



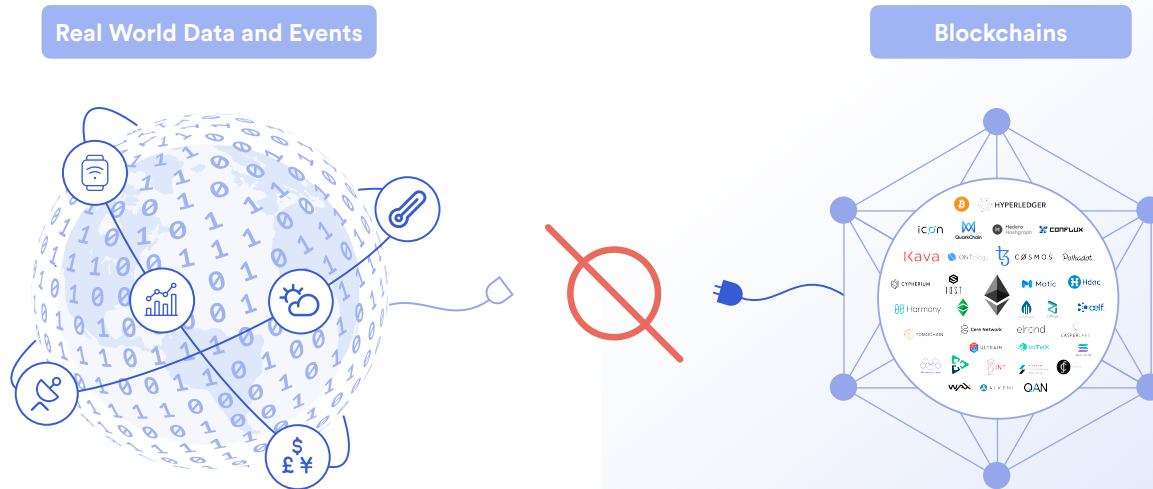
Chainlink

# Externally Connected Smart Contracts

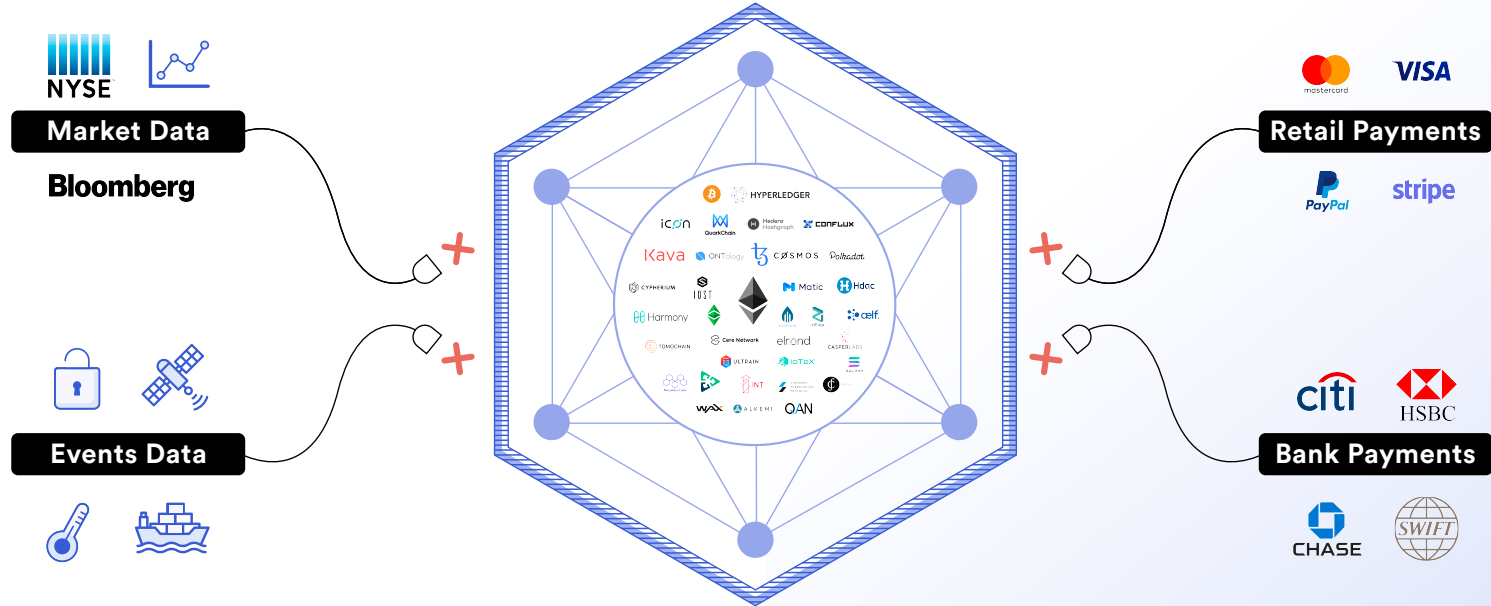
Consensus 2020

# The “Oracle Problem” for Smart Contracts

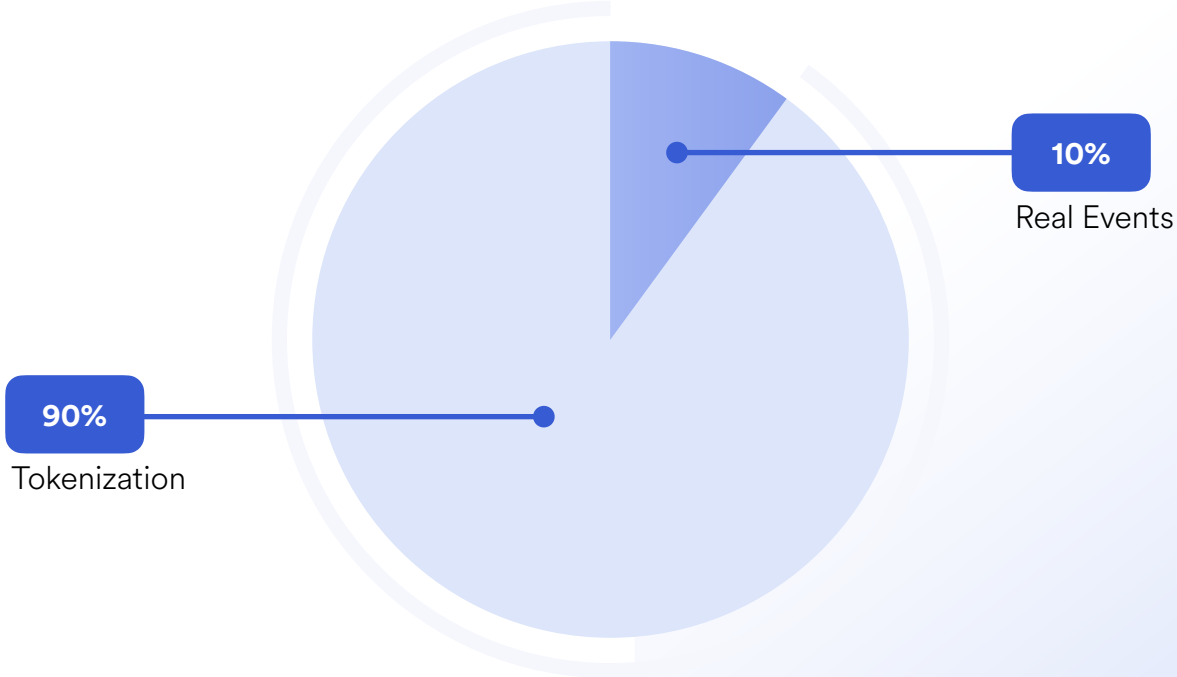
**Smart Contracts are unable to connect with external systems,** data feeds, APIs, existing payment systems or any other off-chain resources on their own.



# The “Oracle Problem” for Smart Contracts

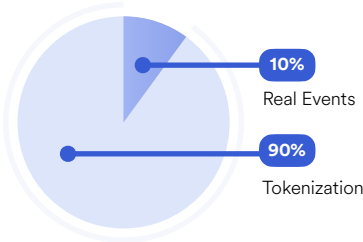


# Smart Contracts are Currently Used for Tokenization



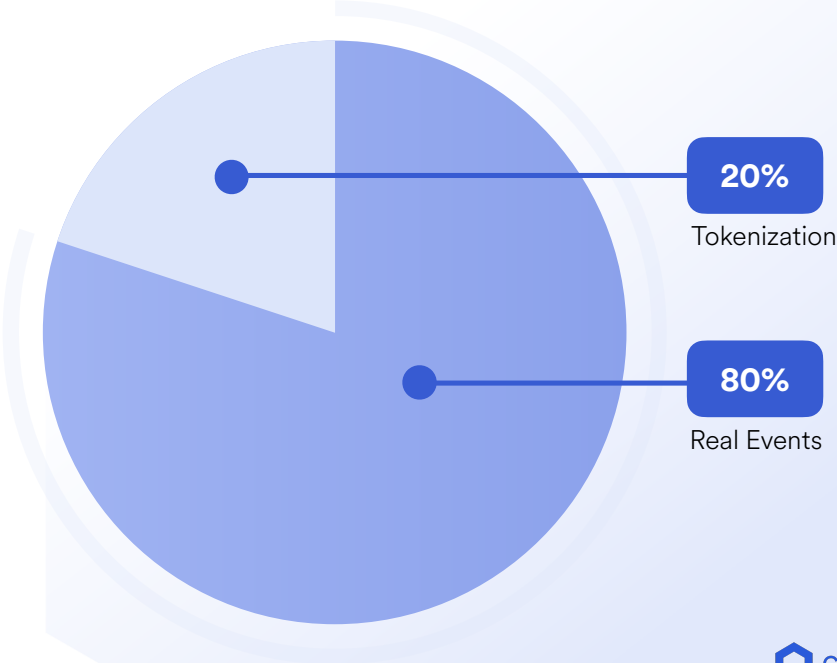
# Redefining Smart Contracts With External Events

