Welcome to MDEX.COM

MDEX.COM supports the decentralized cross-chain transaction protocols of BSC, HECO and ETH, and ranks first in the DEX rankings by CoinMarketCap and CoinGecko. MDEX.COM innovatively combines the different advantages of various basic public chains, and creates a well-rounded and composite DEX ecosystem with high performance. The "dual mining" mechanism of liquidity mining and transaction mining brings greater returns to the participants, and the transaction fee “repurchase and burn” mechanism realizes a closed and self-driven loop for value capture. It runs on the HECO,ETH and Binance Smart Chain (BSC). Users can use MDEX Bridge to realize cross-chain interoperability between HECO, ETH and BSC.

MDEX is committed to establishing a composite DeFi ecosystem that integrates DEX, IMO, and DAO, providing one-stop liquidity services for more high-quality assets, and providing users with a more secure, reliable, diverse, and cost-effective trading experience. For cryptocurrency trading, MDEX.COM is definitely the greater, faster, better and cheaper choice!

MDEX currently has five major sectors: Swap (including transaction mining), Liquidity mining, Boardroom, IMO, and Fun Buyback.

Swap (including transaction mining): MDEX currently supports most token transactions on HECO and BSC. Besides the deep, fast, diversified transactions, users can receive transaction fee subsidies during the transaction process.

- Not all trading pair can enjoy transaction fee subsidies. For the specific trading pair list, please click Transaction Mining to view.

Liquidity mining: Obtain MDX token rewards by staking LP after adding liquidity on HECO or BSC.

- Not all trading pair transactions can enjoy token rewards. For the specific trading pair list of liquid mining, please click Liquidity Mining to view.

Boardroom: Boardroom supports LP and single token staking to obtain MDX rewards. The rewards are purchased and distributed by the project party through the secondary market. For specific trading pairs that can participate, please click on the Boardroom to view.

Bridge: Through the MDEX Bridge, users can perform cross-chain transactions with one click. Users can click “How to conduct cross-chain” for detailed tutorials.

DAO: DAO governance gives users the authority to lead the development of the ecosystem directly or indirectly.

All users who participate in the MDX boardroom lock-up (30 days, 90 days, 180 days, 365 days) can manually collect the vouchers (xMDX) on the boardroom staking page. Users with the lock-up vouchers have rights to participate IMO, director election, director voting, community proposals voting, etc.

Milestones of MDEX

On January 19, 2021, MDEX.COM officially launched transaction mining and liquidity mining.

On the same day, the TVL was $275 million, and daily trading volume was $521 million

On January 26, 2021, MDX was listed on Huobi Global, with a maximum increase of 800% on that day.

On February 4, 2021, the boardroom reward mechanism was launched. As of today, the distributed reward has exceeded $220 million, while there is still over $288 million reward that needs to be distributed.

On February 6, 2021, MDEX boardroom started the “repurchase and burn”. As of today, it has repurchased and burned more than 48.09 million MDX, worth over $141 million.

On February 20, 2021, it became the world's No. 1 DEX. The 24H transaction volume on that day exceeded $3.1 billion, which was close to the sum of the trading volume of PancakeSwap and UniSwap, which are the second and third biggest DEXes respectively.

On March 10, 2021, the cumulative transaction volume exceeded $100 billion, which was 2.83 times that of SushiSwap.

On March 17, 2021, MDEX’s TVL exceeded $2 billion, with daily transaction volume of $2.17 billion, surpassing UniSwap.

On April 8, 2021, MDEX.COM was deployed on BSC, with TVL exceeding $1.5 billion in 2 hours.

On April 20, 2021, the cumulative transaction volume of MDEX on HECO and BSC approached $200 billion, and the 24H transaction volume exceeded the sum of UniSwap+PancakeSwap+SushiSwap. On April 27, 2021, the 24H transaction volume of MDEX ranked first in DEX, and the transaction volume could rank 19th in CEX, surpassing ZB, FTX, HOO, Gate

On April 30, 2021, the average daily visit of MDEX.COM was 188,800, and the average daily pageview (PV) was nearly 1 million.

On May 12, 2021 MDEX’s TVL on HECO and BSC exceeded $5.7 billion. On May 14, 2021, the 24H revenue of MDEX exceeded its daily reward for the first time, and the daily reward was $6.9 million.

On May 24, 2021, MDX was listed on Binance Innovation Zone, with a highest price increase of 60.53%. The 24H transaction volume of MDX on BSC hit a record high, exceeding 201 million MDX. On May 25, 2021, COW, one of MDEX’s Phase I IMO projects, raised $380 million in the IMO.

On June 1, 2021, 464,000 MDX participated in the first "Burning Black Hole", and 417,600 MDX was burned in the end.

On June 5, 2021, the output of MDX was halved for the first time, with the daily output dropping from 4.6 million to 2.3 million.

On July 19, 2021, the boardroom lock-up plan was launched. The total lock-up rate on that day was 89.26%, and the dual-chain lock-up volume exceeded $600 million.

On July 22, 2021, the new version of the market function was launched.

On August 25, 2021, MDEX Foundation officially announced the brand-new ecological development plan--Hunter, with a fund size up to 30 million US dollars

On September 2, 2021, MDEX launched the DAO governance function, giving MDEX users the right to lead the ecological development directly or indirectly.

On September 9, 2021, MDEX officially launched the DAO governance lock-up voucher xMDX. Users with the lock-up vouchers can participate in the IMO, director election, director voting, and community proposal voting.

On September 13, 2021, MDEX completed the Phase II IMO, staking over US$350 million.

On September 18, 2021, MDEX officially starts the first global director election.

On September 25, 2021, MDEX officially launched the DAO community proposal.

On October 8, 2021, MDEX.COM was successfully deployed on the Ethereum network.

MDEX LightPaper

MDEX

An AMM-based decentralized transaction protocol that integrates DEX, IMO & DAO

1. Overview

MDEX.COM is a decentralized platform for cross-chain transactions and deployed on BSC, HECO and Ethereum. Its transaction volume and TVL are at the top of the DEX rankings by CoinMarketCap and CoinGecko. MDEX aims to integrate the advantages of multiple chains to build a high-performance compound DEX ecology. The dual mining mechanism of liquidity mining and transaction mining provides participants with maximum rewards. MDEX is now available on Heco and BSC, and users can use MDEX Bridge to complete cross-chain transactions on Heco, Ethereum and BSC.

Committed to building a DeFi platform integrating DEX, IMO and DAO, MDEX provides one-stop liquidity services for high-quality assets and brings users a safe, reliable, diversified and cost-effective transaction experience. MDEX.COM provides fast, diverse and economical crypto transaction services.

1.1 Project Vision

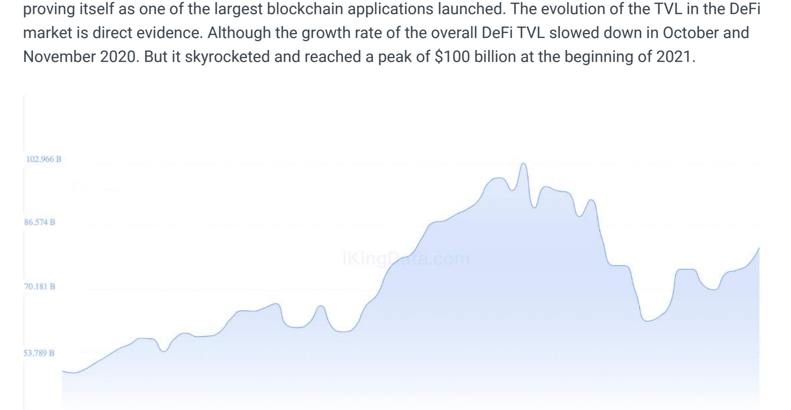
MDEX aims to integrate the advantages of multiple chains to create a high-performance compound DEX ecology. The dual mining mechanism of liquidity mining and transaction mining provides participants with maximum rewards; the transaction fee for MDEX repurchase and burn enables it to achieve a closed self-driven ecological loop for value capture.

MDEX strives to provide one-stop liquidity services for more high-quality assets and brings users a safe, reliable, diversified and cost-effective transaction experience.

MDEX will build a new business ecology with full application scenarios covered and various chains connected. It will continue to expand application scenarios and lower the usage threshold to provide global users with more convenient, high-performance, low-cost and non-differentiated crypto-asset financial services, thereby realizing fair pricing of assets, instant settlement of transactions and free flow of values.

1.2 Market Demand

The DeFi boom swept through the blockchain industry in 2020 and continued strong performance in 2021, proving itself as one of the largest blockchain applications launched. The evolution of the TVL in the DeFi market is direct evidence. Although the growth rate of the overall DeFi TVL slowed down in October and November 2020. But it skyrocketed and reached a peak of $100 billion at the beginning of 2021.



As of May 30 2021, the TVL of DeFi had amounted to $70 billion, with the daily transaction volume of the three leading DEX projects being:

Uniswap: $968 million

Sushiswap: $576 million

MDEX: $1.361 billion

We thus can see that DeFi is a market with great potential. The daily transaction volume can be as much as trillions of dollars.

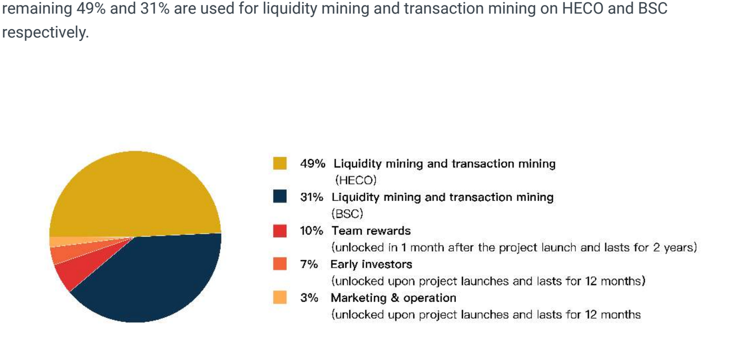
1.3 Project Solution

MDEX is committed to building a DeFi platform that integrates DEX, IMO, and DAO to provide one-stop liquidity services for high-quality assets and bring users a more secure, trustworthy, diverse, and cost-effective transaction experience. Since the launch on January 19 2021, we have been continuously seeking better protocols to build an ecology with lower costs, higher efficiency and the best user experience. Amid the market with fierce competition and frequent reiteration, the MDEX team has been reminding itself of the nature of finance and striving to stay rational. Currently, MDEX provides transactions of all types of tokens and thereby fulfills users' basic needs. All transactions initiated can be confirmed in basically 3 seconds. Meanwhile, MDEX attaches importance to both decentralized governance and efficiency. The transaction fee is as low as $0.1 cents, which is compensated by transaction mining, making the transaction free. The increase in transaction depth reduces slippage as low as 0.1%, a transaction experience that centralized exchanges cannot provide for most of the time.

2. The tokenomics and governance mechanism

2.1 Tokenomics

The total supply of MDEX's platform token MDX is about 1 .06billion, of which 10% is used as team reward for team operation, technical research and development, etc.. This section will be unlocked 1 month after the project launches and the unlocking lasts for 24 months by the smart contract. 7% is used to reward early investors who bring more funds and resources to MDEX's development; 3% is used for marketing and brand building. Both of them will be unlocked in twelve months after the project launches. The remaining 49% and 31% are used for liquidity mining and transaction mining on HECO and BSC respectively.



- *49%* Liquidity mining and transaction mining (HECO)
- *31%* Liquidity mining and transaction mining (BSC)
- *10%* Team rewards (unlocked in 1 month after the project launch and lasts for 2 years)
- *7%* Early investors (unlocked upon project launches and lasts for 12 months)
- *3%* Marketing & operation (unlocked upon project launches and lasts for 12 months)

2.2 Repurchase and burn

2.2.1 Boardroom repurchase mechanism

MDEX implemented the boardroom repurchase and burn program on February 06, 2021. The transaction fee is 0.3% of the transaction volume, among which, 0.1% will be used to promote the development of ecological projects, 0.14% will be used to reward the users who pledge MDX in boardroom, and 0.06% will be used to repurchase and destroy MDX to maintain deflation of the token.

Repurchase and burn mechanism:

MDEX will inject a fixed proportion of transaction fee income into the repurchase pool on a daily basis. When the repurchase price (72 hours MDX average price) is triggered, the smart contract will automatically execute the repurchase and burn. Otherwise, the funds will continue to accumulate in the repurchase pool.

2.2.2 Burning Black Hole mechanism

MDX, as a governance token, is one of the important ecological segments in MDEX's strategic deployment, and the team is continuously expanding its application scenarios and building up a complete value system. This transaction fee for MDX repurchase and burn materializes a closed and self-driven loop for value capture. Currently, MDEX spends thousands of dollars on the repurchase and burn every day, which effectively boosts the confidence of community users in MDX.

As a fun and interactional repurchase game, Burning Black Hole is open and beneficial to all MDX holders who invest MDX in the burning pool and receive a participation number. If the number matches to the pre-announced winning number, the user will get rewards. To ensure the fairness and transparency of the game, the MDEX team has devised a calculation system to guarantee that the participation numbers obtained by users each time are random, verifiable, and cannot be cheated. Every transaction is recorded in the block browser, and users can check the transaction hash, timestamp, block number and participation number. At present, the Burning Black Hole has delivered encouraging results, indicating that it has to some extent improved the participation of MDX token holders in the repurchase and the confidence of users in holding MDX.

2.3 Incentives

2.3.1 Boardroom single token staking incentive

MDEX supports single token staking. Users can stake MDX in the Boardroom to mine more MDX, and in the specified period, it also allows users staking MDX to mine other platform tokens, such as HT, BNB.

2.3.2 Transaction mining

The rewards of transaction mining are to subsidize users with transaction needs. Centralized exchange transactions require a 0.2% transaction fee, while transactions on MDEX cost as low as $0.1 cents, which is further compensated by transaction mining income, making transactions on MDEX free.

2.3.3 Liquidity mining LP incentive

In the AMM mechanism, the transaction depth of the pool relies on the liquidity providers (LPs). MDEX offers generous mining incentives for LPs. As of June 30, 2021, MDEX transaction fee subsidies for users had exceeded $455 million, making MDEX a project with the lowest transaction fees; cumulative LP rewards had amounted to be $350 million, making MDEX a project with the highest LP yield. The lucrative platform incentives are to reward MDEX users' support for the project.

2.4 MDEX Ecology Fund

2.4.1 Vision of the MDEX Ecology Fund

The core objective of the MDEX Ecology Fund is to promote the development of the blockchain and DeFi ecosystem, as well as to expand the MDEX ecosystem and manage MDEX's resources.

We believe that the establishment of the Eco Fund will exert a long-term influence on the development of MDEX as well as the entire blockchain sector. The Fund provides a wide range of supports, such as blockchain underlying infrastructure, and ecosystem components, for DeFi projects that contribute to the long-term development of decentralized applications.

For projects that receive investment from the Fund, MDEX will also provide support in other forms, ranging from ecological resources, technical support, market operation resource, to security audit, etc. In general, MDEX will assist the projects to expand their ecological resources in all possible ways.

2.4.2 The way MDEX promotes the development of the Ecology Fund

MDEX team is in charge of promoting the development of MDEX Eco-Fund, which includes project screening, project analysis, ecological access and project promotion. In the future, when MDEX starts the DAO mechanism, the MDEX Eco Fund may be managed through DAO.

MDEX ecological fund has also invested in many star quality projects, such as O3, Coinwind, Westarter, Booster, Converter, Syn, Open Leverage, etc., all of which will continue their journey in MDEX ecology and strive to be leading DeFi projects. MDEX always believes that the market and users are fair judges for the product quality: when the products meet demands, the success will come naturally. Since the kick-off of the Fund, MDEX has successfully demonstrated its investment superiority. In the future, MDEX will further explore the potential of the fund and enables its function from trading, staking, lending, etc., to build a complete MDEX DeFi ecology.

3. Practical mech anism

3.1 AMM Automatic Market Maker Mechanism

AMM is the Automatic Market Maker algorithm. It can be conceived as a primary , automated market maker, which provides quotes between two assets at any time based on a simple pricing algorithm. If AMM has some of x and y tokens, it sets the price for each transaction. The product of the final quantities of x and y it holds equals a constant k, forming the equation x * y = k. Next, we will take an examples to describe the correctness of the AMM algorithm. MDEX will introduce a liquidity optimization protocol to achieve centralized liquidity on AMM. In the context of the description of AMM in Section 3.1.1, suppose that Alice buys a MDX and b BTC in a single transaction, to provide liquidity in the range (0, infinity).Bob buys a' MDX and b' BTC, where a *b >> a' * b'– i.e.Alice invests much more than Bob. Bob expects BTC to fluctuate around ±10,000 in the future, and hopes to earn as much as Alice.

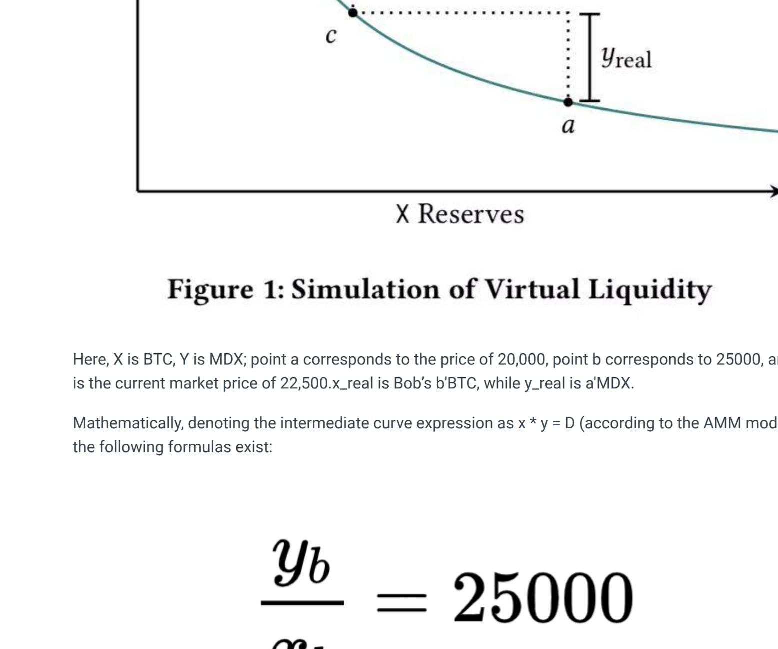


Figure 1: Simulation of Virtual Liquidity

Here, X is BTC, Y is MDX; point a corresponds to the price of 20,000, point b corresponds to 25000, and c is the current market price of 22,500.x_real is Bob's b'BTC, while y_real is a'MDX.

Mathematically, denoting the intermediate curve expression as x * y = D (according to the AMM model), the following formulas exist:

$$\frac{y_b}{x_b} = 25000$$

$$\frac{y_a}{x_a} = 20000$$

$$\frac{y_c}{x_c} = 22500$$

Bob determines that x_real = b' and y_real = a', so:

$$x_b + b' = x_c$$

$$y_a + a' = y_c$$

$$\frac{y_a + a'}{x_b + b'} = 22500$$

Furthermore, because:

$$x_c y_c = (x_b + b')(y_a + a') = x_b y_b$$

$$y_b = 25000 x_b$$

Therefore:

$$22500 \ (x_b + b' \ )^2 = 25000 x_b^2$$

Solving the above equation:

$$x_b = (1 + \sqrt{2})b'$$

$$y_b = 25000(1 + \sqrt{2})b'$$

Finally, we get:

$$D = x_b y_b = 25000(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 b'^2$$

The virtual curve (D value) earned by Bob is almost identical to Alice's.

In addition, k = a * b. When the market price moves upward toward the MDX, since the liquidity pool needs someone to arbitrage the price, the arbitrageur finds that one BTC buys fewer MDX in the market than in the liquidity pool, and thus exchanges BTC in the liquidity pool for more MDX than he could get in the market. The quantities of MDX and BTC in the pool after the exchange are denoted as a'and b', respectively.

Thus, based on the AMM market maker system, the following equation should apply: a * b = a' * b'.

In principle, this algorithm verifies the feasibility of the AMM, but in fact BTC fluctuates within a local price range for a long period of time. This kind of selfless provision of liquidity for the entire range greatly reduces the efficiency of capital utilization.

As MDEX gradually becomes a mature financial market, it will always pursue the principle of no arbitrage and the improvement of capital utilization. Problems may occur by pure application of the AMM mechanism: if the proportion of orders in the trading pool is too large, it could cause excessive transaction slippage, and the listed price seriously deviates from the actual price. Therefore, MDEX has optimized the AMM mechanism. MDEX's work plan can be summarized as constrained AMM + a fast arbitrage plan. If a single transaction in the market accounts for more than a certain percentage of the transaction pool (for example 15%), MDEX restricts this transaction and allows the user to trade in batches. This constrained AMM mechanism alleviates losses due to excessive slippage, and also provides a sufficient time interval for specialists to smooth out the spread, ensuring smooth price movement.

3.2 Multi-chain deployment

MDEX will eventually support ETH (layer 2 network), OKExChain, DOT, NEAR, and other public chains, creating a full ecosystem transaction protocol to realize asset interoperability. This cross-chain protocol will realize asset exchange by one-click, allowing users to experience highly efficient, low-cost cross-chain transactions.

3.3 Security

MDEX has now passed Certik, SlowMist, and Fairyproof security audits. The fully open and transparent MDEX decentralized cross-chain transaction protocol guarantees that all digital assets are recorded on the blockchain and stored in users' wallet addresses. Unless the private key is missing, no one can steal or tamper with users' assets, creating sacred and inviolable personal property in the true sense.

MDEX contracts (HECO)

- MDX token contracts (heco)
- MDX pledging and mining contracts (heco)
- MDX transactions and mining (heco)
- Repurchase and burn contracts (heco)
- Burn contracts

MDEX contracts (BSC)

- MDX token contracts (bsc)
- MDX pledging and mining contracts (bsc)
- MDX transactions and mining (bsc)
- Repurchase and burn contracts (bsc)
- Burn contracts

4. Project history

4.1 First Launched on Huobi Eco Chain (HECO)

On January 6, 2021, MDEX launched on Huobi eco chain (HECO). On January 19, "dual mining" (i.e. transaction mining and liquidity mining) was launched. The introduction of mining rewards attracts abundant liquidity to MDEX, which reduces slippage during transactions. The two form a virtuous cycle, which continuously promotes growth and development of MDEX. There is almost no difference in terms of user experience between a low-spread DEX and a centralized trading platform.

4.2 Boardroom Launched

The MDEX launched Boardroom in order to give MDX holders opportunities for long-term profit and allow them to participate in ecosystem governance, as well as to achieve true decentralized governance. Regarding the repurchase and burn mechanism, MDEX injects corresponding proportions of daily platform income into the fund pool for repurchase. When the repurchase price (72-hour average MDX price) is triggered, the smart contract automatically executes the repurchase and destroys the MDX. If it is not triggered, the MDX continues to accumulate in the repurchase fund pool.

4.3 Binance Smart Chain BSC

In April 2021, MDEX announced the integration of BSC. From the Huobi eco chain cross-chain to the Binance smart chain, MDEX expanded its scope of services. With the help of DeFi development opportunities, it metamorphize from technological and market upgrades to ecosystem upgrades. One month after MDEX launched on BSC, its total value locked (TVL) already reached 3rd in the BSC ecosystem. MDEX's 24h average transaction volume was the highest in the past months among BSC ecosystem DEXs. Within one month after launch, BSC ecosystem mining rewards alone approached US$ 200 million, equivalent to 3,571 BTC.

4.4 IMO Support

On May 15, 2021, MDEX officially enabled IMO activity statements, igniting user enthusiasm. IMO means Initial MDEX Offering. Building on MDEX's initial decentral decentralized online exchange mechanism, IMO V1 implements a basic open exchange function (excess formula), which provides ample liquidity for projects and allows users to participate more fairly. All users of the public exchange function can participate. Assets have exchange rules and exchange times, and users can request to exchange shares within the specified time. After the exchange, the tokens are allocated according to the exchange ratio. The funds remaining after deducting the exchange amount are returned to the original address. Users can use MDX or MDEX platform LPs to complete the exchange.

4.5 Repurchase plan

On May 25, 2021, MDEX launched an innovative repurchase plan – Burning black hole. This mechanism has not only somewhat increased participation of MDX holders in repurchasing, but also further reduced circulation of MDX, thereby improving pricestability.

4.6 Halving

The first MDX halving on June 5, after 138 days of operation, reduced new daily supply from 4.6 million to 2.3 million MDX. Since the first production cut, the production cut cycle has been shortened to 3 months, i.e. the deflation process has been greatly accelerated. After the 20thproduction cut (every 90 days) on February 9, 2026, total MDX circulation will be below 458 million. Coupled with repurchase and burn, MDX's economic model will form strong deflationary expectations, providing support for its long-term currency pricestability.

5. Project Plan

5.1 The Ultimate Transaction Experience

5.1.1 Launch liquidity optimization agreements to greatly improve capital utilization efficiency

MDEX will optimize the existing AMM mechanism to add functions such as liquidity aggregation, range orders, and limit orders.At present, few users are brave enough to use idle tokens for liquidity mining because of concerns about price fluctuations. In the future, however, losses from short-term movements will be avoided to the extent possible, realizing the important functions of a DEX such as liquidity aggregation and range and limit orders. Currently, DEX miners have to bear losses caused by short-term fluctuations, which is why many token holders are unwilling to put their holdings in liquidity pools. As a DEX project, MDEX has been steadily engaged in technological and business model innovation, strengthening the business model after the technology is stable, and introducing technological innovations after the model is clear,creating a virtuous cycle in order to bring users the best DEX experience.

5.1.2 Cross-chain transaction function for multi-chain value transfer

MDEX will build cross-chain infrastructure connecting multiple heterogeneous blockchain networks to realize asset exchange between them. It will provide more convenient and lower cost asset circulation solutions for ETH, HECO, BSC, Polygon, and other assets.

5.1.3 Innovative trading interface and order book to upgrade user trading experience

MDEX will provide a market display page and order book trading functions that are in line with user habits, along with a more convenient and richer pending order strategy to create an operating experience comparable to that of a centralized exchange.

5.2 Bigger Ecosystem

Transactionsare the core of DeFi value, but by no means the end. MDEX will expand the landscape horizontally. Building more innovative products is an important way to create more value. Next, MDEX will do the following.

5.2.1 Release unlimited liquidity

MDEX will continue to support multiple methods such as over-collateralization, liquidity certificate LP pledging, and Boardroom MDX pledging to mint MUSD stablecoins. It will also provide rich application scenarios and liquidity rewards for MUSD, allowing users to earn substantial profits while greatly improving the efficiency of capital utilization.

5.2.2 One-stop solution for derivatives

Building on its original products, MDEX will take advantage of DeFi Lego recombination and gradually launch innovative derivatives such as leveraged trading, option trading, and prediction markets, providing users with richer, more convenient and more secure products, and creating more benefits for MDX holders.

5.2.3 All-new DeFi ecosystem

We aim for a prosperous ecosystem with more partners and developers, and therefore will give a series of support programs including IMO, the MDEX Foundation, and M-Accelerator high priority. The MDEX Foundation will provide comprehensive support such as funding, technology, and ecosystem cooperation to developers and innovative projects around the world. We will carefully review each application and provide feedback within 24 hours.

5.3 More Returns

MDX holders will always be MDEX's most loyal builders. MDX will always be the only core token of the MDEX ecosystem, and the only beneficiary of all MDEX growth dividends. The next version of MDEX will do the following.

5.3.1 DAO plan to return power to the community

MDEX will activate an election plan for board members. Through MDX voting, 21 super directors will be elected. Board members will enjoy the power to initiate proposals and obtain highdividends. Users will vote in MDX to participate in governance and obtain corresponding rewards.

5.3.2 A long-term lock-up plan for core supporters to earn rich returns

In order to encourage MDX holders who are optimistic about MDEX'slong-term development, we will start a long-term lock-up plan and invest more funds and rights for rewards.

5.3.3 More product revenue for shared MDEX growth dividends

Transaction fees will only be part of MDEX's future revenue, but we will use rewards/repurchase and burn to repay MDX holders for all revenue received.

Meta-Elephant NFT

Introduction:

Meta-Elephant NFT is a series of NFTs based on the MDEX mascot with 4-grade rarities (N/R/SR/SSR) and a total number of 10,000. Owners can stake their NFTs to mine other assets and participate in high-quality games on chains that MDEX will work with in the future. The first edition of Meta-Elephant NFT is themed as Space Expedition that includes cruise maintenance workers, cruise special forces, cruise navigators, and cruise pilots. It will be released on certain marketplaces in the form of mystery box, you will have a chance to get a Meta-Elephant NFT with different rarities!

Where to buy Mystery Box ?

Element: Buy NFTs, Crypto Collectibles, GameFi Asset
Element

MDEX Meta-Elephant Launchpad - tofuNFT.com

Story background:

“Mayday! Mayday! Mayday! All Elephant warriors, please stand by and get ready for a war!” the voice of AI is resounding throughout the entire MDEX planet. Cute elephants look up at the giant screen and they read:

"Space looters have appeared in the Metaverse and nearly half of MDEX's allies have had their energy mines looted and taken over! All residents on MDEX planet are urged to form expedition teams to defeat the looters to save our home and help other planets to operate as usual!"

Every planet has its exclusive mining fields and produces unique energy ore to sustain the planets, which is indispensable in the boundless Metaverse. For the future of the Metaverse, a team of elephants called the "MDEX Space Guardians” marches into the Metaverse with the hopes of the entire planet!

