

# VMs

# What?



# Global Supercomputer

# Why?

- Public Execution Layer
- Decentralized Cloud
- Distributed State Machine



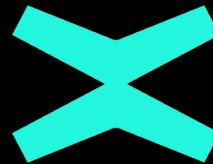
# Case Study



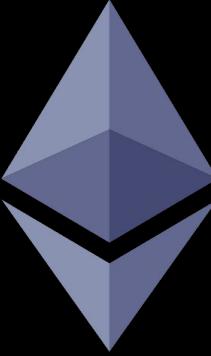
EVM



SVM



SpaceVM



# Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)

$$Y(S, T) = S$$

*Machine state  
(volatile)*



*Program  
counter (PC)*



*Stack*



*Gas  
available*



*Memory*

*Virtual ROM  
(immutable)*



*EVM code*

*World state  
(persistent)*



*Account storage*

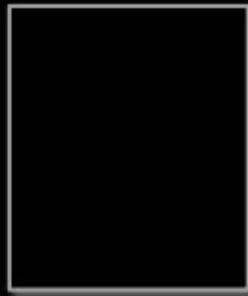
# OPCODES



Registers



Stack



stack memory

256 bits x 1024 elements

Memory



volatile memory

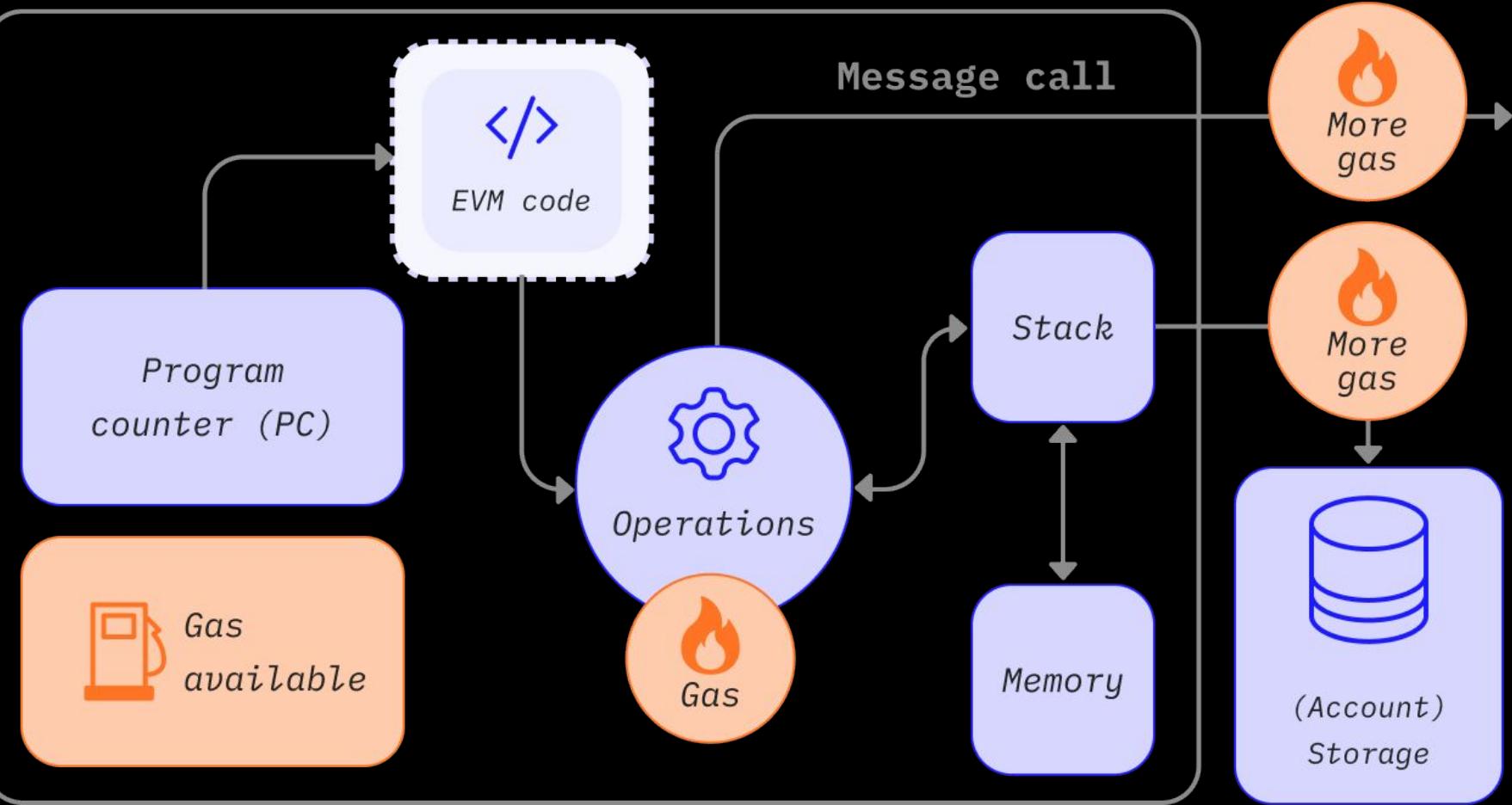
byte addressing  
linear memory

