BSV BLOCKCHAIN

An Introduction to Blockchain & NFTs

Jimmy Nguyen
Founding President, Bitcoin Association for BSV

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto
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Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Digital Timestamping: Stuart Haber & W. Scott Stornetta

J. Cryptology (1991) 3: 99–111

Journal of Cryptology

How To Time-Stamp a Digital Document[1]

Stuart Haber and W. Scott Stornetta
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Abstract. The prospect of a world in which all text, audio, picture, and video documents are in digital form on easily modifiable media raises the issue of how to certify when a document was created or last changed. The problem is to time-stamp the data, not the medium. We propose computationally practical procedures for digital time-stamping of such documents so that it is infeasible for a user either to back-date or to forward-date his document, even with the collusion of a time-stamping service. Our procedures maintain complete privacy of the documents themselves, and require no record-keeping by the time-stamping service.

Key words. Time-stamp, Hash.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings,
To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to light,
To stamp the seal of time in aged things,
To wake the morn, and sentinel the night,
To wrong the wronger till he render right.

The Rape of Lucrece, l. 941

1. Introduction

In many situations there is a need to certify the date a document was created or last modified. For example, in intellectual property matters, it is sometimes crucial to verify the date an inventor first put in writing a patentable idea, in order to establish its precedence over competing claims.

One accepted procedure for time-stamping a scientific idea involves daily notations of one's work in a lab notebook. The dated entries are entered one after another in the notebook, with no pages left blank. The sequentially numbered, sewn-in pages of the notebook make it difficult to tamper with the record without leaving telltale signs. If the notebook is then stamped on a regular basis by a notary public or reviewed and signed by a company manager, the validity of the claim is further enhanced. If the precedence of the inventor's ideas is later challenged, both

[1] Date received: August 19, 1990. Date revised: October 26, 1990.

Improving the Efficiency and Reliability of Digital Time-Stamping

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March 1992

Abstract

To establish that a document was created after a given moment in time, it is necessary to report events that could not have been predicted before they happened. To establish that a document was created before a given moment in time, it is necessary to cause an event based on the document, which can be observed by others. Cryptographic hash functions can be used both to report events succinctly, and to cause events based on documents without revealing their contents. Haber and Stornetta have proposed two schemes for digital time-stamping which rely on these principles [HaSt 91].

We reexamine one of those protocols, addressing the resource constraint required for storage and verification of time-stamp certificates. By using trees, we show how to achieve an exponential increase in the publicity obtained for each time-stamping event, while reducing the storage and the computation required in order to validate a given certificate.

We show how time-stamping can be used in certain circumstances to extend the useful lifetime of different kinds of cryptographic certifications of authenticity, in the event that the certifying protocol is compromised. This can be applied to digital signatures, or to time-stamping itself, making the digital time-stamping process renewable.

*Partially supported by NSF grant DMS-90-06116.

Secure Names for Bit-Strings

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Abstract

The increasing use of digital documents, and the need to refer to them conveniently and unambiguously, raise an important question: can one "name" a digital document in a way that conveniently enables users to find it, and at the same time enables a user in possession of a document to be sure that it is indeed the one that is referred to by the name? One crucial piece of a complete solution to this problem would be a method that provides a cryptographically verifiable label for any bit-string (for example, the content, in a particular format, of the document). This problem has become even more acute with the emergence of the World-Wide Web, where a document (whose only existence may be on-line) is now typically named by giving its URL, which is merely a pointer to its virtual location at a particular moment in time.

Using a one-way hash function to call files by their hash values is cryptographically verifiable, but the resulting names are unwieldy, because of their length and randomness, and are not permanent, since as time goes on the hash function may become vulnerable to attack. We introduce procedures to create names that are short and meaningful, while at the same time they can persist indefinitely, independent of the longevity of any given hash function. This is done by naming a bit-string according to its position in a growing, directed acyclic graph of one-way hash values. We prove the security of our naming procedures under a reasonable complexity-theoretic cryptographic assumption, and then describe practical uses for these names. An implementation of our naming scheme has been in use since January 1995.

1 Introduction

Users of documents need to refer to those documents in order to keep records and in order to communicate with other users of the documents. In practice, users name their documents in various ways. A name must be unambiguous, at least in the context of its use; this requires some connection between the name and the integrity of the document it names.

In the traditional world of paper documents, there are usually reasonable guarantees of this connection. In the case of printed books and magazines, large print runs that are the result of single typesetting efforts make it easier to be confident that all copies of a printed document are the same, with a definite name printed in a conventional place in the document. Making a change to a paper document of any sort, even a small change, typically leaves forensic evidence.

A characteristic feature of digital documents, by contrast, is that they are easy to copy and to alter. The naming problem is especially troubling if the document exists only on-line and never in conventional paper-based form. For on-line documents, a useful naming scheme would allow users to employ the name to *find* documents, as well as to check the integrity of the documents that they find. A number of proposals have been made for such naming systems (see e.g. [SM 94, KW 95, BD* 95]). These proposals address in different ways the problem of how to "resolve" the name into a location where the document might be found.

It is the integrity-checking problem that we address in this work: how to make sure that the bit-string content of a given digital document is indeed the same as the bit-string that was intended. Heretofore, two different sorts of mechanisms have been proposed, digital signatures and one-way hash values.

Having the author or publisher of a document compute a digital signature for its bit-string content is a reasonable use of cryptographic tools for this purpose. (See, for example, [R 95, M 94].) However, the ability to validate many digital signatures requires the presence of a public-key infrastructure, and the trustworthiness of the validation procedure relies on the assurance that the signer's private signing key is indeed secure. For some on-line documents, the infrastructure and these assurances may not be available. For long-lived documents, the security of the binding between a public key and the person or role of the putative signer becomes even more problematic. (A general solution to the latter problem is briefly described in §5.)

Thus it would be useful to have an integrity mechanism, depending on the exact contents of the bit-string in question, that does not depend on the secrecy of a cryptographic key. A natural choice for such a mechanism is the use of a one-way hash function, naming any bit-string by its hash value. (See, for example, [BD* 95].) However, while this method is intrinsically verifiable, there are several inconvenient features:

- A desirable feature for the names given to a collection

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Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

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Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain
events witnessed, but proof that it ca
long as a majority of CPU power is c
attack the network, they'll generate t
network itself requires minimal struct
basis, and nodes can leave and rejoi
proof-of-work chain as proof of what h

References

[1] W. Dai, "b-money," http://www.weidai.com/bmoney.txt, 1998.

[2] H. Massias, X.S. Avila, and J.-J. Quisquater, "Design of a secure timestamping service with minimal trust requirements," In *20th Symposium on Information Theory in the Benelux*, May 1999.

[3] S. Haber, W.S. Stornetta, "How to time-stamp a digital document," In *Journal of Cryptology*, vol 3, no 2, pages 99-111, 1991.

[4] D. Bayer, S. Haber, W.S. Stornetta, "Improving the efficiency and reliability of digital time-stamping," In *Sequences II: Methods in Communication, Security and Computer Science*, pages 329-334, 1993.

[5] S. Haber, W.S. Stornetta, "Secure names for bit-strings," In *Proceedings of the 4th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security*, pages 28-35, April 1997.

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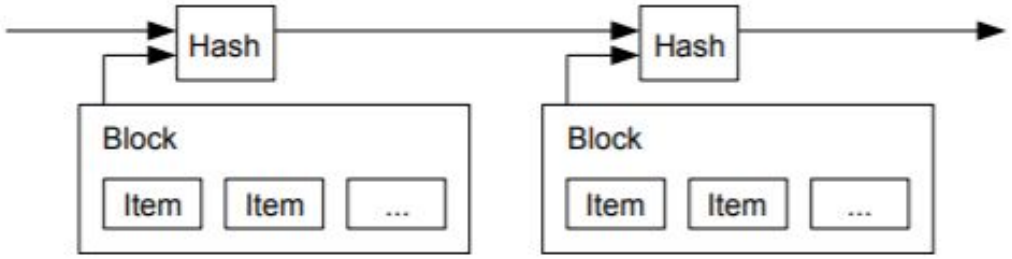
Distributed Timestamp Server

3. Timestamp Server

The solution we propose begins with a timestamp server. A timestamp server works by taking a hash of a block of items to be timestamped and widely publishing the hash, such as in a newspaper or Usenet post [2-5]. The timestamp proves that the data must have existed at the time, obviously, in order to get into the hash. Each timestamp includes the previous timestamp in its hash, forming a chain, with each additional timestamp reinforcing the ones before it.



Auditable
Verifiable
Transparent

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Timechain
(Satoshi notes from pre-release Bitcoin source code)

```
//
// The timechain is a tree shaped structure starting with the
// genesis block at the root, with each block potentially having multiple
// candidates to be the next block.  pprev and pnext link a path through the
// main/longest chain.  A blockindex may have multiple pprev pointing back
// to it, but pnext will only point forward to the longest branch, or will
// be null if the block is not part of the longest chain.
//
class CBlockIndex
```

```
//
// A transaction with a merkle branch linking it to the timechain
//
class CMerkleTx : public CTransaction
{
```

```
//
// A transaction with a bunch of additional info that only the owner cares
// about.  It includes any unrecorded transactions needed to link it back
// to the timechain.
//
class CWalletTx : public CMerkleTx
```

```
// Nodes collect new transactions into a block, hash them into a hash tree,
// and scan through nonce values to make the block's hash satisfy proof-of-work
// requirements.  When they solve the proof-of-work, they broadcast the block
// to everyone and the block is added to the timechain.  The first transaction
// in the block is a special one that creates a new coin owned by the creator
// of the block.
//
// Blocks are appended to blk0001.dat files on disk.  Their location on disk
// is indexed by CBlockIndex objects in memory.
//
```

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What is a Blockchain?