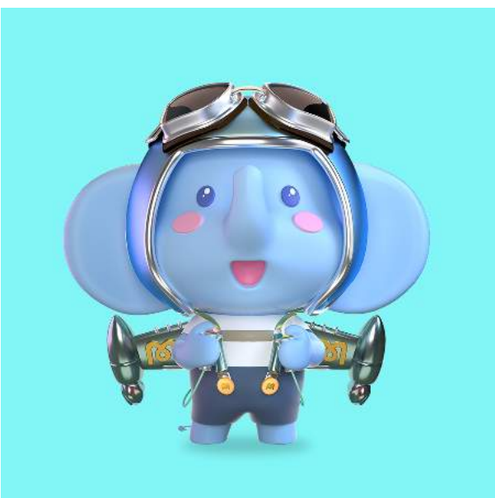
MDEX will delegate more elephant troops to join the rescue cruise after the first expedition team. Look forward to their victory in saving our planets in this space journey.

Character introduction：

Cruise maintenance workers: responsible for fixing faults, ensuring logistics and keeping the expedition team run efficiently.They also have the most quantity. Rarity : N.

Cruise Special Forces : Responsible for defending against foreign enemies, eliminating darkness and ensuring the safety of the team. Special Forces have the second-highest number in the expedition team and their rarity level is R.

Cruise Navigators: responsible for finding the right direction, guiding the team forward and operating the craft. They take on the major task of transporting the team. Navigators are the second most rare elephant and their rarity is SR.



Cruising pilots: the most elite in the team, possessing all the skills of the above 3 types of elephants. They are selected after strict training. Pilots are the rarest elephants in the team and their rarity level is SSR.

Anti-Scam Guide

Common Telegram Scams

Recently, there have been many types of scams in Telegram groups, users need to be more vigilant and beware of them. Please pay attention to the following common scams if you encounter:

1. Private messages (PM) from strangers asking about your assets or information.

Strangers may send you PM any time on Telegram. If someone recommends a project for you that requires transferring money or registering for an unknown source like an App, links, or downloading "Official Announcements" files or pornographic content, be cautious. These may come with Trojan Horse virus that might result in financial loss or theft of information.

Anti-fraud strategy:

Don’t trust PM from strangers easily, if you dont want to get disturbed, block them;

Do not click on unknown files and links sent to you;

2. Disguised in officials

Do not provide any information or money when you receive PM from scammers who pretend to be the project’s officials. They tend to message you if you inquire about anything in the official group.

Anti-fraud strategy:

Officials will not PM first with any users, please look for the Admin title in the group if you need help;

Anyone who claims they can help you solve the risk control issue is a scammer on Telegram.

Officials will not PM or call users first for no reason. Anyone who asks for passwords, verification codes, or anything like that is a scammer.

3. Fake official community fraud

There are many fake official communities on Telegram, most of which are run by robots and ghostwriters. Scammers may post digital asset replacements, transfer funds to earn income, scan codes for airdrops, etc. Don't click on unknown links and tutorials in the group to protect your assets from being stolen.

Anti-fraud strategy:

MDEX official TG groups

MDEX official Chinese group: https://t.me/MixDex

MDEX official English group: https://t.me/MdexEN

You may contact the official admin to verify;

Stay vigilant for any funds replacement, arbitrage, or airdrop groups that claim to be high-yield, safe, and stable.

4. Private transaction fraud

Do not trade privately to avoid getting scammed. Please be cautious if someone sent you a PM saying they wanted to buy your USDT at a higher price or even "guaranteed" by an official, it's fake.

Anti-fraud strategy:

Private transactions is usually fraudulent. Please do transactions on the official trading platform.

5. Information on violations of laws and regulations

It's a scam if someone sends illegal projects on Telegram, such as money laundering in stolen assets or gambling, as well as pictures and videos.

Farming by Voting Plan

Introduction:

The entire ecosystem has been working together to promote the application of blockchain technology. Meanwhile, support for high-quality start-up projects is the key to fundamentally promoting ecological development. MDEX now opens a voting function for hot projects, hoping to work with all users to select quality projects with the highest potential. With this function, users can vote for projects they favor and have the opportunity to win MDX rewards. Projects with enough votes will win MDEX support such as liquidity incentive and promotional marketing, so as to obtain a higher publicity.

How to get selected?

1.MDEX will keep an eye on hot projects, and select the most imaginative ones to enter the voting process.

2.Interested projects can submit the application form. If they pass the preliminary review of the MDEX team, they can enter the voting process.

3.Users can also recommend potential projects (the voting function page has a project recommendation portal). If the recommended projects pass the preliminary review of the MDEX team, they will enter the voting process. Note: The MDEX team will set different vote requirements for different projects, and projects that reach such requirements can be selected and receive support.

Voting instructions:

1.Users must vote with MDX, but the vote does not require staking MDX. The total amount of MDX available for voting is the sum of the balance of the user's HECO and BSC wallet, and the lockup amount at the boardroom.

2.To ensure more ordinary users can get voting rewards (please see below the reward rules), the number of votes for each project per address is limited, which is between 10 ~100 votes.

3.Each address can only vote once for each project, and the vote is irrevocable, but each address can vote for multiple projects at the same time.

Voting operation tutorial：https://mdexdoc.gitbook.io/doc/yong-hu-zhi-nan/farming-by-voting-plan/voting-tutorials

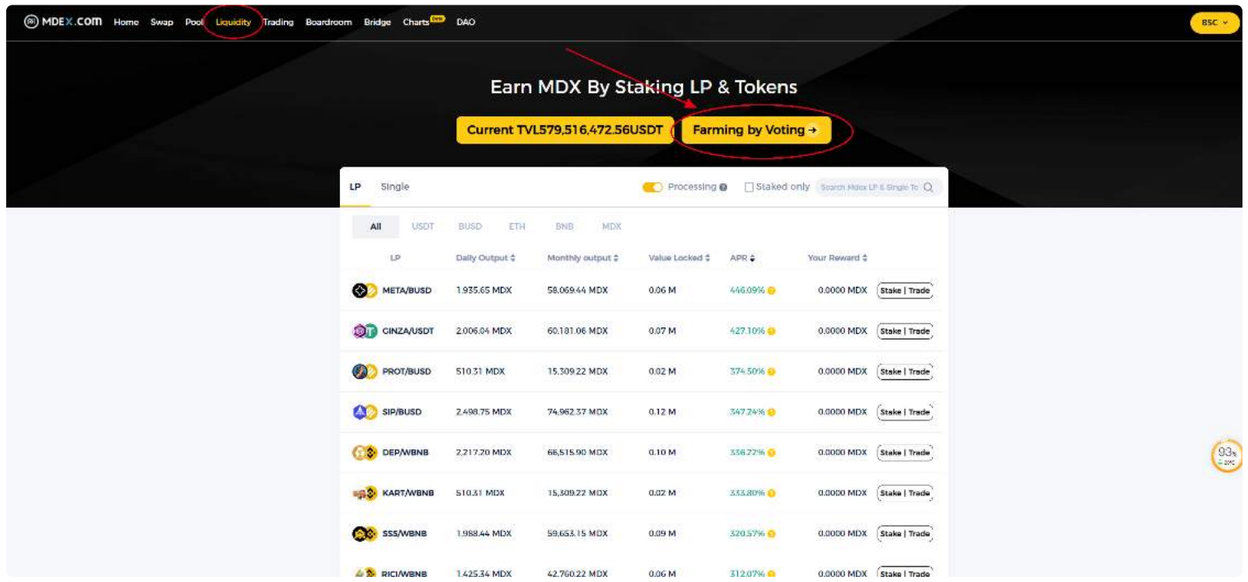
Reward rules:

1.Projects with enough votes will be selected by the program, and users who vote for such projects can share a reward in proportion to their votes (users who vote for such projects after they reach the required number of votes cannot share the reward). The amount of reward is set and issued by MDEX.

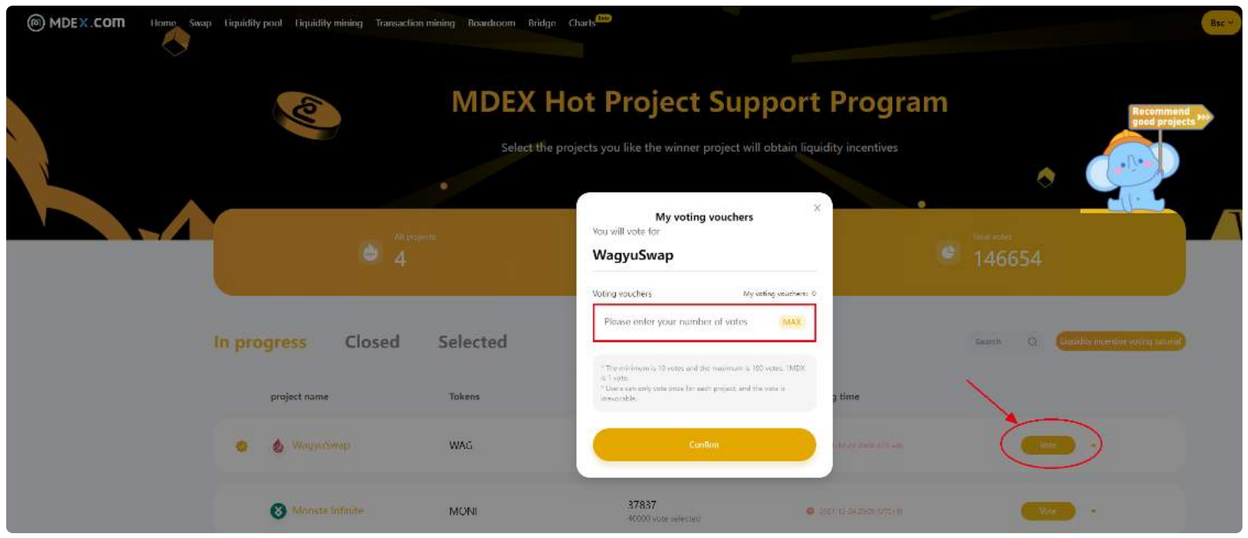
2.After the winning projects open the liquidity mining incentives, if the average daily transaction volume is higher than $ 500,000 within 7 days, the first 200 addresses voted for such projects can share an exclusive reward: Within 7 days after the liquidity mining, if the transaction volume of the address in the project is not less than $ 100, the address will receive an MDX reward equivalent to $50.

Voting tutorials

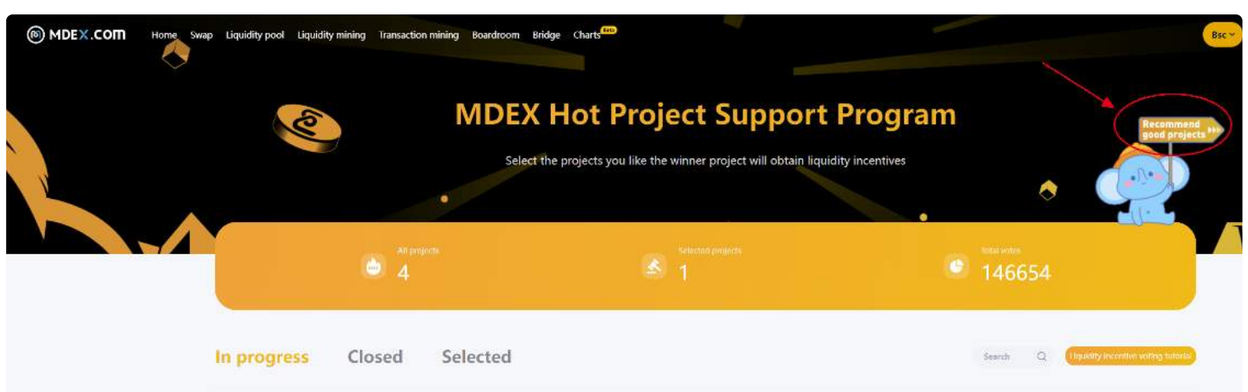
1. Enter the "Liquidity Mining" interface on the website and click on "Voting Mining" to enter the voting interface.



2.Select the project you want to support in the voting interface and click "Vote" to enter the number of votes you want to cast. The minimum number of votes is 10 and the maximum is 100. Each address can only vote once for each project and your vote is irrevocable.



3.Users can recommend projects that you think have potential through the recommendation portal in the top right corner. On the recommendation page, fill in the project information in the recommendation form.



Governance voucher Guide

Governance Voucher User Guide

1. MDEX will officially issue governance vouchers to all MDX holders who stake their positions for long term in the Boardroom (30 days, 90 days, 180 days, 365 days)

2. The vouchers are issued in proportion to the tokens locked and users have to manually take the vouchers on the Boardroom staking page. For instance, the weight coefficient for 365-day staking is 6.475. If a user locks in 1000 MDX, they will get 6475 vouchers.

3. Application scenarios for the governance vouchers: participate in IMO, redeem the locked MDX, participate in Director election,Director voting and community proposal voting.

- Participate in IMO: Users will be able to participate in IMO with their MDX governance vouchers. The specific rules of participation will be announced in future.

- Redeem locked MDX: After MDX lock-in ends, if the user wants to withdraw MDX unlocked, they have to use the governance vouchers of a corresponding weight to its staking period to redeem the tokens. When redeeming, if the number of vouchers and assets staked are not in proportion (the system will give strong reminders), the user then has to redeem tokens based on the amount of vouchers at hand. The rest will be sent to a public address for burning.

- Participate in Director elections: To become an MDEX director, you need to stake a certain number of vouchers. All eligible voucher holders can apply to become MDEX director **candidates and participate in the** director **election to become official** director**.**

Note: MDX and MDX LPs cannot participate in director election, director voting or community proposal voting.

Director Election and Voting Guide

How to become a candidate director?

1. All users can apply for candidate directors by staking over 2 million xMDX.

2. Candidate directors can redeem their staked xMDX at any time, which will take 3 days to unlock. When the xMDX are unlocked, candidates need to withdraw them manually. The minute the xMDX are redeemed candidates lose their qualification as a candidate director. Users who vote for quitting candidates will receive the xMDX they staked automatically.

How to become an official director?

1. All xMDX holders can vote for the candidate directors they support. MDEX team takes random snapshots of the number of votes obtained by all candidate directors every day, calculates the average numbers, and sorts them in descending order. The nine directors with the highest number of votes automatically become the official directors.

2. The official directors are determined by the number of votes in the previous election, and cannot redeem their vouchers during their tenure.

3. Users can quit the vote at any time. It will take 3 days for the xMDX to unlock. When the xMDX are unlocked, candidates need to withdraw them manually.

Community Proposal Voting Guide

How to initiate a community proposal?

1. Enter the DAO page, select "Community Proposal", and click "Submit Proposal";

2. Please fill in the "Proposal Title", "Proposal Content", and "Proposal Options" in detail

3. The user holding 50,000+ “votes” can submit the proposal.

4. After the proposal is successfully submitted, its content will be displayed on the community proposal page and enter the "director voting" phase.

How do users participate in the referendums on proposals?

1. When the proposal has received approval from no less than 5 directors, it will be published on the "Proposal Referendum" page at 13:00 PM UTC on the same day;

2. On this page, you can choose the proposal you support. The total number of votes available is: the total number of votes when the block height of the proposal is snapshotted;

3. The option with the most votes will be the final executable proposal and executed by the MDEX team.

Tips:

1. Calculation method of votes:

The total votes = the MDX balance + the xMDX balance (in the user's wallet at the proposal’s block height snapshot) + the xMDX staking amount by the directors' election voting;

Snapshot time: When a proposal is submitted, a snapshot of the user’s above balances will be taken.

2. If the proposal does not obtain 5+ directors’ votes within 7 calendar days after submission, it will automatically become invalid.

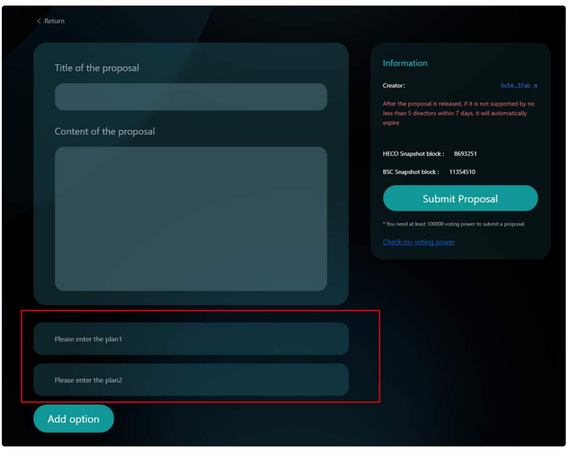
3. Users can vote for multiple proposals without staking, as long as they have at least 1 vote.

4. The referendum for each proposal lasts for 3 calendar days.

Community Proposal Guide

We are grateful to everyone who has provided advices on the MDEX ecology. The community proposal function was launched on September 25. It is well-received among the users and a total of 64 proposals have been raised up.

To ensure that the proposal can be voted normally when it enters the referendum, users should refer to this document to submit the proposal correctly.

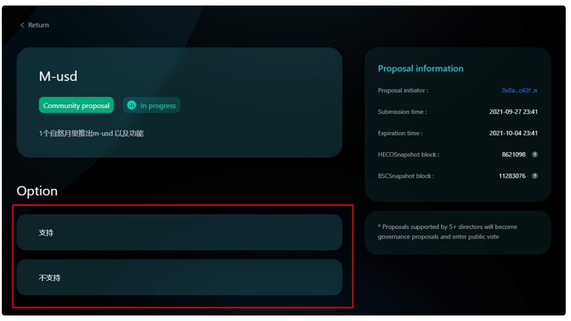


Generally, proposals can be divided into two types:

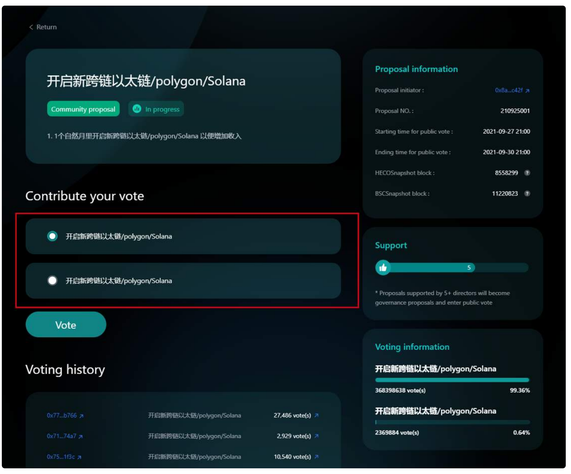
1 . Support or Against Type

Most of the proposals are of this type, in which users have fully expressed their opinions in the proposal content and voters only need to choose between support and against in the proposal options, for example:

Right Example:



Wrong Example:

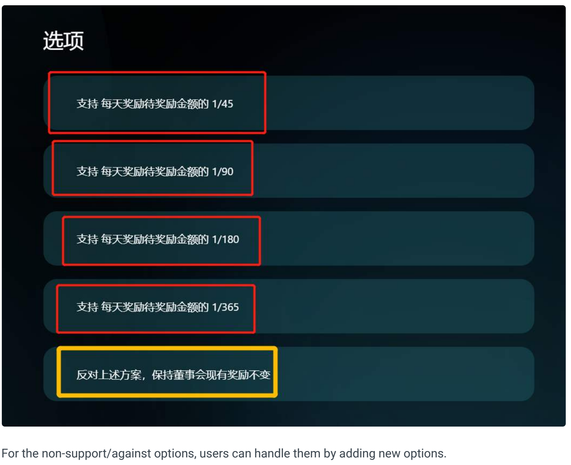


In the case above, voters are unable to vote on this proposal since the two options are the same.

2 . Multiple Solutions Type

This type is different from the support/against type and needs to provide multiple options for voters to vote. Users can click "Add options" to choose among different solutions (up to 5 options can be added)

For example:



For the non-support/against options, users can handle them by adding new options.

Note: In either case, users need to add an "against" option (the yellow box above), so that everyone can participate in the vote, otherwise, users who disagree with the proposal will not be able to vote.

DAO Governance FAQ

I. DAO Governance Vouchers

1. What are governance vouchers?

All users who participate in MDX boardroom lock-up (30days,90ays,180days,365 days) will receive MDX governance vouchers in the form of (xMDX). Vouchers are sellable and transferable.

2. What are the application scenarios for governance vouchers?

Vouchers can be used for DAO voting (Director election, Director voting, community proposal voting), getting revenue from DAO staking voting, participating in IMO, etc.

3. How can I redeem vouchers?

Users need to hold the same number of locked vouchers to extract the MDX that has reached the unlocking period (for example, to extract a 365d unlocked MDX, at least 6.475 credentials are required) when they redeem an unlocked MDX. The governance voucher will be automatically destroyed after the redeemation of the unlocked MDX. If the governance vouchers are lost, the lock MDX will not be able to be redeemed. Please keep it properly.

II.DAO governance rights Procudure of DAO governance: director election -> community proposal -> proposal selection -> proposal voting -> proposal implementation

1. Director election rules

a. Director election threshold: director can be shortlisted from those who stake a certain number of MDX governance vouchers.

b. Total number of directors: 9

c. Election frequency: TBD

During the election of directors, they were sorted according to the average number of votes obtained, and the nine address owners with the highest number of votes became directors.

After a successful election, a director will automatically become a proposal director in the next election cycle and need to fulfil his obligations as a proposal director.

2. Community proposal rules

a. Proposals can be initiated by all users who hold governance vouchers

b. A certain number of vouchers must be staked before a proposal can be submitted.

3. Proposal selection rules

a. During one whole month of their executive period, the directors are required to select community proposals that meet the team short or long term strategies on a daily basis.

b. Proposals supported by at least 5 official directors will be submitted for a public vote before publishing.

4. Proposal Public Vote

a. Participants:all users with governance vouchers

b. All voucher holders can vote on proposals after the publishing of the proposal. Their vouchers will be locked by contract during the voting period. These vouchers can be withdrawn after the public voting.

5. Proposal execution The proposal with the highest number of votes will be approved and finally implemented by the MDEX development team.

III. Exit mechanism of director and user

1. The official director quota for the current month is based on the 30-day average vote ranking obtained in the previous month. Official directors cannot quit during their executive period (one month).

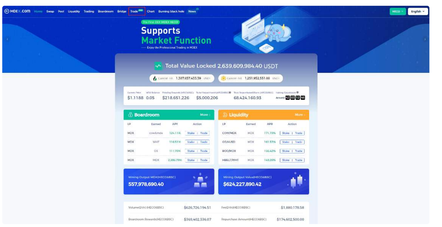
2. Users can redeem their governance vouchers that were staked for director voting or proposal voting at any time. However, there is a 3-day unlocking time after withdrawal.

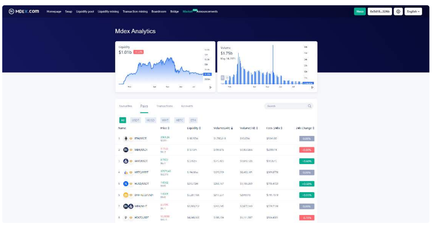
IV. Director Dividend Rights The specific rules for director dividends will be decided by DAO voting.

The MDEX development team reserves the right to modify, change or cancel the terms of this document for any reason before the final launch of the DAO product.

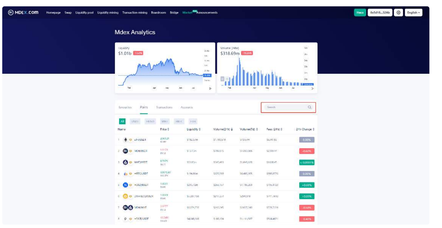
New “Market” Tutorial of MDEX

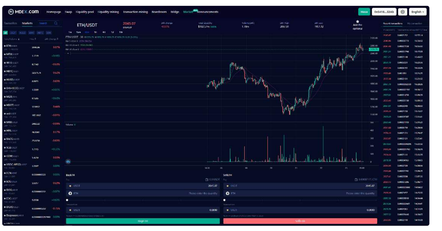
1. Go to the official website mdex.com (alternative domain name: www.mdex.co or www.mdex.me) and click “Market” to enter the page. (Only HECO is supported)



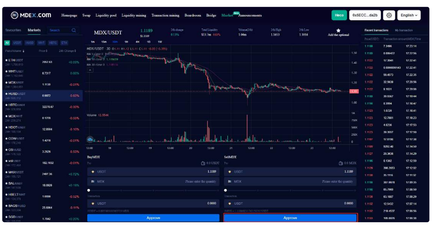


2.After entering the Market page, find the pairs or tokens you want to know or trade (enter the pairs or tokens' name in the search bar, such as MDX/USDT), and click to enter the new interface of the Market page.



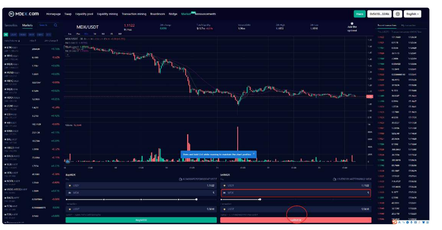


3.If you need to conduct pairs trading, you need to “Approve”.



4.After the authorization, if you need to buy tokens, first enter the number of tokens you want to buy, and then click “Buy***”.

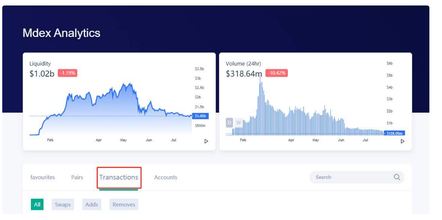
5.If you need to sell tokens, first enter the number of tokens you want to sell, and then click “Sell***”.



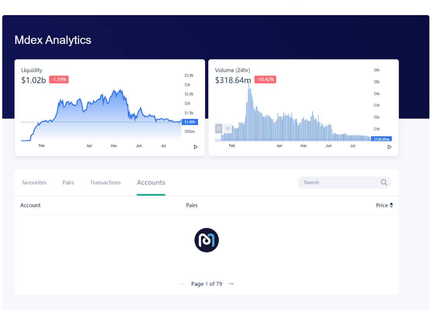
Note：

1.Currently, only instant transactions with market price are supported, while pending order transactions are not supported.

2. Transaction" contains the records that users “Swap”, “Adds”, and “Removes” trading pairs.

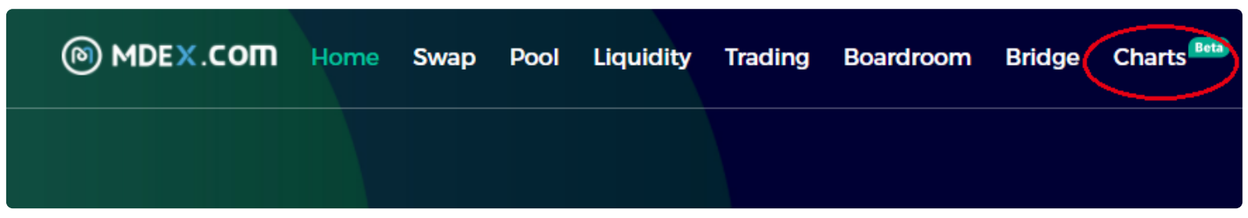


3. The "Pair Address" column shows the contract addresses of all trading pairs.

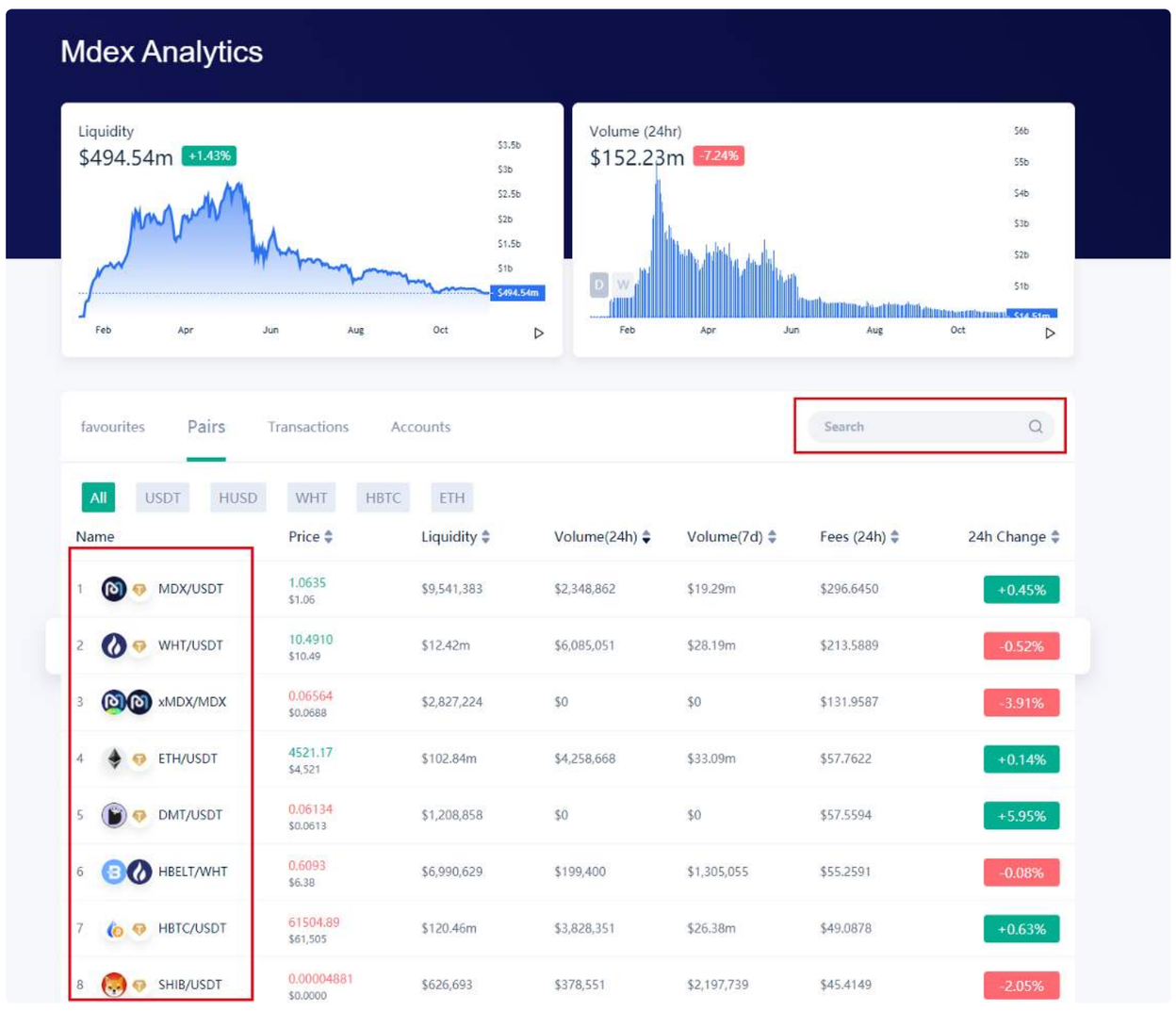


Manual for MDEX order book function

1.Go to MDEX website and click “Markets"

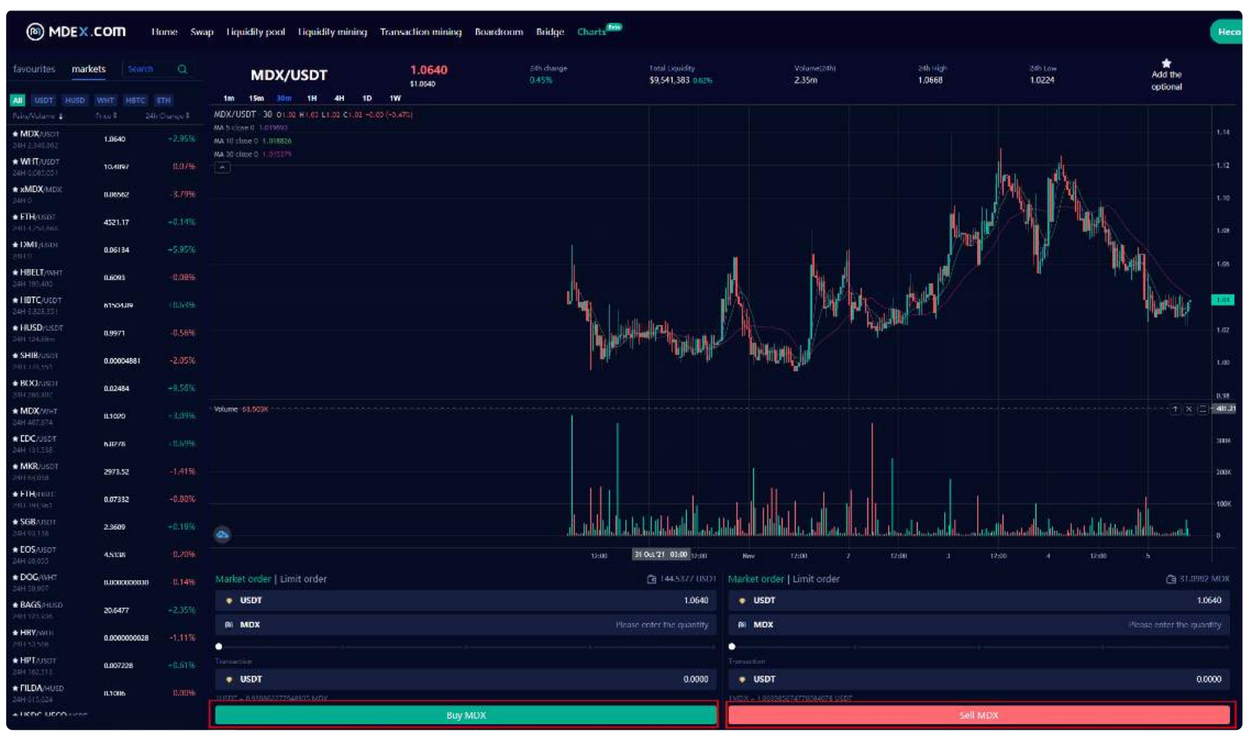


2.On the “Markets” page, select the token pair you need to trade, or search it in the search bar. (At present, only some of the token pairs support the pending order function.)



