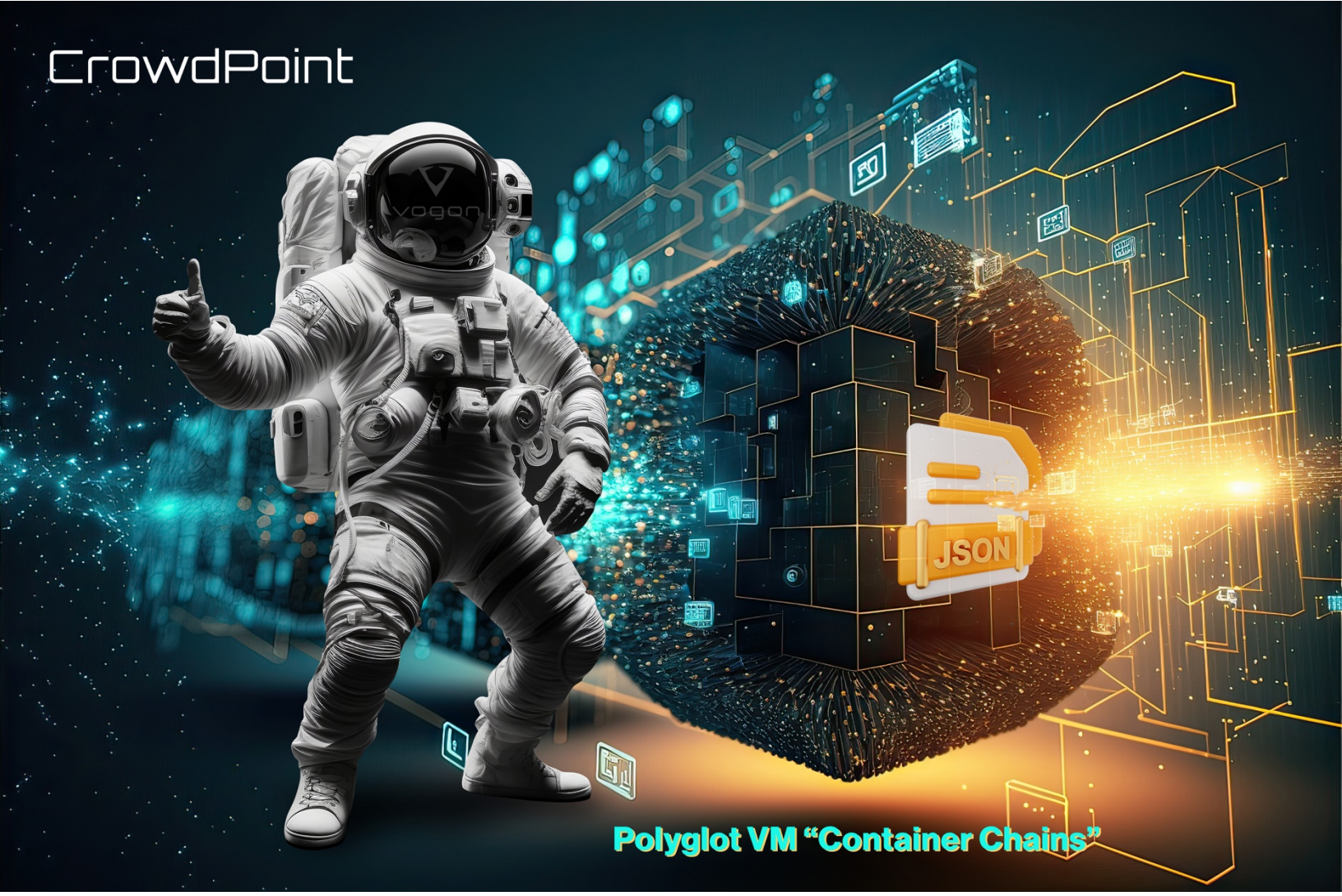

VOGON FAQ

CrowdPoint Technologies

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1.- How will you compete financially with other decentralized clouds and what makes you better?

