

Hyper Oracle

Secure and Trustless Oracle via ZK

#10 Solidity

Suede @ Hyper Oracle

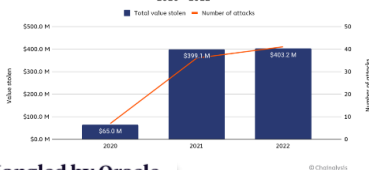
History of blockchain oracle

EXCLUSIVE

Chainlink nodes were targeted in an attack last weekend that cost them at least 700 ETH

by Yogita Khatri and Lars Hoffmann
CIBERCLIM - SEPTEMBER 4, 2022, 12:49PM EDT

Oracle manipulation attacks: Total value stolen and number of attacks by year, 2020 - 2022



Mango Markets Mangled by Oracle Manipulation for \$12M

The attacker who saddled the Solana-based DeFi-protocol with bad debt wants to cut a deal

BY SEBASTIAN O'NEILL & NICOLEY PETERSON / OCTOBER 10, 2020 12:08 AM

The \$200m Bluff: Cheating Oracles on Solana

How we fooled oracles to beat the house. An exploration into liquidity tokens and oracle price manipulation.

DeFi Protocol Tender.fi Hacker Returns \$1.6M Following Pricing Oracle Glitch

The bug allowed the hacker to borrow \$1.6 million despite depositing just one GMX token worth \$70.

By Oliver Knight Mar 10, 2023 at 3:15 a.m. PST



BRAYDEN LINDREA

FEB 02, 2023

BonqDAO protocol suffers \$120M loss after oracle hack

2019 - Chainlink mainnet launch

2020-2022 - Plethora of new staking-based oracle projects

>> Oracle vulnerabilities and manipulation attacks

TECH 8 SEPTEMBER 2020

Jon Southurst

Chainlink exploits lead to ETH losses—again

2023 - Hyper Oracle

>> zkOracle secures against attacks in full decentralization

2024 - Hyper Oracle mainnet

>> Powering zkDApps

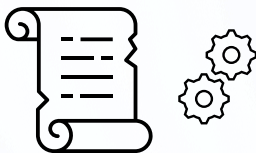
How staking & slashing based oracle works

Security and performance at risk

	<u>Staking-based oracle</u>	<u>zkOracle</u>
Security	Secured by tokenomics	Secured by cryptography
Finality (Performance)	1-2 min	block time (~12s for ETH)
Decentralization	Choke point, centralized	Proof of oracle work
Censorship-Resistance	Minimum (~cloud service)	Maximum

dApp =

“Backend” coding



With Smart Contract

Frontend coding



With React, Vue, etc.



Smart contract cannot support complex compute

zkOracle enriches smart contract
w/ more computation &
more data sources.

What do ZKPs do?

- *Attestation*
- *Compress compute*
- *Trust minimization*
- *Information shielding*

