



# The Evolution of Smart Contracts and Cryptoeconomic Security

# What is a Contract and What is its Purpose?

## Contract:

A binding agreement between two or more persons or parties.



## Contract:

A legal document that states and explains a formal agreement between two different people or groups.

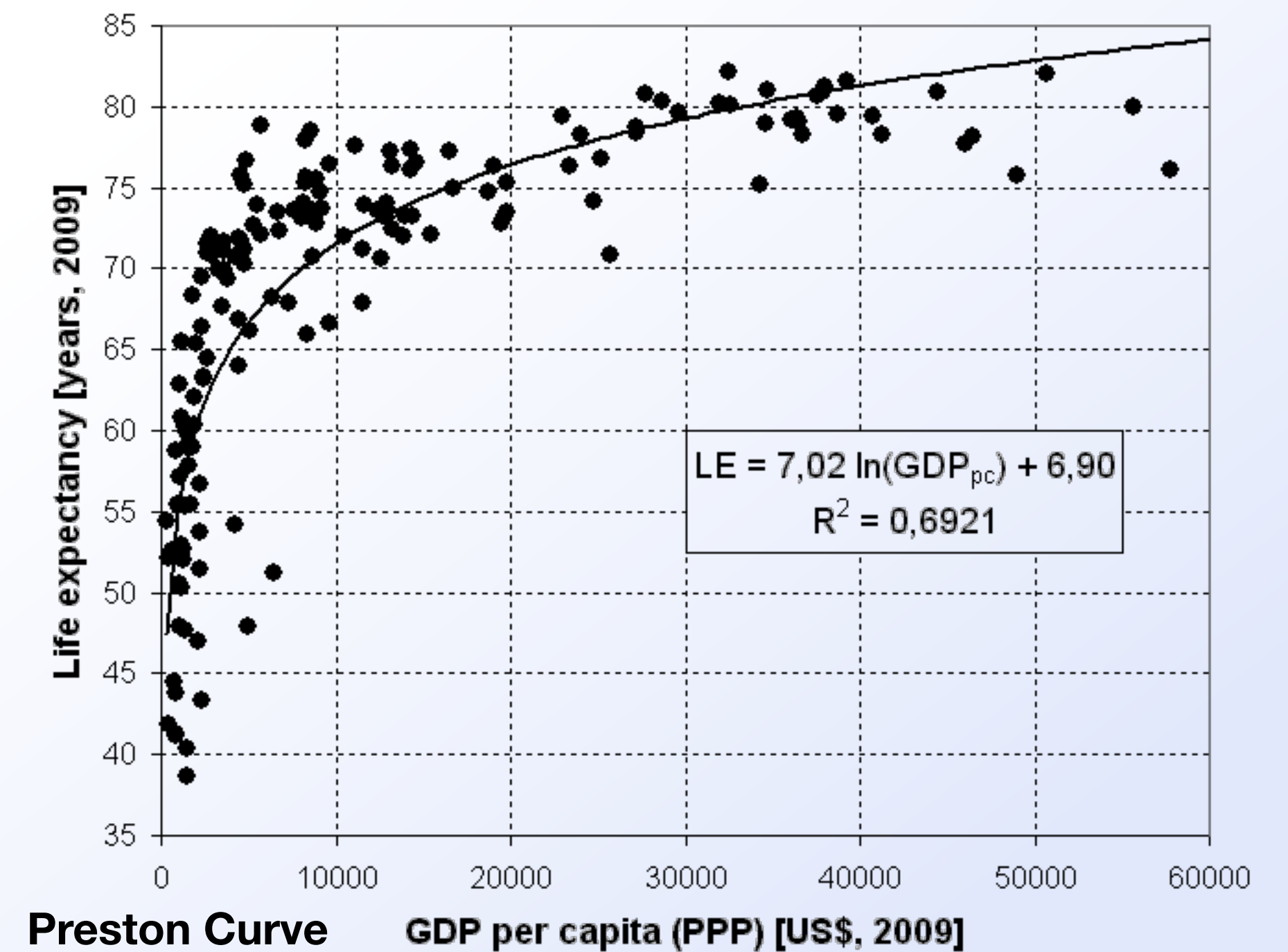


# The Social Contract: The Foundation of Our Society



Signing the Mayflower Compact 1620, by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, 1899

*“Where no law ... the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.” ~ Thomas Hobbes*



# Commercial Agreements: The Foundation of Progress



Edward Lloyd's Coffee house, by William Holland, 1789

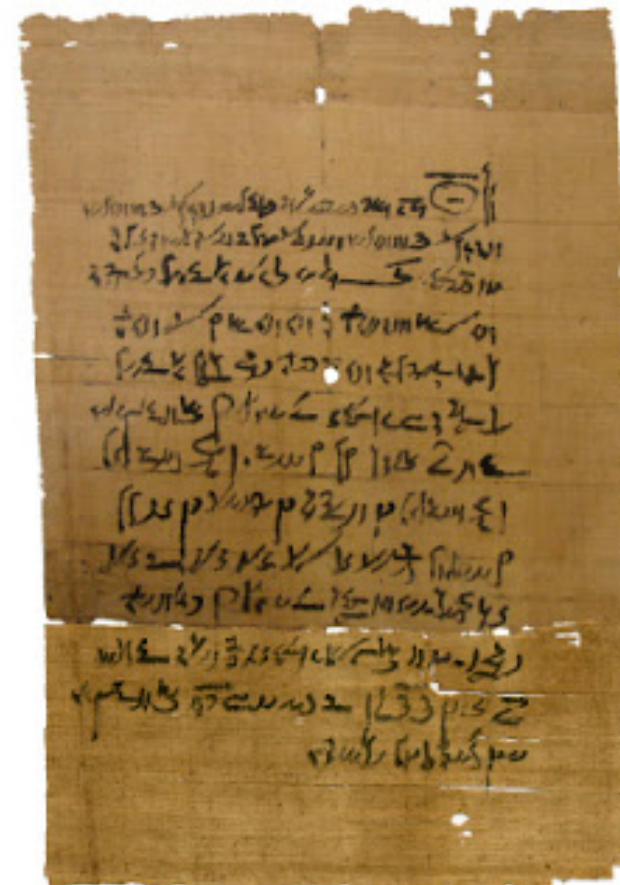


Company of Merchant Adventurers Seal

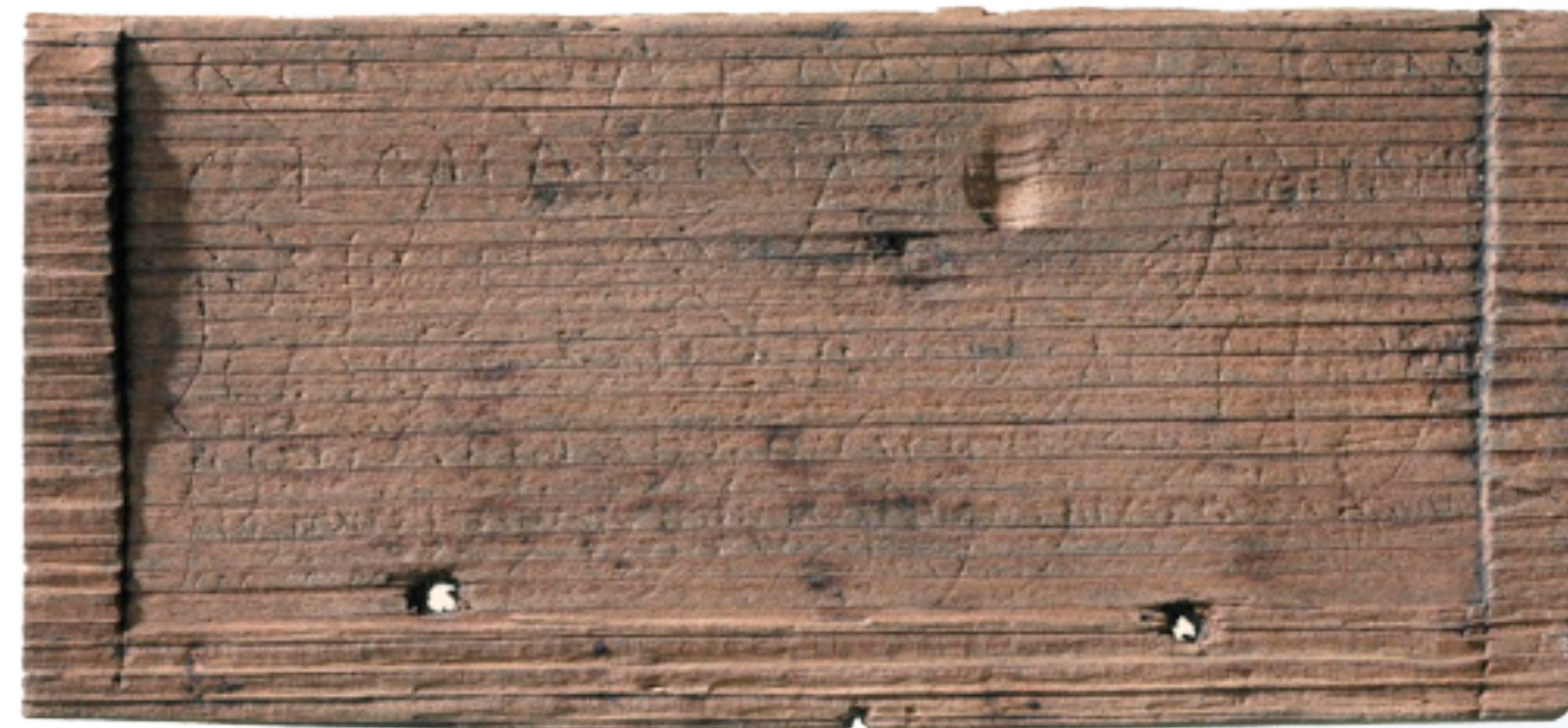
# A Brief History of Commercial Contracts



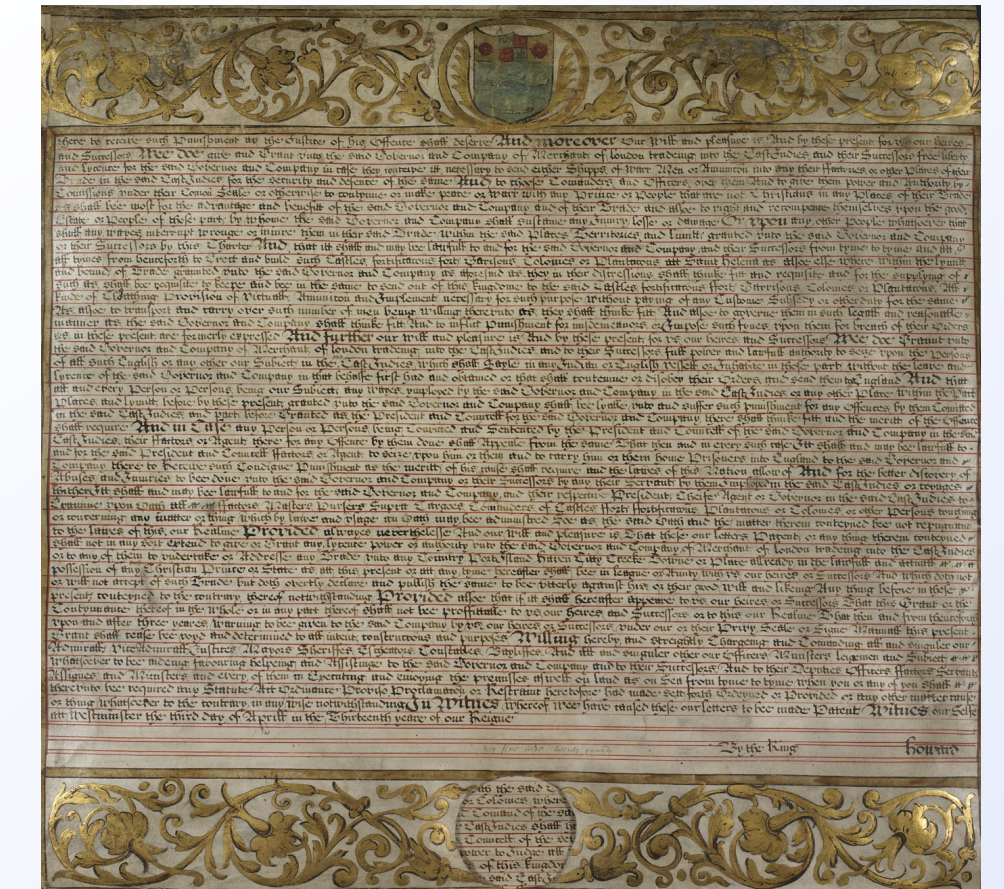
**Bill of Sale  
(Ownership)  
2600 BC**



