Smart Contract Types Supported by TokenFlow

Our team of expert smart contract engineers can build any smart contract you can imagine, from simple payment systems to complex governance structures. **We provide full-service smart contract development** with benefits which include 100% test coverage, thorough contract documentation, testnet and mainnet deployment, 24/7 email and Telegram support, weekly updates on the project progress, as well as a free code revision in case of any issues.

Please note that the **pricing** for each project is calculated individually based on the project requirements and hourly rates of our developers.

If you have a specific smart contract type in mind that's not on our list, please reach out to us directly via email at **contact@tokenflow.ai** or by scheduling a 30 minute free consultation call with us **here**. We love challenges and are always eager to help you out!

Here's our full list of over 80 supported custom smart contract types:

1. **Token contracts:** Custom tokens with unique functionality and economics.
2. **NFT contracts:** Unique, provably scarce, and tradeable digital assets.
3. **Soulbound token (SBT) contracts:** Often used to represent special items or assets that are permanently tied to a particular address, enhancing their exclusivity and value.
4. **Staking contracts:** Enable token holders to earn the rewards from participating in the protocol liquidity and/or security.
5. **Oracle contracts:** Access off-chain data to trigger smart contract actions.
6. **DEX contracts:** Decentralized exchange platforms for trading cryptocurrencies.
7. **Lending contracts:** Lending and borrowing protocols for cryptocurrencies.
8. **Metaverse contracts:** Smart contracts for virtual worlds, gaming, and NFTs.
9. **DeFi insurance contracts:** Decentralized insurance protocols for DeFi projects.
10. **DAO contracts:** Decentralized autonomous organizations with custom governance rules.

11. **Governance (voting) contracts:** Enable token holders to vote on proposals and make decisions in a decentralized manner.
12. **Digital identity contracts:** Self-sovereign digital identities that can be verified and trusted.
13. **Escrow contracts:** Facilitate secure and automated transactions by holding funds in escrow until predetermined conditions are met.
14. **Logistics contracts:** Automate supply chain management and logistics processes and make them more secure.
15. **Gaming (GameFi) contracts:** Smart contracts for gaming and play-to-earn platforms.
16. **Supply chain contracts:** Smart contracts which provide the end-to-end traceability and transparency for supply chains.
17. **Crowdfunding contracts:** Enable crowdfunding and fundraising campaigns in a decentralized and transparent way.
18. **Public records contracts (e.g. medical records, car ownership, real estate and land ownership):** Securely manage and share public records in a decentralized and tamper-proof manner.
19. **Investment contracts:** Smart contracts for creating various investment opportunities in decentralized finance (DeFi) protocols.
20. **Prediction market contracts:** Decentralized prediction markets for real-world events.
21. **Data storage contracts:** Enable secure and decentralized storage of data.
22. **IP rights records contracts:** Decentralized intellectual property (IP) rights management systems.
23. **Utility contracts & libraries for developers:** Reusable smart contract utility functions and libraries for developers.
24. **Complex cryptography contracts:** Advanced cryptography protocols and secure multi-party computations.
25. **AI (artificial intelligence) and ML (machine learning) contracts:** Smart contracts that leverage machine learning models and data analysis.
26. **CDP contracts (collateralized debt position, e.g. like MakerDAO):** Smart contracts that enable collateralized borrowing and lending of a token that is supported by those collateralized positions, e.g. a stablecoin like DAI.
27. **Derivatives contracts (futures, options, etc.):** Smart contracts for derivatives trading on decentralized platforms.
28. **Synthetic and tokenized assets contracts:** Smart contracts for creating and trading synthetic and tokenized assets.
29. **Privacy-enabling contracts:** Smart contracts with privacy-preserving features, such as zero-knowledge proofs.
30. **Bond contracts:** Smart contracts for issuing and trading bonds.

31. **Algorithmic stablecoin contracts:** Smart contracts for algorithmic stablecoins, such as Ampleforth (AMPL) or Frax (FRAX).
32. **Collateralized stablecoin contracts (e.g. like DAI):** Smart contracts for collateralized stablecoins.
33. **Real world assets (RWA) contracts:** Smart contracts that enable the creation and trading of real-world assets on blockchain.
34. **Cross-chain communication contracts:** Smart contracts that enable communication between different blockchains.
35. **Gambling contracts:** Smart contracts for decentralized and transparent gambling applications.
36. **NFT fractionalization contracts:** Smart contracts that enable fractional ownership of non-fungible tokens (NFTs).
37. **Launchpad contracts:** Smart contracts that enable fundraising and launching of new crypto projects.
38. **Auctions contracts:** Decentralized auction platforms for the sale of goods or services, using common auction types, such as English or Dutch auction.
39. **NFT marketplace contracts:** Decentralized marketplaces for buying and selling NFTs.
40. **Indices contracts (e.g. index funds):** Smart contracts for tracking and investing into the index funds and diversified investment portfolios on-chain.
41. **Tokenized vaults contracts (e.g. staking, yield farming and options vaults):** Smart contracts for tokenized vaults, where users can lock up tokens for various purposes (e.g. to earn yield or to boost their governance power).
42. **Multisignature (multisig) wallet contracts:** Secure multisignature wallets for managing and distributing funds.
43. **Account abstraction-based wallet contracts:** Create non-custodial wallets as programmable smart contracts.
44. **Proxy upgradeable contracts:** Smart contracts whose logic can be updated after their initial deployment.
45. **Reserve currency contracts (e.g. like the Olympus DAO's OHM):** Decentralized reserve currencies that are backed by crypto assets.
46. **Yield aggregator contracts:** Smart contracts that automatically move funds to the highest-yielding opportunities in decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms.
47. **Flash loan contracts:** Smart contracts that enable flash loans, which are short-term, no-collateral loans that need to be repaid as a part of the same transaction for borrowing them.
48. **DEX trading bots contracts:** Smart contracts that allow for the creation and deployment of decentralized trading bots for use on decentralized exchanges (DEXs).

