Lesson 15

Scalability Introduction

The scalability trilemma

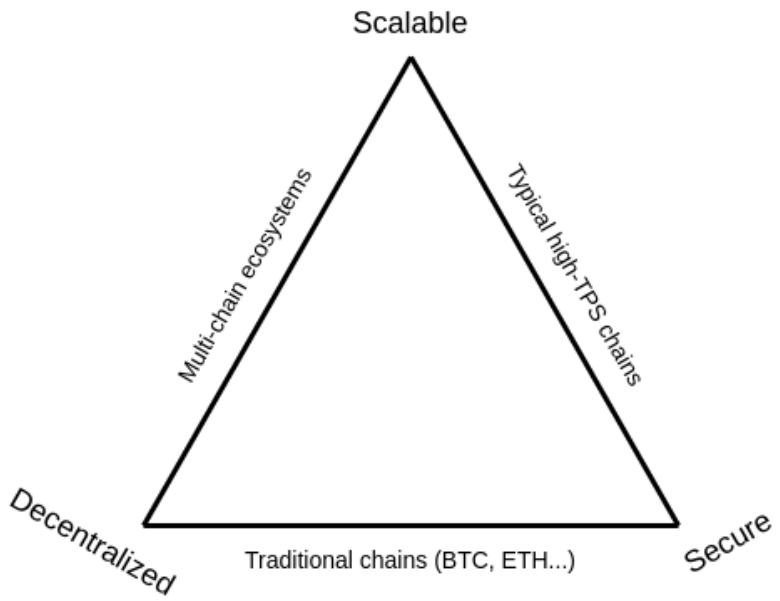


FIGURE 2. **Taxonomy and comparison of blockchain scalability solutions.**

From Scaling Blockchains: A Comprehensive Survey by Hafid et al.

"The decentralization of a system is determined by the ability of the weakest node in the network to verify the rules of the system." - Georgios Konstantopoulos

In Ethereum there is a goal to keep the hardware requirements low.

Solutions

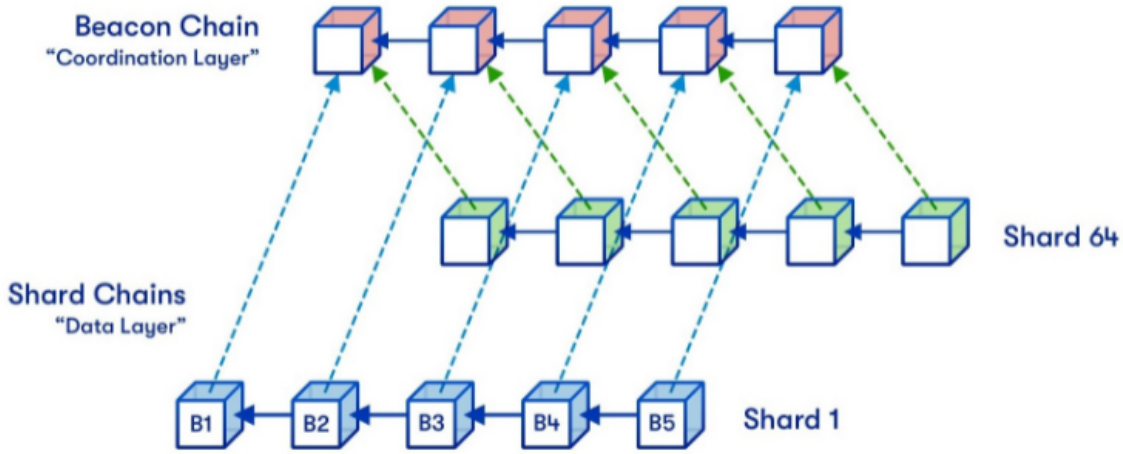
On chain Scaling (Layer 1)

Changing the Consensus Mechanism

Using DPoS - EOS
For example moving from Proof of Work to Proof of Stake - Ethereum

Sharding

Ethereum plans to introduce 64 new shard chains, to spread the network load.
Vitalik's overview
Introduction



This will follow the merge of Mainnet with the Beacon Chain, probably in 2022.

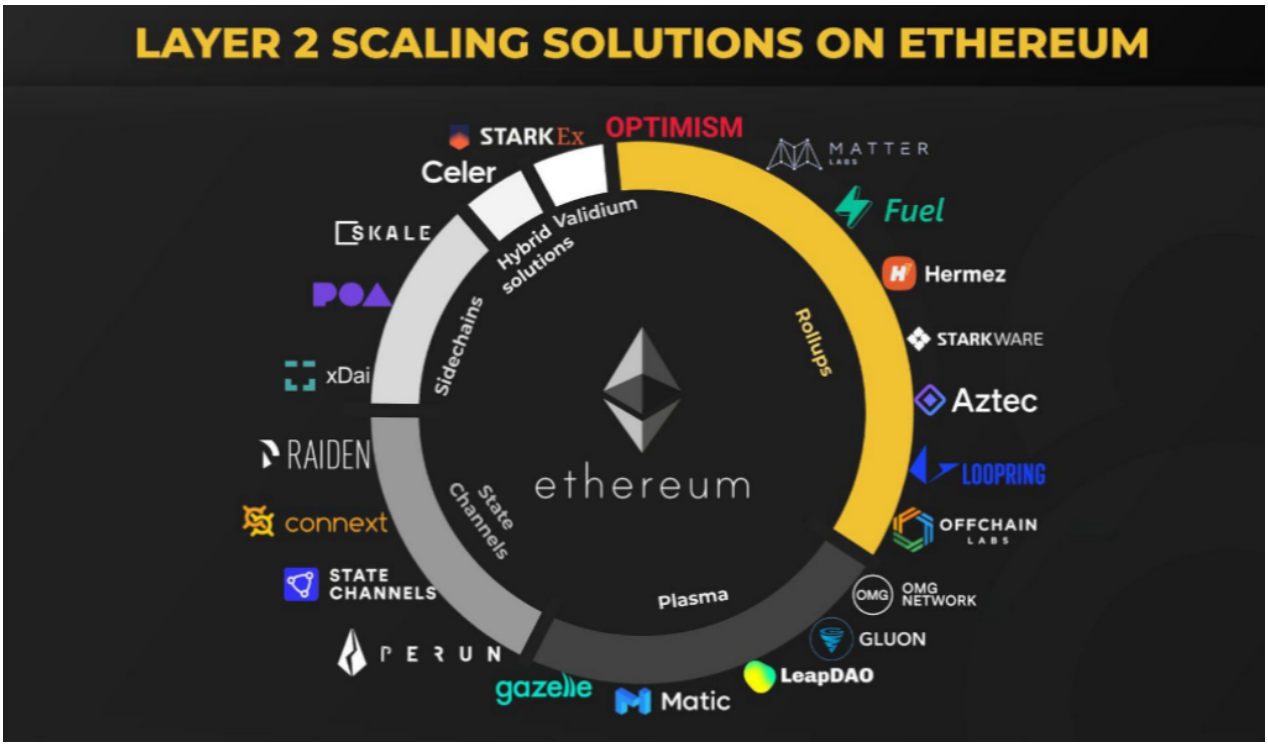
Introduction of Sharding

Vitalik sees 3 options

- Shards remain as data depots
- A subset of the 64 shards will allow smart contracts
- Wait until increased use of ZKPs allows private transactions

Off chain Scaling (Layer 2)

Generally speaking, transactions are submitted to these layer 2 nodes instead of being submitted directly to layer 1 (Mainnet). For some solutions the layer 2 instance then batches them into groups before anchoring them to layer 1, after which they are secured by layer 1 and cannot be altered.
A specific layer 2 instance may be open and shared by many applications, or may be deployed by one project and dedicated to supporting only their application.