Current Distribution of Smart Contract Transaction Volume and Value Secured

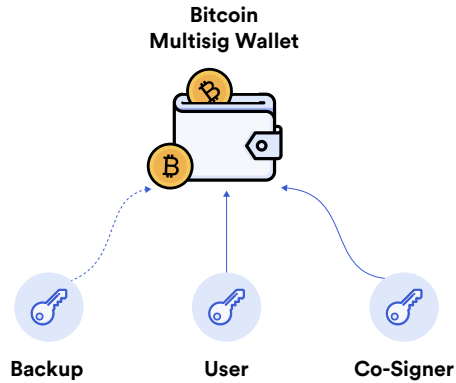


Externally Connected Contracts

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**

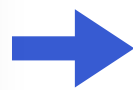


```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.16;
2
3 contract MyToken {
4     // This creates an array with all balances
5     mapping (address => uint256) public balanceOf;
6
7     // Initializes contract with initial supply tokens to t
8     function MyToken (
9         uint256 initialSupply
10    ) payable {
11         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;
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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**

**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

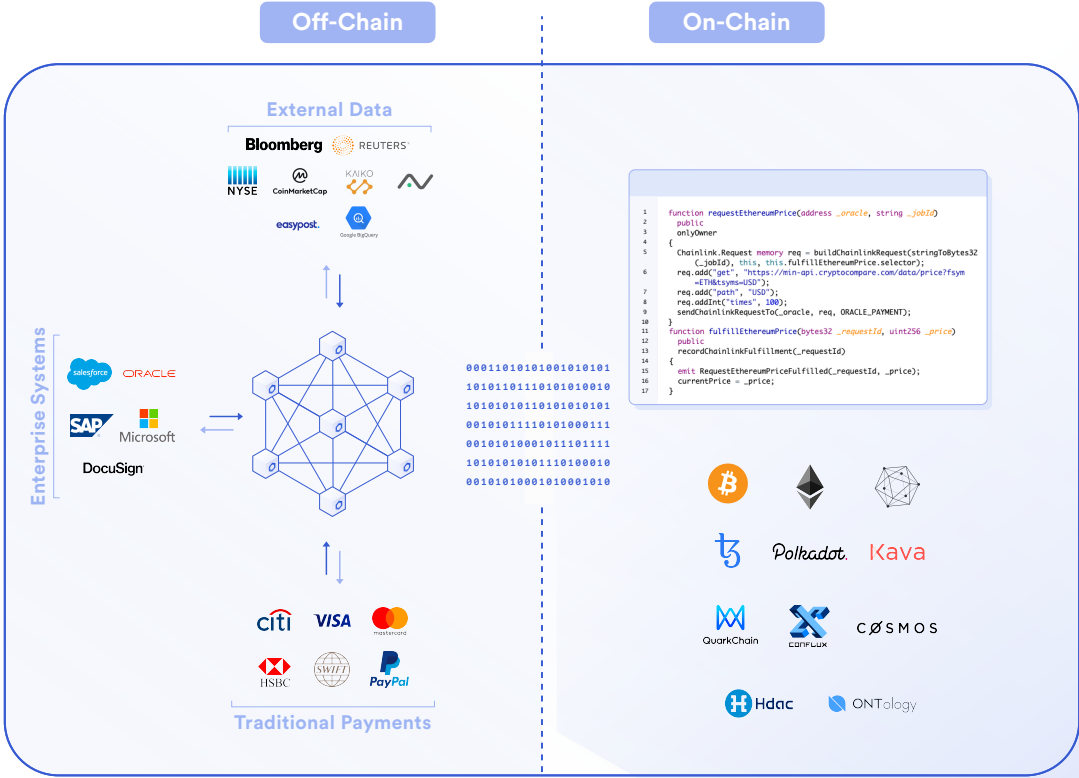
AAVE

bZx

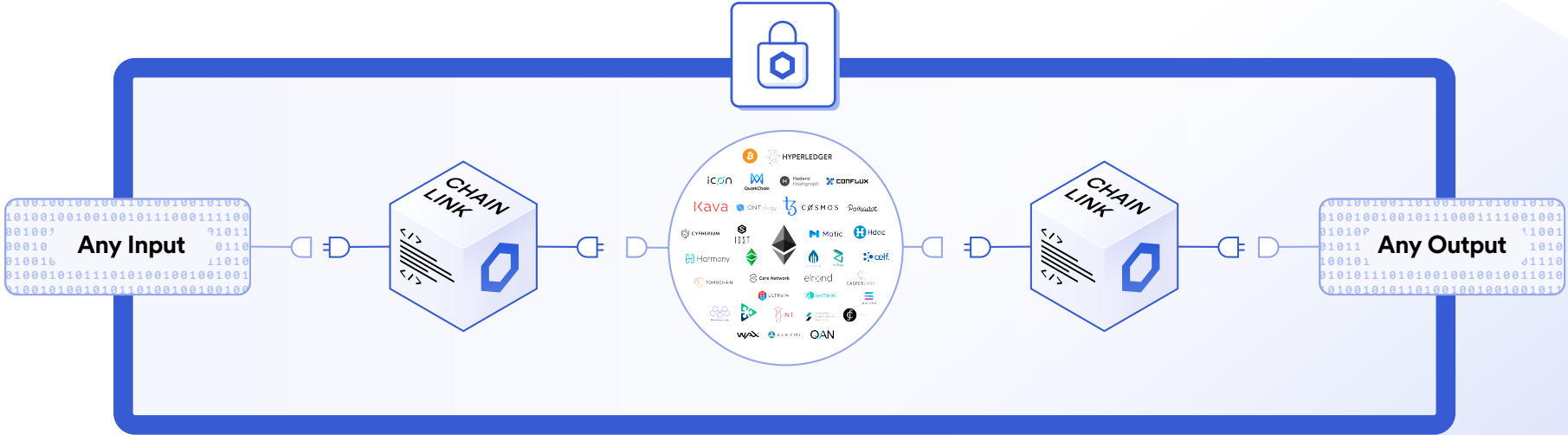
Nexus Mutual



# DeFi Smart Contracts Have Two Important Parts



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



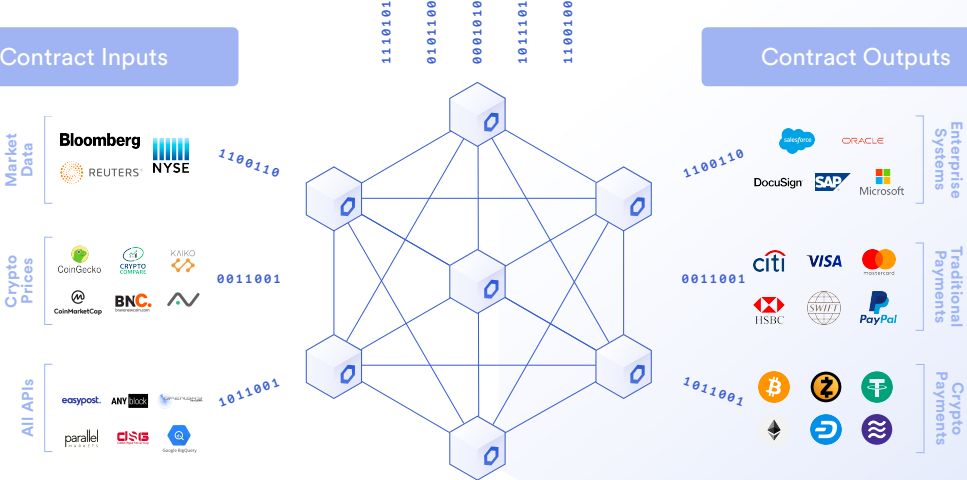
# Connecting Smart Contracts to All Inputs and Outputs

Smart Contracts & Blockchains



Contract Inputs

Contract Outputs



# 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



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