A digital ledger to record transactions (payments and data)

Distributed and maintained across network of computers globally (rather than kept by just 1 company)

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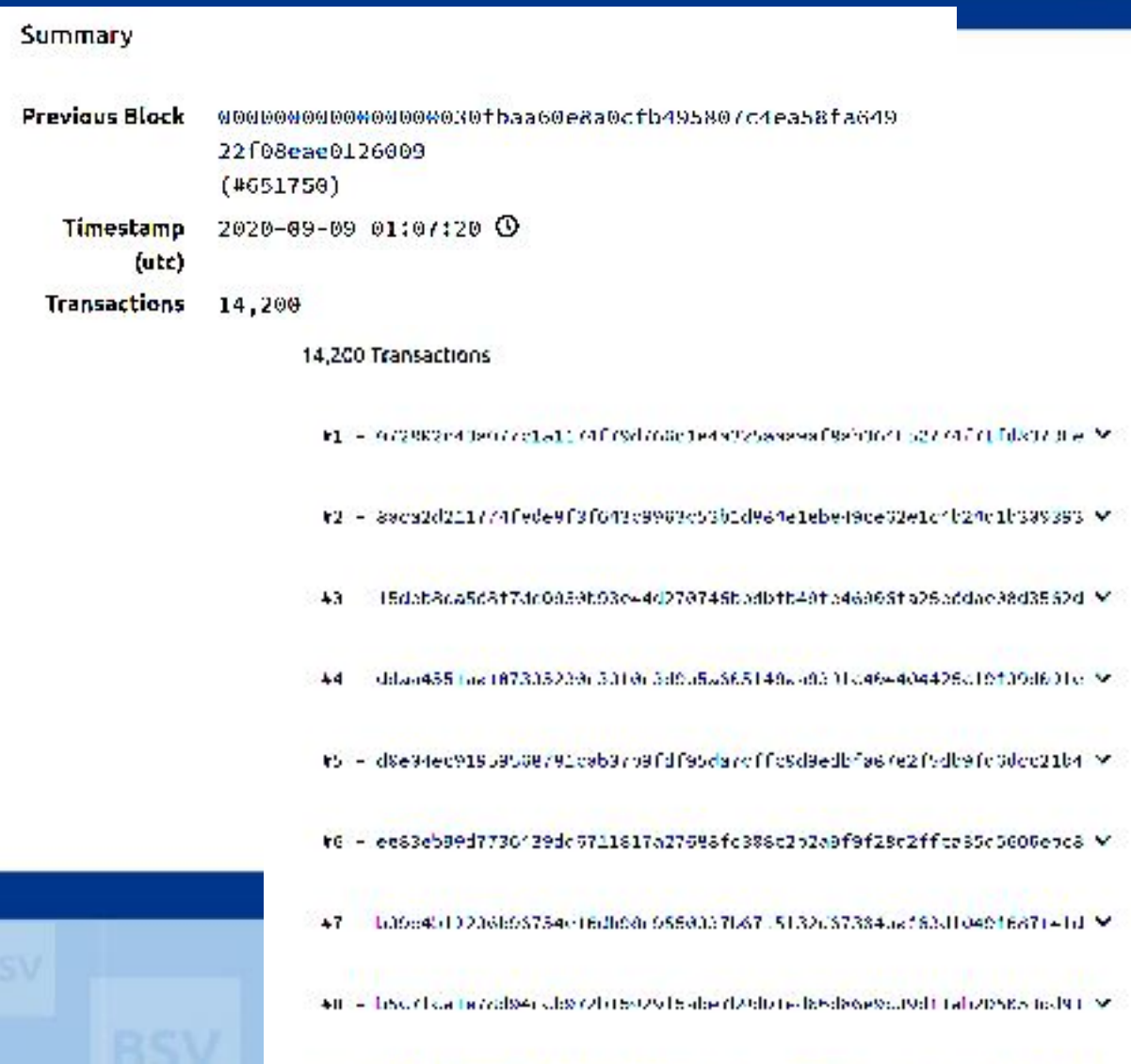
Blockchain is a Distributed Timestamp Server



Transactions are date & time-stamped

Transaction history is publicly verifiable

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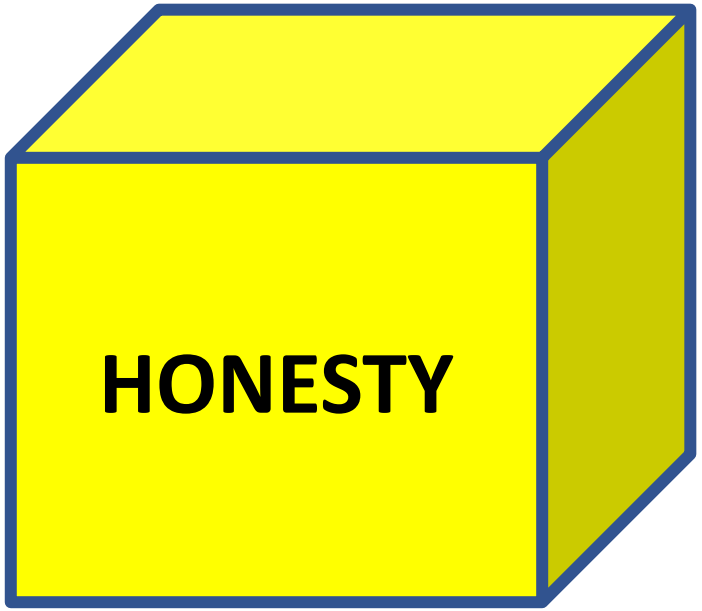

