NYTRO

Whitepaper:

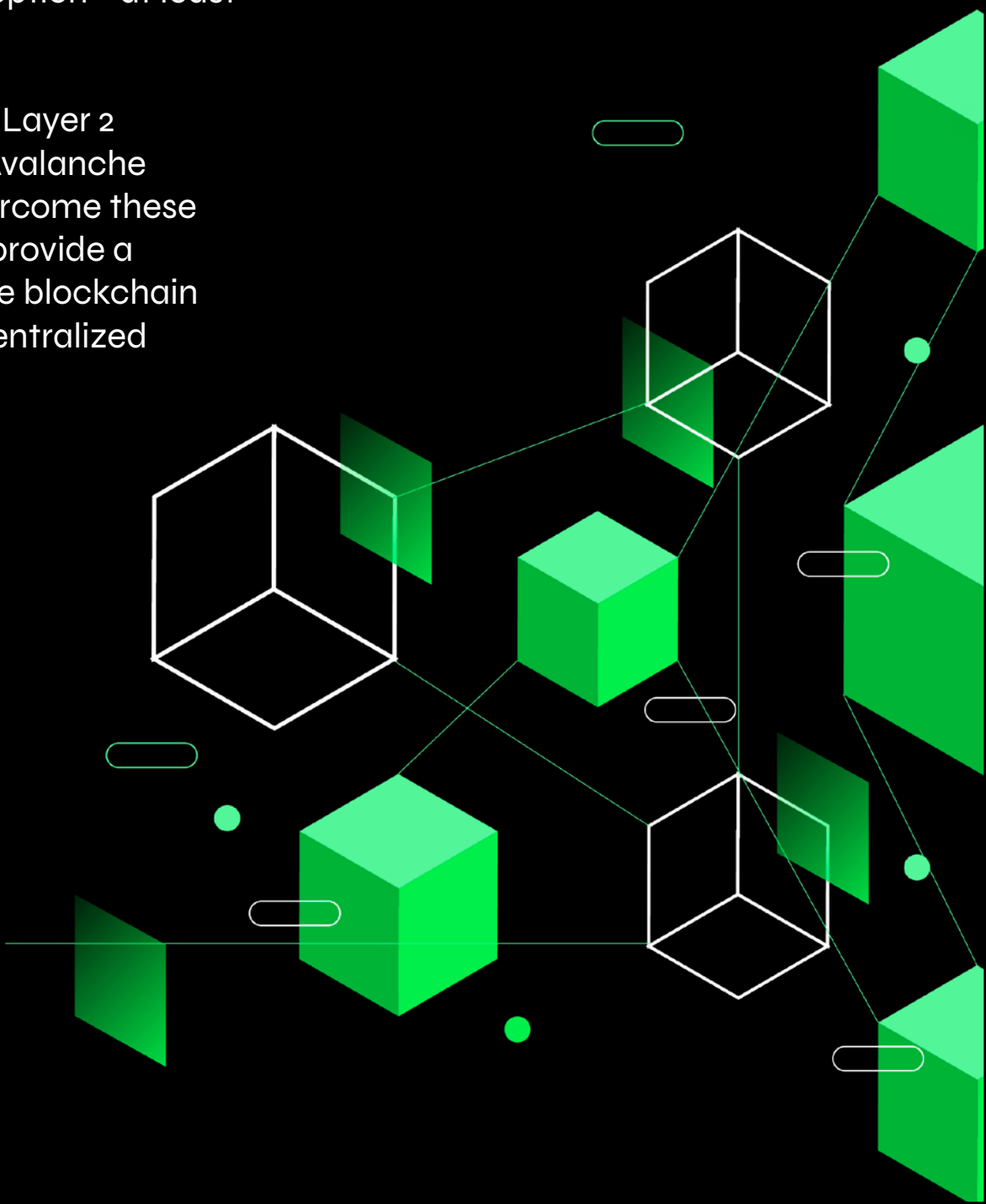
Building the future
one block at a time

Contents

1. Introduction

Blockchain technology has revolutionized the way humans transact and interact with each other in the digital world. However, traditional blockchains lack the speed and scalability necessary for mainstream adoption - at least until now.

Nytro Chain is a Layer 2 blockchain for Avalanche that aims to overcome these limitations and provide a fast and scalable blockchain solution for decentralized applications.



2. Nytro Chain's Mission and Vision

Our mission at Nytro Chain is to provide a scalable and efficient digital infrastructure for fully-accessible decentralized applications. Our cutting-edge Nytro Chain technology will enable seamless communication between blockchains and Web2 devices, and our banking-focused blockchain will make for a smooth transition from traditional banking to decentralized banking.

Our unique Technology Stack provides users with various features that can be implemented directly on the Nytro Chain. Nytro will allow on-chain project development for numerous applications, including gaming, finance, dApps, voting systems, shipment tracking, reward programs, and web hosting.

Further, we allow autonomous accounts to be represented entirely on-chain, allowing complex (DAOs) to collaboratively share accounts and use them as storage resources.

Nytro will focus heavily on security and provide additional safeguards for contract invariants, allowing developers to better protect their software from malicious entities. Transaction dissemination, block data ordering, parallel transaction execution, storage, and ledger certification will operate concurrently, fully leveraging all available physical resources - improving hardware efficiency, and enabling high-parallel execution.

Our multi-language algorithm will also enhance cross-chain technology using a multi-chain application environment comprising of various chains under different technological systems. Our ecosystem will help users deploy and maintain cross-chain 'dApps' with different use cases through generic cross-chain messaging, which will be achieved with our Layer 0 expansion project.

Our staking operation is a dual-powered system for our token. On one side, we stake into every possible project from fees generated into the Avalanche Protocol. On the other side, we use it to power the Nytro Chain for security.