**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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**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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**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



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



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



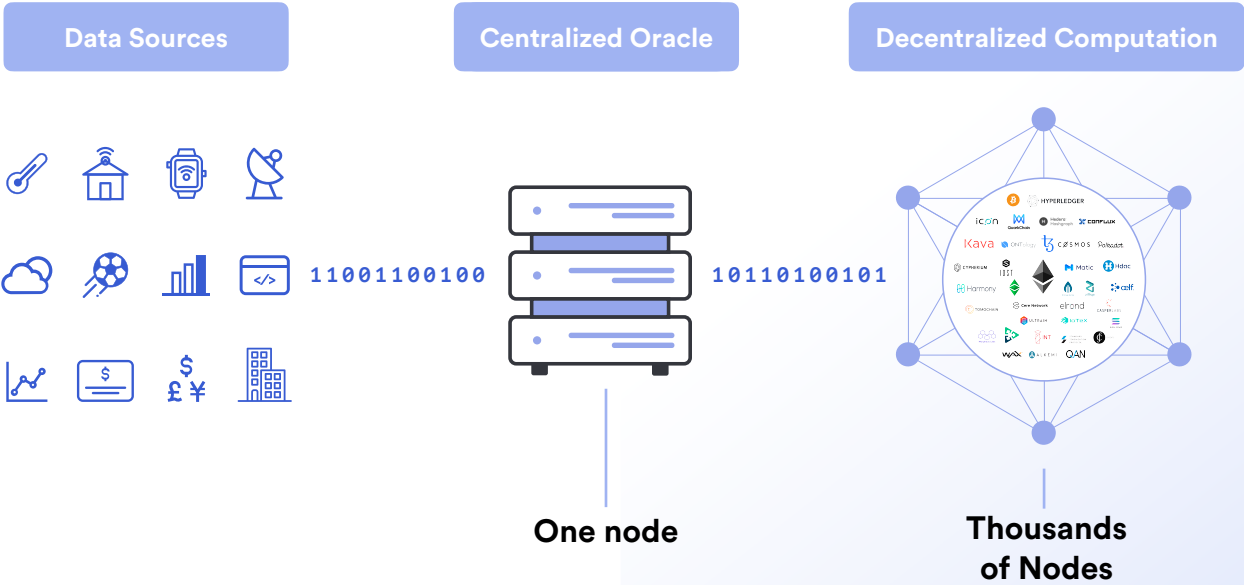
**A Large Open Source Community** of Node Operators, Developers, Researchers and Security Auditors



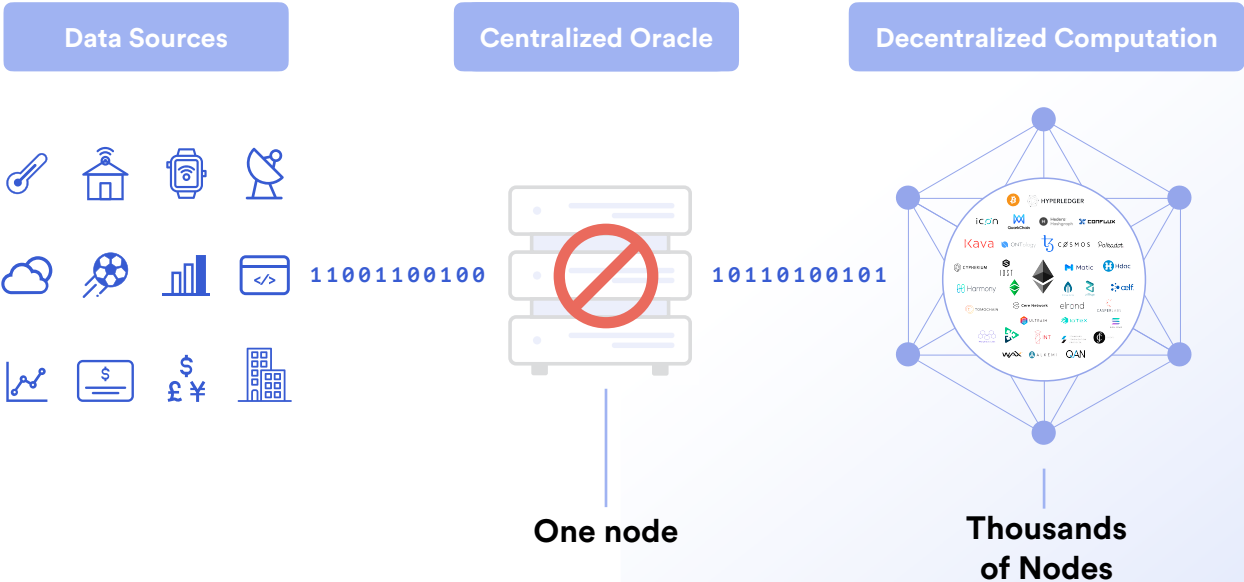
## **Connecting any blockchain environment to all inputs and outputs**

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

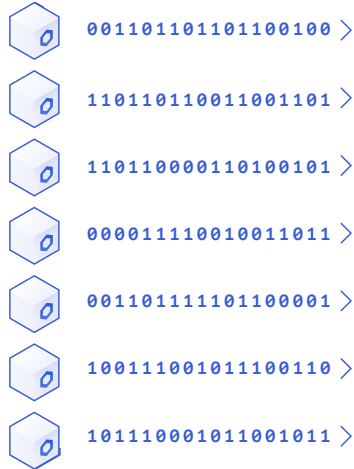


# Centralized Oracles are a Point of Failure



# A Decentralized Oracle Network

Decentralized Oracle Network



Decentralized Computation



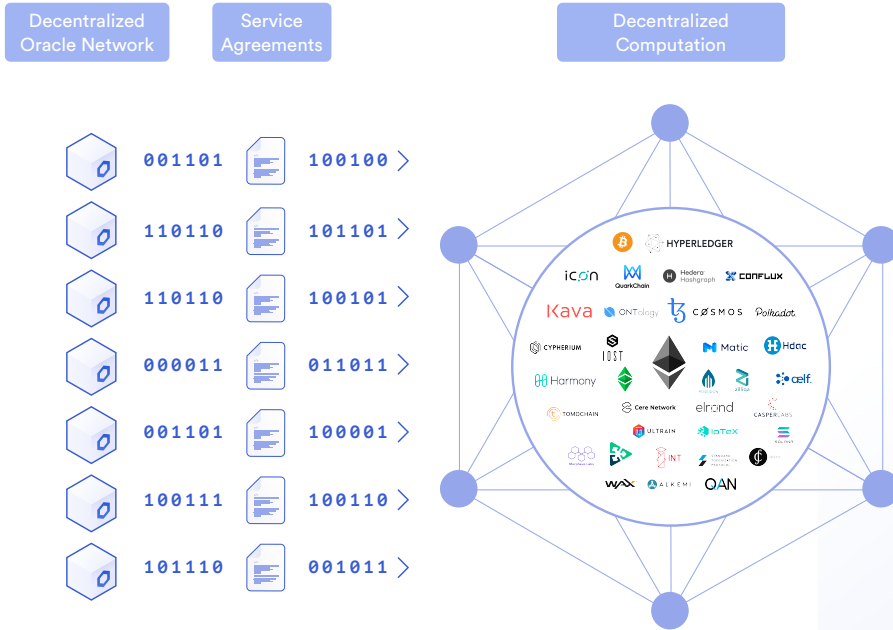
## Decentralization

Full replicas being run by independent and sybil resistant node operators, coming to consensus about a computation.

Focused on data validation and consensus about individual off-chain values to make them reliable enough to trigger contracts.