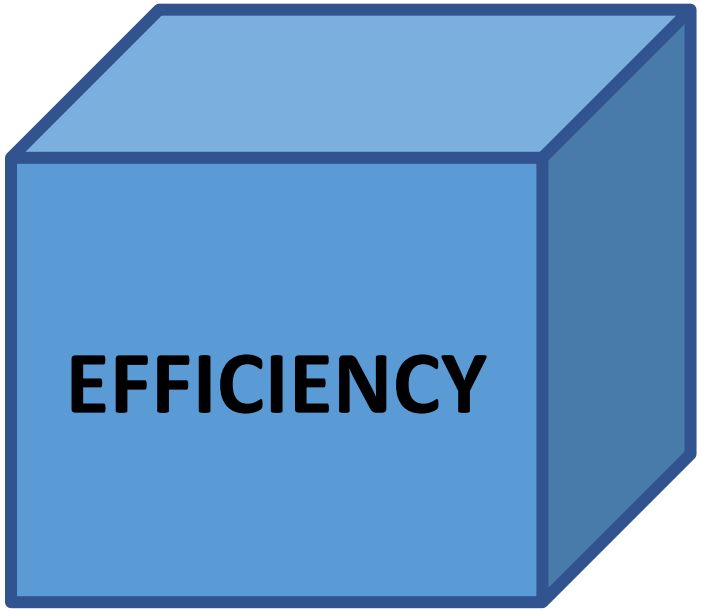

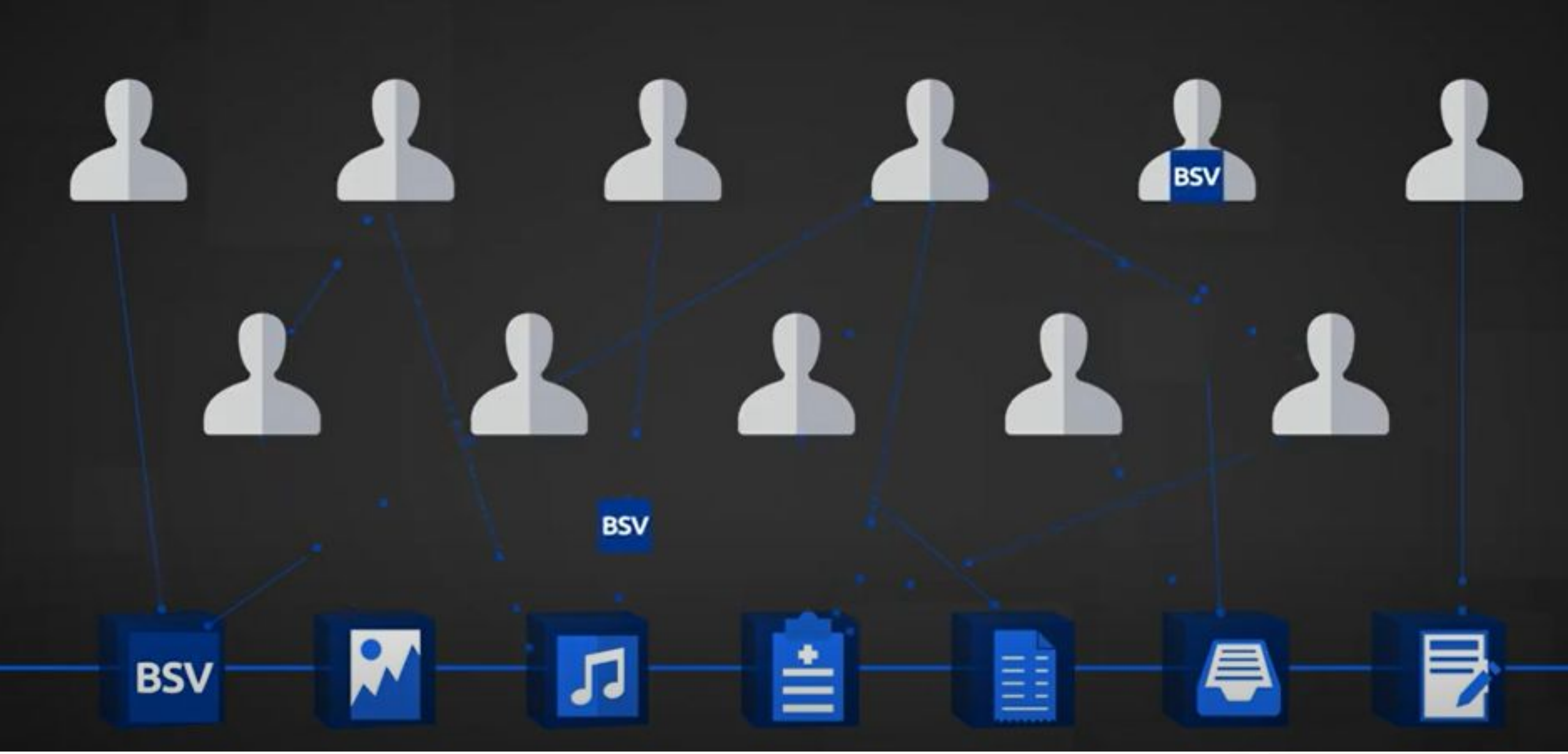

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7 txns/ second

2,000 txns/ second;
peak 56K txns/second

BSV BLOCKCHAIN

7 txns/ second

2,000 txns/ second;
peak 56K txns/second

UNBOUNDED SCALING
50,000-100,000 txns/second + MORE

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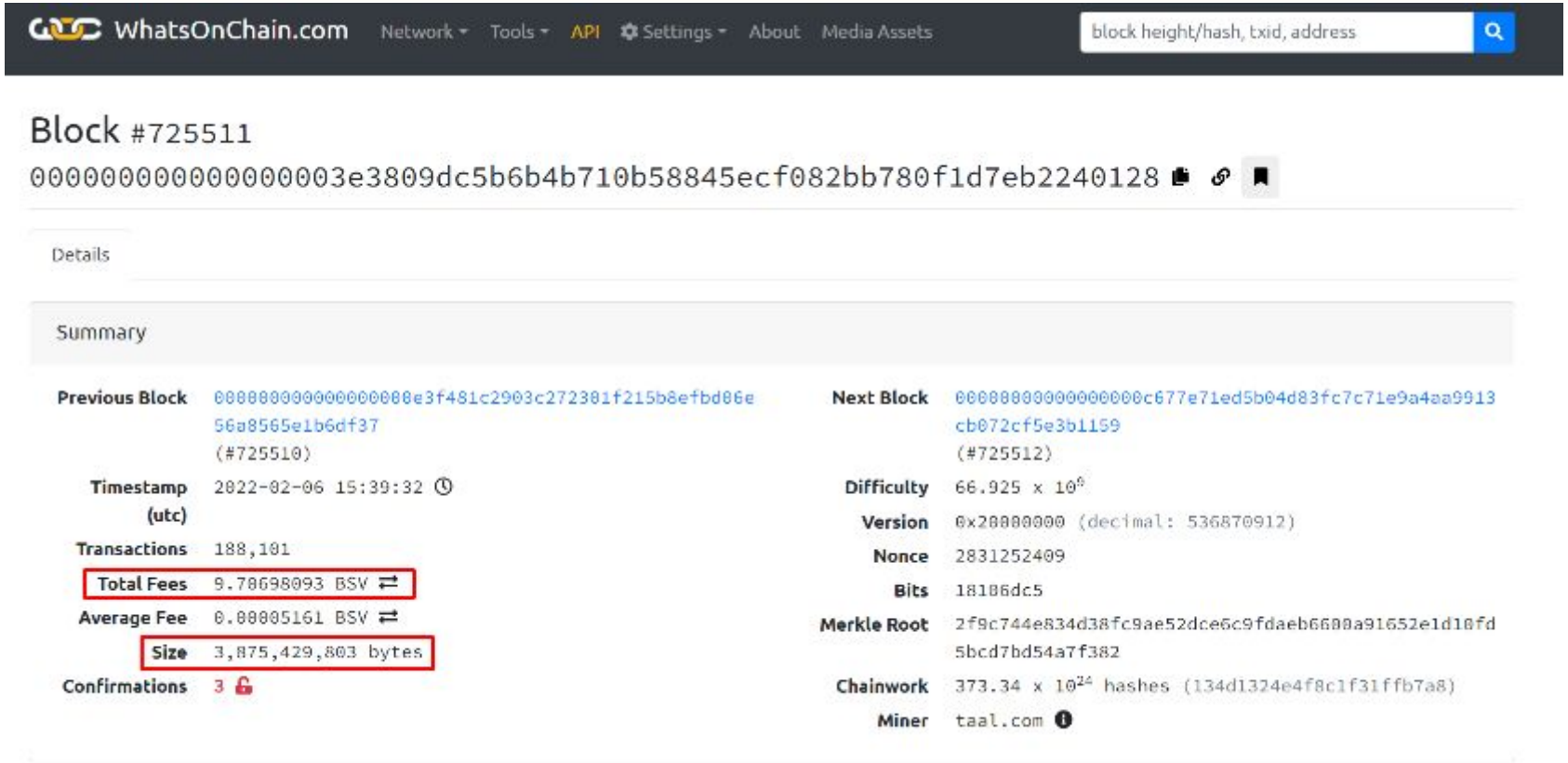
World Record Blocks

- **2021 – mined series of 2GB blocks**

- **6 February 2022**

3.8 GB block at block height 725511 (new world record)



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BTC transaction fees are high and unreliable

Time	10 Oct 2020	7 Dec 2020	27 Mar 2021	21 April 2021	29 June 2021	8 Sept 2021	29 Nov 2021
Next block (10 minutes)	$3.12	$7.16	$9.11	**$33.94**	$6.25	$.80	$.71
3 blocks (30 minutes)	$3.12	$7.16	$5.11	**$30.06**	$5.89	$.80	$.14
6 blocks (60 minutes)	$2.89	$6.19	$3.04	**$26.83**	$5.71	$.80	$.14

Source: https://bitcoinfees.info/

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Ethereum gas fees are high and unreliable

	11 Jan 2021	23 Feb 2021	12 May 2021	29 June 2021	8 Sept 2021	29 Nov 2021	16 Jan 2022
Average Txn Fee	$16.52	$38.21	**$69.92**	$3.80	**$61.00**	$45.49	$34.83
Median Txn Fee	$7.37	$19.16	**$37.89**	$1.79	**$19.87**	$21.92	$17.12

Source: https://bitinfocharts.com/

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BSV transaction fees are low and reliable

1/100-1/20 cent

for payments

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Micropayments – “small casual transactions” over the Internet

1. Introduction

Commerce on the Internet has come to rely almost exclusively on financial institutions serving as trusted third parties to process electronic payments. While the system works well enough for most transactions, it still suffers from the inherent weaknesses of the trust based model. Completely non-reversible transactions are not really possible, since financial institutions cannot avoid mediating disputes. The cost of mediation increases transaction costs, limiting the minimum practical transaction size and cutting off the possibility for small casual transactions, and there is a broader cost in the loss of ability to make non-reversible payments for non-reversible services. With the possibility of reversal, the need for trust spreads. Merchants must be wary of their customers, hassling them for more information than they would otherwise need. A certain percentage of fraud is accepted as unavoidable. These costs and payment uncertainties can be avoided in person by using physical currency, but no mechanism exists to make payments over a communications channel without a trusted party.

What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party. Transactions that are computationally impractical to reverse would protect sellers from fraud, and routine escrow mechanisms could easily be implemented to protect buyers. In this paper, we propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer distributed timestamp server to generate computational proof of the chronological order of transactions. The system is secure as long as honest nodes collectively control more CPU power than any cooperating group of attacker nodes.

A New World of Micropayments

- Pay per article or blog post
- Pay by minute of video content watched
- Pay to get past key points in video content
- Pay to push email to top of someone's inbox
- Pay for Internet search
- Pay for in-game and virtual items
- Pay for social media interactions
- Pay for providing your device computing power

Non-Fungible Tokens

- Tokens (digital representation of something)
- Have value because they are unique (not fungible, not interchangeable)

- Recorded on a blockchain
  - Unique identifiers and metadata
  - Publicly verifiable, accessible and more efficient to transact
  - Reduce fraud

NFT Examples

- **Digital ownership record for a real-world physical item**

  art, clothing, collectible, car, real estate
- **Digital works**
  - **Digital image, publishing, music, or video files**
  - **In-game items**
  - **Avatars and characters**
  - **Software**
- **Intangible rights**
  - **IP assets**
  - **Individual identities & publicity rights**

JA MORANT
Dunk - Dec 11 2019, Holo MMXX (Series 1), MEM

Legendary #/25 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $250000.00
Only 2 listings

STEPH CURRY
Assist - Mar 5 2020, Holo MMXX (Series 1), GSW

Legendary #/50 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $250000.00
Only 2 listings

DERRICK ROSE
Layup - Feb 28 2020, From the Top (Series 1), DET

Legendary #/59 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $240000.00
Only 2 listings

ZION WILLIAMSON
Block - Jan 24 2020, Cosmic (Series 1), NOP

Legendary #/49 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $219000.00
Only 2 listings

VINCE CARTER
3 Pointer - Mar 11 2020, Cosmic (Series 1), ATL

Legendary #/49 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $200000.00
Only 4 listings

LEBRON JAMES
Dunk - Feb 6 2020, From the Top (Series 1), LAL

Legendary #/59 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $199999.00
Only 2 listings

ZION WILLIAMSON
Block - Jan 24 2020, Holo MMXX (Series 1), NOP

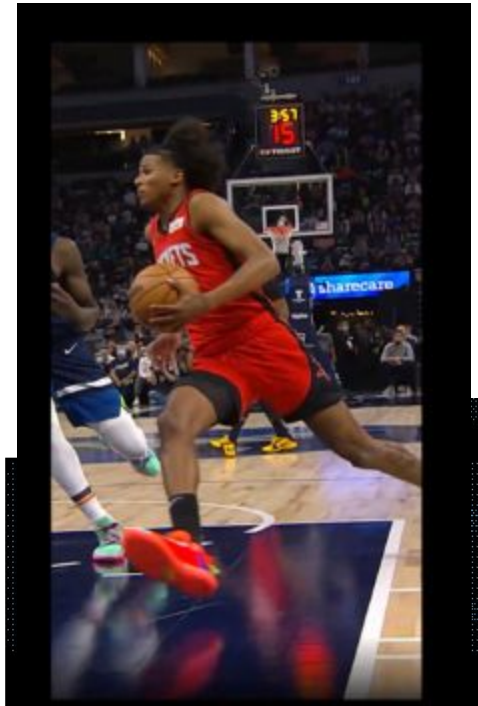
Legendary #/50 (LE)