A. We have unique features that compete financially.

i. **Multiple Language Support**:
We built our own Virtual Machine inside our technology that delivers high performance for running applications written in multiple languages, including Java, JavaScript, LLVM-based languages such as C and C++, and other dynamic languages such as Python, Ruby, and R. It can also execute native code as well as JavaScript code on the Java Virtual Machine. It offers a polyglot environment that enables developers to mix and match different languages within the same program. It also provides powerful tools for optimizing code across languages, allowing developers to write code in whatever language is the most efficient.

ii. We are more energy efficient.

Vogon reduces the cost of software development and improves the performance of applications. What are the three key technical innovations that enable a blockchain to use less energy?

1. **Deterministic Concurrence:** Deterministic concurrency requires less energy to process data because it does not require a complex system of multiple threads and processes to be constantly running. Instead, a deterministic system runs on a single thread, which allows it to focus on one task at a time and avoid wasting energy on redundant tasks. This ultimately leads to faster processing times and better energy efficiency.
    a. Deterministic concurrence is more efficient than proof of stake because it can process transactions faster and more securely.
    b. Deterministic concurrence is more efficient because it doesn't require the use of a graphics processing unit (GPU) and can run on a normal server. Deterministic concurrency does not require a GPU because it does not rely on any parallel processing capabilities. It instead uses a system of locks, synchronization, and communication to ensure that all processes are completed in a certain order and that no process is executed until its previous process is complete. This can be done on a central processing unit (CPU) and does not require the use of a GPU.
    c. Because it requires less energy to run, it does not require miners to compete for rewards; it allows for edge server providers.
    d. Instead of the miner concept in other decentralized systems, with CrowdPoint, any entrepreneur can create an edge computing colocation server facility. Anyone in proximity can install their low-cost server in a rack in minutes. This approach is better for a decentralized cloud because it allows for the data to be stored closer to the users, reducing latency, and improving overall performance. Additionally, with edge computing, the data can be stored in multiple locations, allowing for more robust and reliable data storage and backup. This makes it more secure and helps to prevent data loss, meaning that businesses can trust their data is being stored safely and securely.
    e. With deterministic concurrence, Vogon operators (miners) can validate transactions and establish dynamic consensus groups simultaneously, reducing the time and energy needed to complete a transaction.
    f. Additionally, deterministic concurrence eliminates the need for Vogon operators to own or stake coins, which can lead to centralization of the network.

2. **Sharding:** Sharding is a partitioning technique that splits data into smaller chunks, known as shards, and assigns them to different computers or nodes in a blockchain network. This reduces the number of nodes that need to process each transaction, which in turn reduces the amount of energy required to power the network.

3. **Compaction Transactions:** A decentralized cloud that uses deterministic concurrence along with data compaction can reduce energy consumption by eliminating the need for multiple copies of the data to be stored and transmitted. Vogon reduces the amount of data that needs to be stored and transmitted, therefore reducing the amount of energy required to power the system. Additionally, the built-in ultralight security provides an extra layer of protection that can help reduce the risk of malicious attacks and unauthorized access, which can further reduce the amount of energy required to secure the system. Our Vogon decentralized cloud increases the efficiency of applications, resulting in reduced resource utilization and lower cost of operations.

iii. High Performance.

Vogon provides for a high-performance and secure runtime that allows cloud applications to run faster and more efficiently. It is also highly scalable and provides a wide range of features that are attractive to enterprises. With its lower cost of ownership, Vogon provides a competitive advantage over other decentralized cloud solutions in terms of cost savings. In addition, Vogon Cloud applications can be easily integrated with existing IT systems, allowing for a smoother transition to the cloud. Finally, Vogon's security features ensure that data is safe and secure, giving enterprises peace of mind that their important information is secure.

iv. Embedded Distributed Document Store.

Traditional blockchains are just slow and energy inefficient ledgers. They do not offer a database. Vogon's embedding of a distributed document store and database allows our cloud to offer more efficient storage and retrieval of data as well as improved scalability, which makes this added feature more competitive than other decentralized clouds. Our embedded database cloud provides high levels of security and privacy, which can help to protect user data from unauthorized access. Additionally, the distributed nature of a decentralized cloud increases performance and reduces latency, meaning applications can run more quickly and efficiently. Finally, the ability to securely store and manage data across multiple locations can help to make the cloud more reliable and resilient.

