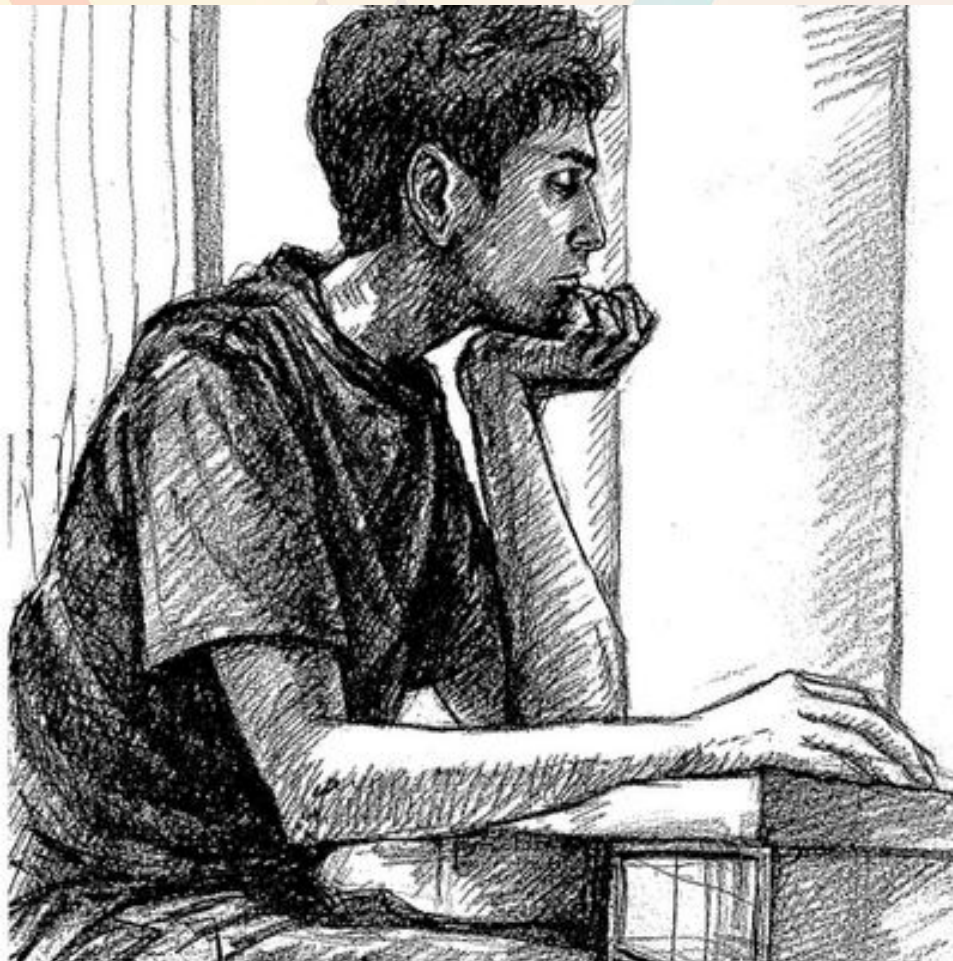


Building EVM transaction decoders

Opensource, extendable and modular

Lefteris Karapetsas

Creator of bugs @ rotki



Who am I?

- Worked in Ethereum since 2014
- C++ client, Solidity compiler
- Built the DAO, whitehat-hacked it and fought in the DAO wars and later the ETC cleanup.
- Worked on L2 payments channels with Raiden Network
- Founder of rotki



Section 1

Understanding user transactions

The problem we face

Getting transactions of a user

- No built-in way to get transactions of an address
- Need to utilize third party services
- Not decentralized

Once you have the transactions you don't know what they mean

- Lack of a universal transaction decoders
- Need to use third party services
- Most services are centralized and mostly protocol specific

② Value: 0.000000000015711408 Ether (< \$0.000001)

② Transaction Fee: 0.010729956096490184 Ether (\$14.23)

② Gas Price: 0.000000019810710191 Ether (19.810710191 Gwei)

② Gas Limit & Usage by Txn: 617,207 | 541,624 (87.75%)

② Gas Fees: Base: 19.342201445 Gwei | Max: 19.810710191 Gwei | Max Priority: 19.810710191 Gwei

② Burnt & Txn Savings Fees: ⬜ Burnt: 0.01047620051544668 Ether (\$13.89) ⬜ Txn Savings: 0 Ether (\$0.00)

