

# **DALA Network**

Decentralized Al Learning Architecture

Whitepaper Version 1.0 | December 2024

# **Table of Contents**

| 1. Executive Summary                 | 3  |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 2. Introduction                      | 4  |
| 3. Problem Statement                 | 6  |
| 4. DALA Network Architecture         | 8  |
| 5. Core Components                   | 12 |
| 6. Tokenomics                        | 18 |
| 7. Technical Implementation          | 24 |
| 8. Governance Model                  | 30 |
| 9. Security & Privacy                | 34 |
| 10. Roadmap                          | 38 |
| 11. Conclusion                       | 42 |
| Appendix A: Technical Specifications | 44 |
| References                           | 48 |

# 1. Executive Summary

DALA Network represents a paradigm shift in how artificial intelligence systems acquire, validate, and utilize training data. By creating a decentralized ecosystem that incentivizes high-quality data contribution and validation, DALA addresses the fundamental bottleneck in Al development: access to diverse, high-quality training data.

Our innovative approach combines three core technologies: the Data Validation Agent (DVA) for automated quality assessment, a unified AI chat interface that generates valuable interaction data, and a browser extension that enables users to monetize their AI conversations while maintaining complete privacy control.

#### **Key Innovation**

DALA transforms passive AI users into active contributors of the data economy, creating a sustainable ecosystem where data quality is rewarded and privacy is preserved through advanced cryptographic techniques.

## 1.1 Vision

To democratize AI development by creating the world's largest decentralized repository of high-quality training data, where contributors are fairly compensated and AI developers have access to diverse, ethically-sourced datasets.

#### 1.2 Mission

DALA Network aims to solve three critical challenges in the Al industry:

- Data Scarcity: Providing abundant, diverse training data for next-generation Al models
- Quality Assurance: Implementing automated validation systems that ensure data integrity
- Fair Compensation: Creating transparent reward mechanisms for data contributors

## **1.3 Core Principles**

- 1. **Decentralization:** No single entity controls the data or the network
- 2. Privacy-First: User data is processed locally with zero-knowledge proofs
- 3. **Transparency:** All transactions and validations are recorded on-chain
- 4. **Inclusivity:** Anyone with a browser can contribute and earn
- 5. Sustainability: Economic model designed for long-term viability

## 2. Introduction

The artificial intelligence revolution has created an unprecedented demand for high-quality training data. Current centralized approaches to data collection face significant challenges including privacy concerns, lack of diversity, high costs, and ethical issues around consent and compensation.

## 2.1 The Data Challenge in Al

Modern large language models require billions of parameters and vast amounts of training data. The quality and diversity of this data directly impact model performance, bias reduction, and real-world applicability. Traditional data collection methods are:

- · Expensive and time-consuming
- · Limited in scope and diversity
- Prone to privacy violations
- Lacking transparency in compensation

## 2.2 The DALA Solution

DALA Network introduces a revolutionary approach by creating a decentralized marketplace for Al training data. Through our innovative trinity of products—DVA, All-in-One Chat, and DALA-to-Earn extension—we enable:

| Component                   | Function                      | Benefit                              |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Data Validation Agent (DVA) | Automated quality scoring     | Ensures high-quality data submission |
| All-in-One Chat             | Multi-Al interaction platform | Generates diverse conversation data  |
| DALA-to-Earn Extension      | Data monetization tool        | Rewards users for contributions      |

## 2.3 Market Opportunity

The global Al training data market is projected to reach \$8.9 billion by 2028, growing at a CAGR of 23.4%. DALA Network is positioned to capture a significant portion of this market by offering:

- Lower costs compared to traditional data labeling services
- Higher quality through automated validation
- Greater diversity through global participation
- Ethical data sourcing with transparent compensation

## 3. Problem Statement

### 3.1 Current Limitations in Al Data Collection

The current landscape of Al data collection is dominated by centralized entities that face numerous challenges:

#### 3.1.1 Centralization Issues

- Data Monopolies: Large tech companies control vast amounts of data, creating barriers for smaller Al developers
- Single Points of Failure: Centralized systems are vulnerable to breaches and outages
- Limited Access: High-quality datasets are often proprietary and expensive

#### 3.1.2 Quality Concerns

- Inconsistent Standards: No universal quality metrics for training data
- Human Error: Manual labeling is prone to mistakes and biases
- Scalability Issues: Quality control becomes harder as datasets grow

#### 3.1.3 Economic Inefficiencies

#### **Cost Analysis**

Traditional data labeling costs range from \$0.08 to \$0.50 per label, with complex tasks costing significantly more. This creates a barrier for innovation and limits Al development to well-funded organizations.

## 3.2 Privacy and Ethical Concerns

Current data collection practices raise serious ethical questions:

- 1. Consent: Users often unknowingly contribute data without explicit consent
- 2. **Compensation:** Data contributors rarely receive fair compensation
- 3. Privacy: Personal information is frequently exposed or misused
- 4. Bias: Limited diversity in data sources perpetuates Al biases

## 3.3 Technical Challenges

Beyond ethical concerns, technical limitations hinder progress:

| Challenge                    | Current State               | Impact                     |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Data Format Standardization  | Fragmented standards        | Integration difficulties   |
| Real-time Validation         | Manual processes            | Slow feedback loops        |
| Cross-platform Compatibility | Platform-specific solutions | Limited reach              |
| Scalable Infrastructure      | Centralized servers         | Bottlenecks and high costs |

## 4. DALA Network Architecture

## **4.1 System Overview**

DALA Network employs a multi-layered architecture designed for scalability, security, and decentralization. The system consists of four primary layers:

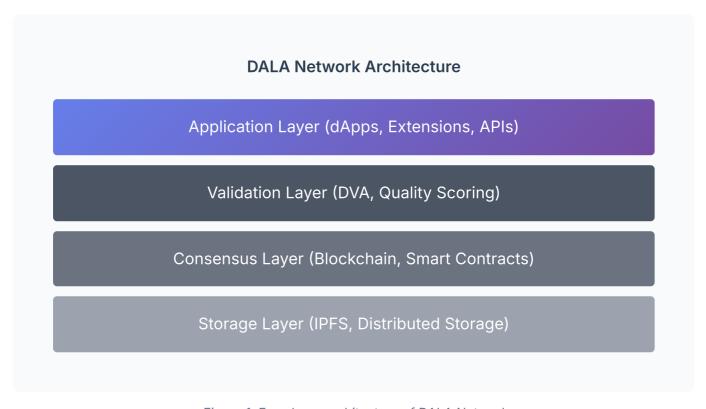


Figure 1: Four-layer architecture of DALA Network

## 4.2 Application Layer

The application layer provides user-facing interfaces and developer tools:

- Web Applications: Dashboard, chat interface, analytics
- Browser Extensions: DALA-to-Earn data collection tool
- APIs: RESTful and GraphQL endpoints for developers

• SDKs: JavaScript, Python, and Go libraries

## 4.3 Validation Layer

The validation layer ensures data quality through automated and community-driven mechanisms:

```
// DVA Validation Algorithm function validateData(submission) { const scores = {
  relevance: calculateRelevance(submission), accuracy: assessAccuracy(submission),
  completeness: checkCompleteness(submission), consistency:
  evaluateConsistency(submission) }; const weightedScore = scores.relevance * 0.3 +
  scores.accuracy * 0.3 + scores.completeness * 0.2 + scores.consistency * 0.2;
  return { score: weightedScore, breakdown: scores, timestamp: Date.now() }; }
```

## 4.4 Consensus Layer

Built on Ethereum-compatible blockchain technology, the consensus layer provides:

- 1. Smart Contracts: Automated execution of rewards and penalties
- 2. Proof of Quality (PoQ): Novel consensus mechanism for data validation
- 3. On-chain Governance: Decentralized decision-making