B. **We are better because**

I. **Scalability:** Our Vogon decentralized cloud enables users to scale up or down depending on their needs. This would enable them to only pay for the resources they need.

II. **Security:** Vogon incorporates enhanced security features such as encryption, authentication, and access control. This would help protect user data and prevent unauthorized access. Vogon offers greater security and privacy by removing the centralized control point, thus eliminating the potential for single points of failure.

III. **Data Immutability:** Vogon provides data immutability, meaning that data stored on the cloud cannot be changed or deleted. This would ensure data integrity and privacy.

IV. **Ease of Use:** Vogon offers an intuitive and user-friendly interface. This would make it easier for users to manage and access their data.

V. **Low Cost:** Vogon offers an affordable pricing structure. This would help users save money while still benefiting from the advantages of using a cloud-based solution.

2. How will you compete financially with the well-known centralized clouds?

Our Vogon decentralized cloud computing solution will not only provide many financial advantages over centralized clouds as stated above, but there are also many operational and risk mitigating reasons. By decentralizing cloud computing, organizations reduce their reliance on a single provider, reducing the risk of outages and other issues that can disrupt service. Additionally, decentralizing cloud computing allows organizations to take advantage of the cost savings

associated with the use of multiple providers, such as increased competition and lower prices. Finally, decentralizing cloud computing increases the flexibility of the platform, allowing organizations to customize the cloud to meet their specific needs and scale as needed.

Our Vogon decentralized cloud is less vulnerable to censorship than centralized clouds because it excludes a single source of authority. Instead of relying on a single provider to store data, a decentralized cloud stores data across multiple nodes, which makes it more difficult for governments or other entities to censor the content. Furthermore, decentralized clouds are typically more secure than centralized cloud services, as they are not as vulnerable to data breaches, hackers, or other malicious actors. This increased security can help to ensure that data remains available and uncensored.

In summary:

I. **Lower Operational Costs:** We can reduce operational costs by eliminating the need for expensive infrastructure and shared resources.
II. **Flexibility:** We are more flexible, allowing users to access and manage their data and applications from anywhere in the world.
III. **Scalability:** We can scale up quickly and easily, enabling users to increase their storage and processing capabilities without investing in additional hardware.
IV. **Better Pricing:** Vogon offers better prices because our polyglot removes the need for costly middleware, and our embedded VM helps onboard servers and storage as you need it.
V. **Improved Reliability:** Vogon provides greater reliability since they can make use of multiple nodes to ensure the availability of services.
VI. **Faster Performance:** Vogon offers faster performance due to the distributed nature of the system, as well as the ability to take advantage of multiple nodes.
VII. **Open Source:** Vogon is built on open-source technologies, which can help to reduce costs and improve security.
VIII. **Automation:** Vogon leverage automation where our nodes split through a kind of process like cellular mitosis reducing manual labor, creating faster deployment times, and increasing efficiency.

3. How easy is it to use and integrate with the services compared with the well-known centralized clouds?

Vogon makes it easier for developers to integrate because it provides a single platform that is designed to support multiple languages and runtimes. This allows developers to use the same codebase for multiple languages, reducing the amount of time and effort needed to port code between platforms. Additionally, Vogon provides a high degree of interoperability between languages, meaning developers can easily use different languages within the same application. This allows developers to rapidly develop applications by leveraging the strengths of different languages, thereby reducing time to market.

It is relatively easy to use and integrate into Vogon compared to the well-known centralized clouds. Our interface is a polyglot virtual machine with a unified runtime for multiple programming languages. This makes it easier to develop applications that can run on multiple languages and platforms, which is not possible with centralized clouds. In addition, Vogon provides several features such as security, scalability, and performance that are not available with centralized

clouds. Furthermore, our Vogon VM is opensource and free to use, so there are no additional costs associated with its use.

4. What is your ability to scale to support customer needs?

Vogon allows customers to have more control over their data, providing them with more flexibility and customization than a centralized cloud. Additionally, Vogon offers customers several advantages over centralized cloud computing.