Node Operators are security reviewed, can provide a proven performance history and are high quality and highly sybil resistant.

# Binding Commitments by Oracles to Contracts



## 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

## Data Providers



## Chainlink Node

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

1010110111



1010110111

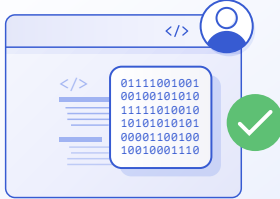
## On-chain Service Agreement



10010100101001010010

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

## Smart Contract with High Quality Data





# On-chain Service Agreements Provide Guarantees

## Data Providers



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

1010110111

## Chainlink Node



1010110111

## On-chain Service Agreement



10010100101001010010

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

## Smart Contract with High Quality Data



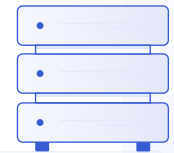
## Unpaid/Free OpenAPI



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

1010111010101111011

## A Node Without Credential Management



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

101011001 0 1 0 0 0

## Smart Contract With No Data Delivered

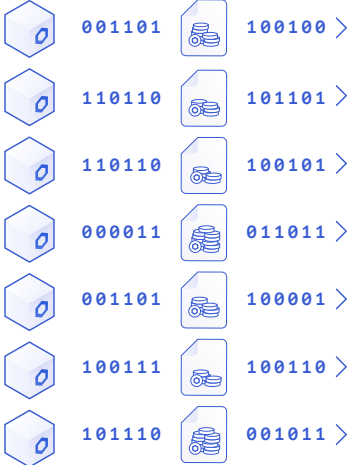


# Crypto-economic Security from Staking

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.