Properties enabled by ZK

100% data integrity

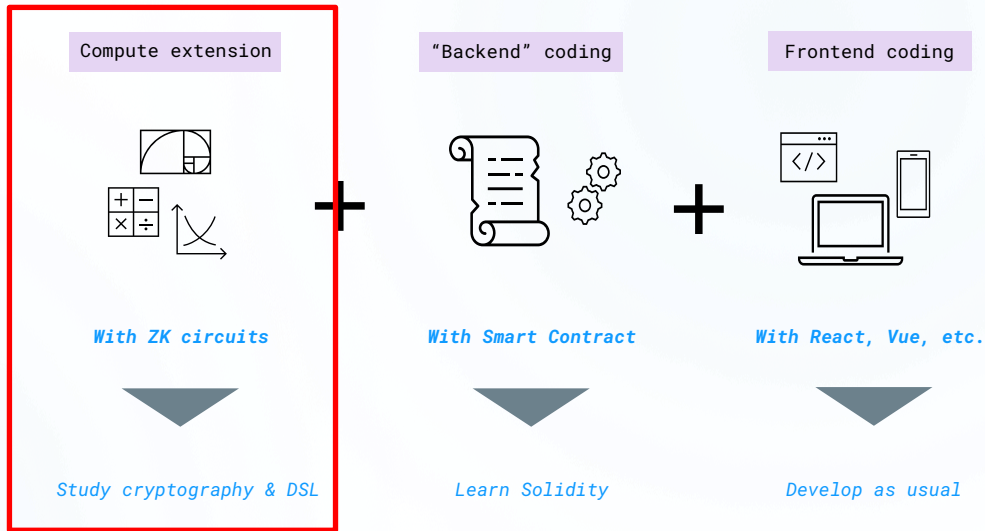
Compute power extension

Ethereum-grade security

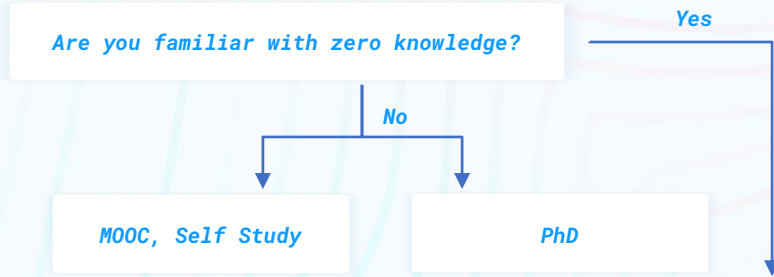
Censorship resistant

Decentralized

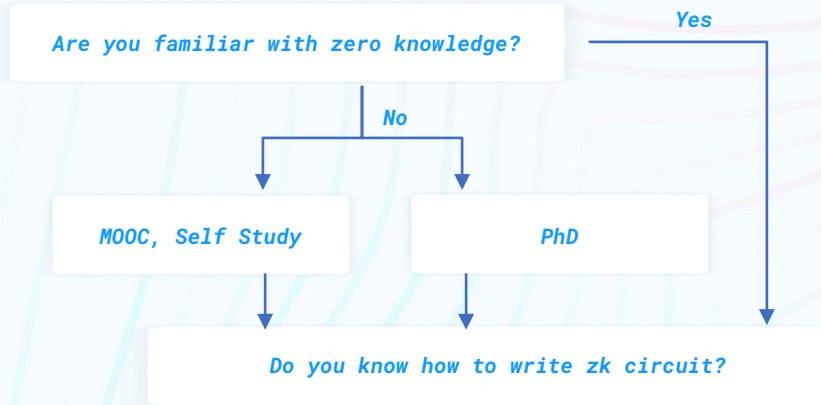
zkDApp =



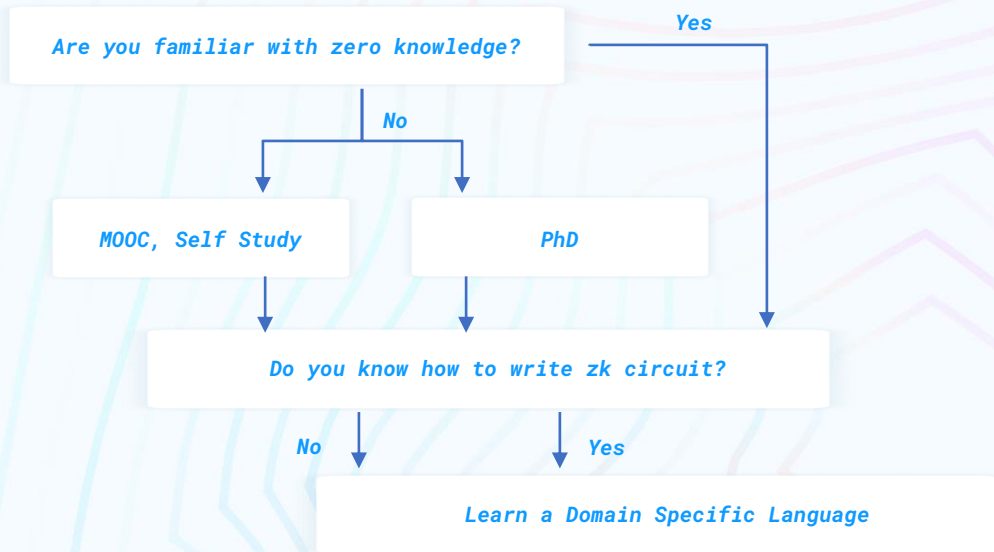
Building a zkDApp yesterday



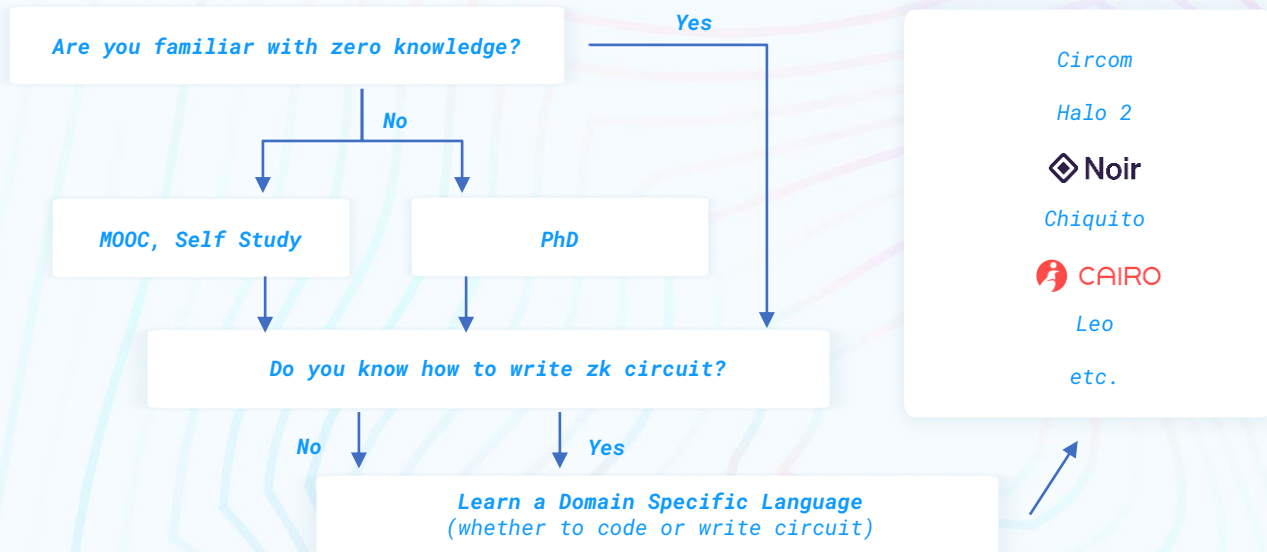