3.After you find the token pair, click it to enter the order book trading page and authorize the transaction (the left side is buy, the right side is sell).

4.Click "Limit Trading", and enter the price and quantity of the order you want to buy (sell) or the total value.



5.After entering the price and quantity, click "Buy" or "Sell" and authorize the transaction, and then sign.

Note: After the contract is permanently authorized, you will not need to authorize again. It is recommended to authorize only this transaction.

6.The system will send a message after the order is successfully placed and automatically match your transaction with other participants.

Note: After the order is successfully place, the match-making will continue for 3 days. If no deal is made during this period, the system will stop brokering the transaction (*but the user also needs to manually cancel the order).

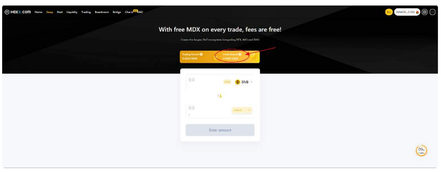
7.Users can check the "current order" and "historical orders"

Note:

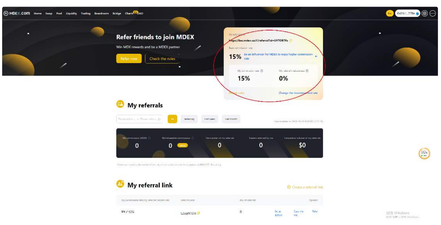
1. MDEX has upgraded the technology for the new function to combine the order book and AMM liquidity pool of varying depths. This will solve the commonplace issue of transaction failures caused by different order book depths, and thereby offer you better trading experience.
2. The order book function for pending order will be launched in HECO and BSC chains at the same time.

Tutorial Guide on Referral Rebate

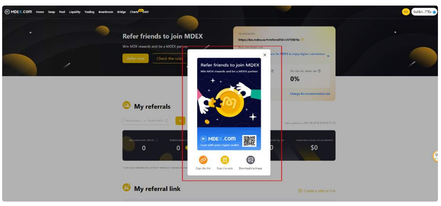
1. Enter the "Swap" page of MDEX official website and click "Referral with rewards" to enter the referral interface. All MDEX users are qualified for making referrals, and both new and old MDEX users can become invitees. Those who have already made transactions on the platform can also join the event, as an inviter or invitee.



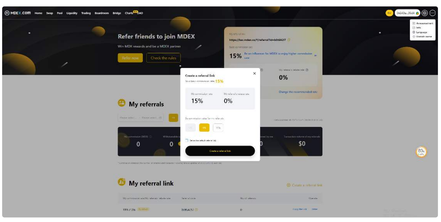
2. You can find information about the referral link on the right of the referral page. By default, the basic referral rebate ratio is 15%. You can copy the referral link to invite friends directly.

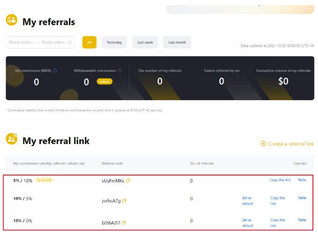


3.Clicking on "Invite now" will generate a referral image with an referral link and a referral code on the bottom. Users can download the image and save it for easy referral.

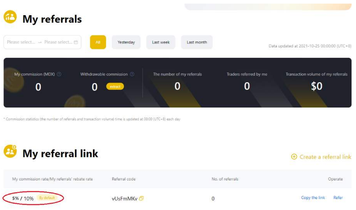


4.By clicking "Change the referral ratio", users can set the rebate ratio for referees at 5% or 10%. Since the total referral ratio is fixed at 15%, when the inviter re-sets the rebate ratio, his or her commission ratio will change correspondingly and a new referral link will be generated.



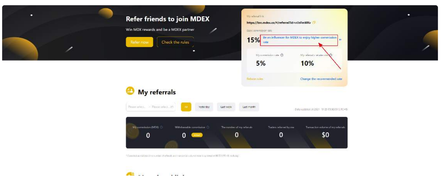


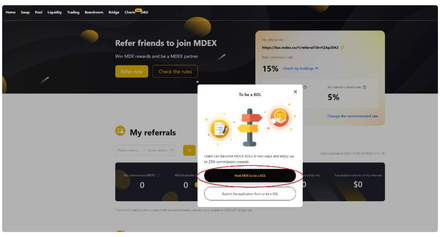
5.A new referral link is generated each time when the referral ratio changes.



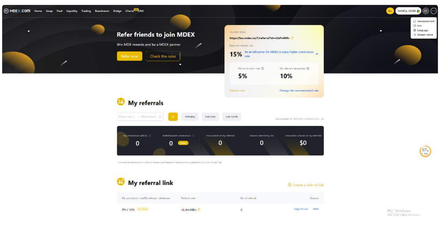
6.If users want to obtain a higher commission rate, they can submit an application or increase their MDX holdings. Simply click to enter the"Join the Referral System" page and fill in the information. If the number of MDX holdings in the wallet address increases, the commission rate will automatically increase accordingly. The relationship between MDX holdings and commission rates is as follows:

MDX holdings	Rebate ratio available
【0-20,000】	15%
【20,000-60,000】	20%
【60,000 or more】	25%





7.Click "Check rules" to learn more about the referral rules.



Boardroom Lockup Tutorial

About the Boardroom lockup function

To encourage users to hold MDX for a long term, MDEX is now launching the brand new function of Boardroom lockup and investing more funds and equities to reward active participants. The function will be launched on July 19 at 16:00 (UTC) and will support both current and fixed lockup. Earnings can be withdrawn at any time.

Lockup Rules

The Boardroom lock function now supports different strategies for MDX single token staking, that is, users can lock their positions in the Boardroom single token staking pool for 30 days, 90 days, 180 days and 365 days just with one click.

Users can choose different lockup periods and get the corresponding revenue weight. The longer the lock-up period, the higher the gain weight. Compared with the same staking volume, a long lockup period will generate more benefits.

Users cannot withdraw the principal during the lockup period but can claim the proceeds generated at any time.

What happens to the principal after the lock-up?

The principal that reaches the lock-up period will be automatically transferred to the demand staking mode, that is, the unlocked assets can be withdrawn at any time and the unclaimed principal will generate a yield according to the demand weight.

What happens to the proceeds after the lock-up?

The proceeds will be automatically transferred to the wallet after the expiration of the locked position if they are unclaimed. No manual operation is required.

What are the rules for calculating the weight coefficients of the lockup proceeds?

Basic weight coefficient: 1

For lockup of

90 days and below: for each additional day, the coefficient is increased by 0.01.

180 days: for each additional day, the coefficient is increased by 0.0125.

365 days: for each additional day, the coefficient is increased by 0.015.

The resulting weight coefficients for each cycle are as follows:

Basic demand coefficient: 1

30 days: 1.3

90 days: 1.9

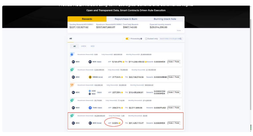
180 days: 3.25

365 days: 6.475

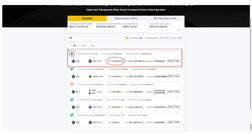
Lockup tutorial (based on BSC)

PC end

1. If you have previously participated in the Boardroom single token mining, you need to withdraw your previous assets to your wallet. The assets that were staked to the Board are no longer rewarded.



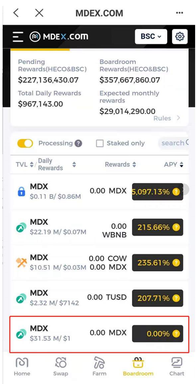
2. Return to the "In progress" page on the "Boardroom" interface, click "mining" to enter the Boardroom lock-up function interface. For the first operation, you need to "authorize".



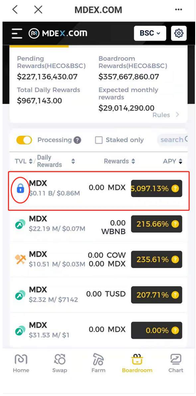
3. Select the period you want to lock your position, check the box to agree to the lockup rules and stake your tokens.

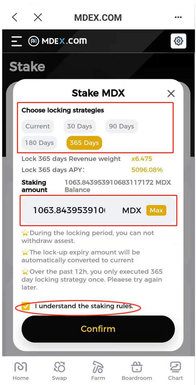
Mobile phone end

1. If you have previously participated in the Boardroom single token mining, you need to withdraw your previous assets to your wallet. The assets that were staked to the Board are no longer rewarded.



2. Return to the "progressing" page on the "Boardroom" interface, click "mining" to enter the Boardroom lock-up function interface. Select the period you want to lock your position, check the box to agree to the lockup rules. Enter the number of MDX token you want to stake.





Boardroom Staking Pool Release Tutorial

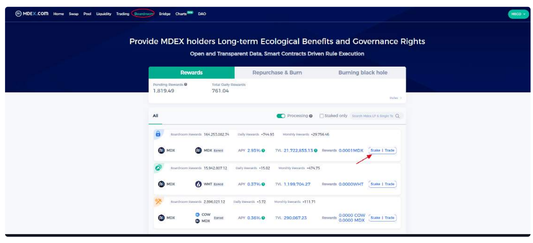
Many users have staked their MDX to mine MDX in boardroom in the form of a current deposit or time deposit with a lockup period of 30 days, 90 days, 180 days or 365 days since MDEX started the long-term lock-up plan on July 19th 2021.

Assets under time deposit with a lockup period of 30 days, 90 days, 180 days or 365 days can be unlocked after the maturity as scheduled (shown below) or anytime before maturity providing the number of xMDX users provided to unlock is 1.5 times to the number he needs to unlock after maturity.

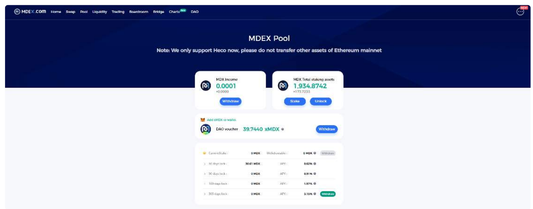
For example, Bob locked 1000 MDX for 365 days. according to previous rules, the number of xMDX he needs to unlock MDX after maturity is 1000 * 6.475 = 6475. Thus, according to new proposal, the number of xMDX he needs to unlock MDX remains 1000 * 6.475 = 6475 after maturity, while increase to 1000 * 6.475 * 1.5 = 9712.5 anytime before maturity.

Early release of stake

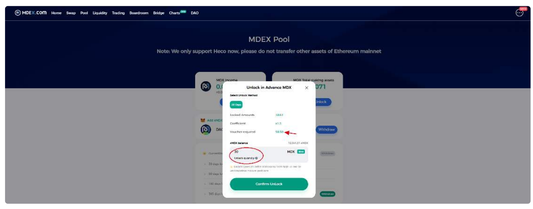
1. Go to "Boardroom" on the MDEX official website and click "Stake" to enter MDEX stake pool page.



2.To release stake in advance, xMDX needs to be 1.5 times with original weight factor to ensure that there is enough xMDX in your wallet and click "Unlock".

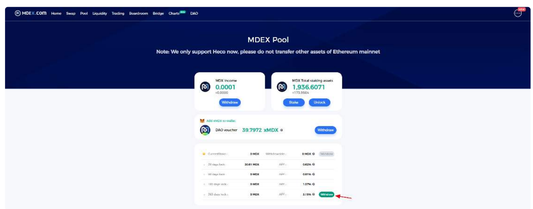


3. Enter the number of MDX to be unlocked, the page will prompt the required number of xMDX, if there is enough xMDX in your wallet, it can be successfully unlocked after confirmation.

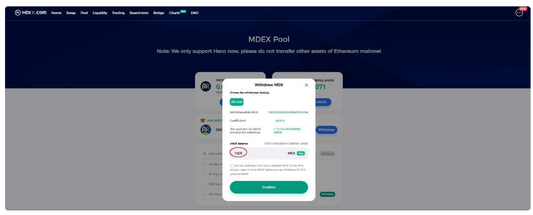


Withdraw MDX when stake expires

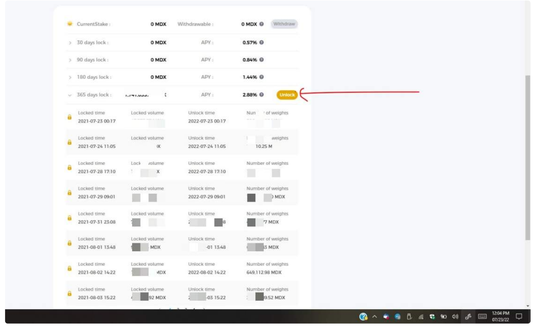
1. After stake period expires, the contract will automatically transfer the income to the user's wallet address without manual withdrawal. Therefore, when the user enters the mining page, the income is displayed as "0", and a green "withdrawal" button will appear on the right side of the corresponding lock-up period.



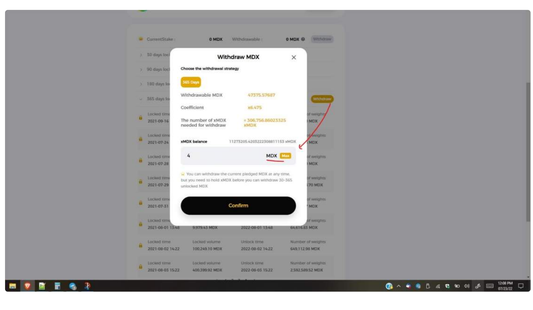
2. Click the "Extract" button to enter the extraction interface, and the page will prompt the number of released MDX and the required number of xMDX. Enter the amount of MDX you want to withdraw in the input box. If there is enough xMDX in your wallet, click "Confirm" to withdraw MDX to your personal wallet.



3.Because it takes a certain amount of time to execute the data, there will be a data delay. Some pledged users will not automatically unlock in the background after the expiration, so the "Unlock" button will appear, and the user needs to click "Unlock" first.

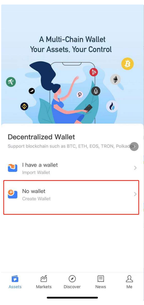


4.Please go click "Withdraw" when the unlocking is completed, and fill in the amount to be extracted to complete the extraction.

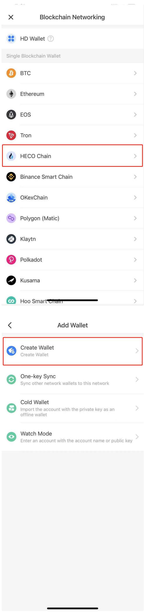


How to create a wallet and enter the MDEX trading interface on mobile

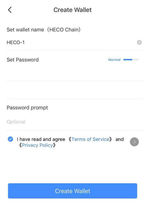
1. First of all,You need a decentralized wallet that support Mdex.com, such as Math, ONTO, Bitkeep, imToken , TokenPocket, etc. we take TokenPocket as an example.

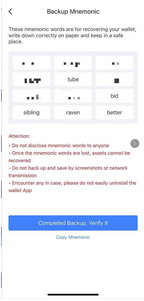


2. Create a wallet on a public chain, take the HECO chain as an example.



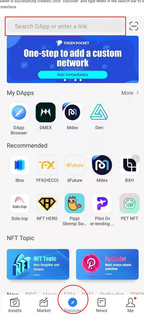
3.Create a password and a memonic phrase, write the memonic phrase on paper and keep it properly! The memonic phrase is the private key to the wallet. The wallet will lose once the memonic phrase is gone. No third party can help.





4.You can enter the HECO chain wallet interface page by entering the wallet memonic phrase in sequance correctly.

5.After the wallet is successfully created, click "Discover" and type Mdex in the search bar to enter the transaction interface.



How to install MetaMask wallet in browser and configure the mainnet

MetaMask download website：https://metamask.io/

Click on the metamask and select ‘Settings’→ ‘Networks’, Add ‘Network’, and set according to the following parameters. After that, click ‘save’.

Parameters：

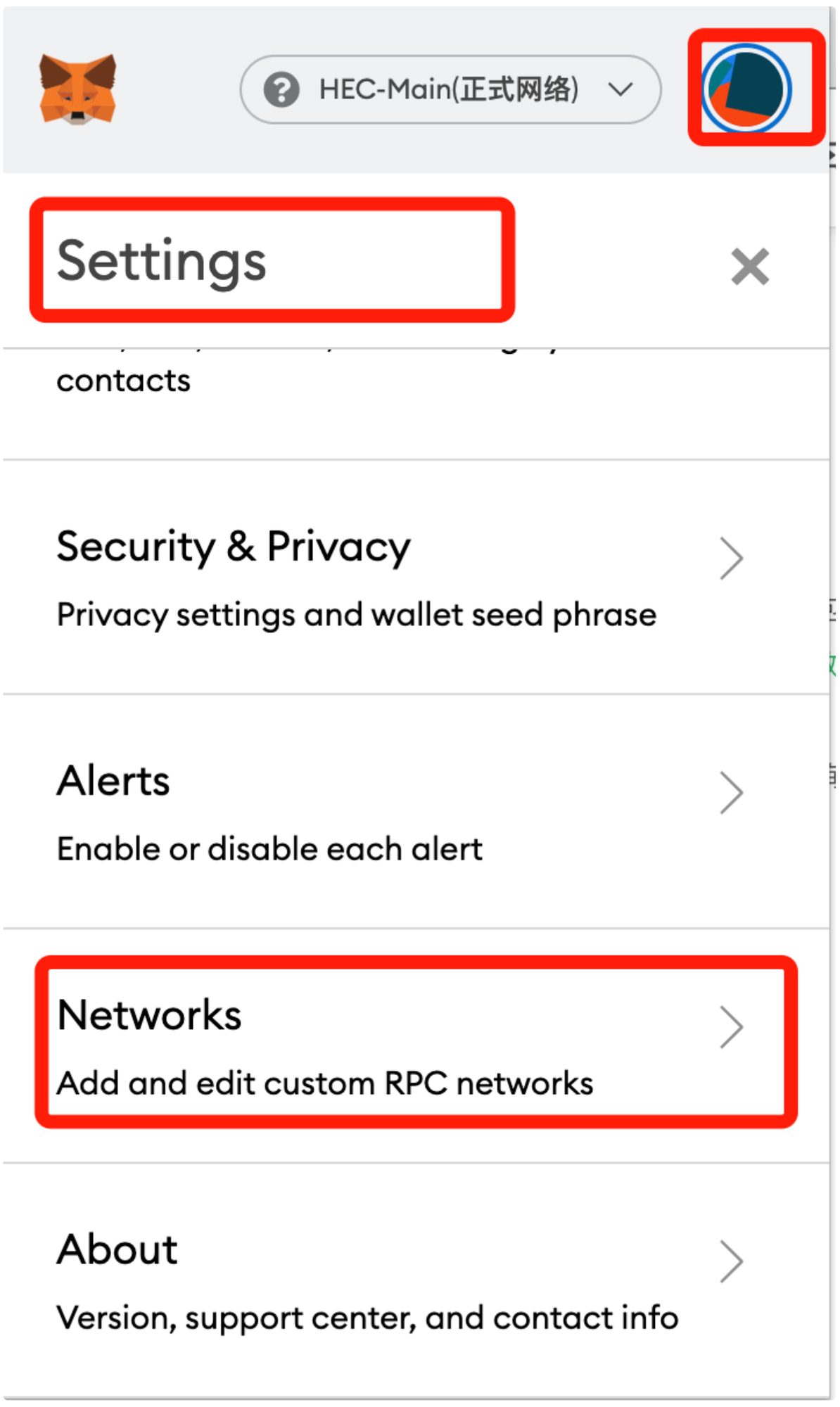
Network Name：HEC-Main

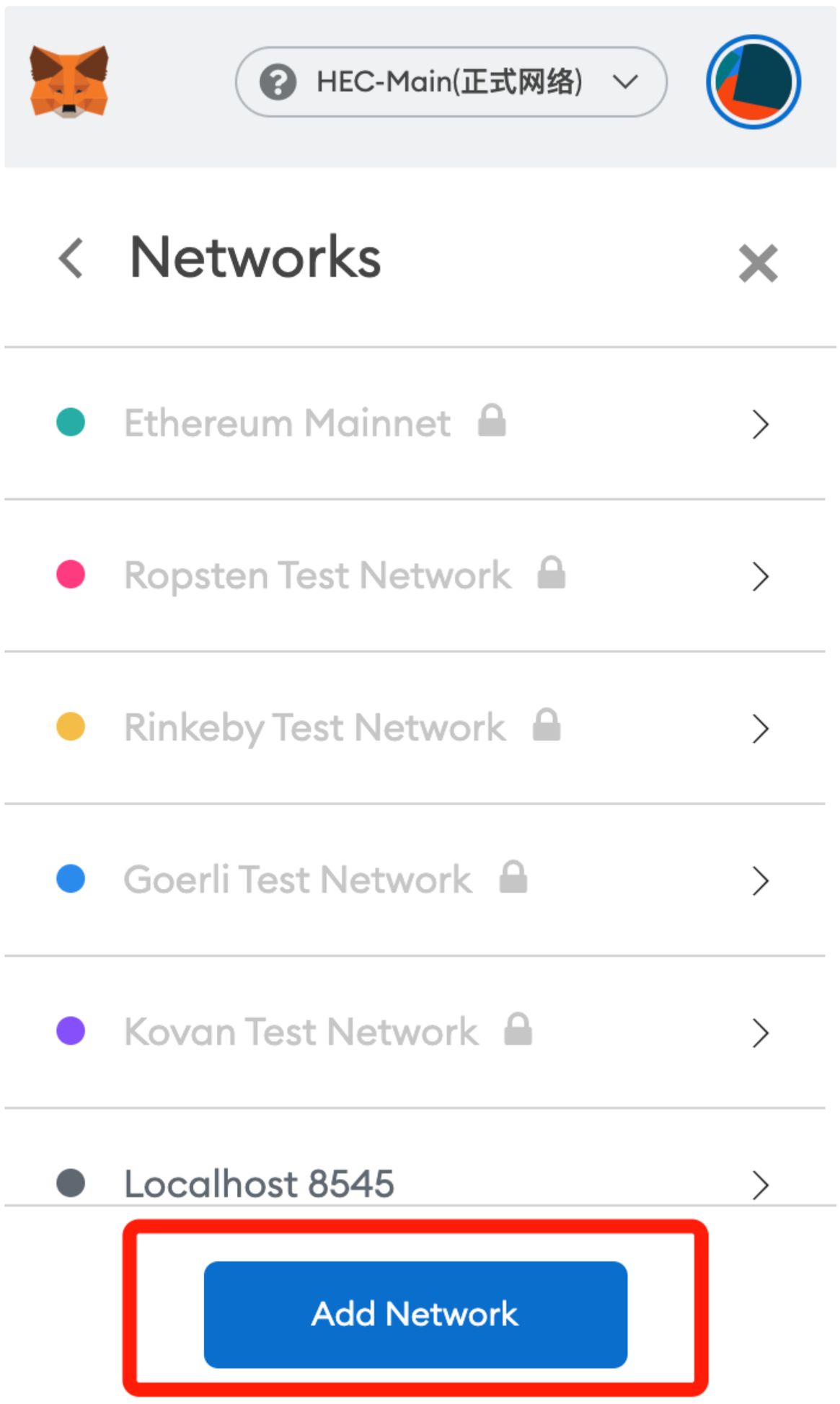
New RPC URL：https://http-mainnet.hecochain.com

Chain ID：128

Currency Symbol (optional)：HT

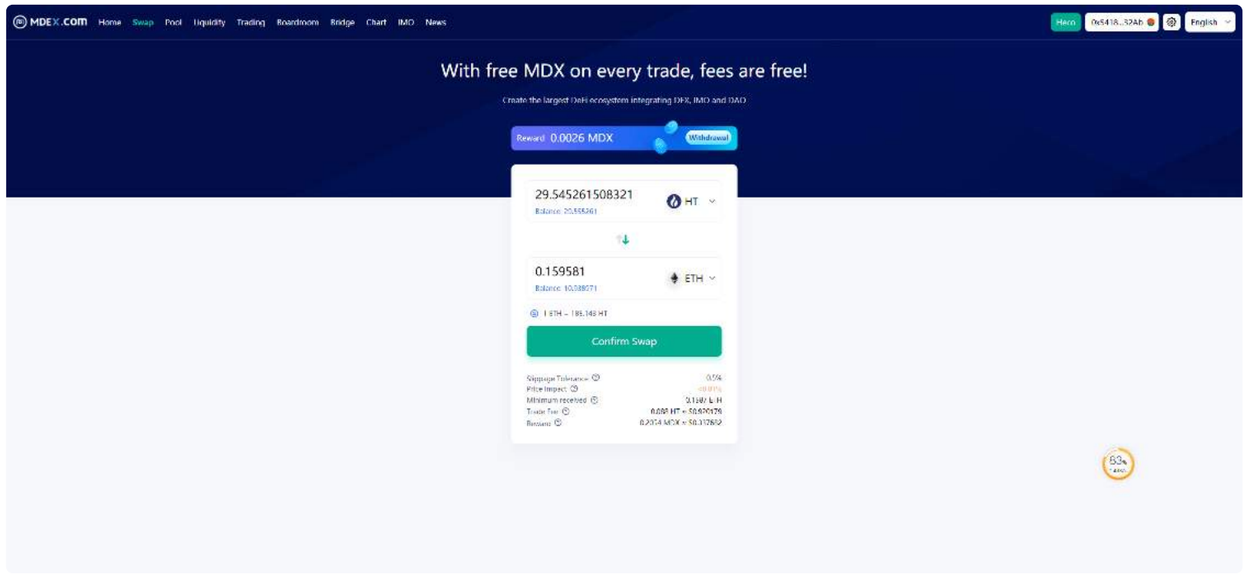
Block Explorer URL (optional)：https://scan.hecochain.com



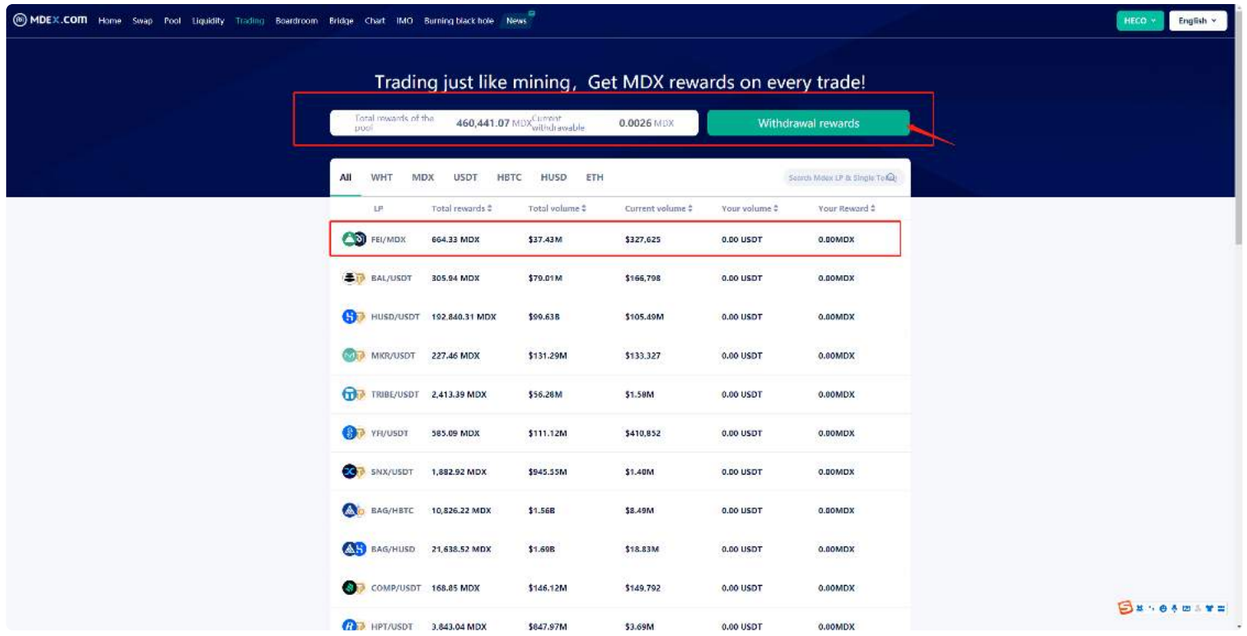


PC Version

1.Connect to decentralized wallet "MetaMask" installed in extension on browsers, you can get rewards in terms of MDX by just swapping assets.