**Employment Contract  
(Income)  
190BC**



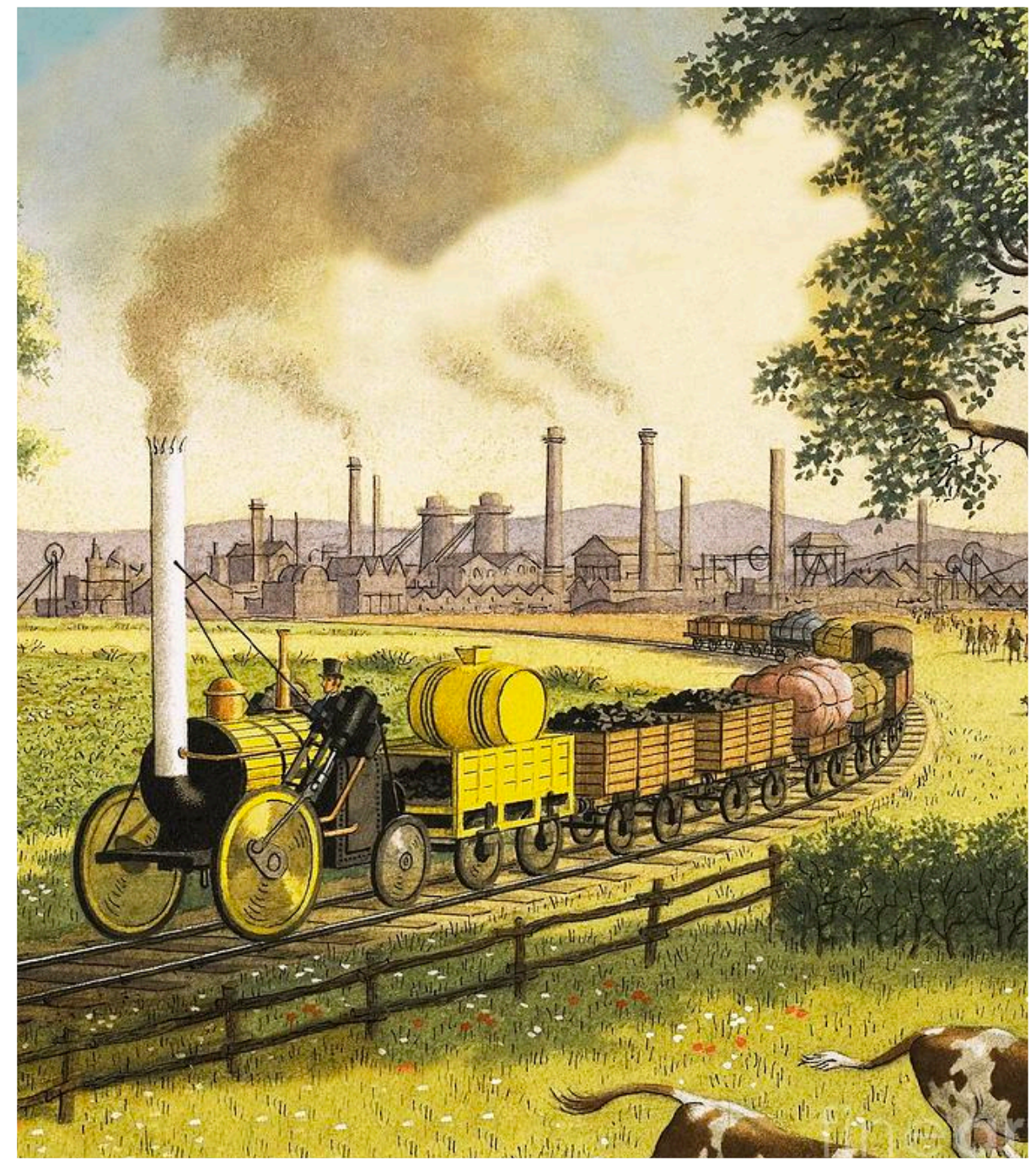
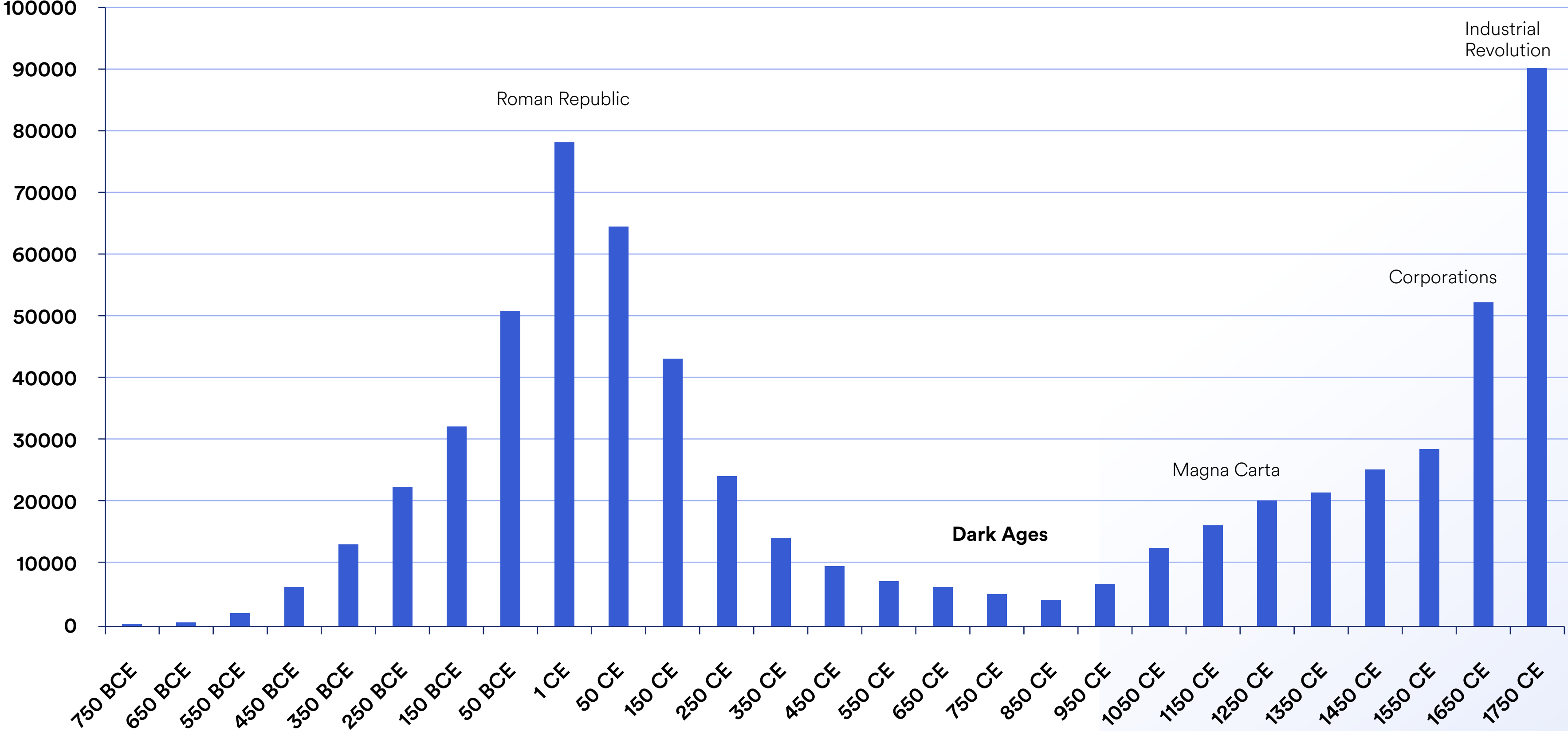
**Roman Debt Contract  
(Debt Obligations)  
43AD**



**East India Company  
(Corporations)  
1600 AD**

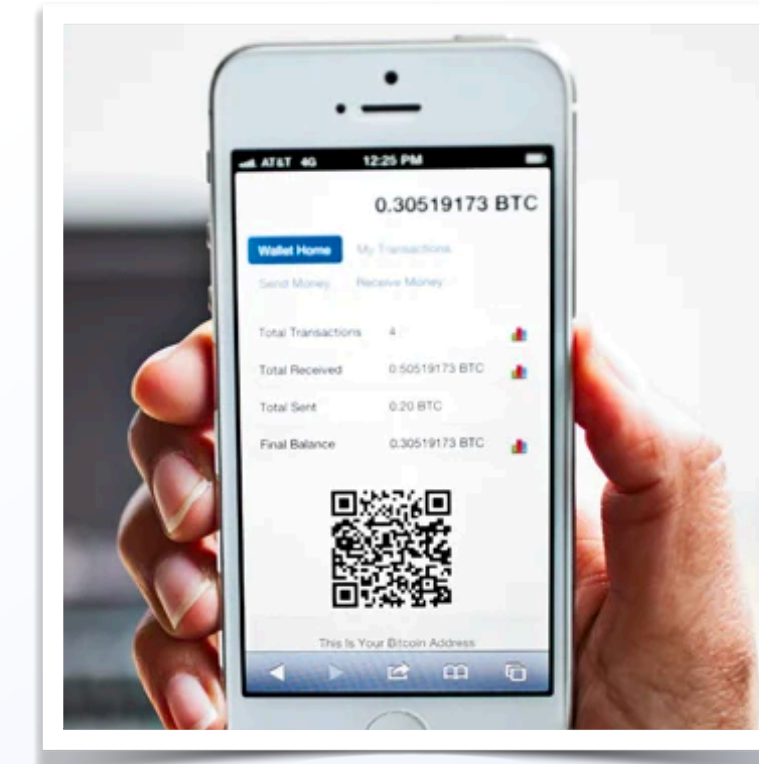
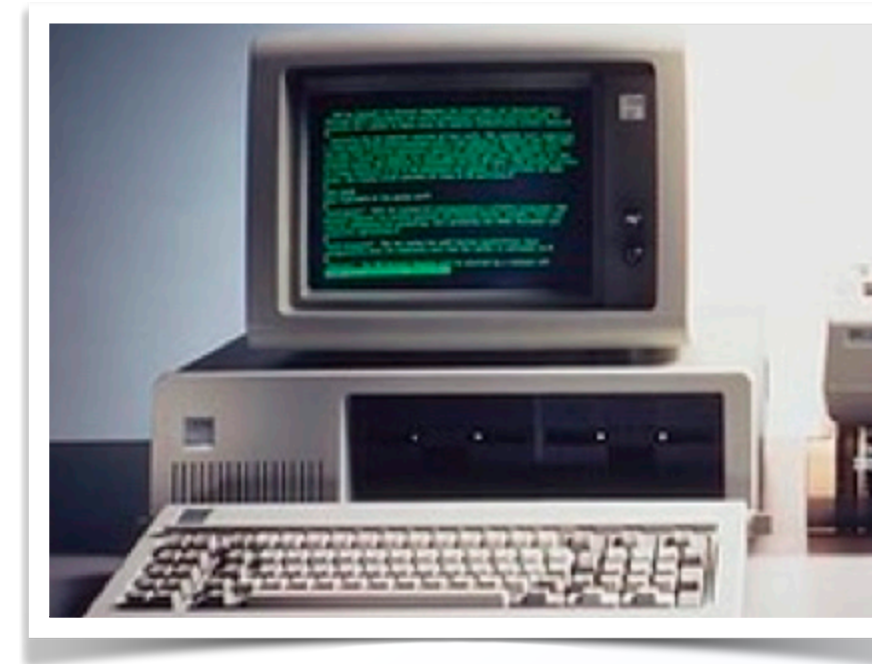
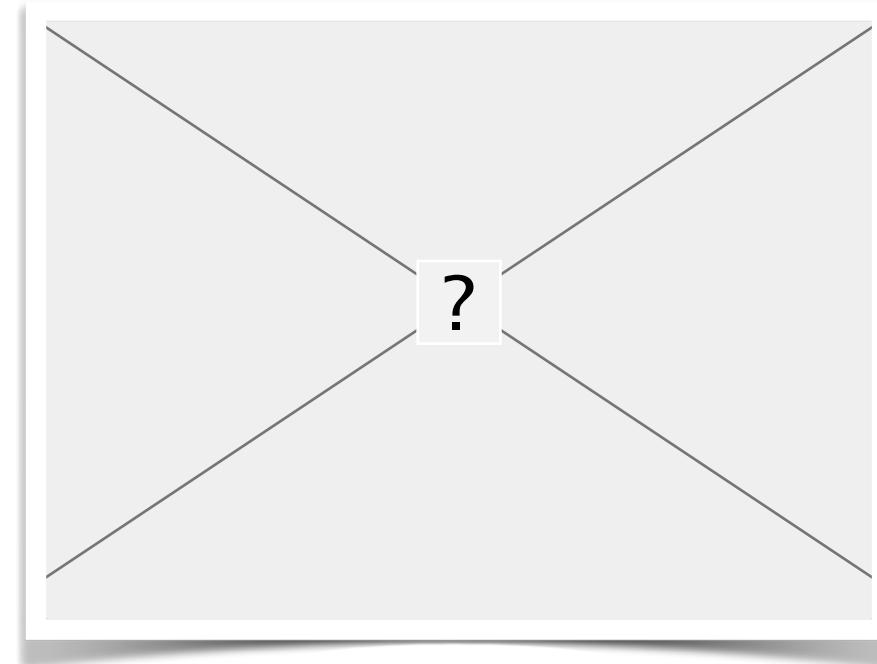
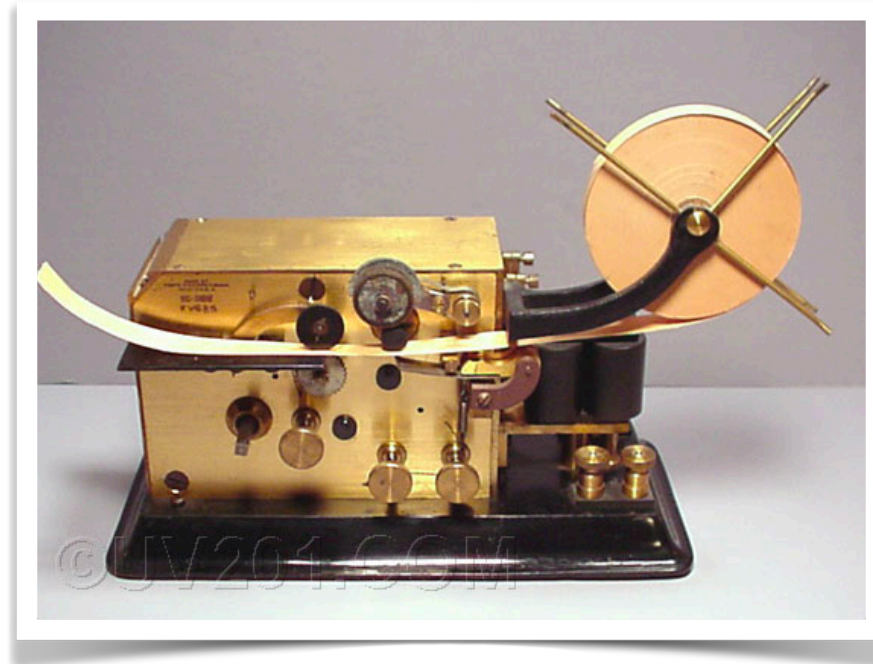
# The Ability to Create Contracts Determines Progress

Worldwide Lead Production (Metric Tons) Estimated from Greenland Ice Cores



<https://science.sciencemag.org/content/265/5180/1841>

# The Next Stage: Technologically Enforced Contracts



**Telegraph Agreements  
(Electronically Signed)  
1869**

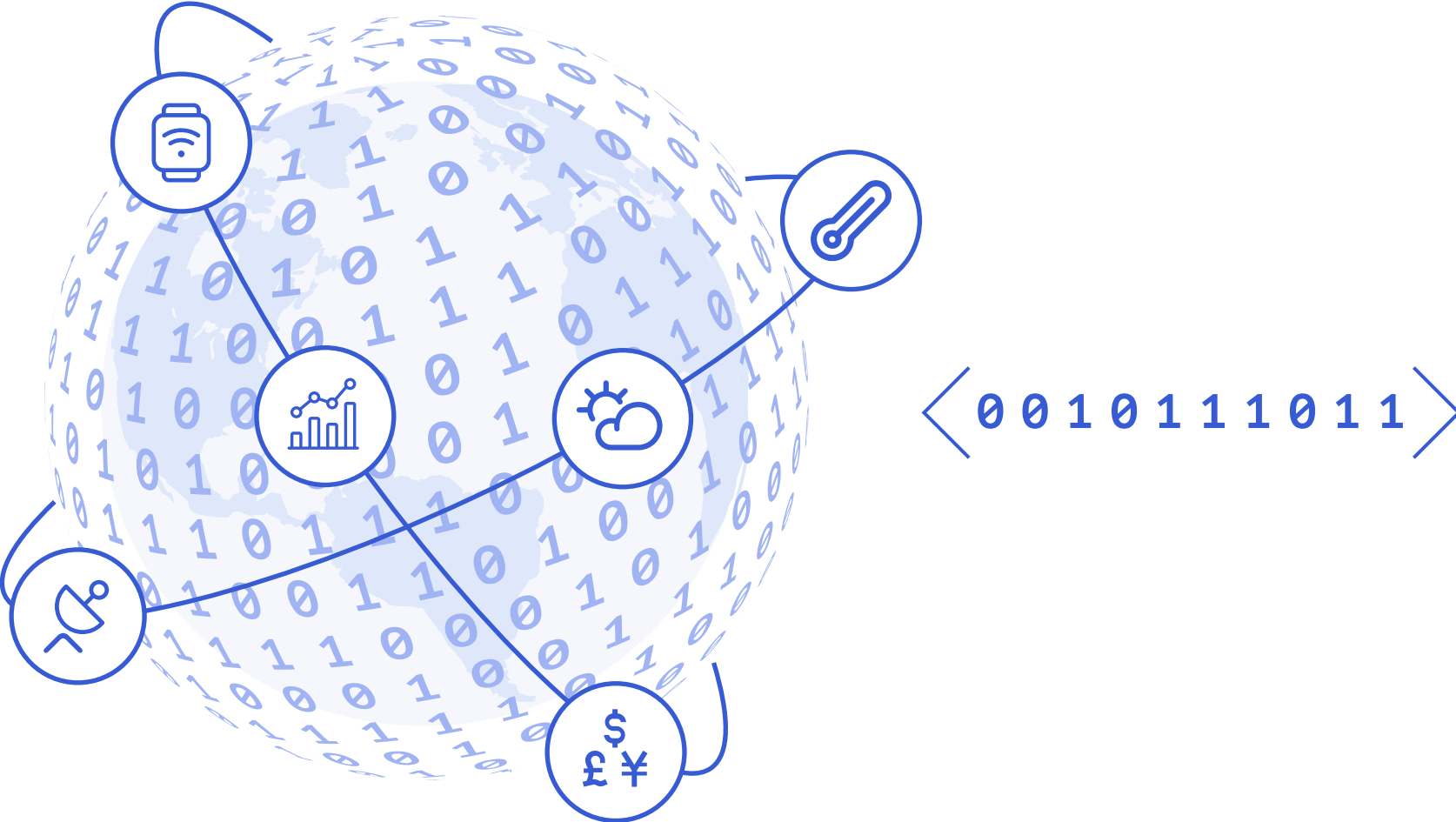
**Telex Machines  
(Telecom Based)  
1930s**