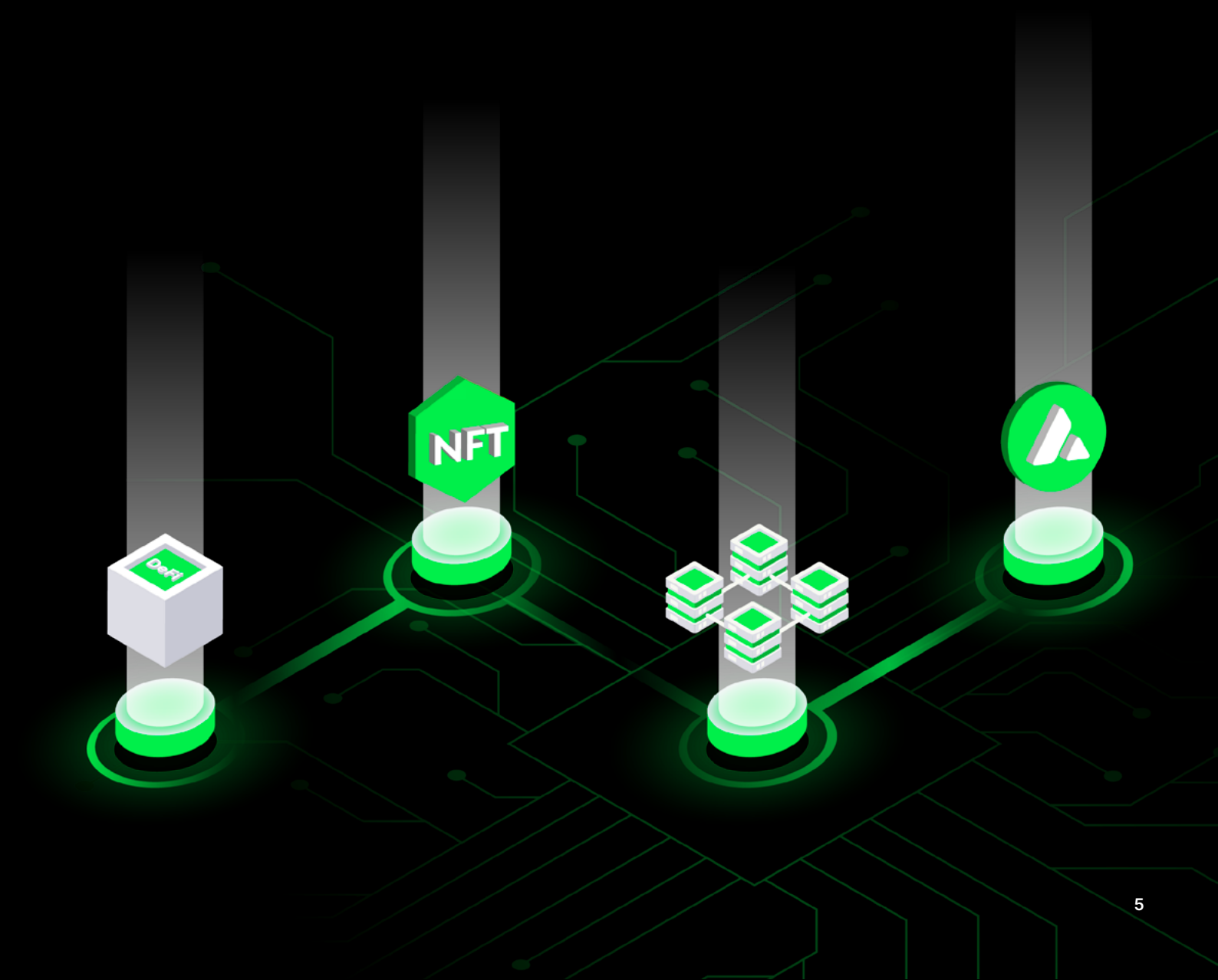
Nytro Chain will lead the masses into the blockchain revolution. Wondering how?

This paper explains our new technology in detail and introduces how we plan to redefine blockchain banking with enhanced security and a seamless, user-friendly experience.

3. Nytro Chain's Roadmap

"All roads lead to Rome." While it is illogical to take a rigid stance in how we aim to unfold our business, we will begin the Nytro Chain journey by developing and deploying various blockchain features, including decentralized finance (DeFi) applications, non-fungible tokens (NFTs), and cross-chain interoperability.

By Quarter 3 of 2023, we expect phase one to be deployed on Avalanche. Updates will be made periodically on our website to keep those interested informed and up-to-date.



4. Technology Overview

Nytro Chain utilizes Avalanche to provide a high-performance infrastructure for decentralized applications.

Nytro Chain's Layer 2 solution utilizes rollups to offer fast and cheap transactions while maintaining the security of the main chain. In short, our blockchain technology takes existing, proven concepts and merges them together into a single solution - peeling back the layers and making life easier for users.

Beyond our blockchain technology, there are operational and governance factors that affect the behavior of the network.

Transactions are added to the blockchain when a publishing node publishes a block. While a block contains a 'block header' and 'block data,' the 'block header' contains metadata for the block. The 'block data' contains a list of validated and authentic transactions that have been submitted to the blockchain network.

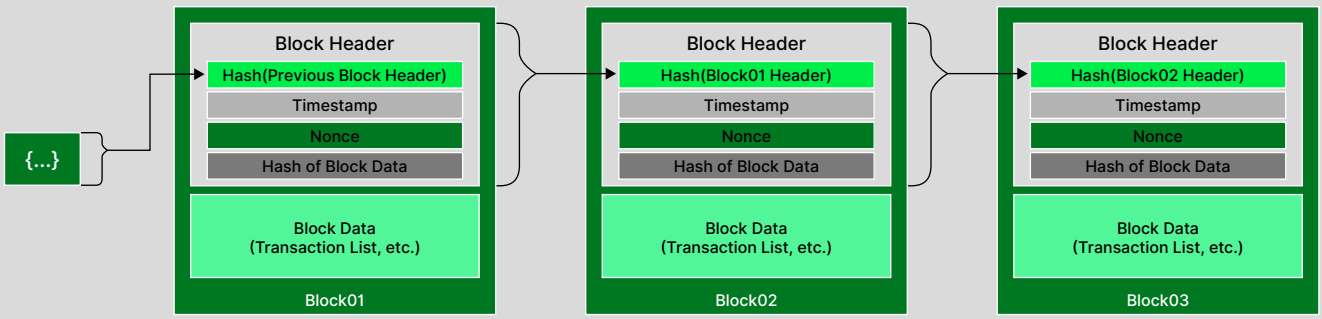
Validity and authenticity are ensured by checking that the transaction is correctly formatted and that the providers of digital assets in each transaction have cryptographically signed the transaction. Doing so verifies that the provider of digital assets for a transaction had access to the private key, which allows the owner to sign over the digital assets.

The other full nodes will check the validity and authenticity of all transactions in a published block and will not accept a block if it contains invalid transactions.

