WHITE PAPER

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Preface

Nowadays, thanks to the spread of devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops, we are able to access the Internet virtually from anywhere, with all the pros and cons that this may entail. Sometimes, however, it may happen that you create a file on your home computer, but the next day, when you go to work, you might forget to bring that file with you. Other times, however, it could happen to find yourself with multiple copies of the same file and unfortunately not knowing which file was really needed. In the worst case scenario, you could lose your smartphone, tablet or laptop containing all your files, or even worse, it could even happen that your favorite device suddenly stops working. To solve these and other similar problems, the "Cloud" was born: years ago, the Internet was metaphorically represented as a cloud, always present in the sky above us, wherever we were. A cloud of data and services always accessible from any device and in any place. When we say to save your data in the cloud, we simply mean to save the data in servers that are always accessible via an internet connection, from your computer, mobile phone, home or office. The definition of cloud may seem a bit fanciful, but basically as mentioned it is a term used to describe a global network of servers, each with a unique function. The cloud is not a physical entity, but a vast network of remote servers located around the world, connected to each other and operating as a single ecosystem.
These servers can store and manage data, run applications, or distribute content or services, such as streaming video, web email, business productivity

software, or social media. Instead of accessing files and data from a local computer, it will go online, and the information will be available wherever you go and whenever you need it. Businesses use four different methods to distribute cloud resources. The cloud can be a public cloud that shares resources and offers services to the public over the internet, a private cloud that is not shared and offers services through a private internal network, typically hosted locally, a hybrid cloud that shares services between public clouds and private depending on the purpose and a community cloud that shares resources only between organizations, for example with public bodies, or between registered users (and this is our case). The cloud has represented an ongoing revolution in the world of the internet, for both people and companies. Why? Simple: thanks to the cloud, people and businesses can now access programs and services over the internet that would otherwise require huge resources to function. The resources are not fully configured and implemented by the supplier specifically for the user, but are assigned to him, quickly and conveniently, thanks to automated procedures, starting from a set of resources shared with other users, leaving the user part of the burden of configuration.

When the user releases the resource, it is similarly reconfigured in the initial state and made available in the shared set of resources, with the same speed and economy for the supplier. Cloud computing, as an origin, has very distant roots, back in the 1950s when the first server rooms were huge and filled with gigantic mainframes that were shared by multiple users over connections. Most of the computation was done on the mainframes themselves.

In a cloud computing system, there is a significant change in the data workload. Local computers no longer have to do all the work in running applications that run at the network level. Before the cloud, a company would have had to purchase the expensive license for the use of the software, and then set up a team of hardware and software experts to install, configure, test, run, protect, update the program once purchased. Obviously, SMBs didn't have the resources to do this or to do it for all the programs they needed. Today, however, thanks to cloud computing, companies interested in specific services simply rent the service via the cloud or pay according to consumption, always accessing the service via the cloud.

The program that allows the use of the service and the data contained therein (for example, all data relating to sales) are accessible via the internet to the company, and possibly to its users or customers. The benefits of the cloud for businesses are numerous. The cloud service provider, called hosting service provider, manages everything related to hardware and software instead of the company. The company can thus focus only on its business, forgetting all the technical side. For example, you no longer have to worry about installing or updating the program. In addition, the company can only pay for the necessary features: if you do not need to have a specific feature, the cost of the service is lower. Updates are automatic, scaling up or down is simple, and data is duplicated in multiple data centers (huge buildings hosting hundreds and thousands of servers).

Even in the event of technical failures or hacker attacks on the servers of a data center, the hosting provider can retrieve and duplicate your data again

from the servers in the other data centers. Of course, these advantages also apply to private users. For example, when you rely on a cloud service to store your data, you do not have to worry about the possible loss of data, as it is duplicated several times in several different geographical locations. And for many of the daily activities that we carry out via computer, today we are not obliged to buy a program, to install it, to update it, to have a powerful computer to be able to use it or a large computer to keep all the data that you gradually accumulate in the time. This is why many activities today are possible for everyone, whereas in the past they were only possible in the face of large expenses and the possession of powerful computers. For example, today it is sufficient to have a connection and a browser to be able to access for free photo or video management services such as Flickr or Picasa or YouTube, collaboration on documents such as Google Docs, social networking such as Facebook, audio file management like Pandora, of emails like Gmail etc. They are all cloud services! And the trend is this: your computer will become more and more empty of programs and will instead function only as an interface for accessing cloud services. And more and more data, music, videos, documents will be deposited in servers accessible via the cloud instead of on the home computer or USB sticks or external hard drives. And the cloud isn't just useful for data of this type. There are endless possible useful applications of the cloud in real life situations.

