

Decentralized Finance (PHDBA297T4.)

Introduction

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What is Decentralized Finance?

Traditional finance

- **Permissioned**
 - Closed-source system, built on top of centralized databases
 - Needs approval & agreement for third-party to use & build on
- **Custodial**
 - Assets are custodied by licensed third-parties
- **Centralized trust & governance**
 - Single entity responsible for upgrade decisions & admin privileges
- **Real identity**
 - Users register with real identity, e.g., for KYC/AML compliance

Decentralized finance

- **Permissionless**
 - Open-source system; built on top of permissionless blockchains
 - Anyone can use/ interoperate or build on top without third-party approval & agreement
- **Non-custodial**
 - Assets are not custodied by a single third-party
- **Decentralized trust & governance**
 - No single entity responsible for upgrade decisions & admin privileges
- **Pseudonymous**
 - Users usually do not provide real identities

Why Decentralized Finance?

- Efficiency
 - Removing rent-seeking intermediaries
- Open finance & transparency
 - Inclusive, interoperable
- Automation & programmable
- Innovation
 - DeFi applications often are much simpler and faster to develop than CeFi counterparts
 - E.g., Uniswap vs. CEX

Fast Growth

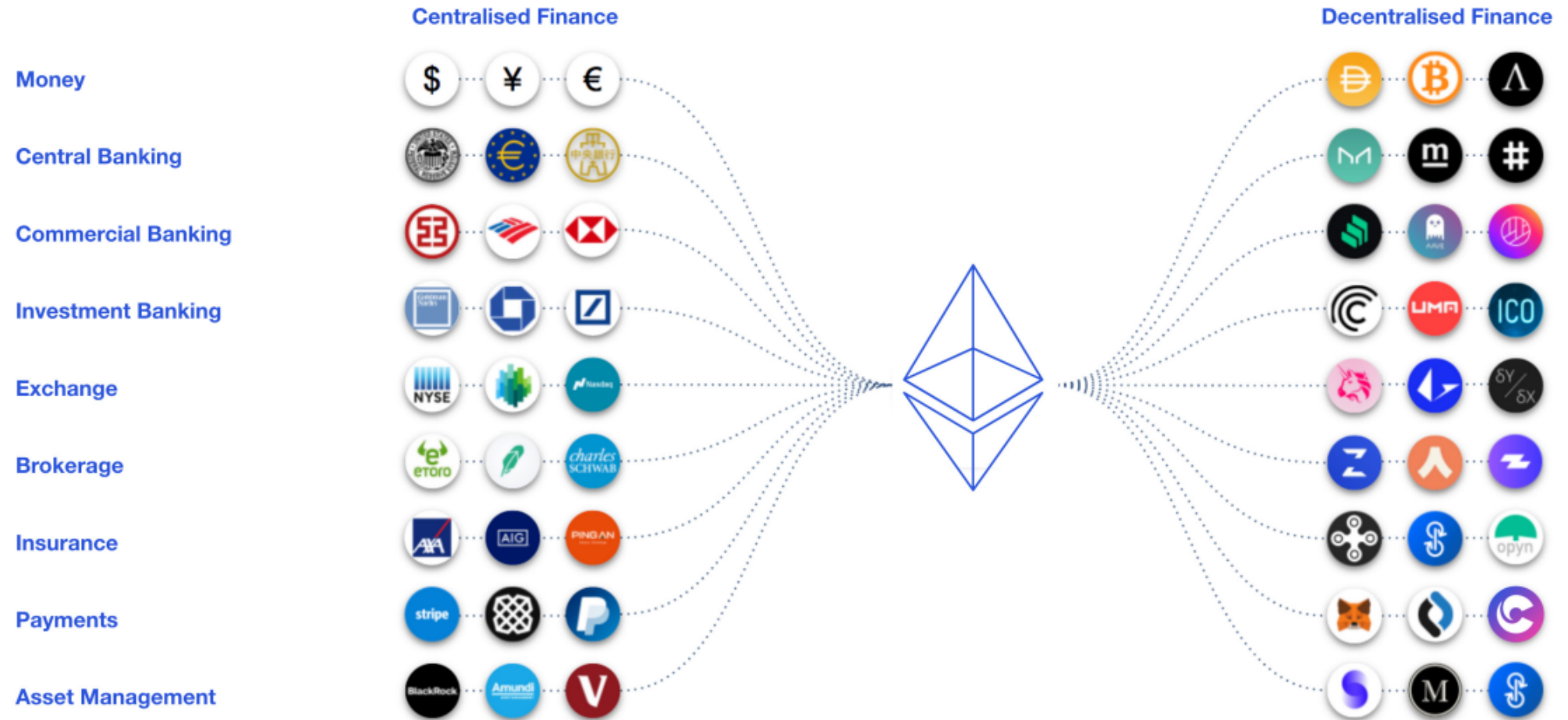
Total Value Locked (USD) in DeFi

[TVL \(USD\)](#) | [ETH](#) | [BTC](#)

All | [1 Year](#) | 90 Day | 30 Day



Centralized vs. Decentralized Finance



Course Overview

- Explore open research questions in DeFi
 - For each financial function, investigating CeFi & DeFi options:
Is either one of these optimal? We will evaluate both through the lens of CS and finance. Is the application computable (efficiency, decidable), programmable (automatic)? Is the application welfare-enhancing and stable (not a source of systemic risk). How do the new and old systems interact?
- Intersection of Finance & Computer Science
 - Investigate through both lenses

Course schedule (subject to change)

Date	Topic
04/01	Introduction to traditional financial systems
04/08	Introduction to blockchain and smart contracts supporting DeFi applications
04/15	New ways to organize existing financial functions Part I: Stable coins Part II: DEX (decentralized exchanges)
04/22	New ways to organize existing financial products Part I: Lending Part II: Insurance
04/29	New ways to issue assets and trade risks: synthetics and derivatives, portfolio management
05/06	Auditable privacy; decentralized identity (DID); decentralized reputation; related regulation
05/13	Information markets: oracles, prediction markets, data market, data valuation, data tokenization
Bonus	Security issues and countermeasures in DeFi

Course Goals & Expectations

- First DeFi course
- Highly exploratory & experimental
 - Limited enrollment & participation (by instructor approval)
 - Comments & feedback welcome
- Identify open research questions & foster research projects in DeFi & intersection of CS & Finance
- Grading:
 - A short writeup on an open research question in this area
 - Due May 14