② Other Attributes: Txn Type: 2 (EIP-1559) Nonce: 11536 Position In Block: 279

② Input Data:

```
0x0906f7028f30ba1f75ec27a014591789d117a1bb4703bff800000000000000001783c255c185fbc7000100022f3f05af68a2ab029f319e265b8189b5b5c2152cacc791b95b3da180010000000002dab907160036aad55e000002ee802b312a957e00dd7bbc08eec8bb93d40e981d01000000000000023a68362982f8720100018db1b906d47dfc1d84a87fc49bd0522e285b98b90100
```

View Input As ▾

Understanding user transactions

Users don't understand what a transaction will do or has done easily.

- Big hex blob
- No metadata
- No human readable info

Current ways of gaining insight

The Ethereum community has some tools at the moment at its disposal to gain insight on user transaction

- Etherscan
- The Graph
- Centralized APIs
 - Covalent
 - Moralis
 - etc.

› [Swap](#) 0.157413805631513259 Ether For 1.694411558396230599 [SHAKE](#) On Uniswap V2
 › [Swap](#) 1.694411558396230599 [SHAKE](#) For 13,479.45582321999929891 [MILK2](#) On Uniswap V2
 › [Swap](#) 13,479.45582321999929891 [MILK2](#) For 0.160555318559045746 Ether On Uniswap V2
 › [Swap](#) 0.147136821360800261 Ether For 6,643.477826522244028633 [ANGLE](#) On Sushiswap
 › [Swap](#) 6,643.477826522244028633 [ANGLE](#) For 205.156457391863548534 [agEUR](#) On Sushiswap
 › [Swap](#) 205.156457391863548534 [agEUR](#) For 0.150862573367402416 Ether On Uniswap V3
 › [Swap](#) 0.534634265123429893 Ether For 526.893572699 [TONCOIN](#) On Uniswap V3
 › [Swap](#) 526.893572699 [TONCOIN](#) For 5,381.073373840155623686 [HOP](#) On Uniswap V3
 › [Swap](#) 5,381.073373840155623686 [HOP](#) For 0.53894368697551965 Ether On Uniswap V3

0xb28ebe0ed76e01825483a723d21a6ab29743cddc

Contract [0x30a123cbf79fdb6ac10556b20531545de0da652b](#)

› **From** [0x30a123cbf79f...](#) **To** [Uniswap V2: SH...](#) **For** 0.157413805631513259 (\$208.71) [Wrapped Ethe...](#) (WETH)
 › **From** [Uniswap V2: SH...](#) **To** [Uniswap V2: SH...](#) **For** 1.694411558396230599 (\$207.69) [SHAKE token ...](#) (SHAKE)
 › **From** [Uniswap V2: SH...](#) **To** [Uniswap V2: MIL...](#) **For** 13,479.45582321999929891 (\$207.34) [MilkyWay Tok...](#) (MILK2)
 › **From** [Uniswap V2: MIL...](#) **To** [0x30a123cbf79f...](#) **For** 0.160555318559045746 (\$212.87) [Wrapped Ethe...](#) (WETH)
 › **From** [Uniswap V3: agE...](#) **To** [0x30a123cbf79f...](#) **For** 0.150862573367402416 (\$200.02) [Wrapped Ethe...](#) (WETH)
 › **From** [0x30a123cbf79f...](#) **To** [SushiSwap: ANG...](#) **For** 0.147136821360800261 (\$195.08) [Wrapped Ethe...](#) (WETH)
 › **From** [SushiSwap: ANG...](#) **To** [SushiSwap: agE...](#) **For** 6,643.477826522244028633 (\$207.62) [ANGLE \(ANGLE\)](#)
 › **From** [SushiSwap: agE...](#) **To** [Uniswap V3: agE...](#) **For** 205.156457391863548534 (\$200.56) [agEUR \(agEUR\)](#)
 › **From** [Uniswap V3: HOP](#) **To** [0x30a123cbf79f...](#) **For** 0.53894368697551965 (\$714.56) [Wrapped Ethe...](#) (WETH)
 › **From** [Uniswap V3: TO...](#) **To** [Uniswap V3: HOP](#) **For** 5,381.073373840155623686 (\$698.38) [Hop \(HOP\)](#)
 › **From** [Uniswap V3: TO...](#) **To** [Uniswap V3: TO...](#) **For** 526.893572699 (\$706.04) [Wrapped TON ...](#) (TONCOI...)
 › **From** [0x30a123cbf79f...](#) **To** [Uniswap V3: TO...](#) **For** 0.534634265123429893 (\$708.85) [Wrapped Ethe...](#) (WETH)