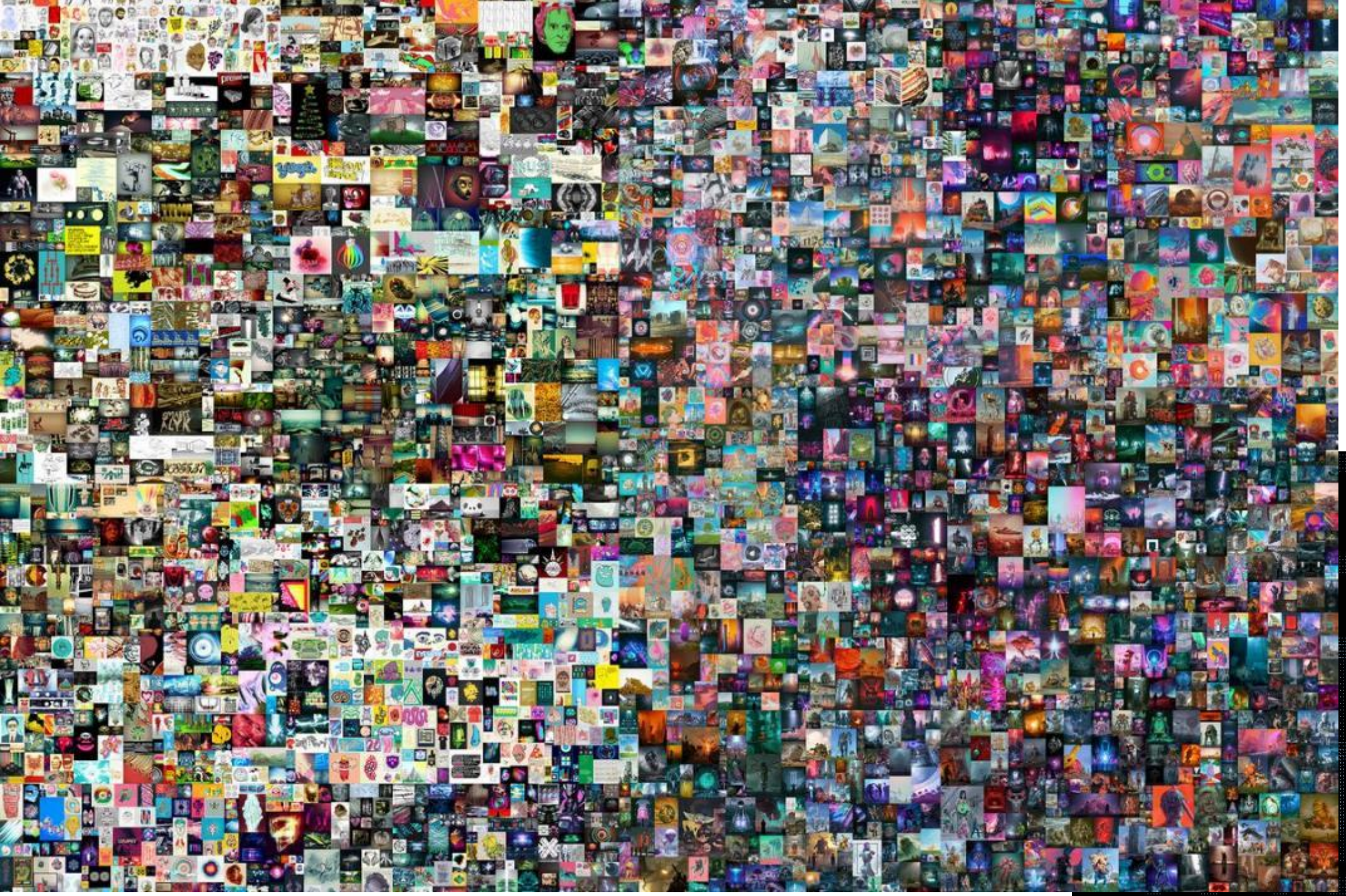
Lowest Ask
USD $169000.00
Only 3 listings

GIANNIS ANTETOKOUNMPO
Dunk - Nov 16 2019, Holo MMXX (Series 1), MIL

Legendary #/50 (LE)

Lowest Ask
USD $169000.00
Only 3 listings






BAYC

Generative Art NFTs: Manufactured Uniqueness?

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OpenSea

Search items, collections, and accounts

Explore Stats Resources

Top collections over last 7 days

1	Moonbirds	-76.74%	Floor price: 30.5 — 22,956.46
2	Mutant Ape Yacht ...	+13.11%	Floor price: 39.75 — 19,147.66
3	VeeFriends Series 2	+243.83%	Floor price: 0.82 — 14,577.83
4	Bored Ape Yacht C...	+23.32%	Floor price: 144 — 13,918.87
5	RTFKT - MNLTH	+229.21%	Floor price: 8.58 — 13,420.86
6	Okay Bears	-	Floor price: 99 — 307,622.54
7	Bored Ape Kennel ...	+358.50%	Floor price: 9.88 — 9,905.02
8	Akutars	-	Floor price: 1.7 — 8,601.27
9	Murakami.Flowers ...	-61.14%	Floor price: 6.35 — 7,826.75
10	Ragnarok Meta	-	Floor price: 2.49 — 7,283.85
11	IO: Imaginary Ones	-	Floor price: 0.76 — 6,941.59
12	Meebits	+153.84%	Floor price: 6.2 — 6,536.99
13	CLONE X - X TAKAS...	+36.24%	Floor price: 17 — 6,511.32
14	EightBit Me	+2155.99%	Floor price: 0.68 — 6,148.95
15	CryptoPunks	+33.27%	Floor price: - — 5,736.61

Go to Rankings

Rarible

Collection, item or user

Explore | My profile | Following | Activity | How it works | Community

Top collections in 1 day

All | Ethereum | Flow | Polygon | See all

1	Ragnarok	$10,286,373	4	Moonbirds	$7,073,048	7	ENS domains	$2,876,166	10	Fragments By Jame...	$2,176,409	13	Akutars	$1,432,589
2	MutantApeYachtClub	$7,923,947	5	Bored Ape Yacht Club	$6,663,859	8	CloneX	$2,799,865	11	adidas Originals: Int...	$2,070,794	14	Azuki	$1,368,115
3	VeeFriends Series 2	$7,596,170	6	Imaginary Ones	$5,584,093	9	Murakami.Flowers S...	$2,611,944	12	Bored Ape Chemistr...	$1,536,024	15	RTFKT - MNLTH	$1,195,124

Hot bids 🔥

CyberKong #1700

BoredApeKennelClub #4366

Metakey Edition One - Genesis

BoredApeYachtClub #6416

SAMURAI_WATCHER [Black]

We use 🍪 Learn more ✕

wackies

Created by wackies-deployer

579	418	♦ 0.095	♦ 11.5
items	owners	floor price	volume traded

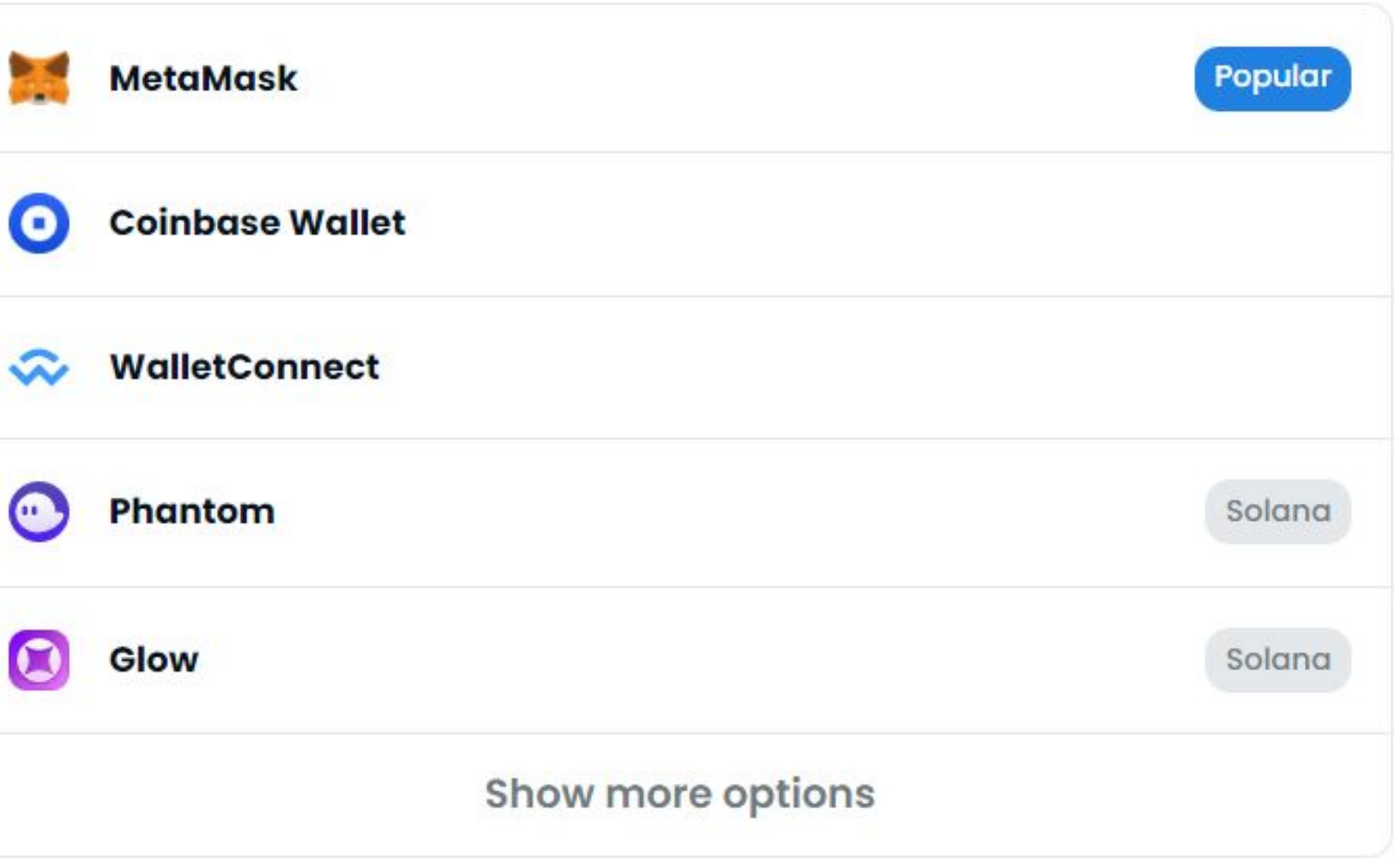
MINTING NOW: https://wackies.io/ for 0.08

Wackies is an animated generative version of her portrait art with a supply of 2,500 unique pieces. Each peice symbolizes Camille's journey and expression of identity through art. Alongside the collection, Camille's company, WACKI is a brand on and off of web3.

Items Activity

You need an Ethereum wallet to use OpenSea.

Connect with one of our available **wallet** providers or create a new one.



Choose Blockchain

Choose the most suitable blockchain for your needs.
You need to sign in for creation. Learn more about Blockchains

