is power in the hands of people. Data controlled by its community has no narrative, no hidden agenda. Data is gathered, entered and maintained by the people for the people. It's governed by a set of rules, regulations and policies under the Rule of Law.

For example, if user A wants to update a digital assets partnership by adding a new partnership under that digital asset's ticker – User A can do so by logging into their administrative portal and submitting the changes for the community to review, validate, append and approve/deny the proposed changes – providing the data does not break the Rule of Law. If User A's proposed changes are approved, then the system will notify the platform's chairmen of proposed changes and it can further expand on the data, approve or deny the proposal. If approved, the data is then placed in the query where it the system will apply its algorithmic score, tier, placement and rank prior to becoming live on production. A notification is then sent to the original author of its current status and the data is viewable from the front-end system. Credit is applied to the original author and to anyone who amended, reviewed, validated and approved the data during its growth cycle.

Graphic: 3.1, Open-Source Data: Procedure
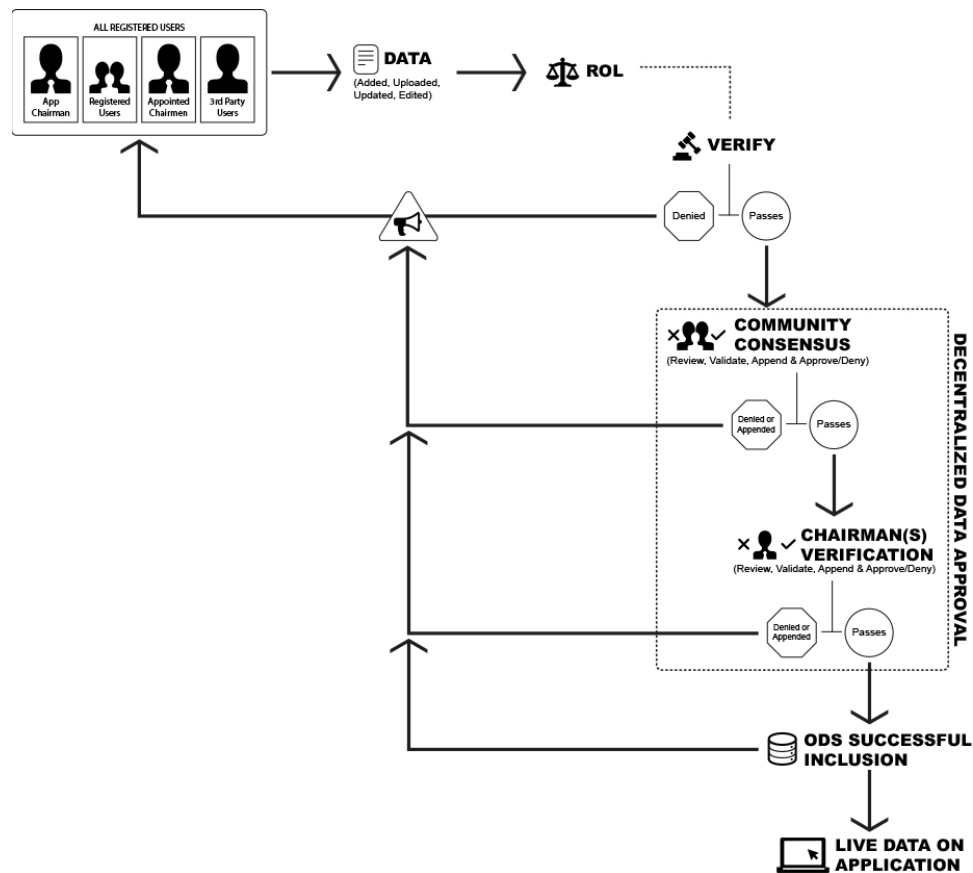
Data cannot be used to propagate, endorse, nor push a digital assets score, tier, placement and rank (STPR) by any user(s). All proposed changes of all types must be accompanied by referencing data found on the web. Without the reference, no data can be submitted. Furthermore, a user cannot artificially edit any numerical values. For example, User A cannot submit a change for a digital assets

price value, nor can it artificially edit a total score value for the purpose of selfish gains/losses. There are safeguards to prevent this, such as:

      i.   Rule of Law
     ii.   Community
    iii.   Chairmen
    iv.   Harmonic Automated Tally (HAT)

All numerical values are systematically counted and provided by HAT. HAT takes the total number of entries a specific section has as well as the contextual value. HAT proposes contextual values: values that depend on the context in which they are weighed and evaluated.