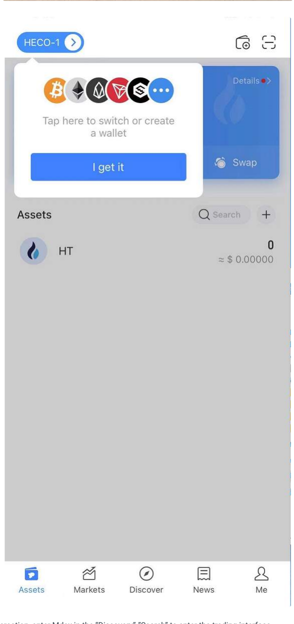


2.Check the available trading pair for mining trading by clicking "Trading Mining". Click the trading pair and you can swap the particular trading pair at "swap" page, after this you can check and withdraw the balance at the same page by clicking the button "Withdraw"

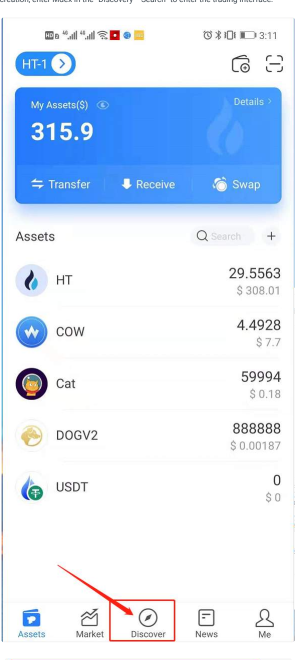


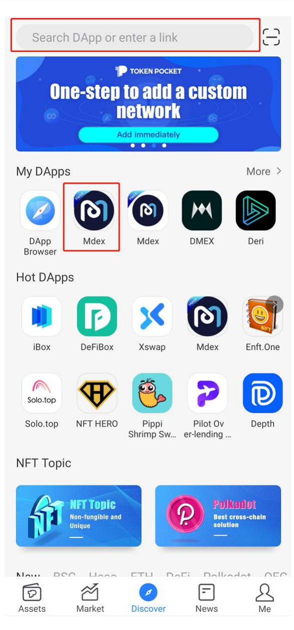
Mobile Version

1.First of all,You need need a decentralised walle that support Mdex.com, such as Math, ONTO, Bitkeep, TokenPocket, etc. we take TokenPocket as an example. Before anything happens, choose the chain first, either HECO or BSC

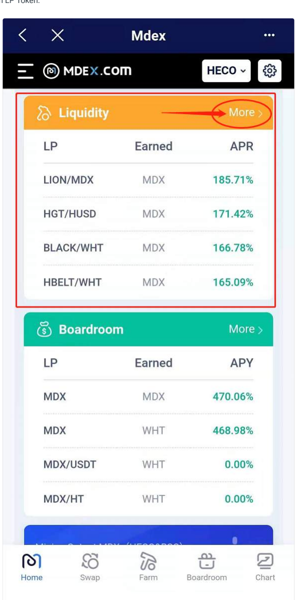


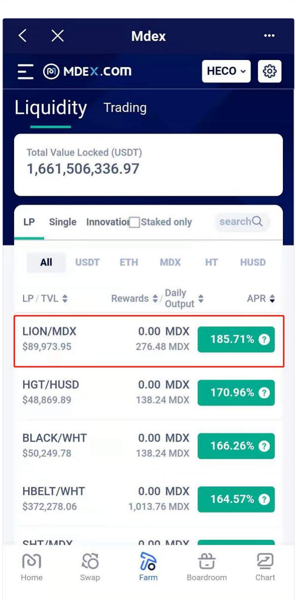
2.After the creation, enter Mdex in the “Discovery”-”Search” to enter the trading interface.

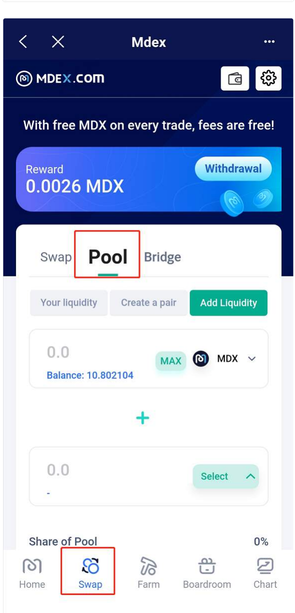


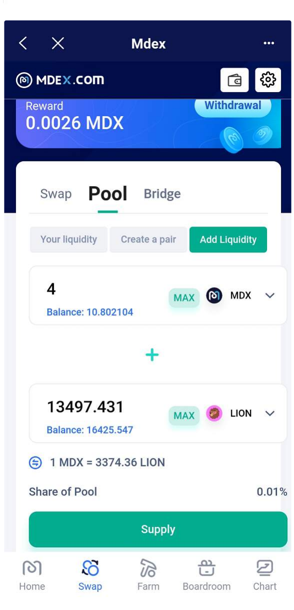


3.Click the "Liquidity " button on the home page and find the trading pair you want to mine. Click“Swap”buttonThen enter the " pool" to add liquidity .Make sure that there are enough two tokens in your wallet, that is, the value of the two tokens are equivalent. For example, 4MDX and 13497.4311LION can form an LP Token.

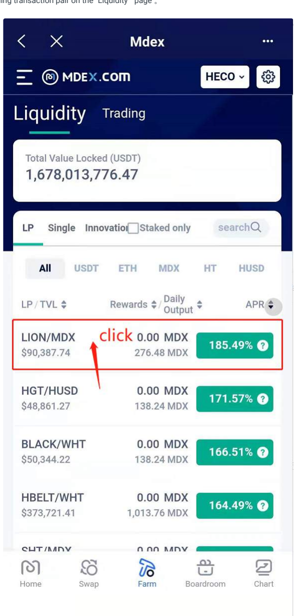


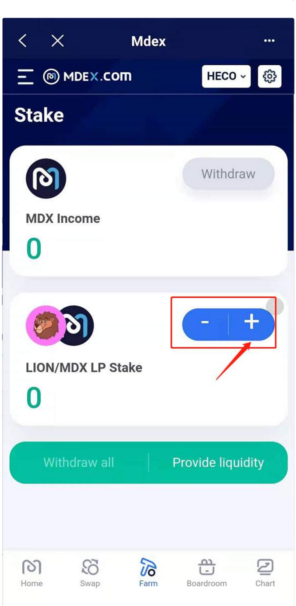




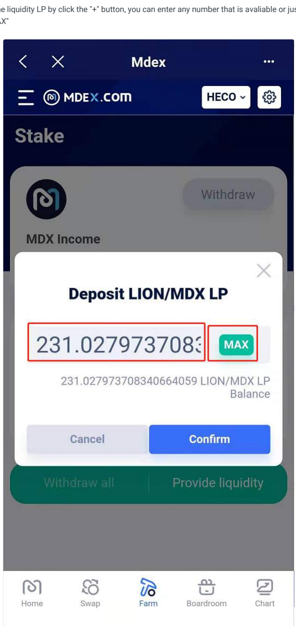


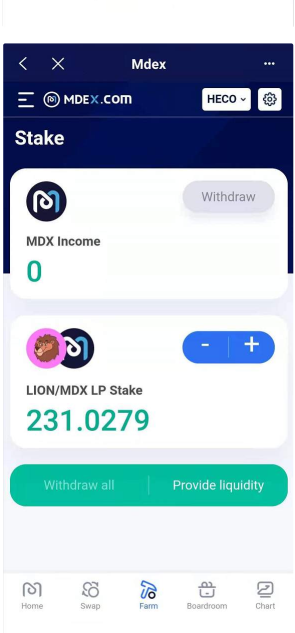
4.After the liquidity is successfully added, You will get an LP Token certificate.pledge LP Token to corresponding transaction pair on the "Liquidity " page 。



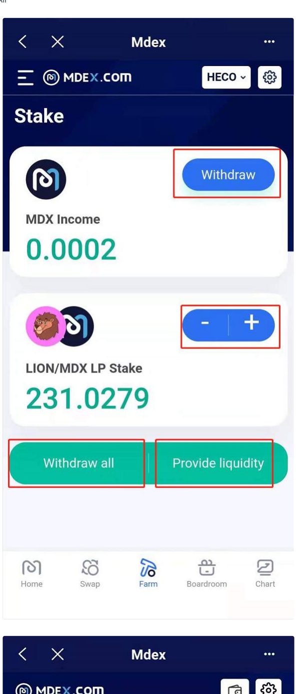


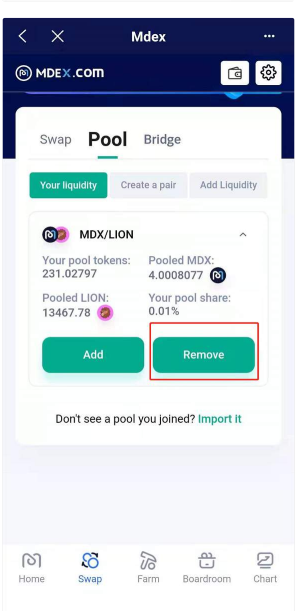
5.pledge the liquidity LP by click the "+" button, you can enter any number that is avaliable or just click the button "MAX"





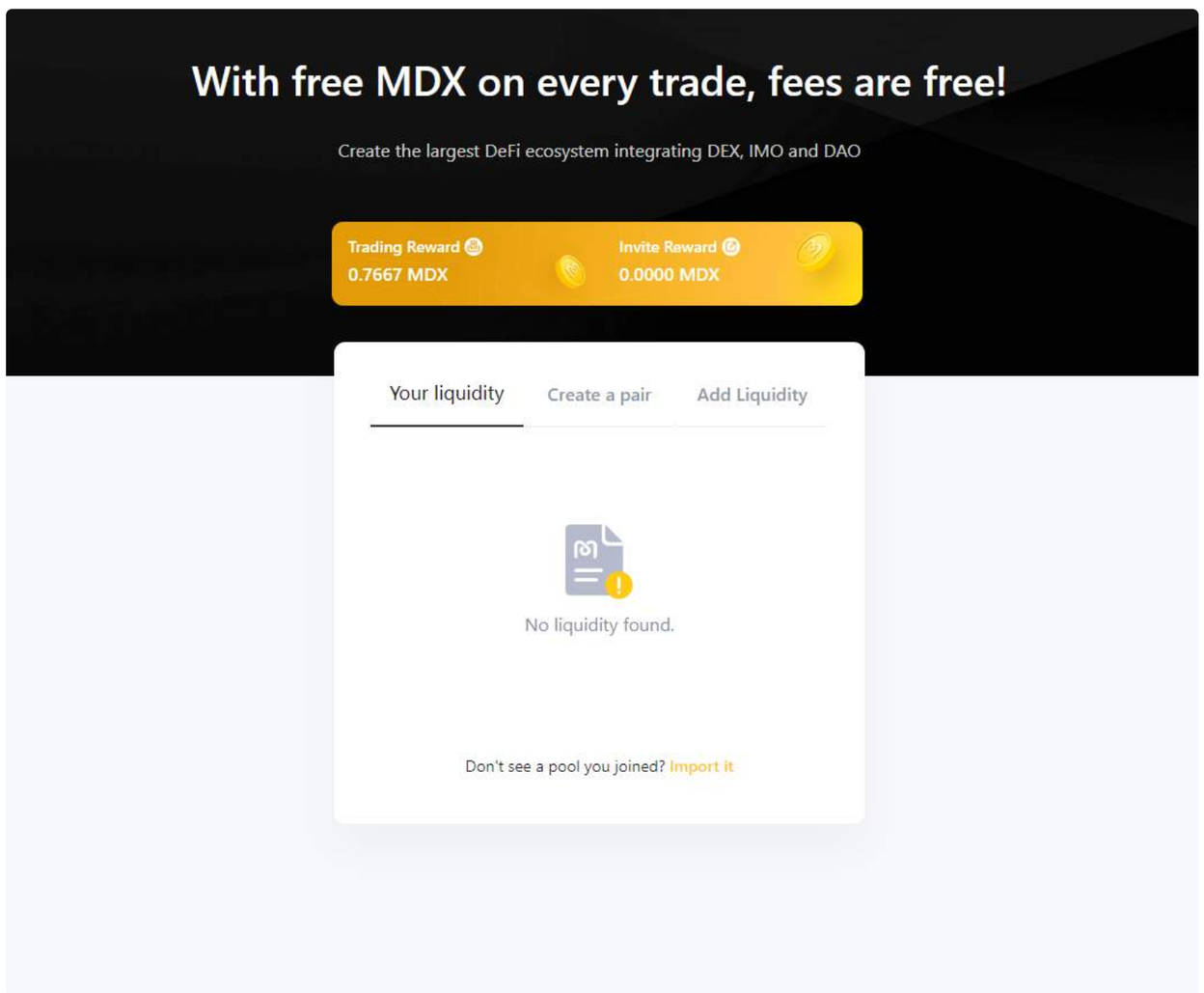
6."withdraw" , "withdraw all" , "+"" - "and "add liquidity"are avaliable on the pledge page. "withdraw all" deals with both rewards and LP.You can stop mining by removing liquidity in MDEX pool followed by clicking "withdraw All"



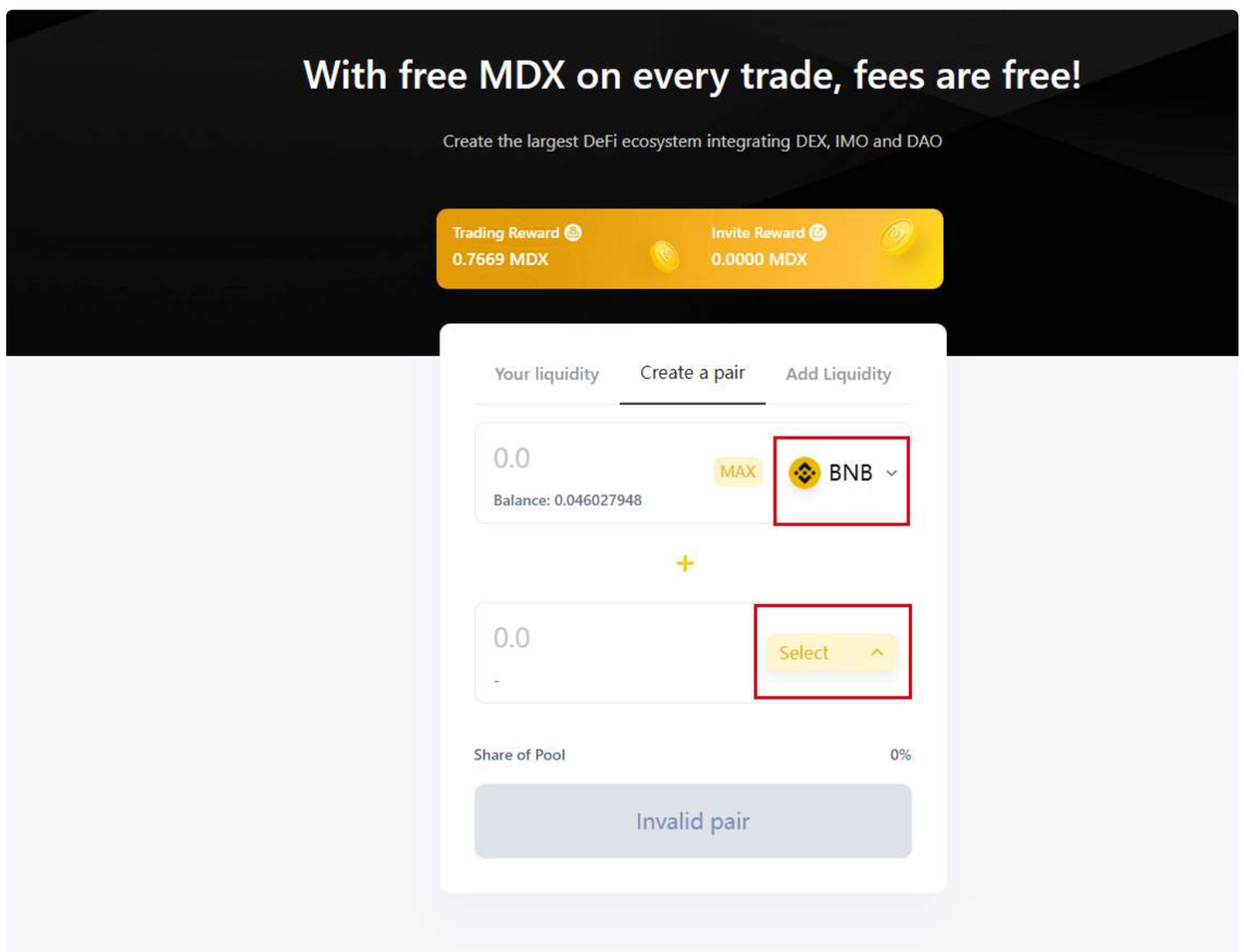


How to create a liquidity pool on the MDEX platform?

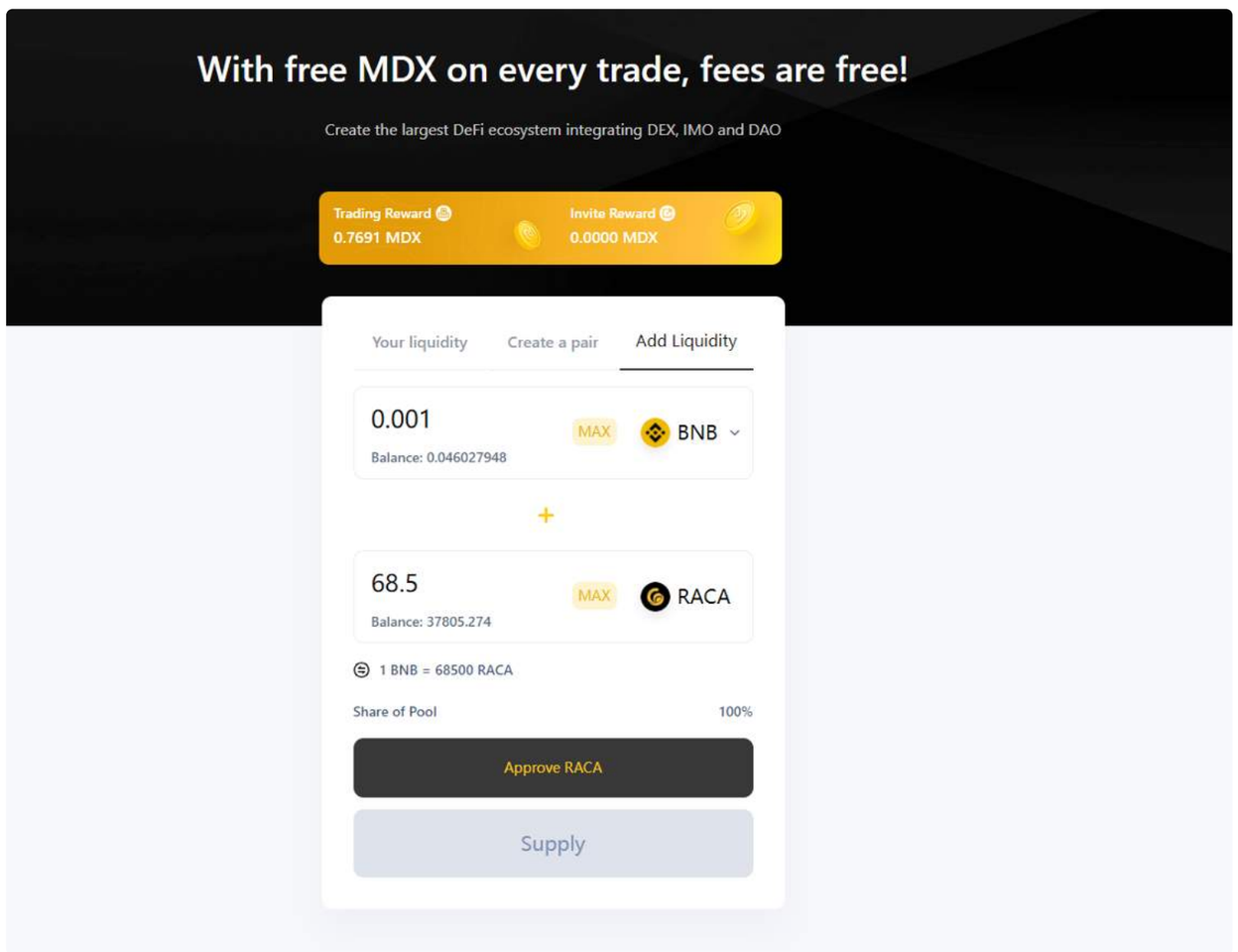
First, enter the liquidity interface by clicking "Pool" on the MDEX website.



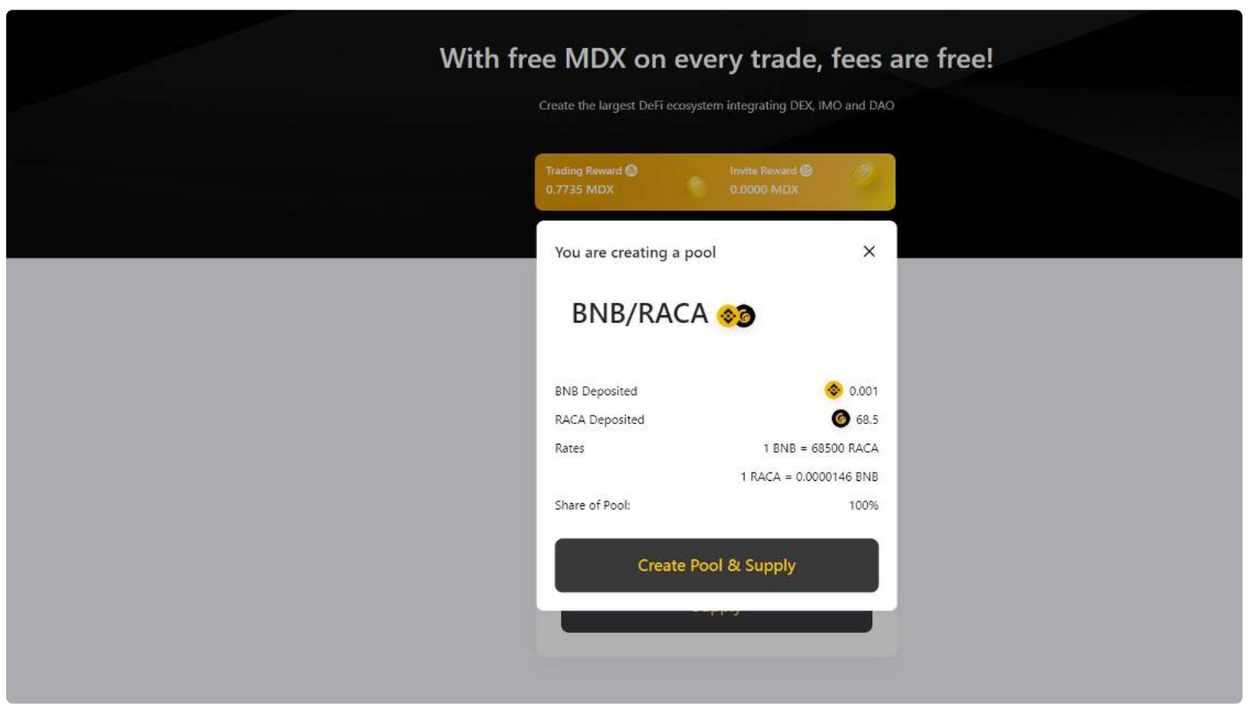
Second, select "create a pair", confirm the transaction pair, and then add two tokens respectively.



Third, the one who create a pair is also the first person to provide liquidity and set the initial swapping ratio on the platform. If the ratio we set is different from that of the market, there will be arbitrage. Taking token RACA as an example, determining the liquidity trading pair to be added is RACA\ BNB with a swapping ratio of 1BNB=68500RACA, then the ratio of number of two tokens needs to be set at 1: 68500.



Forth, authorize the wallet to confirm that the liquidity of the trading pair will be created.



Mobile Version

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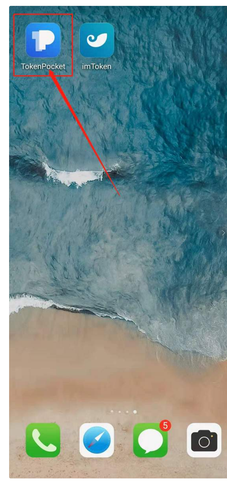
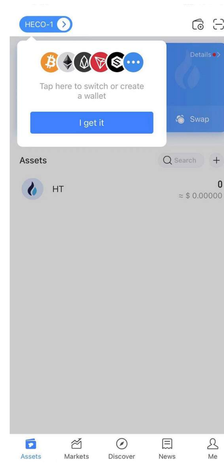
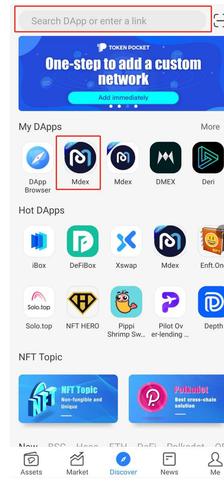
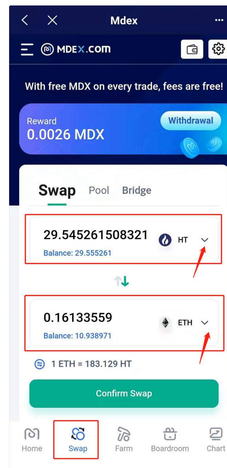


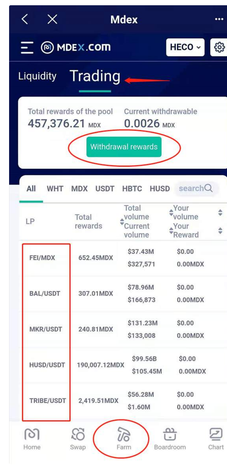


2.After the wallet is successfully created, click "Discover" and type Mdex in the search bar to enter the transaction interface.



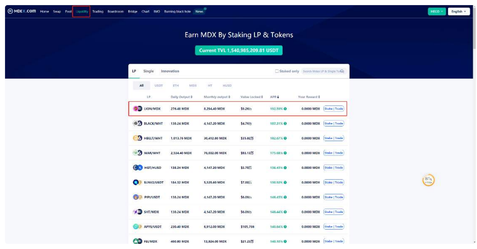
3.You can swap your assets and get rewards at "swap" on MDEX.com. Check the available trading pair for mining trading by clicking "Farm", followed by "Trading" next to "Liquidity". You can check and withdraw the balance at the same page by clicking the button "Withdraw"

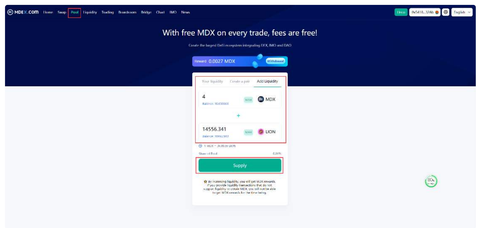




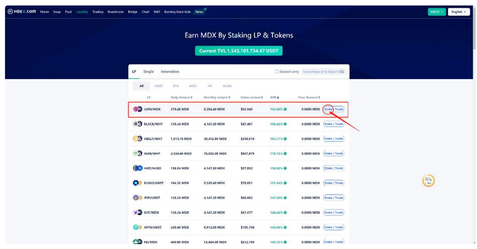
PC Version

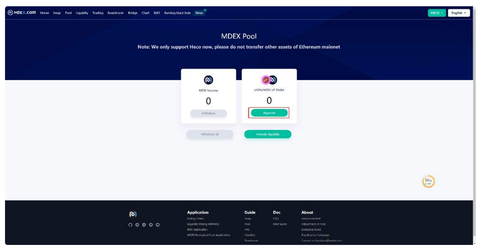
1.Click the "Liquidity " button on the home page and find the trading pair you want to mine. Then enter the " pool" to add liquidity (PS: Make sure that there are enough two tokens in your wallet, that is, the value of the two tokens are equivalent. For example, 4MDX and 14556.341LION can form an LP Token)

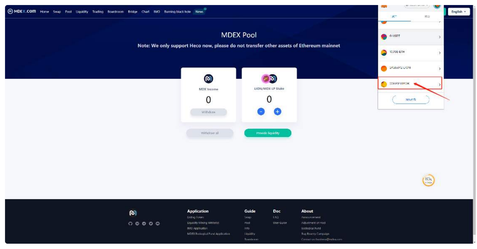




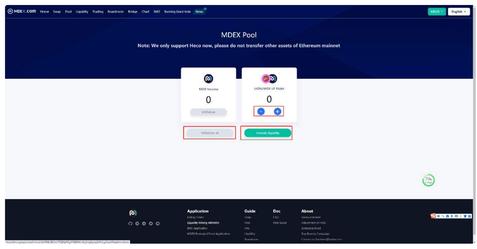
2.After the liquidity is successfully added, pledge LP Token to corresponding transaction pair on the "Liquidity Mining" page (click "Authorize" for the first operation). The "HDMX" asset in the "MetaMask" wallet is the LP Token.