**Digital Agreements  
(Internet Based)  
1980s to Present**

**Smart Contracts  
(Blockchain Based)  
2009 to Present**

# Digital Agreements

## Performance Data



## Contract Terms



## Participants

<math>\langle 1100100101 \rangle</math>



<math>\langle 0110010010 \rangle</math>





# Web/Internet Agreements are Centralized & Unreliable

## Performance Data



< 0010111011 >

## Contract Terms



**Contract Operator  
Conflicts of Interest  
(Pricing Monopolies)**

## Participants

< 1100100101 >



< 0110010010 >



# Smart Contracts are Decentralized & Highly Reliable

## Performance Data



< 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 >

## Contract Terms



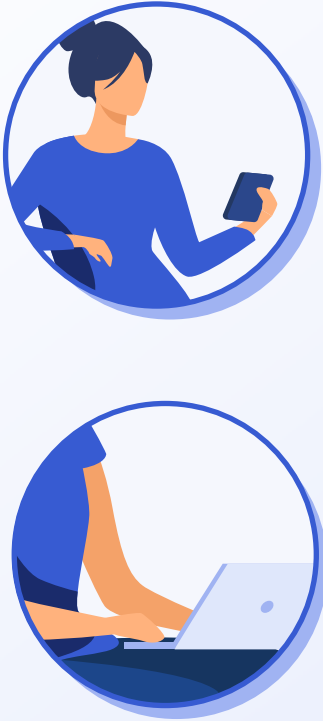
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< 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 >



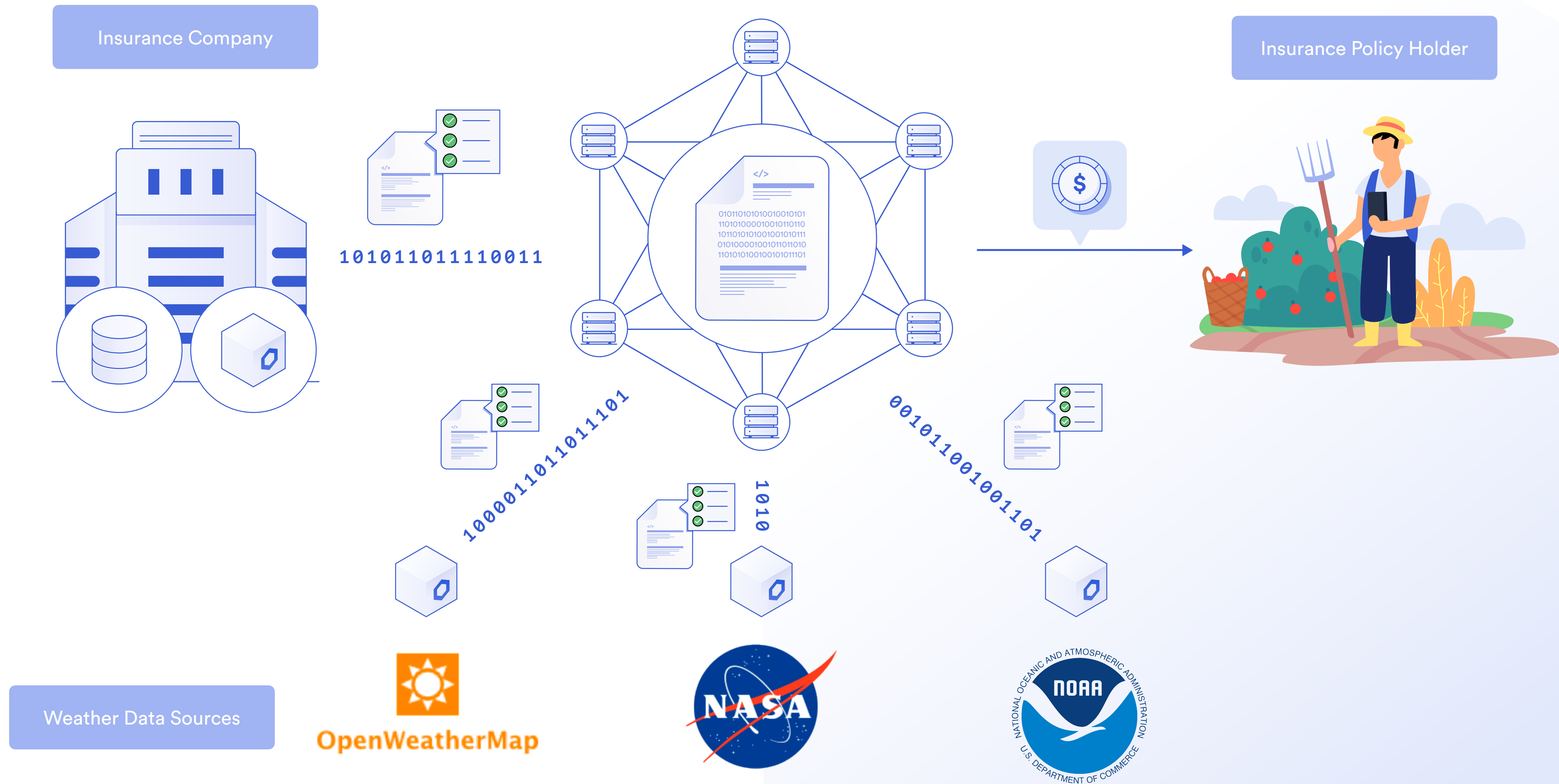
**Tamper Proof  
(Open Source Standards)**

## Participants



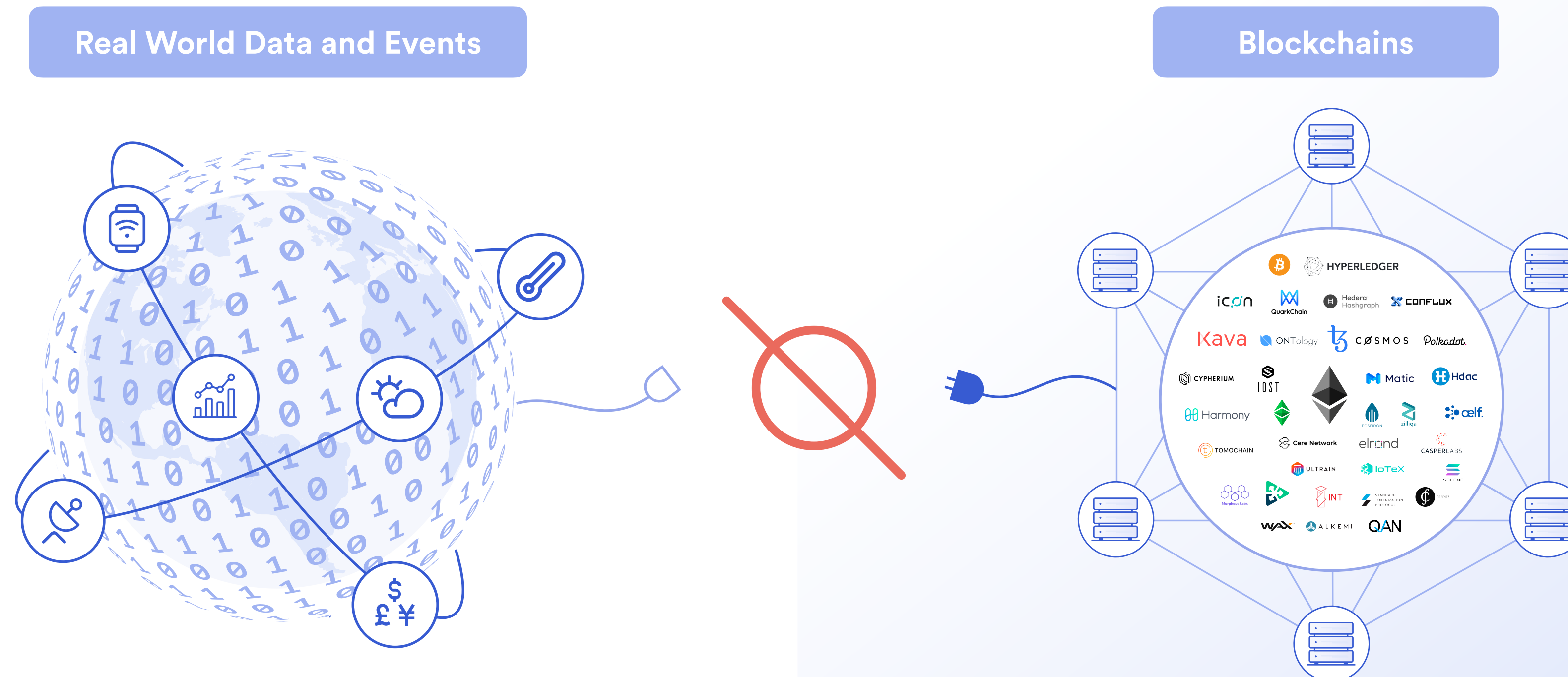


# A Parallel Legal System for Emerging Market Growth

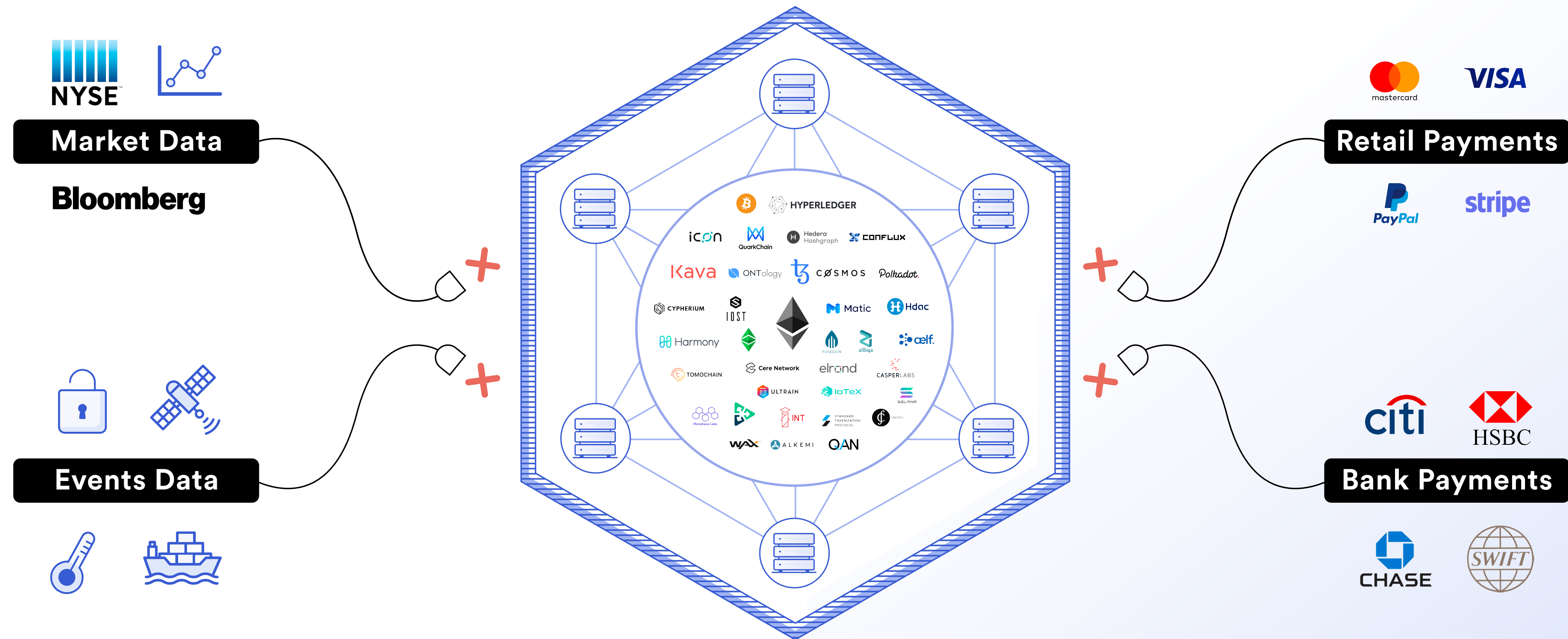


# The “Oracle Problem” for Smart Contracts

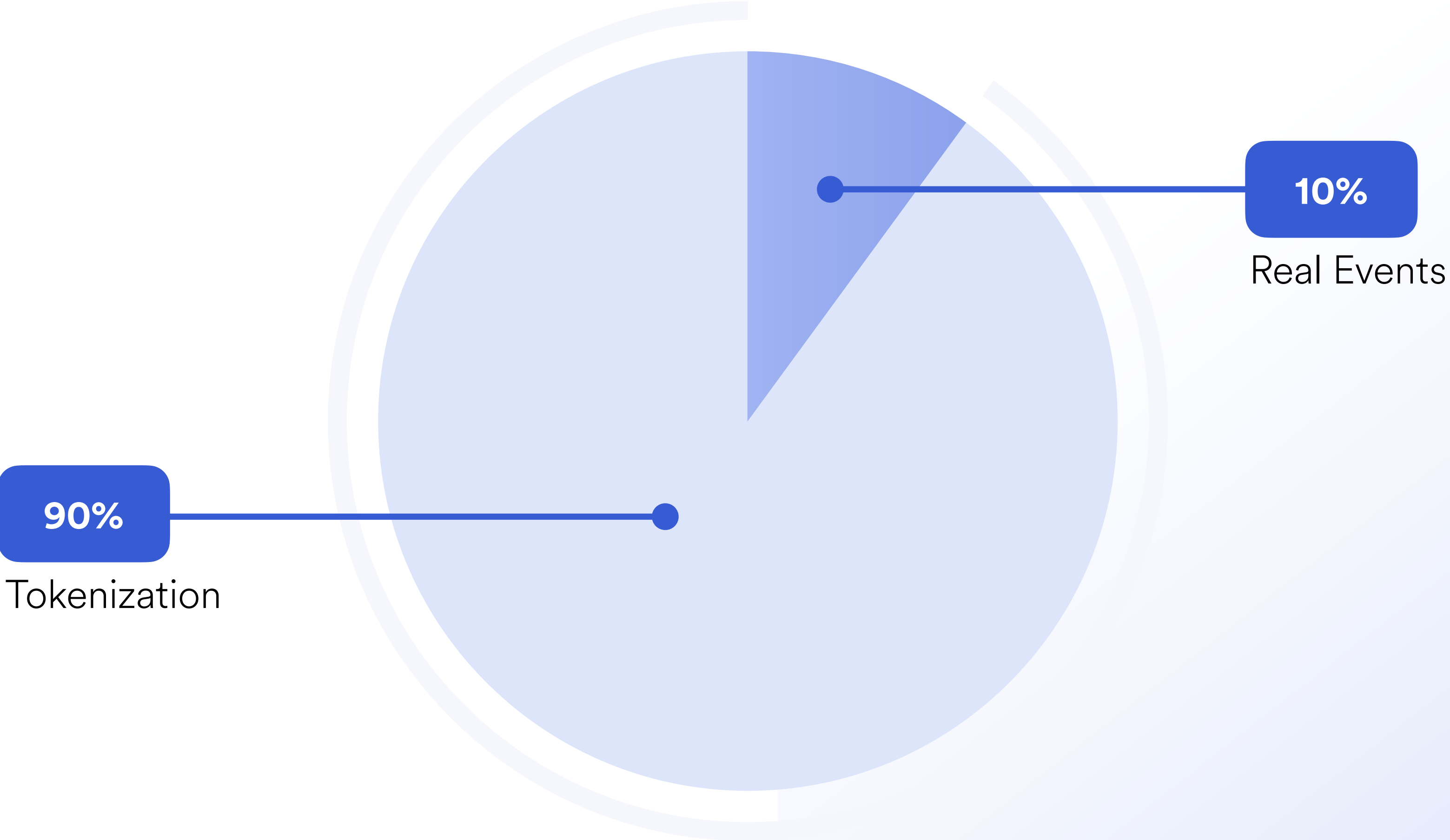
**Smart Contracts are unable to connect with external systems,** data feeds, APIs, existing payment systems or any other off-chain resources on their own.



