

ADVANCED TOPICS

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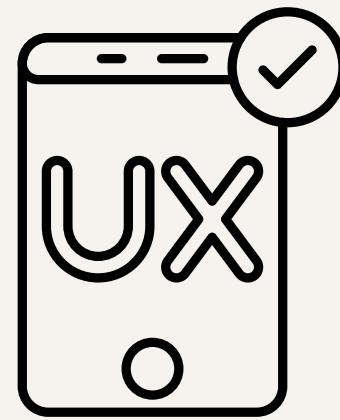
PROBLEMS WITH EOA WALLETS



Key Recovery



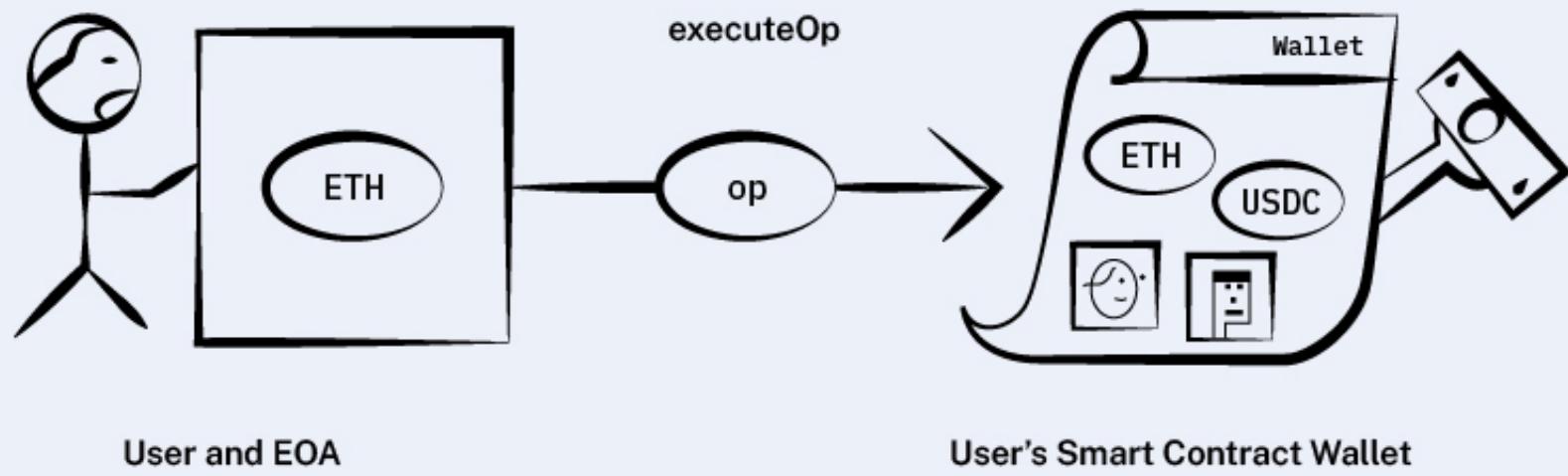
Access Control