Etherscan

Pros:

- Ease of use
- Useful insight
- Free

Cons:

- Centralized
- Proprietary/Closed source
- Knows everything about you
- Does not decode everything

The Graph

Pros:

- Good for single protocol data

Cons:

- Needs payment per query
- Built for single protocol data (subgraphs)
- Does not scale. Needs separate subgraph per protocol supported.
- Does not work with local apps

The screenshot displays the Aave v2 Ethereum subgraph interface on the Messari platform. At the top, the subgraph is identified as 'Aave v2 Ethereum' with a version of '1.2.12'. It is indexed on the 'Mainnet' network. The 'QUERY URL' is '/subgraphs/id/84CvqQ-uZm9U9' and the 'SUBGRAPH ID' is '84CvqQ-uZm9U9'. Below this, there are buttons for 'Query' and 'Signal'. A progress bar indicates the indexing status, showing a progress of 100% with a green dot and the text 'INDEXING +2'. The interface is divided into four tabs: 'Overview', 'Indexers', 'Curators', and 'Playground'. The 'Playground' tab is active, showing an 'Example Query' input field with a dropdown arrow. Below the input field, there is a code editor with a query:

```
{
  tokens(first: 5) {
    id
    name
    symbol
    decimals
  }
  rewardTokens(first: 5) {
    id
    token {
      id
    }
    type
  }
}
```

 To the right of the code editor is a play button. Further right is a 'Schema' section with a search bar and a list of types: Token, RewardToken, InterestRate, LendingProtocol, UsageMetricsDailySnapshot, UsageMetricsHourlySnapshot, FinancialsDailySnapshot, Market, MarketDailySnapshot, MarketHourlySnapshot, Account, and Position. The 'Schema' section also has a 'Hide schema' button.



Centralized APIs

Centralized APIs like Covalent, Moralis, Alchemy etc.

Pros:

- Ease of use


Cons:

- Centralized
- Knows everything about you
- Needs to support each protocol you need



Section 2

Getting accurate historical data



The **original sin** of Ethereum.
No built-in way to get
transactions for an address.

Get a list of 'Normal' Transactions By Address

Returns the list of transactions performed by an address, with optional pagination.



Note: This API endpoint returns a maximum of **10000 records** only.

```
https://api.etherscan.io/api
?module=account
&action=txlist
&address=0xc5102fE9359FD9a28f877a67E36B0F050d
&startblock=0
&endblock=99999999
&page=1
&offset=10
&sort=asc
&apikey=YourApiKeyName
```

Etherscan APIs

Easiest way to get transactions for an address.

Drawbacks:

- Does not detect all address appearances
- Rate limited (can pay for bigger limits)
- Centralized
 - Can go down
 - Access to API can be cut
 - Can monitor you and map ip to address and data

Trueblocks

The best and most complete way of getting transaction data.

Pros:

- Detects all appearances of an address
- Is decentralized, gets all data from local nodes
- Is super fast
- Shares the created index with others

Drawbacks:

- Hard to setup
- Requires a local node
- Requires trueblocks to create the index

TrueBlocks

[Docs](#)

[Data Model](#)

[Blog](#)

[Papers](#)



chifra export

The `chifra export` tools provides a major part of the functionality of the TrueBlocks system. Using the index of appearances created with `chifra scrape` and the list of transaction identifiers created with `chifra list`, `chifra export` completes the actual extraction of an address's transactional history from the node.

You may use `topics`, `fourbyte` values at the start of a transaction's input data, and/or a log's `source address` or `emitter` to filter the results.

You may also choose which portions of the Ethereum data structures (`--transactions`, `--logs`, `--traces`, etc.) as you wish.

By default, the results of the extraction are delivered to your console, however, you may export the results to any database (with a little bit of work). The format of the data, its content and its destination are up to you.

Purpose:

Export full detail of transactions **for** one or more addresses.