It should be noted that every blockchain implementation can define its own data fields - providing users with malleable solutions for their specific applications.

Chaining Blocks

Blocks are chained together through each block containing the hash digest of the previous block's header, thus forming the blockchain. If a previously published block were changed, it would have a different hash. This in turn would cause all subsequent blocks to also have different hashes since they include the hash of the previous block. This makes it possible to easily detect and reject altered blocks. The diagram below shows a generic chain of blocks.



5. Proof of Stake Consensus Model

The proof of stake (PoS) model is based on the idea that the more stake a user invests in a system, the more likely they will want to help ensure the system succeeds and the less likely they will want to subvert it.

'Stake' is often an amount of cryptocurrency that the blockchain network user has invested into the system through various means, such as by locking it via a special transaction type, sending it to a specific address, or holding it within special wallet software. Once staked, the cryptocurrency is generally no longer able to be spent.

A proof of stake blockchain network uses the amount of stake a user has as a determining factor for publishing new blocks. So, the likelihood of a blockchain user publishing a new block is dependent on the ratio of their stake to the overall amount of staked cryptocurrency on the blockchain network.

The 'proof of stake' consensus model differs from 'proof of work,' as there is no need to perform resource-intensive computations involving time, electricity, and processing power. Since this model utilizes fewer resources, some blockchain networks have decided to forego a block creation reward.

These systems are designed so that all the cryptocurrency is distributed amongst users, rather than new cryptocurrency being generated at a constant pace. In such systems, block publication rewards are typically earned through user-provided transaction fees.

Consensus Comparison Matrix

Name	Goals	Advantages	Disadvantages	Domains
Proof of work (POW)	To provide a barrier to publishing blocks in the form of a computationally difficult puzzle to solve to enable transactions between untrusted participants.	Difficult to perform denial of service by flooding network with bad blocks. Open to anyone with hardware to solve the puzzle.	Computationally intensive (by design), power consumption, hardware arms race. Potential for 51 % attack by obtaining enough computational power.	Permissionless cryptocurrencies
Proof of stake (POS)	To enable a less computationally intensive barrier to publishing blocks, but still enable transactions between untrusted participants.	Less computationally intensive than PoW. Open to anyone who wishes to stake cryptocurrencies. Stakeholders control the system.	Stakeholders control the system. Nothing to prevent formation of a pool of stakeholders to create a centralized power. Potential for 51 % attack by obtaining enough financial power	Permissionless cryptocurrencies
Delegated POS	To enable a more efficient consensus model through a 'liquid democracy' where participants vote (using ryptographically signed messages) to elect and revoke the rights of delegates to validate and secure the blockchain.	Elected delegates are economically incentivized to remain honest More computationally efficient than PoW	Less node diversity than PoW or pure POS consensus implementations Greater security risk for node compromise due to constrained set of operating nodes As all delegates are 'known' there may an incentive for block producers to collude and accept bribes, compromising the security of the system	Permissionless cryptocurrencies Permissioned Systems

6. Payments with Nytro

Multisignature Wallets

Most crypto users, including those who own ETH or BNB, are accustomed to a single key wallet - often referred to as an 'externally owned account' (EOA).

Examples of EOAs include MetaMask, Trustwallet, and Exodus. These accounts are secured with a 12-word "seed phrase," which can be transformed into a private key for the user. If that private key is compromised in any way, the funds can be stolen.

If your project involves more than 1 person, an externally owned account is not a secure way to manage your business's crypto funds. If an employee goes rogue or is careless with the private key, the funds may disappear forever.

Even if your business is made up of just yourself, it is still widely considered a poor way to manage funds.

So, what is the better solution?

Enter Multisignature 'Nytro Safe.' It is a smart contract wallet running on several blockchains requiring a minimum number of people (M-of-N) to approve transactions before they process.

If, for example, you have 3 main stakeholders in your business, you can set up the wallet to require approval from 2 out of the 3 people (2/3).

Alternatively, you can set up the wallet so that all 3 people must approve a translation before it is sent. This assures that no single person could compromise the funds, creating resilience and lowering your risk portfolio.

Additionally, 'Nytro Safe' gives you complete self-custody over your funds and the deployed smart contract is entirely trustless and in your control.

Batch and Scheduled Payments

Processing payments is standard for most businesses. Often enough, the process takes enormous amounts of time and resources - mainly when conducted manually. A manual human error can quickly lead to delays that affect the company's cash flow.

Single transactions may be manageable, but the case may differ when payments backlog and pile up.

Batch payments occur when a company needs to settle multiple bills at once. With Nytro batch and scheduled payments, users save a great deal of time and expense by lowering the risk and effects of human-processing errors.

Further, paying numerous invoices at once with our 'batch and scheduled' payments will be cheaper than the sum of each invoice paid separately.

Our batch payments systems will allow the administrative process to occur on the layer 2 chain before all the transactions are dropped onto the layer 1 chain for execution. This is a unique feature that no other Blockchain has (to our knowledge) at the time of writing this paper.

7. Nytro Chain Staking Protocol

Staking Rewards

All staking rewards are re-staked into the protocol, adding to the value of new NYTRO applications and assets launching on Avalanche daily. We help them flourish and plan for the future.

Pooled staking of all assets is diversified across Avalanche Subnet projects, with rewards compounded onto other staking projects, ultimately enhancing the value of Nytro. All rewards and transaction fees on the Protocol go back to the Nytro Staking Pool, which can be sold by selling the Nytro token back to the protocol.

No slashing

Unlike other platforms, staked tokens on Avalanche are never at risk of slashing. Meet all Avalanche parameters, and you will be rewarded with unmatched benefits.