# Crypto-economic Security from Staking

## Data Providers



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

1010110111

## Chainlink Node



1010110111

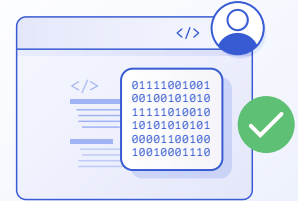
## Service Agreement



10010100101001010010

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

## Smart Contract with High Quality Data



## Unpaid/Free OpenAPI



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

1010111010101111011

## A Node Without Credential Management



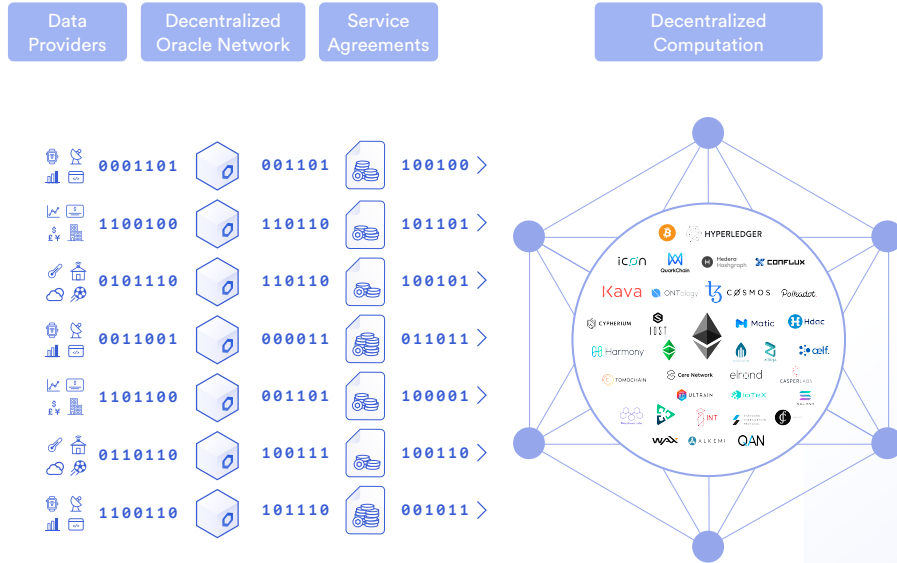
- ✗ Undefined Data Delivery Terms
- ✗ Undefined Data Quality Terms
- ✗ No Data Quality Guarantees

101011001 0 1 0 0 0

## Smart Contract Broken by Bad Data



# Decentralization at the Data Source Level

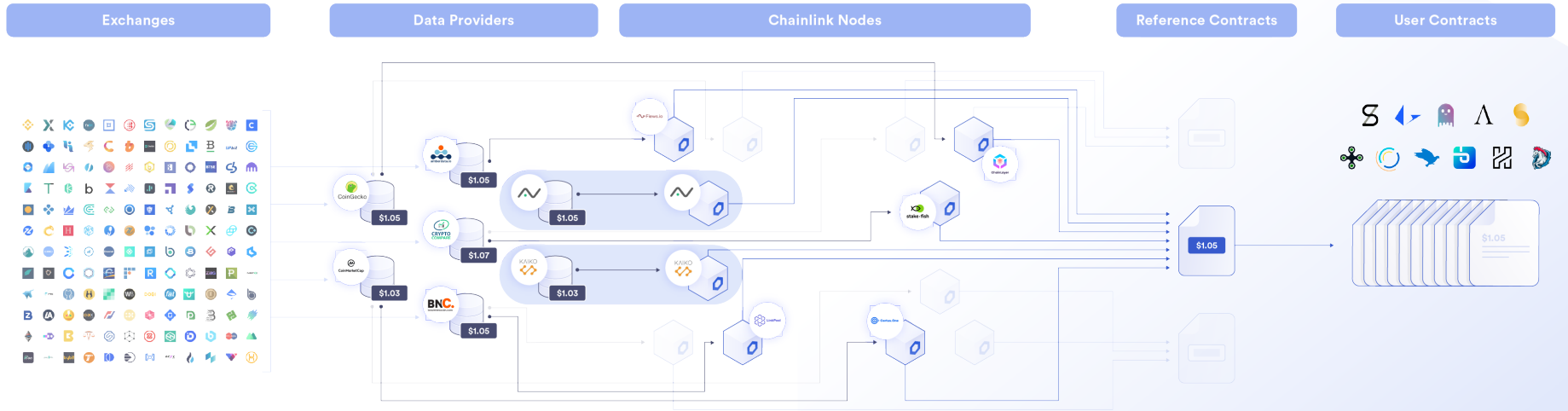


## Highly Validated Data

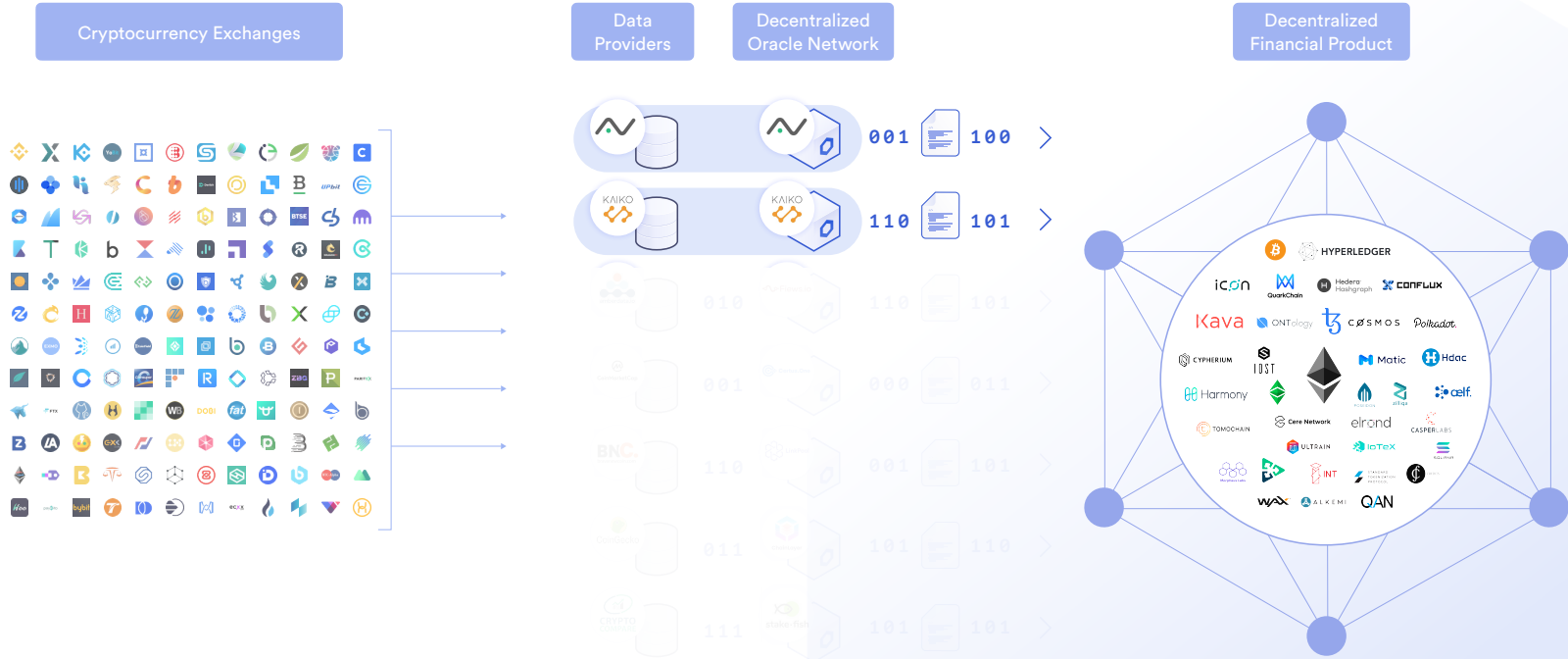
Decentralization at the middleware layer enables the inclusion of multiple secured data sources

Pre-made Chainlinks make it easy to build multiple data sources into your smart contract, with data quality guarantees and data delivery guarantees from node operators built in.

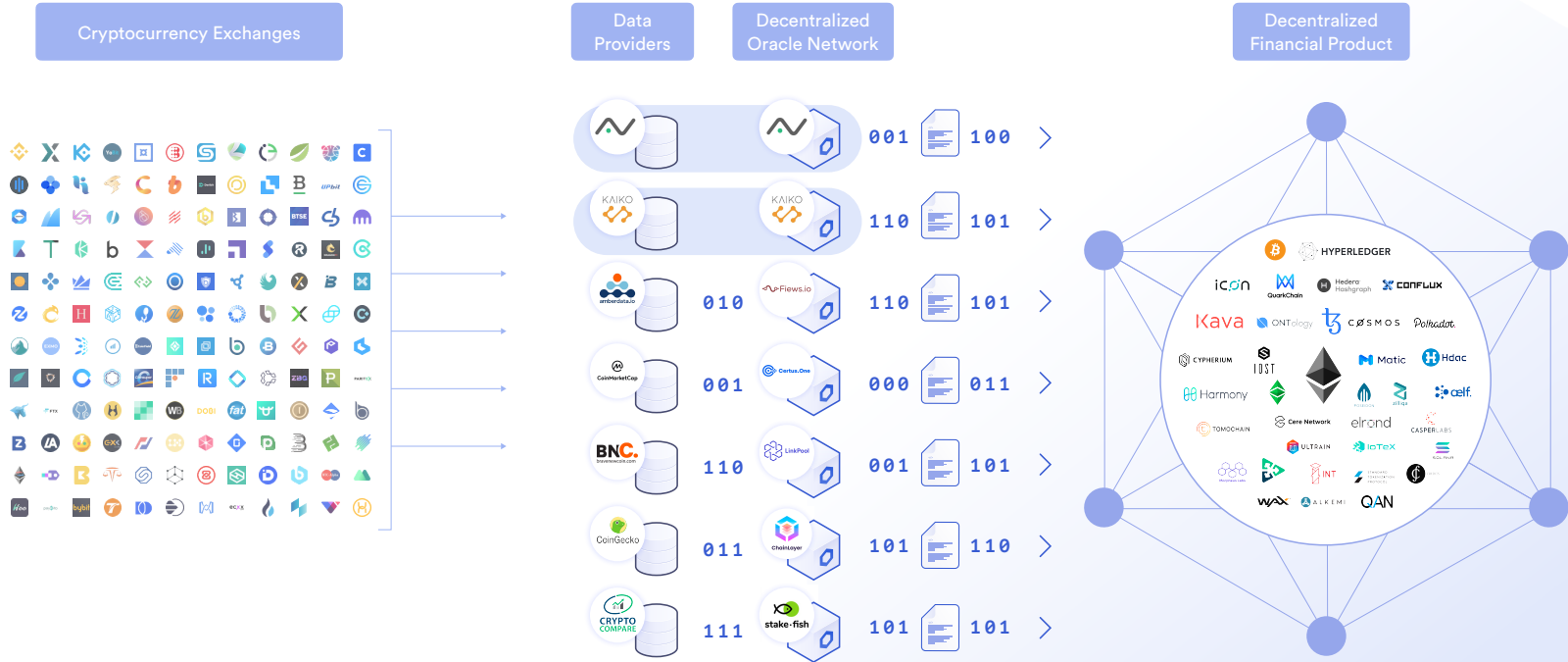