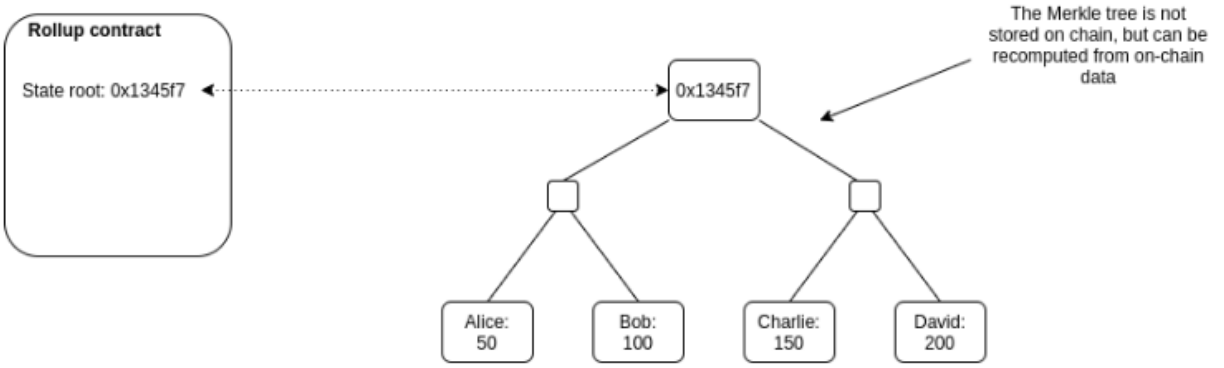
Rollups

Rollups are solutions that have

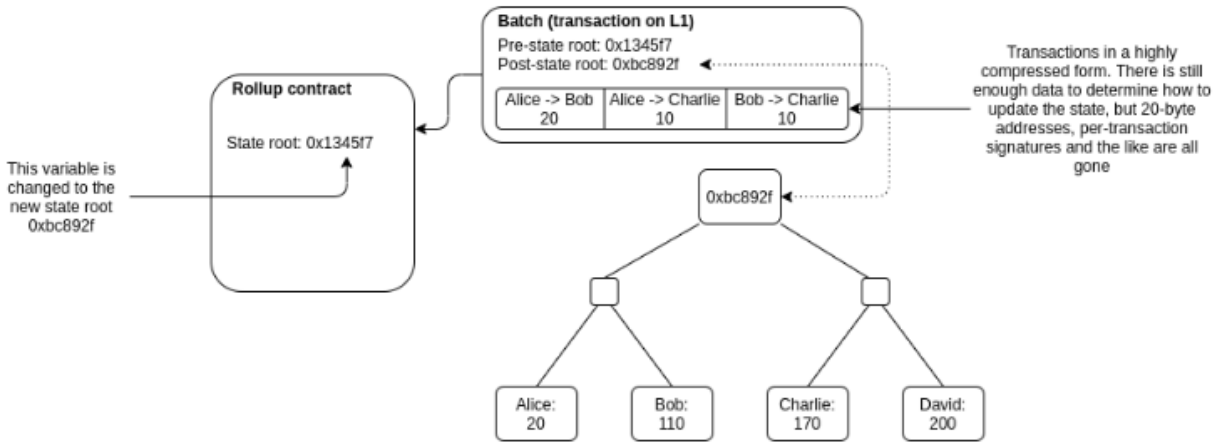
- transaction execution outside layer 1
- data or proof of transactions is on layer 1
- a rollup smart contract in layer 1 that can enforce correct transaction execution on layer 2 by using the transaction data on layer 1

The main chain holds funds and commitments to the side chains
The side chain holds state and performs execution
There needs to be some proof, either a fraud proof (Optimistic) or a validity proof (zk)

Rollups require "operators" to stake a bond in the rollup contract. This incentivises operators to verify and execute transactions correctly.



Anyone can publish a batch, a collection of transactions in a highly compressed form together with the previous state root and the new state root (the Merkle root after processing the transactions). The contract checks that the previous state root in the batch matches its current state root; if it does, it switches the state root to the new state root.

