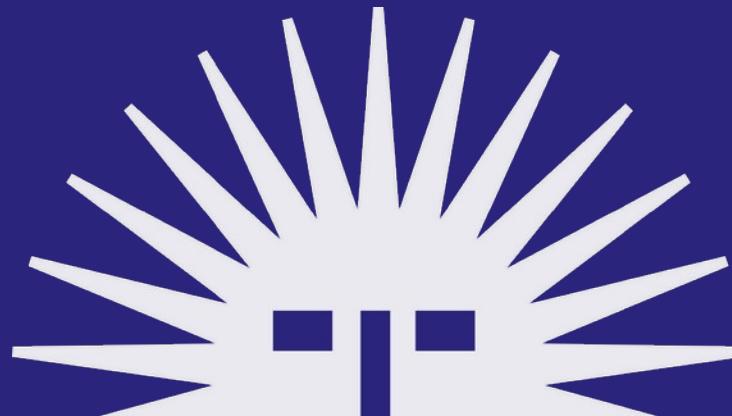




\$ cat title.txt

How Type-Driven Development Can Turbocharge your Contract's Security

Brought to you by @philogy



\$ whoami



Philippe Dumonet aka Philogy

- ~5 years experience working with smart contracts
- Programming Language R&D
- Lead Security Researcher @ Spearbit
- Lead Smart Contract Engineer @ Sorella





\$ cat intro-1.txt

The Bar is High: Write Bug-Free Code or Die

BUNNI - REKT

Tuesday, September 9, 2025

Bunni - Rekt - Pending Bug



Bunni @bunni.xyz · Oct 23
Hello everyone, it is with saddened hearts that we announce the shutdown of Bunni.

The recent exploit has forced Bunni's growth to a halt, and in order to securely relaunch we'd need to pay 6-7 figures in audit & monitoring expenses alone – requiring capital that we simply don't

Show more

GMX - REKT

Friday, July 11, 2025

GMX - Rekt - Pending Bug



GMX @GMX.IO · Jul 9
The GLP pool of GMX V1 on Arbitrum has experienced an unexpected price manipulation. Approximately \$40M in tokens has been transferred from an unknown wallet.

Security has always been a core priority for GMX, with the contracts undergoing numerous audits from top security firms. In this hands-on-deck moment, all core contributors are investigating what led to the manipulation occurred, and what vulnerability may have been exploited.

... and dozens more

\$ cat intro-2.txt



Security = Resources * Productivity





\$ tdd --help

What is Type Driven Development (TDD)?

- ✖ Types as Documentation
- ✖ Types as Cheap Static Analysis
- ✖ Design through Types



```
$ man ecrecover
```

Case Study I: ecrecover

- ⚠ have to **remember** address(0) means failure
 - ⚠ no clear difference between checked & unchecked state
- ☒ **Solution:** Introduce a type to make difference clear

```
function ecrecover(bytes32 digest, uint8 v, bytes32 r, bytes32 s)
    returns (address)
{
    // ...
}
```

```
function usingEcrecover() public {
    address recovered = ecrecover(digest, v, r, s);
    // Can forget to check `recovered != 0`
    use(recovered);
}
```

```
function ecrecover(bytes32 digest, uint8 v, bytes32 r, bytes32 s)
    returns (AddressOrError)
{}

function usingEcrecover() public {
    address recovered = ecrecover(digest, v, r, s); // ✗ Type mismatch error
    use(recovered);
}
```



\$ man ecrecover

Case Study I: ecrecover

- ✓ custom return type documents possible failure
- ✓ statically checks that error was handled
- ✓ removes cognitive burden of remembering edge case

```
function ecrecover(bytes32 digest, uint8 v, bytes32 r, bytes32 s)
    returns (AddressOrError)
{}

function usingEcrecover() public {
    AddressOrError result = ecrecover(digest, v, r, s);
    address recovered = result.unwrap(); // ✅ Forced to explicitly handle

    use(recovered);

    // Alternatively
    if (result.isOk()) {
        address recovered = result.unwrap();
        use(recovered);
    } else {
        // Error handling
    }
}
```





\$ man unit-math

Case Study II: math with units

- ⚠ API has footguns (can mix units incorrectly)
- ⚠ Documented via parameter names
- ⚠ Correct usage imposes high cognitive burden

```
function convertAtoB(uint priceAoverB, uint amountA)
    returns (uint)
{
    return amountA * 1e18 / priceAoverB;
}

function convertBtoA(uint priceAoverB, uint amountB)
    returns (uint)
{
    return amountB * priceAoverB / 1e18;
}

function doStuff(uint priceAoverB) {
    uint amountInA;
    uint out1 = convertAtoB(priceAoverB, amountInA);
    uint out2 = convertBtoA(priceAoverB, amountInA);
}
```



\$ man unit-math

Case Study II: math with units

❑ Solution: specialize uint256 using custom types

- ✓ compiler now statically checks correct usage
- ✓ correct function automatically chosen based on types

```
type PriceAOverB is uint;
type AmountA is uint;
type AmountB is uint;

function convert(PriceAOverB price, AmountA amount)
    returns (AmountB)
{
    return AmountB.wrap(
        AmountA.unwrap(amount) * 1e18 / PriceAOverB.unwrap(price)
    );
}

function convert(PriceAOverB price, AmountB amount)
    returns (AmountA)
{
    return AmountA.wrap(
        AmountB.unwrap(amount) * PriceAOverB.unwrap(price) / 1e18
    );
}

function doStuff(PriceAOverB price) {
    AmountA amountInA;
    AmountB out1 = convert(price, amountInA);
    AmountA out2 = convert(price, amountInA); // ✗ type error
}
```