# Truly Decentralized Finance via Decentralized Oracles



# Truly Decentralized Finance via Decentralized Oracles



# Truly Decentralized Finance via Decentralized Oracles



0xF5fff180082d6017036B771bA883025c654BC935

### BTC / USD aggregation

Latest and trusted answer

**\$ 9274.114**

Primary Aggregation Parameter

**Deviation Threshold: 1%**

Secondary Aggregation Parameter

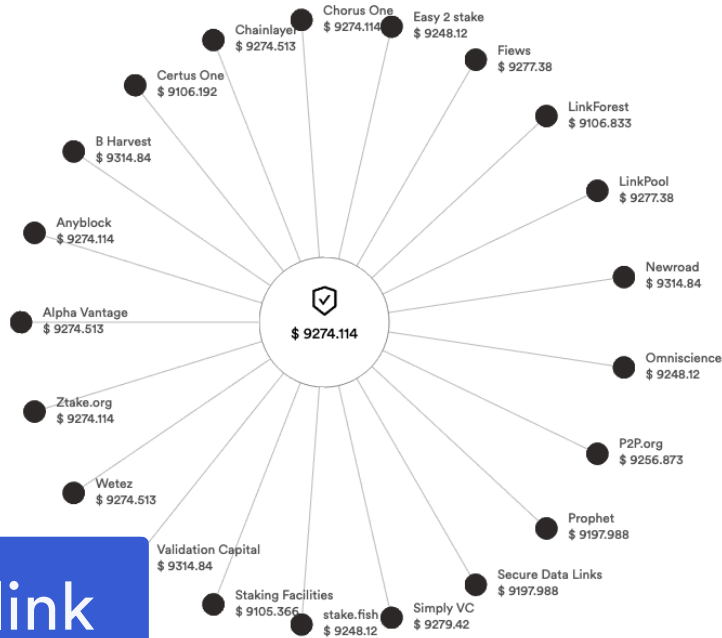
**Heartbeat: 01:43:20**

Oracle responses (minimum 14)

**21 / 21**

Update date May 6th 2020

**8:01 PM**



<https://feeds.chain.link>

<https://feeds.chain.link/btc-usd>



# Introducing Chainlink VRF

0 5 8 2 5 8 9 7  
5 6 7 4 1 2 3 0  
7 4 7 0 3 4 7 4  
4 8 0 4 5 0 4 4  
5 6 2 3 5 4 8 7  
5 9 8 7 4 6 1 2

On-chain Verifiable Randomness for Smart Contract Developers



**Provably  
Fair**



**Provably  
Random**



**Cost  
Effective**

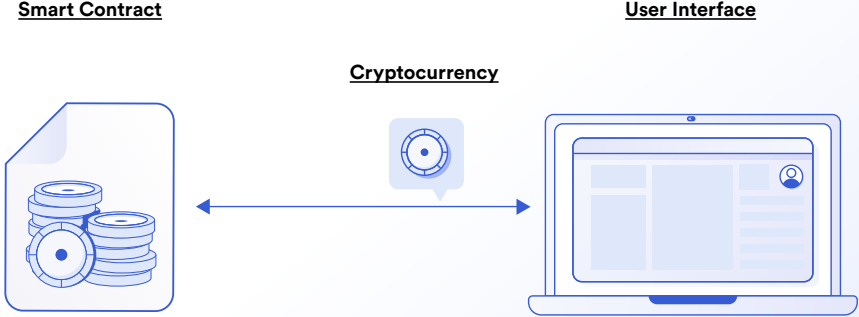


**Reliable  
and Secure**



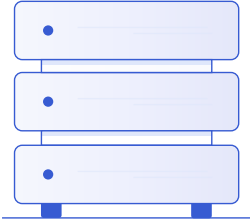
**Easy to  
Integrate**

# Blockchain Gaming's Use of Randomness



# Blockchain Gaming's Use of Randomness

Random Number Generator



Randomness



010111010010001001000110101110101010

Smart Contract



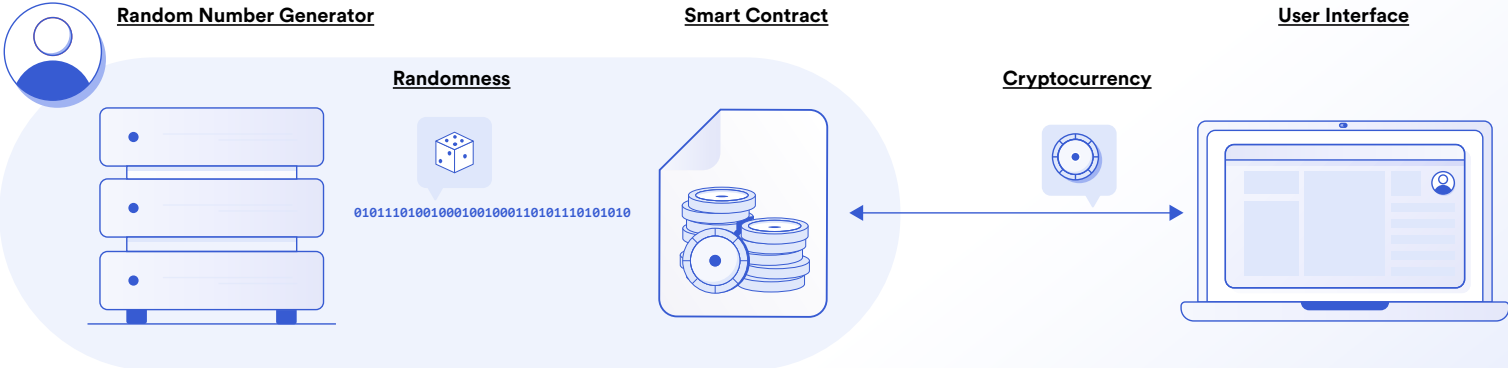
Cryptocurrency



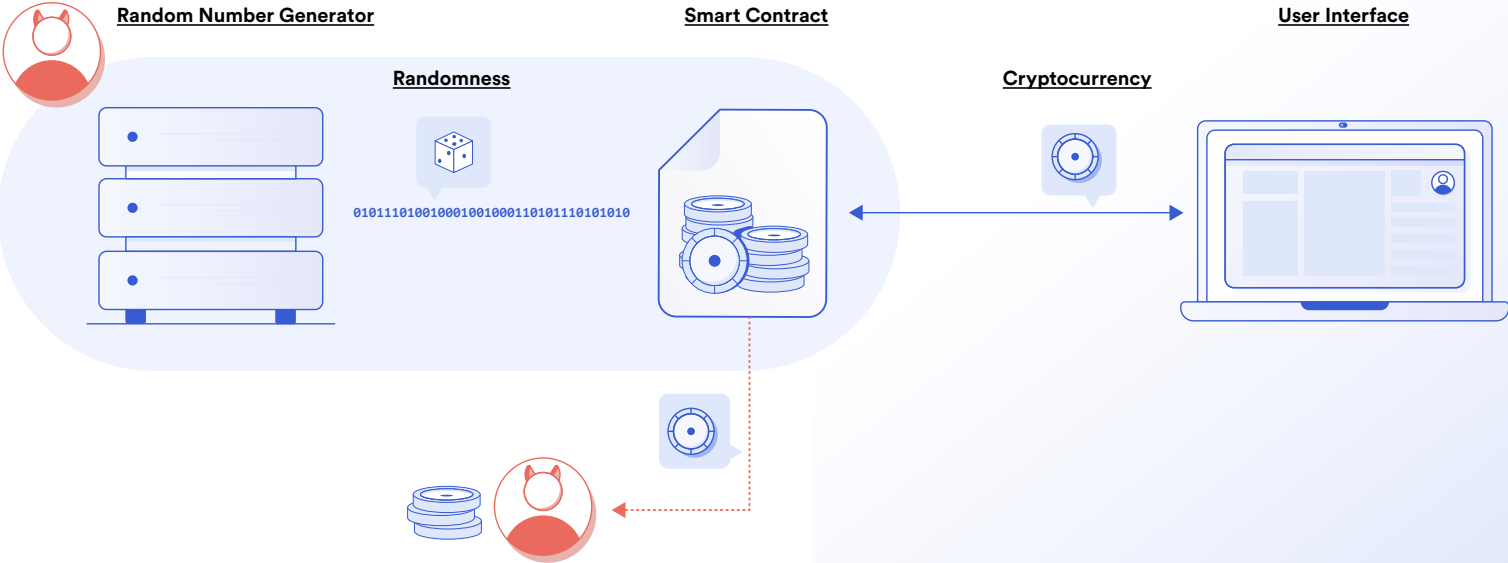
User Interface



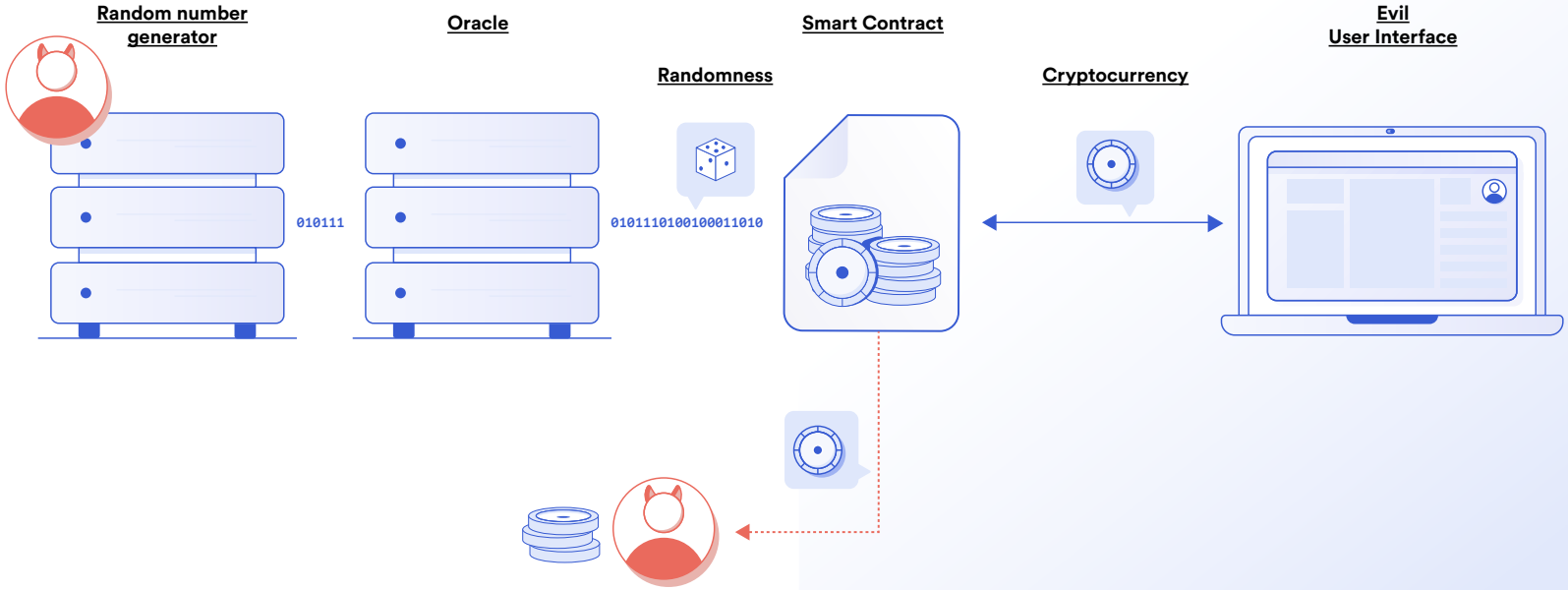