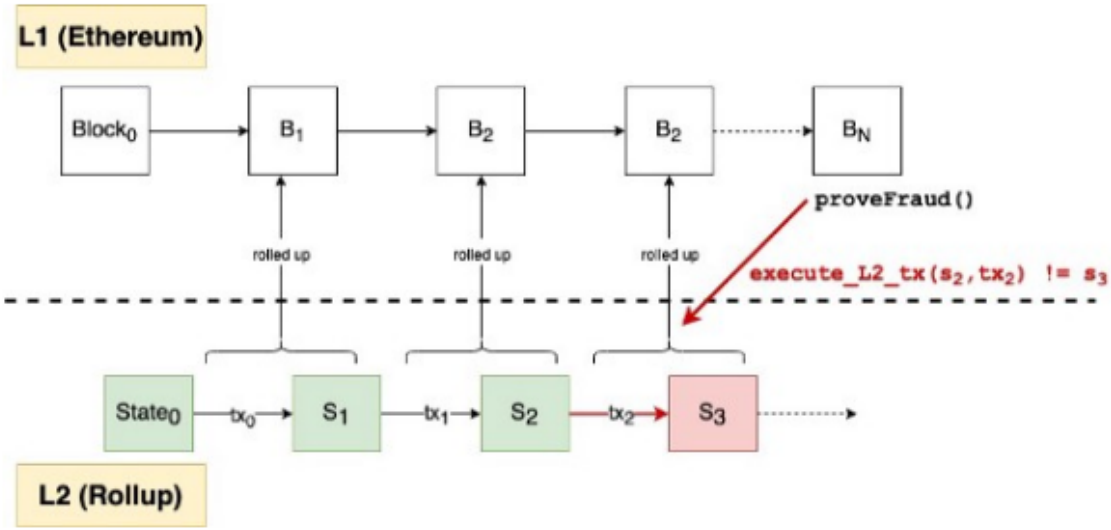


There are currently 2 types of rollups

- Zero Knowledge Proof rollups
- Optimistic rollups

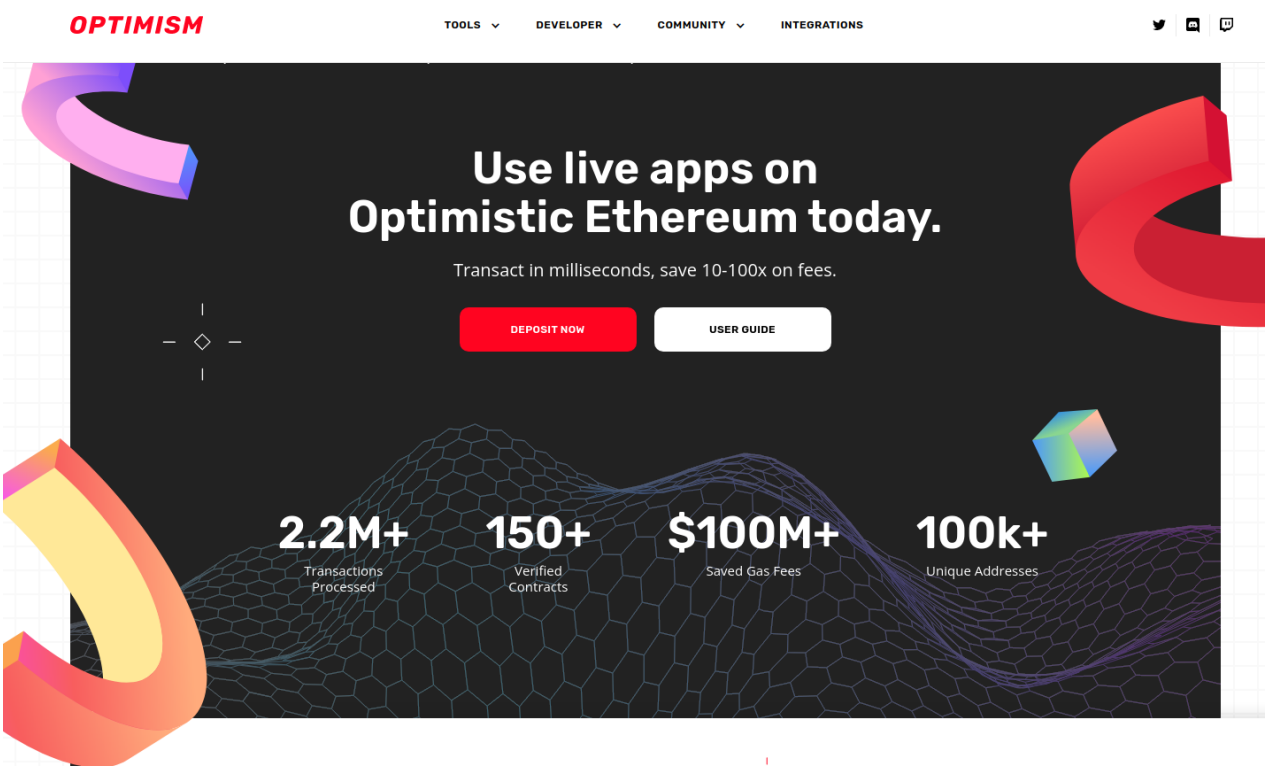
Optimistic Rollups

The name Optimistic Rollups originates from how the solution works. 'Optimistic' is used because aggregators publish only the bare minimum information needed with no proofs, assuming the aggregators run without commiting frauds, and only providing proofs in case of fraud. 'Rollups' is used because transactions are commited to main chain in bundles (that is, they are rolled-up).



Optimistic execution scales because L2 transactions can be replayed on L1 — but only when necessary!

Example Projects



Process

- Developer sends transaction off-chain to a bonded aggregator
- Anyone with a bond may become an aggregator.
- There are multiple aggregators on the same chain.
- Fees are paid however the aggregator wants (account abstraction / meta transactions).
- Developer gets an instant guarantee that the transaction will be included or else the aggregator loses their bond.
- Aggregator locally applies the transaction & computes the new state root.
- Aggregator submits an Ethereum transaction (paying gas) which contains the transaction & state root (an optimistic rollup block).
- If anyone downloads the block & finds that it is invalid, they may prove the invalidity with verify_state_transition(prev_state, block, witness) which:
  - Slashes the malicious aggregator & any aggregator who built on top of the invalid block.
  - Rewards the prover with a portion of the aggregator's bond.

Zero Knowledge Proof Rollups

See Ethworks Report

An overview from Ethereum
The ZK-Rollup scheme consists of two types of users: transactors and relayers.

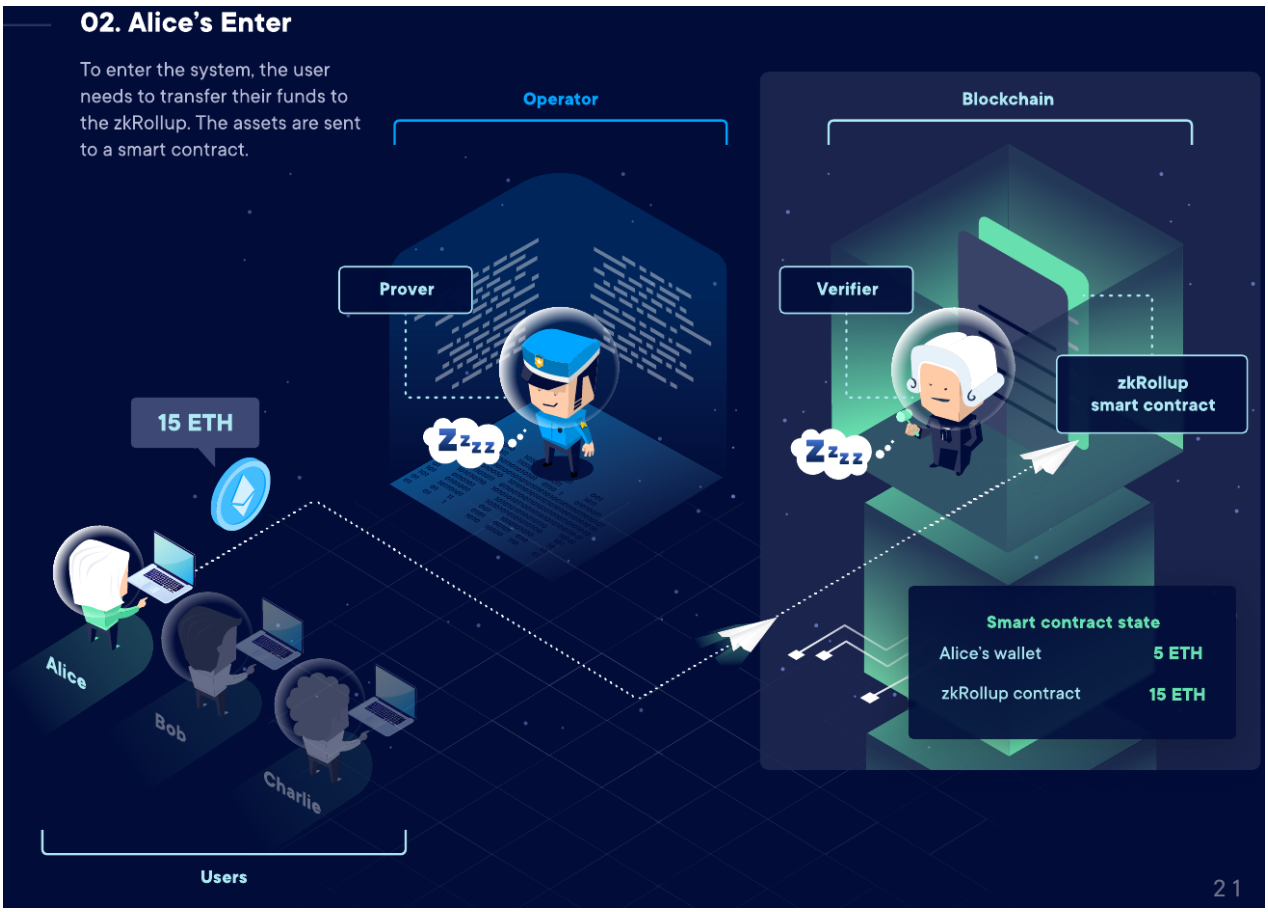
- Transactors create their transfer and broadcast the transfer to the network. The transfer data consists of an indexed “to” and “from” address, a value to transact, the network fee, and nonce. A shortened 3 byte indexed version of the addresses reduces processing resource needs. The value of the transaction being greater than or less than zero creates a deposit or withdrawal respectively. The smart contract records the data in two Merkle Trees; addresses in one Merkle Tree and transfer amounts in another.
- Relayers collect a large amount of transfers to create a rollup. It is the relayers job to generate the SNARK proof. The SNARK proof is a hash that represents the delta of the blockchain state. State refers to “state of being.” SNARK proof compares a snapshot of the blockchain before the transfers to a snapshot of the blockchain after the transfers (i.e. wallet values) and reports only the changes in a verifiable hash to the mainnet.