For example:
If the digital asset has 10 members on its board. The digital asset is awarded 100 points for having 10 members on its board; however, if two of the members on the board went to a prestigious school like Harvard, MIT or was in a high-ranking government office for example – then the digital asset is awarded additional points for those board members. Higher quality people, demands higher points awarded.

The same example applies to its employees, community, social followers, use case, utility, investors, etc.

4. Ownership of Data

All information entered by any Bullish Dips employee or registered user is owned by the application's parent company. Any data that is amended, edited or added at any time is also owned by the parent company. Users (outside Bullish Dips) have no ownership of any data, they cannot ask for any compensation from Bullish Dips directly, nor is Bullish Dips obligated to remit payment for services stated above.

Users understand that usage of the application receives highly reputable knowledge as fair trade value and as a medium of exchange between Bullish Dips and the user.

5. Score, Tier, Placement, Rank (STPR)

All digital assets stored on the application receive an STPR or score, tier, placement and rank. It is important to note that users nor any chairmen of the application have the right or the ability to adversely affect any numerical value awarded by the STPR system. All types of scoring are programmatically completed by OSD's algorithm.

Score

Scoring is the first value because it determines an asset's sub-category worth. The total value of the score will determine what tier that asset belongs to. The numerical values awarded are a valued secret, it is an integral part of OSD and its functionality – therefore any information regarding this is well-guarded and known only to the Chairman of the application.

An example would be Google's algorithm, you can search and find many articles and information directly from Google about what it looks for in determining a websites weight value. However, you will not find 'the numerical value' of each part. A H2 tag may have 1 point if it is found and used correctly while a H1 tag may have 5 points, depending on the context in which it is used. If the public knew these numerical values, a website developer/marketer could gain the system and place untrustworthy content ahead of all other relevant websites; adversely affecting the search engine's page results. The same goes for OSD's STPR system – guarding this information is key to having a highly regarded and trusted application.

Tier

Tiers as mentioned above is the method of how we can split and group digital assets together. Tiers also allow a user to quickly assert a digital asset's risk tolerance. While some digital assets may not be as risky as others, that is why placement is used to move a digital asset into or out of a certain tier bracket.

All bracket ranges are confidential information – bracket ranges are the numerical values that define when a tier starts and when it ends. All digital assets are held within the same tier bracket – there are no unique tiers for any digital asset of any type.

There are 7 tiers in OSD, they are:

[S] Tier: This is the 'supreme' tier where a digital asset has exceeded its score in virtually every aspect of HAT. The supreme tier separates the best from the greatest digital assets.

[A] Tier: The 'alpha' tier encompasses great digital assets that have met and exceeded its HAT scoring in multiple parameters.

[B] Tier: B holds all the 'above average' digital assets that are a leap above average digital asset.

[C] Tier: C tier is the average bracket where most digital assets reside in. This tier has a wide range that makes moving a digital asset into tier B difficult. The purpose of these tiers is not to hold a digital asset down, but to make the public aware of why a digital asset is held in such regard; and possibly push the digital asset's company into being more transparent and open.

[D] Tier: D is the below average bracket where a digital asset is not regarded as high risk, but risky none-the-less. Digital assets with 1-2 red flags doesn't constitute a high-risk gamble. Digital assets can move out of D tier and into C very quickly providing that the community does their due diligence and correctly update or append strong data points.

[F] Tier: F is considered High Risk. A digital asset that has 3 or more red flags issued on it. An example would be:

1. The digital asset controlling company is no longer in business.
2. The digital asset's website is no longer on the web.
3. The digital asset has convicted criminal charges against it or any member of its board.

There are many other 'red flags' listed under Red Flags below. The examples shown above are just some of what constitutes a red flag, and any indications of these red flags must be apparent to any user of the application.

[NR] Tier: NR stands for Not Rated. It is a tier in which all digital assets are placed prior to receiving a score from the OSD system. This tier has no effect on how a digital asset is regarded and ranked withing OSD; it is just a means to state the obvious 'pending score'.