- Ethereum
- Flow
- Tezos
- Polygon

NFTs on BSV: Assets Can be Stored On-Chain

NFT
NFT
bullishart.com

BullishArt NFT on BSV

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NFTs on BSV: Very Low Fees

2021

minted over **175,000 NFTs**

Total cost - **$175**

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CryptoFights

CRYPTOFIGHTS
BATTLEGROUNDS EVOLVED

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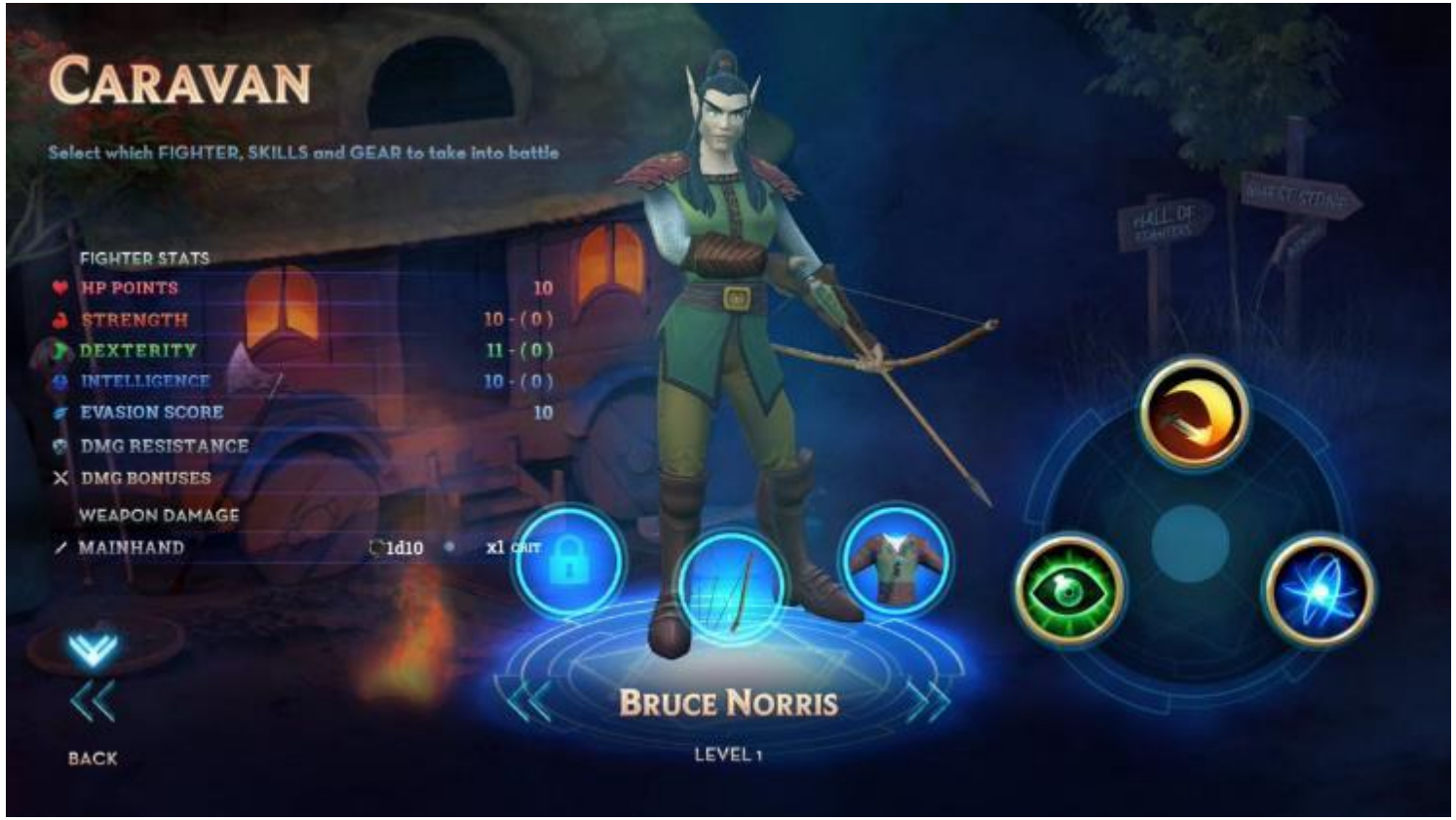
CrypoFights: Avatars and Virtual Items as NFTs



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NFT Example: Duro Dogs

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NFT items can continually accrue new characteristics

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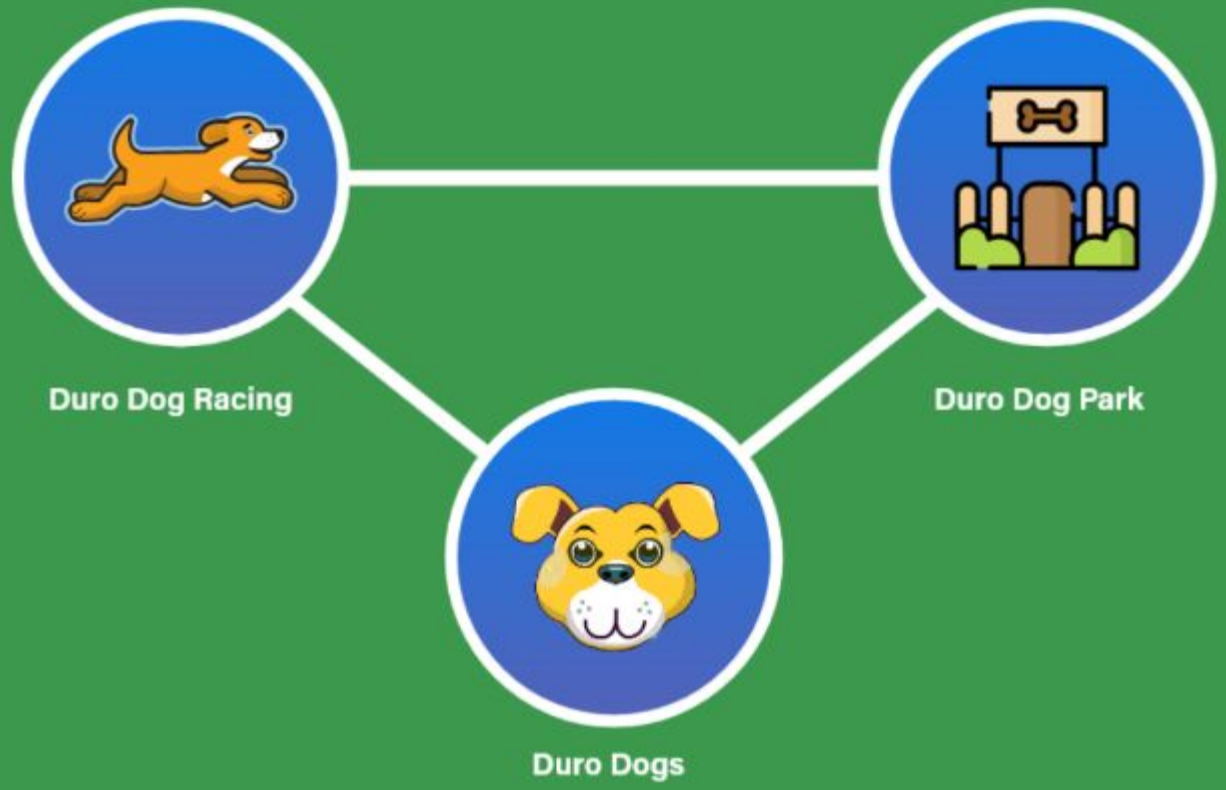
NFT characters and items can be used across different platforms

DESIGNED FOR INTEROPERABILTY

Duro Dogs' unique design allows them to easily be extended and pulled into other applications. There is no limit to where your dog can go in the metaverse.



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Inaugural Duro Dog Show

Theme: Spring

Enter Thru April 12

Prizes

1st: $100*
2nd: $50
3rd: $25
-Top 3 will also receive rare NFTs
-Finalists earn 1000 treats

How to Enter

-Tweet a photo showing off your dog(s), item(s), and creativity
-Use the hashtag #durodogshow
-Include your HandCash $handle

Learn more at medium.com/nfty-jigs

*Prizes paid in BSV through HandCash

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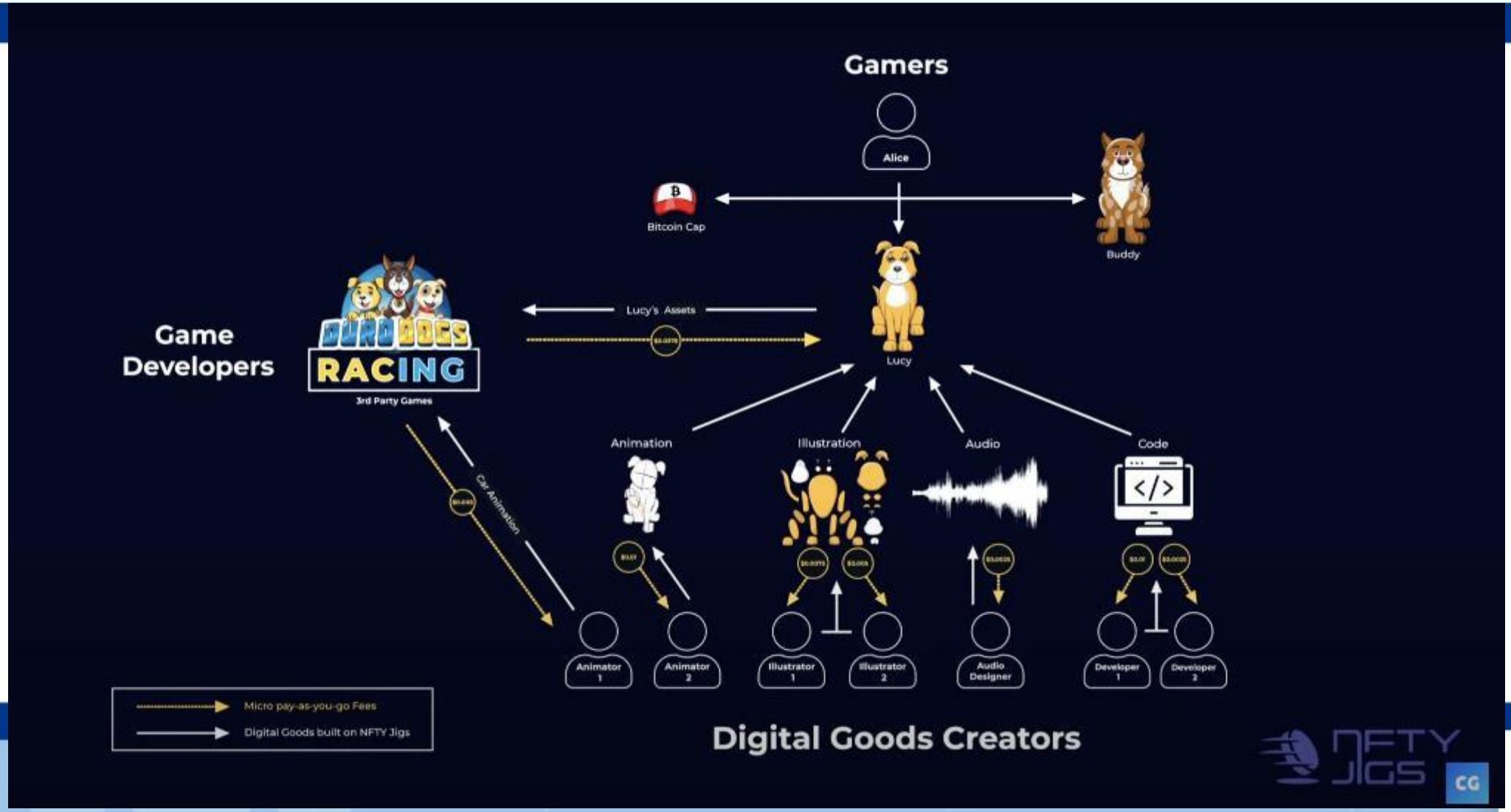
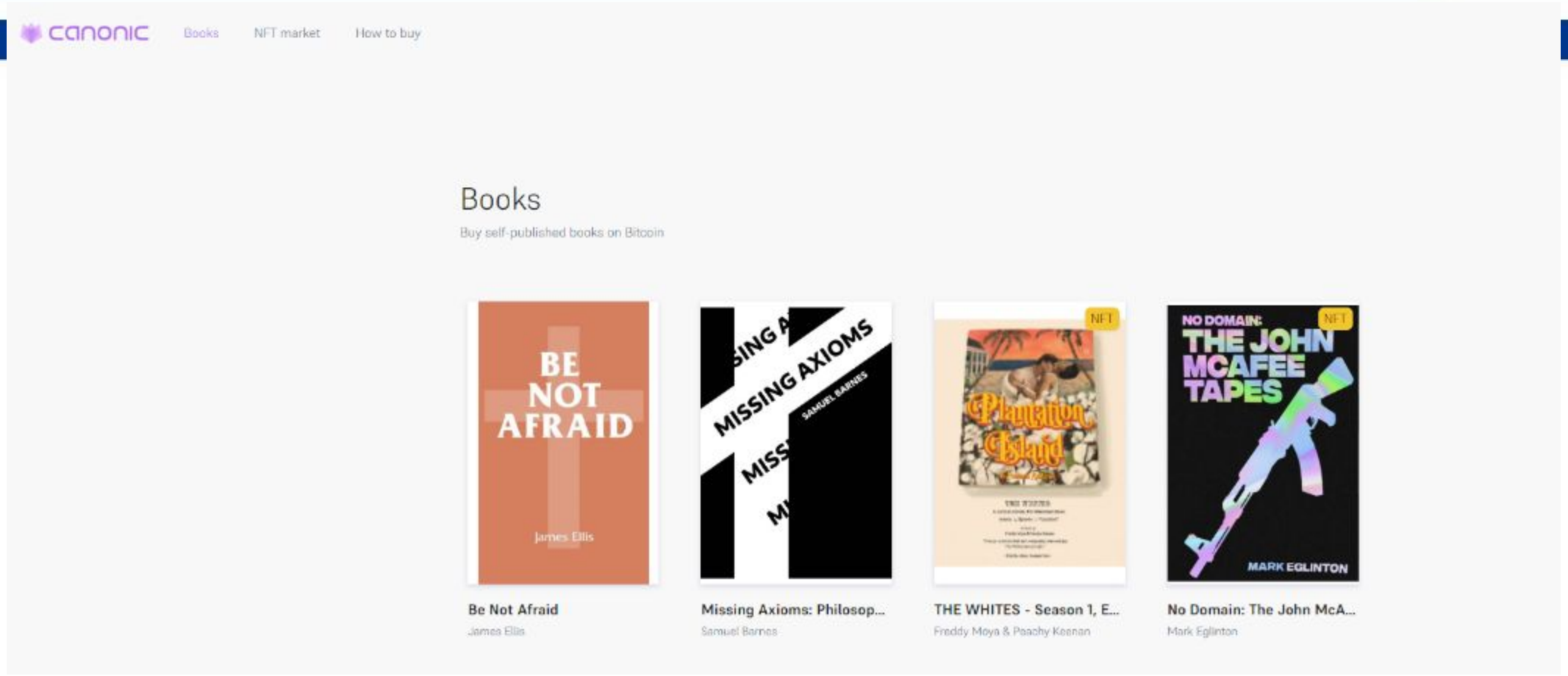
With micropayments, connect 3 sets of actors: gamers, game developers, digital goods creators