Building a zkDApp yesterday



Building a zkDApp yesterday



Building a zkDApp yesterday



L000000NG learning process in ZK

ZK knowledge



3 months - 7 years

ZK circuit / DSL

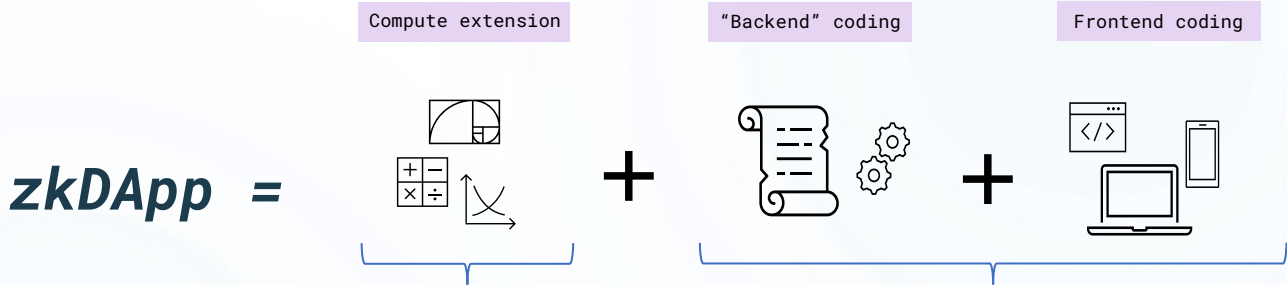


2 weeks - 2 months

Debug



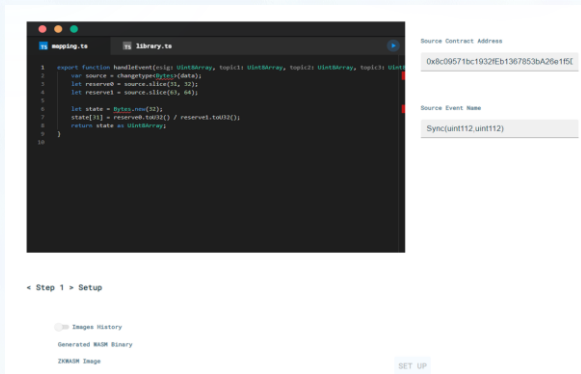
3 - 6 months



$$\mathbf{zkDApp = zkOracle + dApp}$$

Simplest way to build zkDApps