Low Hardware Requirements

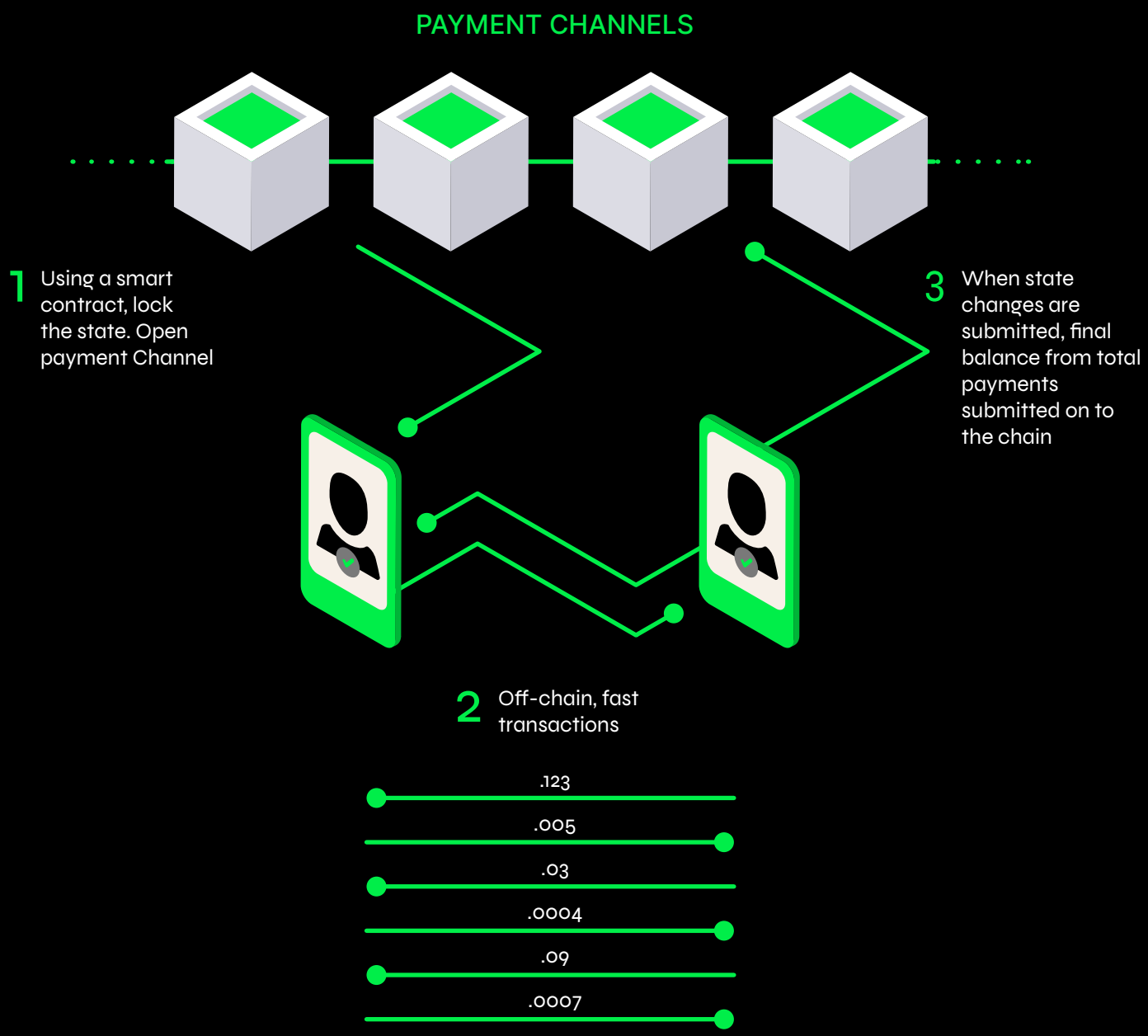
Nytro has the lightest hardware requirements of any blockchain platform. No special manufacturers or high-priced equipment are required for us to maintain a maximum staking procedure from the day we commence.

8. Scalability and Speed of Transactions

Nytro Chain's layer 2 solution offers high-speed transactions and total scalability thanks to the Avalanche network.

Avalanche's consensus mechanism allows for near-instant transaction finality, while Nytro Chain's layer 2 solution enables high throughput and low latency performance. This makes Nytro Chain ideal for applications that require fast and efficient transactions, such as payment systems and decentralized exchanges.

Nytro Chain can process transactions up to 200 times faster than other blockchain platforms.



9. Governance and Token Economics

Nytro Chain's governance model is based on a decentralized autonomous organization (DAO), where token holders can propose and vote on network upgrades and changes.

Nytro Chain's token economics are designed to incentivize network participation and growth. The native token, NYTRO, is used for transaction fees, staking, and governance.

To make a change on a blockchain, there must be a community consensus from the majority of network stakeholders (nodes).

For example, before a software update can be applied to the blockchain, the majority of the nodes must approve it first; this is known as a consensus mechanism or algorithm and is very similar to how shareholders vote in corporations.

10. Nytro Chain's Token Distribution and Allocation

Nytro Chain's native token, NYTRO, was initially distributed through a private sale and initial DEX offering (IDO). The token distribution was designed to ensure broad community participation, focusing on long-term holders and network supporters.

All private and internal sales proceeds will be distributed to the staking protocol.

11. Cross Chain Interoperability with Nytro Chain

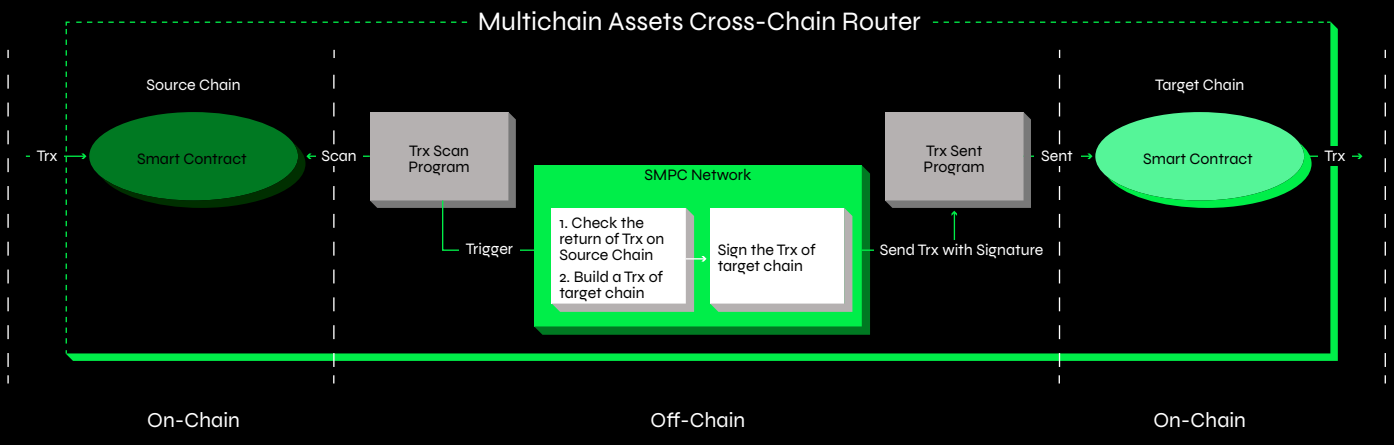
Multi-chain-deployed DeFi applications are not fundamentally different from those deployed in a single-chain application environment.