It is worth noting that anyone can become a relayer so long as they have staked the required bond in the smart contract. This incentivises the relayer not to tamper with or withhold a rollup.

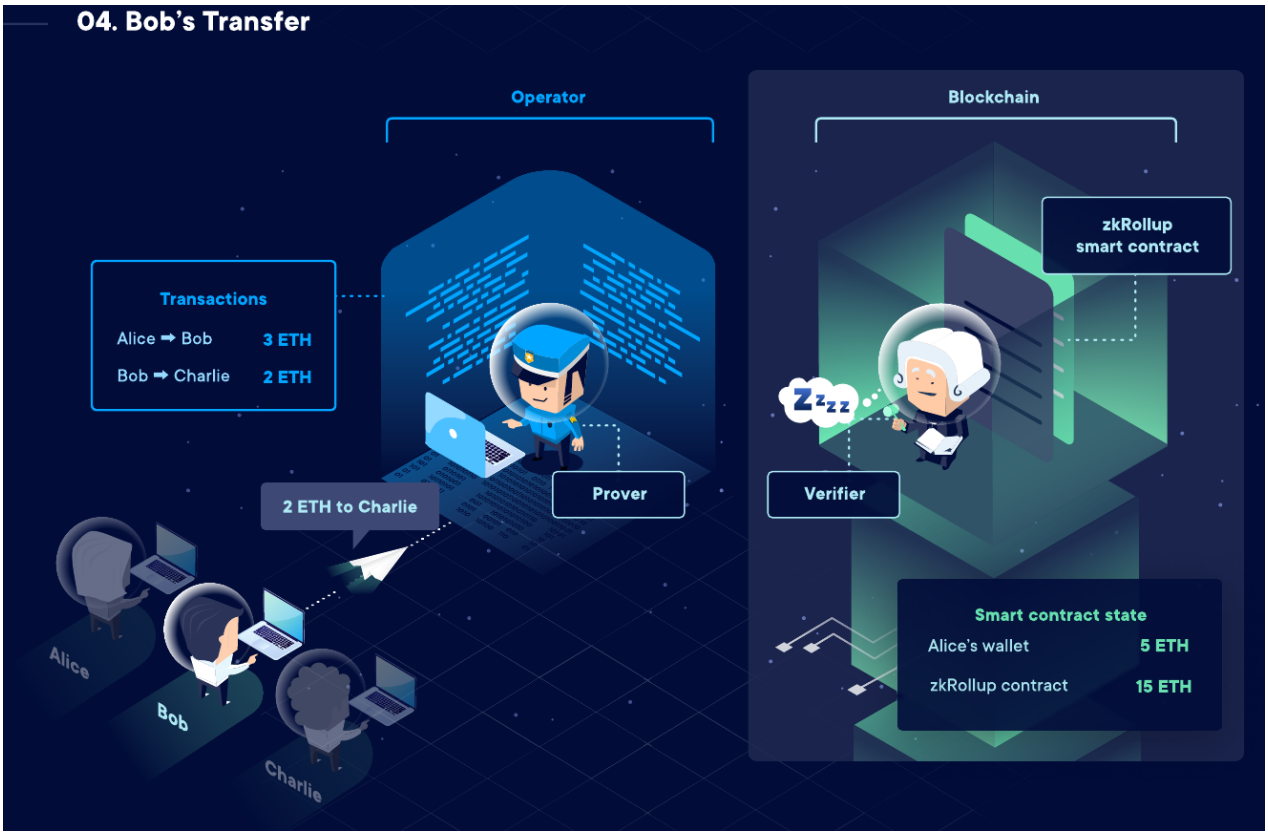
ZK Rollup Process

From Ethworks


01. Start
While the operator server has an embedded prover, the smart contract is equipped with a pre-generated verifier.
Operator
Blockchain
Prover
Verifier
zkRollup smart contract
Alice
Smart contract state
Alice's wallet 20 ETH
zkRollup contract 0 ETH

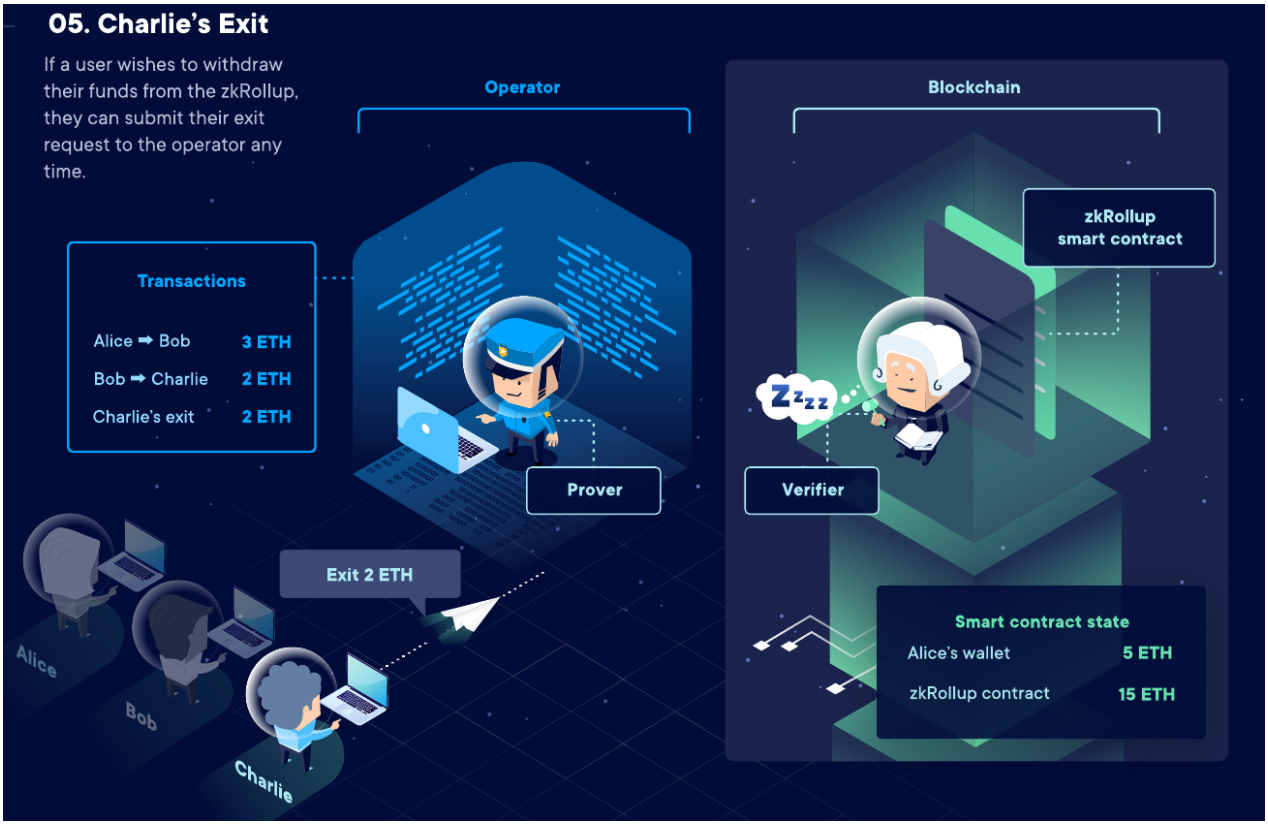

02. Alice's Enter
To enter the system, the user needs to transfer their funds to the zkRollup. The assets are sent to a smart contract.
Operator
Blockchain
Prover
Verifier
zkRollup smart contract
15 ETH
Alice
Bob
Charlie
Users
Smart contract state
Alice's wallet 5 ETH
zkRollup contract 15 ETH