With zkGraph Studio, no ZK needed



1. Web IDE, fast onboarding

2. Write code in AssemblyScript, not circuits

3. Reap ZK benefits today

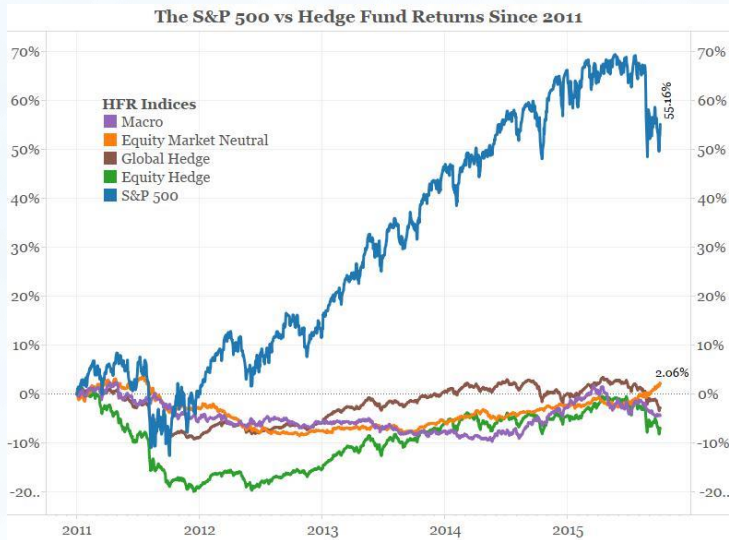
<https://www.hyperoracle.io/app/zkGraphStudio> | Demo video for creating zkGraph template: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=peF8AlxIIXA>

Powering a new wave of zkDApps.