49. **Factory contracts for other contracts:** Smart contracts that can deploy other smart contracts.
50. **Payment systems contracts (e.g. mint revenue and royalty splitters, payment dispersers and payments streaming):** Smart contracts for payments and revenue-sharing mechanisms.
51. **Contracts or tokens with the whitelist/allowlist/blacklist functionality:** Contracts or tokens with the whitelist, allowlist, or blacklist features to manage access or participation.
52. **Real estate contracts:** Smart contracts for buying, selling, and leasing real estate on the blockchain.
53. **Estate contracts:** Smart contracts that facilitate the management of assets and properties, such as inheritance and trusts, on the blockchain.
54. **Energy contracts (e.g. carbon tokenization):** Smart contracts for carbon tokenization and other sustainable energy initiatives.
55. **HR contracts:** Smart contracts for managing human resources, including salaries and benefits.
56. **Company shares contracts (e.g. cap table and company equity):** Smart contracts for managing company shares and equity in startups and other companies.
57. **Charitable giving contracts:** Smart contracts for charitable giving and donations on blockchain.
58. **Domain name contracts:** Smart contracts for the buying, selling, and leasing of domain names.
59. **Subscription payments contracts**: Smart contracts for recurring subscription payments.
60. **Mock contracts:** Test smart contracts to help simulate and test various scenarios and crypto assets, e.g. mock tokens and NFTs.
61. **Internal utility contracts:** Smart contracts for the internal use by an organization, such as creating custom utility tokens.
62. **Faucet contracts:** Smart contracts for distributing small amounts of tokens for testing or promotional purposes.
63. **Vesting contracts (e.g. for DAO treasuries, team members and investors):** Smart contracts for vesting tokens over time or based on specific conditions.
64. **Treasury management contracts:** Smart contracts for managing treasury funds in decentralized organizations or companies.
65. **Cybersecurity contracts:** Smart contracts that enhance the security of the blockchain protocol and protect against attacks.
66. **Multicall contracts:** Smart contracts that enable multiple functions to be called at once, reducing transaction costs and increasing efficiency.

67. **Timelock contracts:** Smart contracts that delay the execution of transactions until a specified time has elapsed or a certain condition has been met.
68. **Airdrop contracts:** Smart contracts that facilitate the free token distribution for the early supporters of a project, or for promotional purposes.
69. **NFT gaming item contracts:** Smart contracts that represent and govern the ownership and transfer of multiple fungible or non-fungible in-game items and assets in blockchain-based games.
70. **Content licensing contracts:** Smart contracts that govern the licensing and distribution of digital content, ensuring fair compensation and protecting intellectual property rights.
71. **Social media tipping contracts:** Smart contracts that allow users to tip and reward content creators on social media platforms, fostering engagement and incentivizing quality content.
72. **Art provenance contracts:** Smart contracts that establish and track the ownership history and authenticity of art pieces, promoting transparency and combating art fraud.
73. **NFT lending contracts:** Smart contracts that enable users to borrow and lend NFTs, allowing NFT holders to earn interest by lending their digital assets.
74. **Decentralized reputation scoring contracts:** Smart contracts that calculate and assign reputation scores to individuals or entities based on their actions and contributions within a decentralized ecosystem.
75. **Tokenized venture capital contracts:** Smart contracts that tokenize and manage investments in startup companies, providing liquidity and fractional ownership in venture capital portfolios.
76. **Decentralized credit scoring contracts:** Smart contracts that assess and provide credit scores for individuals or entities based on their blockchain transaction history, enabling access to decentralized credit and lending services.
77. **Decentralized carbon footprint contracts:** Smart contracts that track and calculate carbon footprints of individuals or organizations, facilitating the trading and offsetting of carbon credits on the blockchain.
78. **Tokenized intellectual property contracts:** Smart contracts that tokenize intellectual property assets, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, allowing for fractional ownership, licensing, and transfer of these assets.
79. **Intellectual property (IP) licensing contracts:** Smart contracts that manage the licensing and usage rights of intellectual property assets, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, ensuring fair compensation and protecting IP rights.
80. **Microfinance contracts:** Smart contracts that enable microfinance services, providing small loans and financial services to underserved individuals and communities, promoting financial inclusion.

81. **Distributed computing contracts:** Smart contracts that leverage distributed computing resources to perform complex computations, enabling decentralized processing power for tasks like scientific simulations or data analysis.