# The "Oracle Problem" for Smart Contracts

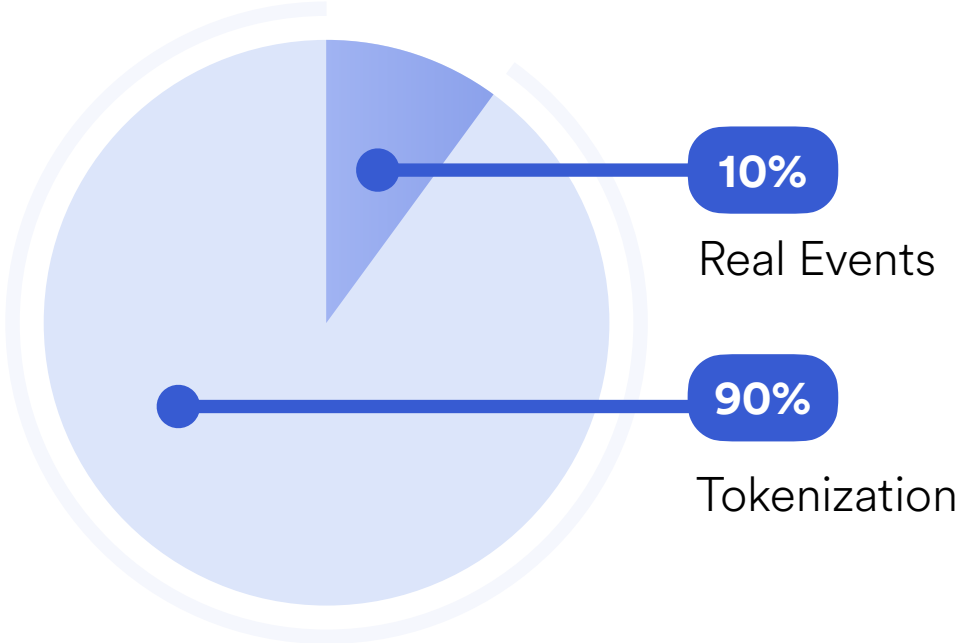


# Smart Contracts are Currently Used for Tokenization



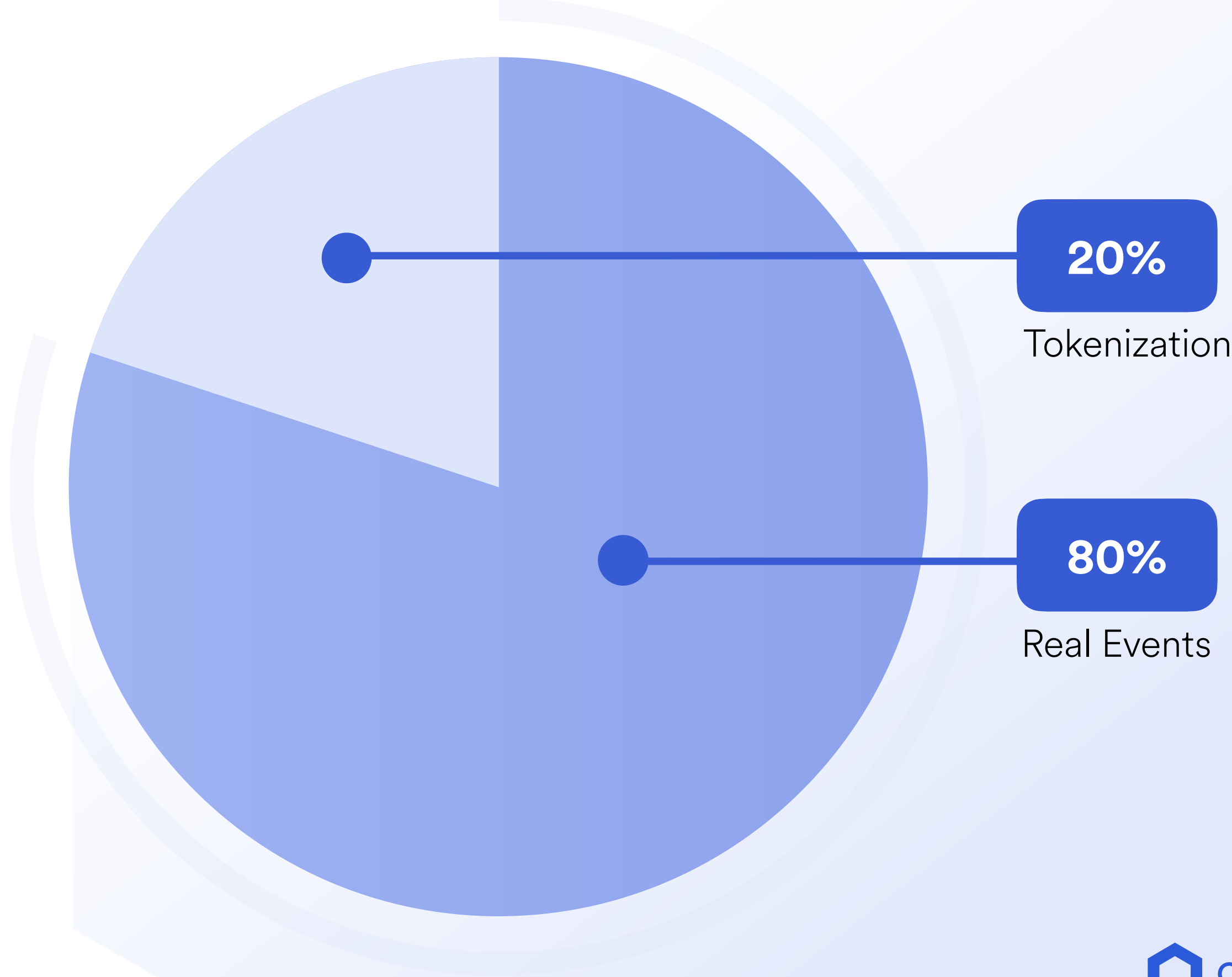
# Redefining Smart Contracts With External Events

Current Distribution of Smart Contract Transaction Volume and Value Secured



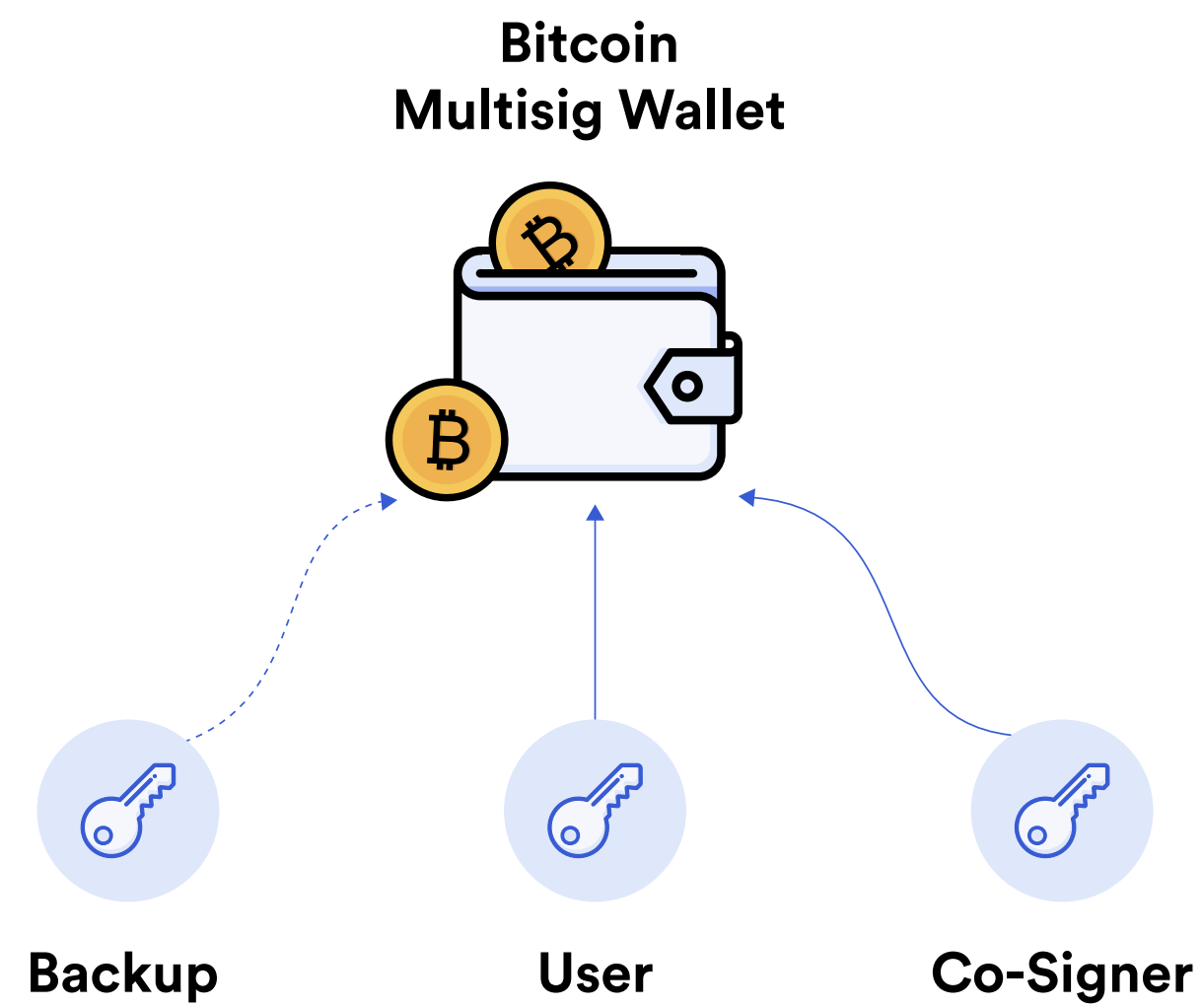
Externally Connected Contracts

Future Distribution and 1000%+ Growth of Transaction Volume and Value Secured

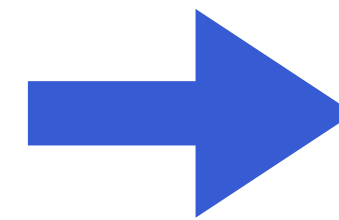




# The Initial Leap Forward for Smart Contracts



**Bitcoin Multi-signature as  
“Programmable Money”**

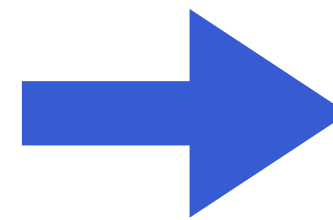


**Protocol Smart Contracts =  
Smart Contracts 1.0**

# The Scriptable Leap Forward for Smart Contracts



**Protocol Smart Contracts =  
Smart Contracts 1.0**



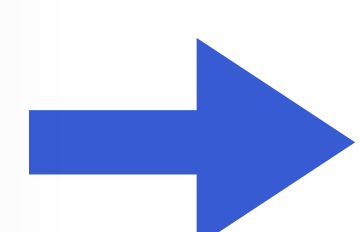
```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.16;
2
3 contract MyToken {
4     // This creates an array with all balances
5     mapping (address => uint256) public balanceOf;
6
7     // Initializes contract with initial supply tokens to t
8     function MyToken (
9         uint256 initialSupply
10    ) payable {
11         balanceOf[msg.sender] = initialSupply;
12     }
13
14     // Send coins
15    function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) payable
16        require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= _value);
17        require(balanceOf[_to] + _value >= balanceOf[_to]);
18        balanceOf[msg.sender] -= _value;
19        balanceOf[_to] += _value;
20    }
```