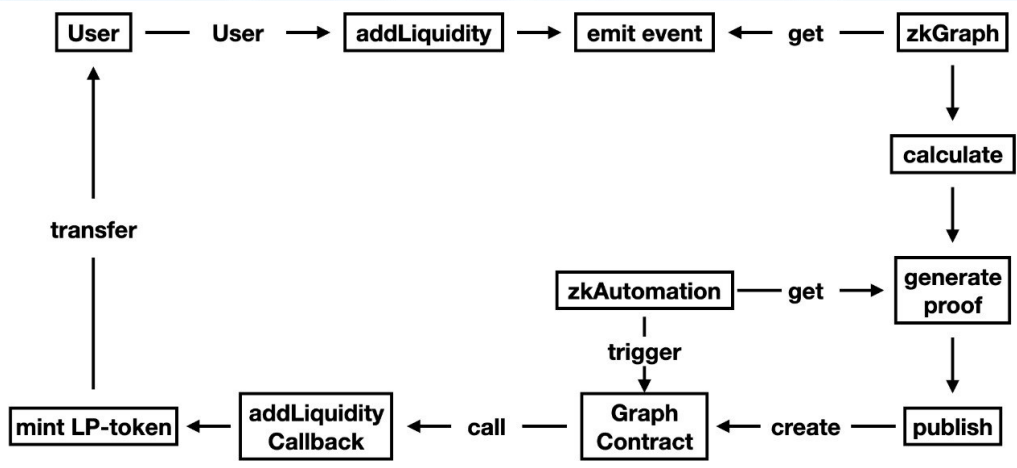
Novel. Secure. Permissionless.

Trustless. Unstoppable. Build in hours.

Better return, anyone?



Decentralized ETF



Decentralized ETF destination contract

```
contract dETF is ERC20 {
    address public owner;
    address public graphContract;
    address public demoVaultContract;

    address public token1;
    address public token2;

    uint256 public position1;
    uint256 public position2;

    uint256 public curr_blockNumber;

    // for ratio calculation
    uint256 immutable public DECIMALBASE = 1e18;
    uint256 MAX_INT = ~uint256(0);

    event investSuc(address indexed user, uint256 indexed etfTokenAmount);
    event redeemSuc(address indexed user, uint256 indexed etfTokenAmount);
    event reBalanceSuc(uint256 indexed position1, uint256 indexed position2, uint256 indexed curr_blockNumber);
```

```

function rebalance(uint256 price) public onlyGraph {
    uint256 currTokenRatio = IERC20(token1).balanceOf(address(this)) * DECIMALBASE / IERC20(token2).balanceOf(address(this));

    uint256 etfTotalSupply = totalSupply();
    uint256 halfAmountToSwap;

    // Compare current ratio to the provided ratio to see if the difference is greater than the threshold
    if (currTokenRatio > price) {
        // Calculate the amount of token1 to be swapped to token2
        halfAmountToSwap = ((currTokenRatio - price) * position2 * etfTotalSupply) / (2 * DECIMALBASE);

        // Ensure there is enough token1 for the swap
        require(IERC20(token1).balanceOf(address(this)) >= halfAmountToSwap, "Insufficient token1 balance for swap");

        // Perform the swap using DemoVault
        IDemoVault(demoVaultContract).swapToken1(halfAmountToSwap, halfAmountToSwap * price / DECIMALBASE);
    } else if (currTokenRatio < price) {
        // Calculate the amount of token2 to be swapped to token1
        halfAmountToSwap = ((price - currTokenRatio) * position1 * etfTotalSupply) / (2 * DECIMALBASE);

        // Ensure there is enough token2 for the swap
        require(IERC20(token2).balanceOf(address(this)) >= halfAmountToSwap, "Insufficient token2 balance for swap");

        // Perform the swap using DemoVault
        IDemoVault(demoVaultContract).swapToken2(halfAmountToSwap, halfAmountToSwap * DECIMALBASE / price);
    }

    position1 = IERC20(token1).balanceOf(address(this)) * DECIMALBASE / etfTotalSupply;
    position2 = IERC20(token2).balanceOf(address(this)) * DECIMALBASE / etfTotalSupply;
    curr_blockNumber = block.number;

    emit reBalanceSuc(position1, position2, curr_blockNumber);
}

