Balancing On- & Off-Chain Architectures

Anna Carroll & Mitchell DeMarco





Anna Carroll

@annascarroll

- B.S. Computer Science, Stanford '18
- Formerly led Stanford Blockchain Collective
- Engineer at Dharma
- Kleiner Perkins Product Fellow
- Generally trustworthy



Mitchell DeMarco

@Neablist

- Engineer at Dharma
- Been at, like, a lot of startups
- Built products with 10m+ MAU
- Prefers cats over dogs (don't tell my dog)



Dharma

@Dharma_HQ

- Technically invented the term #DeFi

(sorry, Maker)

- Building the first Defi app that goes

Mainstream

- Pretty colors

We've learned a lot about building usable crypto apps at Dharma

We want to help you build crypto products that work better for users

To do that, you need an architecture that enables better UX

Let's dive into how you can do that with your next DeFi app

Traditional Architectures

Traditional Off-Chain Architectures

Web2 Developers are very familiar with fully off-chain architecture

Developing and Scaling has known solution





The tools in the ecosystem are well developed



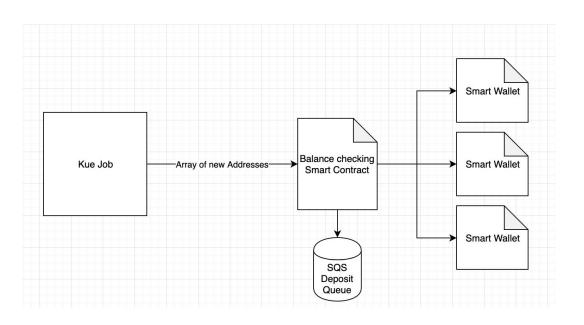


Usually containing three major parts

Frontend



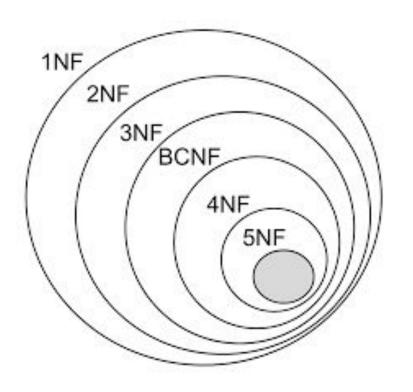




Frontend

Backend



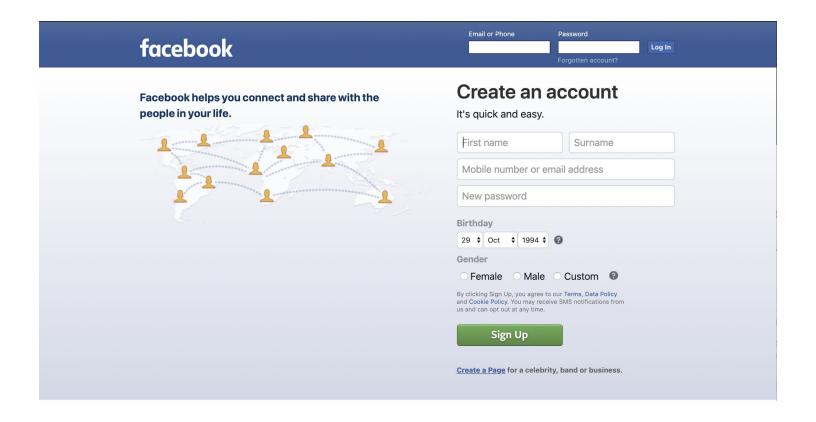


Frontend

Backend

Database

So Why Does Full Off-Chain Suck?



Traditional On-Chain Architectures

Web3 Developers are very familiar with fully on-chain architecture

Client

Blockchain

dApp Interface Client

Blockchain



Client

Blockchain

Blockchain

Client

Blockchain

Blockchain

 Handles Logic at protocol level



Client

Blockchain

Blockchain

- Handles Logic at protocol level
- Stores data on-chain

Client

Client

Blockchain

Dapp Interface Client Blockchain

Client

 Facilitates interactions with the blockchain

Dapp Interface

Client

Blockchain

Client

Blockchain

Dapp Interface

 Relies on client to interact with chain



Client

Blockchain

Dapp Interface

- Relies on client to interact with chain
- Like a visual skin for a protocol

How Does Dharma Work?