When initiating the swap between Token A and Token B on different chains, the existing DEXs featuring multi-chain deployment and single-chain running will generate different exchange ratios due to the liquidity differences between Token A and Token B. The root cause, however, is that DEXs on differing chains are essentially running independently.

Nytro's decentralized cross-chain router shows how dApps are deployed and run in a multi-chain environment, including addresses or 'smart contracts' deployed on Blockchain A and Blockchain B, respectively, as well as an off-chain trust mechanism.

The 'on-chain addresses' or 'smart contracts' are used to process tokens on the source chain or those mapped on the target chain, and the off-chain trust mechanism is a decentralized threshold signature scheme based on Secure Multi-Party Computation.

The off-chain trust mechanism enables the transmission of transaction information and status on the source chain to the target chain. The transaction status on the source chain will then trigger operations on the target chain, thus realizing digital assets' cross-chain interaction.



How Multichain Cross-Chain Router works

Layer 2 Cross-Chain Bridges

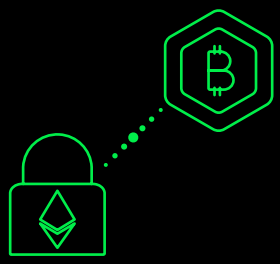
Cross-chain bridges are protocols that enable the transfer of data and digital assets across different blockchains. Blockchains typically operate in silos and cannot interact with other blockchain ecosystems.

Cross-chain bridges help users access and interact with dApps on different blockchains, thus facilitating a more interoperable Web3 ecosystem.

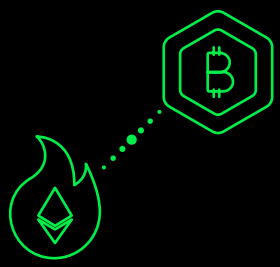
Layer 2 cross-chain bridges are simply the bridges built on Layer 2 blockchains.

While there are many types of bridge designs, three ways exist to facilitate the cross-chain transfer of assets and they are as follows:

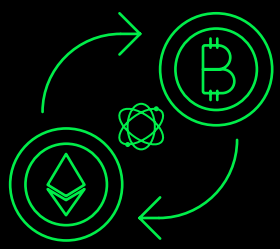
1. **Lock and Mint – Lock assets on the source chain and mint assets on the destination chain.**



2. Burn and Mint – Burn assets on the source chain and mint assets on the destination chain.



3. Atomic Swaps – Swap assets on the source chain on the destination chain with another party.



Nytro offers 'Lock and Mint' and 'Atomic Swaps' - which require liquidity.

12. Nytro Chain's Ecosystem and Applications

Nytro Chain aims to build a robust ecosystem of decentralized applications (dApps) that can leverage its layer 2 solutions for fast and efficient transactions. The Nytro Chain ecosystem will include various DeFi applications, NFT marketplaces, gaming platforms, and other innovative projects.

Additionally, Nytro Chain will support the development of smart contracts and offer a range of developer tools to facilitate the creation of new applications on its platform.

Nytro Chain is one of only a few blockchains supporting blockchain to Web2 communication.

13. Nytro Chain's Security Features

Security is a top priority for Nytro Chain, and the platform incorporates various security features to protect user assets and prevent fraudulent activities.

Nytro Chain uses a combination of consensus mechanisms, including Proof of Stake (PoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA), to ensure the integrity of the network.

The platform also uses advanced cryptography to secure user transactions and data.

14. Nytro Chain's Privacy Features

Privacy is a critical aspect of blockchain technology, and Nytro Chain recognizes the importance of protecting user data. Nytro Chain implements privacy features, such as zero-knowledge proofs and ring signatures, to protect user anonymity.

Additionally, Nytro Chain uses encryption to secure data and prevent unauthorized access.

15. Trust Score Protocol and Blacklist Capabilities for its DeFi Projects

Nytro Chain's layer 2 solution provides an ideal platform for DeFi applications, offering fast transaction speeds and low fees. Nytro Chain supports a wide range of DeFi applications, including decentralized exchanges (DEXs), lending platforms, and yield farming protocols.

Further, Nytro Chain will implement innovative DeFi features like flash loans and liquidity mining to provide users with a more diverse and rewarding experience.

Nytro's use of TrustScore is the piece that completes the DeFi puzzle for all DeFi programs that launch on Nytro Chain. When employed correctly, it will usher in mainstream adoption through the increased security and confidence provided by the trustless scoring system - which was inspired by a dominant entity in the crypto space: digisure.ai.

Potentially fraudulent transactions will be examined and assessed further to locate their contamination source. These wallets and addresses will be blacklisted and labeled 'conspicuous' so users can easily spot them. Consumers will be made aware when interacting with other users who may be potentially fraudulent, thus safeguarding the interests of users on our platform.

TrustScore's patented algorithms will evaluate an address to define its creditworthiness. To test credit behavior using a whitelisted address, TrustScore scans consumer activity on different loan platforms and protocols.

Users can include as many whitelisted addresses as they wish, but the algorithm will only collect relevant financial data from users who need to be assessed when performing a particular activity.

Our method aims to solve the issue of over-collateralization and adds a layer of identification and security to our decentralized financial ecosystem. Soon, we will publish a different paper covering the process in detail.

The TrustScore Protocol further supports under-collateralized loans, which lower the barrier of entry for borrowers and boosts returns for lenders. Nytro Chain is one of only a few blockchains supporting blockchain to Web2 communication.

16. Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) on Nytro Chain

Nytro Chain supports the creation and trading of non-fungible tokens (NFTs), which are unique digital assets that are stored on a blockchain.

Nytro Chain's layer 2 solution enables developers to create scalable and secure NFTs on the platform, allowing new possibilities for creators and collectors to create and trade unique digital assets.

In the decentralized finance world, the wealth of individuals has been accelerating exponentially. In response, we aim to create boundless possibilities for wealth generation on the Nytro platform, and our goal is to lower the 'Gini Coefficient' between social classes and make wealth available to all - regardless of current income or social status.