1 About Booing

Booing project fits fully into the context described above, introducing an aspect that, without beating around the bush, can undoubtedly be defined as pioneering, because the idea, as we will see, is completely innovative and hitherto unexplored. Booing is a decentralized, user friendly cloud space, which will give anyone the possibility to archive their files on connected and distributed devices by splitting the files into millions of pieces and creating backups such that the files will remain indelible and unassailable.

1.1 Main aspects

The peculiar aspect, which makes Booing unique on the market, is to use and exploit the free memory spaces on individual devices (smartphones and tablets) of any person who decides to join the project, sharing their giga for their own cloud available with other users through the cloud designed by Booing. The second particular aspect lies in the fact of combining the entire project with its own token, the Booingcoin, whose value will be subject to the amount of space that will be "turned over" to the system. Other fundamental aspects can be found in terms of safety, maximization of spaces and integration of artificial intelligence. Each topic will be explored later.

1.2 Security and signing up

Among the Booing functions, the registration to the system will always be free: the free GBs are dependent on the number of users registered on the portal according to the formula (total GB donated) x0.1. Basically Booing makes 10% of the GB made available by the total number of users available free of charge.
We mentioned security before: files are encrypted and fragmented on connected devices. Ten copies of each fragment are made, and each copy is monitored in order to preserve its integrity.
The files will not be so attackable and will always be available; each file uploaded to Booing will be fragmented according to the following criteria:
a) number of fragments equal to the number of donor users who lend a maximum of 30% of the donated space occupied
b) ten copies of each fragment are generated

2 Vision

From a future projection point of view, the Booing project acquires an exponential connotation if we want, as it is basically inserted into the cloud system, which in itself has already presented itself to the world as a revolution, and integrates two further functions with it even more innovative. The first, which represents an almost natural continuation and improvement of the cloud itself: sharing the memory space of your device. The second, which directs the project towards a future track in continuous evolution: the creation and implementation of one's own token as the glue of the entire system, the Booingcoin. In this way, practical, real and tangible utility is combined, which translates into the cloud, with utility in terms of security, speed and above all contextualization, given the near future we are approaching if we think of cryptocurrencies and blockchain.

3 Mission

By now anyone owns a smartphone or a tablet, or both; almost globally this is the case. The team's goal is to raise awareness and involve this group of users, in this case to interest those who already know and use the cloud, offering them a new opportunity and usefulness, which also generates other advantages, as we will illustrate shortly. As mentioned in the introduction, not only companies then, but being able to involve individuals and private people. It is easy to imagine the various advantages that sharing free memory spaces, and excess or badly fragmented and used giga can generate, and what impact it can have in the form of service, time savings, speed and convenience. To this we must then add the introduction of the BOO token, which will play the dual role of connection within the platform and the ecosystem between all users who register, and secondly will allow all holders to obtain advantages, incentives and promotions.

4 Why use Booing

We said above about the security that Booing guarantees and the free registration, but these are certainly not the only strengths. We now come to understand the real advantages and reasons that make Booing so innovative, useful and interesting to use.

4.1 Artificial intelligence

Although it is a complex technology, the basic idea of Artificial Intelligence is very simple: to develop machines with autonomous learning and adaptation capabilities that are inspired by human learning models. Definition in hand, Artificial Intelligence is the branch of computer science that studies the development of hardware and software systems equipped with specific skills typical of the human being (interaction with the environment, learning and adaptation, reasoning and planning), capable of autonomously pursue a defined purpose, making decisions that until then were usually entrusted to people. Booing uses artificial intelligence to analyze unnecessary files that can be deleted, recovering as much space as possible, without affecting the important files. Booing also monitors every fragment of files uploaded by users in order to always preserve 10 copies. If a device breaks or is no longer connected, Booing realizes it and acts to always ensure accessibility to user files saved in the cloud.

4.2 Fragments recovery

In the Booing app, each user has their own space and sees the files they have uploaded. The files it sees are representations of pointing to the files (ie they are not the physical files because they have not yet been assembled). When a user opens a file, the system searches for the pieces via Torrent or webRTC or other technology, on the host devices favoring the fastest nodes in the response.

4.3 Advanced space recovery

Undoubtedly the advanced space recovery represents an aspect that maximizes the results, aiming at and recovering the unused space, searching in the different sections, such as: deleting apk, comparing images, duplicate files and videos, temporary files, memes, video memes, applications not in use for a long time.

• find duplicate images / videos / files and independently delete the oldest (or except the last or frequently opened)

• find and delete all memes (images and videos; for example, all those concerning "good morning / good evening / easter / christmas" etc.) while keeping the memes and videos created by the user (in this case a notification will appear that will warn the user and will ask for confirmation whether to proceed with the deletion or not)

• downloaded images and videos

• find and delete apk files, unused apps, history, app cache, browser cache

• the cancellation will not take effect for the next 24 hours (period in which the files will be moved to another temporary folder) during which users can deselect the files they do not want to permanently delete

• the screening process will be performed automatically every 48 hours (during the night, calculating the time zone)

It is clear that Booing himself will be concerned with a free and periodic cleaning of the system.

