

# Lecture 10

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Decentralised Autonomous Organisations

# DAO - A definition

**Decentralized** - Everybody gets to voice their opinion. No hierarchy or authority.

**Autonomous** - Able to take action and achieve goals without a stamp of approval

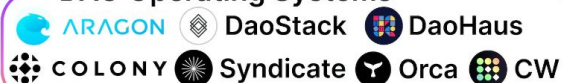
**Organisation** - A community working towards a common goal instead of paid labour

# DAO landscape

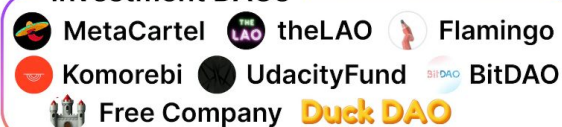
## DAO LANDSCAPE

Curated by @Cooopahtroopa • Pixels by Carlos/

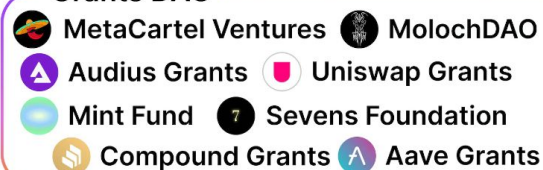
### DAO Operating Systems



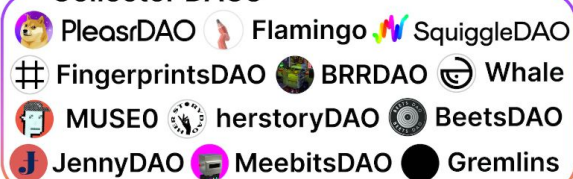
### Investment DAOs



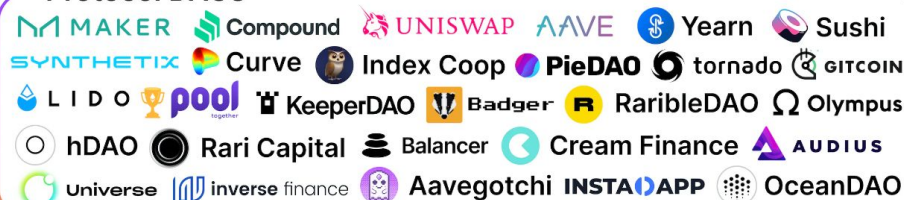
### Grants DAO



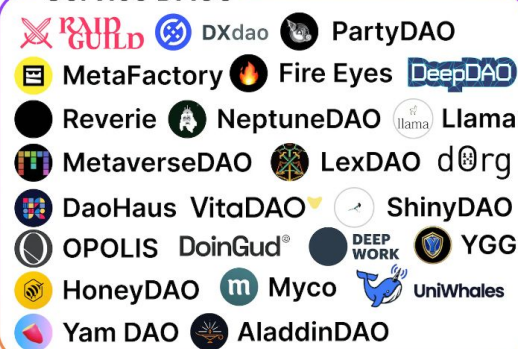
### Collector DAOs



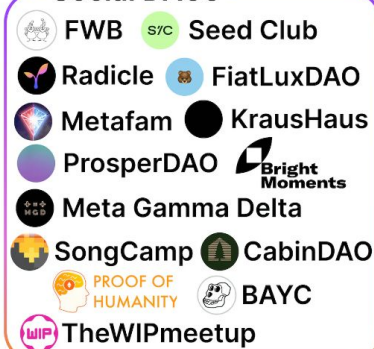
### Protocol DAOs



### Service DAOs



### Social DAOs



### Media DAOs



# The two pillars of DAOs



## Governance Model

The process of voting and proposal lifecycle management. (Lecture 1 EIP process)

- Tools used to discuss and post proposals.
- Voting mechanisms to ensure fair representation and avoid token manipulation
- Timelocks and execution processes of passed proposals