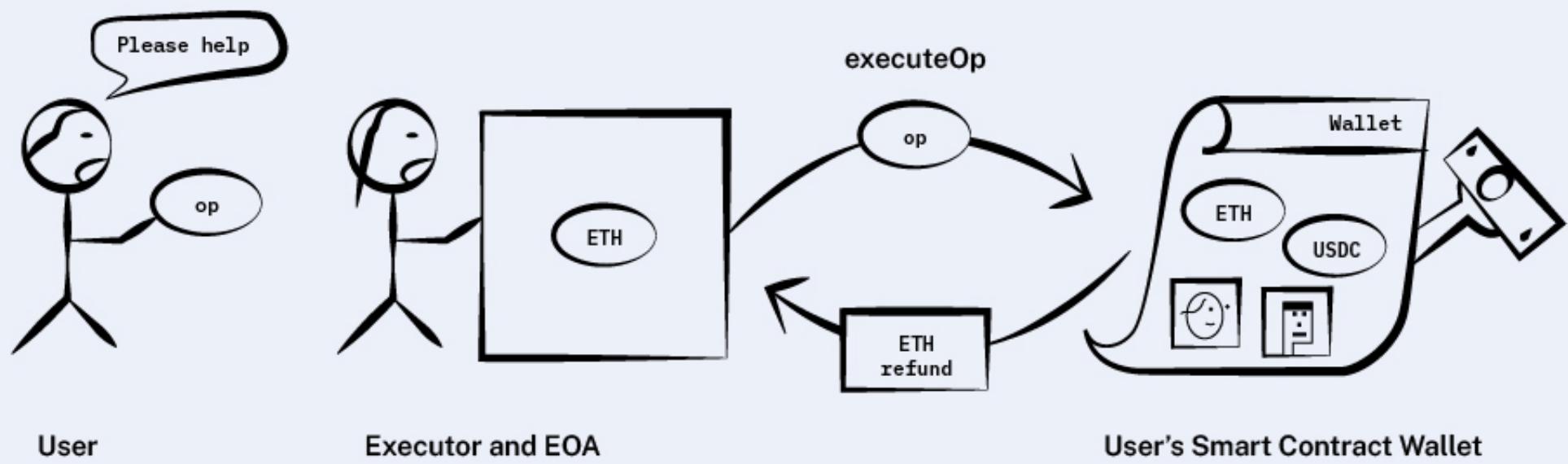


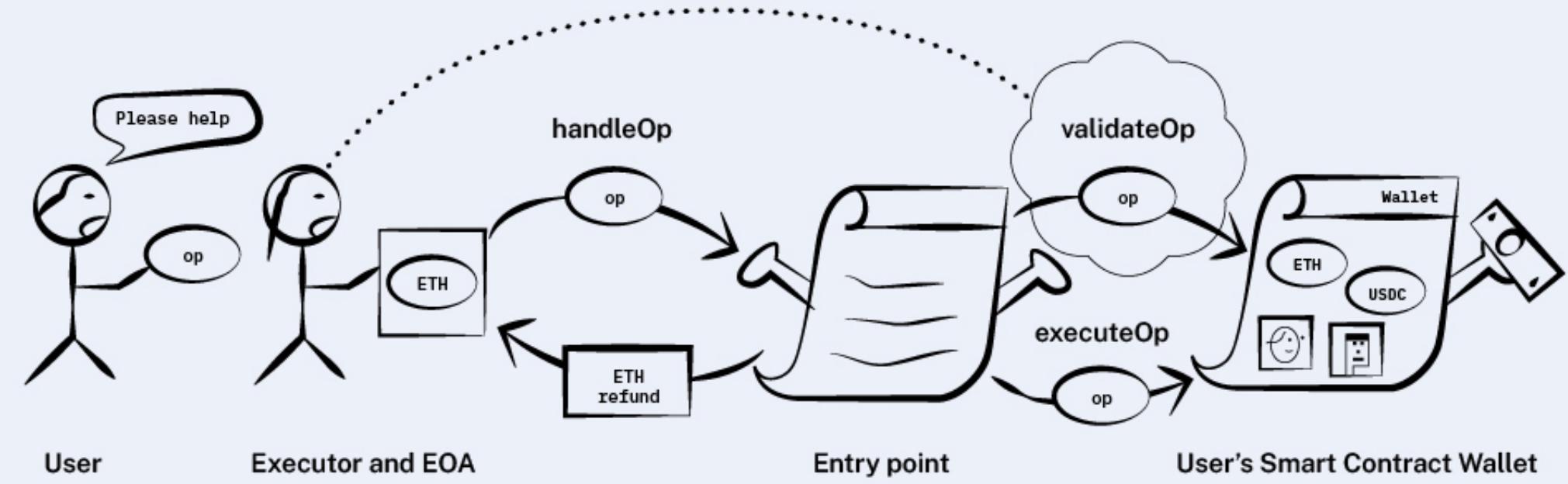
User Experience

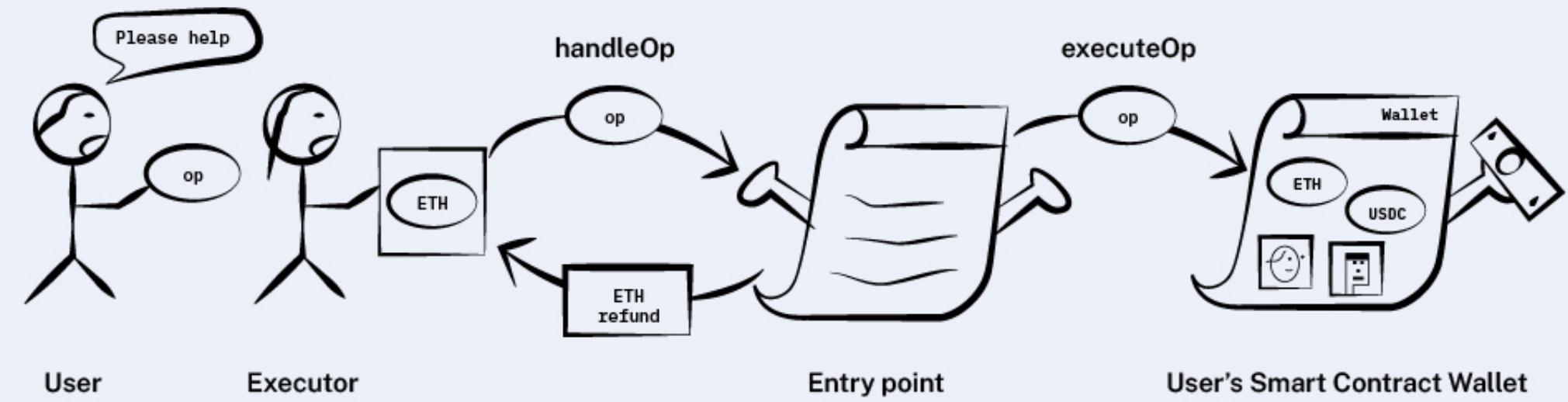
ACCOUNT ABSTRACTION

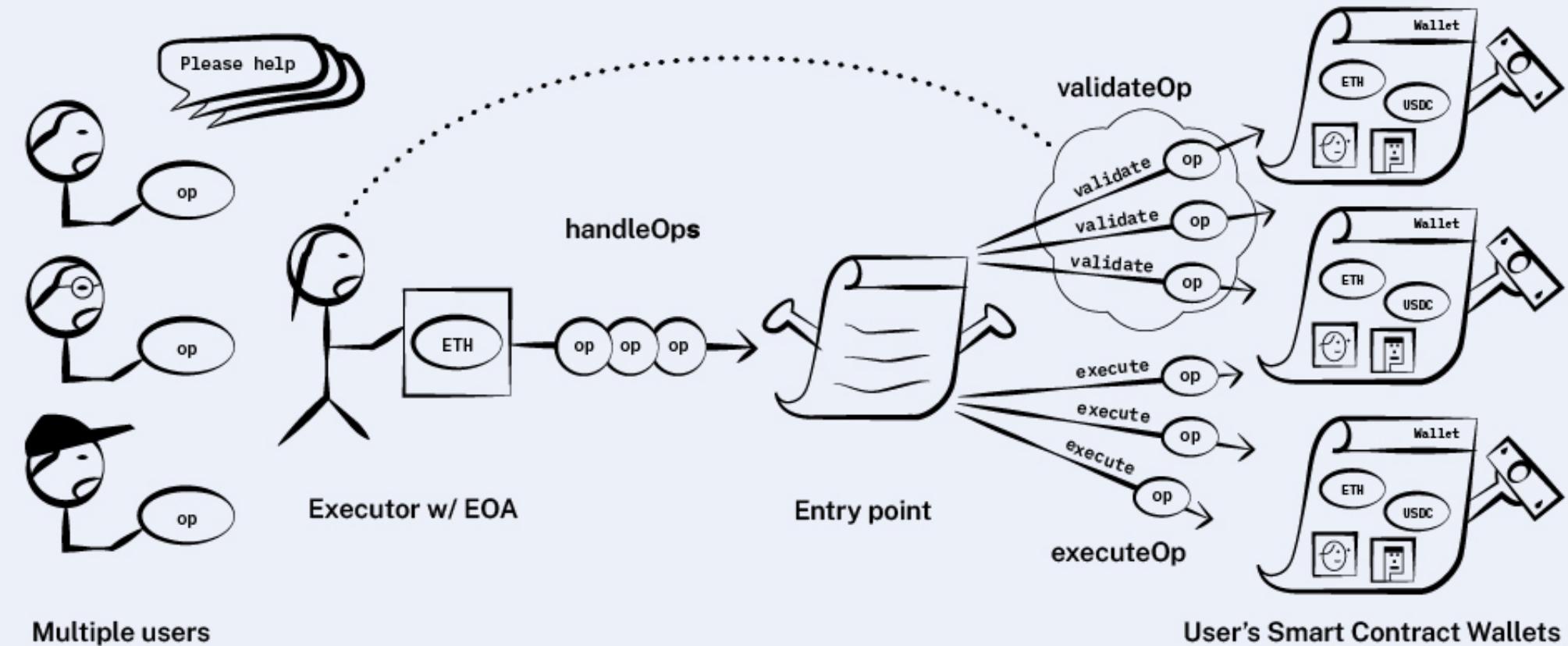
- How to make Smart Contract Wallet?