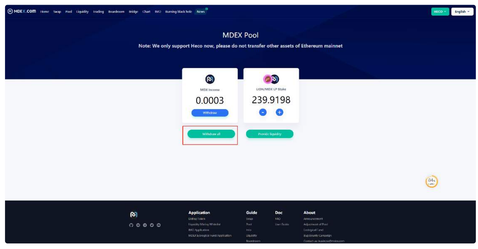




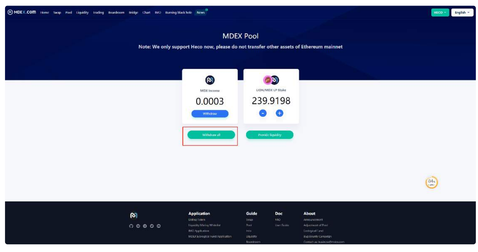


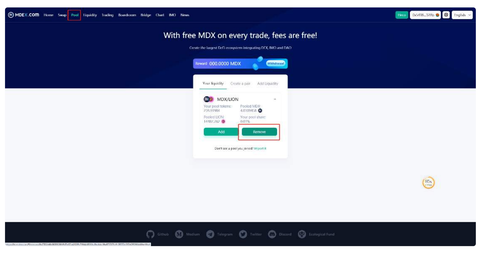
3."withdraw" , "withdraw all" , "+"" - "and "add liquidity"are avaliable on the pledge page. "withdraw all" deals with both rewards and LP.





4.You can stop mining by removing liquidity in MDEX pool followed by clicking "withdraw All" .





Crypto Futures Explained

What are Futures Contracts?

Futures contracts are an important part of traditional finance: They are highly complex financial instruments used by advanced or technical investors. Investors, companies, and governments use derivatives such as futures contracts to safeguard their exposure to risk and asset price volatility.

A derivative is a type of financial contract that derives its value from an underlying asset. Traditionally, derivatives are used in markets such as commodities, currencies, stocks, or bonds. These contracts can be traded over-the-counter or through exchanges.

What are Cryptocurrency Futures?

In the crypto industry, the futures market is a rapidly growing sector that generates trillions in trading volume every month. Like stock options or commodity futures contracts, crypto futures can guard against volatility and adverse price changes. Crypto futures also act as a tool that investors can use to speculate on future crypto prices or hedge against changes in the price of a cryptocurrency.

Advantages of trading Crypto Futures

Flexibility: Non-crypto holders can speculate on the price of a cryptocurrency to make a profit. You can use USDT to open a crypto futures position, and you can choose to settle your profit in USDT.

Leverage: Gain significant exposure to a specific cryptocurrency with only a fraction of its total cost. With leverage, you can magnify small price movements to create profits that justify your time and effort.

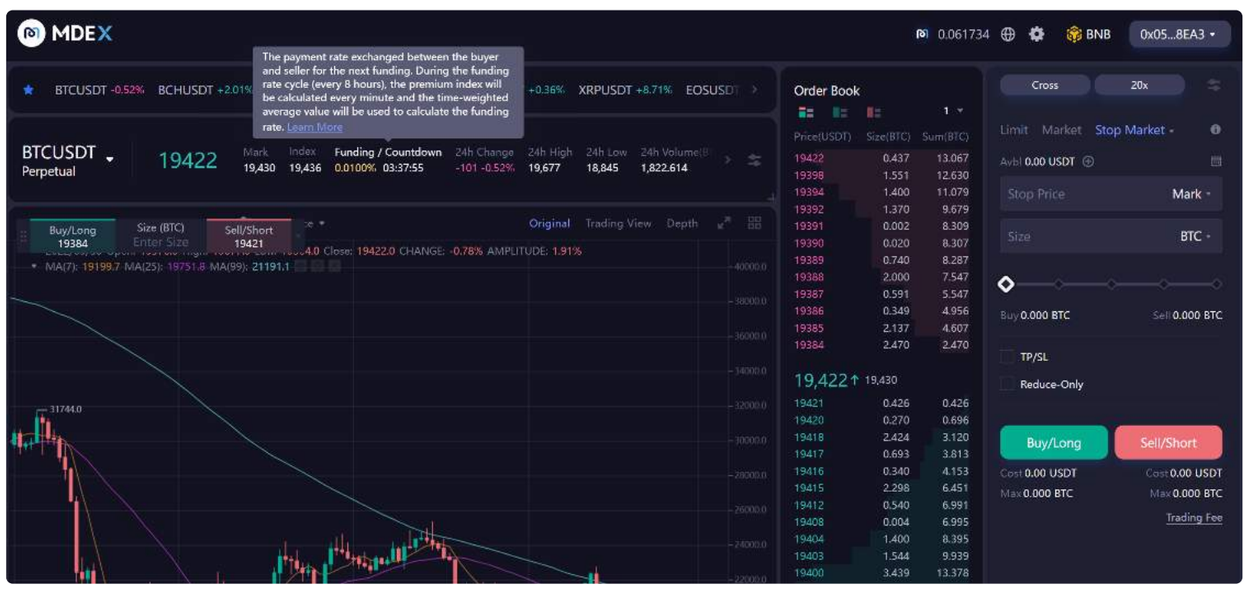
Liquidity: Crypto Futures markets are extremely liquid, with transaction volumes reaching trillions in US dollars. Liquid markets are less risky because traders can enter and exit positions easily with minimal slippage.

Portfolio Diversification: Diversify your trading strategies to generate more profit. Traders are able to develop complex trading strategies, such as short selling, arbitrage, pair trading, and so on.

Funding Rate

Below, you can see the Funding Rate and the countdown timer to the next Funding Rate on MDEX:

(Website)



1. The role of the Funding Rate

The key role of the Funding Rate is to narrow the price difference between the perpetual futures market and the corresponding spot market (price regression).

2. Why is the Funding Rate so important?

Traditional futures contracts are settled on a monthly or quarterly basis, depending on contract specifications. At settlement, the contract price converges with the spot price, and all open positions expire. Perpetual futures contracts are widely used by crypto derivatives exchanges and are designed to be similar to traditional futures contracts. However, perpetual futures contracts have one key difference.

Unlike traditional futures contracts, perpetual futures allow traders to hold contracts in perpetuity, without expiration dates or the need to track unused delivery months. For example, a trader can keep a short position open indefinitely until the position is closed. In this way, trading perpetual futures is very similar to trading spot market pairs. However, perpetual futures do not use a traditional method of settlement. Because of this, crypto exchanges have created a mechanism to ensure that perpetual futures contract prices match the index price. This mechanism is called the Funding Rate.

3. What is the Funding Rate?

A Funding Rate is a periodic payment made to long or short traders based on the price difference between the market price of the perpetual contract and the spot price. When the market is bullish, the Funding Rate is positive and long traders pay a funding fee to traders who are short. Conversely, when the market is bearish, the funding rate is negative and short traders pay the funding fee to long traders.

ApolloX does not charge any fees for funding rate transfers, as funds are transferred directly between users. Funding fees on ApolloX are taken every 8 hours at 00:00 UTC, 08:00 UTC, and 16:00 UTC. Traders are only liable for funding payments in either direction if they have open positions at the predetermined funding times. Traders who do not have an open position will not pay or receive any funding.

Note: There is a 15-second deviation between the actual time and the time the funding fee is taken. For example, if you open a position at 16:00:05 UTC, you may still be charged a funding fee. Therefore, it is important that you pay attention to the exact time you open a position.

4. How is the Funding Amount calculated?

Funding Amount = Notional Value of Positions × Funding Rate

Notional Value of Position = Mark Price × Number of Contracts

5. How is the Funding Rate determined?

There are two components to the Funding Rate: the Interest Rate and the Premium. The Premium explains why the price of a perpetual contract converges with the price trend of the underlying asset. ApolloX uses a fixed interest rate within the funding rate, with the assumption that the interest earned by holding cash is higher than the interest earned by holding the BTC equivalent. By default, the interest rate is set at 0.03% per day (0.01% per funding settlement interval) and may change based on market factors, such as the Federal Funds Rate.

During periods of high volatility, there may be a significant difference between the price of the perpetual contract and the Mark Price. At such times, the Premium Index will be used to enforce price convergence between the Futures market price and the Spot price. You can view the Premium Index history under [Info].

The Premium Index is calculated separately for each contract. The formulas are as follows:

- Premium Index (P) = [Max (0, Impact Bid Price – Price Index) – Max (0, Price Index – Impact Ask Price)] / Price Index
- Impact Bid Price = Average fill price to execute the Impact Margin Notional on the Bid Price
- Impact Ask Price = Average fill price to execute the Impact Margin Notional on the Ask Price
- Price Index: A comprehensive index based on a basket of prices from the major spot exchanges, weighted by their relative volume.
- Impact Margin Notional (IMN) for USDT Perpetual Futures Contracts: The notional available to trade with 200 USDT worth of margin (price quoted in USDT); IMN = 200 USDT / Initial Margin Rate at maximum leverage.
- Aggregated Impact Margin Notional: When the number of pending orders in the market is insufficient, ApolloX will will introduce the Aggregated Impact Margin Notional. The calculation of the Impact Margin Notional is done by aggregating order books from multi platforms with the formula as shown: Aggregated Impact Margin Notional= IMN by aggregating order books from multi platforms / Initial Margin Rate at maximum leverage.

6. Calculate the Impact Bid/Ask Price

Assume that the bid-side of the order book is as follows:

Level	Price	Base Quantity	Quote Notional Quantity	Accumulated Quote Notional Quantity
1	p1	q1	multiplier*p1*q1	multiplier*p1*q1
2	p2	q2	multiplier*p2*q2	multiplier**p1*q1+multiplier*p2*q2
3	p3	q3	multiplier*p3*q3	multiplier**p1*q1+multiplier**p2*q2+multiplier*p3*q3
...	...	...	...	...
n	pn	qn	multiplier*pn*qn	multiplier*∑pn*qn

If the cumulative commission amount quoted at Level x is greater than the IMN: Contract multiplier × ∑px × qx > IMN, and if the cumulative commission quoted at Level x-1 is less than the IMN: Contract multiplier × ∑px-1 × qx-1 < IMN, then the Impact Bid Price at Level x is included in the calculation.

Formula:

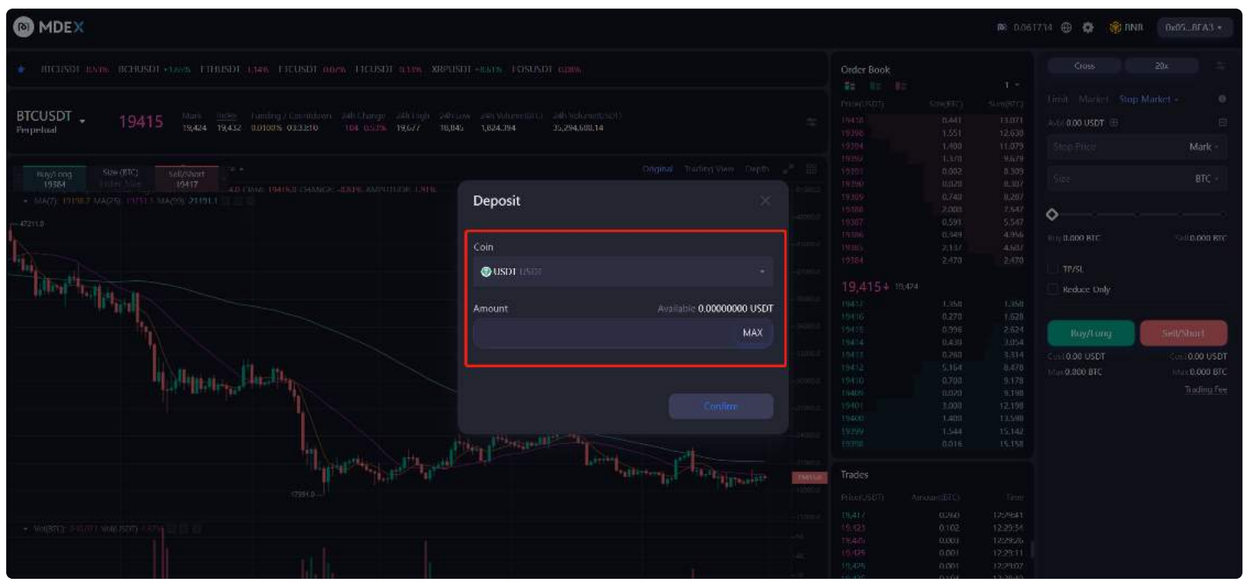
Impact Bid Price = IMN / (IMN – Contract Multiplier × ∑px-1 × qx-1) / px + Contract Multiplier × ∑qx-1)

Transfer Funds into Your Futures Wallet【Website】

In order to start trading ApolloX Futures, you'll need to transfer funds into your Futures account from a funding account.

1. On the Futures Trading page, find the "**Assets**" widget and click [**Deposit**].

2. Select the type of currency you want to transfer into your Futures account. Enter the amount and click **[Confirm]**.

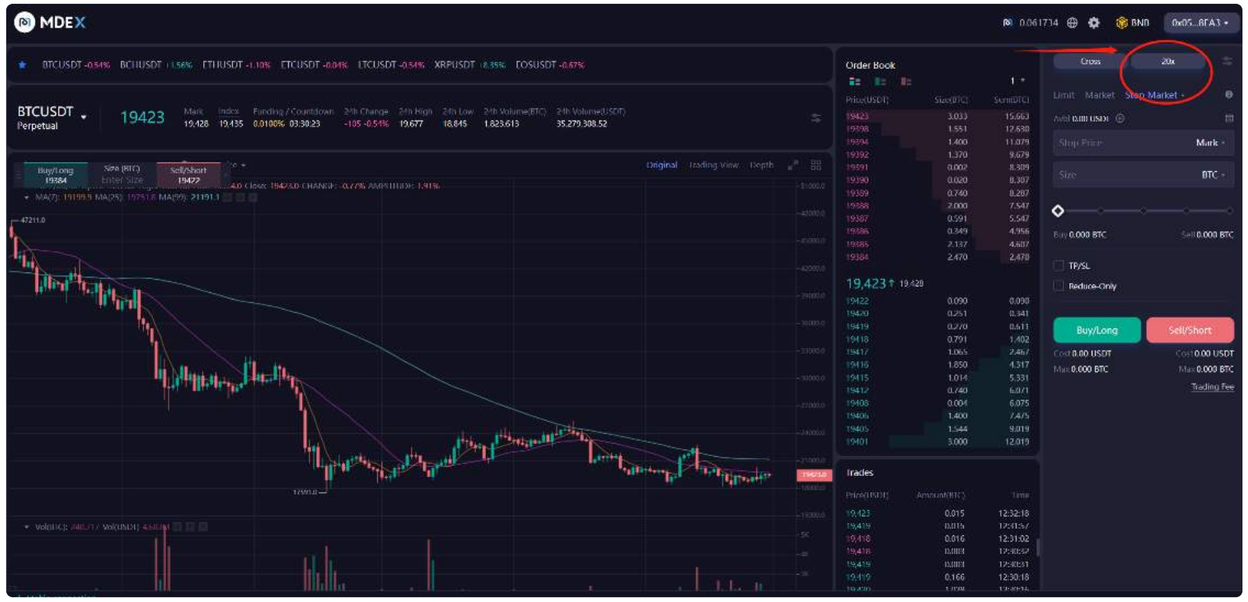


3. After you finish, you'll be able to see your current available balance in the "**Assets**" widget.

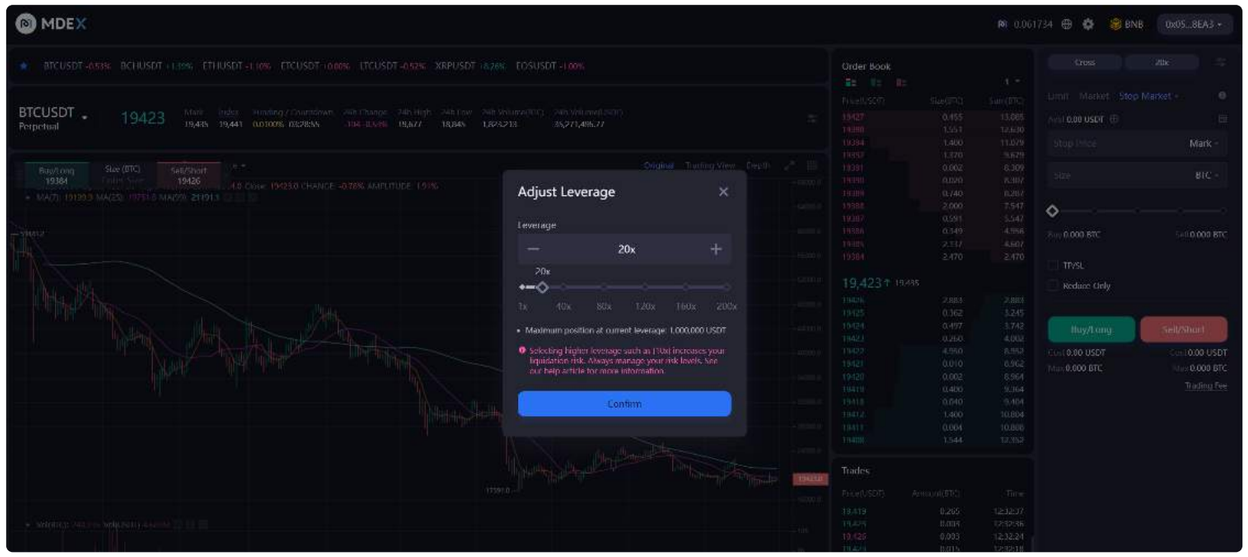
Changing the Leverage Multiplier

1. The default leverage multiplier on MDEX is 20x, but you're free to adjust it. The higher the leverage multiplier, the lower the notional value of your position.

Click the [**20x**] icon.



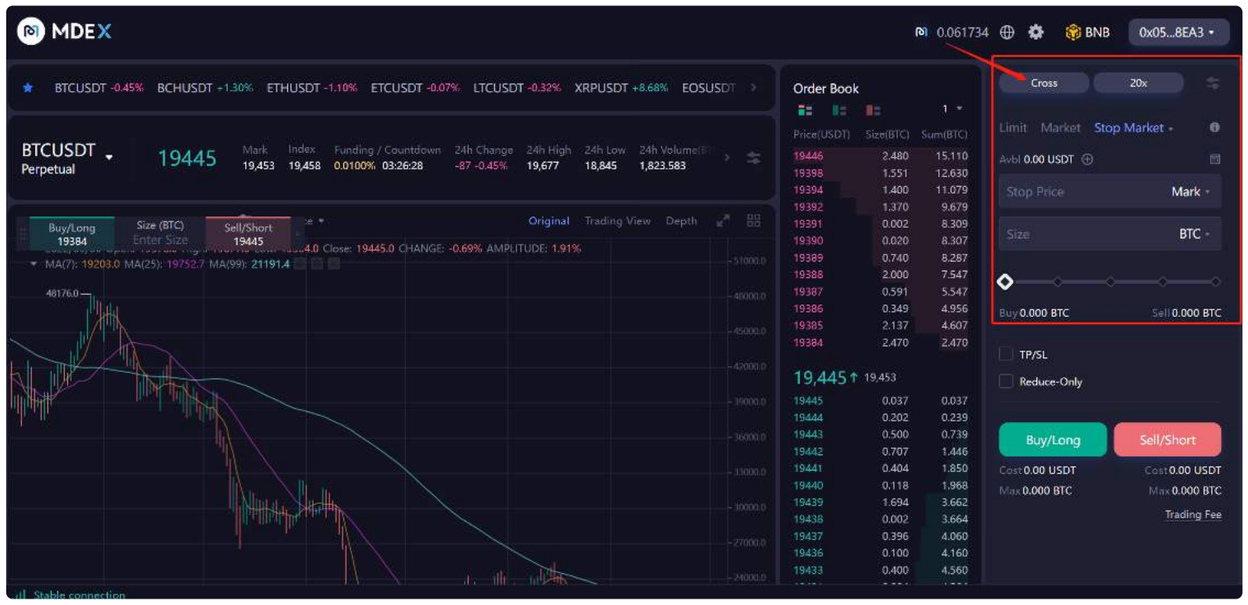
2. Use the slider to adjust the leverage multiplier, then click [**Confirm**].



3.Once you click Confirm, the leverage multiplier will be changed and the new leverage multiplier will be displayed. Make sure you select the correct leverage multiplier before opening a position.

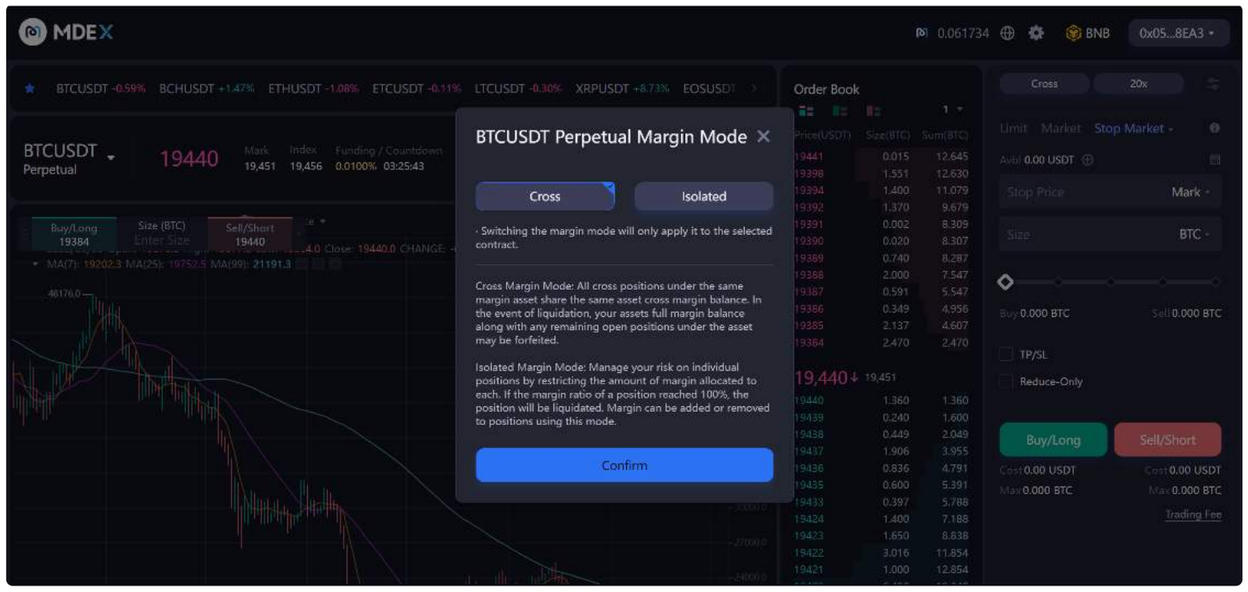
How to change Margin Mode

1. Log in to ApolloX and go to the MDEX Futures trading page. Select the Futures contract you want to trade, then click **[Cross]**, as shown below.



2. Here, you'll see the different margin mode options. Click to select the margin mode you want to use, then click **[Confirm]**.

*Switching margin mode will only apply for the current contract.



3. The margin mode is changed once you click Confirm. Remember to select the correct margin mode whenever you open or execute an order.

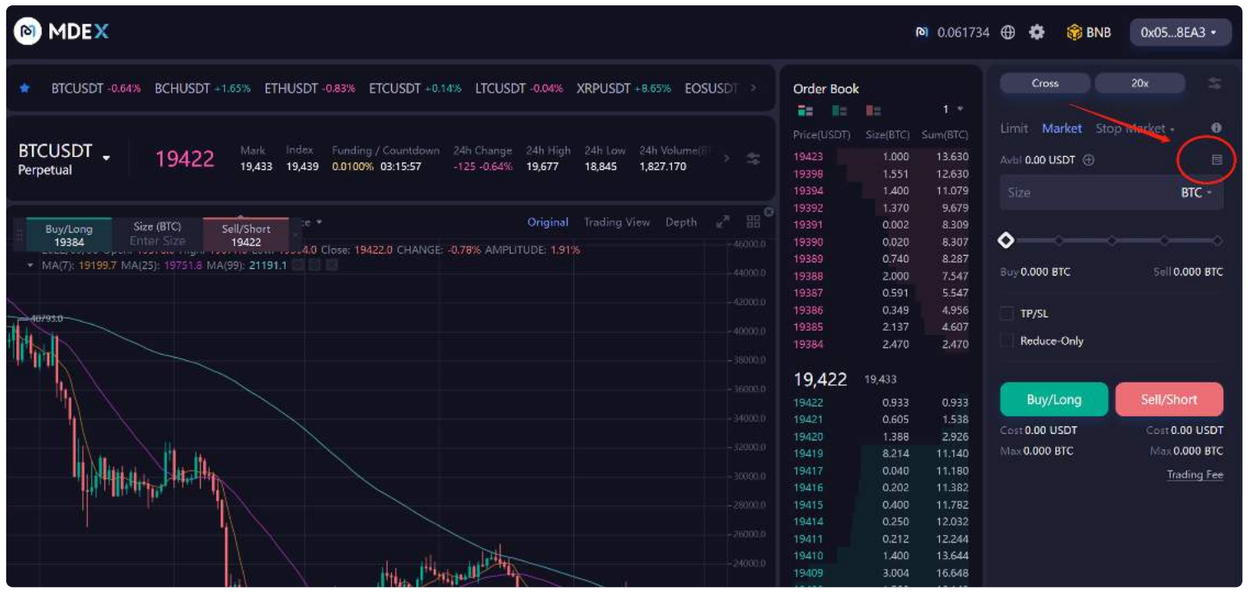
Tips:

1. The default margin mode is set to "Cross Margin" for all contracts.
2. Changing margin mode will only apply for the current contract.
3. Remember to select the correct margin mode whenever you open or execute an order.
4. You won't be able to change the margin mode if you have any open positions or orders.
5. In Cross Margin mode, all positions under the same margin asset share the same margin balance. For example, all USDT in your Futures wallet can be used for all USDT Futures trades.

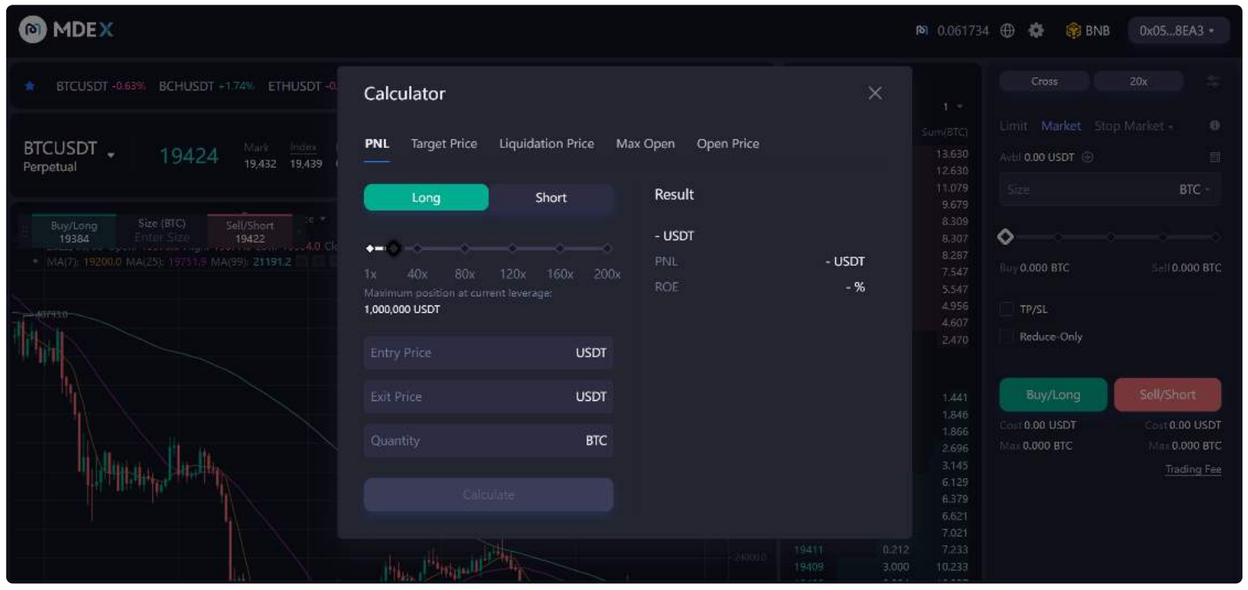
How to use the MDEX Futures Calculator

You can use the MDEX Futures Calculator to calculate your Initial Margin, PnL, and ROE for each order.