4.4 Green impact

Another aspect that is still too little considered and too often underestimated is about the environmental impact; while all the companies that offer cloud services are continuously buying new space and using large amounts of energy to cool and maintain the servers, Booing recycles that same space and that same energy, which would have been used without any useful purpose, but only to keep the host device, with a huge impact on the environment, an end in itself.

5 Booingcoin and incentives

We have therefore seen functions and utilities connected to the Booing system, but the team has also provided promotions and incentives closely related to the BOO token, which enhance the entire application in terms of performance and results and obviously gratify the users themselves. First of all, for those who make available space in their memory and therefore gigabytes to the entire system, and specifically for every 100 GB donated, 5 millions Booingcoin will be issued and credited to the donor on their wallet. Each user who signs up will be asked to donate a certain percentage of the total GB that Booing will be able to obtain from the free and periodic cleaning of the system; every 100 GB, Booing will pay 5 millions Booingcoin by sending an email or notification with a notice communicating, for example, the accumulation of others Booingcoins. It is important to emphasize that even if the donated space does not reach 100 GB, the app will still calculate and credit a fraction of the corresponding Booingcoin. Another incentive is aimed at those who will leave their devices on and connected: these users who will give up their space will be asked to leave the device on and connected, and for each GB of traffic carried out by the Booing application, the app will recognize 500.000 Booingcoin. Furthermore, by purchasing space, additional Booingcoins will be obtained: every 100 GB purchased, 10 millions Booingcoins will be credited to the user's wallet. There is yet another advantageous aspect: we have seen how donating or buying space on Booing earns BOO, the value of which will understandably depend on the

space donated to the system. The more the donated space increases, the more the token value increases. Booing therefore recovers space now lost and pays half of it: Booing's approach allows you to recover space on the device, otherwise irrecoverable, and at the same time pays to obtain approximately half of it. The Booing team has also decided to carve out a space for social issues: more will be purchases and holders of BOOs, and more will be its own funds that the company will be able to allocate to research, and which will always be traced in the order of 5% of total profits.

6 Referral

The team also wanted to provide an additional feature, always aimed at stimulating and encouraging the use of Booing and BOO: with the referral program "invite a friend" we intend to reward each new invitation and subsequent registration in the form of Booingcoin; every 10 people invited and registered will get 5 millions BOO.

7 Token

The BOO token is a BEP-20 smart contract deployed on the Binance Smart Chain (BSC), which means it will use the Binance blockchain..

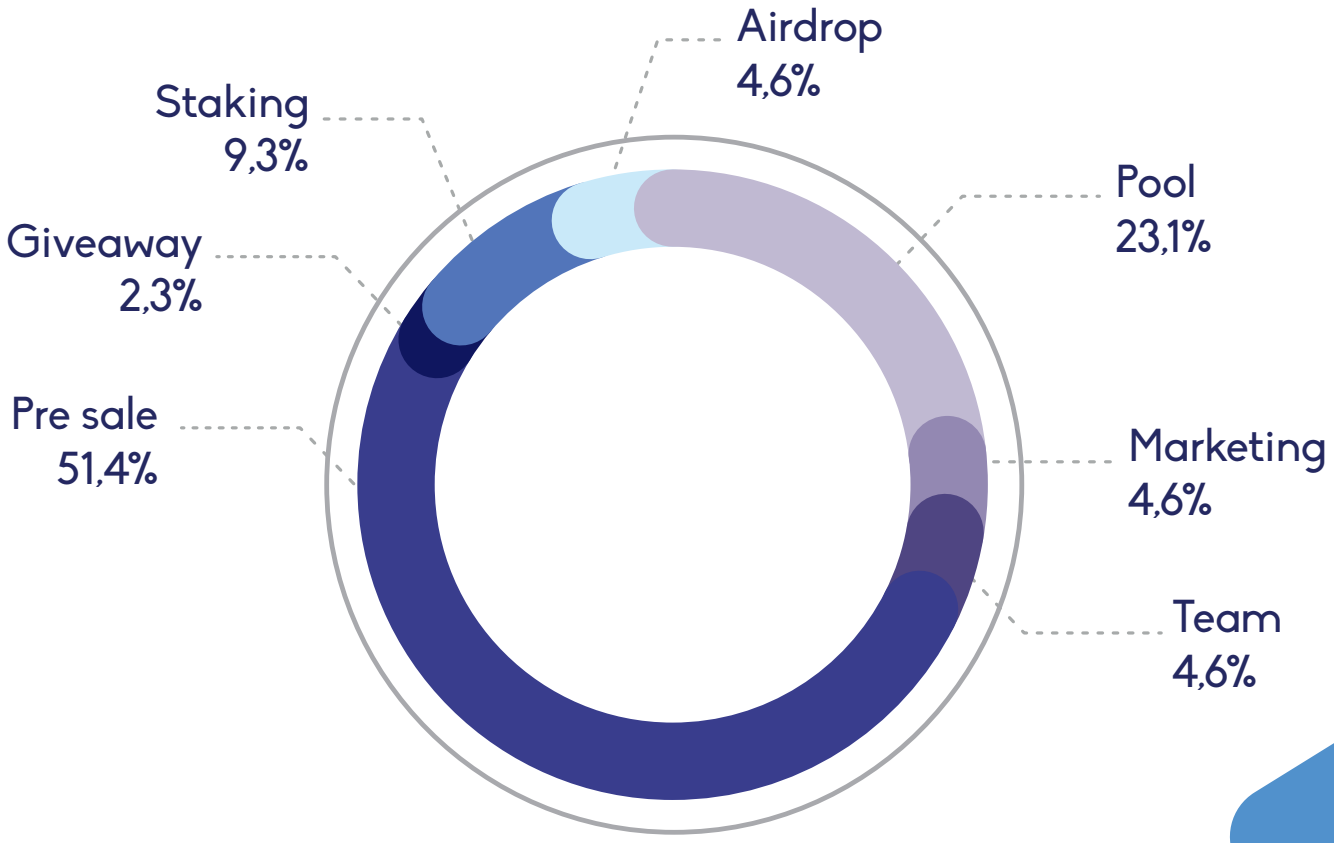
Name	Booing
Symbols	BOO
Total supply	10.805.555.555.556
Decimals	18

