

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

5 obtaining, at a blockchain manager, a token transaction request of a token transaction that includes a transfer of assignment of a crypto-token of a crypto-medium from a first entity to a second entity, the token transaction request being a request to initiate the token transaction;

communicating, by the blockchain manager to a token database in response to obtaining the token transaction request, a transaction signature request to obtain a
10 transaction signature related to the transaction;

obtaining the transaction signature by the blockchain manager from the token database;

communicating, by the blockchain manager, the transaction signature to one or more blockchain nodes;

15 validating, by the one or more blockchain nodes, the token transaction using the digital signature, a first public key of the first entity, and one or more blocks of a private blockchain that includes a blockchain record of all transactions of the crypto-medium;

generating, by the one or more blockchain nodes, a new block for the private blockchain, the new block including an update to the blockchain record that indicates the
20 token transaction details, the generating of the new block being triggered by the token transaction being validated;

obtaining confirmation of the validation of the token transaction by the blockchain manager from the one or more blockchain nodes, the confirmation of the validation including the update to the blockchain record; and

25 communicating the confirmation of the validation of the token transaction by the blockchain manager to the token database, the confirmation of the validation directing the token database to update a database record stored on the token database based on the updated blockchain record.

30 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

mining every crypto-token at initialization of the private blockchain; and

storing assignment of all the pre-mined tokens in a master wallet at initialization of the private blockchain, wherein the first wallet is the master wallet and the token

transaction is the first token transaction of the crypto-medium that occurs after initialization of the private blockchain.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the token database becomes corrupted and
5 the method further comprises reconstructing data stored in the token database using the private blockchain by sequentially moving through every block of the private blockchain in which each block indicates only one transaction.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the reconstructed data includes one or more
10 data portions selected from a list of data portions consisting of: a first token balance of a first wallet of the first entity stored on the token database, a second token balance of a second wallet of the second entity stored on the token database, and the database record.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the token transaction request is received
15 from a user portal maintained by the first entity in response to the second entity satisfying a requirement of an incentive program and wherein the method further comprises updating the database record to indicate that reception of the crypto-token assignment by the second entity is in response to the second entity satisfying the requirement of the incentive program.

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6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
applying a hash function to the new block to generate a hash based on the new
block of the private blockchain;
communicating the hash to a public blockchain such that the hash is included in
25 the public blockchain; and
validating the private blockchain based on the hash as included in the public
blockchain.

7. The method of claim 7, wherein applying the hash function to the new block
30 includes applying the hash function to the new block and one or more other blocks of the private blockchain.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein applying the hash function to the new block
includes applying the hash function only to the new block.

9. The method of claim 7, further comprising generating a smart contract that is used by the public blockchain in which the smart contract includes the hash, wherein communicating the hash to the public blockchain includes communicating the smart
5 contract to the public blockchain.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the private blockchain becomes corrupted and the method further comprises reconstructing the private blockchain using the database record, the reconstructing of the private blockchain including sequentially recreating each
10 block of the private blockchain based on each transaction included in the database record starting from the earliest transaction in which a new block is created for each transaction.

11. A system comprising:
a token database configured to store:
15 a database record related to transactions conducted with respect to a crypto-medium associated with a private blockchain that includes a blockchain record of all transactions of the crypto-medium;
a first wallet of a first entity, the first wallet including a first private key of the first entity, a first public key of the first entity, and a first token balance of
20 crypto-tokens of the crypto-medium owned by the first entity; and
a second wallet of a second entity, the second wallet including a second private key of the second entity, a second public key of the second entity, and a second token balance of crypto-tokens of the crypto-medium owned by the second entity;
25 one or more processors; and
one or more non-transitory computer-readable media containing instructions which, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the system to perform operations comprising:
obtaining a token transaction request of a token transaction that includes a
30 transfer of assignment of a crypto-token from a first entity to a second entity, the token transaction request being a request to initiate the token transaction;
generating, in response to obtaining the token transaction request, a transaction signature by signing, with the first private key, transaction details that

indicate the transfer of assignment of the crypto-token from the first entity to the second entity;

validating the token transaction using the digital signature, the first public key of the first entity, and one or more blocks of the private blockchain; and

5 generating a new block for the private blockchain, the new block including an update to the blockchain record that indicates the token transaction details, the generating of the new block being triggered by the token transaction being validated and being independent of solving a puzzle.

10 12. The system of claim 11, wherein the operations further comprise:
obtaining confirmation of the validation of the token transaction; and
directing the token database to update the database record based on the updated
blockchain record in response to obtaining confirmation of the validation of the token
transaction.

15 13. The system of claim 11, wherein the operations further comprise:
mining every crypto-token at initialization of the private blockchain; and
storing assignment of all the pre-mined tokens in a master wallet at initialization
of the private blockchain, wherein the first wallet is the master wallet and the token
20 transaction is the first token transaction of the crypto-medium that occurs after
initialization of the private blockchain.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the operations further comprise:
applying a hash function to the new block to generate a hash based on the new
25 block of the private blockchain;
communicating the hash to a public blockchain such that the hash is included in
the public blockchain; and
validating the private blockchain based on the hash as included in the public
blockchain.

30 15. The system of claim 14, wherein applying the hash function to the new
block includes applying the hash function to the new block and one or more other blocks
of the private blockchain.

16. The system of claim 14, wherein applying the hash function to the new block includes applying the hash function only to the new block.

17. The system of claim 14, wherein the operations further comprise generating
5 a smart contract that is used by the public blockchain in which the smart contract includes the hash, wherein communicating the hash to the public blockchain includes communicating the smart contract to the public blockchain.

18. One or more non-transitory computer-readable media including
10 instructions which, when executed by one or more processors, cause a system to perform operations comprising:

obtaining a token transaction request of a token transaction that includes a transfer of assignment of a crypto-token of a crypto-medium from a first entity to a second entity, the token transaction request being a request to initiate the token transaction;

15 generating a transaction signature in response to obtaining the token transaction request;

validating the token transaction using the digital signature and one or more blocks of a private blockchain that includes a blockchain record of all transactions of the crypto-medium; and

20 generating a new block for the private blockchain, the new block including an update to the blockchain record that indicates the token transaction details, the generating of the new block being triggered by the token transaction being validated and being independent of solving a puzzle.

25 19. The computer-readable media of claim 18, wherein the operations further comprise:

mining every crypto-token at initialization of the private blockchain; and

storing assignment of all the pre-mined tokens in a master wallet at initialization of the private blockchain, wherein the first wallet is the master wallet and the token
30 transaction is the first token transaction of the crypto-medium that occurs after initialization of the private blockchain.

20. The computer-readable media of claim 18, wherein the operations further comprise:

applying a hash function to the new block to generate a hash based on the new block of the private blockchain;

communicating the hash to a public blockchain such that the hash is included in the public blockchain; and

5 validating the private blockchain based on the hash as included in the public blockchain.