# Blockchain Gaming's Use of Randomness



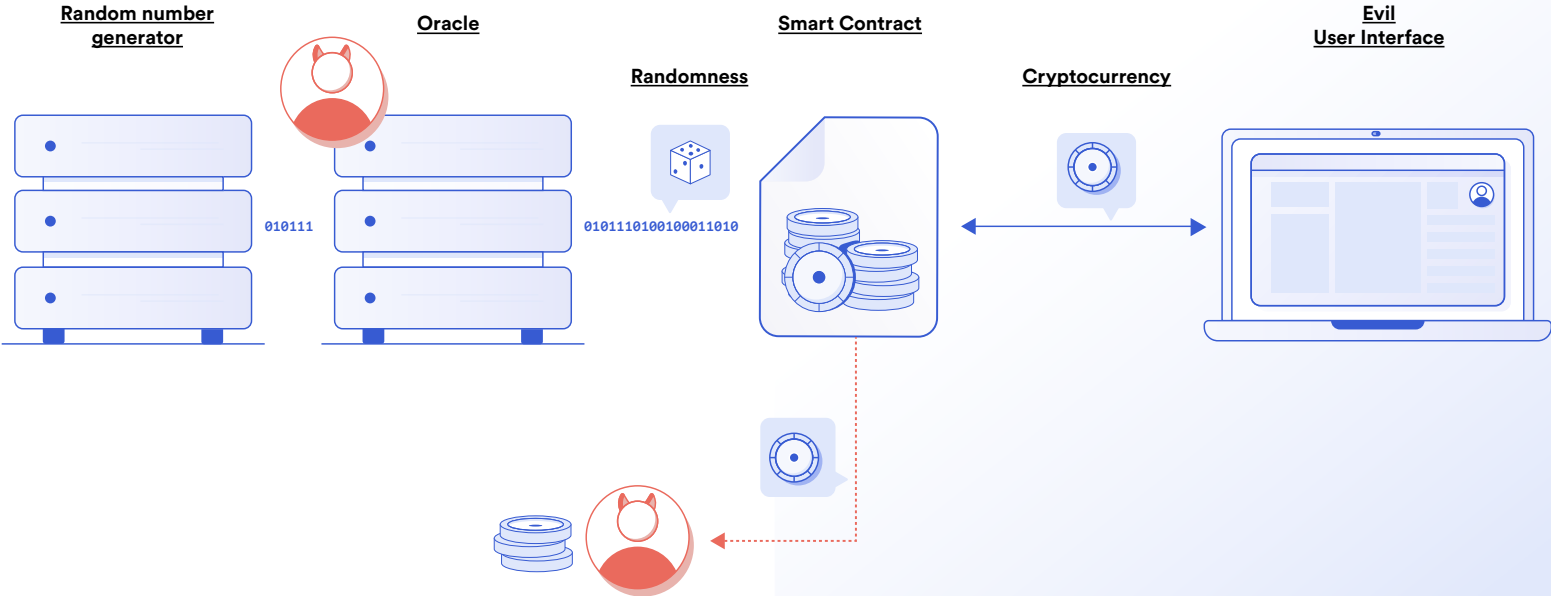
# Malicious RNG Operators are a Risk



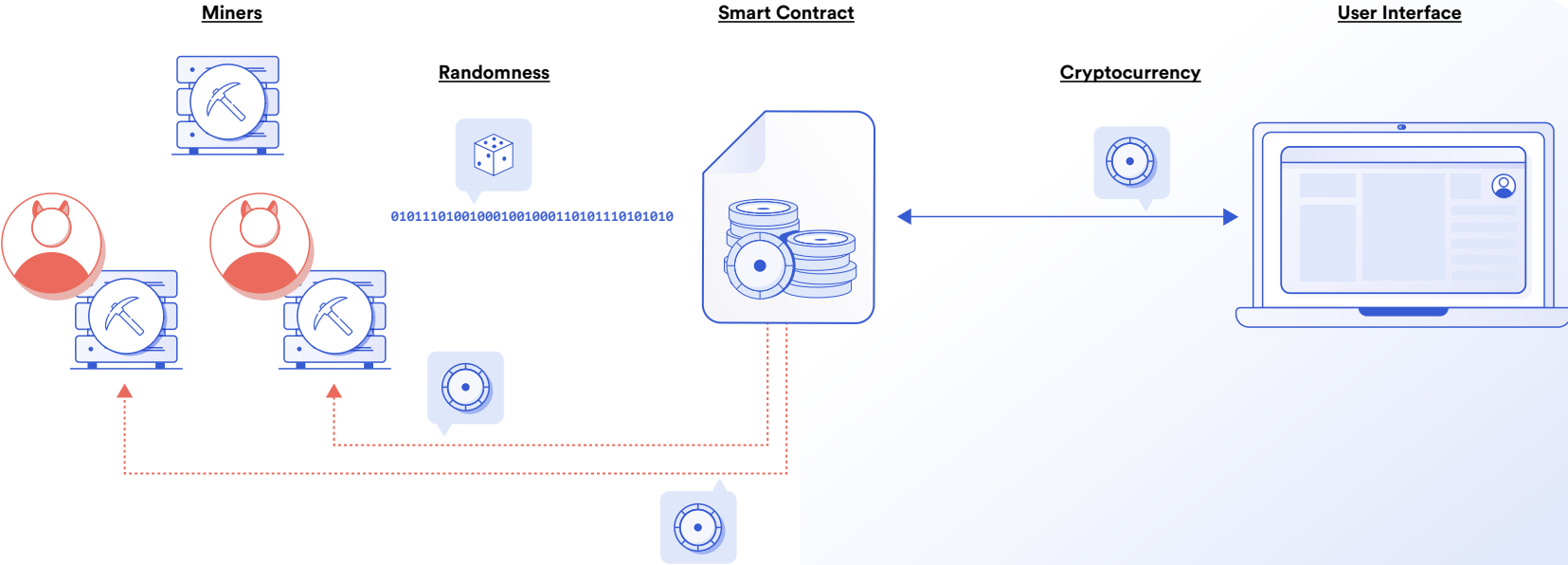
# Malicious RNG Operators are a Risk



# Single Malicious Oracle Operators are a Risk

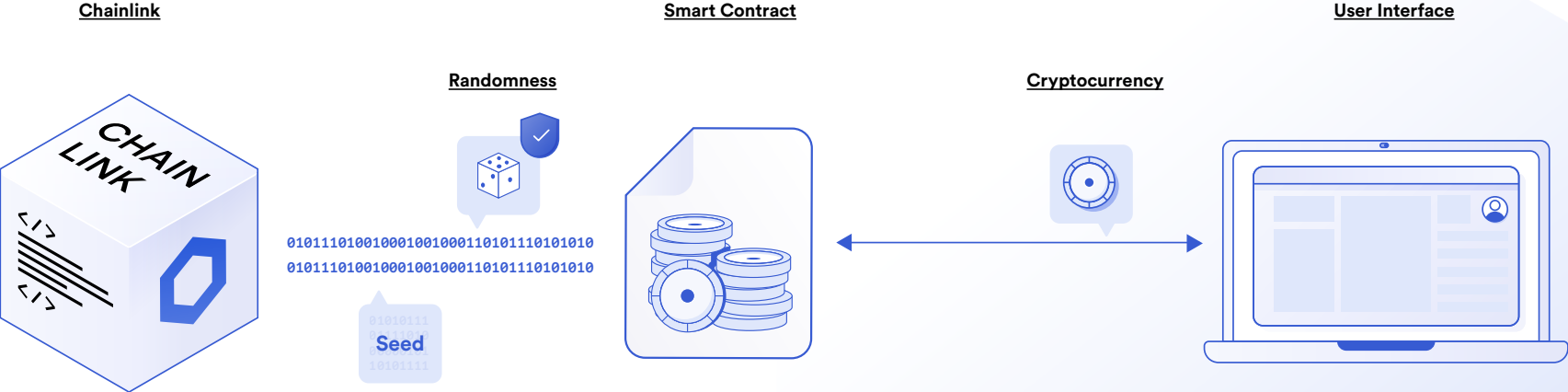


# Malicious Miners are a Risk when using Blockhashes

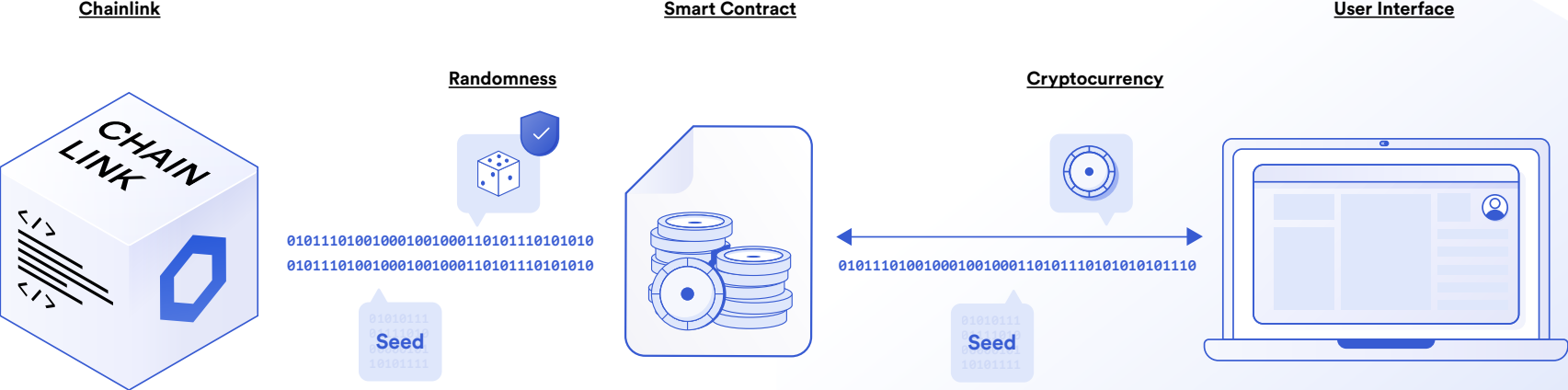




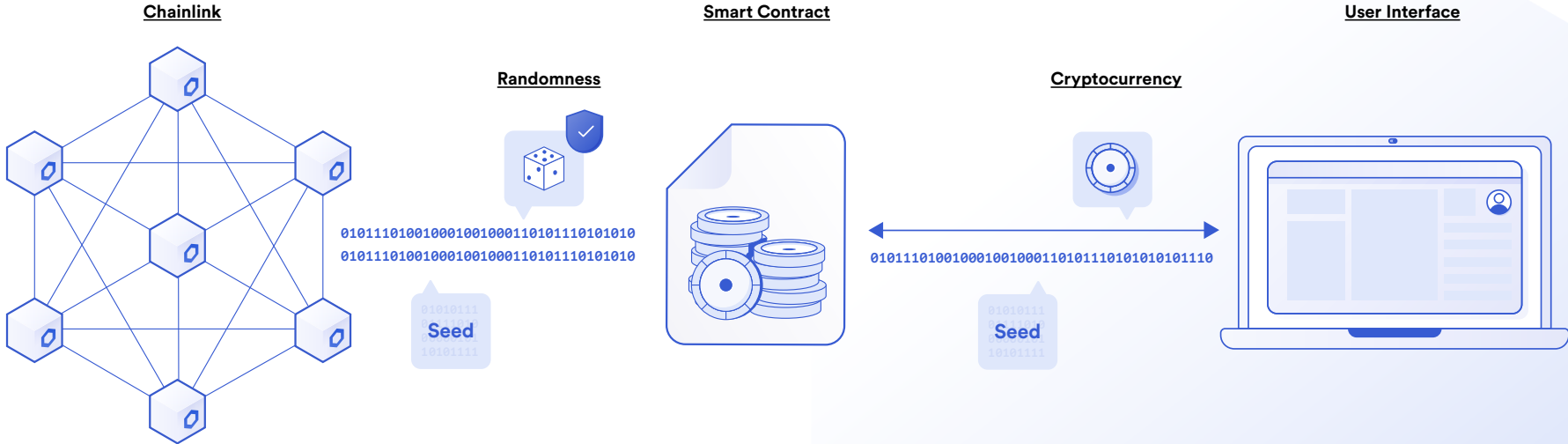
# Chainlink VRF Provides Verifiable Randomness



# Chainlink VRF Can Use Multiple Seeds



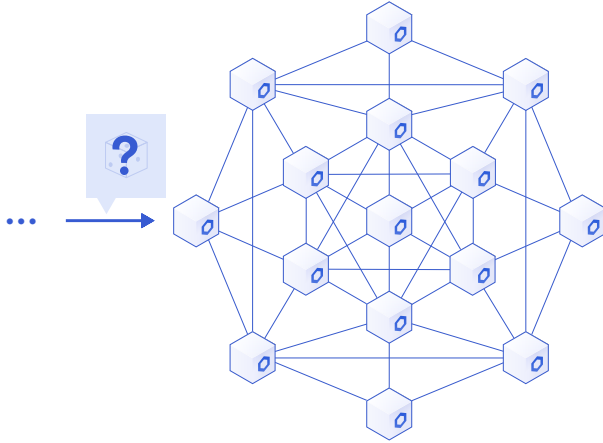
# Chainlink VRF Gains Availability with More Nodes



# Threshold VRF

Off-Chain

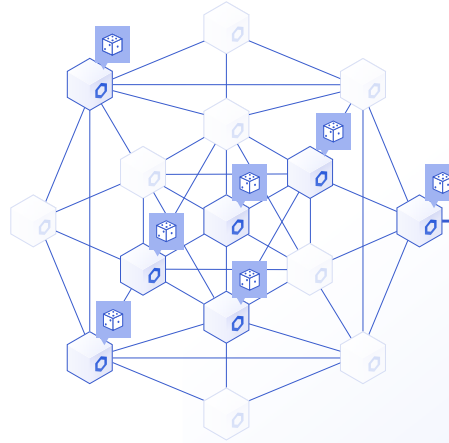
Chainlink Nodes



A new request for data is sent to the Chainlink network.

Off-Chain

Chainlink Nodes

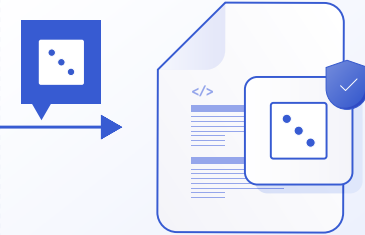


Chainlink nodes respond and aggregate responses with a required number of participants (e.g. 7).

Once the threshold is met, the result is broadcasted in a single transaction.

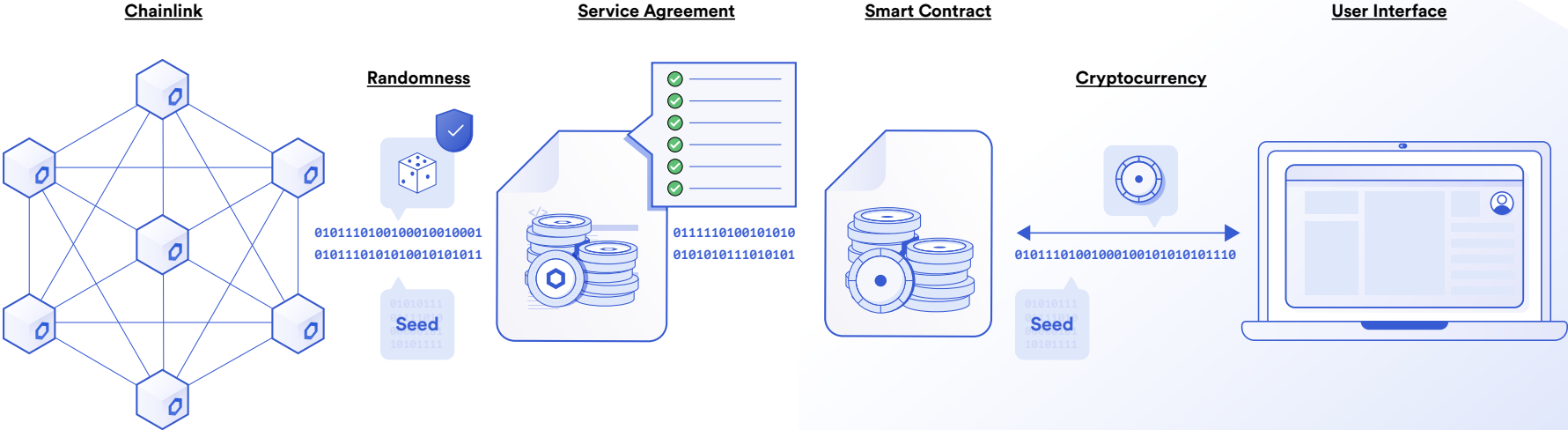
On-Chain

Smart Contract



The result is verified, updated and made available for smart contract applications.

# Chainlink VRF Can Utilize Cryptoeconomic Security



# Chainlink VRF: On-chain Verifiable Randomness