In A Nutshell

Dharma Settlement Contracts

Terms Contracts

Debt Tokens

Repayments

Defaults

Collateralized Loans

Uncollateralized Loans

Debt Orders

Relayers

Underwriters

In A Nutshell

The Dharma Settlement Contracts are...

A smart contract framework for tokenized debt agreements

- Administer the entire life-cycle of a loan through smart contracts
- Collateral is held in escrow in smart contracts and released to creditors upon a borrower's default
- Creditor's stake in a loan is "tokenized" it can be **traded, repackaged, and programmed** like any other token

An open, permissionless credit market

- A marketplace of Relayers who earn fees for hosting "order books" that connect borrowers and lenders
- A marketplace of **Underwriters** who earn fees for pricing borrower default risk
- A standardized message schema for connoting intent to borrow / lend, referred to as a **Debt Order**, enables increased liquidity through programmatic lending

A generic and modular system

- Virtually any type of debt agreement can be defined with a Terms Contract, be it a consumer margin loan or a corporate bond
- Developers can extend Dharma Protocol by programming new Terms Contracts for radically different types of debt agreements
- Terms Contracts have a standard interface that makes it easy for developers to build **credit** derivatives, structured financial products, insurance contracts, and more



Client

Blockchain

dApp Interface Client

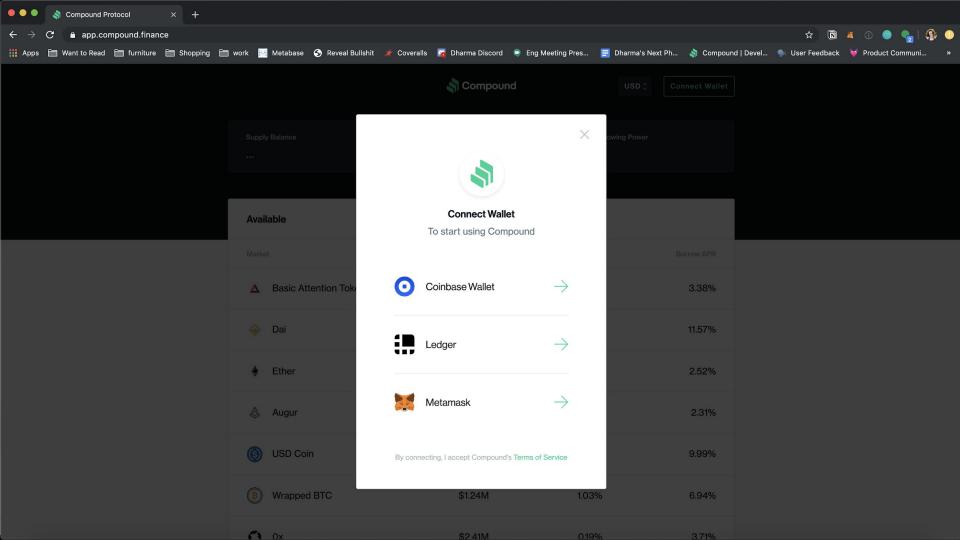
Blockchain

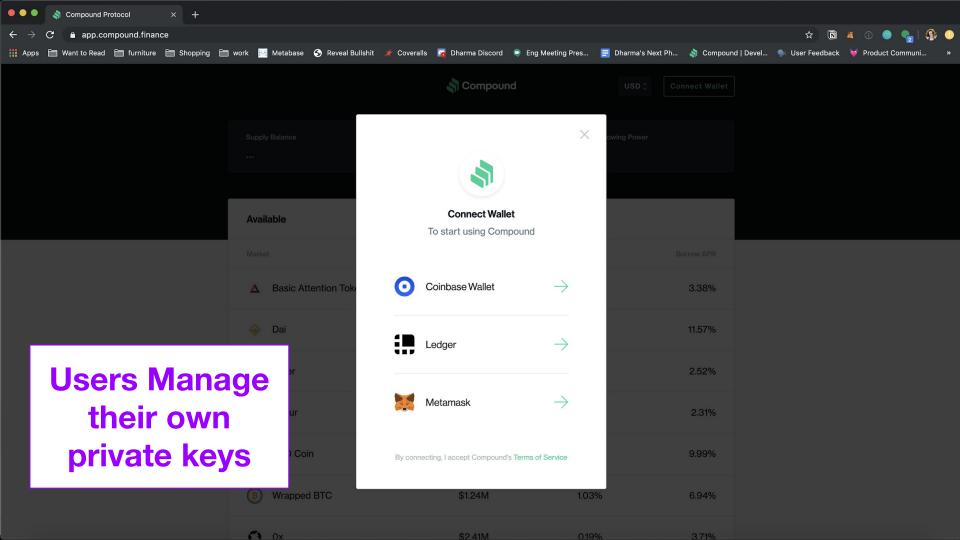


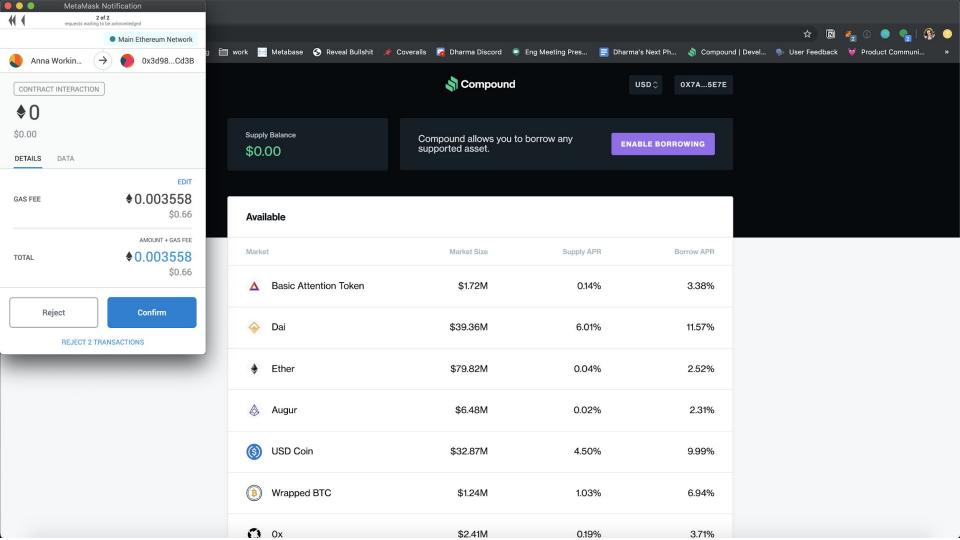
This is where the industry is largely at today

