



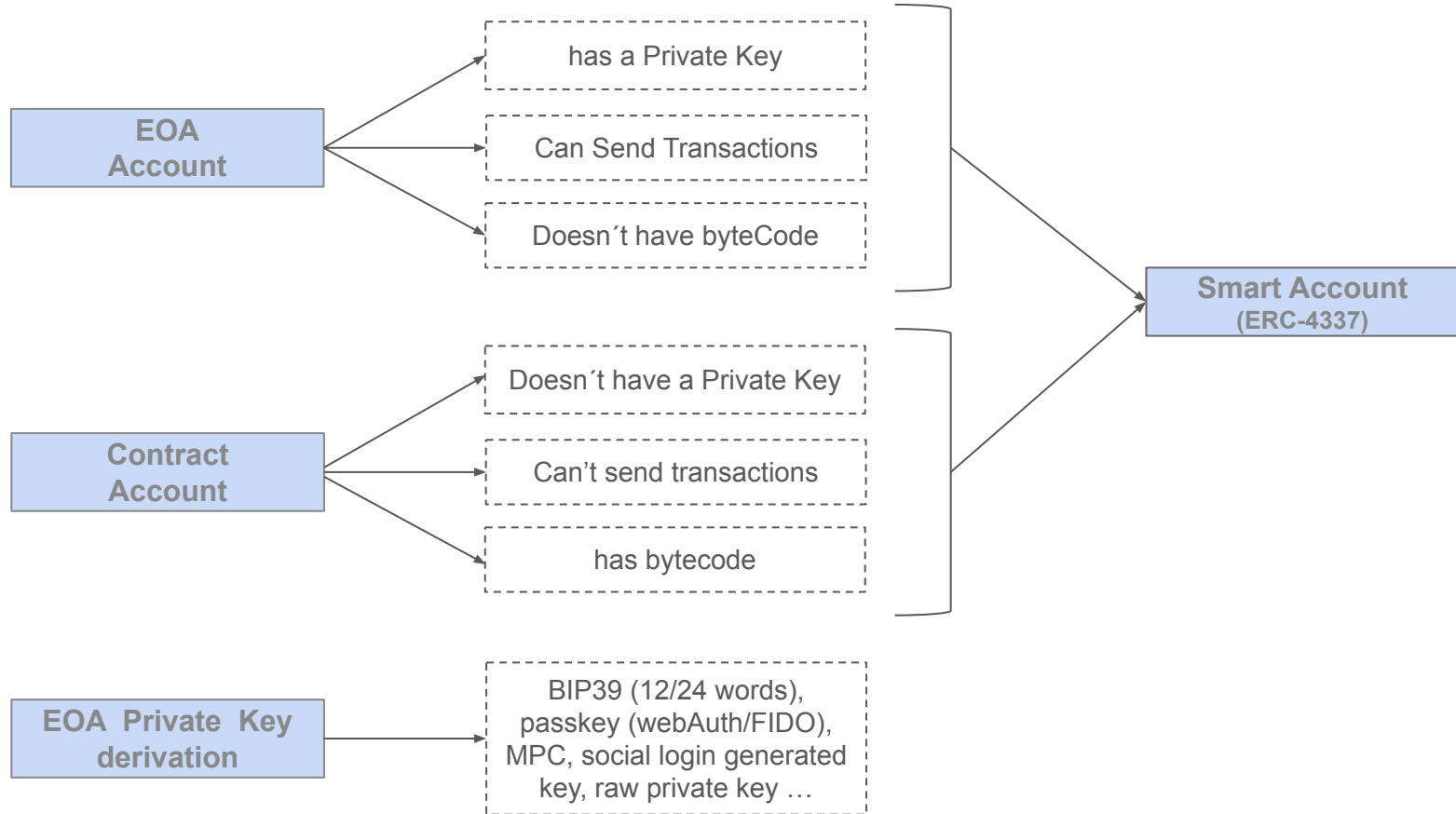
Account Abstraction

# Under The Hood

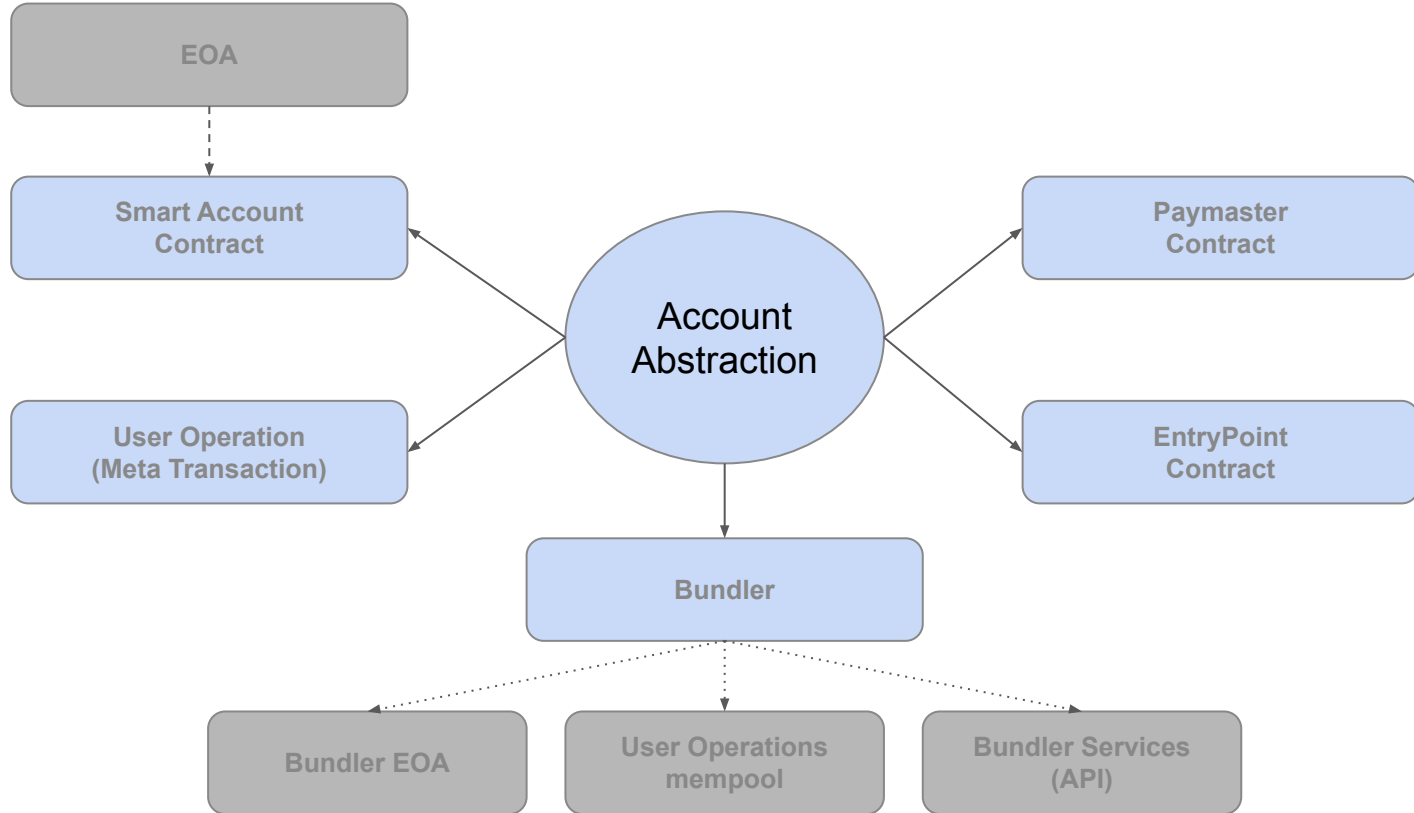
**What** makes the **magic** happen.