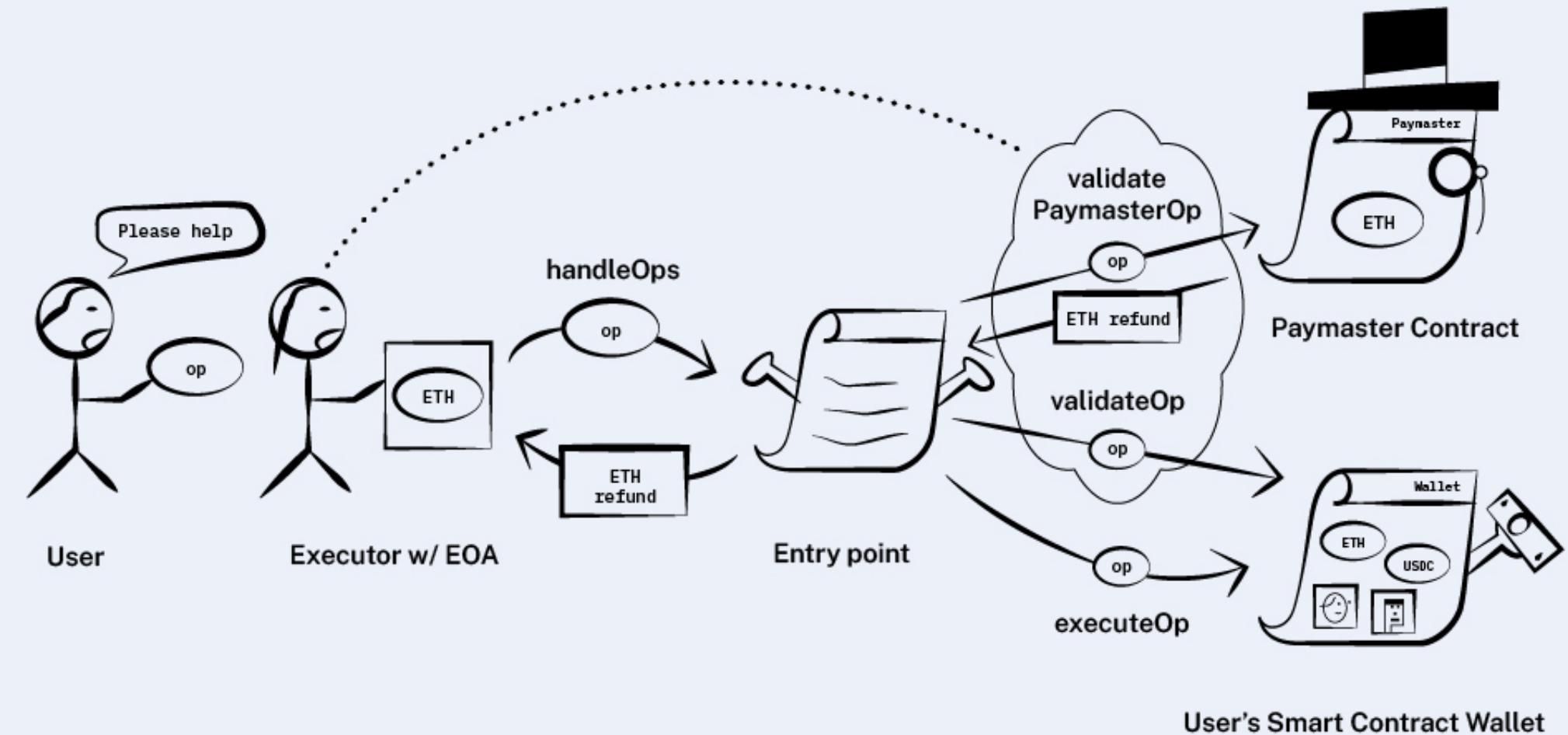


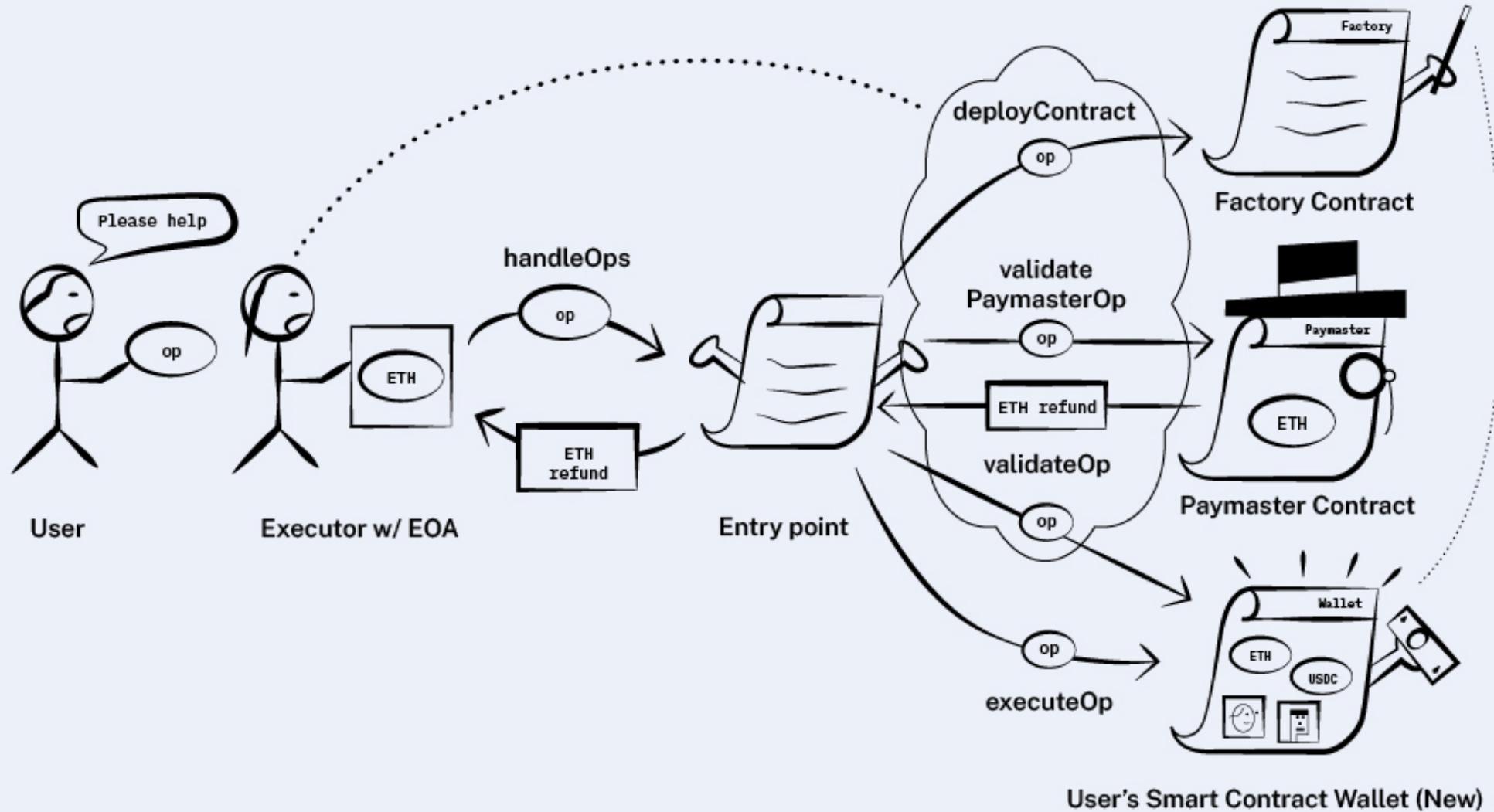


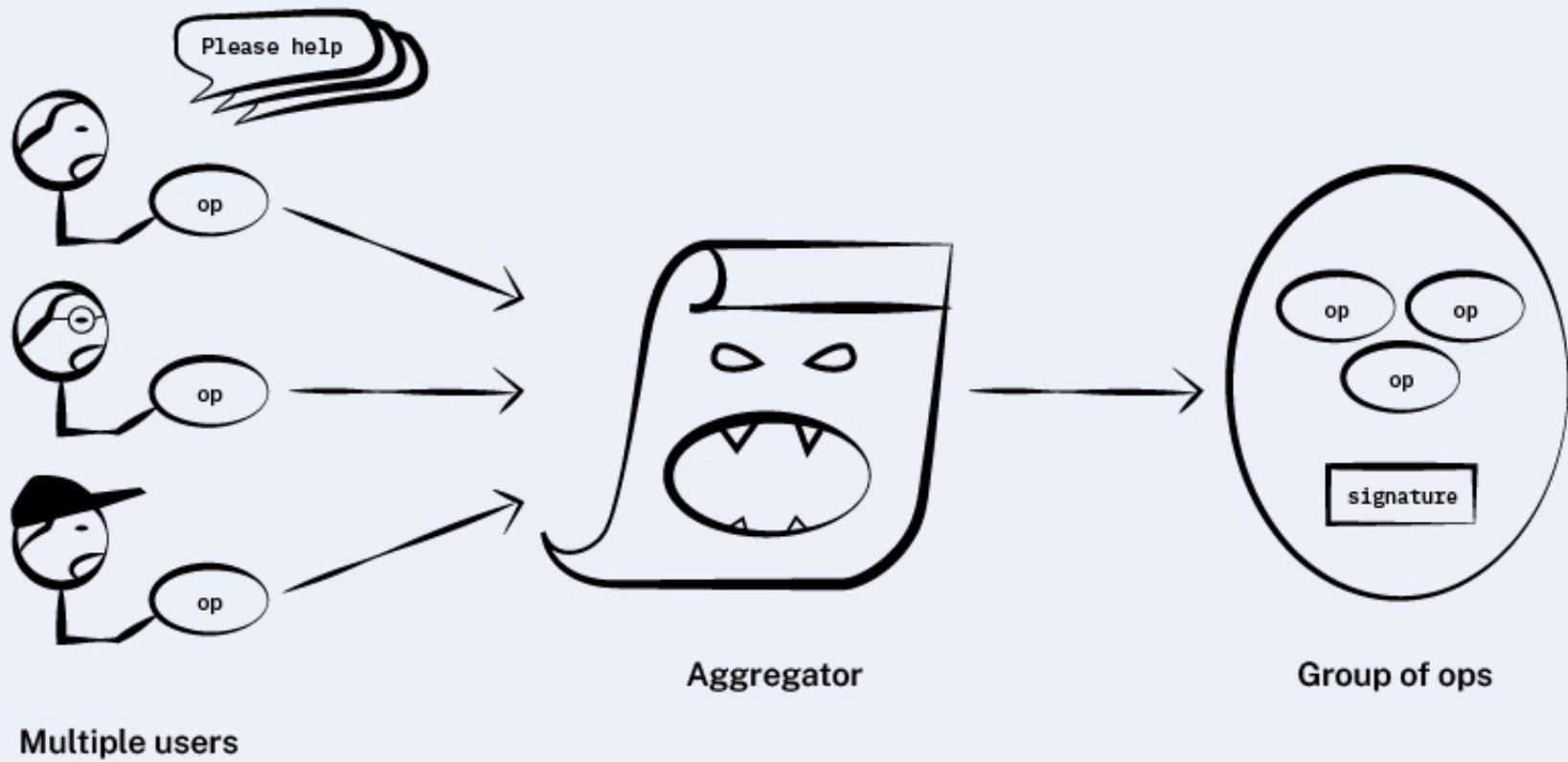