**Scriptable Smart Contracts =  
Tokenization/Smart Contracts 2.0**

# The Connectivity Leap Forward for Smart Contracts

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.16;
2
3 contract MyToken {
4     // This creates an array with all balances
5     mapping (address => uint256) public balanceOf;
6
7     // Initializes contract with initial supply tokens to t
8     function MyToken (
9         uint256 initialSupply
10    ) payable {
11         balanceOf[msg.sender] = initialSupply;
12     }
13
14     // Send coins
15     function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) payable
16     require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= _value);
17     require(balanceOf[_to] + _value >= balanceOf[_to]);
18     balanceOf[msg.sender] -= _value;
19     balanceOf[_to] += _value;
20 }
```

**Scriptable Smart Contracts =  
Tokenization/Smart Contracts 2.0**



100 >  
001 >



100



110 >



111



010 >



001 >  
101 >



**Externally Connected Smart Contracts =  
All Other Dapps/Smart Contracts 3.0**

# DeFi is the Beginning of Redefining Smart Contracts

## Total Value Locked (USD) in DeFi

TVL (USD)



SYNTHETIX

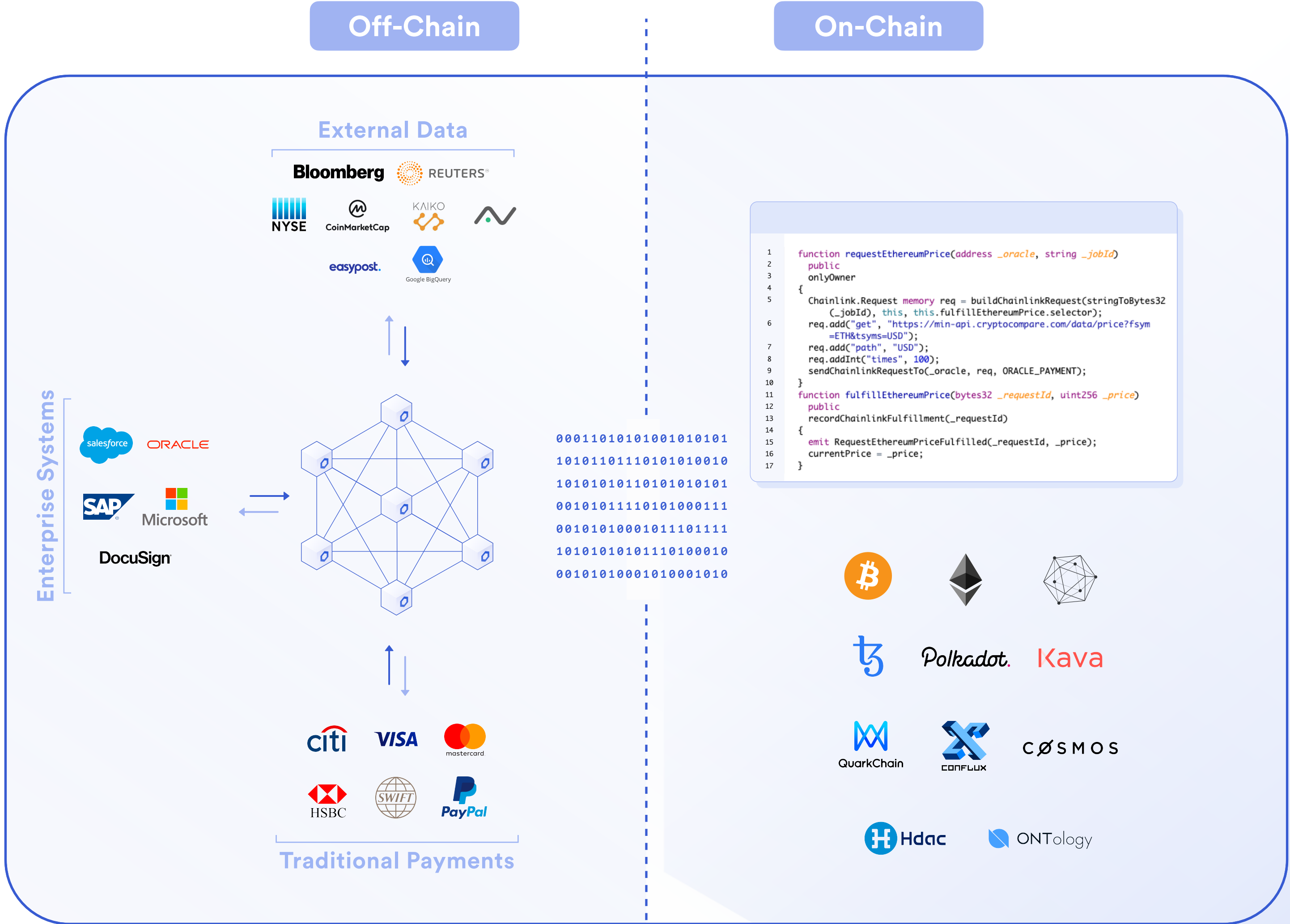
AAVE

bZx

Nexus Mutual



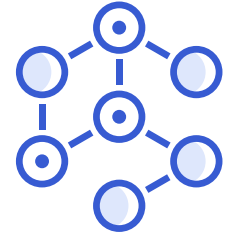
# DeFi Smart Contracts Have Two Important Parts



# End-to-end Reliability Is The Promise of Smart Contracts

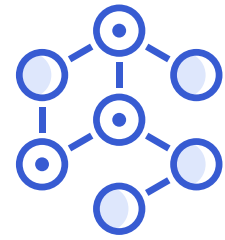


# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



**Decentralization** of many  
Independent/Sybil Resistant  
Nodes into Oracle Networks

# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



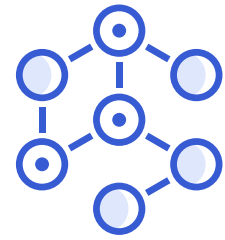
**Decentralization** of many Independent/Sybil Resistant Nodes into Oracle Networks



**Provably Secure Nodes** that provide cryptographic proof of their overall security



# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



**Decentralization** of many Independent/Sybil Resistant Nodes into Oracle Networks

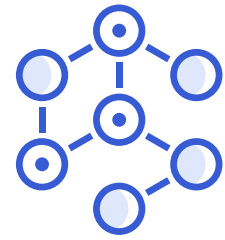


**Provably Secure Nodes** that provide cryptographic proof of their overall security



**High Quality Data** from multiple reliable sources and well validated by multiple nodes

# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



**Decentralization** of many Independent/Sybil Resistant Nodes into Oracle Networks



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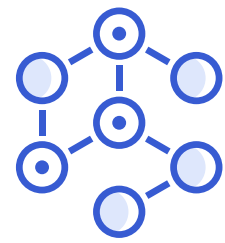