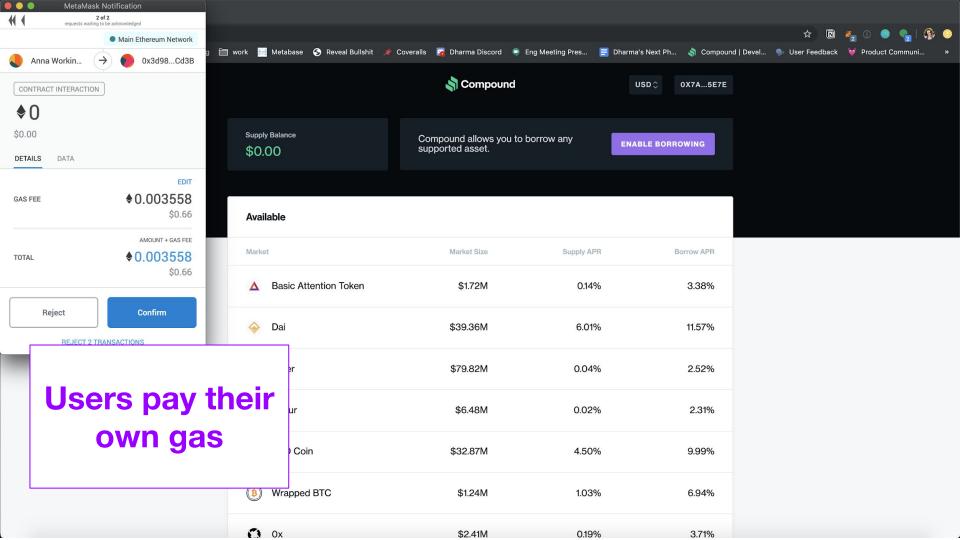
Examples: Compound, Uniswap

Let's explore what this looks like for users

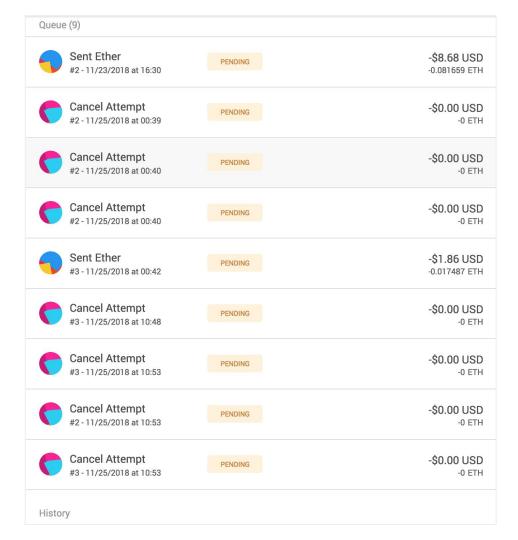








Users deal with all the complexity of a distributed system





My dad is never going to do this

My dad is never going to do this



We love to talk about wen mass adoption

Yet look at what we expect of our users.

Users need to...

- → Manage private keys
- → Possess a baseline technical understanding of the blockchain
- → Pay gas
- → Grant token allowances
- **→** Handle dropped transactions

Many of us have lost touch of how bad this is

THIS SUCKS FOR USERS

You should never expect your users to manage everything going on under the hood

Especially when "under the hood"

the complexity of the blockchain

People just want to use the product

How can we give users the experience they expect *WHILE*

still giving them the benefits of the blockchain?