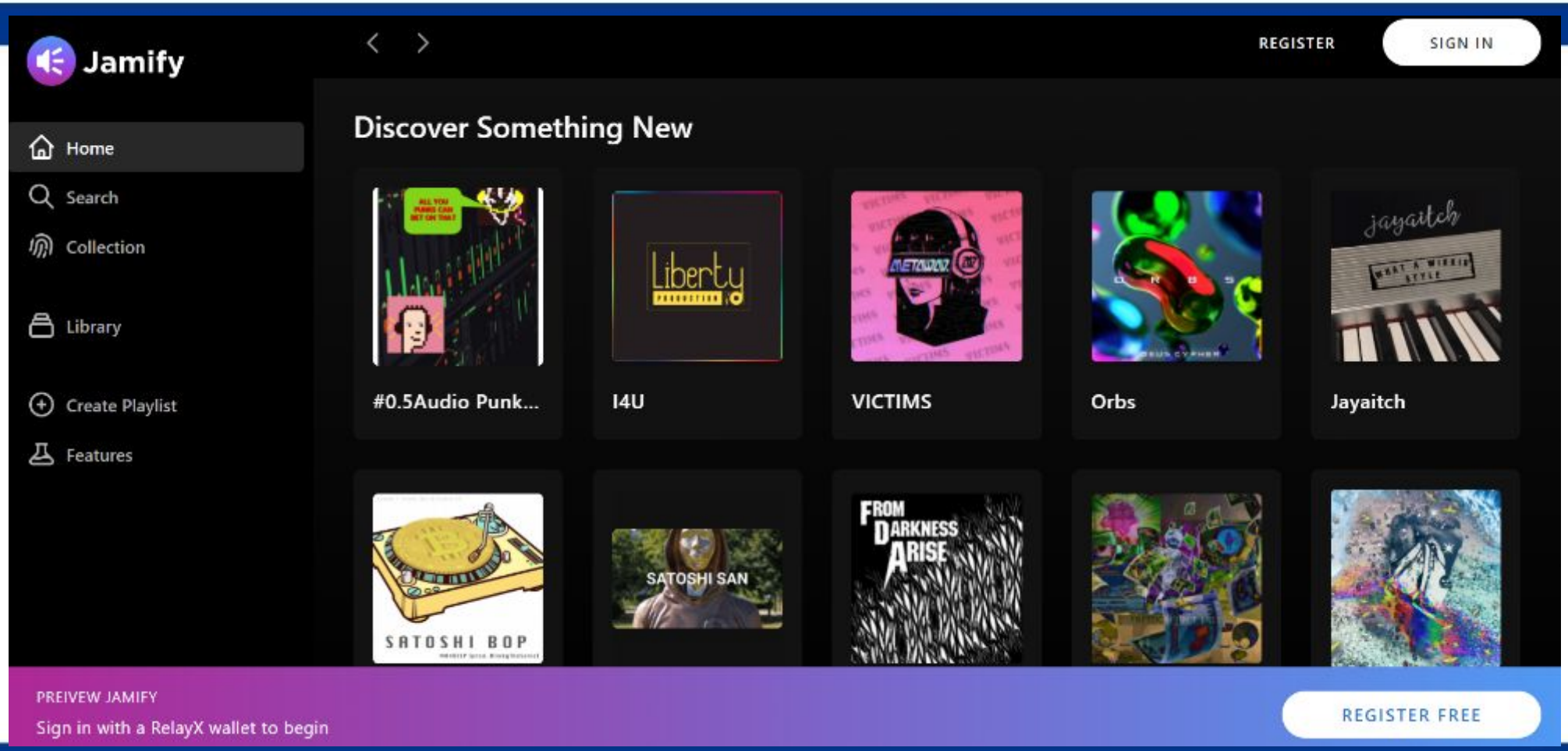


NFTs on BSV: Books

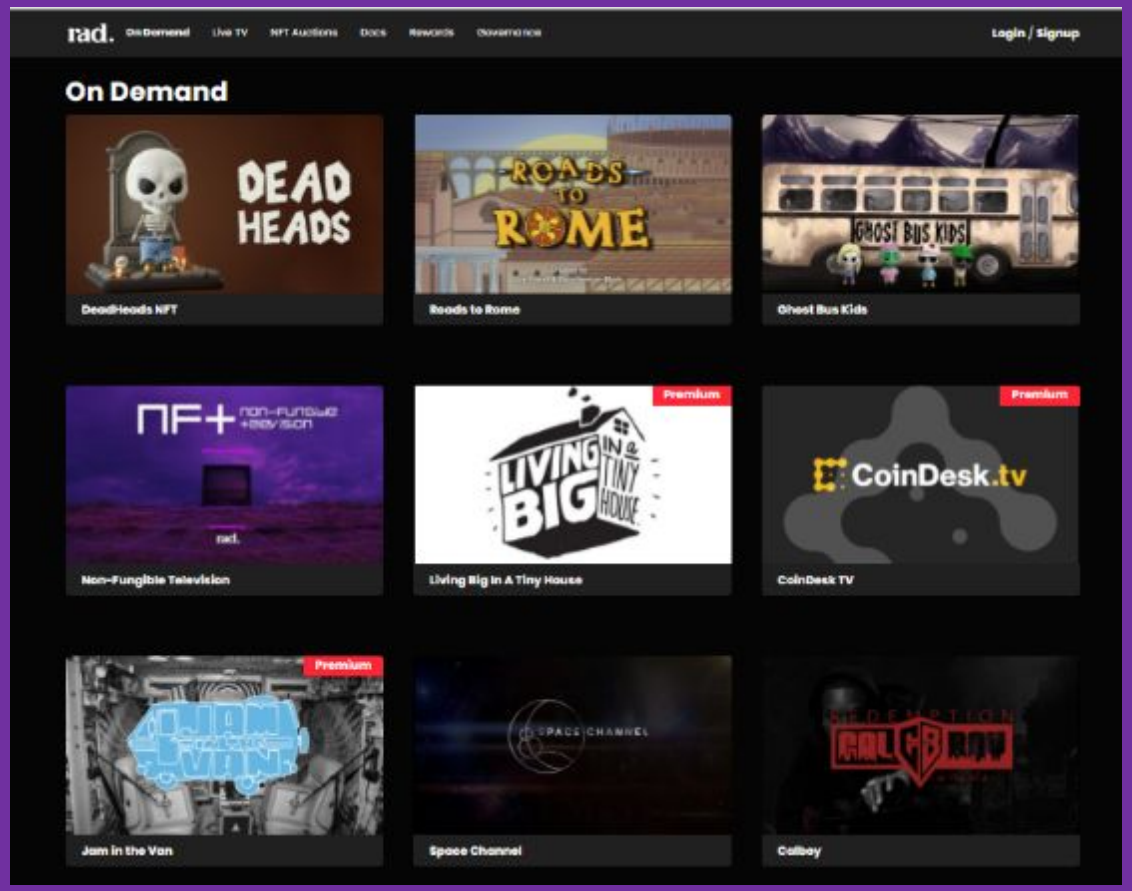


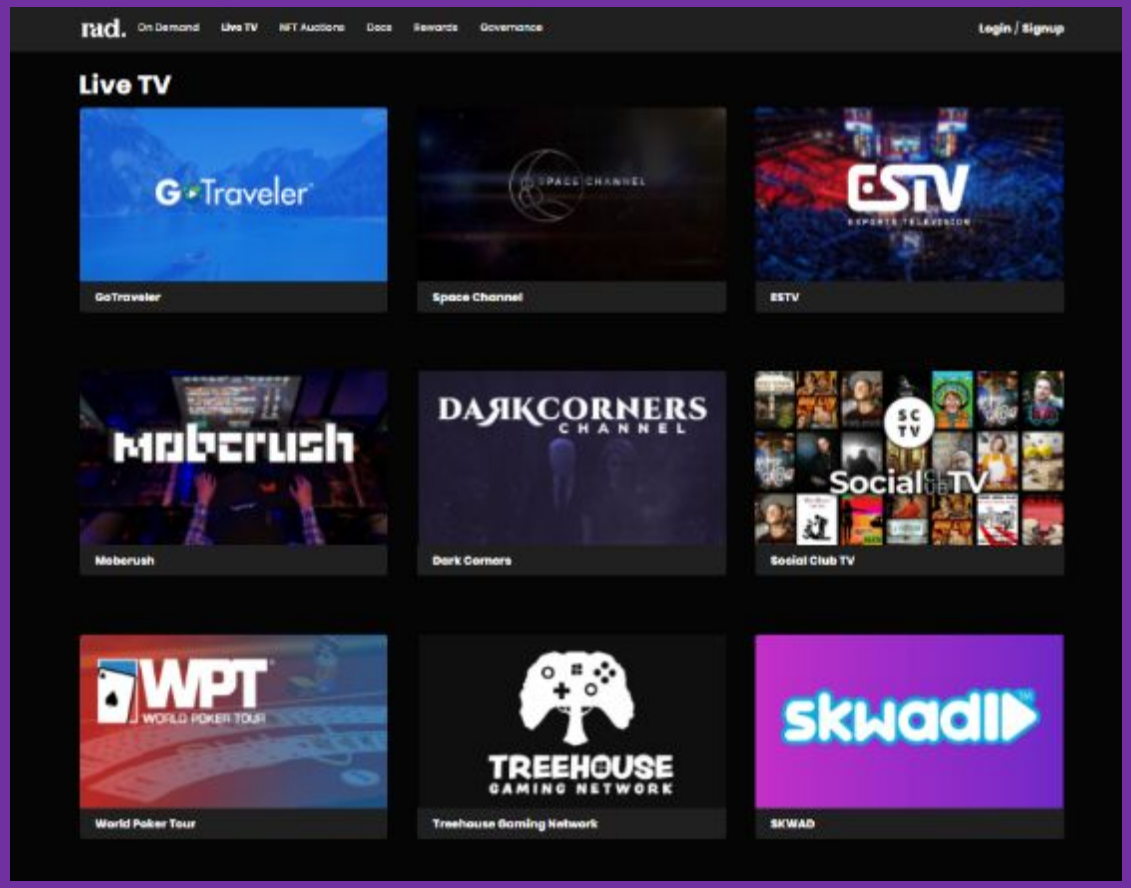
BSV BLOCKCHAIN

NFTs on BSV: Music Files



BSV BLOCKCHAIN


rad.
On Demand
Live TV
NFT Auctions
Docs
Rewards
Governance
Login / Signup
On Demand
DEAD HEADS
DeadHeads NFT
ROADS TO ROME
Roads to Rome
GHOST BUS KIDS
Ghost Bus Kids
NF+ non-fungible television
rad.
Non-Fungible Television
Premium
LIVING BIG IN a TINY HOUSE
Living Big in A Tiny House
Premium
CoinDesk.tv
CoinDesk TV
Premium
Jam in the Van
SPACE CHANNEL
Space Channel
CALLBOY
Callboy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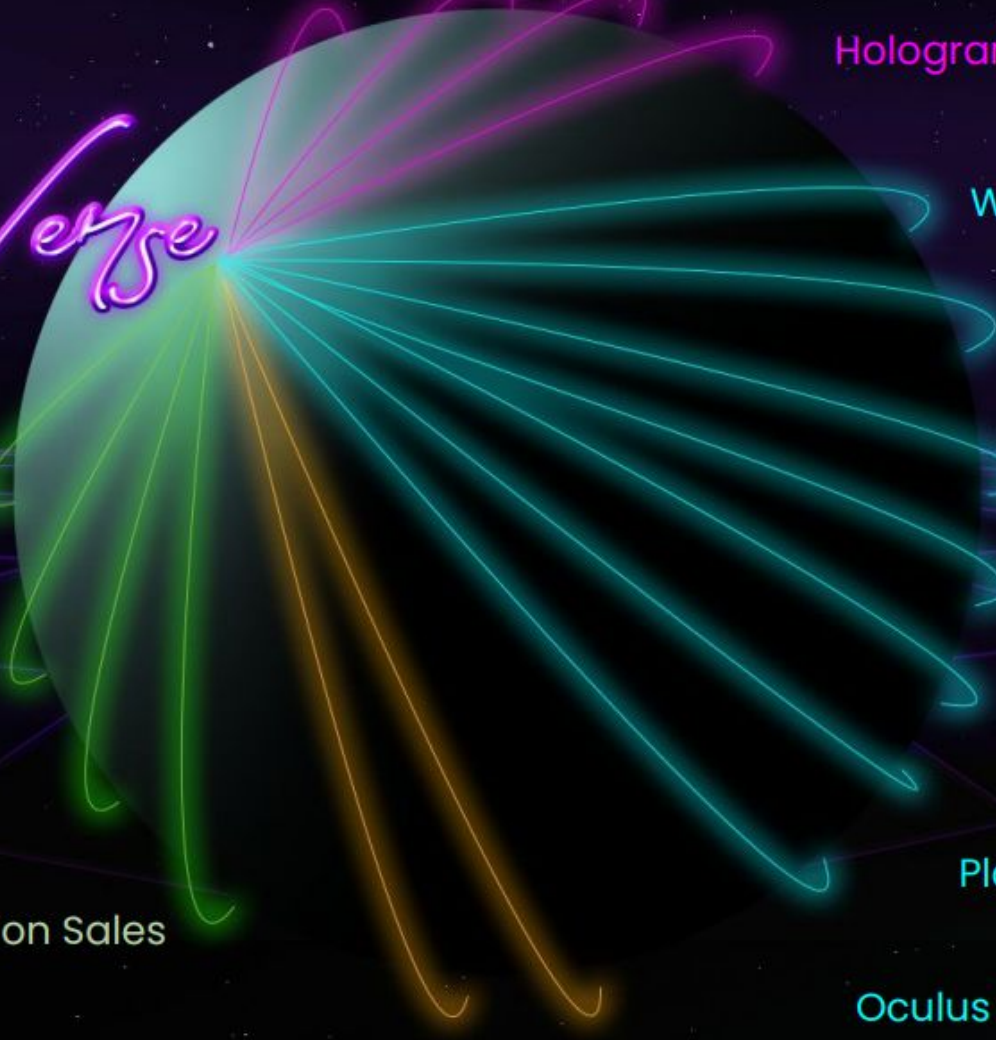
On Demand
Live TV
NFT Auctions
Docs