```
</>  
  
function requestRandomness(bytes32 _keyHash,  
uint256 _fee, uint256 _seed) public returns  
(bytes32 requestId);  
  
function fulfillRandomness(bytes32 requestId,  
uint256 randomness) external {  
    // Do something with randomness  
}
```

Available  
On Testnet  
Today

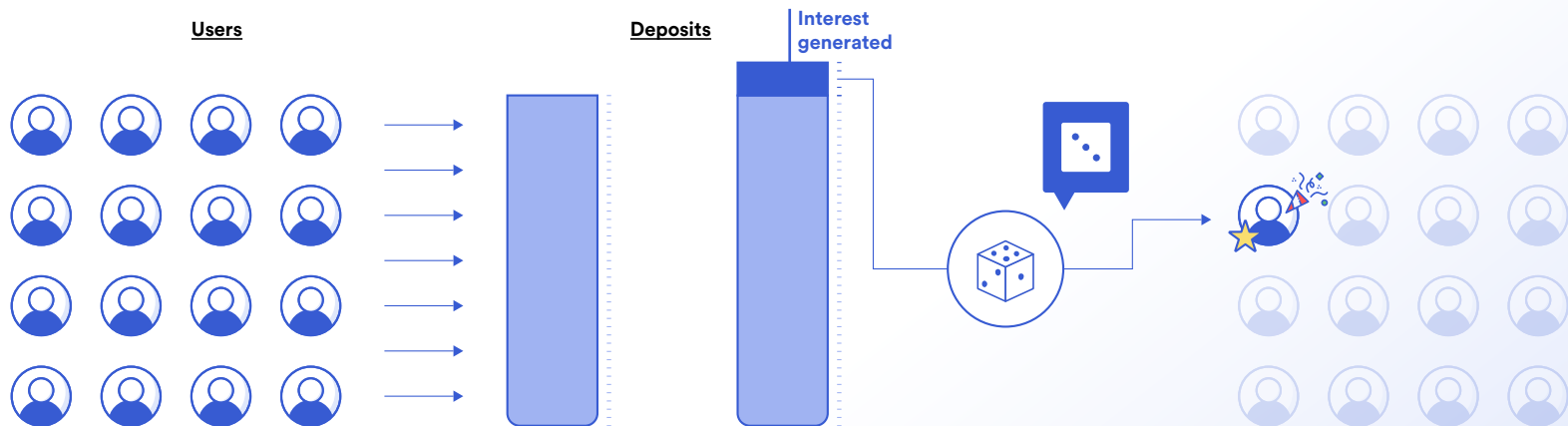
<https://docs.chain.link/docs/chainlink-vrf>



**Chainlink**

# Pool Together

## The no-loss savings game



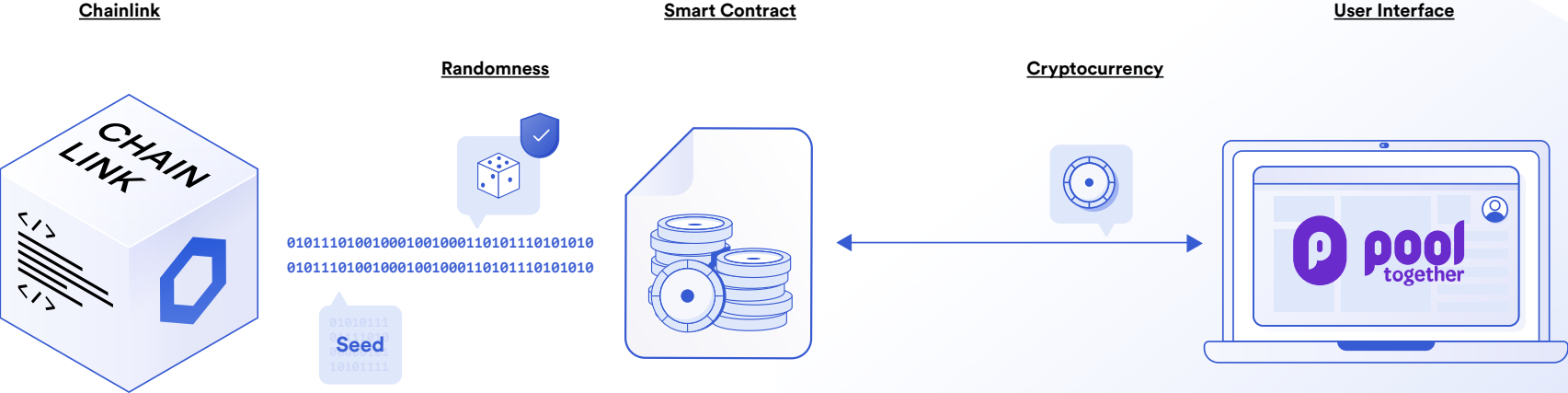
Users deposit into PoolTogether.

PoolTogether uses DeFi lending protocols to generate interest on deposits.

PoolTogether uses randomness to select a winner, who gets all interest accrued that week. Underlying deposits still belong to each user.



# Chainlink VRF Providers Verifiable Randomness



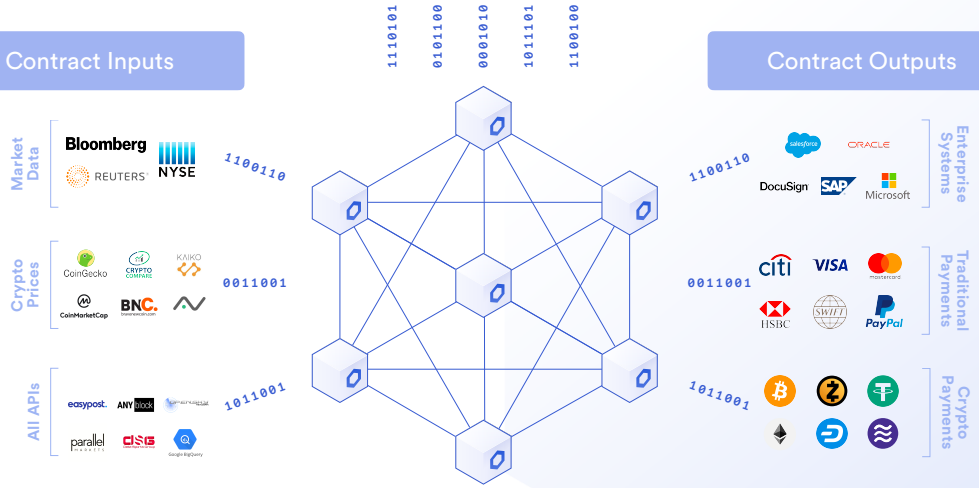
# Connecting Smart Contracts to All Inputs and Outputs

Smart Contracts & Blockchains



Contract Inputs

Contract Outputs



# 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.chain.link](https://careers.chain.link)

# Thank You

Disclaimer: This presentation is for informational purposes only and contains statements about the future, including anticipated programs and features, developments, and timelines for the rollout of these programs and features. These statements are only predictions and reflect current beliefs and expectations with respect to future events; they are based on assumptions and are subject to risk, uncertainties, and change at any time. There can be no guarantee that any of the contemplated programs or features will be implemented as specified nor any assurance that actual results will not differ materially from those expressed in these statements, although we believe them to be based on reasonable assumptions. All statements are valid only as of the date first presented. The statements in this presentation also may not reflect future developments due to user feedback or later events and we may not update this presentation in response.