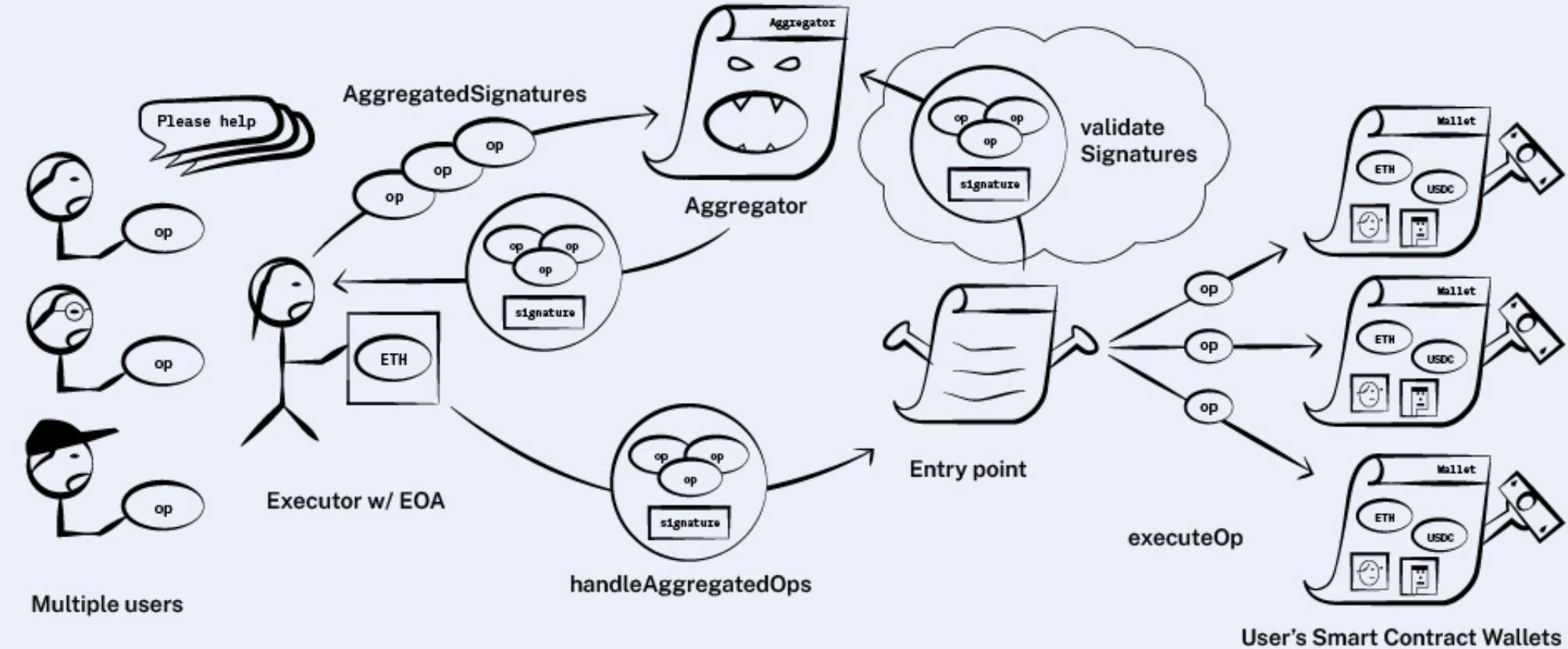






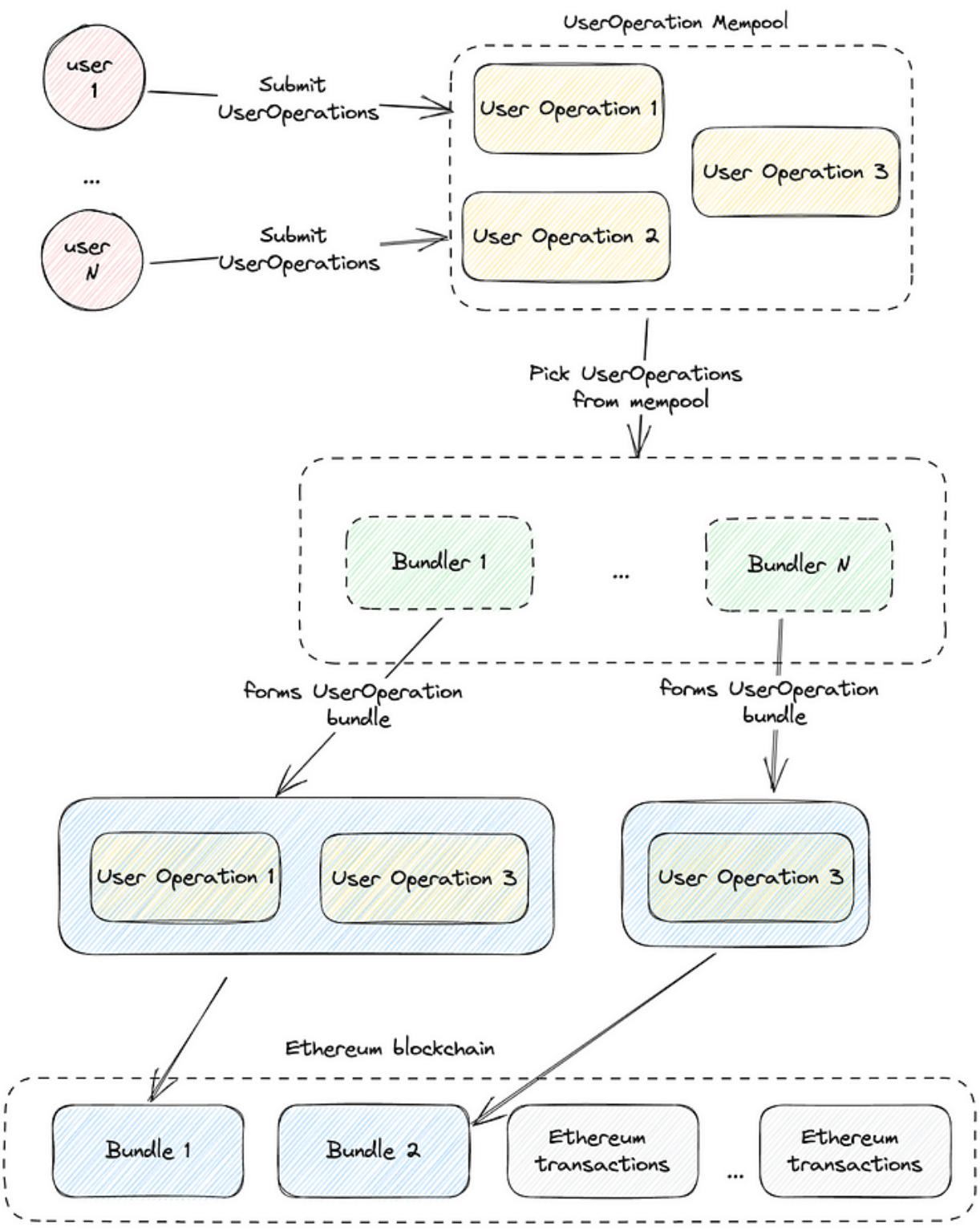