Rewards
Governance
Login / Signup
Live TV
GoTraveler
GoTraveler
SPACE CHANNEL
Space Channel
ESTV
ESTV
Moberush
Moberush
DARKCORNERS CHANNEL
Dark Corners
SCTV
Social Club TV
Social Club TV
WPT
WORLD POKER TOUR
World Poker Tour
TREEHOUSE GAMING NETWORK
Treehouse Gaming Network
skwad
SKWAD

rad. MetaVerse



CONTENT TYPES

Video
VR/360
Image
Holograms

DEVICES

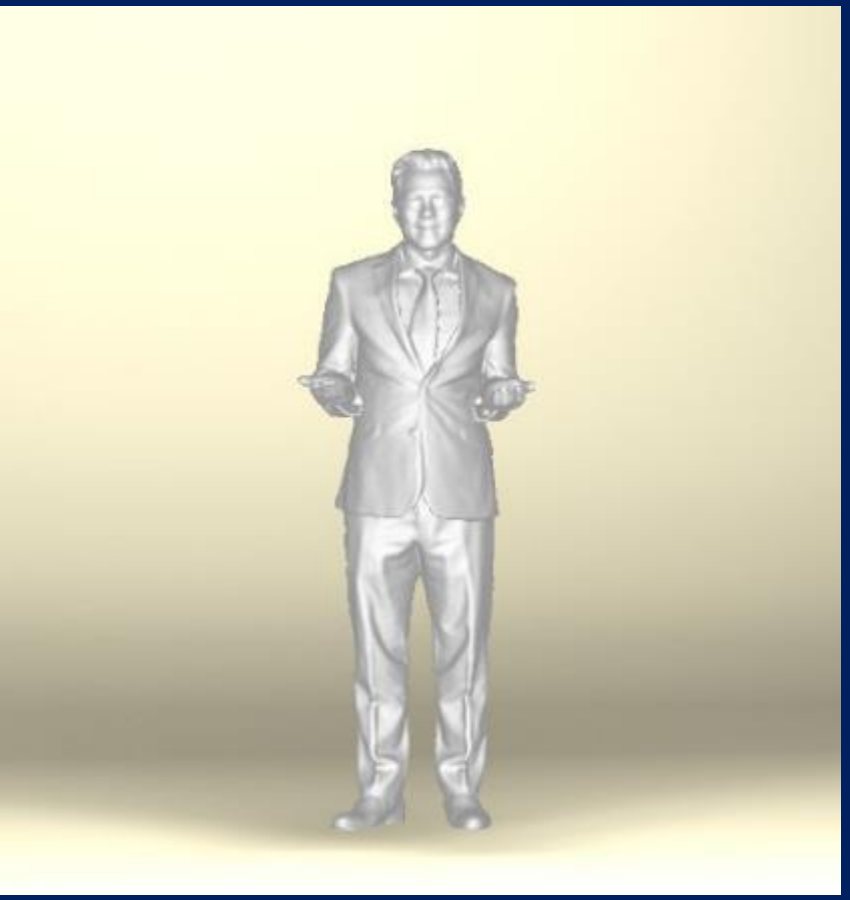
Web
iOS
Android
Android TV
PlayStation 5
PlayStation VR
Oculus Quest

UNLOCK WITH NFT'S & TOKENS

Rad Pandas
Ara Token
Auctions
Edition Sales

INFRASTRUCTURE

Developer API's
Creator Portal



General Publications | December 20, 2021

"'Pulp Fiction' NFT Lawsuit Presents New IP Battleground," *Law360*, December 20, 2021.