Placement

Placement is the numerical value a digital asset holds within the tier. If the digital asset holds the 1st place within a given tier – the next logical step, should it be awarded to, is the promotion of that asset into the next tier above. Placement serves as an authority on whether an asset is promoted or demoted.

Rank

Rank is used to signify a digital asset's global rank according to 3rd party API's and exchanges. Rank is not regulated by the application at this present time, Rank's value will eventually be automated by the application as it progresses.

The value of the information for each subset of data points is governed by Bullish Dips. A registered user may change the HAT priority of each data point within their own private view and save their results. This allows the user to create their own hypotheses on market trends and test them against the results shown. For example, a user can give more importance to a digital asset's team and/or utility in their own private HAT settings. These saved changes will ultimately rank each asset according to their private algorithm. This provides the user great value because he/she can essentially predict trends in the industry based on what they think the market is trending towards and potentially predict true results.

Graphic: 5.1, Harmonic Automated Tally (HAT) - User Modified Example
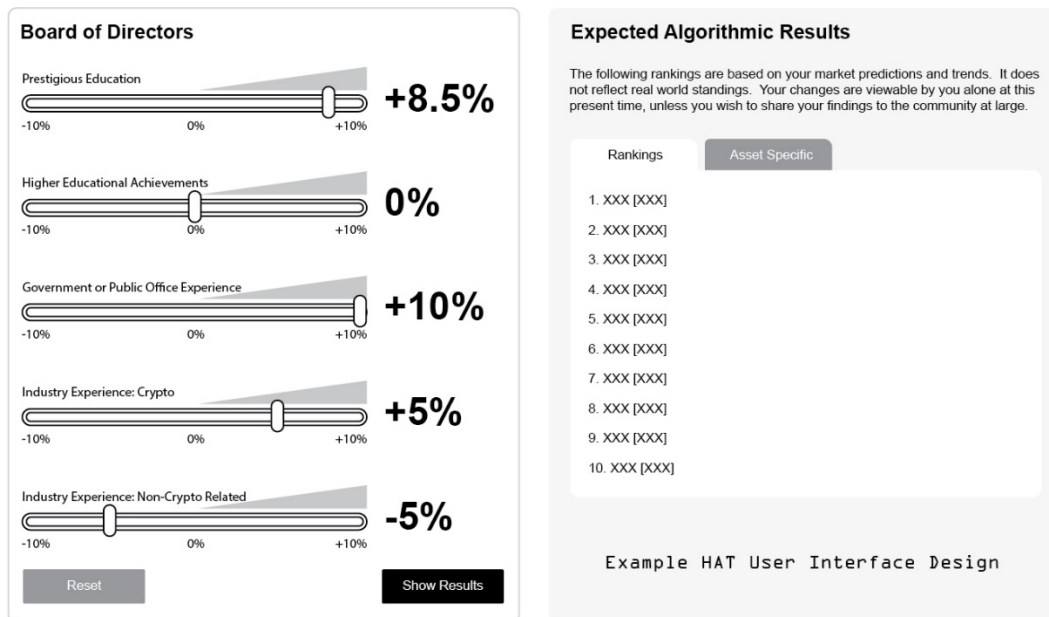
Red Flag Designations

The crypto industry is full of frauds, pump-and-dump schemes, theft, hackers, fake projects, and so much more. Red flags are a means to label these crypto projects as a substantial risk and receive an [F] tier. Red flag rulings are the applications way of warning its users of such projects and should exercise caution when dealing with these digital assets.

Below is a list of red flags, gathered over the years of experienced traders, businesspeople, companies and external agencies that have noted their accounts.

1. The digital asset controlling company is no longer in business.
2. The digital asset's website is no longer on the web.
3. The digital asset has convicted criminal charges against it or any member of its board.

6. Open-Source Data (OSD)

OSD stands for open-source data, which means data (or information) is made freely available and may be added, uploaded, updated and edited by all registered users of the application. All users are bound by the same Rule of Law to make sure that data is trusted and validated. Each user is protected by the Charter of Rights.

OSD's main difference from centralized databases is that every registered user act like a node on the application; every user can view, add, update, upload, edit and verify data on OSD network, which ensures that information is trusted and transparent.