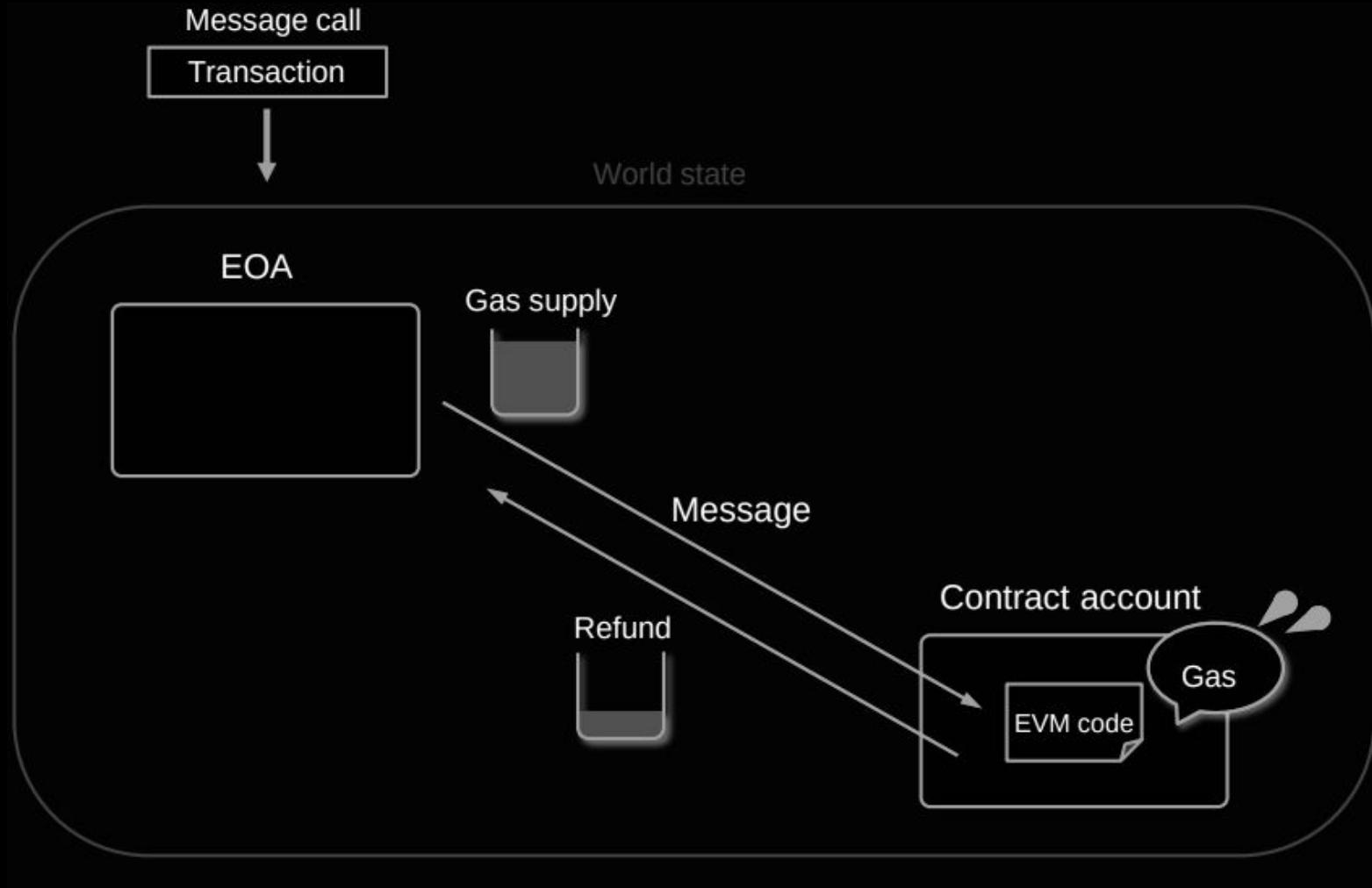
(Account) storage

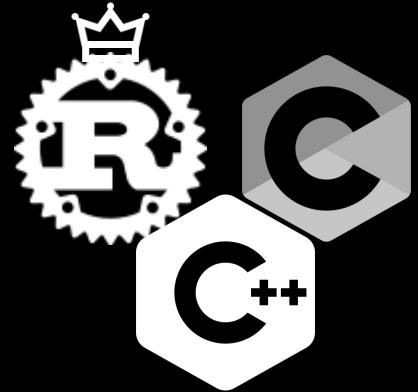


persistent memory

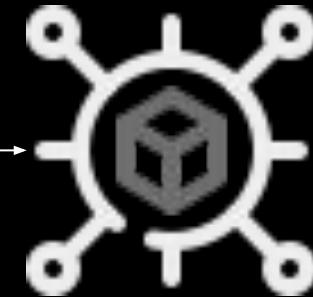
256 bits to 256 bits  
key-value store





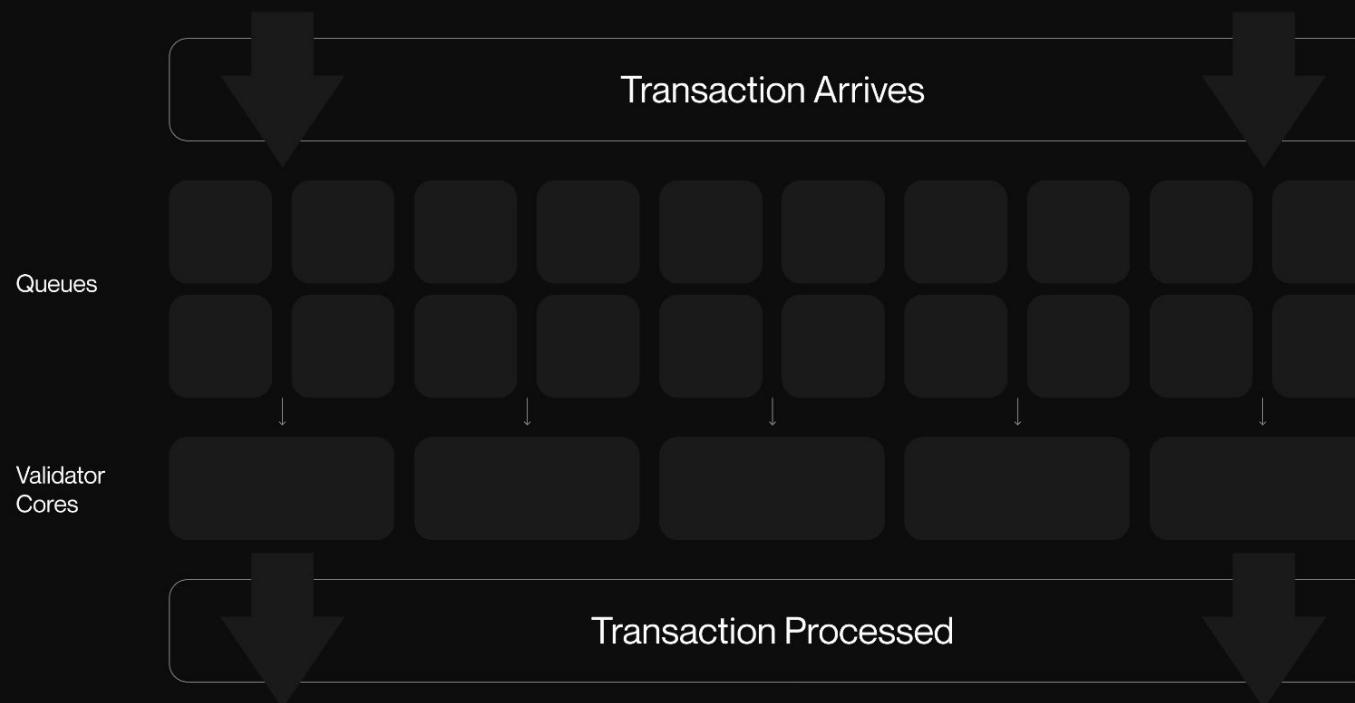


BPF bytecode





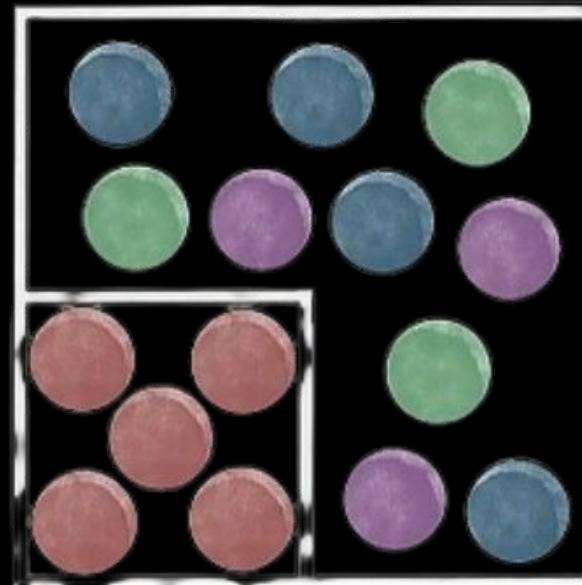