\$ man transfer-ownership

Case Study III: transferOwnership

- ⚠ Input requirements not clear from definition
 - ⚠ Duplication of verification logic “just in case”
- ☒ **Solution:** Signal intent with types

```
function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public {
    require(newOwner != address(0));
    _setOwner(newOwner);
}

function _setOwner(address newOwner) internal {
    require(newOwner != address(0));
    // ... some logic
}
```

```
type NonZeroAddress is address;

function transferOwnership(NonZeroAddress newOwner) public {
    _setOwner(newOwner);
}

function _setOwner(NonZeroAddress newOwner) internal {
    // ... some logic
}
```

\$ tdd --help



When to apply Type Driven Development (TDD)

- ☆☆ documenting subtle requirements in comments



\$ tdd --help

When to apply Type Driven Development (TDD)

- ☆☆ documenting subtle requirements in comments
- ☆☆ want to ensure caller doesn't forget to handle certain states/values



\$ tdd --help

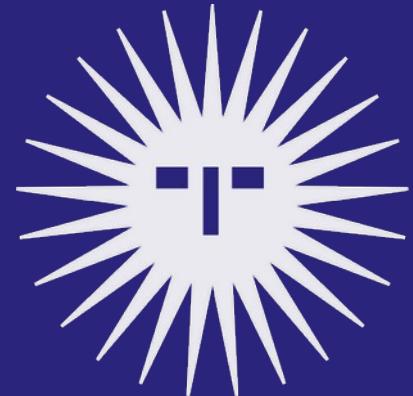
When to apply Type Driven Development (TDD)

- ☆☆ documenting subtle requirements in comments
- ☆☆ want to ensure caller doesn't forget to handle certain states/values
- ☆☆ using base types for similar but distinct concepts such as different units



“

... Btw, did you spot the problem in one
of the examples?





care to take a look?

```
type NonZeroAddress is address;

function transferOwnership(NonZeroAddress newOwner) public {
    _setOwner(newOwner);
}

function _setOwner(NonZeroAddress newOwner) internal {
    // ... some logic
}
```

- ✗ Solidity sees “NonZeroAddress” as an alias for “address” for purposes of ABI encoding/decoding



...let's take a closer look ☺

```
type NonZeroAddress is address;

function transferOwnership(NonZeroAddress newOwner) public {
    _setOwner(newOwner);
}

function _setOwner(NonZeroAddress newOwner) internal {
    // ... some logic
}
```

- ✗ Solidity sees “NonZeroAddress” as an alias for “address” for purposes of ABI encoding/decoding
- ✗ Will not validate our invariant that “x != 0”



...let's take a closer look ☺

```
type NonZeroAddress is address;

function transferOwnership(NonZeroAddress newOwner) public {
    _setOwner(newOwner);
}

function _setOwner(NonZeroAddress newOwner) internal {
    // ... some logic
}
```

- ✖ Solidity sees “NonZeroAddress” as an alias for “address” for purposes of ABI encoding/decoding
- ✖ Will not validate our invariant that “ $x \neq 0$ ”
- ✖ Will decode & instantiate “`address(0)`” as a “NonZeroAddress” without errors

\$ solc tdd.sol 2>&1



Solidity TDD Pitfalls

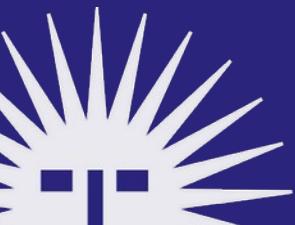
- ✗ Users can override encapsulation
- ✗ Compiler will directly instantiate types
- ✗ Structs not zero-cost
- ✗ Repetitive boilerplate
- ✗ No standard library



“

Most of these issues are *language level* issues

To fix these we need to change the
language, or just build our own





Introducing: Sensei

Helping good devs write better EVM contracts



Day 1 Goals



Fast Compile Times

Goal: 500ms worst case
debug build

Standard Library

ABI, EIP712, TDD, ERC20,
ERC721, etc.

Editor Support

LSP with autocomplete & go-to-definition



TDD-Focused Upgrades



Encapsulation

Private/public methods,
functions & attributes

Generics

Make any code reusable with
minimal boilerplate

Gas Optimization

Stronger inlining, structs
members on stack



Why do we need a new language?



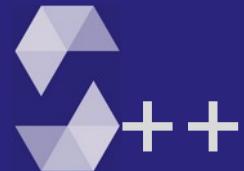
Solidity

- large backlog of existing issues
- team conservative about changes
- legacy codebase



Vyper

- simplicity maximalism
- building IR alone
- not prioritizing key dev needs
(storage packing, dyn. memory)



Core Solidity

- complex type system
- split solc focus
- unclear how to contribute

Competition + I think it'd be Fun

\$ sensei join



Closed Beta Begins:
Q1 2026

(insert FOMO title
to get you to scan)



18 NOV 2025



Q&A



philogy



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philogy.21