# Accounts Type

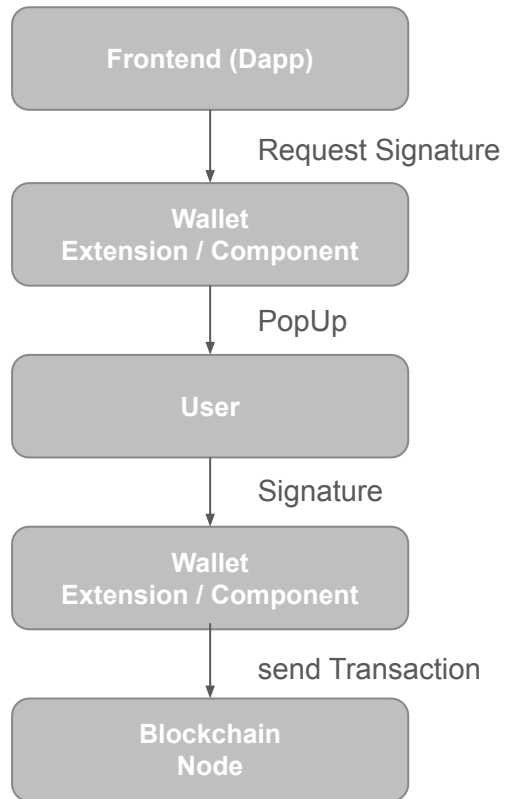


# Players

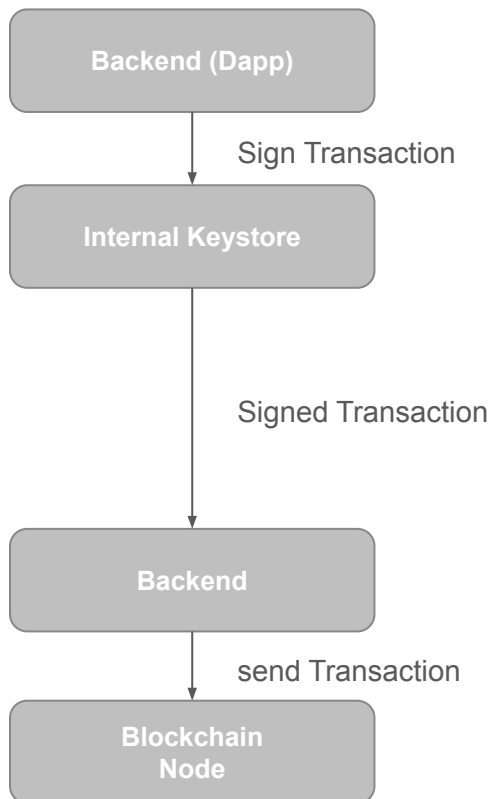


# Transactions Flow Options

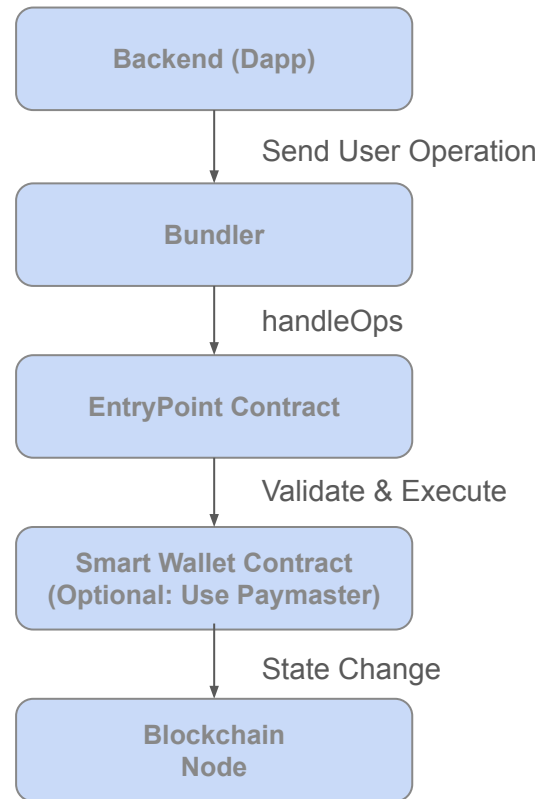
Flow 1: Frontend Sign w/EOA



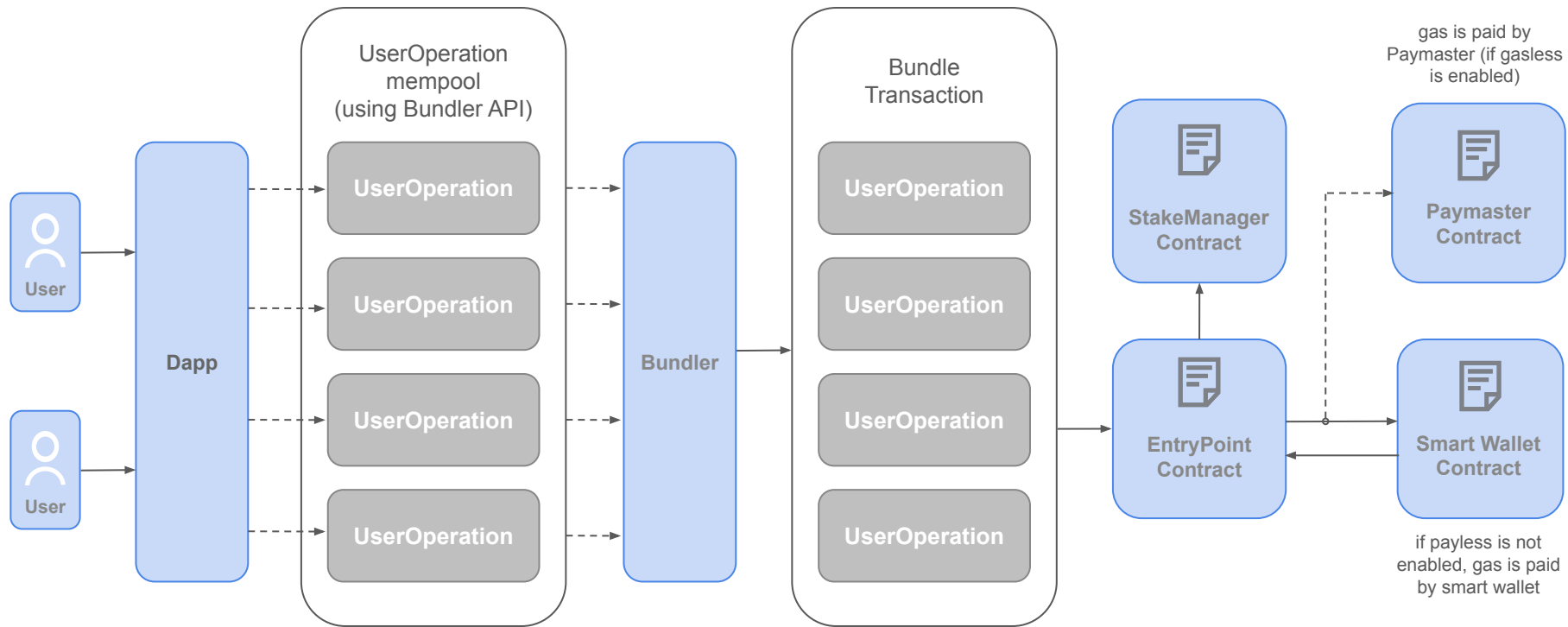
Flow 2: Backend Sign w/EOA



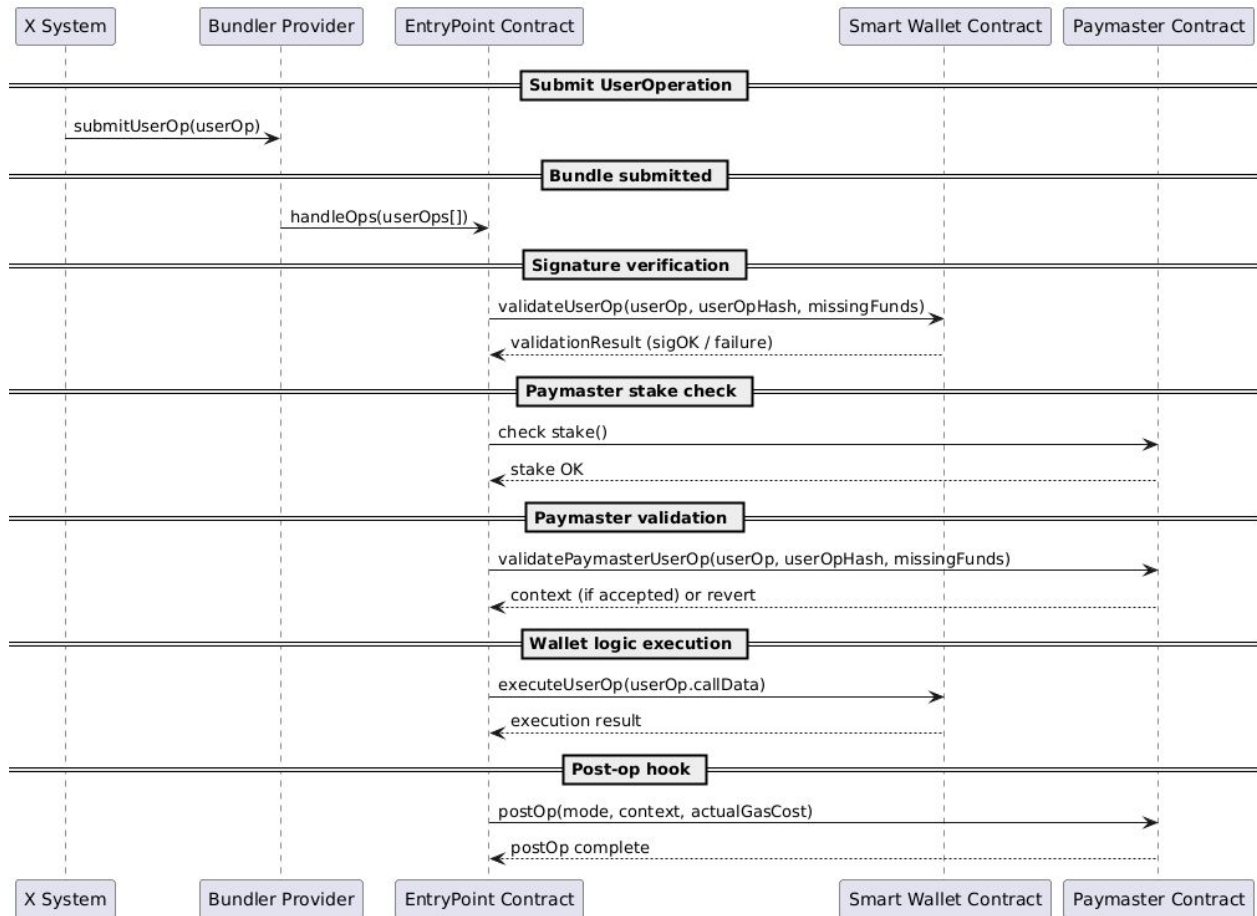
Flow 3: Account Abstraction



# AA Flow



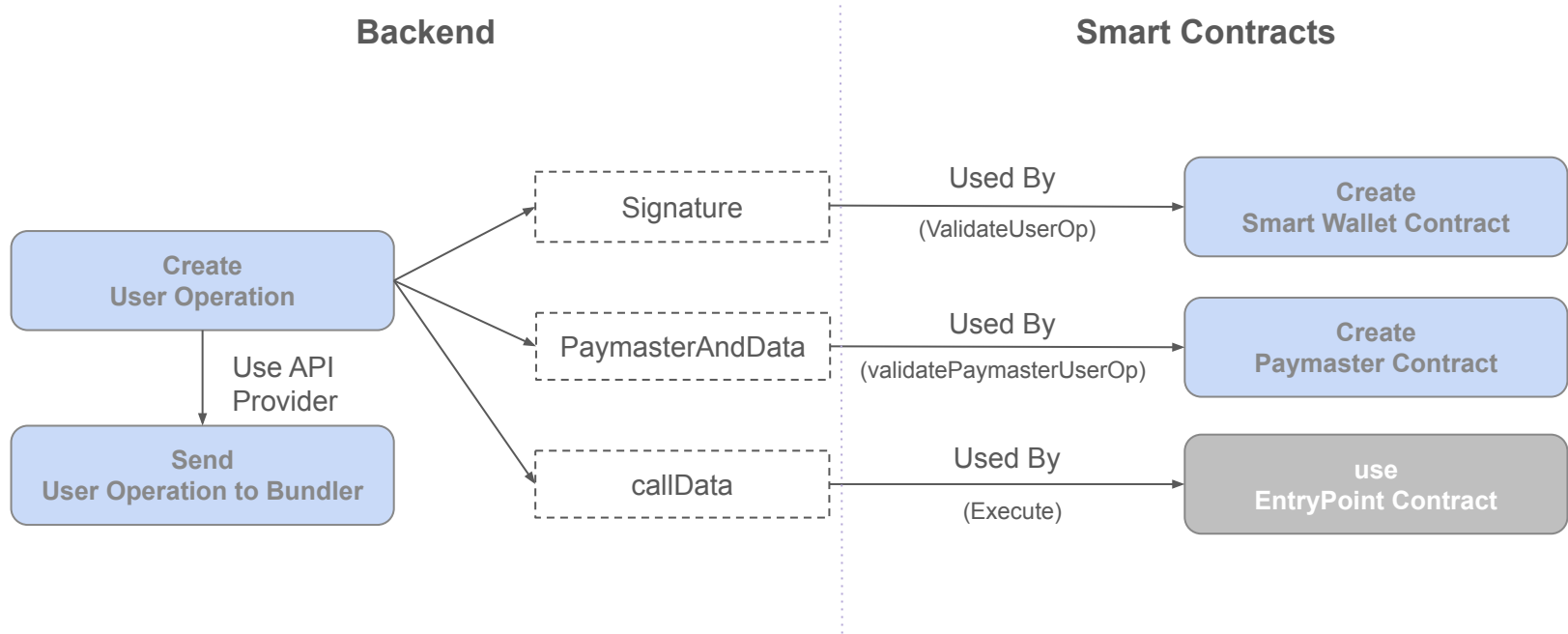
# AA Steps



# Entry Point Functions

[illegible]

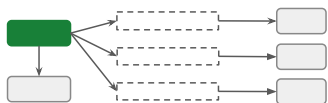
# AA Developer Tasks





# Bkd: User Operation

```
interface UserOperation {
  sender: address;           // Address of the user's smart wallet
  nonce: uint256;            // Prevents replay attacks
  initCode: bytes;           // Code to create the wallet if it doesn't exist yet
  callData: bytes;           // Action to be executed by the wallet
  callGasLimit: uint256;      // Gas limit for executing the call
  verificationGasLimit: uint256; // Gas limit for signature verification and prefunding
  preVerificationGas: uint256; // Estimated gas for calldata, signature, etc.
  maxFeePerGas: uint256;      // Max gas fee (EIP-1559 style)
  maxPriorityFeePerGas: uint256; // Tip for the bundler
  paymasterAndData: bytes;    // Paymaster address + payload (signature, etc.)
  signature: bytes;          // User signature (EIP-712 or EIP-191)
}
```

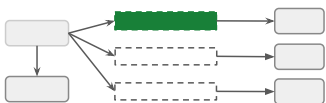


# Bkd: User Operation

```
interface UserOperation {
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  maxPriorityFeePerGas: uint256; // Tip for the bundler
  paymasterAndData: bytes;    // Paymaster address + payload (signature, etc.)
  signature: bytes;           // User signature (EIP-712 or EIP-191)
}
```



**linktr.ee/dappsar**



# Bkd: Signature

This field contains the Signature.