# Sealevel Parallel Processing Explained



## Global Fee Market

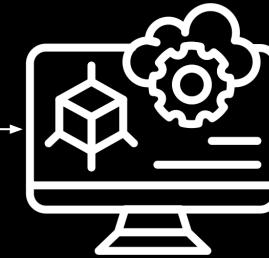
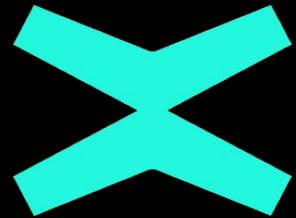


## Local Fee Market



Queue





# Key Features

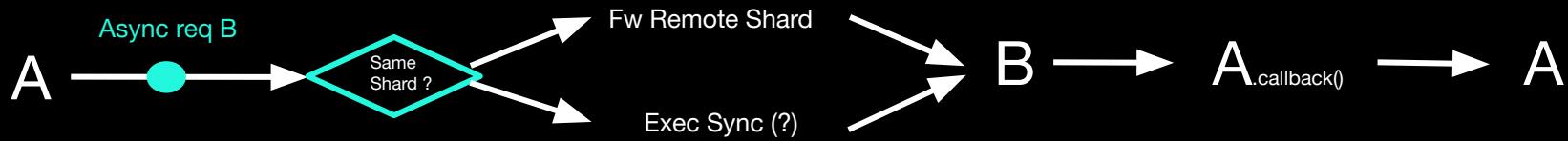
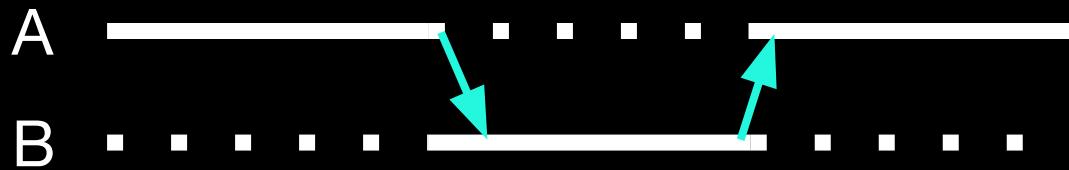
Statelessness

Wasmer execution

Asynchronous calls

1 gas = 1 ns

# Asynchronous calls



# VM overview

Smart contract (Rust/C/C++/...)