1. Click the [**Calculator**] icon as shown below.



2.You can use the Calculator to calculate your PnL, Target Price, or Liquidation Price.



3. After choosing an option, select **[Long]** or **[Short]**, then enter the Entry Price, Exit Price, and Quantity. You can also adjust the leverage multiplier here. Fill in the order details, then click **[Calculate]**. ApolloX will then automatically calculate your Initial Margin, PnL, and ROE.

USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures

Initial Margin = Quantity * Entry Price * Initial Margin Rate(IMR)

Initial Margin Rate (IMR) = 1 / leverage Multiplier

Calculation for PnL:

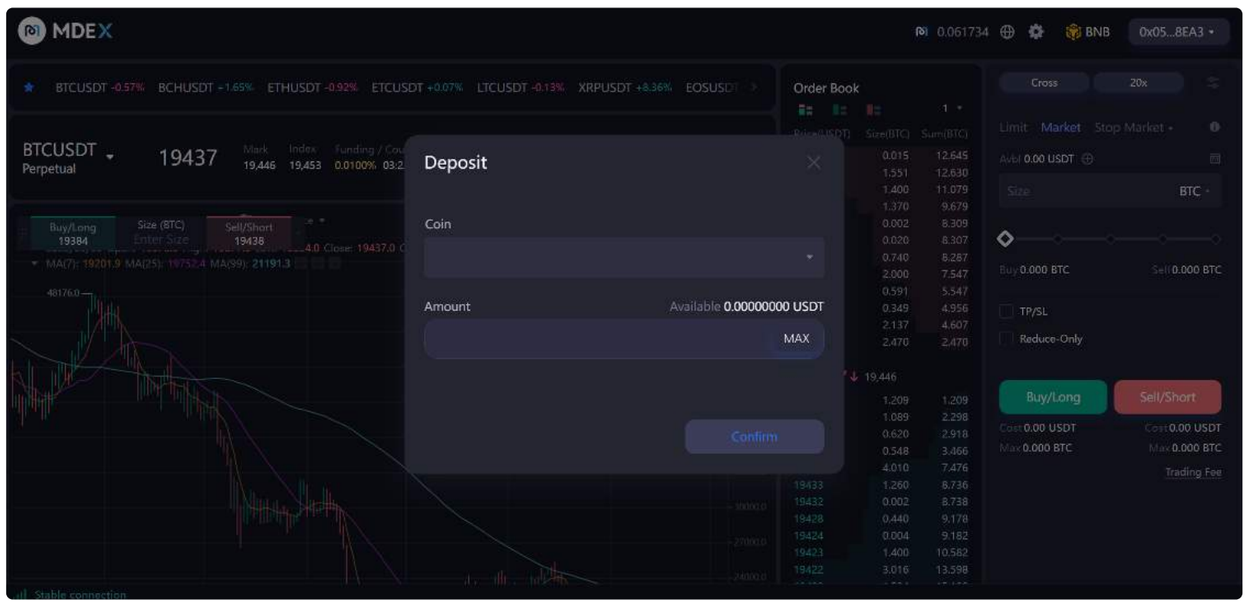
Long = (Exit Price - Entry Price) * Number of Contracts

Short = (Entry Price - Exit Price) * Number of Contracts

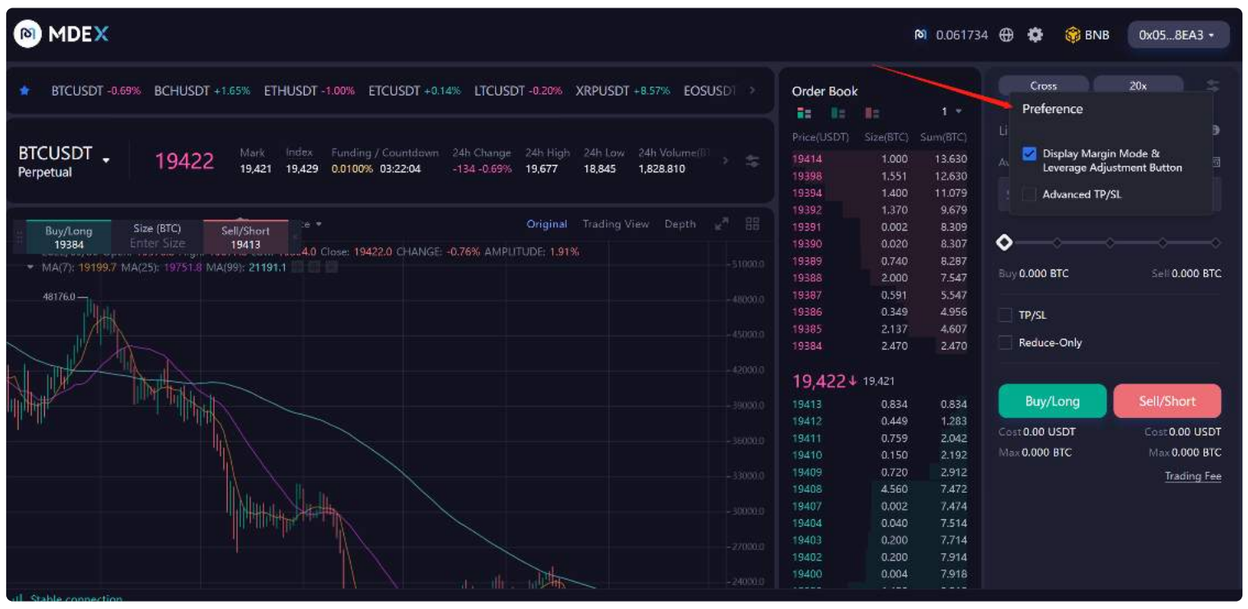
ROE% = PnL / Initial Margin = Order Direction * (1 - Entry Price / Exit Price) / Initial Margin Rate

Beginner's Guide to Futures Trading

1.Enter the contract transaction page，Then, transfer funds into your Futures account to start trading.



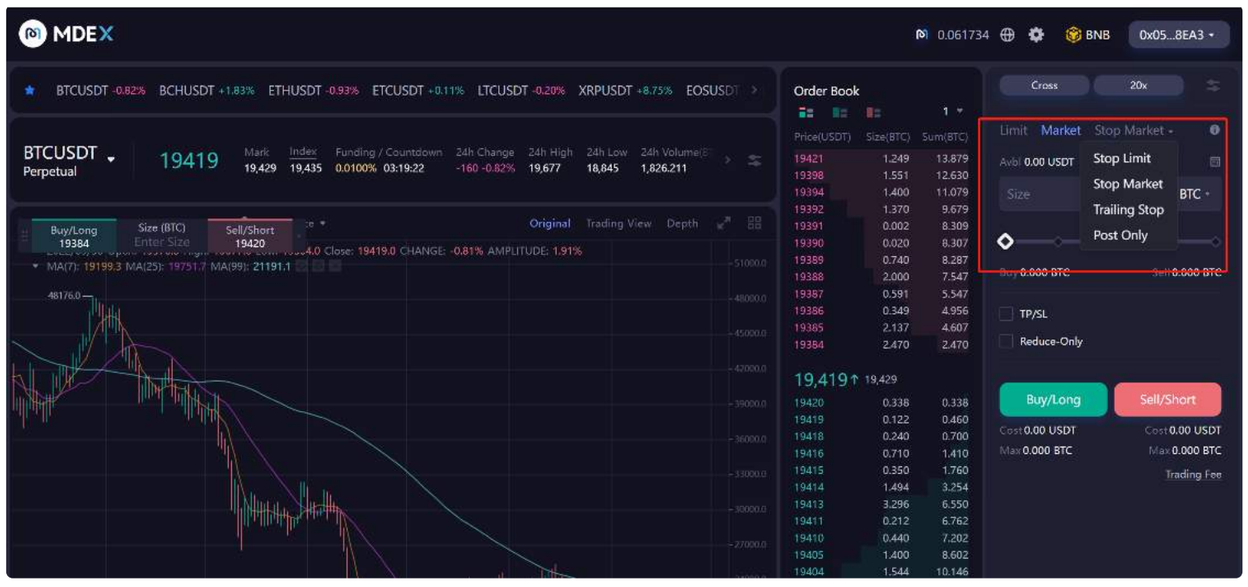
2. Select the Futures contract you would like to trade. USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures Contracts are linear contracts that use USDT as margin, as well as to settle profit and loss (PnL). Before opening a position, confirm that you are using the correct trading mode. You can click the **[Preference]** icon to set your preferences.



3.There are several different order types that you can use to open a position on MDEX.

By trading Futures, you can make a profit off of market price fluctuations by opening a long or short position on a given contract.

If you decide to go long, it means that you expect the price of the contract you're buying to go up in the future, whereas if you decide to open a short position, it means that you're selling contracts and you expect the price to go down in the future.



4.You can view your unrealized PnL (uPnL), estimated liquidation price, margin ratio, and other information about your current positions at the bottom of the candlestick chart.

You can also click Close All Positions to close all of your open positions using a market or limit order once you enable this feature in [Preference].

MDEX Futures Transaction Fees

Futures transaction fees:

Maker fee: 0.02%; Taker fee: 0.07%

Definitions of "Maker" and "Taker"

What is a Maker Order?

When you place a Maker order, you'll enter the order price (either higher or lower than the current market price) and rather than being filled immediately, your order will go onto the order book with the other orders. Your order will stay on the order book until another user takes the initiative to fill the order.

What is a Taker Order?

When you place a Taker order, you're taking the initiative to fill your order by trading with an existing order on the order book. Your order trades immediately by filling an existing order with a matching price.

How are transaction fees calculated?

Formula for USDⓈ-M Futures transaction fees:

Transaction fee = Nominal value × Transaction fee rate

Nominal value = Number of futures contracts × Transaction price

For ApolloX users, Maker fees are 0.02% and Taker fees are 0.07%.

Buying BTCUSDT Futures using a Market Order:

Nominal value

= Number of futures contracts × Transaction price

= 1 BTC × 49,000

= 49,000

As a Taker, you would pay a transaction fee of 49,000 × 0.07% = 34.3 USDT.

Once the price goes up, you can place a Maker sell order:

Nominal value

= Number of futures contracts × Transaction price

= 1 BTC x 49,500

= 49,500

As a Maker, you would pay a transaction fee of 49,500 × 0.02% = 9.9 USDT.

Mark Price in USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures Contracts

The way the Mark Price is calculated is closely correlated with the funding rate and vice versa. We strongly recommend that you carefully read the two articles on "Mark Price" and "Funding Rate" to gain a full understanding of how the Futures trading system works.

As Unrealized PnL is the primary driver of liquidations, it's important to ensure that Unrealized PnL is accurately calculated in order to avoid unnecessary liquidations. The core basis of a Perpetual Contract is the intrinsic or "true" value of the Contract. The “Price Index,” which is the primary component of the Mark Price, is an average of the prices on the major mainstream markets.

The Price Index is a composite index derived from a basket of prices from various major Spot Market exchanges, weighted by their respective trading volumes. Referenced trading markets include: ***Binance, Huobi, Bittrex, HitBTC, Gate.io, Bitmax, Poloniex, FTX, and MXC.***

Click to view the ApolloX USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures Price Index.

We also take additional protective measures to avoid poor market performance caused by interruptions in Spot Market prices and connectivity problems. These protective measures are as follows:

- Single Price Source Deviation:

When the Last Price of a particular exchange deviates more than 5% from the Median Price of all price sources, the price weight of that exchange will be set to zero.

- Multi Price Source Deviation:

If the Last Price of more than 1 exchange shows a deviation greater than 5%, the Median Price of all price sources will be used as the index value instead of the weighted average.

- Exchange Connectivity Problems:

If we can't access the data feed for an exchange that has had trades updated in the last 10 seconds, we can use price data from the last result to calculate the Price Index.

- If the trade data for an exchange has not been updated for 10 seconds, the weight of this exchange will be set to zero when calculating the weighted average.
- Last Trade Price Protection:

When the "Price Index" and "Mark Price" matching system is unable to secure a stable and reliable source of reference data, it impacts the Price Index for contracts with a single Price Index (i.e., the Price Index will not change). In this case, we use the “Last Trade Price Protection" mechanism to update the Mark Price until the system is back to normal. The “Last Trade Price Protection” mechanism is a way of determining the Mark Price by putting a specified limit on the last trade price of the contract itself, thereby temporarily changing the reference price for the contract. This allows the matching system to calculate Unrealized PnL and the Liquidation Level, thereby avoiding unnecessary liquidation.

You can think of the Price Index as a fair Spot Price. We use this to calculate the Mark Price, which is then used to calculate Unrealized PnL for each contract. Note that Realized PnL for the account is based on the Market Price of the trade at the time the position is closed.

The Mark Price formula for Perpetual Futures Contracts is as follows:

Mark Price = Median × (Price 1 , Price 2 , Contract Price)

Price 1 = Price Index × (1 + Funding Rate × (Time to Next Funding Rate (h)/8))

Price 2 = Price Index + Moving Average (30-min basis)

*Moving Average (30-min basis) = Moving Average ((Bid 1 + Ask 1) / 2 – Price Index), sampled every minute in 30-minute intervals.

*Median: The middle price out of Price 1, Price 2, and the Contract Price is taken as the median. For example, if Price 1 < Price 2 < Contract Price, then Price 2 is taken as the Mark Price.

Please note that ApolloX will take additional protective measures when there are large deviations between the Spot Price and the Mark Price due to extreme market conditions or deviations in price sources. In such cases, Price 2 will be taken directly as the Mark Price.

The Mark Price is a better estimate of the inherent value of a contract compared to Perpetual Futures Contract prices, which have large short-term price fluctuations. We use this Mark Price to avoid unnecessary liquidations for our traders and to prevent market manipulation.

MDEX Futures Liquidation Protocol

Differences Between Mark Price and Last Price

MDEX Perpetual Futures use the Last Price and the Mark Price to avoid price spikes and unnecessary liquidations during periods of high volatility.

- The "last price" refers to the latest transaction price of a contract, or the price of the last trade in the trading history. The last price is used to calculate realized profit and loss (PnL).
- The "mark price" is calculated based on a combination of funding data and basket price data from multiple spot exchanges. Liquidation prices and unrealized PnL are calculated based on the mark price.

Risk and leverage are adjusted based on absolute exposure; the larger the position, the higher the required margin and the lower the leverage multiplier that you will be able to use.

Forced liquidation is triggered under the following conditions:

Margin = Initial margin + Realized PnL + Unrealized PnL < Maintenance margin

*The liquidation price is directly affected by the maintenance margin. In order to avoid liquidation (i.e., risk ratio hits 100%), you should add a reasonable amount of margin to your account or reduce the size of your position. We recommend keeping your margin ratio below 80%.

Forced Liquidation

MDEX uses the mark price to avoid unnecessary forced liquidations and to combat market manipulation.

Forced Liquidation Price

Liquidation occurs when the mark price hits the liquidation price. You should pay close attention to changes in the mark price and liquidation price to avoid being liquidated.

When trading in hedge mode using cross margin, both long and short positions of the same contract share the same liquidation price. If using isolated margin mode, long and short positions of the same contract will have different liquidation prices depending on the amount of margin allocated to each position.

Forced Liquidation Process

During the forced liquidation process, all open orders on your account will be canceled immediately. Based on the risk level of your position, different liquidation protocols will be used to avoid full liquidation of your position whenever possible. Upon forced liquidation, you will also incur a "forced liquidation fee." Therefore, we suggest closing your positions manually before the amount of available funds in your account falls to the maintenance margin level in order to avoid paying unnecessary fees.

It is important to note that, generally speaking, users who hold smaller positions have a greater chance of being fully liquidated versus users who hold larger positions. This is because the maintenance margin is based on position size rather than how much leverage you choose to use.

Liquidation Orders

Please note that all liquidation orders are "immediate-or-cancel" orders, which means that as much of the order as possible is filled and the rest is canceled. This is different from a "fill-or-kill" order which is only executed if the order can be filled in its entirety, otherwise it is canceled. Any remaining positions will be allocated to the insurance fund or counterparty-liquidated.

The system will first cancel all of your open orders, and then attempt to reduce your margin usage with one large immediate-or-cancel order without fully liquidating your position. If your account is margin compliant after accounting for realized losses and deducting any liquidation fees, the liquidation will stop. If you still don't have enough margin in your account, your position will be closed at the market bankruptcy price, and the insurance fund will take over the position. At this point your account will be declared bankrupt. A portion of the remaining assets (if any) will go to the insurance fund. If your account goes bankrupt (negative wallet balance), the insurance fund will pay the fees on your account.

Automatic Negative Balance Settlement (Asset Balance < 0)

If you end up with a negative account balance, MDEX will only use funds from the insurance fund to make up for losses on the account. Negative balances are automatically settled every 10 minutes.

Please note that negative balances will only be settled automatically for users who meet all of the following criteria:

1. USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures accounts with a negative balance must not have any open positions (cross or isolated margin).
2. The negative balance cannot be higher than 5,000 USDT.
3. Funds must not have been transferred to the account after liquidation to make up for the negative balance.

If you do not meet all of the criteria above, please contact our customer support team for assistance.

Liquidation Settlement Fee

When you get liquidated, a certain percentage of the liquidation fee is allocated to the insurance fund. This appears in your transaction history as a "Insurance Clearance Fee". You can refer to the Trading Rules page to learn more about liquidation fees.

Note:

- Bankruptcy prices may be outside of the market price range of the contract.
- We send margin call and liquidation reminders via email and on-site notifications. This function serves as a risk warning and we cannot guarantee timely delivery or receipt. While using this service, it may not be possible to receive text or email reminders, or the reminders may be delayed due to certain circumstances, such as network congestion or a poor network environment. ApolloX reserves the right to send notifications without the obligation to do so.
- To avoid missing emails, please make sure you add ApolloX to your email whitelist to prevent important emails from being misclassified.

**Disclaimer: Due to syncing or lag, the numerical figures displayed in such notifications are subject to update without notice.*

Order Types

Order Types

1.Limit Order

A limit order lets you place an order at a specific price or a more favorable price. However, there's no guarantee that a limit order will be filled.

Limit buy orders are executed if the price of the asset hits the limit price or falls below that price.

Limit sell orders are executed if the price of the asset hits the limit price or rises above that price.

2.Market Order

A market order is a buy or sell order that gets filled right away at the best price currently available on the market. Market orders require liquidity to be filled, which means that the order is executed based on the limit orders that were previously placed on the order book.

3.Stop-Limit Order

A stop limit order is a conditional order set to execute during a specific time range. This type of order is executed at a specified LIMIT price after the asset reaches that price. Once the stop price is reached, the asset will be bought or sold either at the LIMIT price or at a more favorable price than the one you set.

4.Stop-Market Order

A stop market order is a stop order that when triggered, the system will send out as a market order at the current market price. This allows your order to be filled right away.

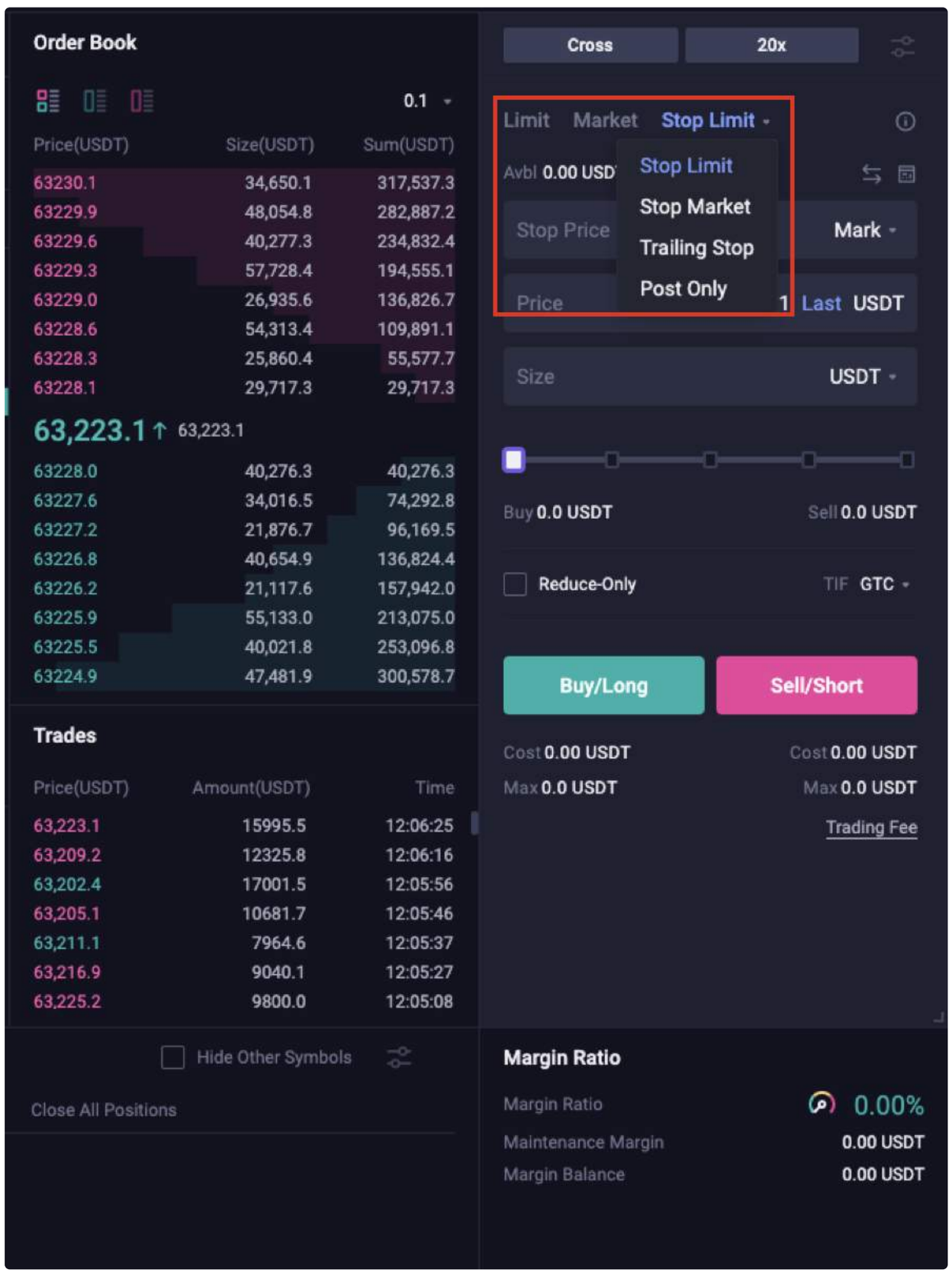
5.Trailing Stop Order

A trailing stop order refers to a strategy where you pre-set an order to be executed when the market has a significant correction, or callback. When the last market price reaches the highest (or lowest) price you set on your trailing stop order (1 ± callback rate), the order will be triggered and sent to the order book at the market price.

Refer to the article What is a Trailing Stop Order? for more information.

6.Maker Order (Post only)

A Maker (Post Only) order is not immediately executed on the market, which ensures that your order is always placed as a Maker order. If the order cannot be executed immediately by filling an existing order on the order book, it will be canceled. This type of order can help you reduce the cost of trading fees.



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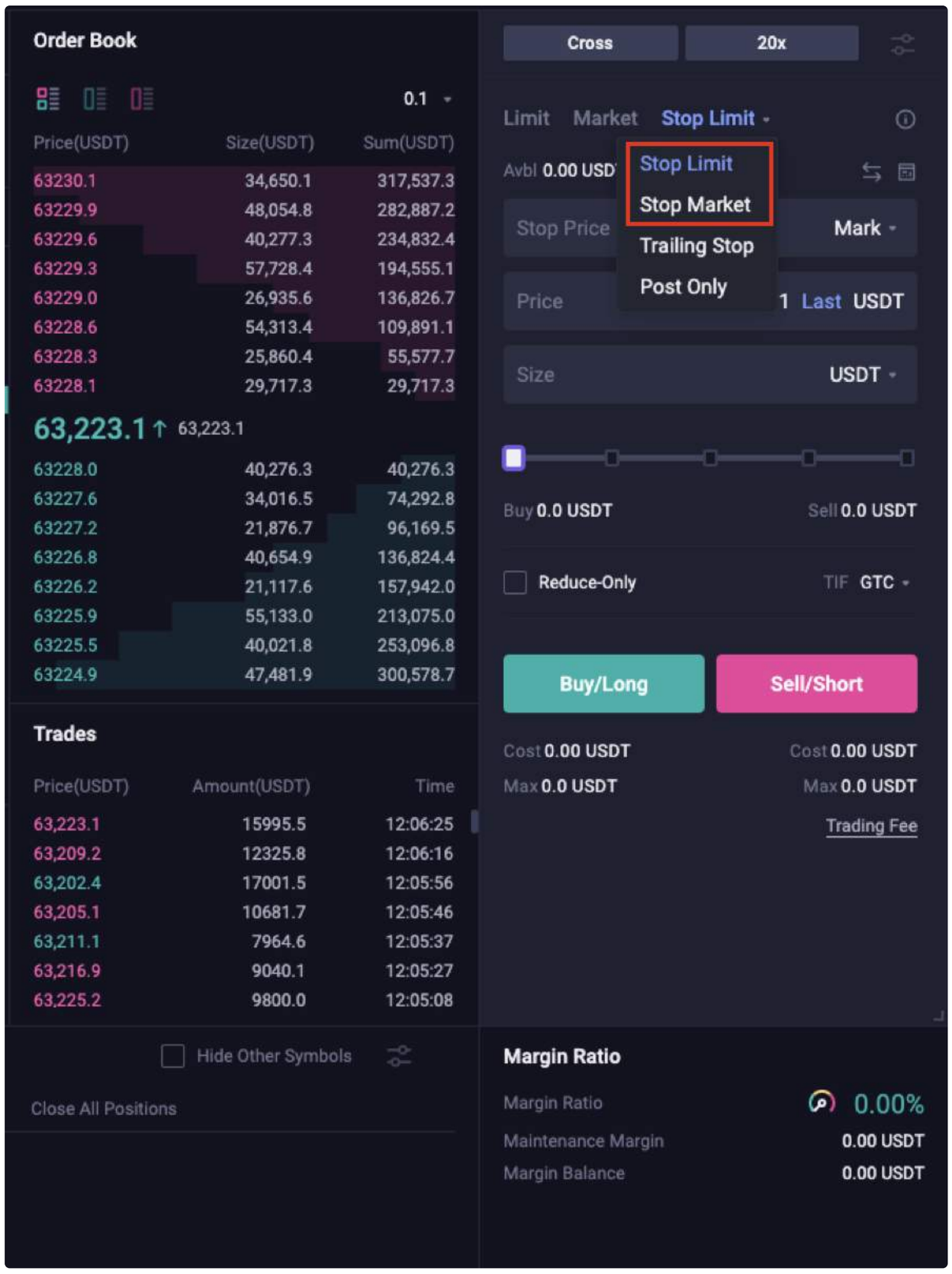
What is a Stop Order

MDEX Futures supports two types of stop orders:

- Stop-Limit Order
- Stop-Market Order



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What is a stop-limit order?

A stop-limit order can be broken down into a stop order and a limit order. The stop price is the price at which the limit order is triggered. Once your stop-limit order is triggered, the order goes onto the order book as a limit order.

What is a stop-market order?

A stop-market order is a lot like a stop-limit order, but rather than going onto the order book, a stop-market order is executed immediately as a market order.
During times of high volatility when the market price rises or falls sharply, the final transaction price of a market order may be higher or lower than the last transaction price that was displayed on the page when you placed the order. Make sure you pay attention to market depth and price fluctuations when placing a stop-market order.

Note: The system will perform a margin audit two times: once before you place the order and once before the order is filled. Your stop order may be rejected if your account does not pass the margin audit due to position limits or insufficient margin.

What is a Trailing Stop Order

What is a Trailing Stop Order?

Trailing stop orders allow you to preset an order within a certain percentage range of the market price to be executed when the market becomes volatile. When the market trends in a direction that is advantageous for traders, using this strategy can help you lock in profits and avoid losses.

When the market begins to trend in an advantageous direction, the trailing stop order will move along with the change in price, trailing the price of the asset by a certain percentage. As long as the market keeps trending in the same direction, you can keep your trade open to keep making and locking in profits. A trailing stop order will only move in one direction. If the market price moves in the opposite direction by a certain percentage, the trailing stop order will be triggered and the position will either be closed at the market price or abandoned.

How are Trailing Stop Orders executed?

Although uncommon, you can set a trailing stop order as soon as you open a position. You can also set a trailing stop order as a reduce-only order. A reduce-only order will only reduce your current position, without adding to it or opening a new position.

When you set a trailing stop sell order for a long trade, make sure the activation price is higher than the last transaction price. The price of the trailing stop order will increase by a certain percentage. When the price of the asset goes up, the activation price of the trailing stop order will also go up, resulting in a new trailing stop order price. When the price of the asset goes down, the price of the trailing stop order will not move. If the last transaction price exceeds the preset rate of callback from the highest price, the trailing stop order will be triggered and converted to a market sell order, and your position will be closed at the market price.

A trailing stop "buy" order is the opposite of a trailing stop "sell" order. When you set a trailing stop buy order for a short trade, make sure the activation price is lower than the last trade price. The price of the trailing stop order will decrease by a certain percentage along with the price of the asset. When the price of the asset goes down, the activation price of the trailing stop order will also go down, resulting in a new trailing stop order price. When the price of the asset goes up, the price of the trailing stop order will not move. If the last transaction price exceeds the preset rate of callback from the lowest price, the trailing stop order will be triggered and converted to a market buy order, and your position will be closed at the market price.