Graphic: 6.1, Open-Source Data: Algorithm
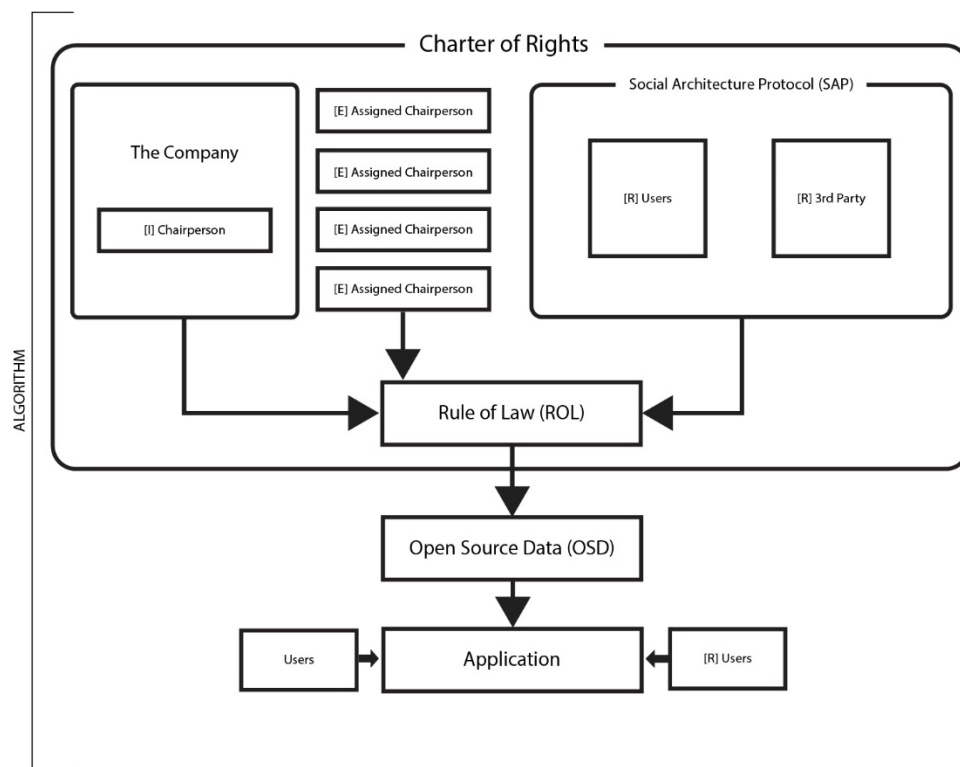
7. Social Architecture Protocol

Social Architecture Protocol or SAP is a protocol that holds a set of rules and guidelines for uploading, supporting and communicating data in an open platform. SAP defines each step and process during communication between two or more computers. Users (both public and private) must follow these rules to successfully send, show and reward data providers.

SAP also defines, regulates and penalizes users whose actions are against the Rule of Law or Charter of Rights. This means that as a society, users can bring charges against other users for not adhering to the ROL or COR – leading to temporary/permanent ban.

SAP: What is it?

A protocol in computer science, is a set of rules or processes for transferring data between computers. It requires that there must be preexisting agreement to how the information will be structured, sent, received and saved.

In terms of SAP, it is a set of rules and guidelines that govern what, when, were, and how a user can add data in a manner that is structured, sent, received, and saved. It also governs how users can interact (or regulate – if necessary) with each other. The goal of SAP is not to ban users with different opinions, mindsets or beliefs. The goal is to intertwine and share all information with each other as a free and open society, regardless of a user's biases. SAP should encourage thought and speech both in written and vocal forms. It is the user's ledger of growth.

SAP: Rules

1. Information must never contain any foul language, implicit or explicit sexual content, pornography of any kind.
2. Regardless of a digital asset's nature, intended or unintended, a digital assets information on OSD cannot break the SAP Rule #1. For all intents and purposes, any digital asset that deals with child endangerment or pornography will be banned from this application permanently; along with alerting the proper legal authorities.
3. Any user that promotes, deals with, or writes about child endangerment or pornography will be banned from this application permanently; along with alerting the proper legal authorities.
4. Users cannot work together to artificially promote a digital asset on the platform.
5. Users cannot make 2 or more accounts using the same information provided or same IP address.
6. Users cannot use a VPN to log into or create a new account.