1. **Faster Performance:** With decentralized cloud computing, data can be processed and stored closer to the user, which reduces latency and increases performance.
2. **Increased Reliability:** In a decentralized system, data is spread across multiple nodes, so if one node fails, the data can still be accessed from another node. This helps to increase reliability and reduce downtime.
3. **Improved Security:** Decentralized cloud computing is more secure than centralized cloud computing because data is stored across multiple nodes, making it more difficult to hack.
4. **Greater Scalability:** Decentralized cloud computing is more scalable than centralized cloud computing because it can leverage additional resources from other nodes to meet customer needs. This helps to reduce costs and ensure that customer needs are met.

5. What cloud services are provided?

CrowdPoint recognized early on that the Decentralized Cloud technology is a departure for many to understand. Its own prebuilt product suites show how vertical integration on a Decentralized Cloud will impact digital identity, markets, capital, and finance applications in the future.

Our pre-built product applications provide a more streamlined and user-friendly experience for customers, allowing them to quickly deploy the technology.

We offer our customers a rapid onboarding to a competitive edge by giving them a range of options to choose from to suit their needs.

It helps CrowdPoint reduce the development time and cost associated with customizing the technology for individual customers, allowing the company to focus on other areas of product and market development.

CrowdPoint provides a range of services, including cloud storage, data management, decentralized application hosting, distributed computing, and smart contract development. They also provide a range of Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) and Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) solutions. Additionally, we offer distributed ledger technology (DLT) solutions such as distributed databases, distributed identity management, and asset tokenization.

6. How easy is it to customize crwdapps and the interfaces of integration?

Customizing prebuilt CrowdPoint applications through our polyglot powered microservice is straightforward depending on the complexity of the application and the underlying technology used to build it.

Customizing the application should be relatively straightforward. For a microservice powered by a polyglot, the complexity of customizing the application will depend on the specific languages and frameworks used. However, we have a team that can make specific modifications as needed quickly.

7. How many tokens have been acquired by customers?

Our crwdunits sold $ 5 Million worth of units priced at 1/10th of a penny. Today, a crwdunit is priced at 1 cent, with the next rounds planned for 3 cents and 7 cents, respectively. Getting in early on using a decentralized cloud offers several advantages for investors. There are only 100 billion authorized crwdunits, so there is a scarcity element to this digital asset. Currently, centralized cloud transactions like IBM SoftLayer, Microsoft Azure and AWS run from 69 cents to 85 cents. Taking these examples into context, one can assume a reasonable return on investment derived from crwdunits. Additional benefits of owning and utilizing a decentralized cloud include the following:

Firstly, it offers you and the company you work for more control over their data, as it is stored across a distributed network of nodes and not in a single centralized location. This eliminates the risk of a single server failure or data breach compromising your data.

Secondly, users benefit from increased scalability and reliability as the decentralized cloud is powered by a network of nodes rather than a single server.

Finally, decentralized clouds offer users more cost-efficiency, as providers do not have to pay for expensive hardware and servers to host their data.

A better reason is our decentralized cloud requires the use of a regulated security called a crwdunit that must be used to pay for transactions.

You can buy them now at a lower and discounted price or wait for more to be issued later against a capped authorized for a higher price.

If timed properly you may allow others to drive the price up for you, so you can get more for less or sell them at a later date.

What are the benefits of using your own implementation of a blockchain instead of using one of the established ones such as Ethereum or Bitcoin?

Ethereum and Bitcoin, as well as many other blockchains, are highly inefficient in their use of energy because they require a large amount of computing power to process transactions and create new blocks. In addition, these blockchains lack the ability to create a distributed document store due to their limited data storage capabilities. This means that documents must be stored on a centralized

server, rather than on a decentralized blockchain. This makes it more difficult to ensure that the documents are secure and immutable.

Our decentralized cloud has a distributed document store database, a ledger, is deterministic and concurrent and is built on an embedded VM providing a better choice over a blockchain because it allows for greater scalability and flexibility.