Nytro is committed to overcoming the technical shortcomings and challenges in the DeFi and Blockchain Technology spaces by establishing protocols on the monetary system that provide aggregate liquidity on the existing market. This project also rewards persons within the ecosystem for maintaining a solid liquidity pool with its NFT yield booster.

Nytro is a DeFi-built, uniform Layer 2 protocol designed to maximize scalability, composability, and growth. The project has been created to promote end-to-end transactions by operating on public networks.

One game-changing feature distinguishing Nytro from other projects is its foundation on the latest innovative Avalanche network and the introduction of NFT yield boosters.

Free development and customization of current financial goods pave the way to unauthorized creativity, and contracts for 'proof of reputation' set creditworthiness and encourage greater quality and transparency to improve leasing and investing prospects.

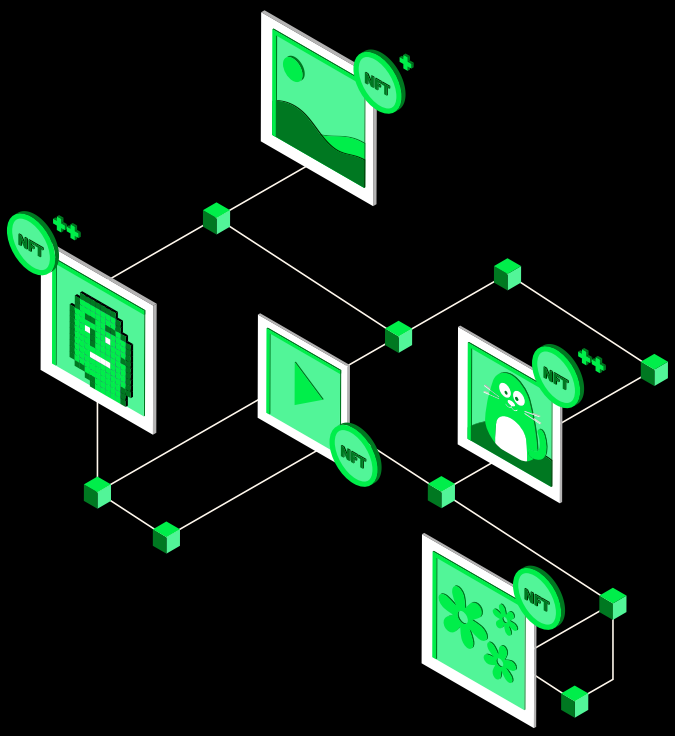
Non-custodial agreements permit smooth digital asset exchanges through markets and on-chain or off-chain members and maintain custody with the original holders.

While on the Avalanche platform, the network architecture is Ethereum-compliant and agnostic, which makes it possible to resolve assets immediately over various blockchain networks while maintaining custody with the network of the asset holders. The cross-chain system enables the trade and financing of private platforms and public networks through different global markets.

The network is protected by evidence of the stakeholders' process administered by voters for the participants to reach an agreement.

Using AVAX lowers costs and makes transactions happen faster than using the Ethereum Mainnet, and it also offers the added benefits of trading NFTs. AVAX has seen recent dramatic growth and user engagement and is well-positioned to see much more success in the future.

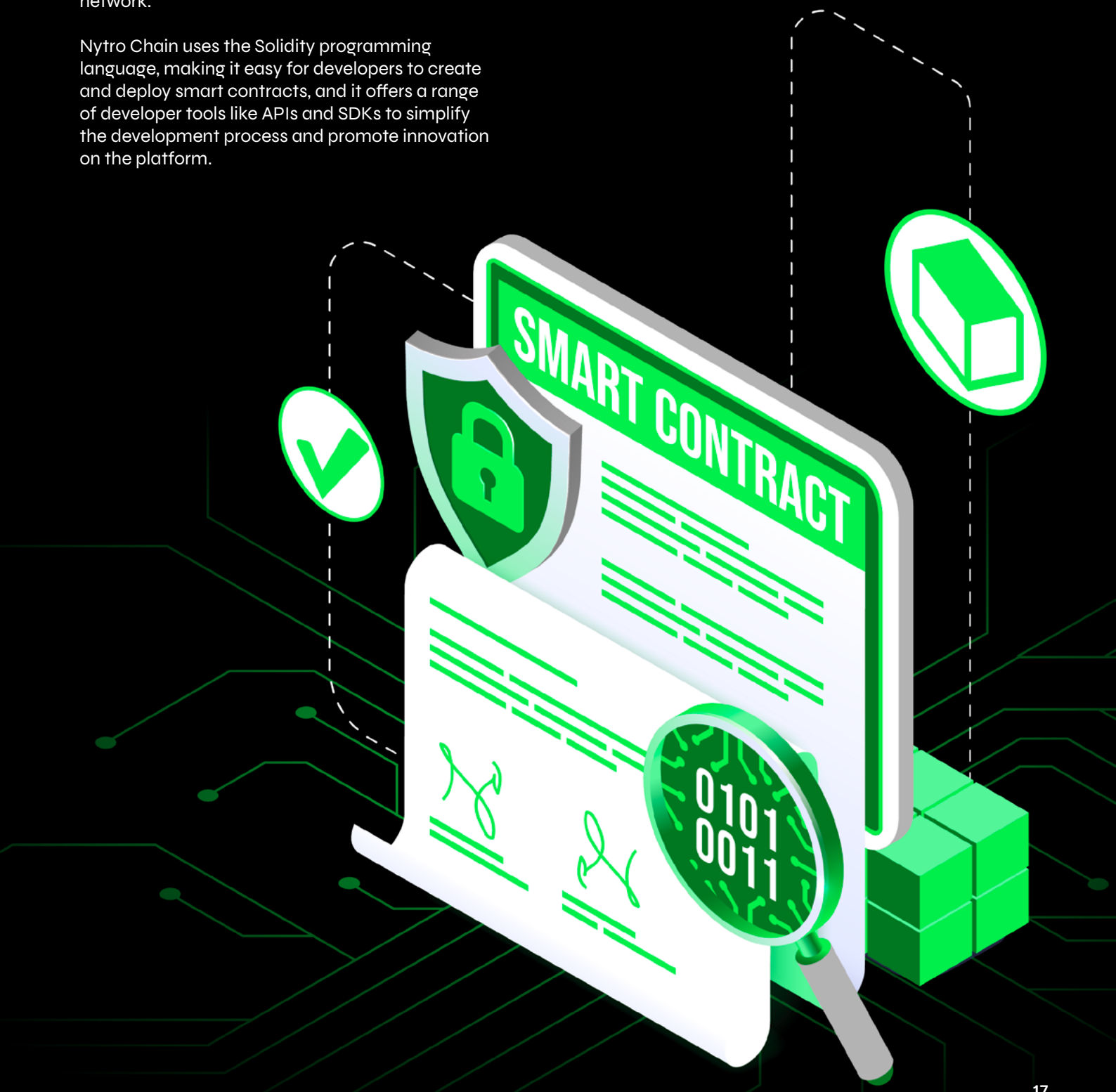
This technology has the potential to be genuinely transformative for the ecosystem while maintaining better efficiency, reduced transaction costs, and decreased dependence on third parties.