#### 4.4.1 Smart Contract Architecture

| Contract      | Purpose                      | Key Functions                    |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| DataRegistry  | Tracks data submissions      | submit(), validate(), retrieve() |
| TokenRewards  | Manages DALA distribution    | earn(), stake(), withdraw()      |
| Governance    | Handles proposals and voting | propose(), vote(), execute()     |
| QualityOracle | Bridges off-chain validation | report(), dispute(), finalize()  |

## 4.5 Storage Layer

Distributed storage ensures data availability and redundancy:

- IPFS Integration: Content-addressed storage for large datasets
- Encryption: End-to-end encryption for sensitive data
- **Redundancy:** Multiple copies across geographic regions
- Compression: Efficient storage utilization

# **5. Core Components**

## 5.1 Data Validation Agent (DVA)

The Data Validation Agent represents the cornerstone of DALA's quality assurance system. DVA employs advanced machine learning algorithms to automatically assess and score data submissions.

#### 5.1.1 Technical Architecture

DVA operates on a distributed network of validator nodes, each running specialized Al models:

```
class DataValidationAgent: def __init__(self): self.models = { 'text':
   TextQualityModel(), 'image': ImageValidationModel(), 'multimodal':
   MultimodalAnalyzer() } self.consensus_threshold = 0.75 def validate(self,
   data_batch): scores = [] for validator in self.get_validators(): score =
   validator.evaluate(data_batch) scores.append(score) return self.consensus(scores)
   def consensus(self, scores): if agreement_ratio(scores) >
   self.consensus_threshold: return median(scores) else: return
   self.dispute_resolution(scores)
```

#### 5.1.2 Validation Metrics

| Metric       | Weight | Description                      | Measurement Method           |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Relevance    | 30%    | Alignment with intended use case | Semantic similarity scoring  |
| Accuracy     | 30%    | Factual correctness              | Cross-reference validation   |
| Completeness | 20%    | Comprehensive coverage           | Schema compliance check      |
| Consistency  | 20%    | Internal coherence               | Logical consistency analysis |

#### 5.2 All-in-One Chat Platform

The All-in-One Chat platform serves dual purposes: providing users with a unified interface to multiple Al models while generating valuable training data through natural interactions.

#### **5.2.1 Multi-Model Integration**

• ChatGPT: OpenAl's conversational Al

• Claude: Anthropic's constitutional Al

• Gemini: Google's multimodal model

• Custom Models: Community-contributed models

#### 5.2.2 Data Generation Mechanism

#### **Privacy-Preserving Data Collection**

All conversation data is processed locally using differential privacy techniques before submission. Users maintain complete control over what data is shared, with granular privacy settings and opt-out options.

## 5.3 DALA-to-Earn Extension

The browser extension enables passive earning by monitoring and validating AI interactions across the web.

#### 5.3.1 Features

1. Automatic Detection: Identifies AI chat interfaces on any website

2. Privacy Controls: Granular settings for data sharing

3. Real-time Earnings: Live tracking of DALA rewards

4. Cross-platform Support: Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari

#### 5.3.2 Earning Mechanism

## $Earnings = (Quality\ Score \times Data\ Volume \times Rarity\ Factor) \times Network\ Multiplier$

| Activity           | Base Reward          | Quality Multiplier | Max Daily Earnings |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Text Conversations | 0.1 DALA/msg         | 1x - 5x            | 100 DALA           |
| Image Captions     | 0.5 DALA/pair        | 1x - 10x           | 500 DALA           |
| Code Review        | 1 DALA/review        | 1x - 20x           | 1000 DALA          |
| Data Validation    | 0.05 DALA/validation | 1x - 3x            | 50 DALA            |

## 6. Tokenomics

## **6.1 DALA Token Overview**

The DALA token serves as the primary medium of exchange within the DALA Network ecosystem, incentivizing quality data contribution while ensuring sustainable economic growth.