**High Quality Data** from multiple reliable sources and well validated by multiple nodes



**Cryptoeconomic Security** using binding service agreements to generate staking penalties

# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



**Decentralization** of many Independent/Sybil Resistant Nodes into Oracle Networks



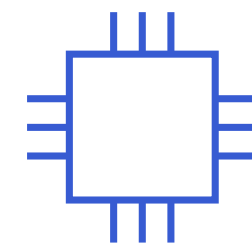
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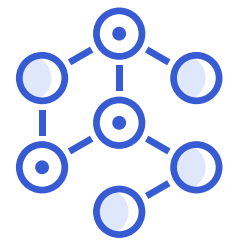


**Cryptoeconomic Security** using binding service agreements to generate staking penalties



**Defense in Depth,** applying multiple layers of security (TEEs, ZK)

# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



**Decentralization** of many Independent/Sybil Resistant Nodes into Oracle Networks



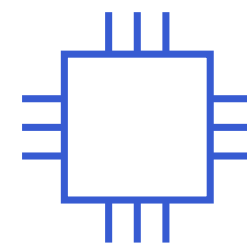
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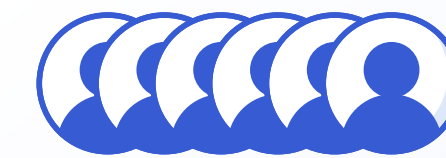
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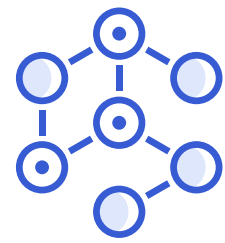


**Defense in Depth,** applying multiple layers of security (TEEs, ZK)



**A Large Open Source Community** of Node Operators, Developers, Researchers and Security Auditors

# Our Approach to Reliable & Secure Oracles for Web3



**Decentralization** of many Independent/Sybil Resistant Nodes into Oracle Networks



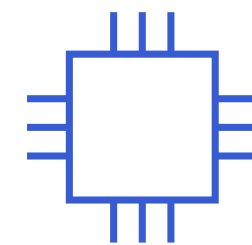
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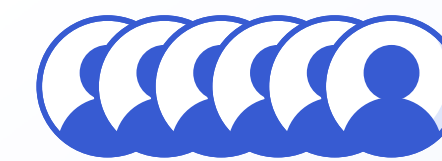
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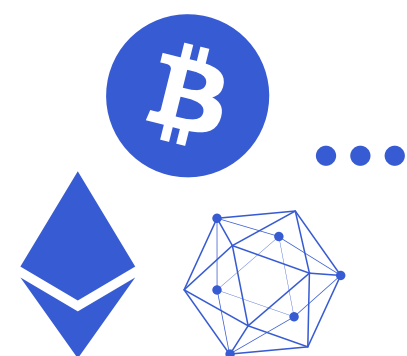
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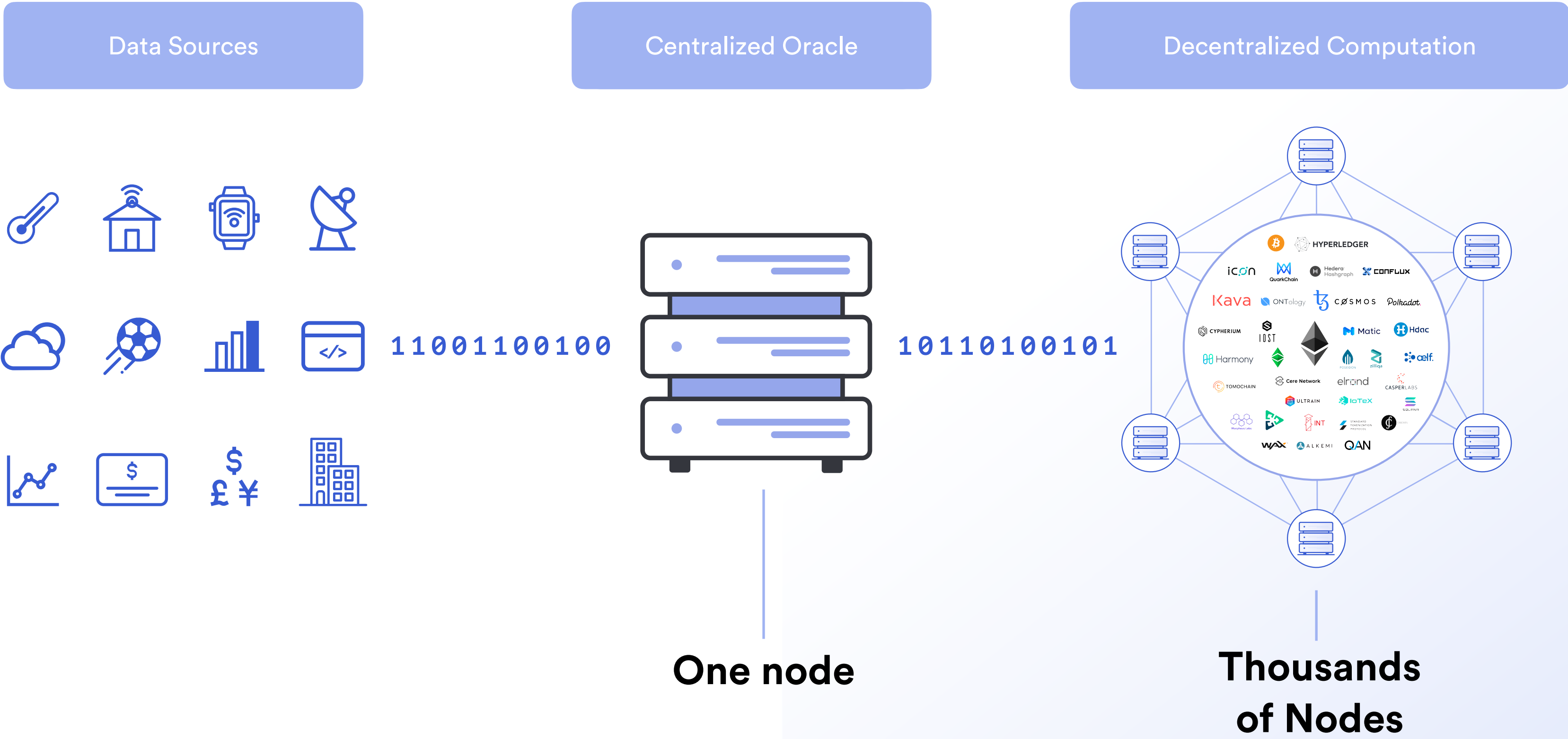


**A Large Open Source Community** of Node Operators, Developers, Researchers and Security Auditors

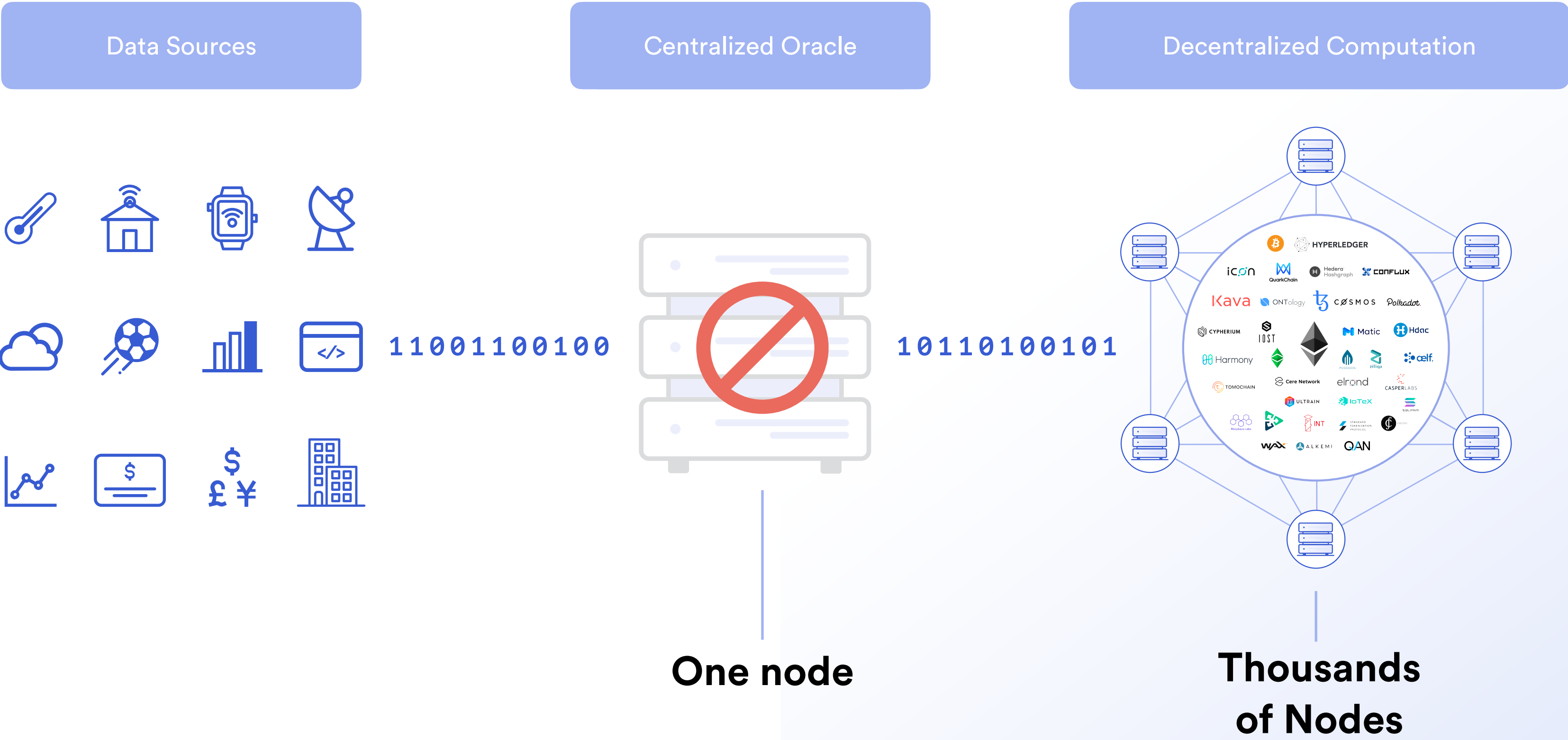


**Connecting any blockchain environment to all inputs and outputs**  
Connected to the leading public and private blockchains. Accelerating what developers can build and the amount of places data can be sold on-chain.

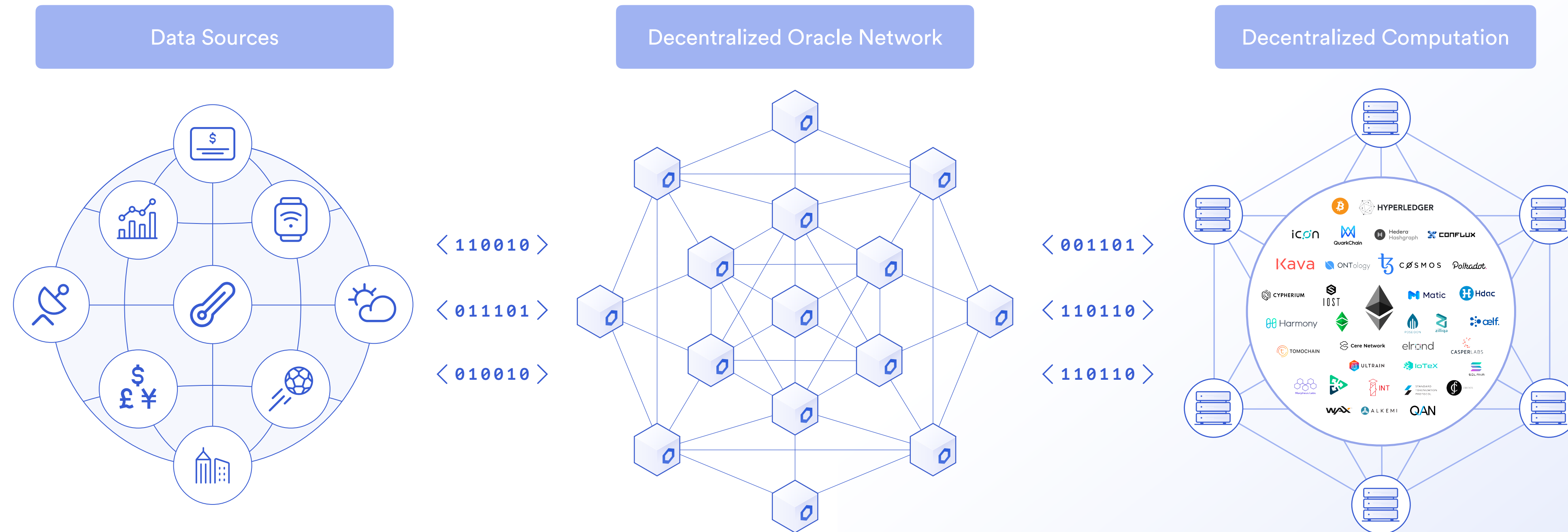
# Centralized Oracles are a Point of Failure



# Centralized Oracles are a Point of Failure



# A Decentralized Oracle Network

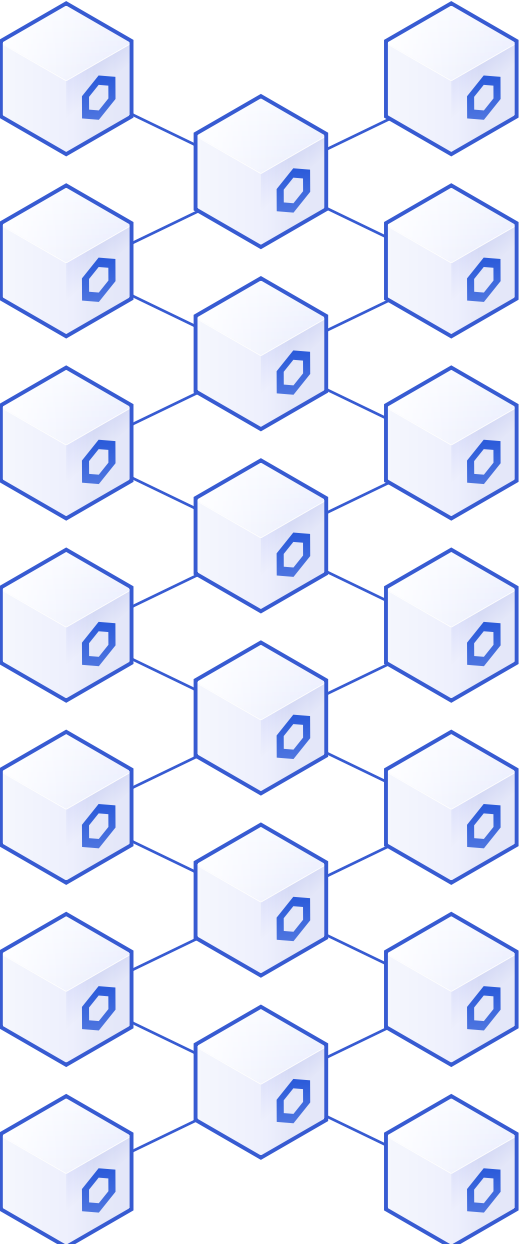


**Decentralized Oracles:** A form of decentralized computation that validates data about real world events, making data reliable enough to trigger other forms of decentralized computation, e.g. smart contracts.

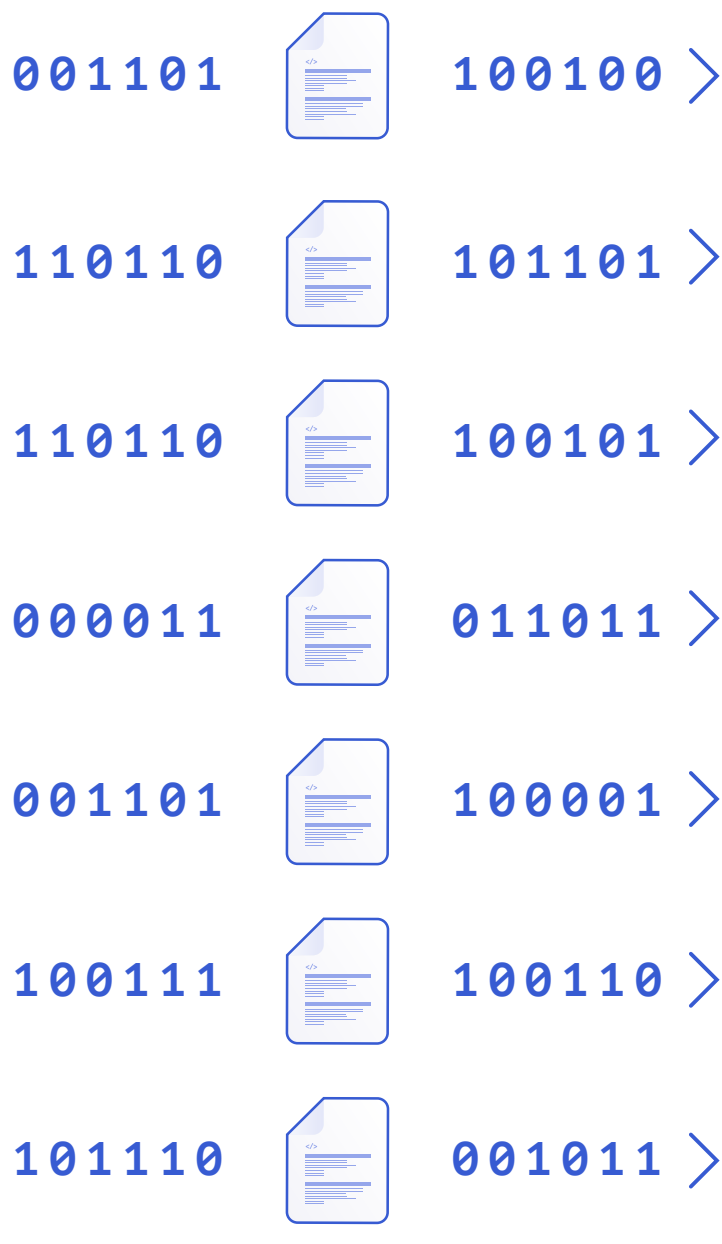


# Binding Commitments by Oracles to Contracts

Decentralized Oracle Network