Harvest	Hard cap	2.415	$500.000,00
	Soft cap	1208	$250.000,00

7.1 Token distribution

With reference to the token distribution of BOO, with the following tables we go into more detail and specifications:

Allocazione token		
Pool	2.500.000.000.000	23,14%
Marketing	500.000.000.000	4,63%
Team	500.000.000.000	4,63%
Pre sale	5.555.555.555.556	51,41%
Giveaway	250.000.000.000	2,31%
Staking	1.000.000.000.000	9,25%
Airdrop	500.000.000.000	4,63%



7.2 Tokenomics e presale

In the paragraph in question we deal instead with accurately defining what concerns tokenomics and presale; we observe two objectives: a soft cap and a hard cap, which in the following tables will be distinguished with the colors red for the hard cap and green for the soft cap:

Price	Harvest	Needed Tokens
0,00000009	$500.000,00	5.555.555.555.556
0,00000009	$250.000,00	2.777.777.777.778

Total supply	10.805.555.555.556
Launch price	0,0000001

Funds allocation		
Project	$250.000,00	50%
Pool	$250.000,00	50%
Project	$125.000,00	50%
Pool	$125.000,00	50%

Monthly discharge			
Needed Tokens	% monthly	Discharge Tokens	Downloadable money at the introductory price
5.555.555.555.556	2,0%	111111111111	$11.111

8 App

The entire project will have its own application as its foundation, Booing will be an app and the whole ecosystem will work and rotate within it. Same thing goes for the Booingcoin (BOO) token. The team has thought of a total development aimed at both Ios and Android systems. There will be several sections, from the home of course, to the space with your wallet, your account, your folders, your accumulated Booingcoins, the search functions, the referral section and more.

9 Token utility

The BOO token will obviously be purchasable on the market, and each transaction will be visible and public on the BSC scan. BOO plays a fundamental role in the entire Booing ecosystem, as it is easy to guess that it will play the role of reference "currency" for every operation within the Booing world. Not only users and registered users will be able to hold Booingcoin, but anyone within the crypto market will be able to decide to own BOO. For subscribers, being BOO holders will take place automatically and by law, and this will allow them to obtain benefits in terms of promotions and services within the Booing app. But also for non-registered holders, believing and focusing on such an innovative and precursor project will only bring benefits from a purely market point of view, and therefore of growth in the value of each individual BOO.

10 Roadmap

PHASE 1

- Private sale and pre sale
- Contract development and distribution
- First version website and social media launch
- Listing on CoinMarketCap and CoinGecko
- TechRate Audit
- APP development
- Partnership
- First listing on Exchange
- Marketing campaigns
- Community growth

PHASE 2

- Start referral plan
- First 3000 subscribers
- Further listing on the exchange
- Launch of merchandising
- Promotional campaigns
- Sponsorships
- Staking

PHASE 3

- 10000 users
- Additional audits from accredited companies
- Influencer Marketing on Twitter & Telegram
- E-commerce