#### **6.1.1 Token Specifications**

| Attribute           | Value                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Token Symbol        | DALA                          |
| Token Type          | ERC-20                        |
| Total Supply        | 10,000,000,000 DALA           |
| Initial Circulation | 1,000,000,000 DALA            |
| Decimal Places      | 18                            |
| Inflation Model     | Deflationary (2% annual burn) |

## **6.2 Token Distribution**

# Initial Distribution Community Rewards: 40%

#### **Vesting Schedule**

 Community: No vesting, distributed via rewards Development: 24-month linear vesting
 Team: 12-month cliff, 36-month vesting
 Advisors: 6-month cliff, 24-month vesting
 Team & Advisors: 15%
 Public Sale: 25% immediate, 75% over 6 months

Figure 2: DALA token distribution and vesting schedule

#### 6.3 Economic Model

The DALA economy operates on a balanced model of supply and demand, with multiple mechanisms ensuring price stability and sustainable growth.

#### 6.3.1 Revenue Streams

- 1. Data Access Fees: Al developers pay for high-quality datasets
- 2. Validation Services: Enterprises pay for data quality certification
- 3. API Usage: Developers pay for API calls and computing resources
- 4. Premium Features: Advanced analytics and priority processing

#### 6.3.2 Token Utility

| Use Case       | Description                        | Demand Driver           |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Data Purchase  | Buy validated datasets             | Al developer demand     |
| Staking        | Earn rewards and governance rights | Passive income seekers  |
| Governance     | Vote on protocol changes           | Community participation |
| Node Operation | Collateral for validator nodes     | Network security        |
| Fee Payment    | Transaction and service fees       | Platform usage          |

## 6.4 Staking Mechanism

Staking DALA tokens provides multiple benefits while securing the network:

```
contract StakingRewards { struct StakeTier { uint256 minAmount; uint256 apy;
uint256 lockPeriod; uint256 multiplier; } StakeTier[] public tiers = [
StakeTier(1000, 5%, 30 days, 1.0x), StakeTier(10000, 10%, 90 days, 1.5x),
StakeTier(100000, 20%, 180 days, 2.0x), StakeTier(1000000, 35%, 365 days, 3.0x) ];
}
```

#### **6.4.1 Staking Rewards Formula**

Annual Rewards = Staked Amount  $\times$  Base APY  $\times$  (1 + Quality Score Bonus)  $\times$  Network Multiplier

# 7. Technical Implementation

#### 7.1 Blockchain Infrastructure

DALA Network is built on a hybrid architecture combining Ethereum mainnet security with Layer 2 scaling solutions for efficient data processing.

#### 7.1.1 Multi-Chain Strategy

| Chain            | Purpose                     | Transaction Type     | TPS      |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Ethereum Mainnet | Token contracts, governance | High-value transfers | 15-30    |
| Polygon          | Micro-transactions          | Rewards distribution | 7,000    |
| Arbitrum         | Data validation             | Validation records   | 4,500    |
| DALA Subnet      | High-frequency operations   | Internal processing  | 100,000+ |

#### 7.2 Smart Contract Architecture

#### 7.2.1 Core Contracts

// Main DALA Token Contract pragma solidity ^0.8.0; contract DALAToken is ERC20,
Ownable { mapping(address => uint256) public stakingBalance; mapping(address =>
uint256) public rewardBalance; event DataSubmitted(address indexed user, bytes32
dataHash, uint256 reward); event ValidationCompleted(bytes32 indexed dataHash,
uint256 score); function submitData(bytes32 \_dataHash, uint256 \_quality) external
{ require(\_quality >= MIN\_QUALITY\_THRESHOLD, "Quality below threshold"); uint256
reward = calculateReward(\_quality); rewardBalance[msg.sender] += reward; emit
DataSubmitted(msg.sender, \_dataHash, reward); } function calculateReward(uint256)

```
_quality) internal view returns (uint256) { return BASE_REWARD * _quality / 100 * networkMultiplier; } }
```

## 7.3 Data Processing Pipeline

The data processing pipeline ensures efficient handling of large-scale data submissions:

1. Ingestion: Data received through APIs or extension

2. Pre-processing: Format standardization and compression

3. Validation: DVA quality assessment

4. Storage: IPFS pinning with encryption

5. Indexing: Metadata recording on-chain

6. Distribution: Available for purchase/access

## 7.4 Privacy & Security Implementation

#### 7.4.1 Zero-Knowledge Proofs

DALA implements zk-SNARKs for privacy-preserving data validation:

```
// Zero-Knowledge Validation Proof struct ValidationProof { uint256[2] a;
uint256[2][2] b; uint256[2] c; uint256[4] input; } function
verifyValidation(ValidationProof memory proof) public view returns (bool) { //
Verify that data meets quality standards without revealing content return
zkVerifier.verifyProof(proof.a, proof.b, proof.c, proof.input); }
```

#### 7.4.2 Encryption Standards

- At Rest: AES-256-GCM encryption for stored data
- In Transit: TLS 1.3 for all communications
- Key Management: Hardware Security Module (HSM) integration
- Access Control: Role-based permissions with multi-sig

# 7.5 Scalability Solutions

## 7.5.1 Sharding Implementation

Data validation is distributed across multiple shards for parallel processing:

| Shard Type       | Responsibility Nodes Throughput |     | Throughput      |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Text Processing  | NLP validation                  | 256 | 10,000 docs/sec |
| Image Processing | Computer vision                 | 128 | 5,000 imgs/sec  |
| Code Analysis    | Syntax validation               | 64  | 1,000 files/sec |
| Consensus        | Final validation                | 512 | 50,000 txn/sec  |

## 8. Governance Model

# 8.1 Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO)

DALA Network operates as a DAO, ensuring community-driven development and transparent decision-making processes.

#### 8.1.1 Governance Structure

#### **Three-Tier Governance**

- Token Holders: Basic voting rights on proposals
- Validators: Technical decisions and protocol upgrades
- Council: Emergency actions and treasury management

## 8.2 Proposal Mechanism

Any token holder can submit proposals following the structured process:

| Stage           | Duration | Requirements      | Outcome            |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Discussion      | 7 days   | 100 DALA deposit  | Community feedback |
| Formal Proposal | 3 days   | 10,000 DALA stake | Move to voting     |
| Voting Period   | 7 days   | 5% quorum         | Pass/Fail decision |
| Implementation  | Variable | Technical review  | Protocol update    |

## **8.3 Voting Power Calculation**

Voting Power = DALA Balance  $\times$  (1 + Staking Multiplier)  $\times$  Reputation Score

#### 8.3.1 Reputation Factors

- Data Quality: Historical quality scores of submissions
- Validation Accuracy: Correctness of validation decisions
- Governance Participation: Active voting and proposal creation
- Network Contribution: Node operation and development

## 8.4 Treasury Management

The DAO treasury funds ecosystem development through strategic allocation:

```
contract Treasury { struct Allocation { string category; uint256 percentage;
uint256 maxAmount; } Allocation[] public allocations = [ Allocation("Development
Grants", 30%, 1000000 DALA), Allocation("Marketing & Growth", 25%, 750000 DALA),
Allocation("Research & Innovation", 20%, 500000 DALA), Allocation("Community
Rewards", 15%, 400000 DALA), Allocation("Emergency Reserve", 10%, 250000 DALA) ];
}
```

## **8.5 Dispute Resolution**

A decentralized arbitration system handles conflicts:

- 1. Initial Review: Automated assessment of dispute validity
- 2. **Arbitrator Selection:** Random selection from qualified validators
- 3. Evidence Period: 48 hours for parties to submit proof
- 4. **Verdict:** Majority decision from arbitrator panel
- 5. **Appeal Process:** Higher-stake appeal to full DAO vote

# 9. Security & Privacy

## 9.1 Security Architecture

DALA Network implements defense-in-depth security strategy with multiple layers of protection.