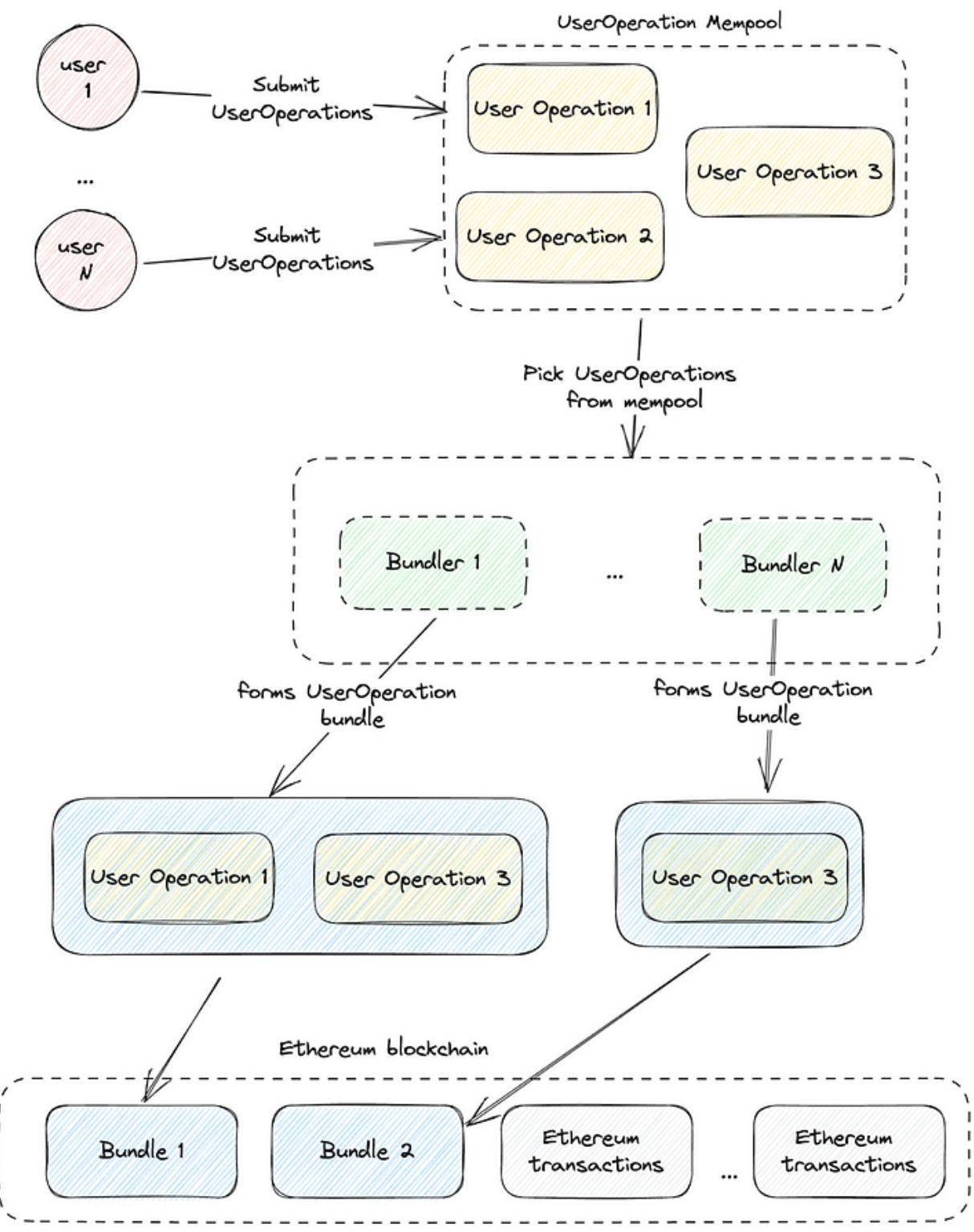
ACCOUNT ABSTRACTION

- Non-protocol change implementation in EVM as EIP-4337
- Asset ownership moved to smart contract wallet, accessed by any key pair
- Key pairs can be updated
- Wallets are now programmable