Additionally, it can process more transactions in a much shorter amount of time, with fewer resources. The distributed document store database allows data to be stored and retrieved quickly, while the ledger provides an immutable record of all transactions. Finally, the deterministic and concurrent nature of the system allows for reliable consensus algorithms that can be used to validate transactions.

We are something different than a blockchain. We built a true decentralized cloud platform that runs like a database, has a ledger embedded and its own automated DevOps AI that leverages a polyglot powered VM. Vogon overcomes the three challenges that current blockchains have technically that prevent them from being an efficient decentralized cloud:

1. **Scalability:** Current blockchains are limited in terms of the number of transactions that can be processed in each amount of time. This makes it difficult to handle large volumes of transactions and leads to high transaction fees.

2. **Data Storage:** While blockchain networks are distributed and decentralized, data storage remains a challenge. Data stored on the blockchain needs to be replicated across all nodes and is subject to the limitations of the network's computing power.

3. **Interoperability:** Different blockchains use different protocols, making it difficult for them to interact with each other. This limits the potential for the development of cross-chain applications and services.

8. Rewards and fees for the blockchain?

We are a decentralized cloud company, not a blockchain company. Essentially, while blockchain paved the way for the concept of a decentralized cloud, its technology was too influenced on currency and not on supporting the enterprise and mid-market business.

The main difference between Our Vogon decentralized cloud and a blockchain of today is the scalability of the technology. Current blockchain technology is limited in its ability to scale, making it difficult to use for large-scale applications. On the other hand, Vogon can handle more data and transactions, thereby making it more suitable for high-volume, global applications.

Additionally, current blockchains are limited to a single consensus algorithm, while Vogon uses a variety of deterministic consensus algorithms, as well as a polyglot VM that allows developers to choose the best way to integrate for their needs. Finally, current blockchains are limited to a single type of token, while the Vogon decentralized cloud already offers multiple kinds of utilities, commodities, digitized stock, merchant coins, ESG Carbon Offsets, and Renewable Energy credits with different use cases.

Rewards: Traditional blockchains offer rewards for miners who complete the process of verifying and validating new blocks of transactions. These rewards are often paid in the native cryptocurrency of the blockchain in question.

Fees: Traditional blockchains also require users to pay fees to use the network. These fees are typically paid in the native cryptocurrency and are used to incentivize miners to process the transactions. Our strategy balances the dual goals of maximizing revenue and encouraging adoption.

9.Explain Deterministic Concurrency

Deterministic concurrency ensures that multiple tasks or processes happening simultaneously don't interfere with each other. It ensures that they are done in the order you expect them to be so that you avoid unexpected results.

Think of it like people trying to get through a doorway simultaneously. If you had a deterministic concurrency system in place, the first person to enter the entrance would be the first one out, the second person to enter the doorway would be the second one out, and so on. This way, you don't end up with many people at the entrance, and no one can get through. Deterministic concurrency allows for parallelism in database operations, significantly reducing the time and cost associated with data access and manipulation.

Parallelism is essential for a distributed document store for an AI-powered data lake because it allows the data lake to process multiple queries simultaneously, thus increasing its performance and scalability. Allowing numerous queries to be processed in parallel enables the data lake to access and analyze more data in less time, leading to more accurate results. Additionally, parallelism ensures the data lake can handle large workloads with minimal latency, providing fast and reliable data insights.

Parallelism allows a person's preferences stored on a JSON within a distributed document store to create infinite semantic joins in a data lake for a better Web3 experience by allowing the data lake to process multiple requests simultaneously. This allows for faster and more efficient data retrieval and processing, as the requests can be handled in parallel rather than waiting for one request to finish before beginning the next. Additionally, joining multiple datasets together quickly and efficiently allows for a more personalized Web3 experience for the user. By merging data from various sources, it allows for more nuanced and accurate recommendations, results, insights, and improved security and privacy measures. Using parallelism, the data lake can quickly and efficiently join the person's preferences stored on the JSON within the distributed document store with other data sets, giving them a more personalized and tailored Web3 experience.

In computer programming, deterministic concurrency means that different parts of an application take turns running instead of all trying to happen at once, which can cause errors and crashes. Deterministic concurrency is also like when you have friends wanting to play games simultaneously. Instead of all trying to talk at once and causing chaos, they take turns playing games so everyone can have fun without any arguments or fighting.