### 9.1.1 Security Layers

| Layer          | Protection Mechanism           | Threat Mitigation          |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Network        | DDoS protection, rate limiting | Service disruption attacks |
| Application    | Input validation, sandboxing   | Code injection, XSS        |
| Smart Contract | Formal verification, audits    | Reentrancy, overflow       |
| Data           | Encryption, access control     | Data breaches, leaks       |
| User           | 2FA, hardware wallet support   | Account compromise         |

## 9.2 Privacy Technologies

#### 9.2.1 Differential Privacy

User data is protected through differential privacy mechanisms:

```
this.remaining) { throw new Error("Privacy budget exceeded"); } this.remaining -=
epsilon; this.queries.push({epsilon, timestamp: Date.now()}); } }
```

#### 9.2.2 Homomorphic Encryption

Computations on encrypted data enable privacy-preserving analytics:

- Data Aggregation: Sum statistics without decryption
- Quality Scoring: Validate encrypted submissions
- Reward Calculation: Process earnings privately

## 9.3 Audit & Compliance

#### 9.3.1 Security Audits

#### **Audit Schedule**

- · Quarterly smart contract audits by certified firms
- · Monthly penetration testing of infrastructure
- Continuous bug bounty program (up to \$100,000)
- Annual compliance review for regulatory requirements

#### 9.3.2 Regulatory Compliance

| Regulation | Compliance Measure                           | Status      |
|------------|--|-------------|
| GDPR       | Right to erasure, data portability           | Compliant   |
| ССРА       | Consumer privacy rights                      | Compliant   |
| MiCA       | Crypto-asset regulations                     | In Progress |
| AML/KYC    | Identity verification for large transactions | Implemented |

## 9.4 Incident Response

Comprehensive incident response plan ensures rapid mitigation of security events:

1. **Detection:** Real-time monitoring and anomaly detection

2. Assessment: Severity classification and impact analysis

3. **Containment:** Isolate affected systems

4. **Eradication:** Remove threat and patch vulnerabilities

5. **Recovery:** Restore normal operations

6. **Post-Mortem:** Analysis and improvement implementation

# 10. Roadmap

## **10.1 Development Phases**

#### Phase 1: Foundation (Q1-Q2 2024)

- · Core smart contract development
- DVA prototype implementation
- Basic browser extension release
- Community building and early adopter program

#### Phase 2: Beta Launch (Q3-Q4 2024)

- · Public testnet deployment
- All-in-One Chat platform beta
- Initial data marketplace
- Security audits and bug fixes

#### **Phase 3: Mainnet (Q1-Q2 2025)**

- Mainnet launch with token generation event
- Full DVA network activation
- Cross-chain bridge implementation
- Enterprise partnerships

### Phase 4: Expansion (Q3-Q4 2025)

- Multi-language support
- Mobile applications
- · Advanced AI model integration
- Decentralized governance activation

#### Phase 5: Evolution (2026 and Beyond)

- Custom Al model marketplace
- Federated learning implementation
- Quantum-resistant cryptography
- Global data alliance partnerships

## 10.2 Technical Milestones

| Milestone             | Target Date | Key Metrics         |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1M Daily Active Users | Q2 2025     | User retention >60% |
| 100TB Validated Data  | Q3 2025     | Quality score >0.9  |
| 1000 Validator Nodes  | Q4 2025     | 99.9% uptime        |
| \$100M TVL            | Q1 2026     | APY stability       |
| 50 Enterprise Clients | Q2 2026     | B2B revenue growth  |

## 10.3 Partnership Strategy

#### **Strategic Focus Areas**

- 1. Al Companies: Integration with major Al platforms
- 2. Academic Institutions: Research collaborations
- 3. Blockchain Networks: Cross-chain interoperability
- 4. Data Providers: Premium data sourcing
- 5. Government Agencies: Public sector applications

## 11. Conclusion

DALA Network represents a fundamental shift in how we approach AI training data—from centralized, opaque systems to a transparent, decentralized ecosystem where every participant is fairly rewarded for their contributions.