Wasmer

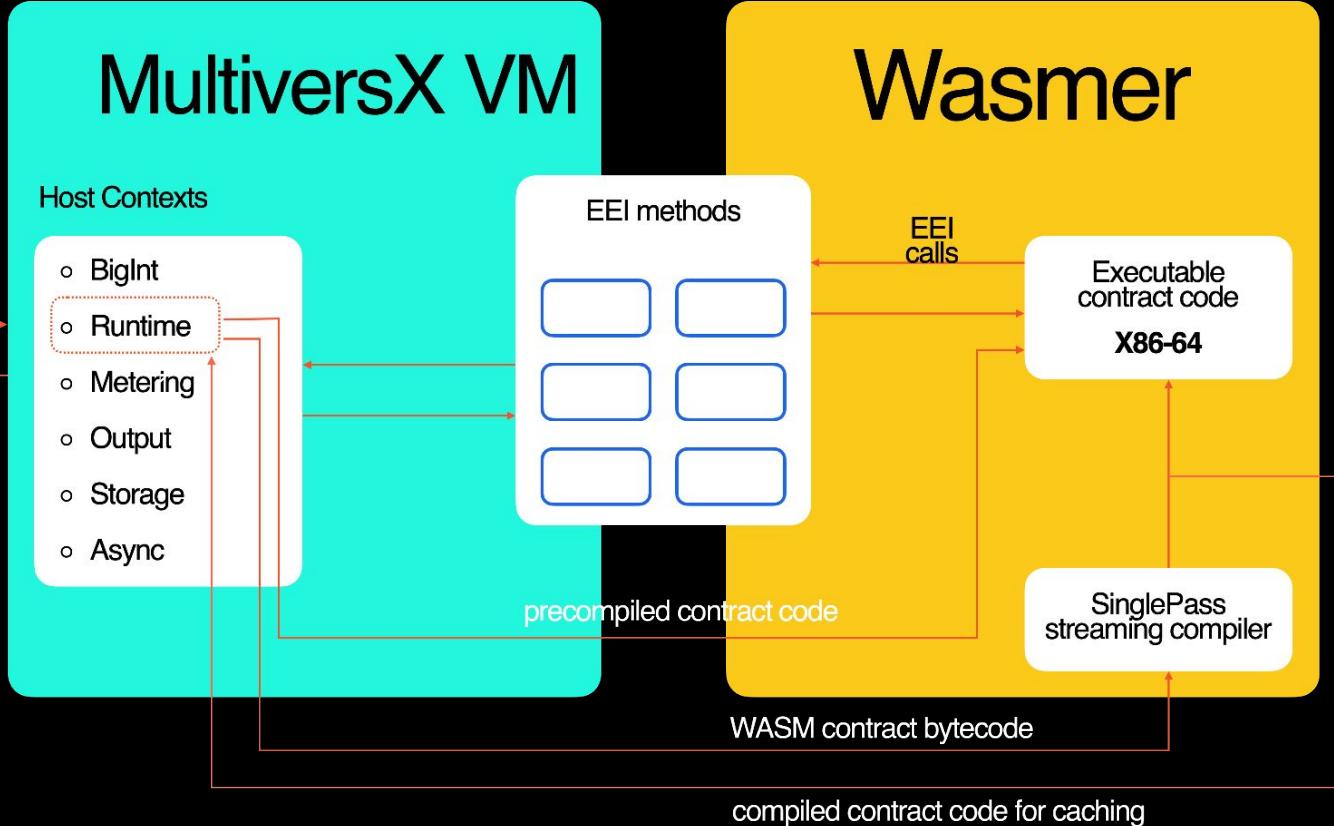
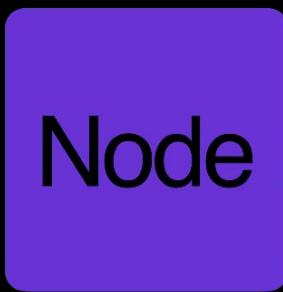
SC primitives