Suppose you have an application that needs to perform two separate tasks simultaneously. Without deterministic concurrency, both jobs might try to run simultaneously, causing conflicts and slow performance. But with deterministic concurrency, the application can manage resources more effectively by scheduling each task to avoid conflicts and maximize efficiency. This means the application can run faster and more smoothly without getting bogged down or crashing due to competing demands on system resources. So, deterministic concurrency is a powerful tool for optimizing the performance of computer applications and ensuring that they run smoothly and reliably.

When building something like a decentralized cloud, you want everything to run smoothly and quickly without errors or problems. In a nutshell, deterministic concurrency is a way of managing how different parts of a system interact. It ensures the system behaves predictably even when many things happen simultaneously. This is important in a decentralized cloud because there will be lots of different nodes all communicating with each other at the same time.

The VM ensures that all those other languages and tools can work together, while the deterministic concurrency ensures everything runs smoothly and efficiently. So, when you use the VM and deterministic concurrency together, you end up with a system that simultaneously handles many different pieces of code. It's like having a brilliant translator and a perfect traffic cop in the same system!

10. Explain BLS 12-381 Block graph Technology

BLS 12-381 block graph technology means that different pieces of information, like data and transactions, are organized into blocks and linked securely using advanced math. This creates a digital chain that's hard to tamper with or change without leaving evidence.

BLS 12-381 is an elliptic curve construction that uses a 12-degree twist polynomial. It is widely used in practice and is the default choice for many pairing-based cryptographic protocols. BLS 12-381 is a term for a type of mathematical structure called an elliptic curve. Elliptic curves are used in cryptography to keep messages secure, and they have many different uses, like making sure that only the person you want to see a message can see it.

An elliptic curve is a type of mathematical shape that looks like an irregular line, and it has some unique properties that make it useful for things like cryptography and keeping secrets safe. BLS 12-381 is a specific type of elliptic curve construction that uses complicated math, particularly a 12-degree twist polynomial. A "12-degree twist polynomial" is a mathematical equation that involves this elliptic curve. This equation is like a map that tells us how to find specific points on the curve.

But what makes this particular 12-degree twist polynomial special is that it has some extra mathematical properties that make it useful for cryptography. These protocols are like secret codes that allow two people to share information without anyone else seeing it; Overall, it's a clever and complicated way to keep secrets safe using mathematics! It's like having a

secret code that only certain people can understand because they know how to use the unique mathematical properties of the 12-degree twist polynomial to decode it.

Using BLS 12-381 block graph technology can improve security and privacy by creating robust and tamper-proof data structures, which can help prevent unauthorized access or tampering with sensitive data. Overall, these technologies can help redefine the economics of cloud computing by providing a more efficient, scalable, and secure way to manage and store data in the cloud. Block graph technology is a way of storing and sharing data securely. It uses a system of 'blocks' of data like a chain. Each block is securely encrypted with a unique code, so only those who have access to the code can unlock that block and view the data inside. This makes it much more secure than other methods of storing and sharing data.

1. Block graph technology is the foundation of a decentralized cloud infrastructure. It is based on a distributed ledger and uses a consensus mechanism to ensure the security and accuracy of stored data. The consensus mechanism allows for the decentralization of the cloud infrastructure, making it more secure and resilient to attack.

2. Block graph technology works by using a distributed ledger to record data transactions. Transactions are encoded and stored in blocks, then linked together using cryptographic techniques. Each block is cryptographically linked to the preceding and succeeding blocks, forming an immutable chain. This chain of blocks is then distributed across multiple network nodes, which verify the transactions and store the blocks. This creates a secure, immutable, and distributed ledger of data transactions.

3. The use of block graph technology is critical for use in a decentralized cloud because it provides a secure and resilient means of storing and sharing data. Utilizing distributed ledger technology ensures that data is protected and immutable, as it is replicated across multiple nodes in the network. Furthermore, it allows for decentralized control and governance of the cloud infrastructure, allowing for more efficient and secure data sharing and improved scalability and flexibility.