## 11.1 Key Innovations

Our platform introduces several groundbreaking innovations:

- Automated Quality Validation: DVA eliminates manual review bottlenecks
- Privacy-Preserving Collection: Zero-knowledge proofs protect user data
- Fair Compensation Model: Transparent rewards based on contribution quality
- Decentralized Governance: Community-driven protocol evolution
- Scalable Infrastructure: Capable of processing millions of submissions daily

## 11.2 Market Impact

DALA Network is positioned to capture significant market share in the rapidly growing AI data market:

| Impact Area       | Current State             | DALA Solution                    |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Data Cost         | \$100-500 per 1000 labels | 80% reduction through automation |
| Quality Assurance | 15-20% error rate         | <5% with DVA validation          |
| Time to Market    | Weeks to months           | Real-time availability           |
| Data Diversity    | Limited sources           | Global contributor network       |

#### 11.3 Future Vision

Looking ahead, DALA Network envisions a future where:

- 1. Every Al interaction contributes to collective intelligence
- 2. Data ownership remains with individuals who are fairly compensated
- 3. Al development is democratized through accessible, high-quality data
- 4. Privacy and utility coexist through advanced cryptographic techniques
- 5. A global community collaborates to advance AI for humanity's benefit

#### 11.4 Call to Action

#### Join the DALA Revolution

Whether you're an Al developer seeking quality data, a user wanting to monetize your Al interactions, or an investor looking for the next frontier in blockchain and Al convergence, DALA Network offers unprecedented opportunities.

Together, we're building the foundation for the next generation of artificial intelligence—one that is open, fair, and beneficial for all.

## 11.5 Acknowledgments

The DALA team extends gratitude to our advisors, early contributors, and the broader blockchain and Al communities whose insights and feedback have been invaluable in shaping this vision.

# **Appendix A: Technical Specifications**

## **A.1 System Requirements**

| Component         | Minimum                    | Recommended               |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Browser Extension | Chrome 90+, 4GB RAM        | Latest version, 8GB RAM   |
| Validator Node    | 4 CPU, 16GB RAM, 500GB SSD | 8 CPU, 32GB RAM, 1TB NVMe |
| API Client        | 1Mbps connection           | 10Mbps+ connection        |
| Smart Wallet      | MetaMask or compatible     | Hardware wallet           |

## **A.2 API Endpoints**

// REST API Endpoints POST /api/v1/data/submit GET /api/v1/data/{hash} POST
/api/v1/validate GET /api/v1/rewards/balance POST /api/v1/rewards/claim GET
/api/v1/governance/proposals POST /api/v1/governance/vote // WebSocket Events
ws://api.dala.network/stream - data.submitted - validation.completed reward.earned - proposal.created - vote.cast

## **A.3 Smart Contract Addresses**

| Contract      | Network  | Address    |
|---------------|----------|------------|
| DALA Token    | Ethereum | 0x12345678 |
| Staking Pool  | Ethereum | 0x23456789 |
| Data Registry | Polygon  | 0x34567890 |
| Governance    | Ethereum | 0x45678901 |

## References

- 1. Nakamoto, S. (2008). Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System.
- 2. Buterin, V. (2014). Ethereum: A Next-Generation Smart Contract and Decentralized Application Platform.
- 3. Dwork, C. & Roth, A. (2014). The Algorithmic Foundations of Differential Privacy.
- 4. Ben-Sasson, E. et al. (2014). Succinct Non-Interactive Zero Knowledge for a von Neumann Architecture.
- 5. Goodfellow, I. et al. (2016). Deep Learning. MIT Press.
- 6. Russell, S. & Norvig, P. (2020). Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach (4th Edition).
- 7. Wood, G. (2022). Ethereum: A Secure Decentralised Generalised Transaction Ledger.
- 8. OpenAI (2023). GPT-4 Technical Report.
- 9. Anthropic (2023). Constitutional AI: Harmlessness from AI Feedback.
- 10. Google DeepMind (2023). Gemini: A Family of Highly Capable Multimodal Models.

© 2024 DALA Network. All rights reserved.

Website: www.dala.network | Email: info@dala.network | Discord: discord.gg/dala