03. Alice's Transfer
The user can now transfer their funds to another person. They sign the transaction and submit it to the zkRollup operator.
Operator
Blockchain
Transactions
Alice ➡ Bob 3 ETH
zkRollup smart contract
3 ETH to Bob
Prover
Verifier
Alice
Bob
Charlie
Smart contract state
Alice's wallet 5 ETH
zkRollup contract 15 ETH


04. Bob's Transfer
Operator
Blockchain
Transactions
Alice ➡ Bob 3 ETH
Bob ➡ Charlie 2 ETH
zkRollup smart contract
2 ETH to Charlie
Prover
Verifier
Alice
Bob
Charlie
Smart contract state
Alice's wallet 5 ETH
zkRollup contract 15 ETH

05. Charlie's Exit

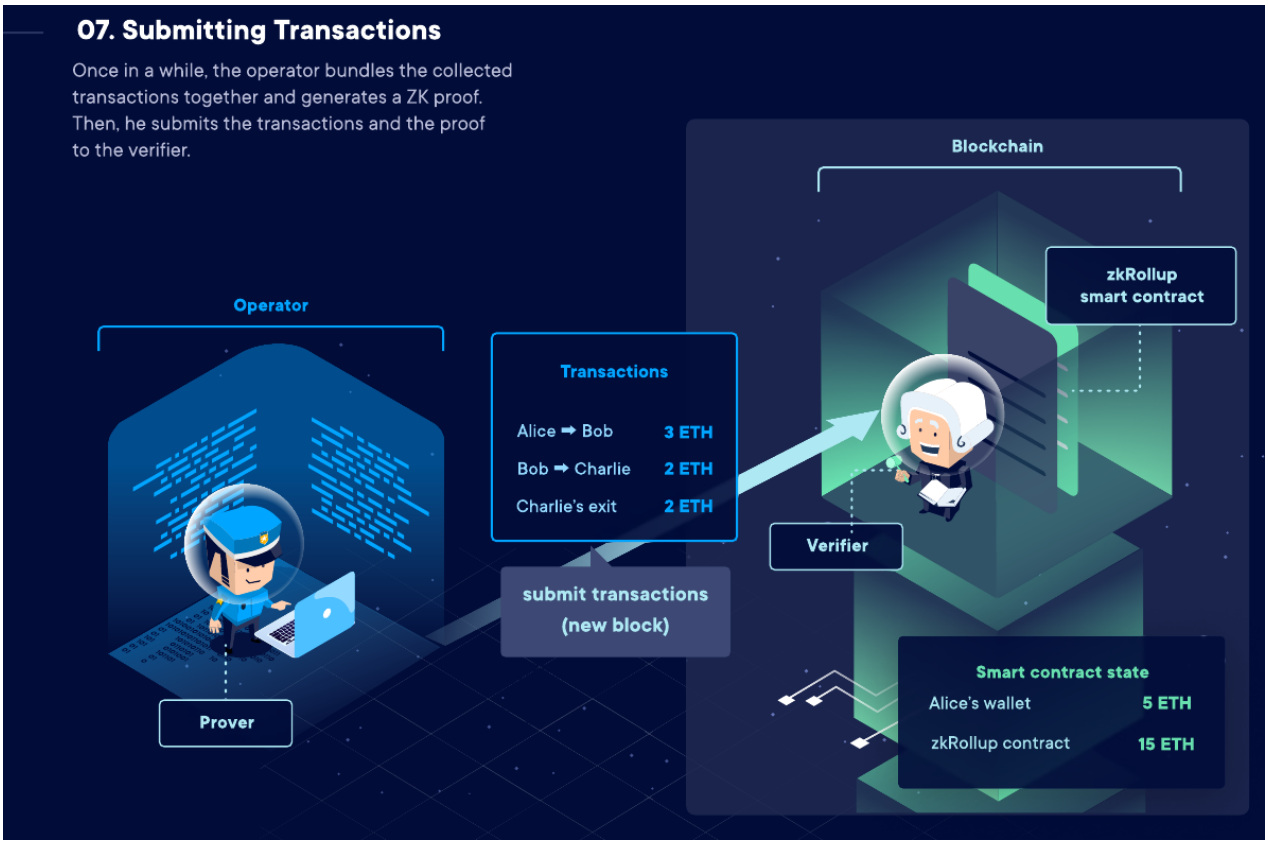
If a user wishes to withdraw their funds from the zkRollup, they can submit their exit request to the operator any time.



06. Collecting Transactions

In the meantime, the operator collects transactions and exit requests from many users.

* Note that even if Bob and Charlie didn't have any funds on the zkRollup, they could still receive transfers from other users.



Comparison of the types

Property	Optimistic rollups	ZK rollups

Property	Optimistic rollups	ZK rollups
Fixed gas cost per batch	~40,000 (a lightweight transaction that mainly just changes the value of the state root)	~500,000 (verification of a ZK-SNARK is quite computationally intensive)
Withdrawal period	~1 week (withdrawals need to be delayed to give time for someone to publish a fraud proof and cancel the withdrawal if it is fraudulent)	Very fast (just wait for the next batch)
Complexity of technology	Low	High (ZK-SNARKs are very new and mathematically complex technology)
Generalizability	Easier (general-purpose EVM rollups are already close to mainnet)	Harder (ZK-SNARK proving general-purpose EVM execution is much harder than proving simple computations, though there are efforts (eg. Cairo) working to improve on this)
Per-transaction on-chain gas costs	Higher	Lower (if data in a transaction is only used to verify, and not to cause state changes, then this data can be left out, whereas in an optimistic rollup it would need to be published in case it needs to be checked in a fraud proof)

Property	Optimistic rollups	ZK rollups
Off-chain computation costs	Lower (though there is more need for many full nodes to redo the computation)	Higher (ZK-SNARK proving especially for general-purpose computation can be expensive, potentially many thousands of times more expensive than running the computation directly)

Proofs

Optimistic rollups use fraud proofs: the rollup contract keeps track of its entire history of state roots and the hash of each batch.
If anyone discovers that one batch had an incorrect post-state root, they can publish a proof to chain, proving that the batch was computed incorrectly. The contract verifies the proof, and reverts that batch and all batches after it.

ZK rollups use validity proofs: every batch includes a cryptographic proof called a ZK-SNARK (eg. using the PLONK protocol), which proves that the post-state root is the correct result of executing the batch. No matter how large the computation, the proof can be very quickly verified on-chain.

Transaction Compression

How does compression work?