Guide: Adding Information

Any registered user can add a digital asset's information such as:

8. Rule of Law

All registered users are the active custodians of the data being presented and stored – only the Rule of Law can surpass a user's proposed changes.

Civil Code:

Civil: governs the culture in which OSD and SAP live in. This includes restrictions, ethics and penalties. All users from all aspects of the application will be held accountable to these laws.

1. Misinformation for Monetary Gain Code: no data must be manipulated to ensure a monetary gain for a specific digital asset, company, person or group both internal or external.
2. Private Information Code: all personal information required to create an account, will be protected and secured from external intrusions, hacking and manipulation.
3. Public Information Code: all information (data) added, updated or edited for public consumption will not be misconstrued, manipulated or different from each user. All viewers of this information will be the same.
4. Information Ownership Code: no user outside the company that uploads, adds or edits data is the sole proprietor of the data and cannot monetize the data for personal gain.
5. Data Upload (Add) Code: any data added (or uploaded) to the application must be unique. It cannot be duplicate and/or redundant.
6. Data Edit Code: any data that is or was edited cannot be a duplicate of preexisting data on the same digital asset.
7. All data on the application that is added, uploaded, updated or edited - cannot be superstitious, derogatory, ad-lib, fictitious, or speculative with an intent on market manipulation.
8. Data Removal Code: no user(s) have access to the removal of data. The removal of data is the chairman's sole responsibility.
9. Misinformation Procedure: if misinformation was found and to be true, it is up to 'that person' to enter a revision on the application; to be voted on by the community and corrected after passing consensus.
10. User Warnings and Penalties Code: if a user is found to upload or edit data for personal gain or for intentional misconduct; a registered user has the right to press a claim against the user for their conduct. If the accused is found guilty of such accusations – then the community may vote to I) restrict the access for a specified time II) revoke any amount or all credits bestowed upon them III) block the access of the accused. All penalties are carried out by the chairman or the appointed chairpersons of the application.

Moral Code:

Moral: relate to justice, judgement and are unchanging. The moral law encompasses regulations, respect, language, morality, sexual misconduct and racism. All users from all aspects of the application will be held accountable to these laws.

1. Ethical Data Code: this is a code of ethics in data infrastructure which is a set of guiding principles intended to ensure a business, the application and its users act with honesty and

integrity in all facets of its day-to-day operations and to only engage in acts that promote liberty to a prosperous society.

    a.   Act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect, and in an ethical manner with all users; registered and non-registered users, chairman, appointed chairmen, and 3rd party users within the application and its environment.

    b.   Place the integrity of the data and the application and the interests of all users above their own personal interests.

    c.   Use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when adding, uploading, updating and editing information while engaging in said actions.

    d.   Practice and encourage others to practice professionally and ethically that will reflect credit on themselves and the industry.

    e.   Promote the integrity and viability of the global crypto markets for the ultimate benefit of society.

    f.   Maintain and improve their professional competence and strive to maintain and improve the competence of others in this crypto industry.

2. Non-Ethical Data Code: all data that is added or edited on the application must be curated and free from vulgar language, obscenity and cannot contain any adult language or graphics. This also includes data that would demonize, hurt and slander anyone using the application or not. Furthermore, any such actions will be recorded and noted; penalties will be justified and swift without consent of the accused. Any content that is added or edited that jeopardizes the life of a person is strictly prohibited and legal authorities will be notified. Any child pornography is strictly prohibited, and legal authorities will be notified. In which all information will be handed over to the appropriate authorities.

3. No user is allowed to make any sexual obscenities, contact or promote such actions within any part of this application.

4. No user is allowed to add, edit, upload or update any data or information containing any racist language, graphics or themes.

9. Charter of Rights: Community at its core

The following information supplied below is by no means a replacement of your Constitutional rights, it is written in part by its inspiration. The intent of this Charter of Rights is to restrict any application authority, user or 3rd party from taking advantage of you "the user" and the information you've gathered, entered and uploaded into the application.