Service Agreements



Decentralized Computation



## Binding Service Agreements

Technically enforced commitments to meeting high security and data quality standards are made on-chain by the oracle, committing them to high levels of quality.

Both the commitment and the final performance of the commitment are both on-chain and fully verifiable.

Creating a cryptographically provable performance history that can be relied on. Oracles that don't fulfill their commitments won't be selected for future quorums, losing large future revenue.

# On-chain Service Agreements Provide Guarantees

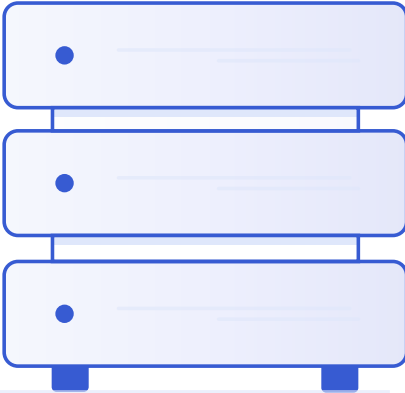
## Unpaid/Free OpenAPI

- ✗ Low Quality Data
- ✗ Unreliable Responses
- ✗ No Quality Guarantees



10101110101011110

## A Node Without Credential Management



101011101010111101001  
0  
1  
0  
0

- ✗ Undefined Data Delivery Terms
- ✗ Undefined Data Quality Terms
- ✗ No Data Quality Guarantees

## Smart Contract With Low Quality Data



# On-chain Service Agreements Provide Guarantees

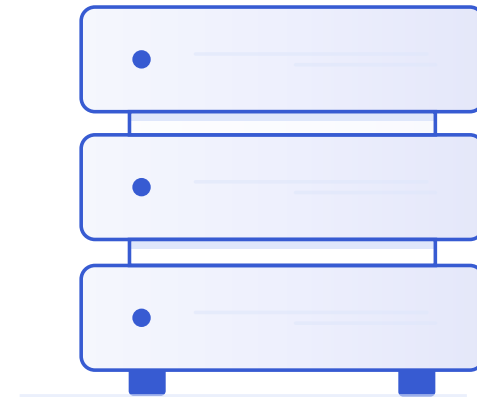
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101011101010111101001  
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1  
0  
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- ✗ Undefined Data Delivery Terms
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## Smart Contract With Low Quality Data



## Data Providers



- ✓ High Quality Data
- ✓ Highly Responsive
- ✓ Quality Guarantees

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## Chainlink Node



11011

## On-chain Service Agreement



10010100101001010010

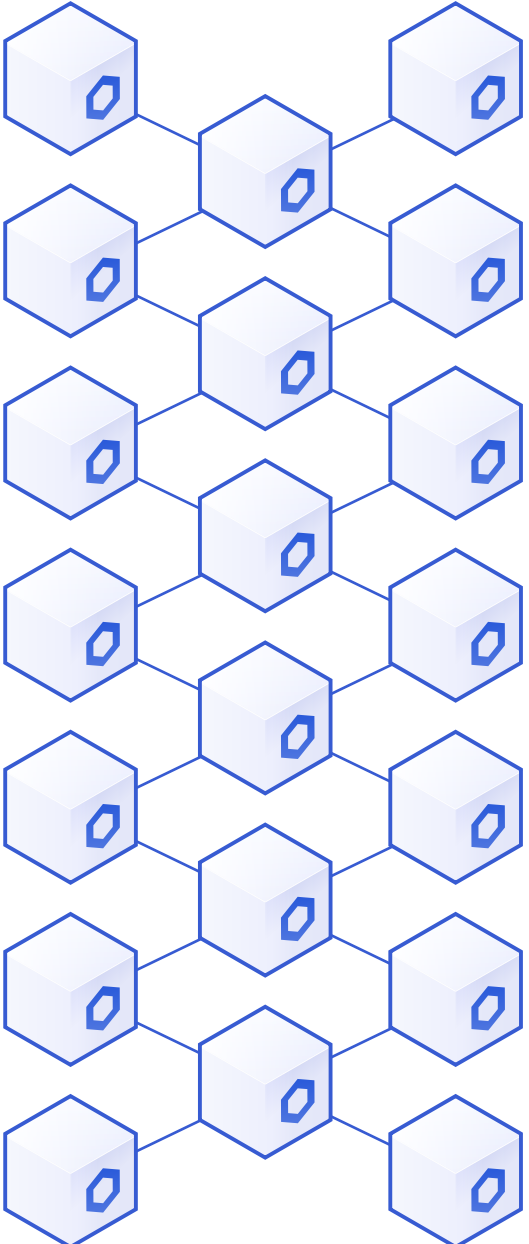
- ✓ Defined Data Delivery Parameters
- ✓ Defined Data Quality Parameters
- ✓ Data Quality Connected to Payment

## Smart Contract with High Quality Data

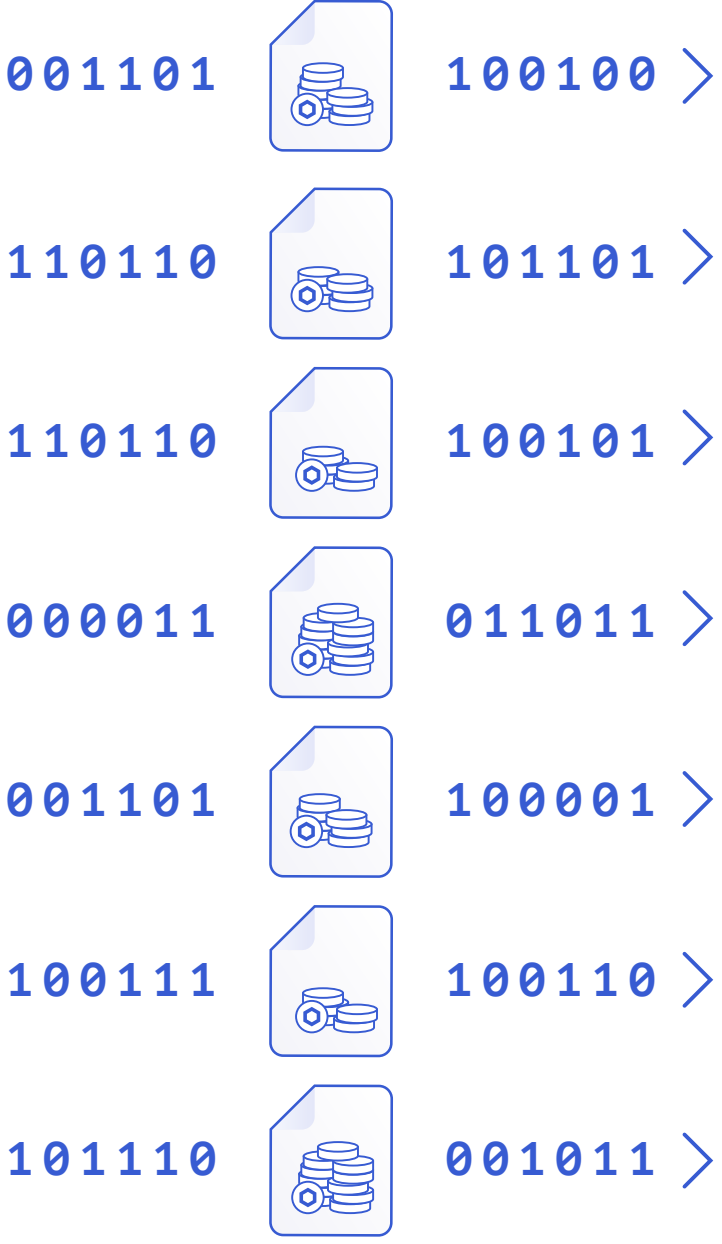


# Crypto-economic Security from Staking

Decentralized Oracle Network



Service Agreements



Decentralized Computation



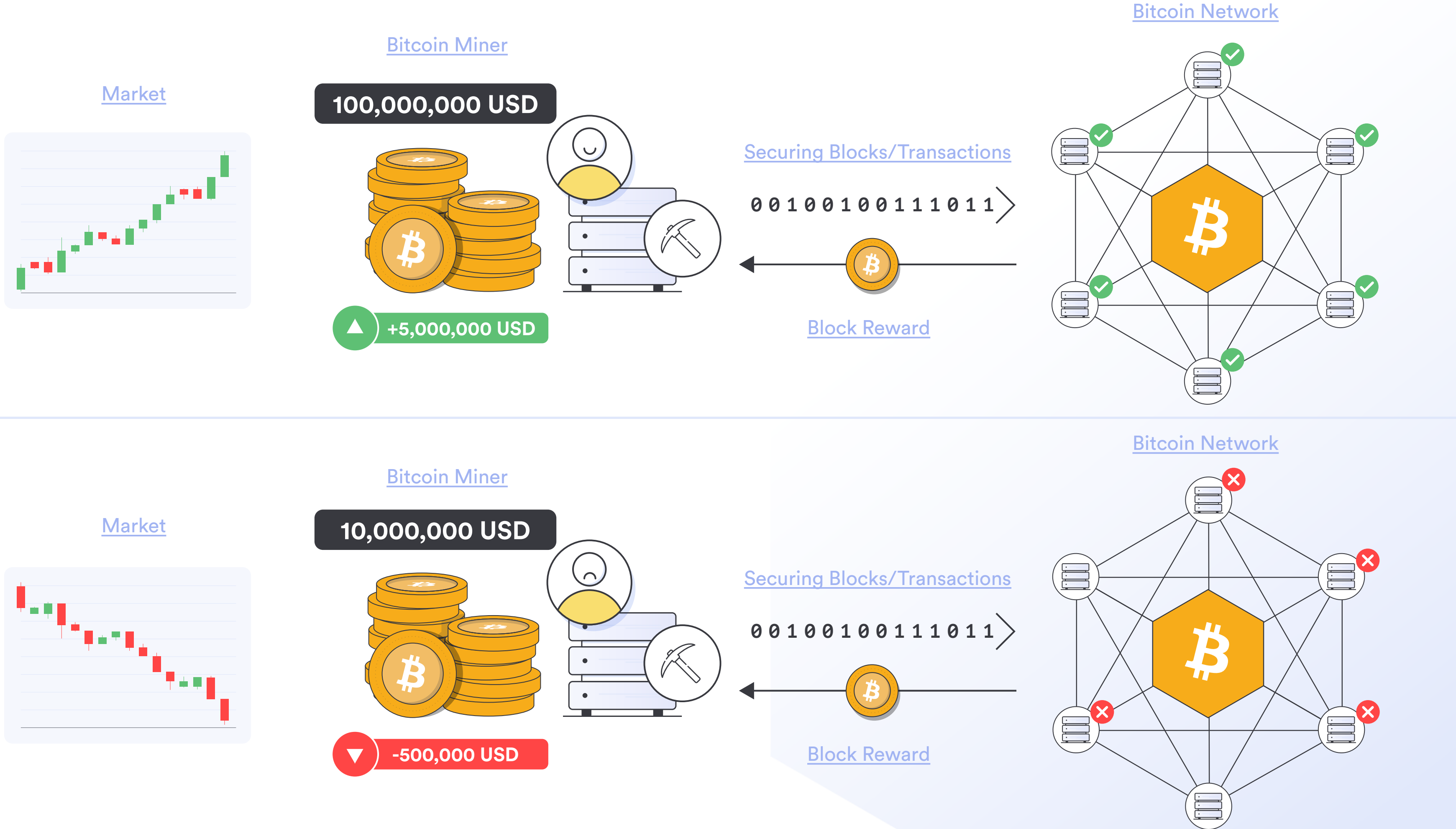
## Cryptoeconomic Security from Staking

Using the commitments from binding service agreements, we can define clear parameters for the penalties for misbehaving nodes, bad data providers and any other point in the data origination and/or data transfer process.

Staking ensures that there is a penalty for node misbehavior, data inaccuracy and any other key condition specified in an on-chain binding service agreement. Staking guarantees are not only very specific and expandable, to properly manage new risks as they appear, but the amount of stake can be increased as value secured by an oracle rises.