```

Decentralized ETF verifier contract

```
function verify(  
    uint256 blockNumber,  
    bytes32 blockHash,  
    bytes memory zkgState,  
    uint256[] calldata proof,  
    uint256[] calldata verify_instance,  
    uint256[] calldata aux  
) public view returns (bool) {  
    // require(blockhash(blockNumber) == blockHash, "Invalid public input blockhash");  
    uint256[] memory encodedPub = encodePublicInput(blockNumber, blockHash, zkgState);  
    uint256[][] memory target_instance = new uint256[][](1);  
    target_instance[0] = encodedPub;  
  
    IZKVerify(verifier).verify(proof, verify_instance, aux, target_instance); // revert if failed  
    return true;  
}
```

zkGraph for implementing strategy

```
export function handleEvents(events: Event[]): Bytes {
  let lastSyncEvent: Event | null = null;

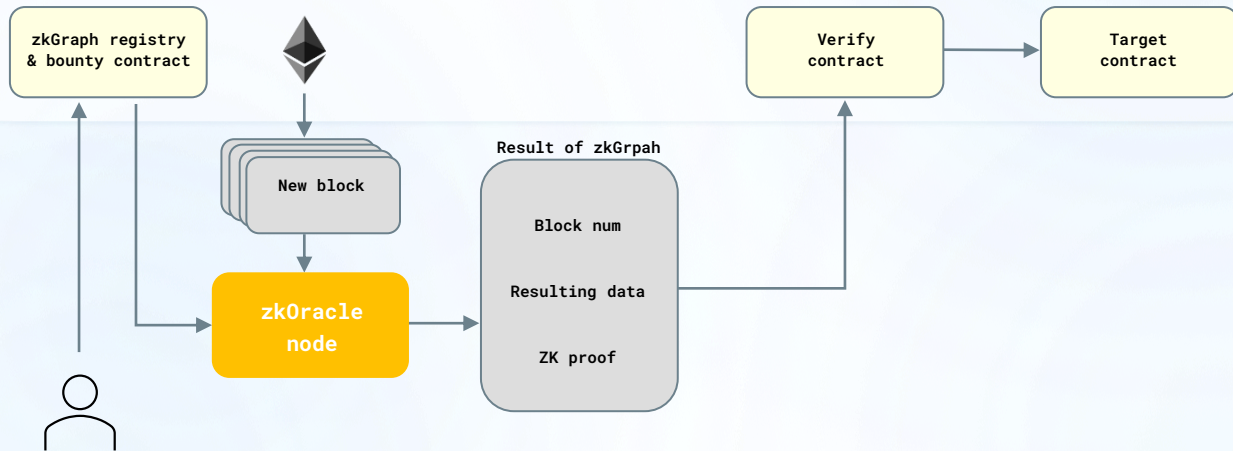
  for (let i = events.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    if (events[i].esig == esig_sync) {
      // console.log('SYNC event');
      lastSyncEvent = events[i];
      break;
    }
  }

  if (lastSyncEvent == null) {
    // Don't Trigger if there's no event in the block
    require(false);
    return Bytes.empty(); // Omit compile error, never goes here
  } else {
    let ratio = calcRatio(lastSyncEvent);

    // rebalance(uint256)
    //f4993018cf1db379be1053b15816b2c65cb6d0fbf9e77cd3eeba21dd0e135cb5
    let function_selector = Bytes.fromHexString("6ea30ce9");
    // Set payload to the current price0 when triggering destination contract.
    // 32 bytes function selector + 28 bytes ratio
    // 4 bytes selector || 28 bytes parameter. 0000000000000000000012345
    let payload = Bytes.fromByteArray(function_selector.concat(Bytes.fromHexString(ratio.toString(16)).padStart(28, 0)));
    return payload;
  }
}
```

Tamper-proof, on-chain verify

Ethereum



Build with secure & trustless zkOracle

- *Print all target events of different contracts*
- *Opensea order fulfillment amount*
- *USDT total transfer amount*
- *Uniswap trade price*



*Build today w/
zkGraph Studio*



Sample use case

Thank You!

Discord



Github

github.com/HyperOracle

Twitter

[@HyperOracle](https://twitter.com/HyperOracle)

Web

HyperOracle.io