 I. The application, nor one chairman can make any changes to the Rule of Law without a majority consensus from its stakeholders, chairpersons and registered users.

 II. The application will make no policies that prohibit the expression of its users of religion or the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech both oral and written on and off the application. The application will abide by the rights of the people held in the United States Constitution.

 III. A well-regulated community-ran application being necessary to the security of a free platform, shall not be infringed by any chairpersons, user or governmental agency from any soil, foreign or domestic.

 IV. No information shall be owned in its entirety or in part by one [user]. All [users] shall be held accountable for the maintenance and validity of the information shared on the application.

 V. The right of the users and their confidential information shall be secured against any unreasonable searches and seizures from any state or government, without probable cause and legal warrant – during of which we may disclose your information if we are required to do so by US law.

 VI. No one person or group shall be held to answer for misinformation, unless on a presentment of a community consensus. Any one user held to be found guilty of fraud, spam, misinformation and data theft shall be banned from the platform effective immediately.

 VII. Excessive fees or fines shall not be required from any user both registered and unregistered alike.

 VIII. The stated Charter of Rights written on this document shall not be construed to deny or disparage others on the application or use thereof.

 IX. Any chairperson, user and 3rd party entity will not be discriminated against, including by denying or supplying a different level of information or the restriction of data or services.

 X. No one person, 3rd party entity, or government, or Bullish Dips "the application" cannot revoke, monetize, reclaim or censor any information shared on the platform. Any reversal of information or user status is entered and voted by the community and then acted upon by the chairpersons of the application. The community serves as a prosecutor and jury when mistrust of a certain user is found along with ample proof.

Notations:
[users] is structured in the way it encompasses all registered users of the application. This includes the chairperson, assigned chairpersons, registered users and 3rd party users. "Stakeholders" describes any 3rd party entity outside the Bullish Dips company who have a vested interest in the validity of the data being shown and has registered for the ability to update, edit and correct any information belonging to the digital asset they represent. Stakeholders do not have the ability to add, edit, remove or update any other digital asset.

10.   Monetization & Incentives: How raised funds are used

Monetization

This application is free to use for all users, registered and non-registered alike. The application does not monetize any part of the application in its current state. This does not mean that future endeavors with 3rd parties will be free-to-use, nor does it mean that the application is obligated to provide monetary rewards to its users on any future profit. The application does not have a native crypto currency, nor does it plan to create any type of blockchain technology to maintain and regulate its data.

Incentives

At this point, the application does not incentivize the actions of its users adding, updating, uploading, or editing data. It does not mean however that incentives from 3rd parties are not allowed or restricted. In fact, it is the OSD's goal to build partnerships with 3rd parties to assist with and implement a framework with the OSD community and come up with solution to this issue.

Donations

OSD understands that rewarding its community for consensus approved validated data is important to its success. Donations is a form of reward Bullish Dips is currently working on. Through the implementation of donations, the application should be able to reward its community much like the Brave browser rewarding its user base.

Any registered user will be able to donate a certain amount of 'X' currency to the user(s) who provided key data the application community. All donations are subject to applicable state taxes where applicable, including to and not limited to internal and external processing fees.

11.   The Team

Open-Source Data and the Social Architecture Protocol was created by Roberto Gaona, a software developer, entrepreneur and out-of-the-box visionary. The idea of OSD and SAP came from one person, but it is entirely reliant on the actions of many. As the application grows and matures, so to will the exposure and the willingness of others to assist in the development of the application and this framework.

The eventual goal is to have a worldwide open community driven application controlling the rank and placement of digital assets; currently controlled by a few centralized 'so-called' authorities in the industry.

12.   Roadmap: Looking toward the future

This document is currently being written and expanded upon. Roadmap will be expanded upon in due time.

13. Attacks Discussion

As with all applications, websites and any internet enabled application or device; attacks can and will happen. Nothing is ever hack free. Bullish Dips has taken the time to secure various aspects of the application and data, however nothing is ever guaranteed.

The eventual goal is to have OSD and SAP run on a decentralized server – increasing the applications security and lifespan.

14.   Experimental Results

Open-Source Development and Social Architecture Protocol's success is dependent on its adoption within a community of registered users.