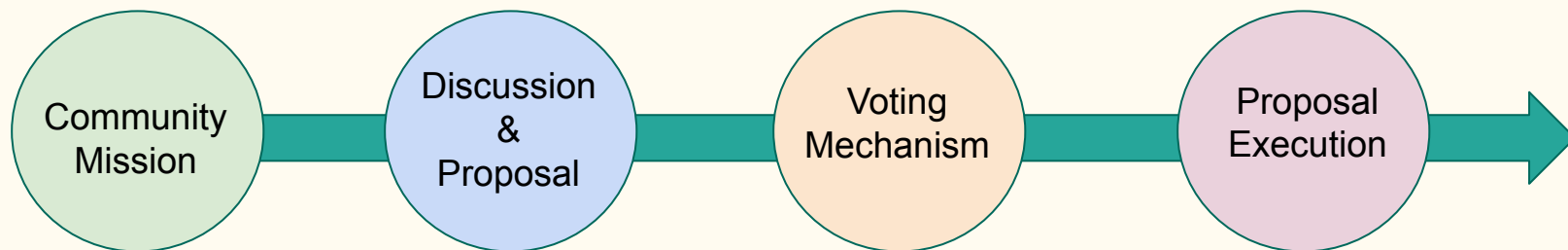


## Treasury Management

Managing funds and tokenomics of the DAO

- Manage asset portfolio and value volatility of the treasury
  - Secure smart contract for treasuries
  - Native token tokenomics

# DAO lifecycle and tooling



Define the purpose of your DAO and the target audience it serves.

Define the success metrics and ROI.

Token distribution and delegation

Have a place where people can freely exchange.

A sense of community builds loyalty

Forum; Orbit; Community as a Service?

Onchain - history, transparency but gas fees

Offchain - fast, no gas, needs a separate onchain execution call

Eligibility, Token Power, Duration

Timelocks

Rage Quit (trade with treasury)

Who has power to execute?

Result feedback?

# DAO treasuries

## Valuation and Asset Portfolio of DAO treasuries

- Holding one token type - ok if multiple treasuries?
- Governance token separate from native/utility token?
- Perform yield earning activities with treasury?

## Secure Storage and Execution

- Who owns the purse strings? A single person, an entity or a smart contract?
- Multisig Wallets
  - A wallet which requires a certain number of addresses to sign before execution.
  - Can be a specific number of signatures or a percentage out of the whole

# Legal status and Regulation

The US has made an attempt to recognise DAOs

- Wyoming became the first state to recognise DAOs on 1 July 2021. Legal definition [here](#).
- Similar in status to LLC but with a certain % of governance done by Smart Contracts, membership based on token ownership and enforced dissolution if DAO does not pass any proposals in 1 year.
- A number of other US states have created similar legislation.

The EU is still undecided

- Non official status in the EU. Most registered as an "association". Provides basic legal protection for private individuals.
- EU MiCA bill - Markets in Crypto Assets
  - Different types of token classification
  - Duties of Token issuers
  - Registration of Crypto Issuers

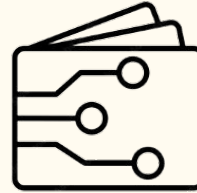
# ConstitutionDAO - An example



A DAO that lived for 7 days, existing for the sole purpose of purchasing an original copy of the US Constitution



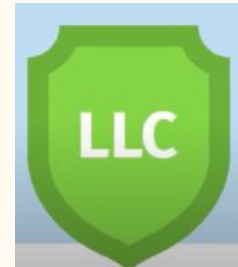
Community was solely managed through Discord. The mission was simply: Putting the Constitution in People's hands



Created a Multisig Wallet. 7/13 Signatures required. Community distrust due to anonymity. Signers volunteered identity.



Created the \$PEOPLE token. Exchange ETH for \$PEOPLE. Voting rights to what to do after Constitution was purchased.





# ConstitutionDAO2

Sotheby's



In the end, no voting was ever done on the DAO since they failed to purchase the Constitution. However in December 2022... Round 2 starting on Twitter!

Raised \$47Mil in 7 days. Gained confidence from Sotheby to participate.  
Result: **Failed to win auction**

Full refunds were given on Juicebox at a hard pegged rate of 1ETH : 1Mil PEOPLE.

Varying strategies - get ETH back, hodl PEOPLE tokens for round 2.



PeopleDAO (📄, 🍷)  
@The\_PeopleDAO

Shall we buy the constitution again?  
[@ConstitutionDAO](#) [@juiceboxETH](#)



1,180 votes · Final results

3:02 am · 2 Nov 2022

# Software Development Components

Packages, Testing, Automation

# Hardhat Project structure

## Project Root

- contracts      \_\_\_\_\_      Smart Contracts
  - test      \_\_\_\_\_      Unit Tests
  - scripts      \_\_\_\_\_      Automation Scripts
  - hardhat.config.js      \_\_\_\_\_      Project Environment Configuration
  - node-modules
  - package.js
  - package-lock.js
- }      Package Management

# Package Management - Software Lifecycle

Managing software is hard:

**Installing** - target platform, directories, dependencies, download security

**Upgrading** - version management, possibly break other software dependent on older version

**Uninstalling** - guarantee a clean uninstall. Not just the core files and dependencies, all symlinks as well. Eg. What happens to your desktop icons when uninstalling?