The conditions for both the activation price and the callback rate must be met before a trailing stop order can be executed as a market order and filled.

Differences between Trailing Stop Order and Stop Loss Order

1. Stop loss orders help to reduce losses, while trailing stop orders can limit losses while locking in profits.

2. Stop loss orders are fixed and must be reset manually, while trailing stop orders are more flexible and can automatically follow in the direction of price movements.

How to Place a Trailing Stop Order?

Two conditions must be met in order to trigger a trailing stop order.

- The trigger conditions for a trailing stop buy order are:

Activation Price ≥ Lowest Price

Rebound Rate ≥ Callback Rate

- The trigger conditions for a trailing stop sell order are:

Activation Price ≤ Highest Price

Rebound Rate ≥ Callback Rate

1. Callback Rate

The callback rate determines how close the trailing stop price stays to the last trade price. The callback rate can be anywhere from 0.1% to 5%. You can enter the callback rate manually, or select one of the quick options, such as "1%" or "2%".

2. Activation Price

You can enter the activation price at which you want your trailing stop order to be triggered. If you don't enter an activation price, the last market price will be set as the activation price by default (the last contract price or mark price depending on the trigger category).

When you set a trailing stop buy order, the activation price must be lower than the current market price. Conversely, the activation price must be higher than the current market price for trailing stop sell orders.

In order to meet these conditions, the highest/lowest market price must be equal to or greater than the activation price.

3. Triggering the Order

You can choose whether you want your trailing stop order to be triggered based on the "last price" or the "mark price." If you choose the "mark price" as the trigger, the trailing stop order will still be triggered when the mark price is equal to or greater than the activation price, even though the market price may not have reached the activation price.

Note that on ApolloX, liquidation is triggered and unrealized PnL is calculated based on the mark price. The mark price is usually slightly different than the last price. However, during times of high volatility, there may be a big difference between the last price and the mark price. If you place an order using the mark price but want to change it to the current price, or vice versa, you can cancel the order and place a new one.

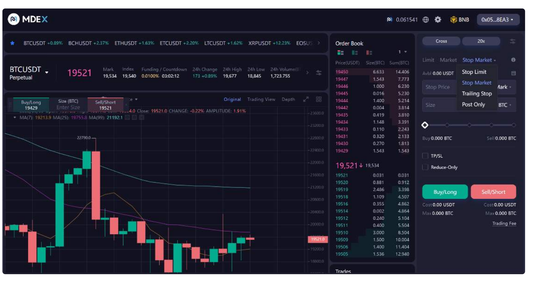
Special note:

1. It's very hard to set the perfect callback rate and activation price. For a trailing stop order to work as intended, the callback rate shouldn't be too high or too low. Similarly, the activation price shouldn't be too far from the current price, nor too close. When the callback rate is too low or the activation price is too close to the current price, the trailing stop order will be too close to the entry price and is likely to be triggered in response to normal market fluctuations. In such cases, the market doesn't have time to establish a clear trend that can be beneficial to the trader. The order could be triggered/closed by a small fluctuation in the market price, which will show up as a loss when the market recovers.

2. However, if the callback rate is too high, the trailing stop order will only be triggered in extreme market conditions. This means that you run the risk of bearing huge potential losses. During times of extreme volatility, it's best to use a higher callback rate, while a lower callback rate is more ideal for normal market conditions. There is no perfect callback rate or activation price. We recommend changing your strategy for using trailing stop orders in a timely manner based on the ever changing condition of the market.

3. When placing an order, you should also consider your own risk tolerance, investment experience, economic capacity, and other important factors. When deciding where to set the callback rate and activation price, you should carefully consider your profit target and tolerance for loss in addition to how much the price of the asset might change.

Trailing stop order page:



Types of Position Mode

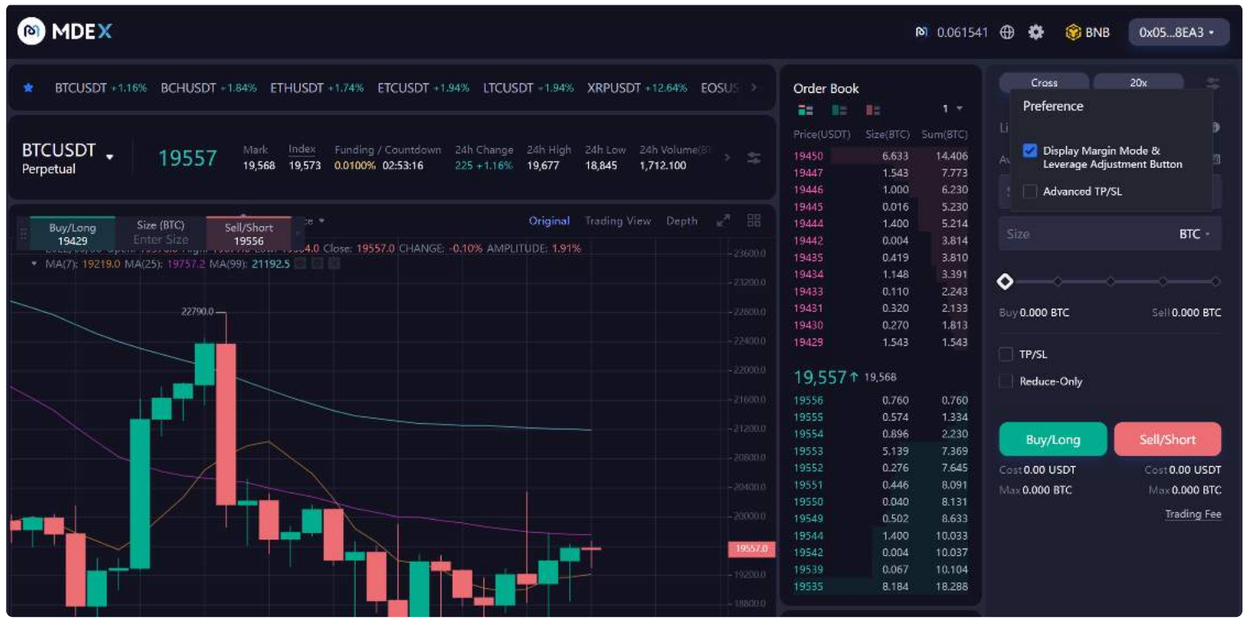
One-Way Mode：

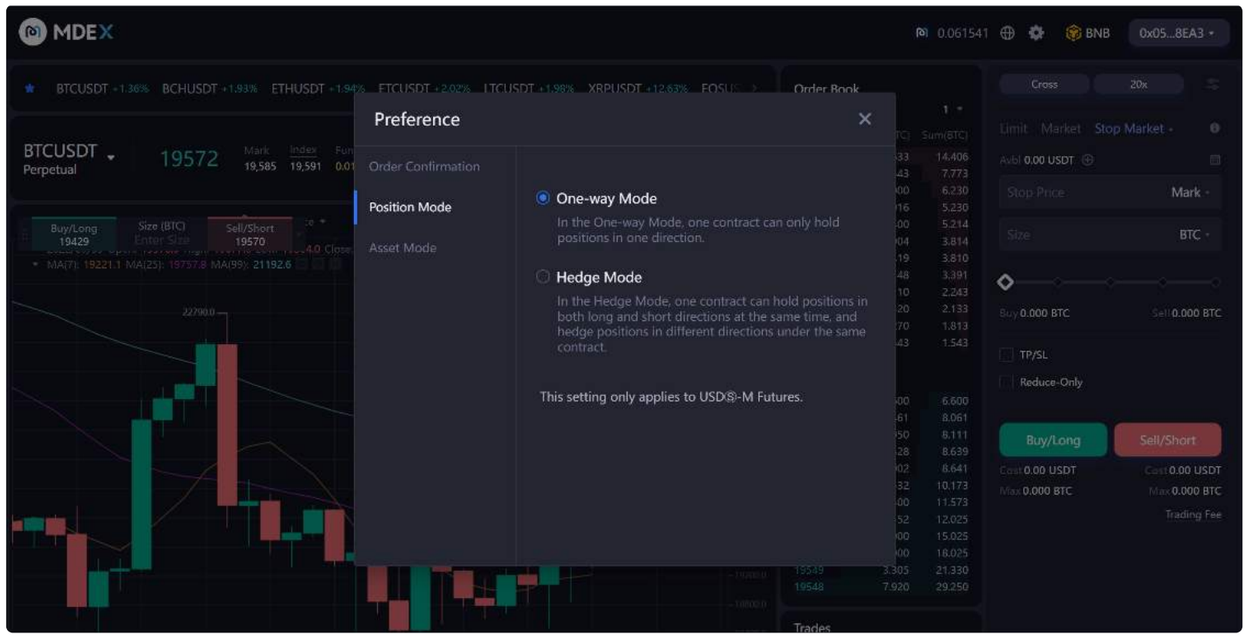
In the one-way mode, users can only hold positions in one direction under one contract.

Hedge Mode：

In hedge mode, users can hedge against risk by holding both long and short positions under the same contract at the same time.

Click the **[Preference]** icon on the upper right corner of the Order widget and select Hedge Mode, as shown in the figure below.





Leverage and Margin for USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures Contracts

- MDEX uses a tiered margin model for risk control, so your leverage ratio depends on the size of your position. Positions with a greater notional value have a lower available leverage ratio and you can adjust the leverage multiplier manually. All of your positions are calculated based on the notional value of the contract. Your initial margin ratio is calculated based on where you set the leverage multiplier.
- If you want to manually adjust the leverage multiplier, you'll need to do so before opening your position. Otherwise, your position will be opened using the default leverage multiplier on MDEX, which is 20×. The higher the leverage multiplier, the smaller the position you'll be able to open.

Note:

1. Leverage for Isolated Margin positions cannot be lowered.

2. In Cross Margin mode, all of the assets in your account will be used as margin for all of your positions of that same asset. For example, all of the USDT in your cross margin account will be used as margin for all of your USDT USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures positions.

3. The maximum position amount for each tier includes the combined total of all long and short positions.

- If you don't have enough margin in your account, MDEX will send a margin call notice and a liquidation notice via email and on-site notification. This function serves as a risk warning and we cannot guarantee timely delivery or receipt. While using this service, it may not be possible to receive email reminders or the reminders may be delayed due to certain circumstances (including network congestion or a poor network environment). MDEX reserves the right to send notifications without the obligation to do so. To avoid missing emails, please make sure you add MDEX to your email whitelist to prevent important emails from being misclassified.
- The maintenance margin ratio is calculated based on the level of unused notional value of your position, rather than on where you set the leverage multiplier. This means that where you set the leverage multiplier has no effect on the maintenance margin ratio. The maintenance margin ratio is based on the "progressive tax" method, wherein the original leverage of a position does not change when the position increases from one tier to the next. Using the "progressive tax method," the position amount is divided into multiple tiers which have different maintenance margin ratios based on the different position amounts. The greater the position amount, the higher the maintenance margin ratio.

- On other futures trading platforms, the maintenance margin is usually half of the initial margin. Based on the MDEX maintenance margin rules, MDEX's maintenance margin is less than half of the initial margin, which is more beneficial for our users.
  Maintenance margin directly affects liquidation price. Therefore, we strongly recommend that you close your positions before your account margin balance falls to the maintenance margin level in order to avoid liquidation.

200x USDT-Margined Perpetual Contract：BTCUSDT

Level	Mini Position (USDT)	Max Position (USDT)	Leverage(x)	Initial Margin Rate	Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance Amount
1	0	10,000	151-200	0.50%	0.25%	0
2	10,000	50,000	101-150	0.67%	0.33%	8
3	50,000	250,000	51-100	1.00%	0.50%	93
4	250,000	500,000	21-50	2.00%	1.00%	1,343
5	500,000	1,000,000	11-20	5.00%	2.50%	8,843
6	1,000,000	2,500,000	44722	10.00%	5.00%	33,843
7	2,500,000	5,000,000	5	20.00%	10.00%	158,843
8	5,000,000	7,500,000	4	25.00%	12.50%	283,843
9	7,500,000	10,000,000	3	33.33%	15.00%	471,343
10	10,000,000	20,000,000	2	50.00%	25.00%	1,471,343
11	20,000,000	50,000,000	1	100.00%	50.00%	6,471,343

100x USDT-Margined Perpetual Contract：ETHUSDT

Level	Mini Position (USDT)	Max Position (USDT)	Leverage(x)	Initial Margin Rate	Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance Amount
1	0	50,000	76-100	1.00%	0.50%	0
2	50,000	250,000	51-75	1.33%	0.65%	75
3	250,000	500,000	21-50	2.00%	1.00%	950
4	500,000	1,000,000	11-20	5.00%	2.50%	8,450
5	1,000,000	2,500,000	6-10	10.00%	5.00%	33,450
6	2,500,000	5,000,000	5	20.00%	10.00%	158,450
7	5,000,000	7,500,000	4	25.00%	12.50%	283,450
8	7,500,000	10,000,000	3	33.33%	15.00%	470,950
9	10,000,000	20,000,000	2	50.00%	25.00%	1,470,950
10	20,000,000	50,000,000	1	100.00%	50.00%	6,470,950

50x USDT-Margined Perpetual Contract

"KNCUSDT", "OGNUSDT", "VETUSDT", "MTLUSDT", "LINKUSDT", "IOSTUSDT", "BCHUSDT", "FTTUSDT", "SNXUSDT", "UNIUSDT", "EOSUSDT", "XMRUSDT", "JASMYUSDT", "ZRXUSDT", "LINAUSDT", "KAVAUSDT", "ALICEUSDT", "CHZUSDT", "DARUSDT", "ENSUSDT", "ALGOUSDT", "OKBUSDT", "GALUSDT"

Level	Mini Position (USDT)	Max Position (USDT)	Leverage(x)	Initial Margin Rate	Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance Amount
1	0	50,000	21-50	2.00%	1.00%	0
2	50,000	150,000	11-20	5.00%	2.50%	750
3	150,000	250,000	6-10	10.00%	5.00%	4,500
4	250,000	500,000	5	20.00%	10.00%	17,000
5	500,000	1,000,000	4	25.00%	12.50%	29,500
6	1,000,000	2,000,000	2	50.00%	25.00%	154,500
7	2,000,000	30,000,000	1	100.00%	50.00%	654,500

50x USDT-Margined Perpetual Contract

"CAKEUSDT", "ATOMUSDT", "WAVESUSDT", "APEUSDT", "GMTUSDT", "MANAUSDT", "ETCUSDT", "RUNEUSDT", "IMXUSDT", "ZILUSDT", "AAVEUSDT","SKLUSDT", "LOKAUSDT", "DYDXUSDT", "SFPUSDT", "BNXUSDT", "CRVUSDT", "COMPUSDT", "AUDIOUSDT", "FILUSDT", "PEOPLEUSDT"

Level	Mini Position (USDT)	Max Position (USDT)	Leverage(x)	Initial Margin Rate	Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance Amount
1	0	50,000	21-50	2.00%	1.00%	0
2	50,000	250,000	11-20	5.00%	2.50%	750
3	250,000	1,000,000	6-10	10.00%	5.00%	7,000
4	1,000,000	2,000,000	5	20.00%	10.00%	57,000
5	2,000,000	5,000,000	4	25.00%	12.50%	107,000
6	5,000,000	10,000,000	2	50.00%	25.00%	732,000
7	10,000,000	50,000,000	1	100.00%	50.00%	3,232,000

50x USDT-Margined Perpetual Contract

"BNBUSDT", "ADAUSDT", "XRPUSDT", "DOGEUSDT", "DOTUSDT", "SOLUSDT", "LTCUSDT", "MATICUSDT", "AXSUSDT", "1000SHIBUSDT", "SANDUSDT", "LRCUSDT", "AVAXUSDT", "LTCUSDT", "GALAUSDT", "NEARUSDT", "TRXUSDT", "FTMUSDT"

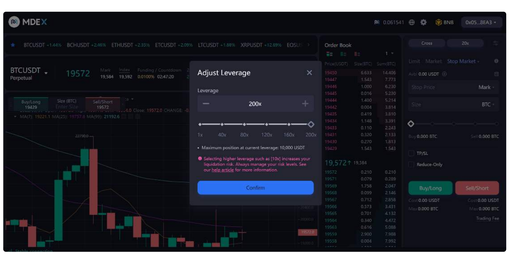
Level	Mini Position (USDT)	Max Position (USDT)	Leverage(x)	Initial Margin Rate	Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance Amount
1	0	10,000	41-50	2.00%	0.50%	0
2	10,000	50,000	30-40	2.50%	0.65%	15
3	50,000	150,000	21-30	3.33%	1.00%	190
4	150,000	500,000	44885	5.00%	2.50%	2,440
5	500,000	1,000,000	44722	10.00%	5.00%	14,940
6	1,000,000	2,000,000	5	20.00%	10.00%	64,940
7	2,000,000	4,000,000	4	25.00%	12.50%	114,940
8	4,000,000	6,000,000	3	33.33%	15.00%	214,940
9	6,000,000	10,000,000	2	50.00%	25.00%	814,940
10	10,000,000	30,000,000	1	100.00%	50.00%	3,314,940

20x USDT-Margined Perpetual Contract

"LUNA2USDT","1000LUNCBUSD"

Level	Mini Position (USDT)	Max Position (USDT)	Leverage(x)	Initial Margin Rate	Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance Amount
1	0	25,000	11-20	5.00%	2.50%	0
2	25,000	100,000	6-10	10.00%	5.00%	625
3	100,000	250,000	3-5	20.00%	10.00%	5,625
4	250,000	1,000,000	2	50.00%	12.50%	11,875
5	1,000,000	5,000,000	1	10.00%	50.00%	386,875

- When you adjust the leverage multiplier, the system will give you a prompt stating your maximum position size, as shown below:



**Disclaimer: Due to syncing or lag, the numerical figures displayed in such notifications are subject to update without notice.*

Why Can't I Place a Futures Order?

When trading perpetual futures, you may find that your order sometimes fails to be placed or doesn't get filled. Below are some potential reasons for this.

Order cannot be placed:

- **Insufficient margin**: You may need to add extra margin to open an order if you have other open orders using your available margin or if the order quantity is too high. The lower the leverage multiplier, the more margin you'll need. You can try raising the leverage multiplier to fix this issue.

- **Position limits**: For stop-limit orders, the reverse position quantity may be too high, which causes insufficient margin in relation to net exposure. The maximum position size varies based on leverage.

- **Insufficient contract quantity**: Different types of contracts have different minimum order quantities. You can learn more by reading the USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures Contract Specifications.

- **Reduce-only orders:** You cannot place a reduce-only order if there is no reverse position.

Order was not filled:

- **No matching price:** The market price has not reached the price that was set for your order. Stop-limit orders are added to the order book when the market price reaches the trigger price, but the market price has to reach the order price before it will be filled. For stop-market orders, you can choose whether you want the mark price or the last price to act as the trigger price.
- **Large deviation from the market price:** There are no orders in the order book that match the price that was set for your order. Very large orders may be only partially filled.
- **Margin audit failed (for stop orders)**: You must set a trigger price and an order price for stop-limit orders (for stop-market orders, you can choose whether you want the mark price or the last price to act as the trigger price). The system will perform a margin audit two times: once when you place the order and once before the order is filled. The system performs the second margin audit as soon as the order is triggered. If any losses occur or funds are transferred out of the account during the time between the second audit and when the order is filled, this will result in an insufficient margin balance and the order will show as expired.

USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures Contract Specifications

Minimum notional value for USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures contract orders:

The minimum notional order value for any currency is 5 USDT. Orders with a notional value of less than 5 USDT will be rejected.

For example, based on the current market price, you can open a position worth 0.001 BTC since it has a notional value of >5 USDT. However, your order will be rejected if you try to open a position worth 1 ADA, which has a notional value of <5 USDT.

Tips:

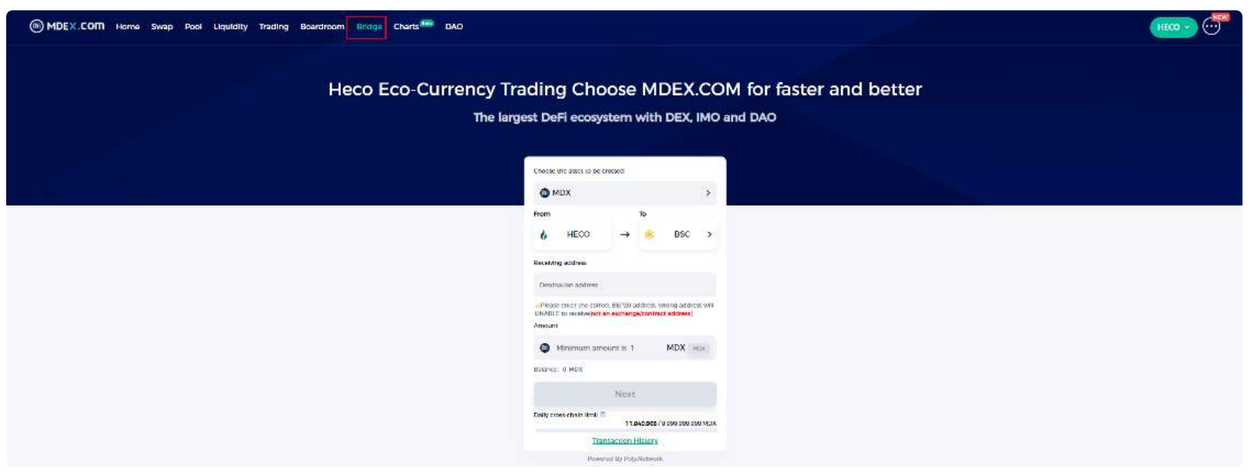
- Reduce-only orders will not be affected.
- Based on market conditions, ApolloX may adjust the minimum notional order value without prior notice.

Important: USDⓈ-M Perpetual Futures contracts on ApolloX are linear futures products that are quoted and settled in USDT, not inverse contracts.

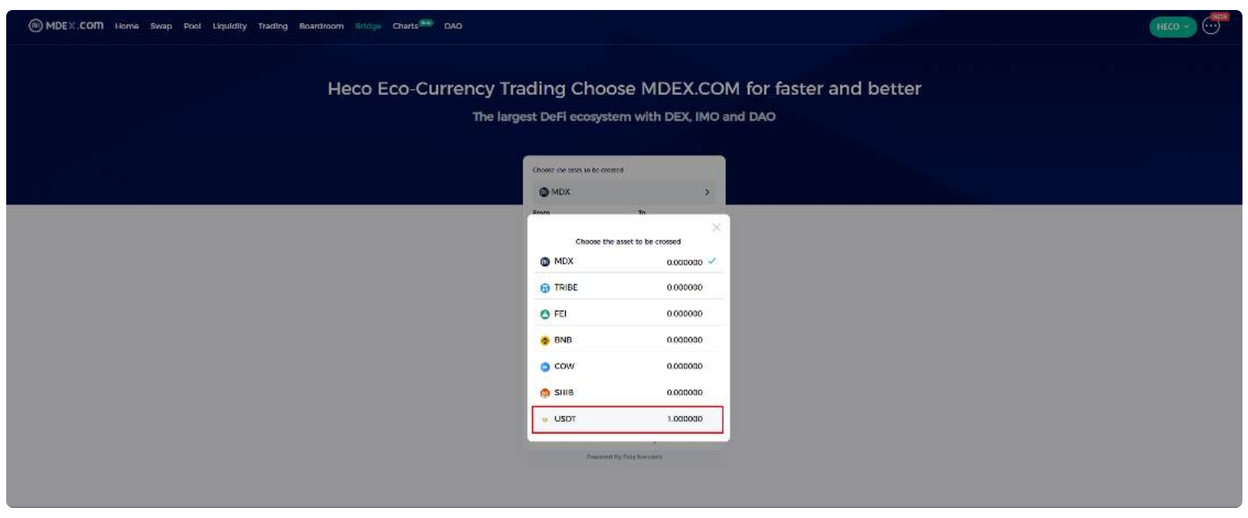
How to cross-chain USDT to BSC

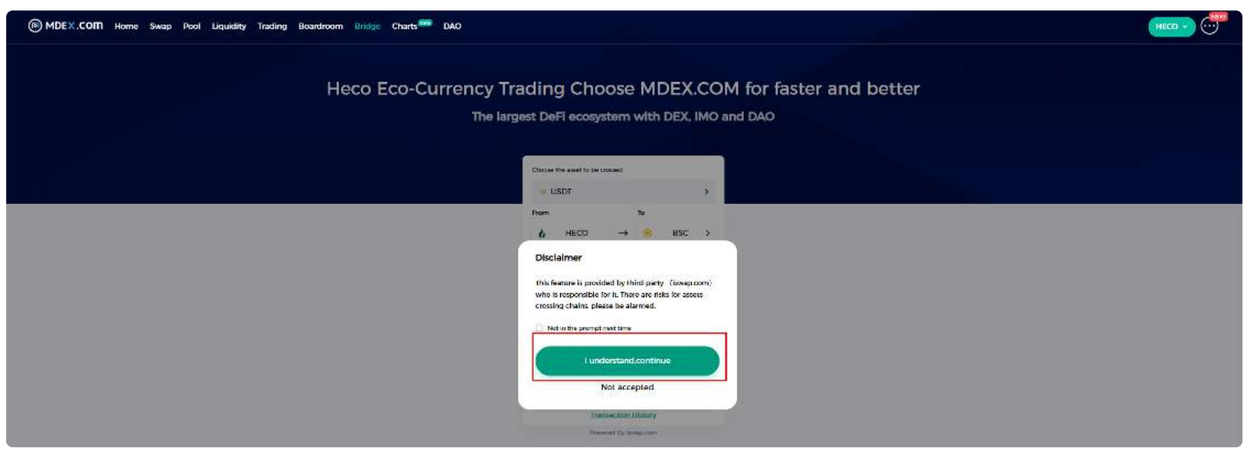
1.MDEX has partnered up with the leading cross-chain protocol iSwap. For users who have USDT on HECO and want to transfer them to BSC, congratulations, with the bridge function of MDEX, you can now realize cross-chain USDT transactions with just one click. This cross-chain service is provided by iSwap, a third-party application.

2.Enter MDEX.COM, the official website, and confirm your wallet is connected to the HECO mainnet, then click "Bridge", as shown below:

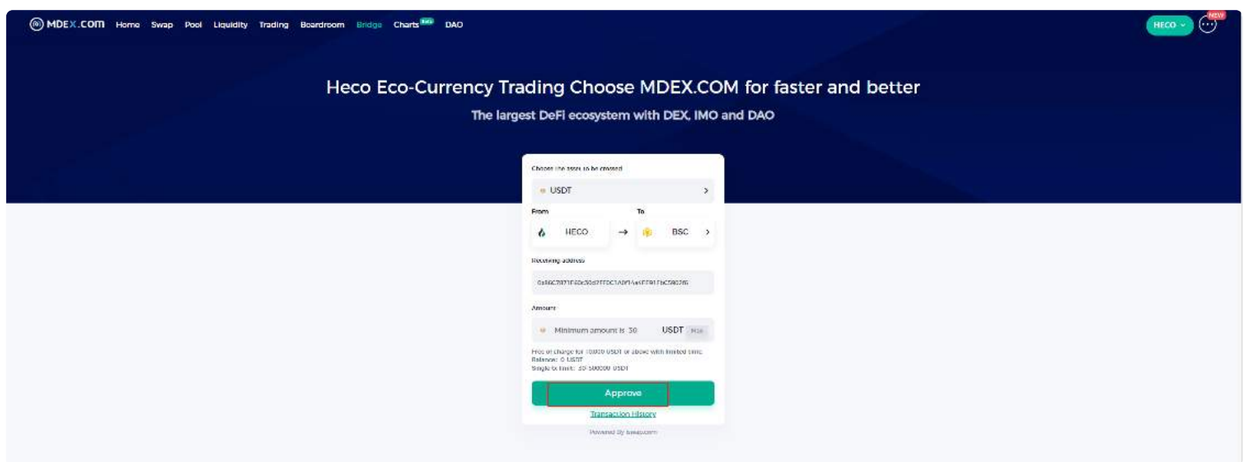


3. Select "USDT", and it will remind you that this cross-chain service is provided by the third-party iSwap, then click "I understand, continue"

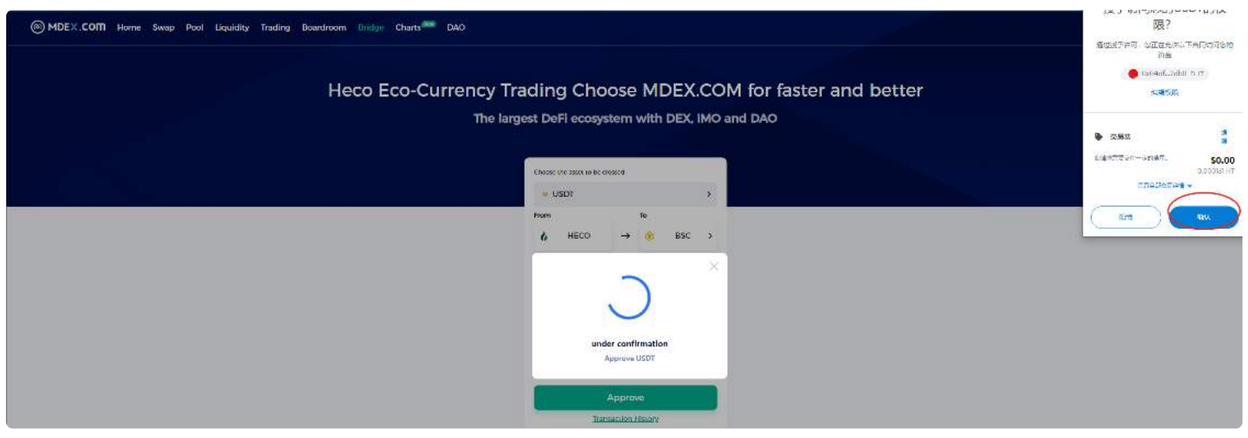


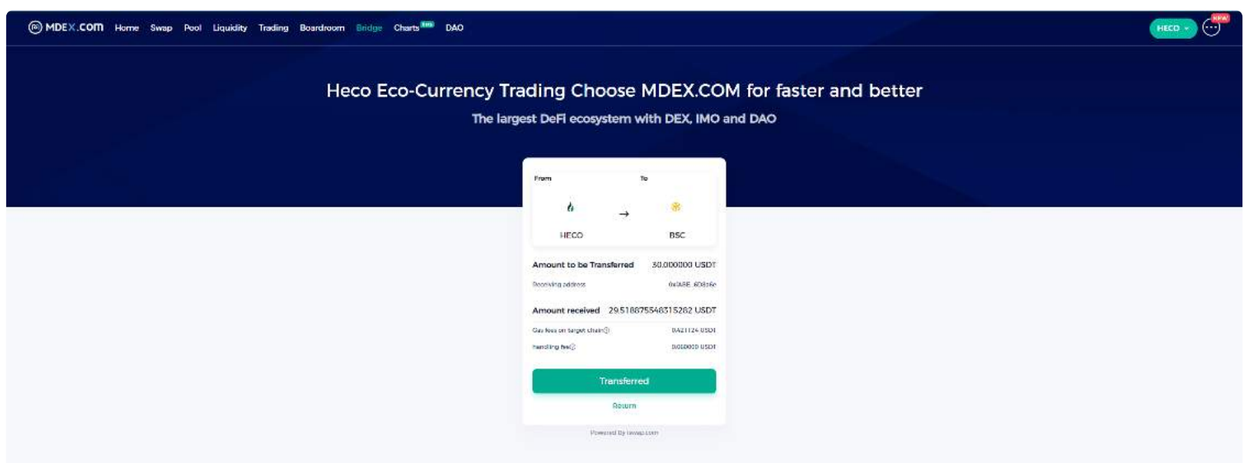


4. Confirm the receiving address (BSC), and fill in the amount (30~500000USDT per transaction). The bridge function will charge a gas fee and a cross-chain service fee. For transactions of 10000U or above, the fee is waived.