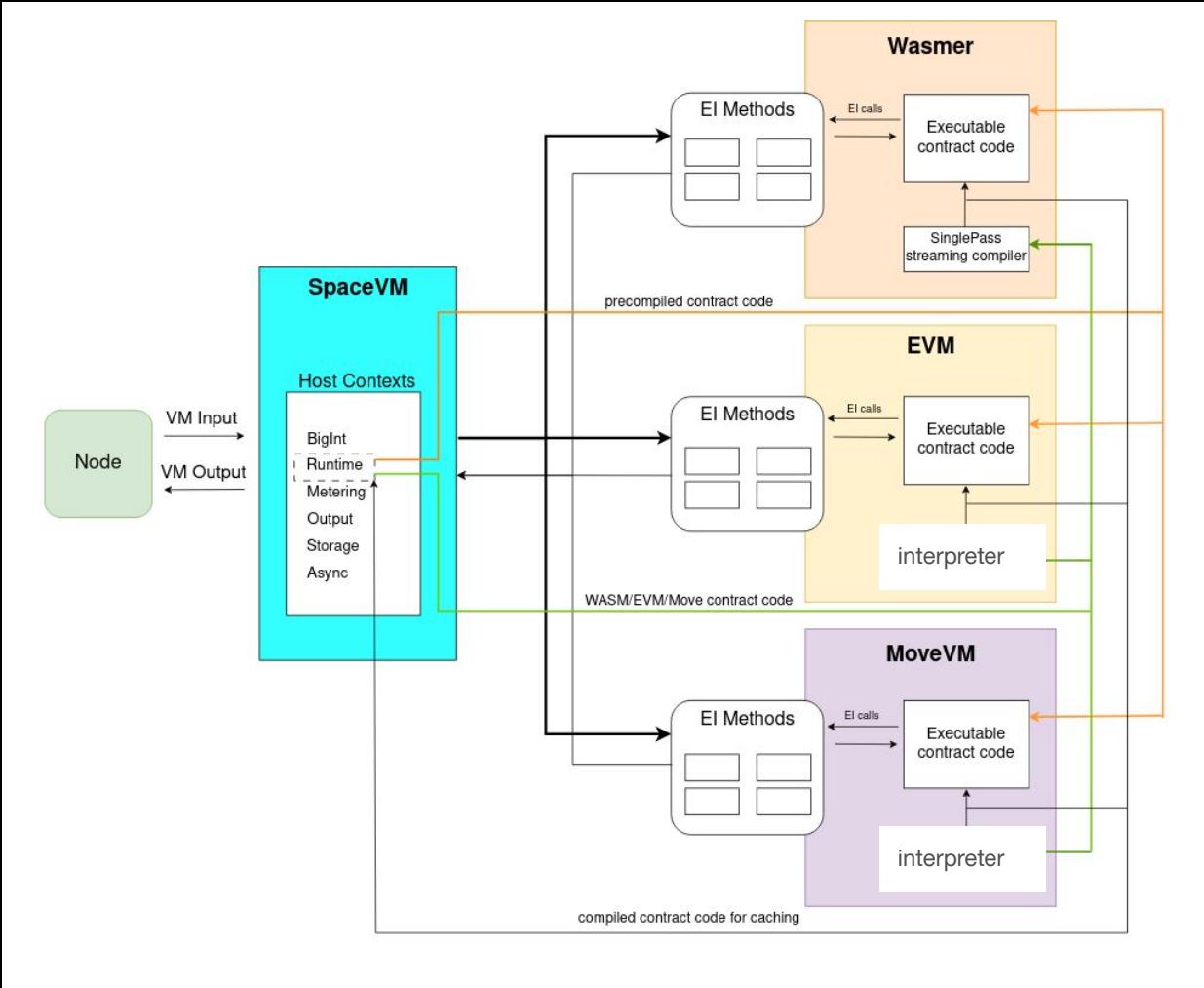
Execution contexts

mx-chain-wasm-vm (VM)

mx-chain-vm-common (VM adapter)

mx-chain-go node (the protocol)





Aspect	Traditional VMs	Blockchain VMs
Architecture	Hardware	Nodes
Execution Environment	Local	Decentralized network
Resource Management	Host	Consensus
Security Model	Host isolation	Consensus
State Management	Host OS	Blockchain
Determinism	Pretty bad	100%

# Questions