4. Block graph technology allows for secure and efficient data management across multiple distributed ledgers. This technology provides a secure communication layer between different parts of the data lake, allowing for data movement across numerous groupings of data securely and efficiently. The BLS 12-381 block graph technology helps to make this system even more secure and efficient. It creates a chain of blocks (like a digital ledger) that records all the transactions and changes made to the information stored in the decentralized database. This means that all the information is verified and protected from unauthorized changes.

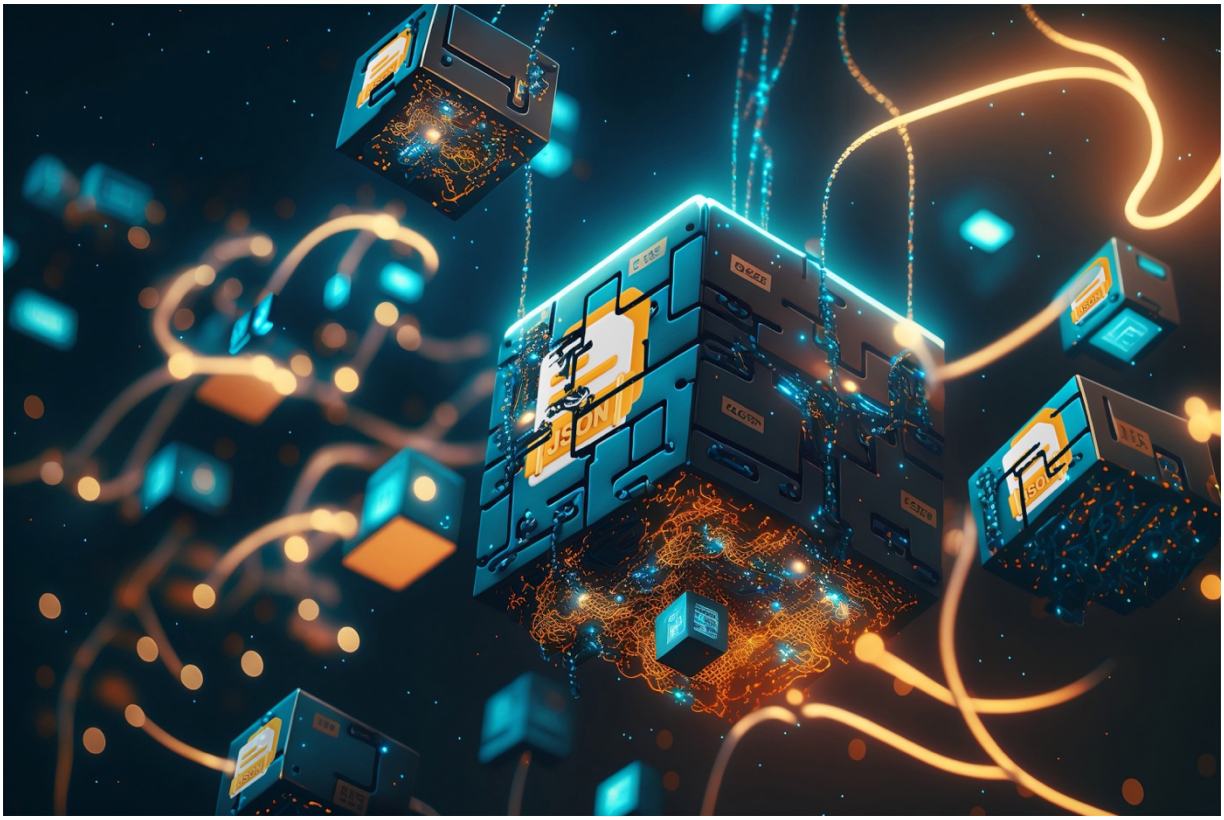
Building a decentralized cloud with this technology means that the cloud is not controlled by just one company or organization. Instead, anyone can contribute their computing power and storage to the network and receive rewards. This creates a more fair and democratic system that just a few influential players don't control.