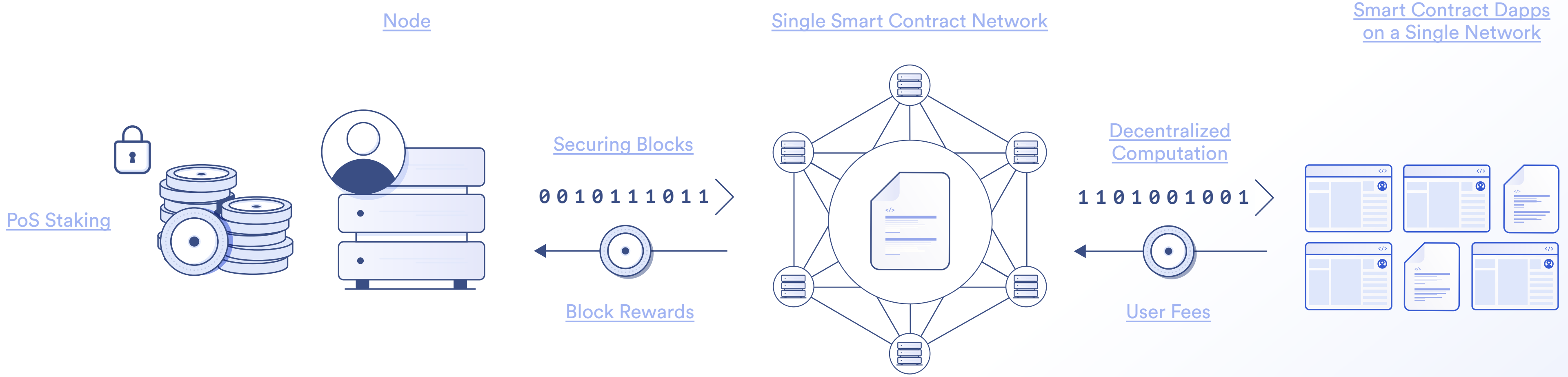
# Forms of Staking Already Support Network Security

**Implicit Staking:** Holding an asset whose value can decrease based on deviations from a protocol run by you and others.



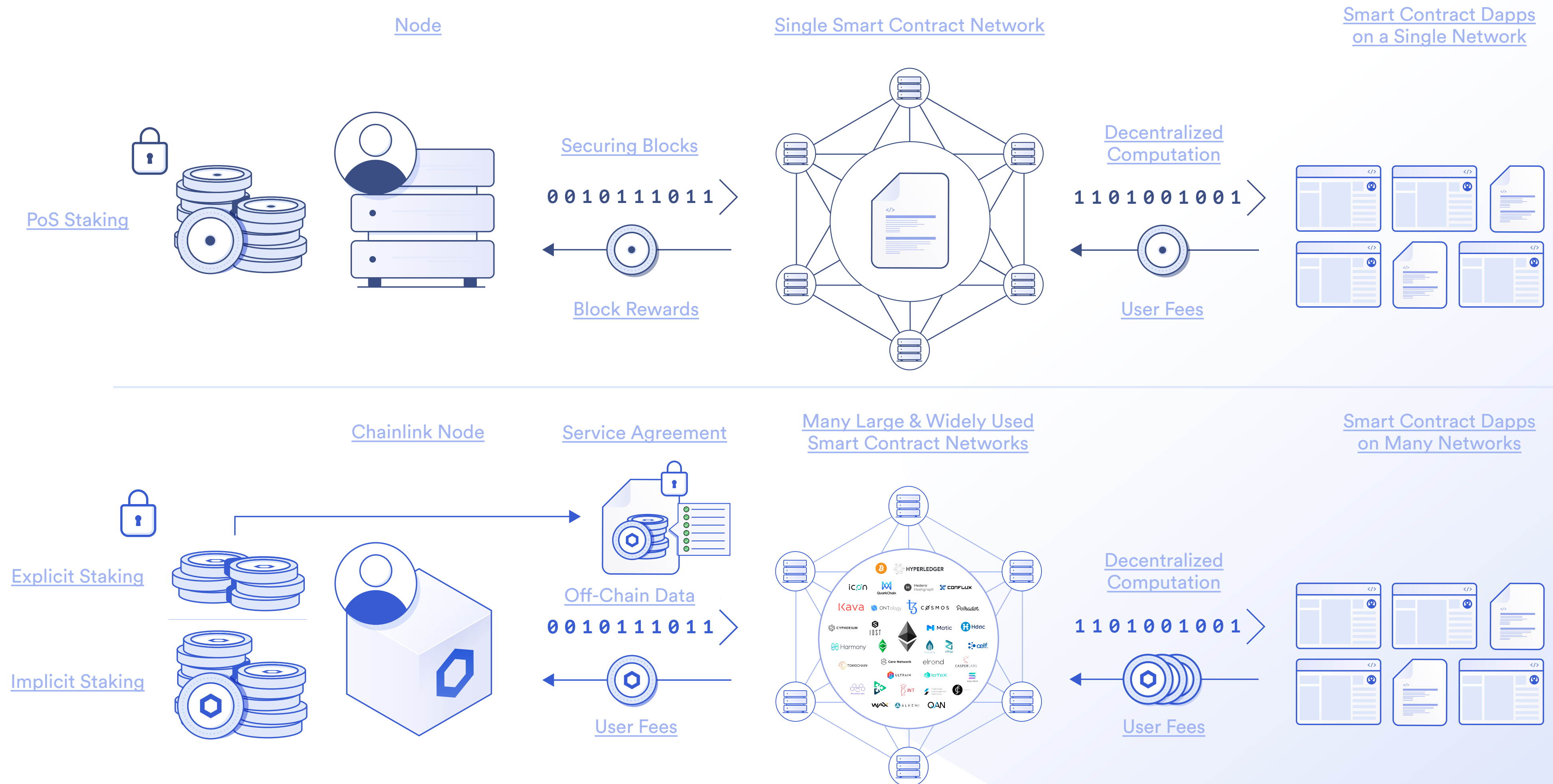
# Crypto-economic Security from Staking for Blocks

**Explicit Staking:** Putting down a deposit, that may be lost if only you deviate from a protocol.



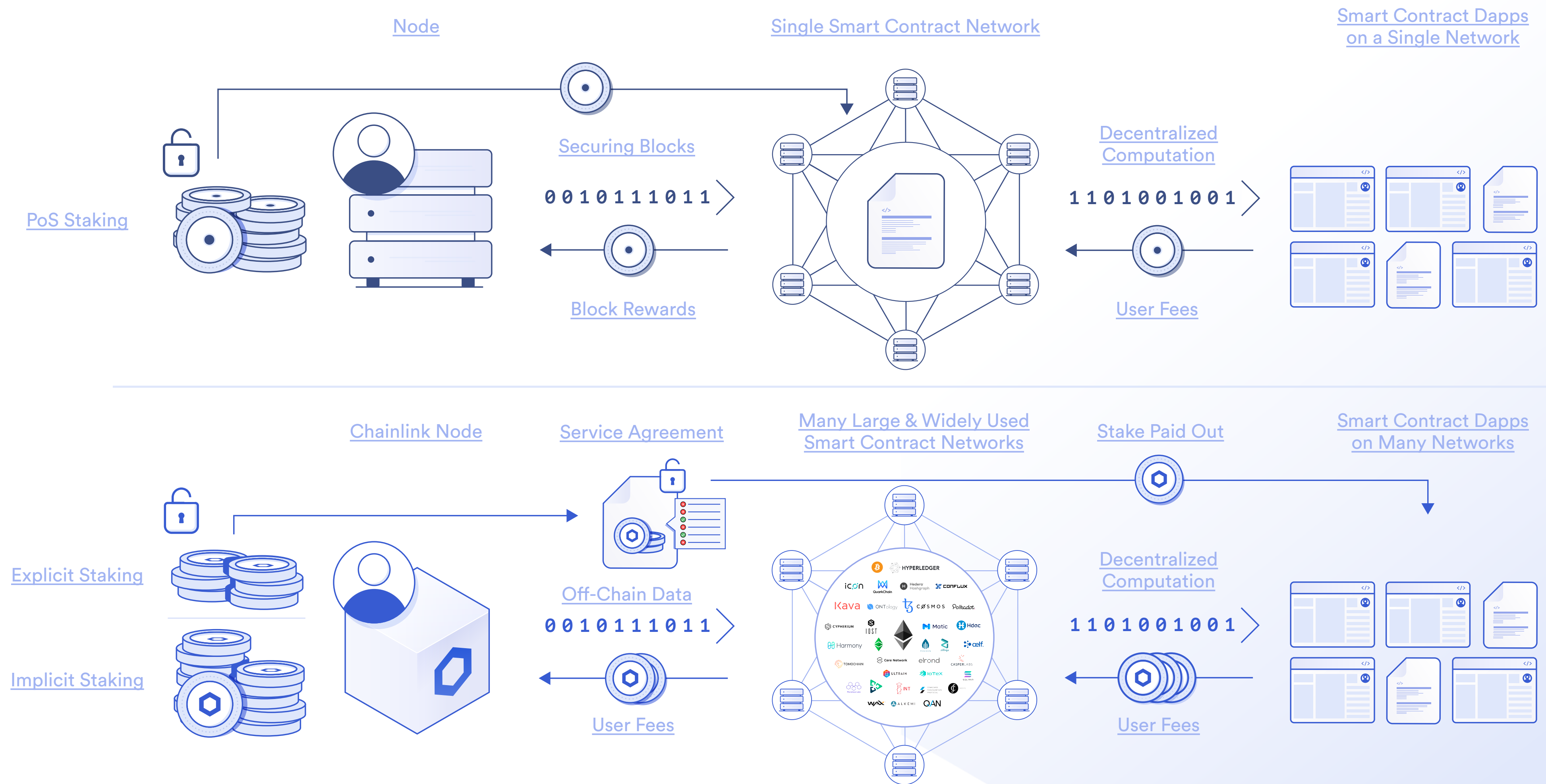
# Crypto-economic Security from Staking for Data Delivery

**Explicit Staking:** Putting down a deposit, that may be lost if only you deviate from a protocol.



# Crypto-economic Security from Staking for Data Delivery

**Explicit Staking:** Putting down a deposit, that may be lost if only you deviate from a protocol.





# On-chain Service Agreements Enforce Data Delivery

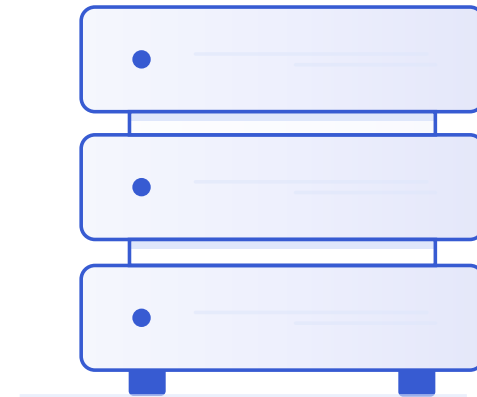
## Unpaid/Free OpenAPI



- ✗ Low Quality Data
- ✗ Unreliable Responses
- ✗ No Quality Guarantees

10101110101011110

## A Node Without Credential Management



101011101010111101001  
0  
1  
0  
0

- ✗ Undefined Data Delivery Terms
- ✗ Undefined Data Quality Terms
- ✗ No Data Quality Guarantees

## Smart Contract Broken by Bad Data



## Data Providers



- ✓ High Quality Data
- ✓ Highly Responsive
- ✓ Quality Guarantees

10101110101011110

## Chainlink Node



11011

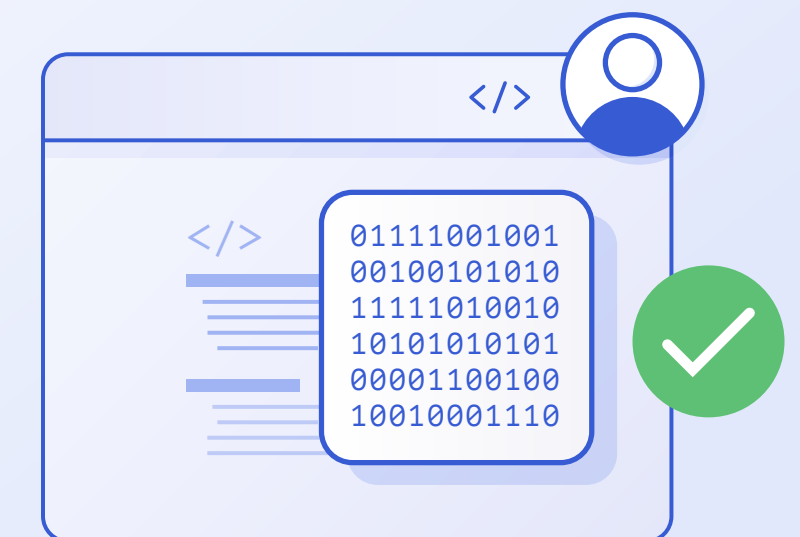
## On-chain Service Agreement



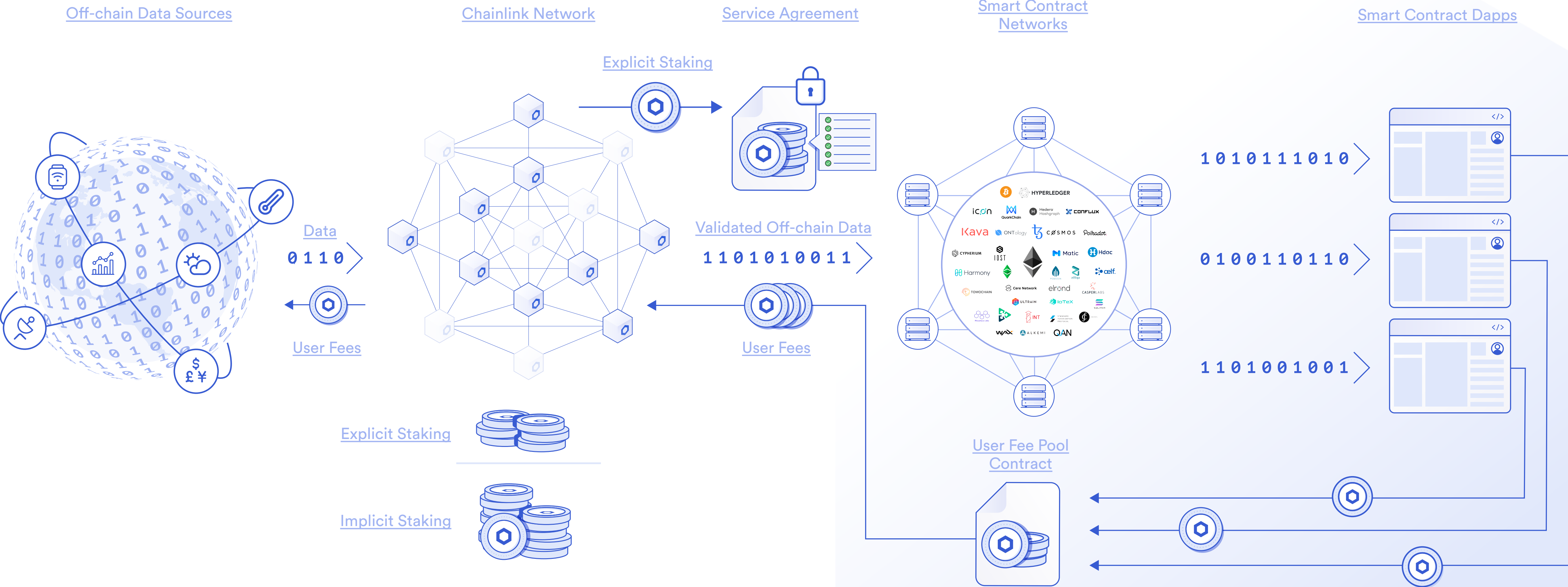
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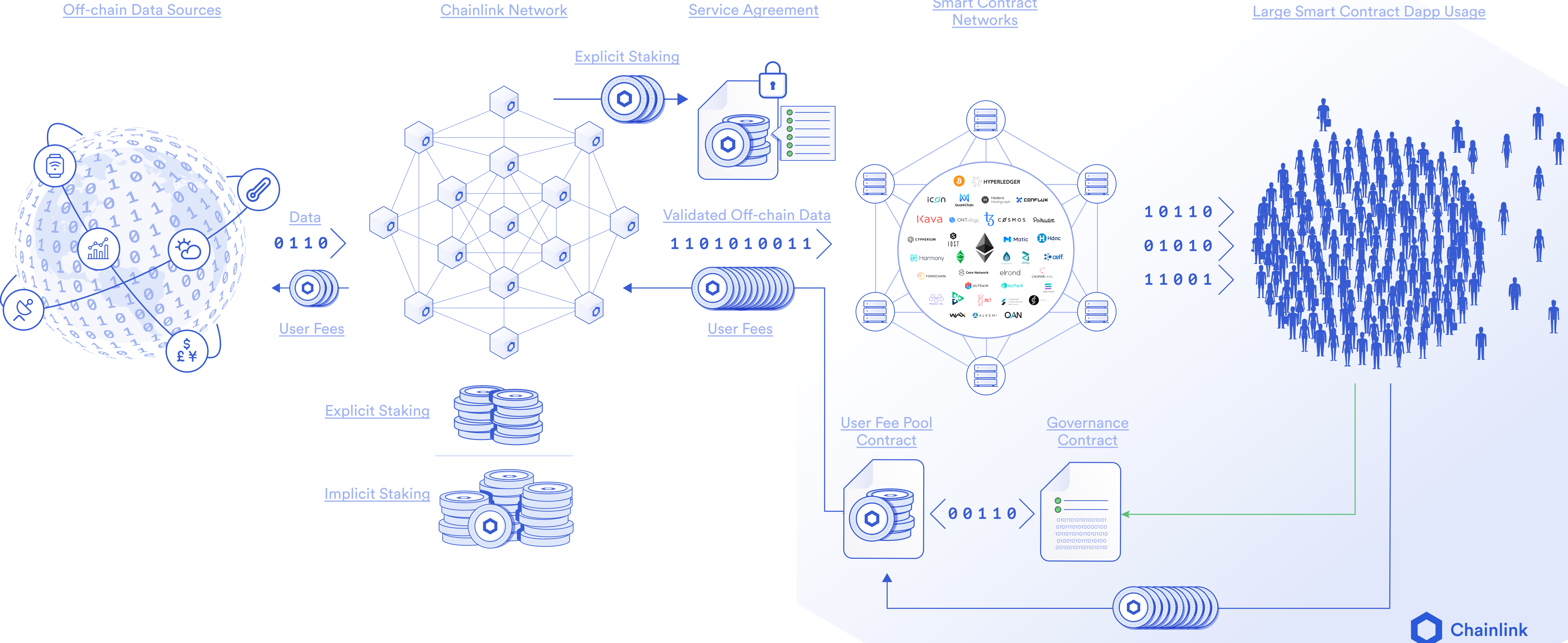
## Smart Contract with High Quality Data



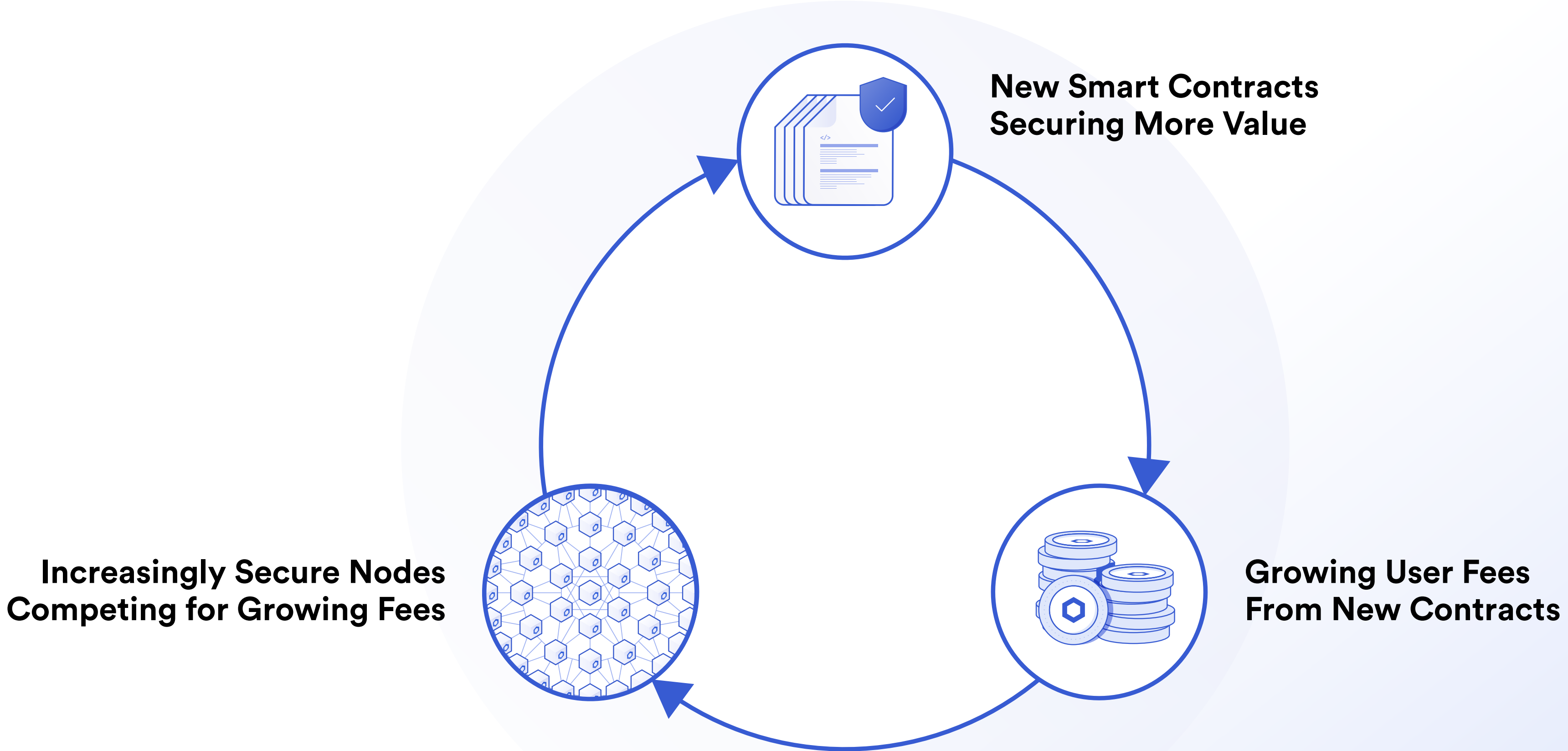
# User Fees Go to Node Operators For Data Delivery



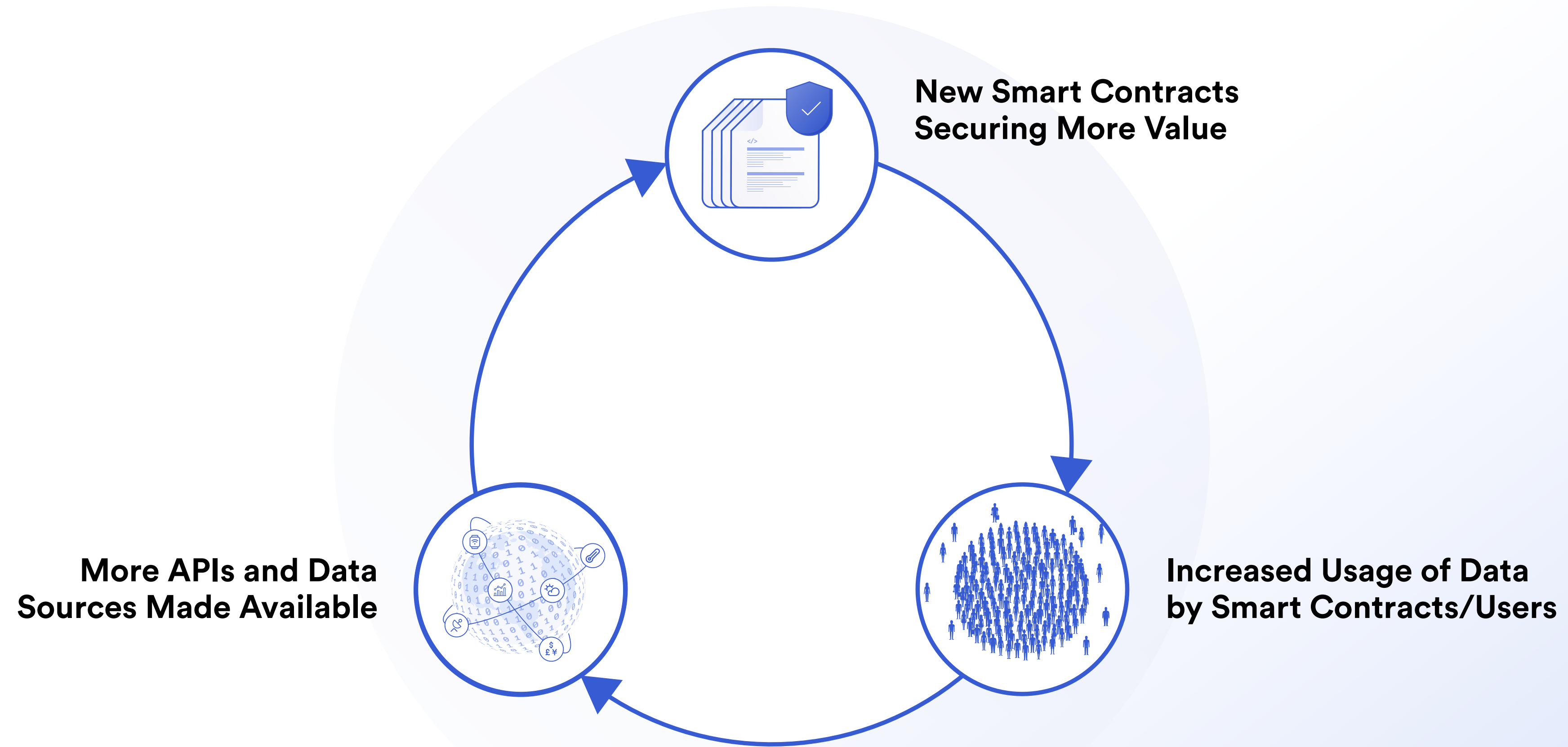
# Fees and Staking Grow With Smart Contract Usage



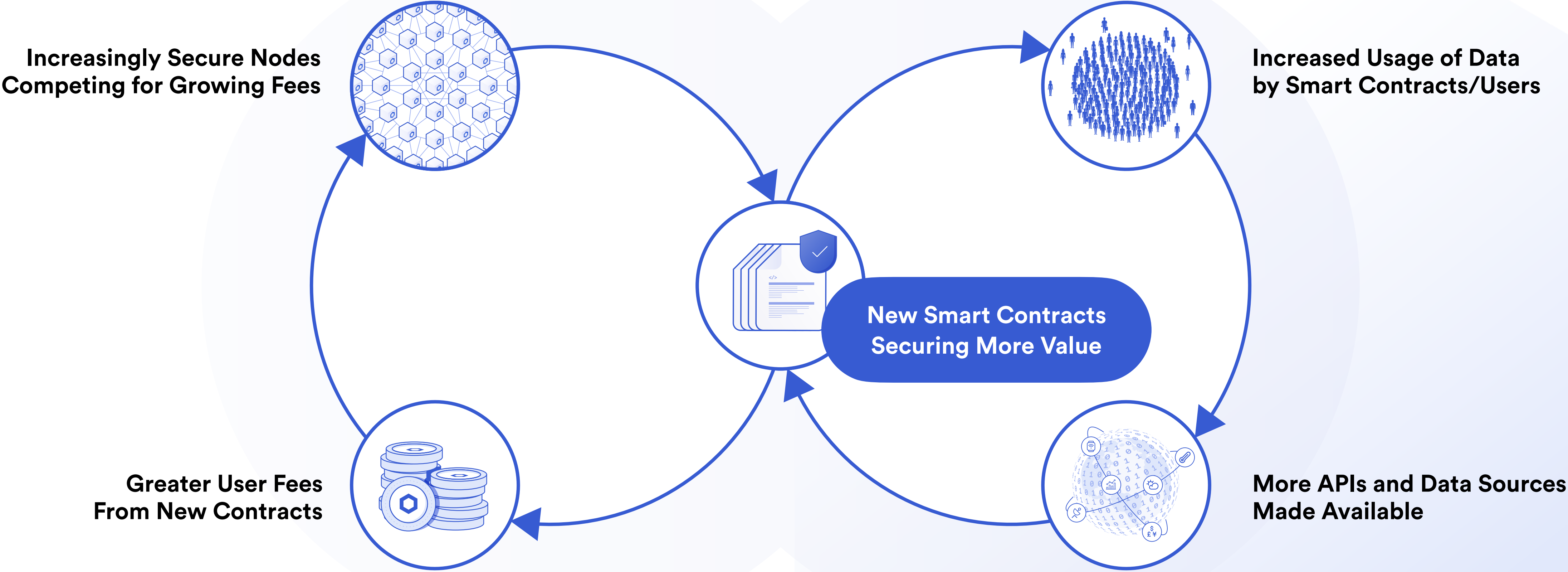
# Greater User Fees Drive Greater Security Guarantees



# Greater Usage of Data Drives More Data On-chain



# Smart Contracts as The Dominant Digital Agreement





# Join Our Team



Build great open source software that enables the next generation of DeFi and many other smart contract types.

We're an idea meritocracy where the best ideas win.

We're a remote team working with great people all over the world.

[careers.smartcontract.com](https://careers.smartcontract.com)



# Thank You

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