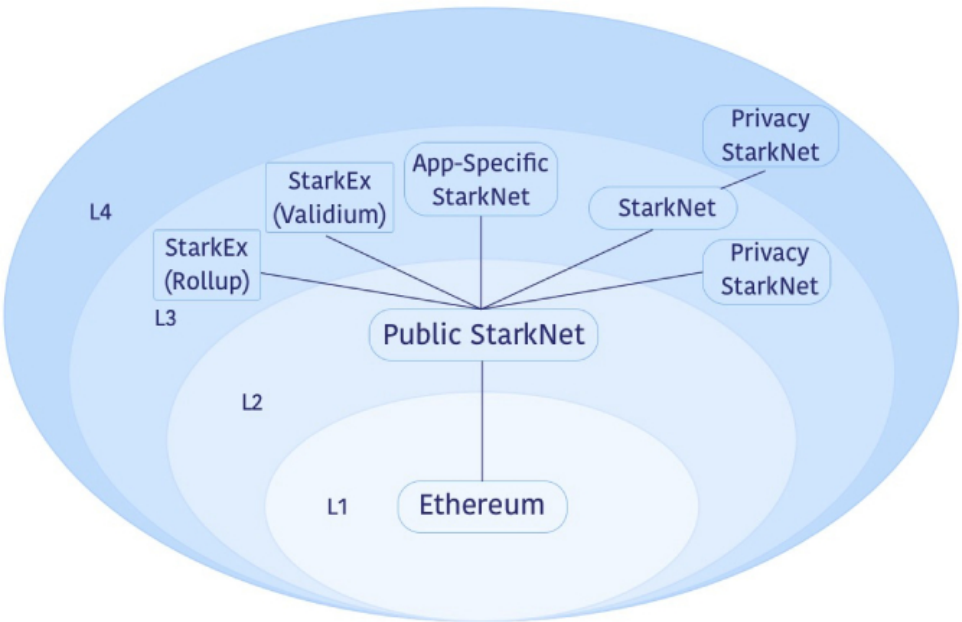
A simple Ethereum transaction (to send ETH) takes ~110 bytes. An ETH transfer on a rollup, however, takes only ~12 bytes:

Parameter	Ethereum	Rollup
Nonce	~3	0
Gasprice	~8	0-0.5
Gas	3	0-0.5
To	21	4
Value	~9	~3
Signature	~68 (2 + 33 + 33)	~0.5
From	0 (recovered from sig)	4
Total	~112	~12

Part of this is simply superior encoding: Ethereum's RLP wastes 1 byte per value on the length of each value. But there are also some very clever compression tricks that are going on:

L3 and L4 ?

See Fractal scaling article



L2 Statistics

See L2 Beat

Total Value Locked

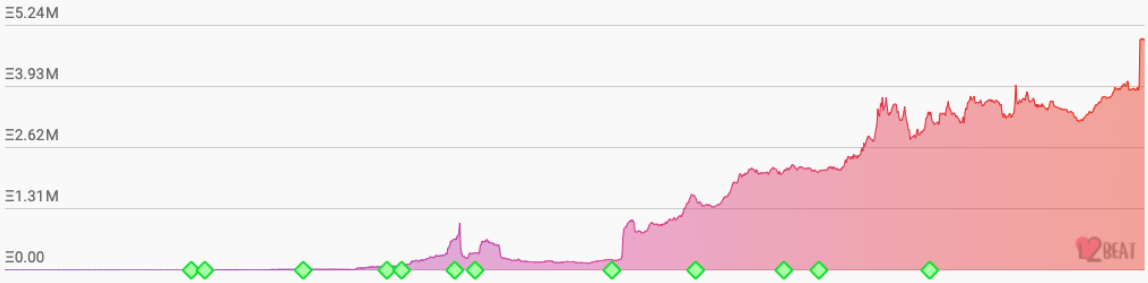
Sum of all funds locked on Ethereum converted to USD