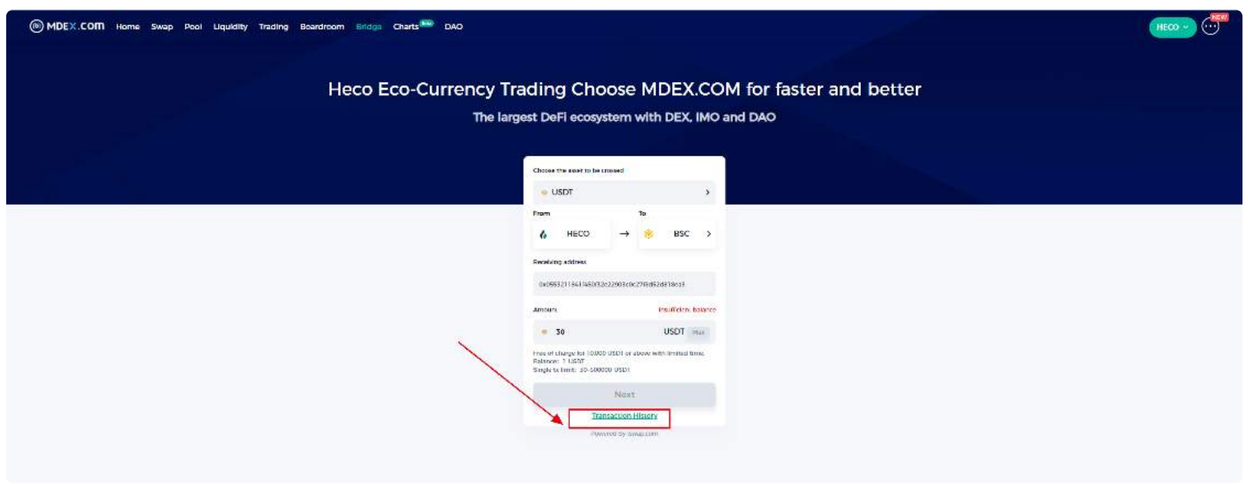


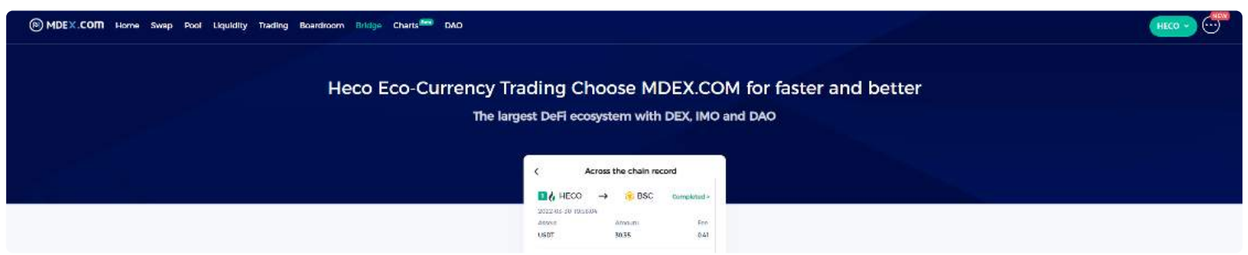
5. Authorize your wallet and clicks "Confirm" in your wallet, click "Next" to confirm the transfer, then wait for the cross-chain transaction to complete.





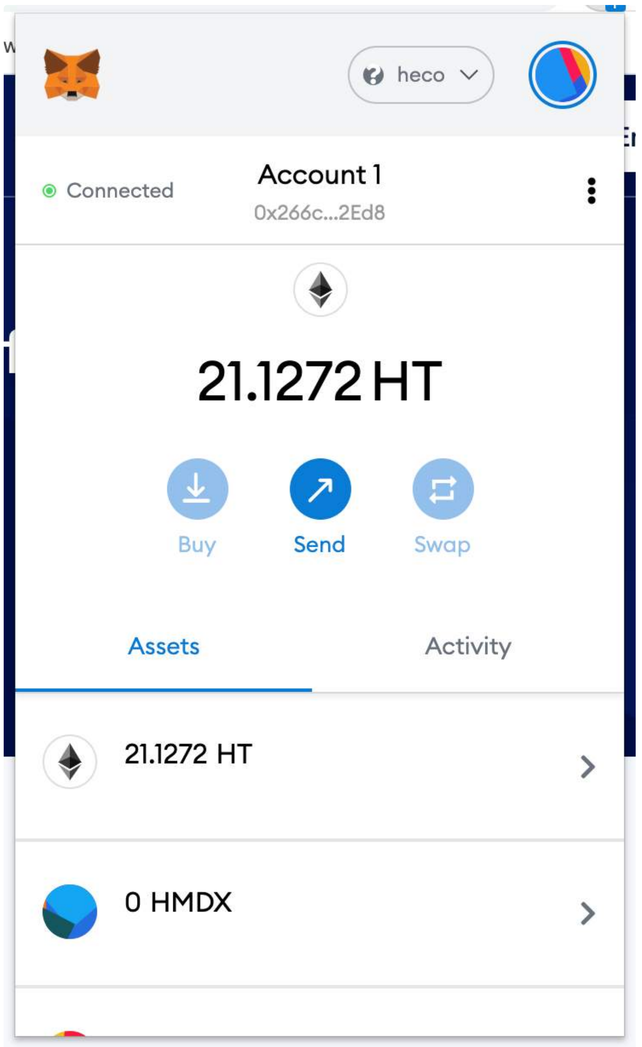
6. You can check the transaction status in "View Records". If the records show the transaction is completed, you can switch to the BSC network to see if the asset has arrived.



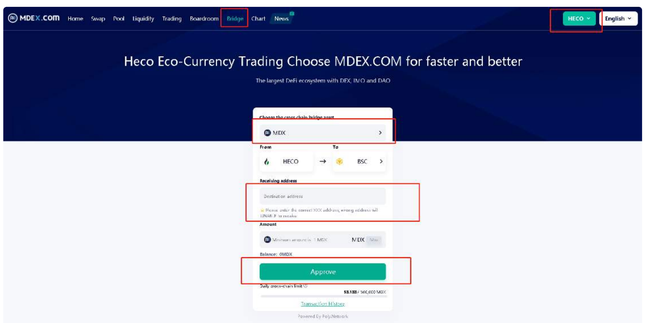


How to cross-chain MDX to BSC

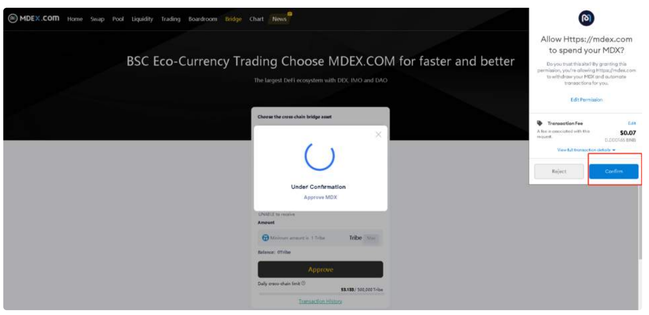
1. Open the PC version wallet and select the HECO network first (same as the steps for the mobile version wallet). Your account needs to have the corresponding token and a certain amount of HT (as a gas fee).



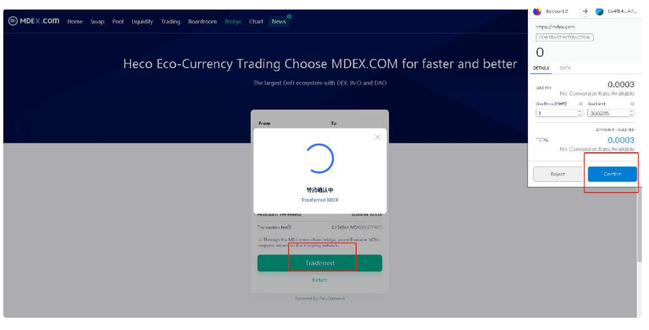
2. Visit the official link of MDEX.COM, reconfirms the wallet connect to the HECO mainnet, and click “Bridge”. As shown below:



3. Choose the token you want to transfer, Click “Approve” and confirm in your wallet



4. input number and address, click “Trasferred” and confirm in your wallet.



5. Select the cross-chain currency MDX, the receiving address (the receiving address of BSC), and the number of cross-chains. After “approve”, you need to click “Next” again to confirm the transfer and wait for the cross-chain to complete.

After the cross-chain step is completed, switch to the BSC mainnet to check the MDX receipt. It is recommended to enter the corresponding MDX contract address on BSC in the wallet address.

HMDX:0xaee4164c1ee46ed0bbc34790f1a3d1fc87796668

Guide for cross-chain SHIB from ETH to Heco

This tutorial will show you how to cross-chain the SHIB assets on ETH chain to HECO, trade on MDEX or participate in liquidity mining.

Using the MDEX cross-chain bridge, assets from ETH to Heco have the following advantages:

Lower transaction cost and lower transfer fees.

It can be used as a mining shovel to obtain other token revenue. (For example, mine MDX on MDEX.com).

SHIB cross-chain to HECO contract address through MDEX:

0xC38072AA3F8E049De541223A9c9772132bB48634

Cross-chain bridge: https://mdex.com/#/bridge

Detailed tutorial (the following tutorial will use SHIB as a case, cross-chain from Ethereum to HECO)

1. Open the wallet (take Metamask as an example) and select the ETH network first (the steps for mobile wallet are the same). The account needs to have the corresponding token and a certain amount of ETH (as a handling fee).

2. Visit the MDEX cross-chain bridge address and connect to the Ethereum network (usually automatic connection).

MDEX cross-chain bridge address: https://mdex.com/#/bridge

3. Choosing SHIB for cross-chain assets

4. Cross-chain network, choose from ETH to HECO

5. Enter the receiving address of the HECO account (enter the correct ERC-20 address, please do not enter the contract address or the exchange recharge address), and the amount of cross-chain SHIB.

6. Click Next, confirm the transfer, and wait for the cross-chain to complete.

The entire cross-chain process takes about 2–3 minutes, depending on the current congestion of the Ethereum network and the level of gas fees paid may vary (increasing gas fees can speed up the process of cross-chain receipt)

7. You can check the record at the bottom of the MDEX cross-chain bridge to view the progress of the cross-chain asset arrival.

8. The cross-chain assets will not arrive until all three networks are confirmed

NOTE:

Assets (such as: SHIB) are cross-chained from Ethereum to HECO, users need to pay the transfer gas fee of the Ethereum network, and also need to pay a transfer gas fee of the target network (HECO) (the gas fee of HECO is almost negligible), The gas fee of the target network will be converted into the same amount of cross-chain assets and deducted from the user's transfer amount, so the actual amount received is the amount after deducting the handling fee.

When assets (such as: SHIB) are cross-chained from HECO to Ethereum, the gas fee of the target network (Ethereum network) needs to be paid as a cross-chain handling fee. Due to the high gas cost of the Ethereum network, there may be insufficient cross-chain assets In the case of paying Ethereum network gas, you will not be able to complete the cross-chain at this time. Therefore, when conducting HECO cross-chain to Ethereum network, please ensure that cross-chain assets are sufficient.

We can cross-chain assets from Ethereum to HECO through the MDEX cross-chain bridge, and directly trade and use them in MDEX. It is also possible to cross-chain assets from HECO to Ethereum.

Announcement

Here are the articles in this section:

An announcement on the tenth halving of M...
Announcement on the Addition of MDEX Tea...
Announcement on MDEX.COM has officially l...
An announcement on the ninth halving of MD...
Announcement on liquidity mining activities ...
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MDEX is deploying BTTC Network and launc...
Announcement on UI upgrade of MDEX offici...
An announcement on the eighth halving of M...
MDEX forges ahead with determination on it...
Enjoy the Lowest Transaction Fee on BNB Ch...
MDEX Referral System Updated Version (BN...
An announcement on the seventh halving of ...
Announcement on joint mining activities wit...
Announcement on MDEX launches USDT-mar...
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Announcement on joint mining activities wit...
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Announcement on upgrading of cross-chain ...
MDEX upgrades its cross-chain scope by int...
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Announcement on joint mining activities wit...
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Announcement on 2nd round of joint mining ...
2000 Pieces of Meta-Elephant Mystery Boxe...
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Announcement on joint mining activity with ...
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Announcement on the launch of OpenMeta, ...
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Announcement on joint mining activities bet...
Announcement on new liquidity mining list a...
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Announcement on joint mining activity betw...
MDEX is about to launch the first round of th...
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Announcement on the launch of IMO (phase...
Announcement on the launch of IMO (phase...
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Announcement on joint mining activity betw...
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MDEX Referral Program Rules
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MDEX.COM launches a new market function ...
Announcement on launch of MDEX.COM Boa...
Adjustments of MDEX.COM (BSC&HECO) joi...
MDEX.COM Boardroom dual mining launche...
MDEX (HECO & BSC) Announcement of eme...
MDEX.COM(BSC) will soon start joint mining...
MDEX.COM (HECO) will soon start joint mini...
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Mdex.com Boardroom will be officially launc...
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FAQ

1. Unable to view wallet assets, network latency, pending and relevant problems? Try to switch nodes.

Open your wallet, My–System Setting–Node Setting, and then change the node.

Access 1 in China:

https://http-mainnet-node.huobichain.com

Access 2 in China:

https://http-mainnet-node1.hecochain.com

https://http-mainnet.hecochain.com

2.How to deal with problems such as transfer latency/delays, data display failures?

1) Huobi Wallet :

Set the gas fee in advance on the [Transfer] page, and set the gas fee higher through the slider.

2) METAMASK

Use the expanded view of the plug-in to have a full-screen display, which is more stable;

Select 'Accelerate' to increase gas limit and gas price.

3)TokenPocket

On the [Transfer] page, click on [Setting gas fee] to increase the gas limit and gas price to speed up the transaction.

If the transaction is delayed, refresh the page to make sure whether the page is updated in time.

If the delay happens to only one transaction, you can use the acceleration function or cancel function;

When Metamask has multiple transaction delays and cannot initiate a transaction, go to Set– Advanced – Reset the account.

4. Why did the swap fail?

There are many reasons, such as price errors caused by node latency, or the price fluctuations causing an error between the current quantity and the quantity when the swap application is submitted. There may also be an optimal path, but the user has already submitted it.

5. Other issues like "approve" failure, withdrawal failure, etc.

You can try to increase the gas fee or try to switch nodes.

To switch Metamask nodes: setting–network–original BSC main network–RPC. To complete the process on mobile ends: settings-node settings.

6. Delays in receiving assets through the bridge

If the delay occurs, please try to change the node and check whether the wallet link works. And if the delay persists, please contact the MDEX team and provide the transaction hash to find the cause of the delay.

7. Imtoken mainnet switch

Under normal circumstances, the DAPP will automatically pop up and connect the corresponding mainnet. If the connection is unsuccessful, you can complete the switch by following the instructions: "My"-"Using Setting"-"Node Setting"-"ETHEREUM"-"Add Node"-"Custom", and then input the corresponding parameter of the mainnet. Click "Save".

8. Zero transaction fee

(1) In essence, the reward of transaction mining is a subsidy to users who have transaction needs. Compared to other decentralized exchanges that charge 0.3% transaction fees, transactions on mdex are almost for free.

(2) Transaction fees generated in trading token pairs will be directly reserved in the corresponding LP pools. Only when users create or withdraw liquidity will the transaction fee be transferred to the smart contract address as LPs.

9. Why is the HMDX supply on the BSC chain 1 billion? Users can see it through the contract address.

HMDX is a cross-chain token of MDX issued on BSC. It corresponds to the MDX on HECO. The volume of HMDX is equal to the MDX locked in the contract. After HMDX returns to HECO, it will be burned and the same amount of MDX on HECO will be unlocked. The total amount of HMDX is the same as the MDX on HECO, but as MDX output reduces ahead of schedule, the total amount of MDX on HECO is no more than 700 million.

10. What is the relationship between HMDX and MDX? Why isn't the swap ratio 1:1?

MDEX needs to ensure the MDX output on HECO and BSC are the same (80 MDX per block), which means that it needs BSC native tokens. The cross-chain token HMDX on BSC belongs to users and cannot be used to reward miners. And there is still a gap between the amount of HMDX and the amount of MDX mined on BSC, which leads to a price difference when users buy and sell tokens. But as the liquidity of HMDX on BSC increases, the price difference will narrow down. HMDX will become MDX when it comes back to HECO.

11. Is the MDX on BSC and the MDX on HECO the same token?

The MDX on BSC is part of the 1 billion MDX supply. Since the mdx output on BSC in the early stage is small, its price differs from that of HECO. We will try our best to adjust the price difference through the Boardroom, repurchases, rewards, and the proportion of future output, etc., to achieve the goal of 1:1 swap ratio.

12. Does MDEX plan to introduce NFT and other contracts?

MDEX probably will introduce them in the future to enrich the ecology but it needs to be done step by step. If there is any adjustment or enhancement of the operation strategy, we will announce it through official channels as soon as possible. Stay tuned to our official account.

13. For the same LP, why do the LPs of the Boardroom and those of the mining pool have different rates of return?

The liquidity mining pool rewards users by blocks, while the Boardroom LP gives transaction fee rewards. The sources of the rewards are different.

14. What is the repurchase mechanism after listing on BSC?

MDEX will inject the corresponding proportion of daily income into the repurchase fund pool. When the repurchase price (72 hour MDX average price) is triggered, the smart contract will automatically execute the repurchase and burn. Otherwise, it will continue to accumulate in the repurchase fund pool. Note: Repurchases from the marketplace prefer HMDX or MDX with a lower price.

15. Why does MDEX adjust the repurchase time from 9 seconds to 90 seconds?

Due to the recent congestion of the BSC network, MDEX adjusts the repurchase time and Gas fee setting, and optimizes the repurchase-burning scheme. None of these changes will affect the total amount of MDEX for repurchase and burning. The contract will continue to repurchase and burn according to the amount of MDEX in the repurchase pool.

16. Why does the address 0x2f7ac9436ba4b548f9582af91ca1ef02cd2f1f03 have 900 million hmdx?

About the cross-chain bridge and contract address of MDEX

1). Since the initial issuance, HMDX has been directly transferred to the cross-chain lock-up agent contract address. Users can check the token issuance and lock-up status through the following address:

HMDX contract address:

0xaee4164c1ee46ed0bbc34790f1a3d1fc87796668

Lock-up agent contract address:

0x2f7ac9436ba4854f9582af91CA1E82cd2F1f03

2). About MDX cross-chain mechanism

When the MDX on HECO network is transferred to the LOCK contract and the lock is confirmed, the same amount of HMDX will be unlocked from the lock-up agent contract.

When the HMDX on BSC is transferred to the lock-up agent contract, the LOCK contract of the HECO network will be triggered to unlock the same amount of MDX. Users can view the LOCK contract on HECO through the following address:

0x020c15e7d08A8Ec7D35bCf7AC3CDbf08B9704e

17. Latency in receiving assets through the bridge

If the latency occurs, please try to change the node and check whether the wallet link is normal. And if the delay persists, please contact the MDEX team and provide the transaction hash to check the cause of the delay.

18. Is the annual MDX APY compounded?

No, the APY displayed on MDEX website is simple yield.

19. Problems related to incorrect MDX APY in the Boardroom (caused by not adding mining pool rewards).

MDEX repurchases MDX in the marketplace and distributes the MDX through the Boardroom. Therefore, the calculation of APY should be in real time, so there will be a price difference between the APY on display and the actual APY.

20. MDX wrongly sent to the contract address

All the tokens that were mistakenly transferred to the contract address cannot be recovered by the MDEX team. The contract does not allow any asset withdrawal.

21. How can the MDX price on BSC be lower than that on HECO, as the MDX amount on BSC is less than that on HECO?

Since the circulated MDX is produced by mining, MDEX does not reserve tokens, and therefore cannot accept MDX in a short time. We will adjust the amount of MDX in the Boardroom reward pool, the repurchase mechanism, and the way tokens are produced on different chains in the future. In this way, we aim to adjust the swap ratio on the two chains close to 1:1. At present, MDX is used on HECO and BSC, and the APY is quite different. Please invest your assets according to your risk preference.

21. Why is the repurchase suspended on BSC when MDX reaches the average price?

This is related to the insufficient repurchase amount. Specifically, only when a certain amount of repurchase assets is accumulated will it trigger the smart contract to start the burning. Since the amount to be repurchased depends on the system's regular transfer into the contract, when the current repurchase intensity is greater than the asset transfer frequency, the repurchase will be suspended. As funds are accumulating in the pool, the problem will be gradually solved.

21. Transaction reward calculation

Total reward of the current pool: the sum of the MDX transaction mining rewards that have not been withdrawn since the listing;

Current transaction volume: the transaction volume whose mining rewards are not withdrawn

Weight: the proportion of transaction mining output

Calculation formula: the transaction volume that the user have not withdrawn / the total transaction volume that has not been withdrawn * remaining token rewards in the pool

23. Transaction mining APY

(transaction volume of the user / the total transaction volume of the pool) * pool share x total output of the day * Mdex price / (transaction fee * user transaction volume)

24. User's transaction reward

The transaction volume that the user have not collected / the total transaction volume that has not been collected * the remaining MDX rewards of trading pairs

25. Liquidity mining APR

The staking of the user/total staking*Daily MDX output*MDX price*365*100%

26. Liquidity mining APY

APY = (1+APR/365/100, 365)**100

27. Boardroom Reward Pool

APY: The user's staking/TVL * reward of the day *100%*365

Number of reward tokens that users can get: (user's staking/TVL * reward of the day)/Unit price of distributed tokens

28. Boardroom Repurchase Pool

If the real-time price of MDX is less than or equal to the average transaction price of MDX in the past 72 hours, the smart contract will execute the repurchase of MDX worth $1,000 every 9s for burning. When the real-time price is higher than the above price, the repurchase and burn will be suspended.

29. Distribution of transaction fees

Of the 0.3% transaction fees charged, 0.03% will be used for Boardroom rewards, 0.2% will be rewarded to LP providers, and 0.07% will be used to repurchase and burn MDX. MDEX will set up a "$15 million MDEX Ecological Fund", and will continue to increase investment in this ecological fund to support Ethereum, Huobi Ecological Chain, TRON, Binance Smart Chain, OKEx Public Chain, Tron More high-quality projects on public chains such as projects.

30. Do I need to pay a transaction fee when creating or withdrawing liquidity?

Transaction fees generated by trading token pairs will be directly reserved in the corresponding LP pools. Only when you create or withdraw liquidity will the transaction fee be injected to the smart contract in the form of LP.

31. Faster bsc nodes in China

1). If your transaction is still pending, please increase your Gas fee (now the average Gas fee has reached Gwei 9-10). You can refer to the fee charged in the latest transaction as a reference for the Gas fee to be paid.

Website: https://bscscan.com/txsPending?&m=&p=6

2). If you cannot send the transaction (you can't see any transaction confirmed), please change your RPC settings and initiate the transaction again. Currently, online stable RPC nodes can be viewed through https://bscproject.org/#/rpcserver

32.Lockup rules for boardroom

(1)Different lock-up terms

The Boardroom lockup function now supports flexible arrangements for the staking of MDX, i.e. with one click, users can complete the demand deposit or lockups with different terms such as 30 days, 90 days, 180 days, and 365 days in the Boardroom single-token staking pool.

(2) lock-up revenue

Users can choose different lock-up terms to get corresponding returns. Overall, the longer the lock-up period, the higher the yielding rates. That is, with the same amount of stakings, the lock-up income is more generous for longer lock-up periods.

(3)Can I withdraw earnings during the lock-up period?

The user cannot withdraw the principal during the lock-up period from the Boardroom, but can withdraw the lock-up proceeds at any time.

(4) Once the lock-up principal becomes due, it will be automatically turned into current lockup to generate revenue for users. That is, the unlocked assets can be withdrawn at any time; otherwise, the unclaimed principal will generate revenue in accordance with the weight of the demand deposit.

(5) After the lockup becomes due, the contract will automatically transfer the unclaimed proceeds to the user's wallet address.

(6)Rules for calculating the coefficient of lock-up revenue weight

Basic weight coefficient: 1

For 90 days and below: for each additional day, the coefficient is increased by 0.01.

For 180 days: for each additional day, the coefficient is increased by 0.0125.

For 365 days: for each additional day, the coefficient is increased by 0.015.

Calculated weight coefficients for different cycles:

Demand lockup 1

30 days 1.3

90 days 1.9

180 days 3.25

365 days 6.475

(7) How to lock up the original single-token staking pool of the boardroom

The lock-up was launched at 19th July 16:00 (UTC+8), after that, the MDX staking rewards of the boardroom were moved to the lock-up pool. Users in the lock-up pool can choose the lock-up term according to their own preference: current lockup, 30 days, 90 days, 180 days, 365 days.

33. How do I withdraw the MDX after Boardroom lockup expires?

Make sure you have a sufficient amount of lock-up vouchers (XMDX) in your wallet. Enter the Boardroom lock-up interface to unlock your tokens manually and after the unlocking, XMDX will be burned automatically. After that, users can withdraw their tokens.

34.Failed order placing of Order Book

The order book of MDEX now has the automatic match-making function. If no one responds to the user's limit order, the order will be automatically matched to trade with DEX, greatly enhancing the trading experience on Order Book. For failures caused by insufficient authorization, it is recommended to cancel the order and place it again.

35.What are the rules of the repurchase and burn mechanism?

If the price ratio of MDX:XMDX ≥10, XMDX will be repurchased and burned.

If the price ratio of MDX:XMDX <10, MDX will be repurchased and burned.

The triggering condition keeps unchanged, that is, when the repurchase price (72-hour MDX average price) is triggered, the smart contract will automatically execute the repurchase and burn. Otherwise, it will continue to accumulate in the repurchase fund pool.

36. How can I get a higher commission rate for the invitation function?

By filling out an application from the invitation interface or increasing your MDX holdings. For the latter, the commission rate will automatically increase accordingly.

The number of MDX held and commission rate is as follows:

Number of MDX held	Commission rate
0 to 20000	15%
20000 to 60000	20%
60000 and above	25%

Contact Us

Business Cooperation: business@mdex.com

Product and development advice：developer@mdex.com

Market brand cooperation：marketing@mdex.com

Please click on the "contact Information form" to further discussion for marketing and branding cooperation related matters. We will handle it as soon as possible and try not to submit it repeatedly.

Business Collaboration

Business Collaboration

Liquidity mining and transaction mining

When the project party applies for liquidity mining or transaction mining whitelist, all users participating in the transaction pair will obtain a certain percentage of MDX by staking the LP.

Application form

Please click on the "application form" to select the corresponding business. Applications sent through the email will not be accepted.

Once we complete the review, we will proceed to the next stage as soon as possible. Please do not submit repeatedly.

IMO (token sales)

"IMO" is a project fund-collecting method on MDEX.

- Users purchase tokens by staking MDX, MDX/HT LP (HECO), MDX/BNB LP (BSC)
- How to is LP handled after the sale?

IMO application form

To learn more about IMO, please click here

Media and Community

Twitter

https://twitter.com/Mdexswap

Medium

https://medium.com/@MdexOfficial

Facebook

https://www.facebook.com/Mdexswap

Instagram

https://www.instagram.com/mdexglobal

💬 Telegram

Official Telegram Groups:

English:https://t.me/MdexEN

Chinese:https://t.me/MixDex

Brazil https://t.me/MDEX_Brazil

Indonesia https://t.me/MDEX_IDN

Persian https://t.me/MDEX_Persian

India https://t.me/MdexIndia

General Information

Media kit

TITLE	LAST MODIFIED
MDEX-Logos	2/21/22
MDEX-Video	2/21/22

AUDITS

- FAIRYPROOF(Report)
- CERTIK (Report)
- SLOW MIST (Report)