17. Smart Contracts on Nytro Chain

Nytro Chain supports the development of smart contracts, allowing developers to create complex decentralized applications that can run on its network.

Nytro Chain uses the Solidity programming language, making it easy for developers to create and deploy smart contracts, and it offers a range of developer tools like APIs and SDKs to simplify the development process and promote innovation on the platform.



18. Optimistic vs. Zero-Knowledge Rollups

Optimistic Rollups and Zero-Knowledge (ZK) Rollups are layer 2 (L2) scaling solutions for Layer 1 (L1) blockchains, but they differ in their approaches to achieving scalability.

Unlike Optimistic rollups, which use a dispute-resolution process to secure transactions, 'ZK Rollups' utilize Zero-Knowledge mathematical proofs for transaction validation.

Key Differences:

- Optimistic rollups have a longer fund withdrawal period due to their security model.
- Optimistic rollups are computationally less complex, resulting in layer-two nodes having lower hardware requirements.
- Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) compatibility is much simpler on Optimistic Rollups than on ZK Rollups.

Optimistic Rollup VS Zero-Knowledge Rollups

Criteria	Optimistic Rollup	ZK Rollup
DeFi Readiness	Similar execution models to EVM	Lack of wide-ranging EVM support with few EVM-compatible zk rollups.
Validity Proof	Fraud proofs help in proving validity.	Zero-Knowledge Proofs or ZKPs serve as transaction validity proof.
Transaction Finality	Delay of 1 week in transaction finality for the challenge period.	No delays in transaction finality as ZK rollups feature validity proof.
Ease of Programming	Better ease of programming without need for validity computation and effective data compression.	Complicated cryptographic proofs can be difficult to design and implement with ZK rollups.
Transaction Costs	Lower transaction costs as optimistic rollups do not post the proof of transaction and publish limited data.	Higher costs due to the need for verifying proofs alongside expensive high-end hardware for creating ZK proofs.
Trust	No need for a trusted setup.	Needs a trusted setup for working.
Live Monitoring	Verifiers must maintain live tracking of actual rollup state and the reference state in the state root.	No need for monitoring the layer 2 chain for fraud detection.
Security	Emphasizes crypto-economic incentives to users for ensuring rollup security.	Cryptographic proofs can guarantee security.

* By default, Nytro Chain uses Optimistic Rollups. However, users do have the option to use ZK Rollups.

Optimistic Rollups:

Optimistic rollups are layer 2 (L2) protocols designed to extend the throughput of Ethereum's base layer. They reduce computation on the main Ethereum chain by processing transactions off-chain, significantly improving processing speeds.

Unlike other scaling solutions, such as sidechains, optimistic rollups derive security from L1 by publishing transaction results on-chain, which also verify transactions on L1 with fraud proofs, but store transaction data elsewhere.

As L1 computation is slow and expensive, optimistic rollups can offer up to 10-100x improvements in scalability. Optimistic rollups also write transactions to Ethereum as call-data, reducing gas costs for users.

Optimistic rollup operators bundle multiple off-chain transactions in large batches before submitting them to Ethereum. This approach spreads fixed costs across numerous transactions in each batch, ultimately reducing end-user fees. They also use compression techniques to reduce the data posted on Ethereum.
Optimistic rollups are considered "optimistic" because they assume off-chain transactions are valid and do not publish 'proofs of validity' for transaction batches posted on-chain. This separates optimistic and zero-knowledge rollups, as zero-knowledge rollups publish cryptographic proofs of validity for off-chain transactions.

If the fraud-proof process succeeds, the 'rollup protocol' re-executes the transaction(s) and updates the rollup's state accordingly.

The other effect of successful fraud-proof validation is that the sequencer responsible for including the incorrectly executed transaction in a block receives a penalty.

If the rollup batch remains unchallenged (i.e., all transactions are correctly executed) after the challenge period elapses, it is deemed valid and accepted on L1.

Others can continue to build on an unconfirmed rollup block, but with a caveat that transaction results will be reversed if based on a previously published transaction that was published incorrectly.

Zero-Knowledge Rollups:

Zero-knowledge rollups (ZK-rollups) bundle (or 'roll up') transactions into batches executed off-chain, which reduces the amount of data posted to the blockchain.

ZK-rollup operators submit a summary of the changes required to represent all the transactions in a batch rather than sending each transaction individually.

They also produce validity proofs to prove the accuracy of their changes. The validity proof demonstrates with cryptographic certainty that the proposed changes to Ethereum's state result from executing all the transactions in the batch.

A smart contract deployed on the Ethereum network maintains the ZK-rollup's state. To update this state, ZK-rollup nodes must submit 'validity proof' for verification.
As mentioned above, the validity proof is a cryptographic assurance that the proposed state change by the rollup results from executing the given batch of transactions. This means that ZK-rollups only need to provide validity proofs to finalize transactions on Ethereum instead of posting all transaction data on-chain like optimistic rollups.

There are no delays when moving funds from a ZK-rollup to Ethereum because exit transactions are executed once the ZK-rollup contract verifies the validity proof.

Conversely, withdrawing funds from optimistic rollups is subject to a delay to allow anyone to challenge the exit transaction with fraud-proof validation.

19. Use Cases for the NYTRO Token

NYTRO tokens will have various use cases in the Nytro Chain ecosystem.

Transaction Fees

NYTRO tokens will be used to pay transaction fees on the Nytro Chain network.