$8.76B

▲ 25.48% / 7 days

2019 Nov 15 – 2023 Mar 29

7D 30D 90D 180D 1Y MAX

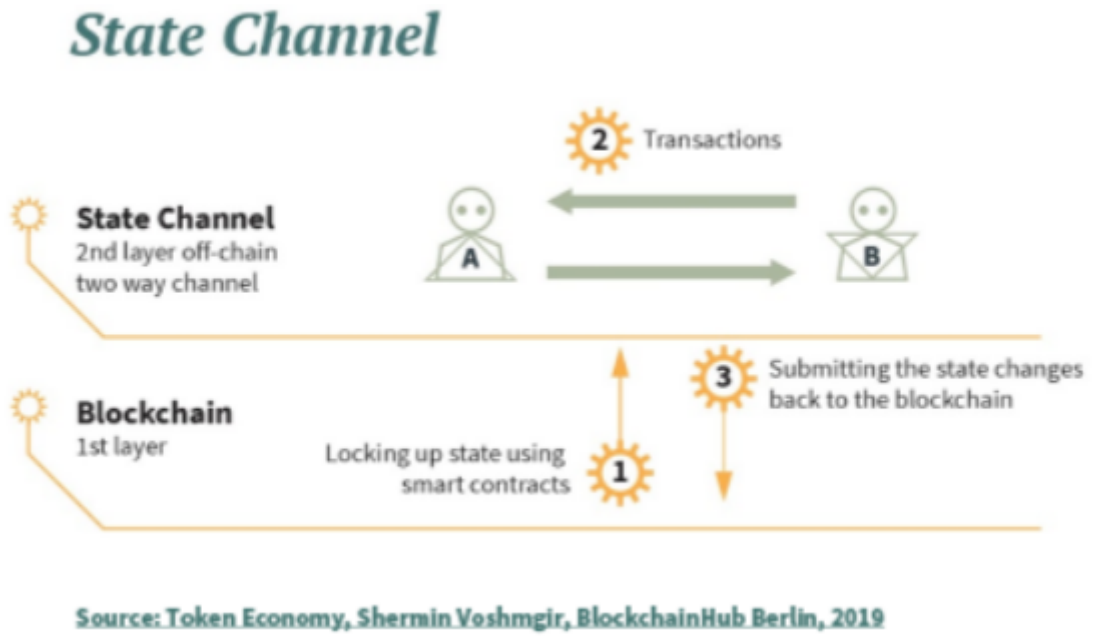


USD ETH

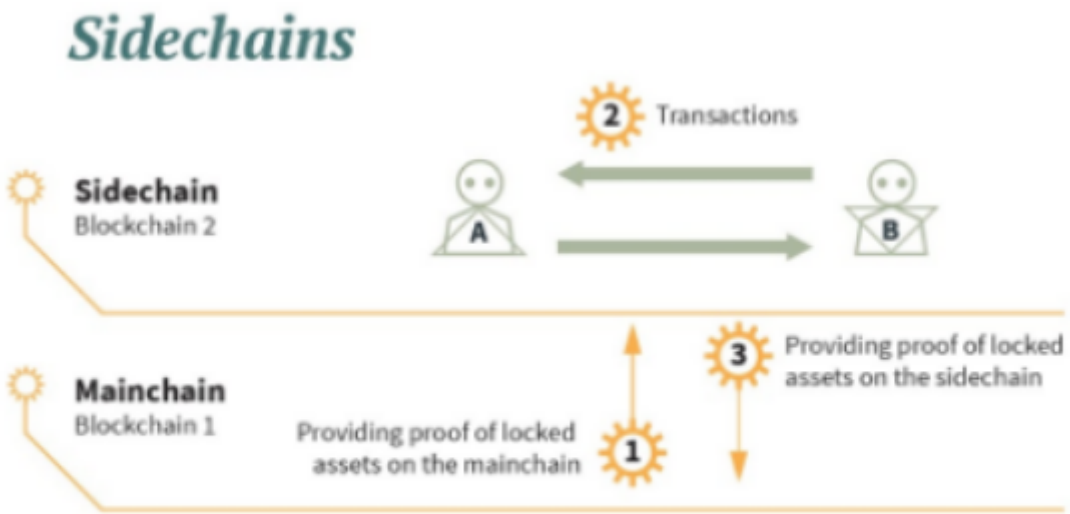
LOG LIN

#	NAME	RISKS	TECHNOLOGY	PURPOSE	TVL	MKT SHARE
1	**Arbitrum One**		Optimistic Rollup	Universal	**$5.81B** ▲ 47.55%	66.30%
2	**Optimism**		Optimistic Rollup OP	Universal	**$1.93B** ▼ 6.28%	22.05%
3	**dYdX**		ZK Rollup	Exchange	**$330M** ▼ 2.87%	3.77%
4	**Immutable X**		Validium	NFT, Exchange	**$133M** ▼ 5.85%	1.52%
5	**Loopring**		ZK Rollup	Tokens, NFTs, AMM	**$121M** ▼ 0.32%	1.38%
6	**Metis Andromeda**		Optimistic Chain OP	Universal	**$112M** ▼ 8.54%	1.29%
7	**zkSync Lite**		ZK Rollup	Payments, Tokens	**$85.22M** ▲ 4.77%	0.97%
8	**zkSync Era**		ZK Rollup	Universal	**$56.69M** ▲ 77050.99%	0.65%
9	**ZKSpace**		ZK Rollup	Tokens, NFTs, AMM	**$51.54M** ▼ 2.44%	0.59%
10	**ApeX**		Validium	Exchange	**$22.56M** ▲ 2.29%	0.26%
11	**StarkNet**		ZK Rollup	Universal	**$21.62M** ▲ 48.56%	0.25%
12	**Sorare**		Validium	NFT, Exchange	**$21.03M** ▲ 0.70%	0.24%

State Channels and Side Chains



Source: Token Economy, Shermin Voshmgir, BlockchainHub Berlin, 2019



Source: Token Economy, Shermin Voshmgir, BlockchainHub Berlin, 2019

State channels

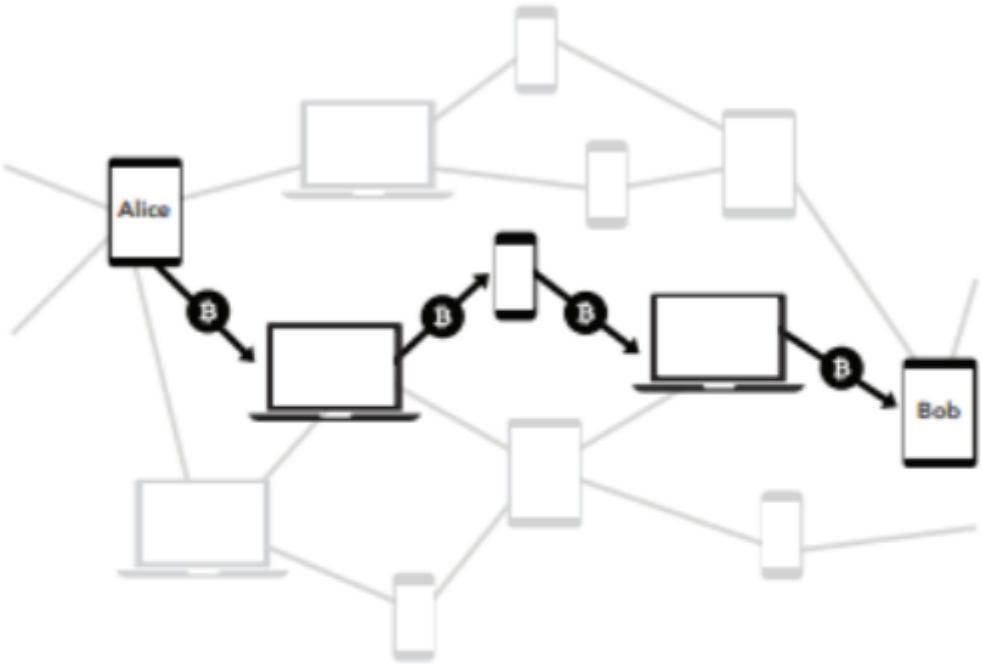
Payment channels are a specialised form of state channel

State channels allow participants to transact many off-chain while but only require 2 transactions on the L1 blockchain, one at the start and one at the end. An ideal use case for this is micropayments.
Participants must lock a portion of Ethereum's state, like an ETH deposit,

into a multisig contract.
Locking the state in this way is the first transaction and opens up the channel. The participants can then transact quickly and freely off-chain. When the interaction is finished, a final on-chain transaction is submitted, unlocking the state.

Examples

- Lightning network



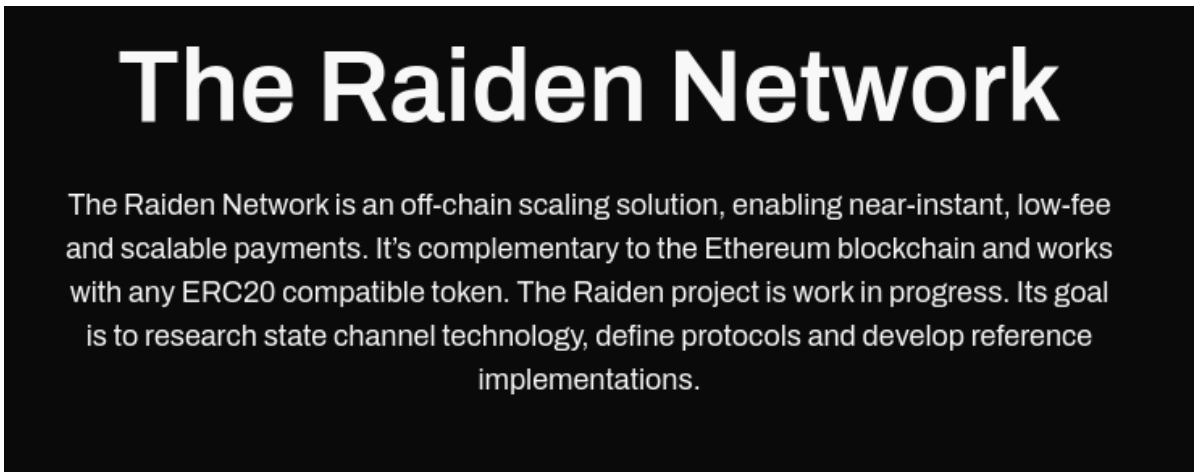
Funds are placed into a two-party, multisignature "channel" bitcoin address. This channel is represented as an entry on the bitcoin public ledger. In order to spend funds from the channel, both parties must agree on the new balance. The current balance is stored as the most recent transaction signed by both parties, spending from the channel address. To make a payment, both parties sign a new exit transaction spending from the channel address. All old exit transactions are invalidated by doing so. The Lightning Network does not require cooperation from the counterparty to exit the channel. Both parties have the option to unilaterally close the channel, ending their relationship. Since all parties have multiple multisignature channels with many different users on this network, one can send a payment to any other party across this network.