Some benefits of using block graph technology to build a decentralized cloud include increased security, transparency, and efficiency. It can also be more cost-effective because it doesn't require the same expensive infrastructure as traditional cloud services. Overall, it's a promising option for creating a more equitable and sustainable digital future.

1. By using block graph technology to create a decentralized and transparent supply chain network, companies can better track their goods and ensure they're delivered on time and in good condition. This can reduce waste, improve logistics, and enhance overall efficiency.

2. Another example is the financial industry, where block graph technology creates decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms. These platforms allow people to access financial services like loans and investments without going through traditional banks. Using Vogon technology to facilitate these transactions, DeFi platforms can operate more efficiently and cost-effectively than conventional financial institutions.

Overall, BLS 12-381 block graph technology has the potential to revolutionize many industries by creating more secure, transparent, and efficient systems. As more companies and organizations adopt this technology, we expect more innovative applications and benefits.



11. Explain the JSON Distributed Document Store

A JSON-distributed document store is like a big cloud-based filing cabinet where information can be stored and accessed from many places. Decentralized means this filing cabinet isn't controlled by just one central server or authority. Instead, many smaller servers work together to ensure the information stays safe and accessible.

A JSON-distributed document store means that information can be stored and shared in a decentralized way without relying on a single central server. This is important because it allows for greater security and reliability, as there is less risk of tampering or fraud.

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format widely used for storing and exchanging data.

The distributed document store is a NoSQL database that stores JSON documents across multiple nodes in a network using a deterministically concurrent process.

This is a method of processing data where multiple processes access and modify the data in a deterministic and synchronized manner, which helps prevent conflicts and inconsistencies. This improves the efficiency and reliability of the distributed document store.

BLS 12-381 Block graph technology is a cryptographic protocol that can be used for efficient and secure data storage on a distributed network. The protocol allows for creating a directed acyclic graph (DAG) structure of blocks, making it possible to efficiently store and verify large amounts of data within the JSON files.

When combined, deterministically concurrent processing and BLS 12-381 Block graph technology improve the performance and reliability of the JSON-distributed document store by reducing conflicts and inconsistencies in the data and allowing for efficient and secure storage and retrieval of large amounts of data.

Businesses and organizations can store and share their data securely and efficiently without relying on a single central server.

This makes it easier for them to scale up their operations and meet their growing IT needs. So, combining BLS 12-381 Block graph and a JSON distributed document store and compaction technologies, you get an exciting, reliable, and secure decentralized cloud computing environment.

12. What is Compaction Technology?

The compaction technology can help reduce the amount of data that needs to be transmitted between nodes, further reducing bandwidth costs and improving overall network performance. By incorporating deterministic concurrency, the system can ensure predictable and consistent behavior even in highly distributed environments, enhancing reliability and reducing the risk of errors.

Compaction technology uses advanced algorithms to compress data to reduce the amount of data that needs to be sent across a network. Less bandwidth is required, and things can run faster and smoother. Additionally, the compaction process removes redundant information, minimizing the risk of errors and improving reliability.

Compaction technology also helps prevent unauthorized access or tampering with sensitive data by making it more difficult for hackers to access and understand the information. The compressed data is much more complex than the original data and, therefore, much harder to decipher or modify.

Compaction identifies and removes redundant data in a file, resulting in a smaller but still functional file. Conversely, compression reduces file size by "squeezing" the data into a smaller space using algorithms like LZ77 or Huffman.

In the digital rights management (DRM) context, Compaction technology can be instrumental when dealing with JSON files. JSON files can contain complex structures with deeply nested objects and arrays, making it difficult to compress efficiently. Compaction can identify and remove redundant data within the file without affecting its design or functionality. This can result in a significantly smaller file size without losing essential information.

The Compaction technology can achieve up to 95% compression ratios on JSON files. This can be particularly beneficial for DRM, where the file size can be critical for the efficient delivery and management of digital assets. Additionally, with a smaller file size, it is also possible to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transmitted for updates or syncing, thereby reducing bandwidth costs and improving performance. In summary, compaction technology provides a powerful solution for improving the performance and security of distributed document stores like JSON.

It enables faster, more reliable communication while protecting against cyberattacks and other security risks.