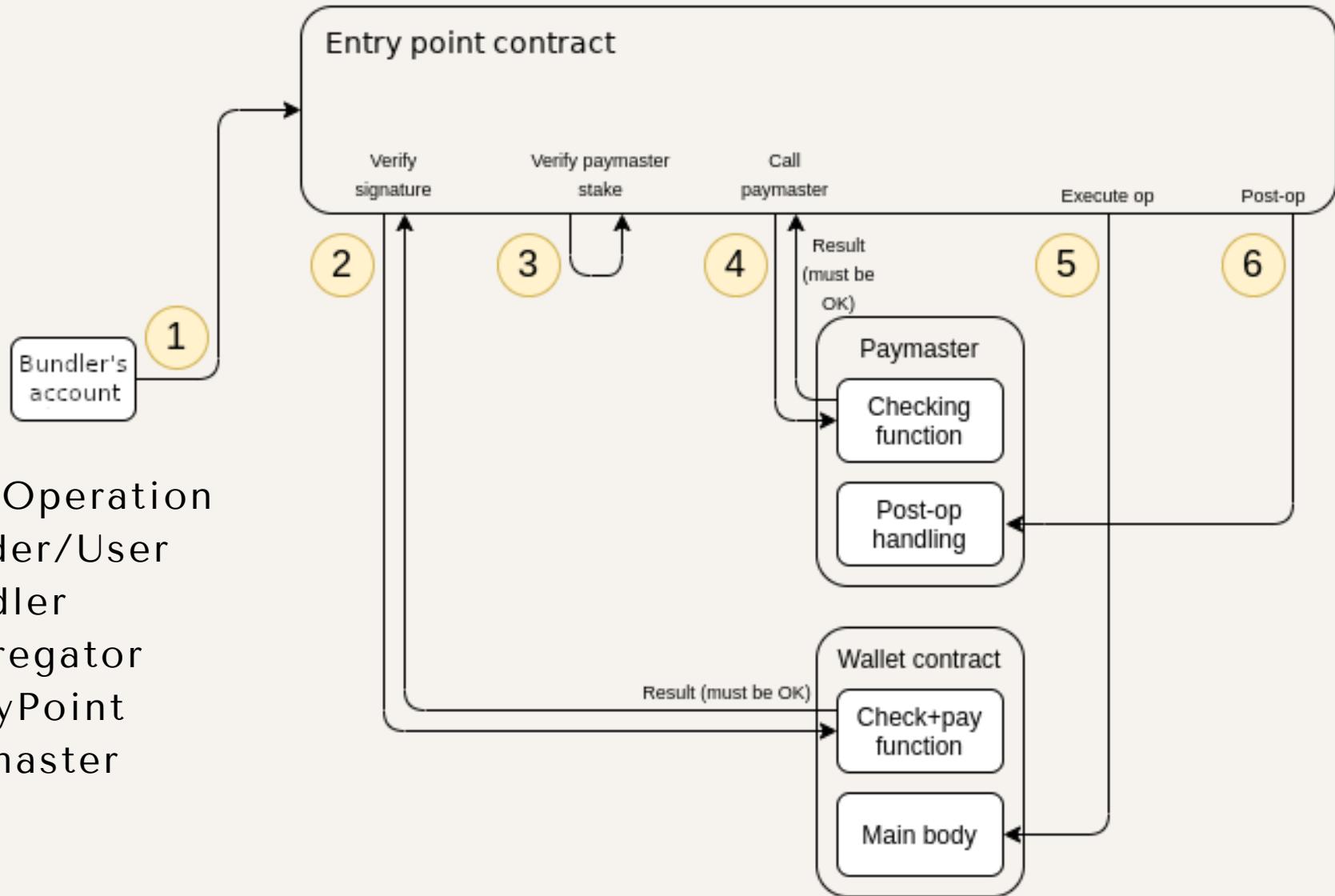


EIP-4337

- UserOperation
- Sender/User
- Bundler
- EntryPoint
- Aggregator
- Paymaster



EIP-4337 BUNDLE SUBMISSION



ENS



Web2 uses DNS (Domain Named Service).

Purpose is to change machine address to
human readable address.

Example: www.dogs.com -> 192.256.220.91

Web3 uses ENS (Ethereum Named Service).

Purpose is to change machine address to
human readable address.

Example: david.eth ->

0x9e9809988185b0ab70a992f0aa9e057806c0f92

Example: dogs.eth ->

ipfs://QmccqhqJg5wm5kNjAP4k4HrYxoqaXUGNutDUqfvYBx8jrR/qr#enter%252520text%252520here

ENS

How does it work?

There are 2 categories of smart contracts that makes up ENS. The Registry and the Resolver.

Registry: stores the owner and the resolver contract address. Also registers subdomains.

Example: `corgi.dog.eth`

Resolver: stores the actual address of the .eth name

Lookup users will interact with the Registry and then the Resolver to get the actual address.

ENS

Additional top level domains:

.crypto

.xyz

.club

Proof of ownership represented as an NFT.

ENS NFTs are rented and need to pay a yearly fee in ETH.

ENS is decentralized and open source.

PRIVACY PROBLEM



ZERO KNOWLEDGE PROOF

A way to prove a statement is true, without revealing the data itself.

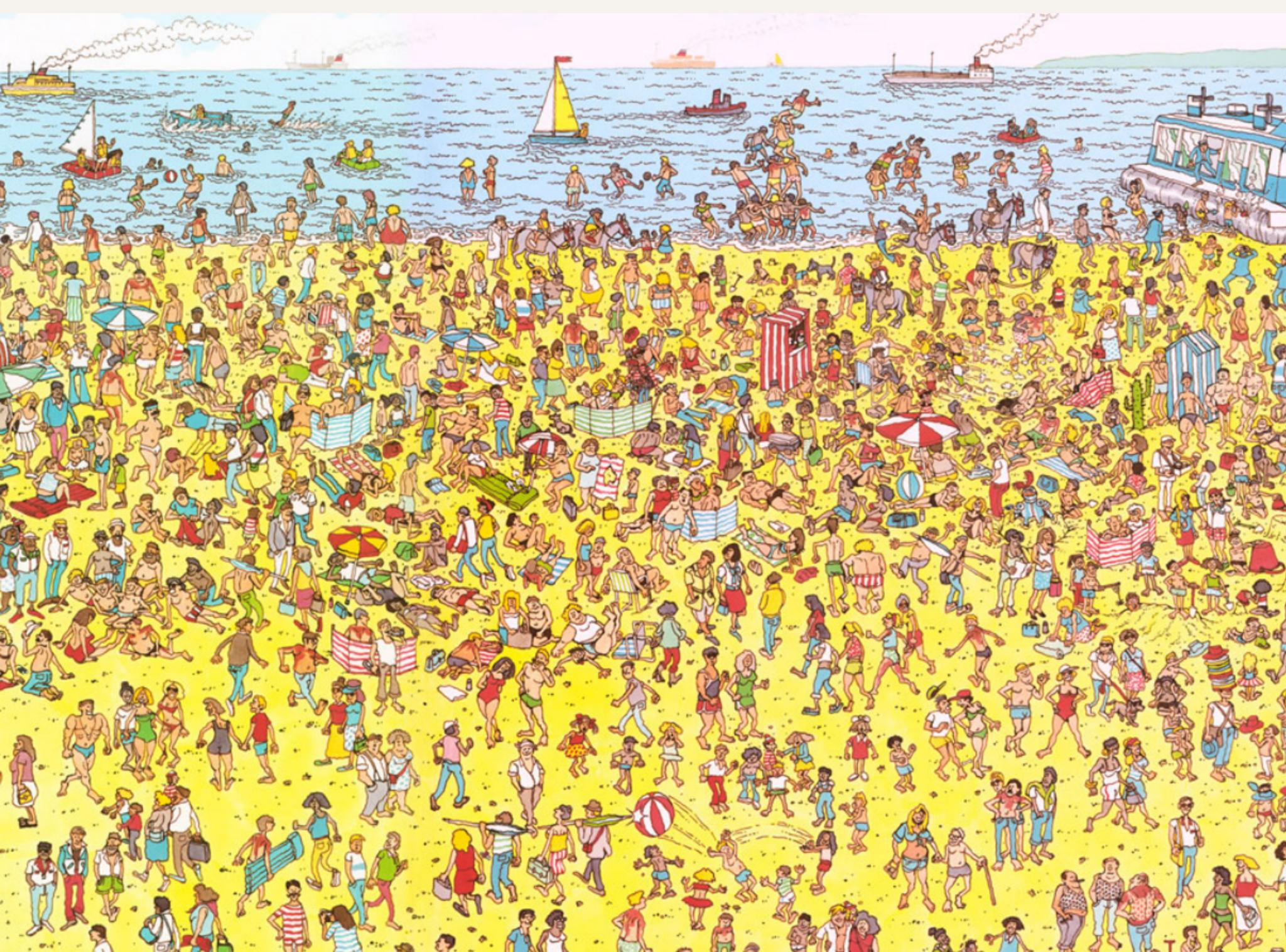
ZK Proofs satisfies 3 properties:

1. Completeness
2. Soundness
3. Zero Knowledge

Examples:

1. Where's Waldo
2. Colour blind ball







ZK-SNARK

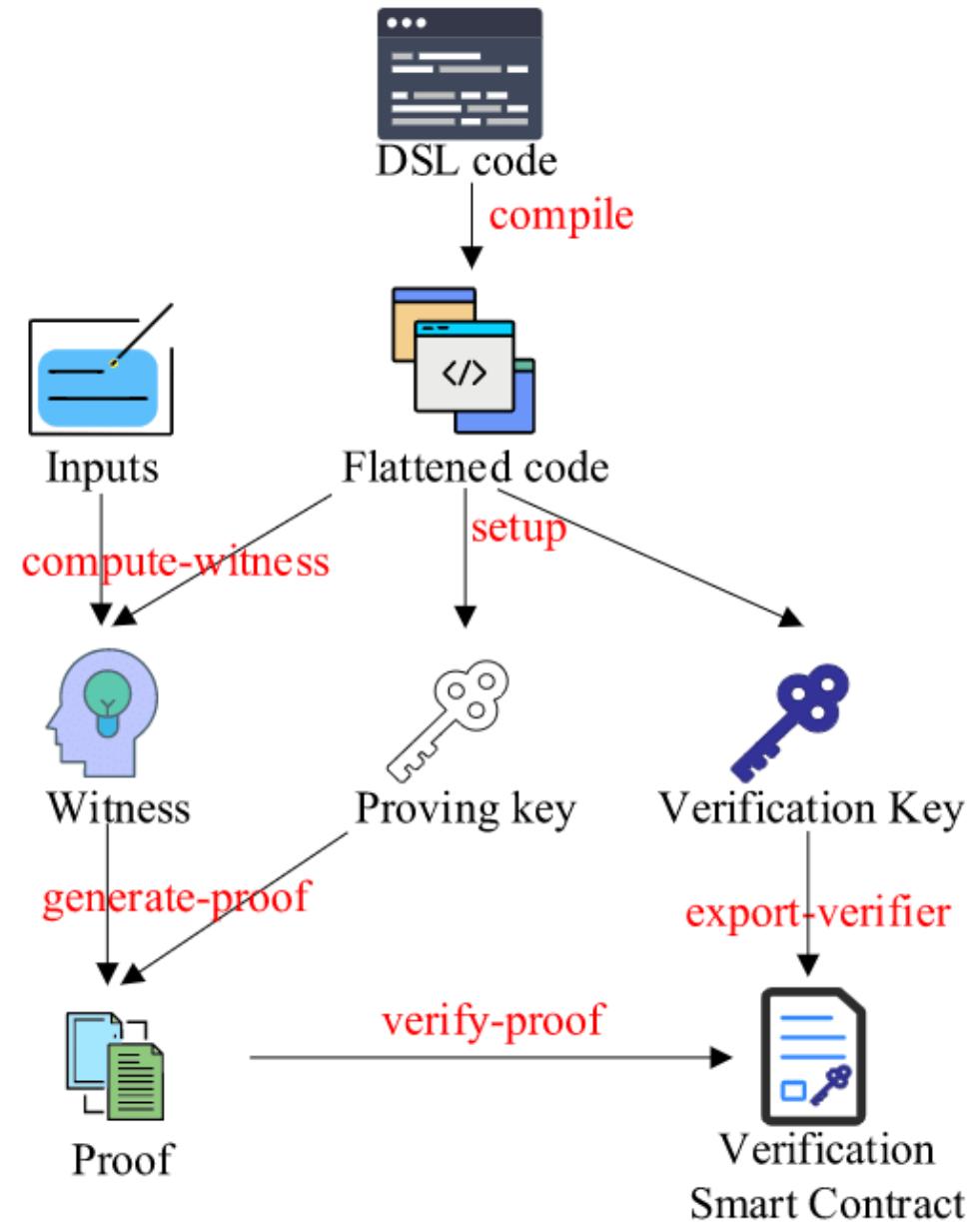
Zero-knowledge succinct non-interactive argument of knowledge

- Succinct - requires minimal computational resources and space to create and verify.
- Non Interactive - require only a single round of interaction between the prover and the verifier

Ex: Groth16

ZK-SNARK IN ETH

- Verify(
public_inputs,
private_inputs,
proof)
- Trusted Setup for
creation of Common
Reference String, toxic
waste must be deleted
- DSL: Domain Specific
Language
- Witness is private +
public inputs + other info
necessary for the proof



ZK PROOF COMPARISON

Trusted setup			zk-SNARKs								
Prover	Verifier	Size									
2.3s	10ms	288B	Very fast								
Very fast	Fastest	Smallest									
Bulletproofs			zk-STARKs								
Prover	Verifier	Size	Prover	Verifier	Size						
30s	1100ms	1,3KB	Slowest	Slowest	Middle	1.6s	16ms	>40KB	Fastest	Very fast	Big

ZK PROOF APPLICATION

- Aztec Protocol: Privacy for movement of tokens
- ZK-Sync: Layer2 Scaling Solution
- Iden3: Privacy for Decentralized Identity



LARGE DATA STORAGE

IPFS

Interplanetary File System is a form of Decentralized File Sharing.

Web2 uses location based addressing.

Example: <https://images.com/dog.png>

Example: 142.127.240.100/dog.png

If the hosting server is down, users cannot retrieve their files.



IPFS

IPFS

Web3 IPFS uses content based addressing.

Example:

ipfs://Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKdWpxuo5kRVB
dv38rdH9VfQ47j?filename=dog.png

Example:

[https://ipfs.io/ipfs/Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKdWpxuo5kRVBdv38rdH9VfQ47j?
filename=dog.png](https://ipfs.io/ipfs/Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKdWpxuo5kRVBdv38rdH9VfQ47j?filename=dog.png)

Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKdWpxuo5kRVBdv38rdH9VfQ47j is the content id (CID), derived from the hash of the file data.

IPFS

How does it work?

IPFS data is organized IPFS Objects.

Each Object contains data up to 256kb and links to other IPFS Objects.

Data larger than 256kb can be split up into several objects, with each object linking to each other.

IPFS

Advantages:

1. Data Availability
2. Efficient storage (no duplicates)
3. Speed of download

Pinning Services:

1. Pinata
2. Filecoin



IPFS

Challenge: Privacy

Solution: Encrypted Content Hash

Challenge: Immutable data

Solution: Directed Acyclic Graph

Challenge: Malicious or inaccurate data served

Solution: Verification by rehashing content

Challenge: Slow download speed due to long distance

Solution: Serve files P2P with closest node

Resources Used:

<https://coinsbench.com/about-evm-opcode-gas-ethereum-accounts-9f0896f09d04>
<https://ethereum.org/>
<https://hardhat.org/>
<https://docs.ethers.io/v5/>
<https://www.openzeppelin.com/>
https://takenobu-hs.github.io/downloads/ethereum_evm_illustrated.pdf
<https://www.skillsoft.com/>