Staking

Funds are automatically staked across the entire protocol.

Governance

NYTRO holders can participate in the platform's governance and decision-making processes.

Funding

A portion of transaction fees and block rewards will be allocated to the community treasury, which will be governed by NYTRO holders.

20. Token Metrics and Distribution

The Nytro Chain native token (NYTRO) will facilitate transactions and smart contracts on the platform. The total supply of NYTRO tokens will be dependent on the private sale.

The Nytro token can only be bought once and sold back once through the Avalanche Protocol, and it will never be made available for the public to trade.

21. Nytro Chain's Future Plans and Development

Nytro Chain aims to become a top-tier layer 2 blockchain solution for Avalanche and the broader blockchain industry. The team will continue to improve the platform's features, security, and scalability, to meet the demands of users and developers.

In the short term, Nytro Chain plans to launch several decentralized applications (dApps) on the platform, focusing on DeFi and NFT use cases.

In the medium to long term, the team plans to enhance the platform's interoperability with other blockchains and develop solutions for cross-chain asset transfer and management.

Nytro Chain will also look to expand to a Layer o platform basis to facilitate projects as the core base layer.

Nytro plans to lead the way in blockchain banking with its unique features and real-world applications, making it a transition portal for enterprise businesses to switch from the SWIFT system to Blockchain.

22. Risks and Challenges for Nytro Chain

Like any other blockchain project, Nytro Chain faces risks and challenges that could affect its success. Risks and challenges include market volatility, regulatory uncertainty, security threats, and technical difficulties.

Still, the team is committed to mitigating these risks by implementing industry best practices using a proactive and transparent approach.

23. Legal and Regulatory Considerations

The regulatory landscape for blockchain and cryptocurrency is constantly evolving, and Nytro Chain will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in its jurisdiction.

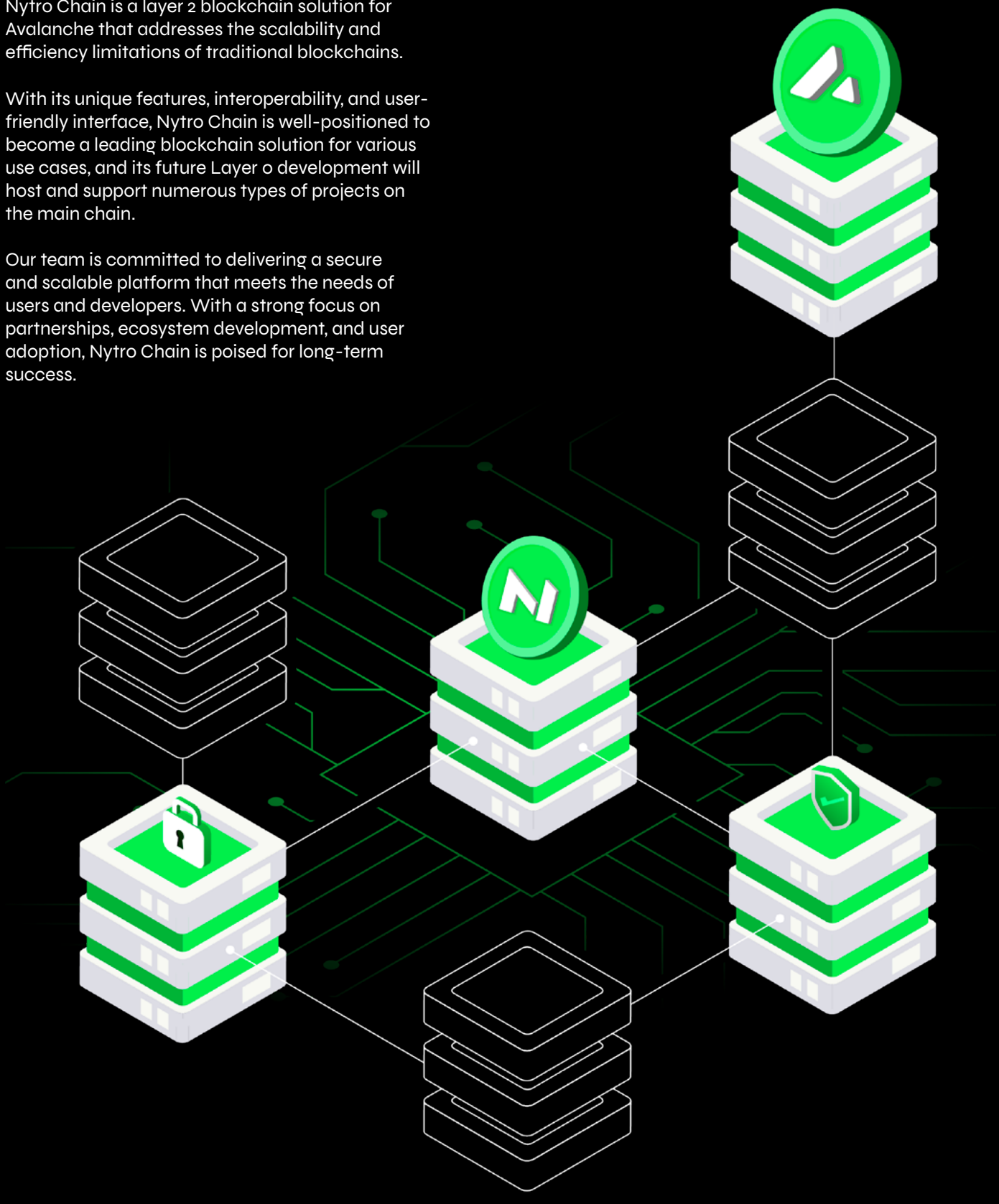
The team will also work with legal advisors to ensure the platform's operations and token distribution comply with relevant securities and tax laws.

24. Conclusion

Nytro Chain is a layer 2 blockchain solution for Avalanche that addresses the scalability and efficiency limitations of traditional blockchains.

With its unique features, interoperability, and user-friendly interface, Nytro Chain is well-positioned to become a leading blockchain solution for various use cases, and its future Layer 0 development will host and support numerous types of projects on the main chain.

Our team is committed to delivering a secure and scalable platform that meets the needs of users and developers. With a strong focus on partnerships, ecosystem development, and user adoption, Nytro Chain is poised for long-term success.



NYTRO

For more information visit:

nytrochain.io