## EIP-712 (structured signatures)

```
import { ethers } from "ethers";

const userOp = getUserOp();
const signer = new ethers.Wallet("PRIVATE_KEY");
const domain = {
  name: "ChatterPay", version: "1",
  chainId: 421614, verifyingContract: "0xWalletAddress"
};
const types = {
  UserOperation: [
    { name: "sender", type: "address" },
    { name: "nonce", type: "uint256" },
    { name: "initCode", type: "bytes" },
    { name: "callData", type: "bytes" },
    { name: "callGasLimit", type: "uint256" },
    { name: "verificationGasLimit", type: "uint256" },
    { name: "preVerificationGas", type: "uint256" },
    { name: "maxFeePerGas", type: "uint256" },
    { name: "maxPriorityFeePerGas", type: "uint256" },
    { name: "paymasterAndData", type: "bytes" },
    { name: "signature", type: "bytes" },
  ],
};
const signature = await signer._signTypedData(domain, types, userOp);
```

## EIP-191

```
import { ethers } from "ethers";

const signer = new ethers.Wallet("PRIVATE_KEY");
const userOpHash = getUserOpHash(userOp);
const signature = await signer.signMessage(
  ethers.utils.arrayify(userOpHash)
);
```

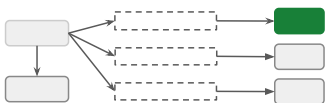


# EIP-712 vs EIP-191



## Comparativa: EIP-712 vs EIP-191

Criterio	EIP-712	EIP-191 ( <code>eth_sign</code> )
Tipo de firma	Estructurada	Texto plano (prefijado)
Verificabilidad	Más clara y segura	Menos explícita, más propensa a ambigüedad
Interoperabilidad con AA (ERC-4337)	Recomendada por el estándar	Soportada, pero menos robusta
Compatibilidad con wallets	Algunos wallets viejos no la soportan	Casi todos los wallets lo soportan
Complejidad de implementación	Mayor (requiere <code>domain</code> y <code>types</code> )	Muy simple
Seguridad	Alta: evita replay attacks y ambigüedad	Media: requiere cuidado en el contrato



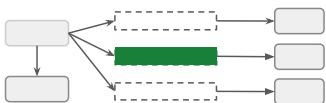
# SC: Smart Wallet

```
function validateUserOp(UserOperation calldata userOp, bytes32 userOpHash, uint256 missingAccountFunds)
    external
    requireFromEntryPoint
    returns (uint256 validationData)
{
    address signer;

    // Preferred path: EIP-712
    bytes32 digest = _hashUserOp(userOp);
    signer = ECDSA.recover(digest, userOp.signature);
    if (signer == owner()) {
        return SIG_VALIDATION_SUCCESS;
    }

    // Optional fallback: EIP-191
    if (_getChatterPayState().allowEIP191Fallback) {
        bytes32 ethSignedMessageHash = MessageHashUtils.toEthSignedMessageHash(userOpHash);
        signer = ECDSA.recover(ethSignedMessageHash, userOp.signature);
        if (signer == owner()) {
            return SIG_VALIDATION_SUCCESS;
        }
    }

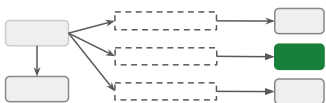
    return SIG_VALIDATION_FAILED;
}
```



# Bkd: PaymasterAndData

This field contains the Paymaster address and additional data (such as a signature) that enable it to sponsor the operation.

```
export async function buildPaymasterAndData(  
  paymasterAddress: Address,  
  paymasterPk: Hex,  
  params: { sender: Address; callData: Hex; nonce: bigint }  
): Promise<Hex> {  
  
  const account = privateKeyToAccount(paymasterPk)  
  
  const pmHash = keccak256(  
    encodePacked(["address", "bytes", "uint256"], [params.sender, params.callData, params.nonce])  
  )  
  
  const signature = (await account.signMessage({  
    message: { raw: pmHash }  
  }))) as Hex  
  
  return (paymasterAddress + signature.slice(2)) as Hex  
}
```



# SC: Paymaster

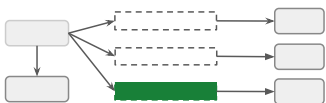
```
/**
 * @notice Validates a UserOperation for the Paymaster
 * @dev Ensures the operation is properly signed and returns validationData with expiration time
 * @param userOp The UserOperation struct containing operation details
 * @return context Additional context for the operation (empty in this case)
 * @return validationData A packed value containing validation status and expiration time
 */
function validatePaymasterUserOp(UserOperation calldata userOp, bytes32, uint256)
    external
    view
    override
    returns (bytes memory context, uint256 validationData)
{
    require(msg.sender == address(entryPoint), "only entrypoint");

    // paymasterAndData = address(this) (20 bytes) + signature
    bytes calldata pnd = userOp.paymasterAndData;
    require(pnd.length == 20 + 65, "invalid paymasterAndData length");
    bytes calldata signature = pnd[20:85];

    bytes32 h = keccak256(abi.encodePacked(userOp.sender, userOp.callData, userOp.nonce));

    address recovered = _recover(h, signature);
    require(recovered == signer, "invalid paymaster signature");

    return ("", 0);
}
```