Hypothesis

The OSD framework will be successful when SAP is correctly implemented and utilized within a community of registered users. The number of registered users necessary to prove this hypothesis is set at various intervals of time.

Stage 1: Development Process
Requires 1-7 registered users to test and report on the following: issues, bugs, user experience, user interface improvements, data readability, data adoption, and user consensus approving, amending, or denying data.

Stage 2: Pre-Alpha
Requires 10 registered users to review the current state of OSD and SAP and offer feedback on the following: issues, bugs, user experience, user interface improvements, data readability, data adoption, and user consensus approving, amending, or denying data.

Stage 3: Alpha
Requires 100-1,000 registered users to review the current state of OSD and SAP and offer feedback on the following: issues, bugs, user experience, user interface improvements, data readability, data adoption, and user consensus approving, amending, or denying data.

Stage 4: Beta
Requires 1,001-10,000 registered users to review the current state of OSD and SAP and offer feedback on the following: issues, bugs, user experience, user interface improvements, data readability, data adoption, and user consensus approving, amending, or denying data.

Stage 5: Release to Production (PROD)
This is when the hypothesis has already been proven, recorded and no longer requires a staged environment. The application is set for release to the general public, set for production or PROD.

Data Collection

Data is collected during the entire initial experiment. Below is a subset of objectives that prove whether OSD and SAP is successful or a failure. Feedback is essential to the evolution and eventual growth of the application.

Criteria of Proof

- A visitor is able to register for the use of the application
- A registered user "RU" can log into the application and stay logged in while being active on the application
- The RU can read and make sense of the data provided by the application
- The RU can submit data.
- The ROL reviews the content and context of the data and the links that support the data.

- The ROL scraps the online webpage, pairing the data entered with the scrapped data, comparing it.
- The data is then presented to the community in which a 51% consensus must be reached in order to reach the next phase, chairman approval.
- The chairman reviews the data and supporting URLs and decides to approve or deny or amend the data. Upon approval, the data is sent to the production queue.
- The production queue releases the data into a production "live" environment.

Criteria of Success

- Data can be entered by a RU.
- Data can be reviewed by the ROL.
- Data can be reviewed by all registered users "the community".
- Data can be reviewed by any appointed chairman.
- Data can be queued to production.
- Data is viewable on production.

A fast feedback loop between hypothesis, experiment, and conclusion is extremely important. This process allows OSD and SAP to quickly evolve and establish corrections to problems that aren't going to work. Through this agile discovery, the development continues with a more in-depth assessment and subsequently usage of the proved-out solution.

Conclusions
Conclusions cannot be stated as of yet, however predictions can be made, providing the data models prove our hypothesis.

This community data driven application will be highly valuable to the crypto industry because it's data, maintenance and authority comes from a trusted 'active' user base.

Users will realize that OSD and SAP is different from all other social applications and structured in a way that empowers them to take control of this industry, away from centralized corporations.

15.   Amendments

This document is currently being written and expanded upon. There are no amendments at this present time.

16. Acknowledgements

Matthew Smithson for his wisdom and intellectual conversations that spur thoughtfulness, opportunity and liberty for all users of the application.

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18.   Glossary

Users: a user is any living person who actively creates an account for the purpose of adding, updating, amending and removing data on the application.

Constitution: the basic principles and laws of an online entity, or social group that determines the powers and duties of governance and guarantee certain rights to the users in it.

Rule of Law (ROL): is a set of rules that promote liberty in a highly ethical environment.

Open-Source Data: is a community focused model that gives the users the power to add, update and govern information stored and showed on applications.

Social Architecture Protocol (SAP): is a protocol that holds a set of rules and guidelines for uploading, maintaining and communicating data in an open platform. SAP defines each step and process during communication between two or more computers. Users (both public and private) must follow these rules to successfully transmit, show and reward data providers.

Growth Cycle: is the term used to describe the data's progress as it is first proposed, reviewed, amended, validated and approved/denied.

STPR – Score, Tier, Placement, Rank: is the algorithm's eventual grading system that each cryptographic asset is given.

Point-of-Interest (POI): is used to describe information that has been awarded a numerical number which counts towards the digital assets STPR.

Harmonic Automated Tally (HAT): is the process in which the system assigns a numerical value to each point-of-interest a digital asset has.