Hermès suing American artist over NFTs inspired by its Birkin bags

French luxury brand says Mason Rothschild's furry MetaBirkins digital tokens 'rip off' its trademark

Nike shoes are displayed at a shoe store.

Photographer: Justin Sullivan/Getty Images

Nike NFT Suit Tests 'New Frontier' of IP Law in the Metaverse

DEEP DIVE

April 19, 2022, 5:10 AM

Listen

- Nike: StockX's minting & selling of NFTs is infring
- StockX: because its NFTs are inextricably linked to and intended to certify ownership of actual physical Nike sneakers, the NFTs are non-fringing fair use and a lawful exercise of the first sale doctrine

Does a digital ticket useful only for redeeming a pair of Nikes itself become a separate product if it prompts people to pay hundreds more than the shoes cost?

Are spin-off, homage or remix collections allowed on OpenSea?

This guide looks at how OpenSea may moderate spin-off collections and homages to established NFT works such as CryptoPunks. We also introduce the concept of "Fair Use" for users to consider before creating NFTs.

What is Fair Use?

Generally speaking, fair use means using a copyrighted work (like a book, film, or character) in a **transformative way** for uses such as **commentary, criticism, education, or parody**.

What can I do if my copyrighted works are being sold without my permission?

Content that infringes on the intellectual property rights of other individuals, including copyright, may be removed for violating our Terms of Service.

Pursuant to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), OpenSea maintains a notice and takedown process for alleged copyright infringement. In accordance with this U.S. federal law, OpenSea allows users to report content if they believe that it violates their copyright. To request that a collection or item be taken down because you believe that it violates your copyright, please complete this form.

How does OpenSea process copyright takedown requests?

Upon receiving a copyright takedown request, we evaluate the submission for completeness and authenticity. If we determine that a takedown request fulfills the

Opensea Delists SFD: NFT Centralization and Copyright Law

PEGZ

Peg 095

Owned by RookieXBT 185 views 1 fav

Current price

1,250 ($4,019,475.00)

Buy now

Price History

All Time

All Time Avg. Pr

Ξ100

200

OpenSea

Search items, collections, and accounts

Explore Stats Resources Create

+ Watchlist

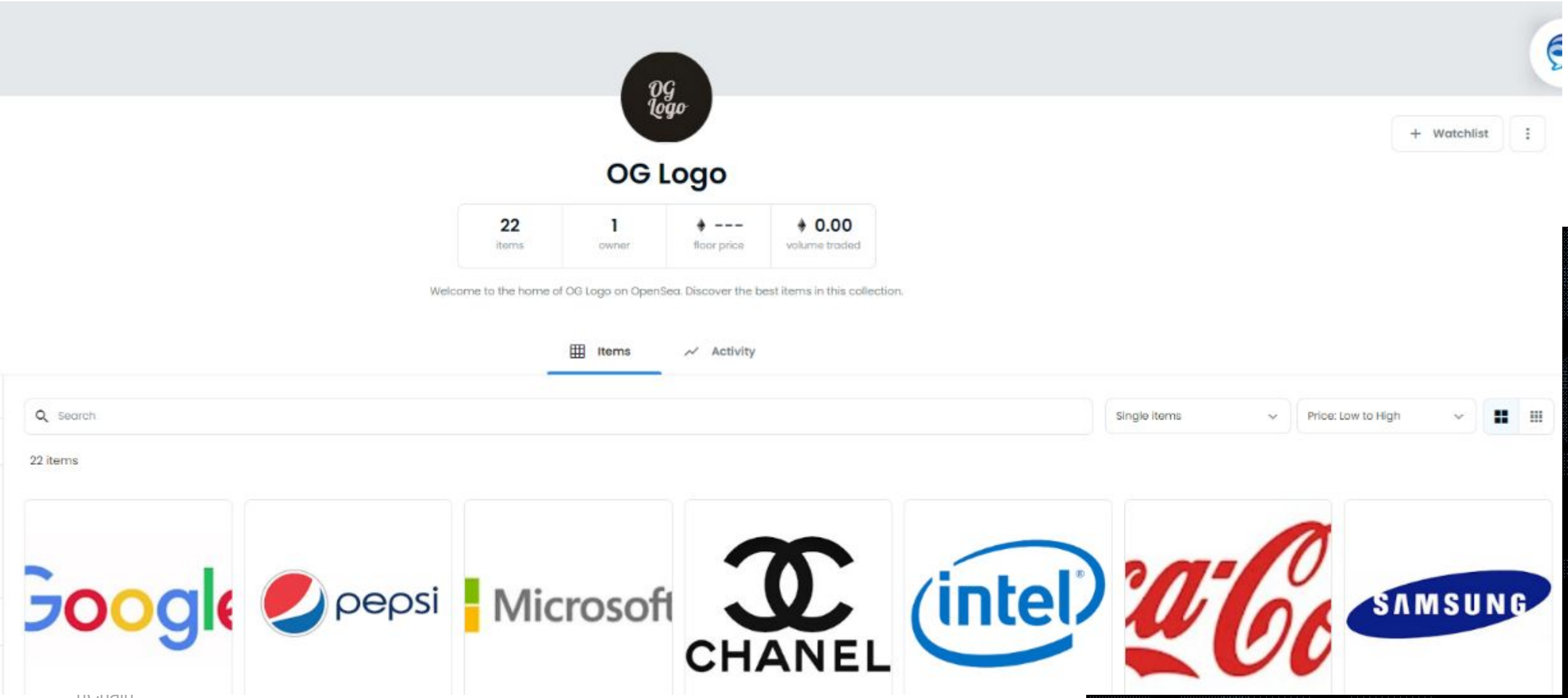
LegoPunks

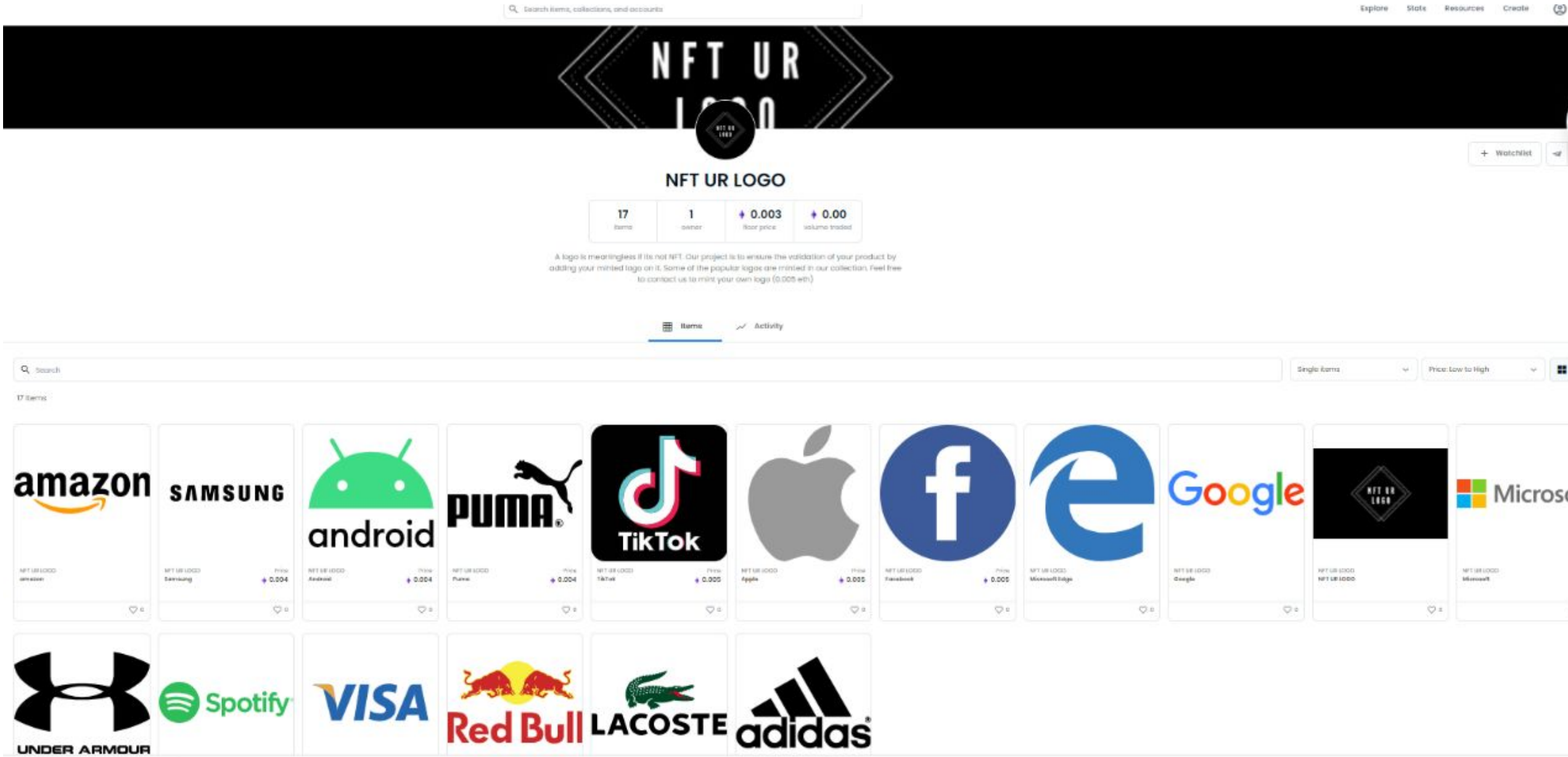
Created by CryptoPopz

266	120	0.1	45.7
items	owners	floor price	volume traded

These **ARE** the Punks you're looking for! **LegoPunks** will be a limited edition of 300 different Punks. Each one is unique and will be a 1/1 series.

#257 have been minted


OG Logo
+ Watchlist
OG Logo
22
items
1
owner
---
floor price
0.00
volume traded
Welcome to the home of OG Logo on OpenSea. Discover the best items in this collection.
Items
Activity
Search
Single Items
Price: Low to High
22 items
Google
pepsi
Microsoft
CHANEL
intel
SAMSUNG


Search items, collections, and accounts
Explore
Stats
Resources
Create
NFT UR LOGO
Watchlist
NFT UR LOGO
17
1
0.003
0.00
A logo is meaningless if its not NFT. Our project is to ensure the validation of your product by adding your minted logo on it. Some of the popular logos are minted in our collection. Feel free to contact us to mint your own logo (0.005 eth)
Items
Activity
Search
Single Items
Price: Low to High
17 Items
amazon
SAMSUNG
android
PUMA
TikTok
Google
Spotify
VISA
Red Bull
LACOSTE
adidas
UNDER ARMOUR