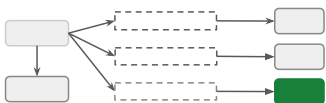
# User Operation: Call Data

This field represents the action that the smart wallet will execute.

```
import type { Address, Hex } from "./types"
import { encodeFunctionData } from "viem"

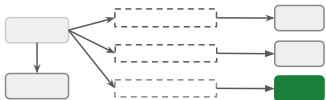
export function encodeExecute(target: Address, value: bigint, data: Hex): Hex {
  return encodeFunctionData({
    abi: [{ name: "execute", type: "function",
      inputs: [
        { name: "target", type: "address" },
        { name: "value", type: "uint256" },
        { name: "data", type: "bytes" }
      ],
      outputs: [], stateMutability: "nonpayable"
    }] as const,
    functionName: "execute", args: [target, value, data]
  })
}

const incrementCall: Hex = encodeIncrementCall()
const callData: Hex = encodeExecute(SC_DEMO_LOGIC_ADDRESS, 0n, incrementCall)
const userOp = buildUserOperation({ sender: SC_SMART_ACCOUNT_ADDRESS, nonce: nonceBN, callData, maxFeePerGas, maxPriorityFeePerGas })
```



# Entry Point Execution

```
├─ handleOps
├─   ┌─ _validatePrepayment
│   │   ┌─ getUserOpHash
│   │   │   ┌─ _getRequiredPrefund
│   │   │   │   ┌─ _validateAccountPrepayment
│   │   │   │   │   ┌─ _createSenderIfNeeded
│   │   │   │   │   │   ┌─ IAccount(sender).validateUserOp
│   │   │   │   │   │   └─
│   │   │   │   └─
│   │   │   └─
│   │   └─ _validateAndUpdateNonce
│   │       ┌─ _validatePaymasterPrepayment
│   │       │   ┌─ Paymaster(paymaster).validatePaymasterUserOp
│   │       │   └─
│   │       └─
│   └─ _validateAccountAndPaymasterValidationData
│   └─ _executeUserOp
│       ┌─ innerHandleOp
│       │   ┌─ SCW.call()
│       │   │   ┌─ _handlePostOp
│       │   │   └─
│       │   └─ _handlePostOp
│       └─
└─ _compensate
```



# User Operation: Tx

<https://sepolia.scrollscan.com/tx/0x6611933dbae740b3fa8010a9324fe622dc84088fc91b7baf9e537340600fb3bf>

Overview Internal Txns **AA Transactions (1)** Logs (3)

TRANSACTION ACTION

Call Handle Ops Function by 0x4337006f...17E65dF9B on 0x5FF137D4...a026d2789

[ This is a Scroll **Testnet** transaction only ]

Transaction Hash:

0x6611933dbae740b3fa8010a9324fe622dc84088fc91b7baf9e537340600fb3bf

Bundle Transaction

Status:

Success

Block:

15364751

Confirmed by Sequencer

Timestamp:

1 min ago (Dec-08-2025 03:13:47 PM UTC)

From:

0x4337006f33e2940FcbEbD899bF2396117E65dF9B

Bundler Address

To:

0x5FF137D4b0FDCD49DcA30c7CF57E578a026d2789

EntryPoint Address

Internal Transactions:

All Transfers Net Transfers

Transfer 0.000001488702332808 ETH From 0xc1eAf022...2c2D80aDc To 0x5FF137D4...a026d2789

Transfer 0.000001488702332808 ETH From 0x5FF137D4...a026d2789 To 0x4337006f...17E65dF9B

Value:

0 ETH

There is no paymaster, so the smart account transfers the fee to the EntryPoint

Total Tx Fee:

0.000001377940350338 ETH (\$0.00)

Gas Price:

0.015680119 Gwei (0.0000000000015680119 ETH)

# Q&A

have any **Questions** in mind?



# Question 1

**Who signs and sends a traditional transaction to blockchain?**

The **user's EOA** signs the transaction, and the **user's EOA** sends it directly to the mempool.

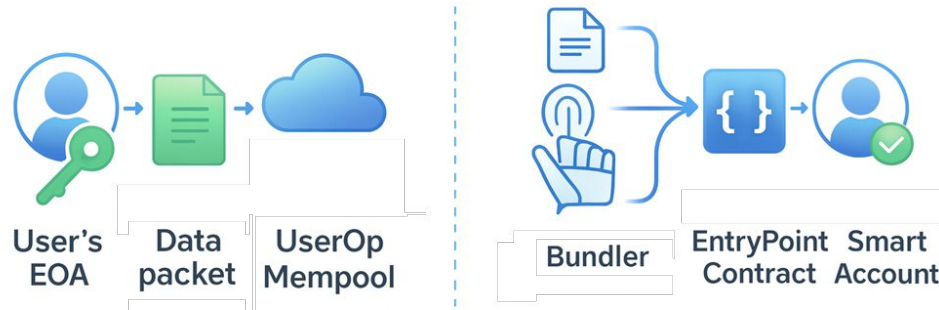


# Question 2

**In an AA transaction, who signs and sends the transaction to the blockchain? And the UserOperation?**

The **user's EOA** (the smart account's owner) signs the UserOperation off-chain (that signature goes into the signature field). The smart account validates that signature on-chain when the EntryPoint executes it.

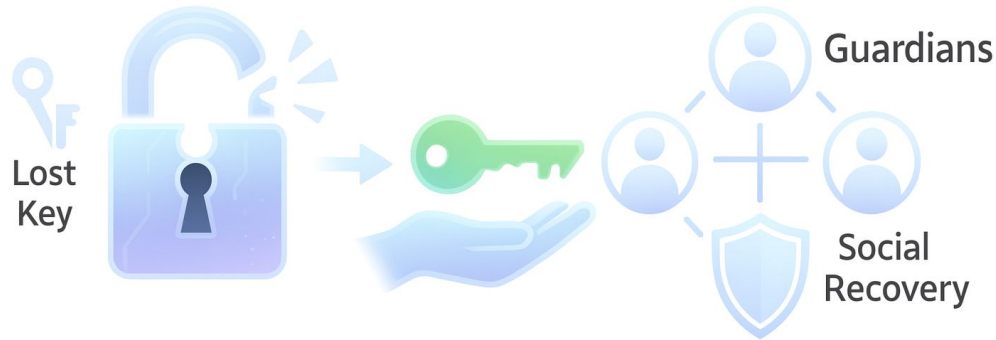
The **on-chain** transaction is sent by the **bundler's EOA**, not the user's.