Balancing On- & Off-Chain

Let's look at the pieces of the System

Frontend



Its still the UI that users interact with

Minimising pain Minimising complexity Minimising latency

Backend



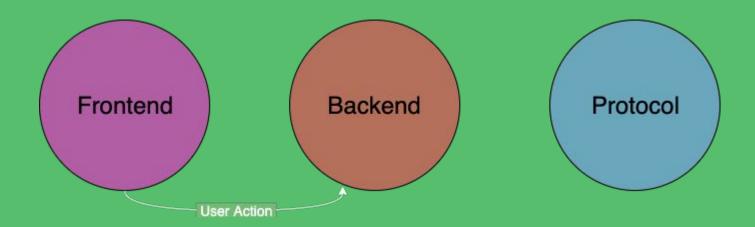
The backend is a two-way facilitator user ↔ blockchain

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User → **Backend** → **Blockchain**

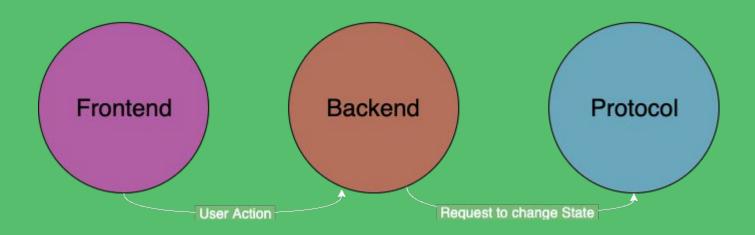


User → **Backend** → **Blockchain**





User → **Backend** → **Blockchain**

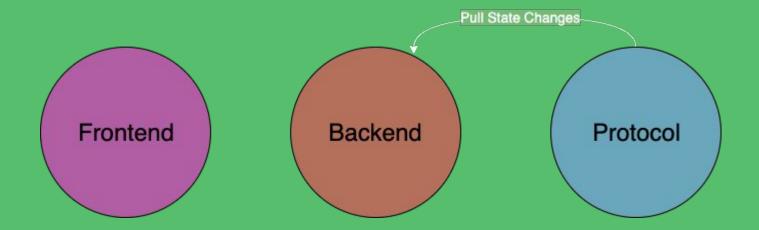




Blockchain → Backend → User

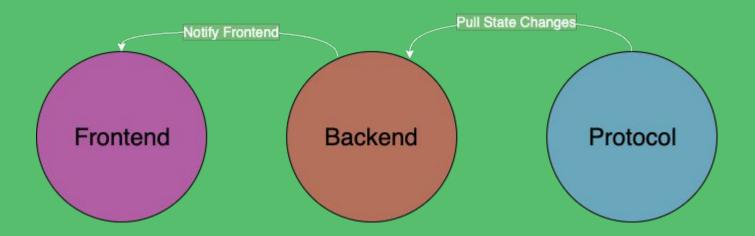


Blockchain → Backend → User

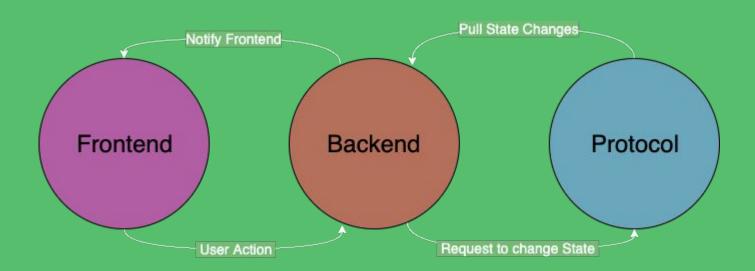




Blockchain → Backend → User



Two-Way Flow



Database

Database VS Blockchain

Two duplicated stores of your data exists

In traditional architecture, DB is a source of truth

Your database & the blockchain always need to agree, or you've got a problem!