# Package Management - Source and Storage



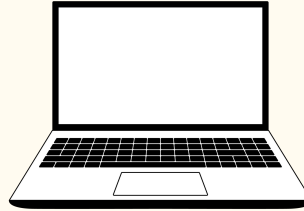
OS



Framework



Local Package  
Stores



Remote Central  
Stores

Every package manager calls to a remote **Package Registry** on private or public cloud.

- Stores Packages
- Metadata
- Version tracking
- A nice API to query the packages and run automations

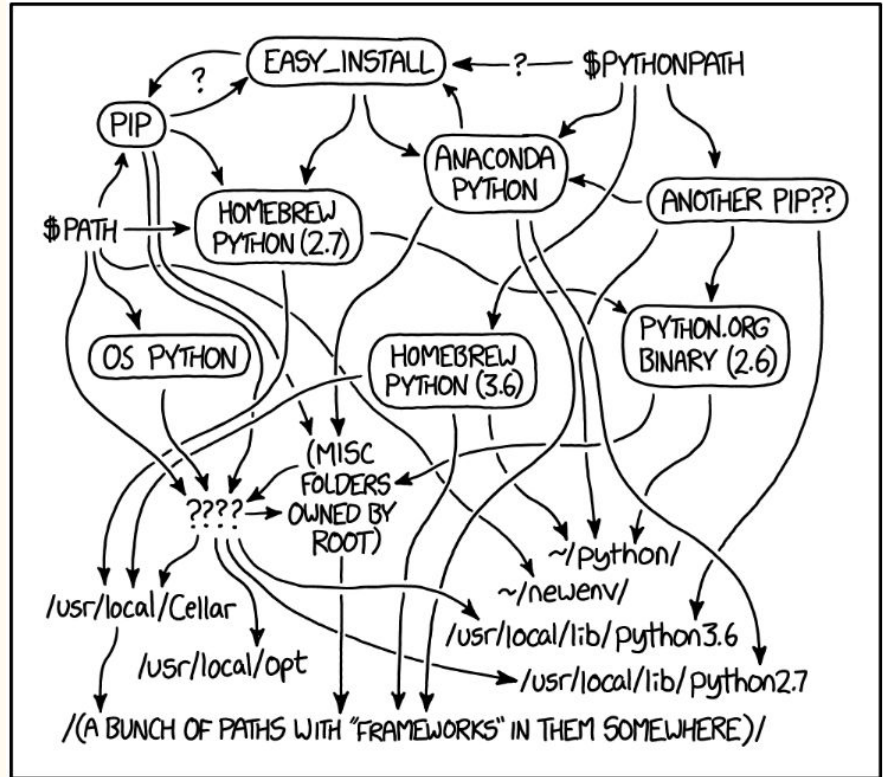
# Package Management - Dependency Hell

## Many or long chain dependencies

- A project can have many duplicate dependencies
- Project in different locations has a complete duplicate
- Chain - hardhat - npm- node -nvm

## Circular or diamond dependencies

- A-B-C-A
- A- B, C - both rely on D.1 D.2
  - Conflicting dependencies



# Package Management - .gitignore

.gitignore is a file that exists in the root of your project and prevents the uploading of certain local files onto the public Github platform.

Some file types to include in .gitignore:

- **Package management folders** like node-module: these folders may contain thousands of very large files
- **Logs:** like cache and artifact in Hardhat. They hold execution history which is irrelevant to other people's executions and can expose vulnerabilities
- **Environment Variables:** Never share your private key!! Other sensitive environment variables include API keys, passwords, etc.

# Software Testing - Methodologies

## Functional

Unit testing

Integration testing

System testing

Acceptance testing (QA)

## Non - Functional

Performance testing

Security testing

User testing

Compatibility /  
Consistency testing

Manual vs Dynamic Tests



# Software Testing - Mocha / Chai



## Node Test Framework

```
describe();  
it();
```

- Test Report generation
- Coverage - code and test
- Test execution and performance



## Assertion Library

**Assert** - two things asserted should be equal. Stops execution.

**Expect** - expect an object with have a number of properties. Continues execution

**Should** - similar to expect. Obj.should

# Automation - CI/CD

## **Continuous Integration**

1. Compile, Lint (grammar check for code)
2. Automatic Testing of new modules (unit tests)
3. Merge into main project code

## **Continuous Delivery/Deployment**

Automatic final testing and release to public (git push or prod deploy)

How does this look like in smart contracts (upgradeable proxy)