# Question 3

**What happens if I lose the EOA that controls my smart account? Can I replace it?**

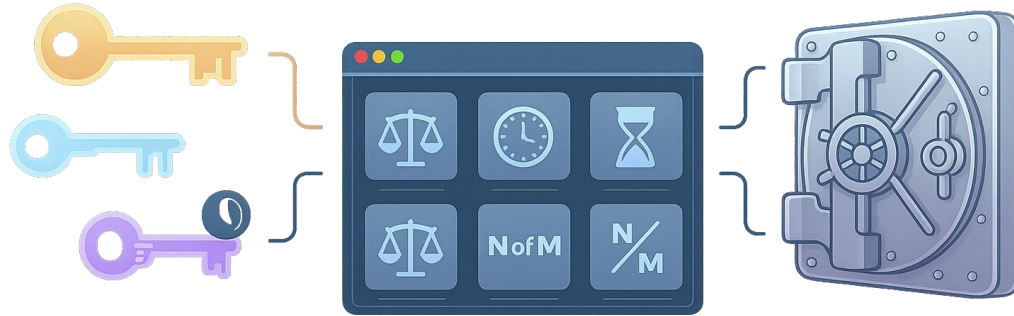
If the **smart account supports it** (social recovery, owner rotation, guardians), **then yes**.  
If it doesn't include that logic, then no.



# Question 4

**Can the smart account have multiple signers?**

**Yes,** absolutely. **The logic is whatever you define.**  
It can have one, many, weighted rules, time-locks, whatever you need.



# Demo

A Practical glimpse into code's power



[github.com/dappsar/scroll-demo-20251211](https://github.com/dappsar/scroll-demo-20251211)

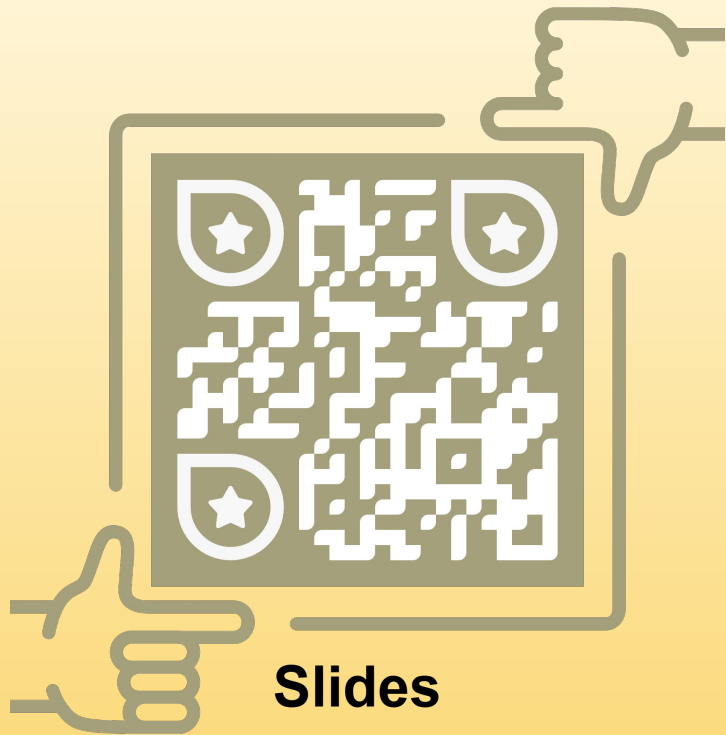


# Examples



Example	01-simple	02-paymaster	03-social
Goal	Minimal AA flow	Add gas sponsorship	Realistic UX with social login
Gas payment	Smart account pays from its deposit	Paymaster pays from its own deposit	Paymaster pays, user never needs ETH
Signatures	1 signature (owner EOA)	2 signatures (owner + paymaster signer)	2 signatures (owner from social login + paymaster signer)
UX	Script / CLI	Script, still dev-oriented	Web app with Google login
Key concepts	Smart Account, UserOp, EntryPoint	<code>paymasterAndData</code> , <code>validatePaymasterUserOp</code>	Social login, factory + CREATE2, <code>initCode</code> , deterministic address

[github.com/dappsar/scroll-demo-20251211](https://github.com/dappsar/scroll-demo-20251211)



**Slides**

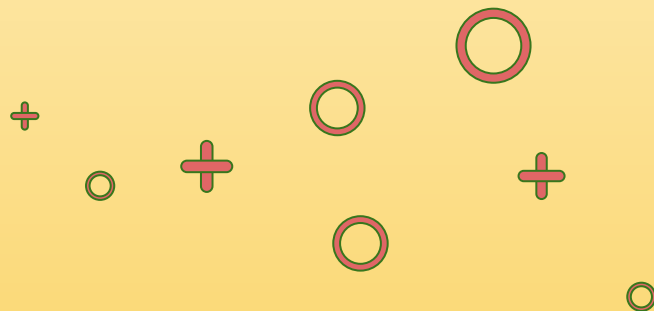
# Thank you!

+

+

+

for helping make mass adoption of  
crypto a reality.



# “Bit” Slapped

When zeroes and ones fight back.