Whenever there's an argument between the two...



BLOCKCHAIN

ALWAYS

Wins

Database

low-latency cache of blockchain



Parsed & transformed into a format that's easier for the frontend to consume

Blockchain



Blockchain is the Settlement Layer of the stack

It stores user funds



It executes state changes on those funds

It acts as the Source of Truth for "what happened" to those funds

Enables user to custody their funds

Excuses company from custodying their funds

Properties of their Interactions

Immutable

Blockchain is source of truth & the database is a reflection of it

When the blockchain is immutable

The DB has to be also!



So we have a few simple rules



Rule 1

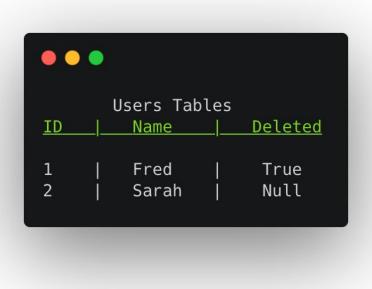
Database models should never be overwritten or modified

Instead of

```
• • •
       Users Tables
                     Deleted
         Name
         Fred
                      True
         Sarah
                      Null
```



Instead of



Try

```
Users Tables

ID | Name |

1  | Fred |
2  | Sarah |

Deleted Table

ID | UserId |

1  | 1  |
```

Rule 2

It should ALWAYS be possible to recreate history via the DB

Deposits and Withdrawals

					•
	nount Type Date	<u> Amount</u>	serId	_ _	<u>ID</u>
l 1 15 Deposit May 1	L5 Deposit May 1	15	1	1	1
		10	1	i i	2
B 1 5 Deposit May 3	Deposit May 3	5	1	i i	3
l 1 2 Withdrawal May 4	Withdrawal May 4	2	1	1	4

Rule 3

Always leave a paper trail of actions on chain

Idempotent







Remember how we talked about developer tooling in the Web 2.0 world?





玉 INFURA

In crypto, many of these tools are immature



It's important to be able to handle outages (they *will* happen often)

Idempotence is the property of certain operations in mathematics and computer science whereby they can be applied multiple times without changing the result beyond the initial application.

Idempotency allows you retry operations with peace of mind

Idempotency allows you to write code that handles the worst case scenarios

While also functioning perfectly in the happy case

This gives you stronger guarantees that your system will remain consistent with the blockchain

And be able to handle failures gracefully

Event-Driven



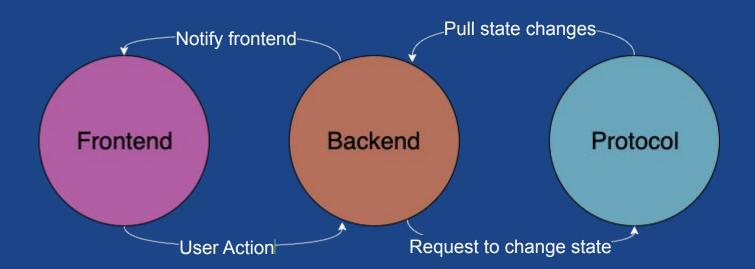
Adding code to a system can be tricky as the code base gets large

As you start to interact with many smart contracts things can get *tricky*

So we need a simple mental model to write our code

Adding code should be simple to slot into the event stream

Event-Driven



Conclusion

A balanced architecture gives you....

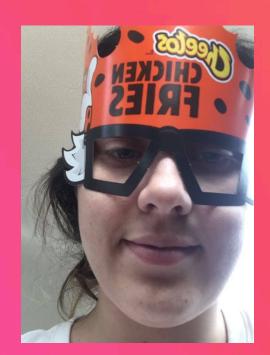


Awesome UX

\$1,615,695.6467

Blockchain Magic

Questions?



@annascarroll



dharma.io



@neablist