Advantages

- Instant Payments.
  Bitcoin aggregates transactions into blocks spaced ten minutes apart. Payments are widely regarded as secure on bitcoin after confirmation of six blocks, or about one hour. On the Lightning Network, payments don't need block confirmations, and are instant and atomic. Lightning can be used at retail point-of-sale terminals, with user device-to-device transactions, or anywhere instant payments are needed

- Micropayments.
  New markets can be opened with the possibility of micropayments. Lightning enables one to send funds down to 0.00000001 bitcoin without custodial risk. The bitcoin blockchain currently enforces a minimum output size many hundreds of times higher, and a fixed per-transaction fee which makes micropayments impractical. Lightning allows minimal payments denominated in bitcoin, using actual bitcoin transactions.

- Raiden Network



Sidechains

A sidechain is an independent EVM-compatible blockchain which runs in parallel to Mainnet.
These are compatible with Ethereum via two-way bridges, and run under their own chosen rules of consensus, and block parameters.

Examples

- BNB Side chain (see below)

- Skale
- POA Network
- XDai
    - xDai bridge to move between DAI and xDAI
    - Omni bridge to move ERC20 between xDai and Ethereum or Binance snart chain

Advantages

- Easy to implement with existing technology
- EVM compatible

Disadvantages

- Consensus mechanism may not be better
- Not secured by layer 1, so more susceptible to fraud
- Probably less decentralised

Plasma Chains

A plasma chain is a separate blockchain that is anchored to the main Ethereum chain, and uses fraud proofs (like Optimistic rollups) to arbitrate disputes.
These chains are sometimes referred to as "child" chains as they are essentially smaller copies of the Ethereum Mainnet.
Merkle trees enable creation of a limitless stack of these chains that can work to offload bandwidth from the parent chains (including Mainnet).
These derive their security through fraud proofs, and each child chain has its own mechanism for block validation.

Data Availability

In order to re create the state, transaction data is needed, the data availability question is where this data is stored and how to make sure it is available to the participants in the system.

	Validity Proofs		Fault Proofs
Data On-Chain	Volition	ZK-Rollup	Optimistic Rollup
Data Off-Chain		Validium	Plasma

STARKWARE

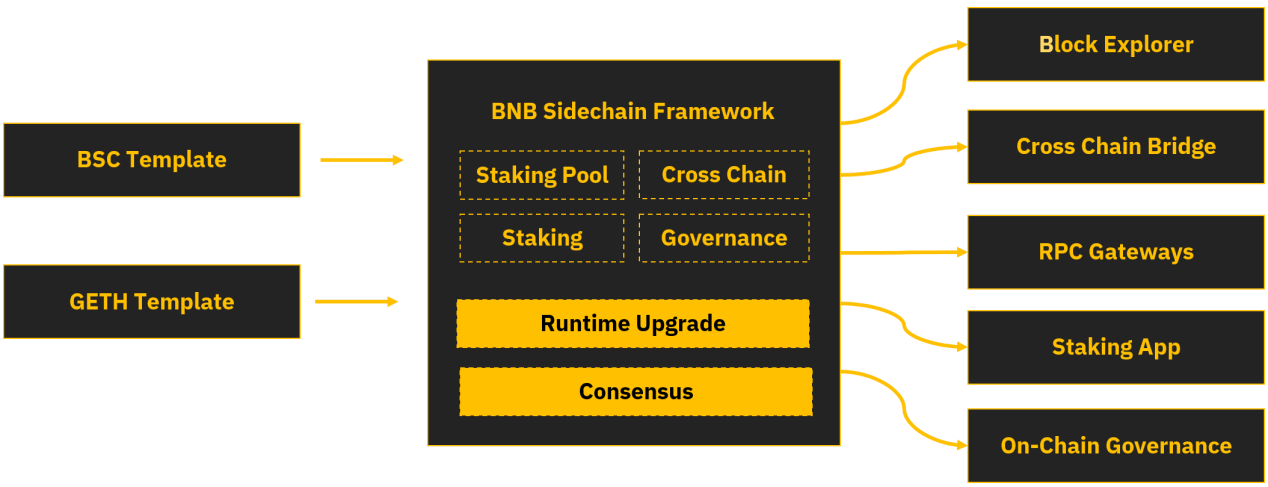
See Docs

StarkNet is currently in ZK-Rollup mode (see above). This means that upon the acceptance of a state update on-chain, the state diff between the previous and new state is sent as calldata to Ethereum.

This data allows anyone that observes Ethereum to reconstruct the current state of StarkNet. Note that to update the StarkNet state on L1, it suffices to send a valid proof — without information on the transactions or particular changes that this update caused. Consequently, more information must be provided in order to allow other parties to locally track StarkNet's state.

BNB Sidechain

Architecture



BNB Sidechain serves as a framework within the BNB Smart Chain (BSC) ecosystem, designed for the creation of sidechains.
This infrastructure supports developers and node operators in constructing and operating their tailor-made blockchains, which function as internal value systems for numerous users while maintaining strong ties to the BSC.
BNB Sidechain's primary objective is to enable project developers to deploy their distinct blockchains, complete with unique specifications and validator sets, while remaining connected to the BSC infrastructure.
Depending on the BNB Sidechain deployer, the validator set may operate with fewer validators than the BNB Chain.
Application owners or community stakeholders can run these validators, introducing greater flexibility and decentralisation to BNB Sidechain.

Developers and teams can create customised blockchains featuring their own business regulations and economies, and most importantly, expand the existing functionality of the BNB Chain.

At its core, BNB Sidechain consists of a collection of smart contracts that can be coded in any programming language. There are no specific requirements for the contract executor, allowing for flexibility in implementation and the freedom to use any desired programming language or API standards.

BNB Sidechain primarily determines the fundamental structure and configuration of the blockchain through the use of specialised templates. These templates are pre-built blockchain solutions that are already integrated with the BNB Smart Chain infrastructure. As a result, developers are granted instant access to a staking system, block explorer, SDK, API gateways, and governance interfaces.

While the current BNB Sidechain implementation is built upon a customised version of BNB Smart Chain, it is important to note that BNB Sidechain can function on top of any blockchain platform.

Modules

BNB Sidechain offers programmable and customisable modules that developers can use or modify to achieve their business objectives, such as:

- Cross Chain — BNB Sidechain enables cross-chain functionality for native assets. As BAS developers manage native assets, they can adjust token supply or mint/burn tokens.

- Staking & Staking Pool — BNB Sidechain supports an on-chain staking system using the PoSA (proof-of-stake-of-authority) model. Users can delegate tokens to specific validators and share rewards based on the total staked amount.

- Runtime Upgrade — The runtime upgrade system smart contract allows modification of existing bytecode for system smart contracts, but not user smart contracts. Users must create proposals for changes, which can only be implemented once a governance quorum is reached. This process is simpler than hard forks, as validators do not need to upgrade their nodes.

- Blockchain & EVM — BNB Sidechain allows for block production and EVM transaction execution, with the potential to define custom runtime execution environments, such as WebAssembly, in the future.

- Web3 API — BNB Sidechain is compatible with the Web3 ecosystem, including MetaMask and other applications.

- Transaction Pool — BNB Sidechain manages transaction filtering and system operation fees through internal policies.

Building a BNB Sidechain with Ankr

From Ankr Documentation

BNB Sidechain specifies the primary structure and configuration of the blockchain, using special templates. A **template** is a ready-made blockchain solution that is **already integrated into the BNB Smart Chain infrastructure**. With this integration, developers automatically get access to products like a ready-made staking system, block explorer, SDK, API gateways, interfaces for governance, etc.

After applying templates, BNB Sidechain can be customized using programmable and configurable **modules**.