# P1 - Signature Mismatch: Problem

```
{"jsonrpc": "2.0", "id": 1739760885199, "error":  
{"code": -32501, "message": "AA33 reverted (or OOG)", "data":  
{"paymaster": "0xc412b9223f5cedbce9a1f016682f416cd2467414"}}}
```

# P1 - Signature Mismatch: Trace

```
const signature = await signer.signMessage(messageBytes);
```

```
function validateUserOp(  
    UserOperation calldata userOp,  
    bytes32 userOpHash,  
    uint256 missingAccountFunds  
) external requireFromEntryPoint returns (uint256 validationData) {  
    validationData = _validateSignature(userOp, userOpHash);  
    _payPrefund(missingAccountFunds);  
}  
  
function _validateSignature(UserOperation calldata userOp, bytes32 userOpHash)  
    internal  
    view  
    returns (uint256 validationData)  
{  
    // EIP-191 version of the signed hash  
    bytes32 ethSignedMessageHash = MessageHashUtils.toEthSignedMessageHash(userOpHash);  
    address signer = ECDSA.recover(ethSignedMessageHash, userOp.signature);  
    if (signer != owner()) {  
        return SIG_VALIDATION_FAILED;  
    }  
    return SIG_VALIDATION_SUCCESS;  
}
```

# P1 - Signature Mismatch: Trace

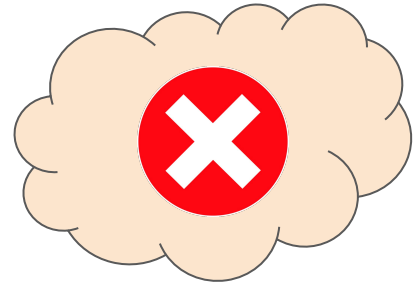
```
export async function signUserOperation(  
  userOperation: PackedUserOperation,  
  entryPointAddress: string,  
  signer: ethers.Wallet  
) : Promise<PackedUserOperation> {  
  const { provider } = signer;  
  const { chainId } = await provider!.getNetwork();  
  
  const userOpHash = getUserOpHash(userOperation, entryPointAddress, chainId);  
  const ethSignedMessageHash = ethers.utils.keccak256(  
    ethers.utils.solidityPack(  
      ['string', 'bytes32'],  
      ['\x19Ethereum Signed Message:\n32', userOpHash]  
    )  
  );  
  
  const { _signingKey } = signer;  
  const signature = _signingKey().signDigest(ethers.utils.arrayify(ethSignedMessageHash));  
  const recoveredAddress = ethers.utils.recoverAddress(ethSignedMessageHash, signature);  
  
  const { getAddress } = ethers.utils;  
  if (getAddress(recoveredAddress) !== getAddress(await signer.getAddress())) {  
    throw new Error('Invalid signature');  
  }  
  
  return {  
    ...userOperation,  
    signature: ethers.utils.joinSignature(signature)  
  };  
}
```

# P2 - CallData Chaos

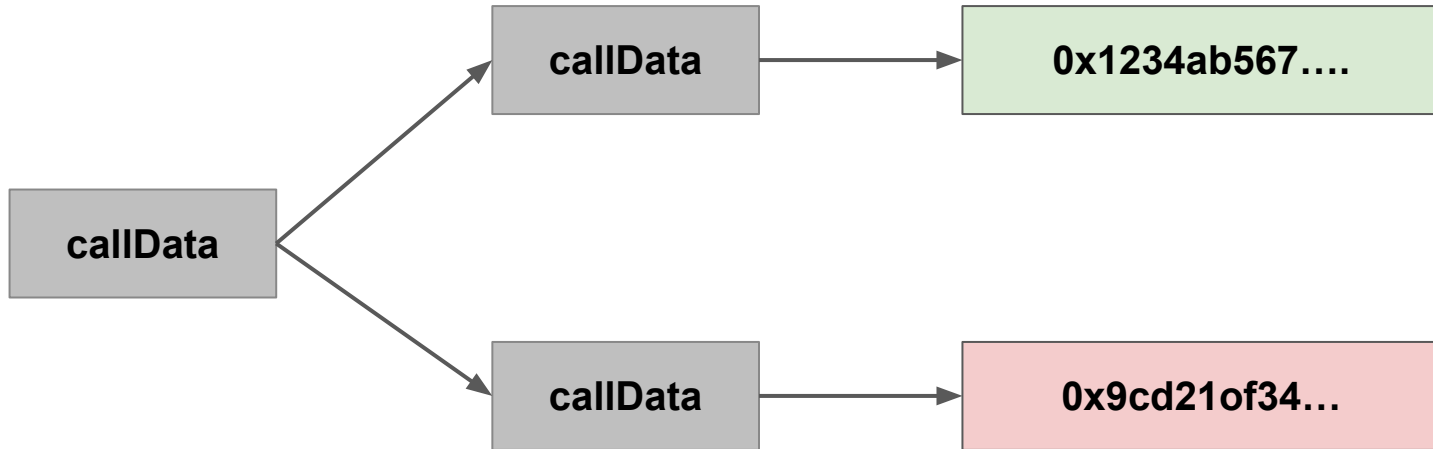
**LOCAL  
ENVIRONMENT**



**CLOUD  
ENVIRONMENT**



# P2 - CallData Chaos



# P2 - CallData Chaos: Problem

```
const callData =  
Contract.interface.encodeFunctionData('executeTokenTransfer', [  
  erc20Contract.address,  
  to,  
  amount_bn  
]);
```

# P2 - CallData Chaos: Solution

```
const functionSignature =  
  'executeTokenTransfer(address,address,uint256)';  
const functionSelector = ethers.utils  
  .keccak256(ethers.utils.toUtf8Bytes(functionSignature))  
  .substring(0, 10);  
  
const encodedParameters = ethers.utils.defaultAbiCoder.encode(  
  ['address', 'address', 'uint256'],  
  [erc20Contract.address, to, amount_bn]  
);  
const callData = functionSelector + encodedParameters.slice(2);
```

# P3 - No Stake, No Party

*entity stake/unstake delay too low*



## No stake, no trust

Bundlers require  
Paymasters to stake  
ETH as collateral to  
guarantee good behavior.