Usage:

```
chifra export [flags] <address> [address...] [topics...] [fourbytes...]
```

Arguments:

`addrs` - one or more addresses (0x...) to export (required)
`topics` - filter by one or more log topics (only **for** `--logs` option)
`fourbytes` - filter by one or more fourbytes (only **for** transactions and traces)

The stack of true decentralization

Working in crypto should be striving for decentralization!



hardware level



Client level



indexer level



aggregating & decoding level

- Hardware: Self-hosted hardware like dappnode that is under your control
- Client: A node for each chain you need fast data for. Mainnet, gnosis chain etc.
- Indexer: A trueblocks indexer for each client so you can answer the question of how to go from an address to a list of transaction hashes
- Aggregating & decoding: rotki platform as a way to aggregate all data and go from transactions to a common data format consumable by a human



Section 3

Decoder input

Decoder input

Once data is retrieved it needs to be processed to extract needed information. This is done through two methods

- Transaction traces
 - Geth style traces
 - Parity style traces
- Transaction receipts

Client Method invocation

Go `debug.TraceTransaction(txHash common.Hash, logger *vm.LogConfig) (*ExecutionResult, error)`

Console `debug.traceTransaction(txHash, [options])`

RPC `{"method": "debug_traceTransaction", "params": [txHash, {}]}`

Example

```
> debug.traceTransaction("0x2059dd53ecac9827faad14d364f9e04bd5fe5b506e3acc886eff7a6f88a696a")
{
  gas: 85301,
  returnValue: "",
  structLogs: [{
    depth: 1,
    error: "",
    gas: 162106,
    gasCost: 3,
    memory: null,
    op: "PUSH1",
    pc: 0,
    stack: [],
    storage: {}
  }],
  /* snip */
  {
    depth: 1,
    error: "",
    gas: 100000,
    gasCost: 0,
    memory: ["0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000", "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"],
    op: "STOP",
    pc: 120,
    stack: ["0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000d67cbec9"],
    storage: {
      0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000004: "8241fa522772837f0d05511f",
      0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000006: "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000",
      f65222313e28459528d920b65115c16c04f3efc82aadc97be59f3f377c0d3f: "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"
    }
  }
}]
```

Geth style trace

- State of virtual machine at each execution step including all details (Opcode, PC, storage diff etc.)
- Very detailed but hard to read/use
- Can grow extremely large for complex transactions

The ``trace`` command gives you a call tree of the transaction showing you the call stack generated.

```

In [40]: chain.provider.get_call_tree(tx)
Out[40]:
CALL: 0x2e59A20f205bB85a0C953f1936454680651E618e...<0xf98a4eca> [159140 gas]
  CALL: 0xb8FFC3Cd6e7Cf5a098A1c92F48009765B24088Dc...<0xbe00bbdb> [8263 gas]
    DELEGATECALL: 0x2b33CF282f867A7FF693A66e11B0FcC5552e4425...<0xbe00bbdb> [2820 gas]
  DELEGATECALL: 0x72fb5253AD16307B9E773d2A78CaC58E309d5Ba4...<0xf98a4eca> [140266 gas]
    CALL: 0xb8FFC3Cd6e7Cf5a098A1c92F48009765B24088Dc...<0xbe00bbdb> [3763 gas]
      DELEGATECALL: 0x2b33CF282f867A7FF693A66e11B0FcC5552e4425...<0xbe00bbdb> [2820 gas]
        CALL: 0x853cc0D5917f489B78e9f98e491F5E18910093A...<0x04b2a7f> [8519 gas]
          DELEGATECALL: 0x5c1b084f5da0b457b03b55e19c41C50f909be...<0x04b2a7f> [3006 gas]
            DELEGATECALL: 0x5c1b084f5da0b457b03b55e19c41C50f909be...<0x04b2a7f> [3006 gas]
              CALL: 0xae7a68520E3A18E5e111B5EaAb995312D7F84...<0x8cef3612> [72295 gas]
                CALL: 0xb8FFC3Cd6e7Cf5a098A1c92F48009765B24088Dc...<0xbe00bbdb> [3763 gas]
                  DELEGATECALL: 0x2b33CF282f867A7FF693A66e11B0FcC5552e4425...<0xbe00bbdb> [2820 gas]
                DELEGATECALL: 0x47EbaB13B806773ec2A2d16873e2dF770D130b50...<0x8cef3612> [60409 gas]
                  CALL: 0xb8FFC3Cd6e7Cf5a098A1c92F48009765B24088Dc...<0xfdef9106> [23636 gas]
                    DELEGATECALL: 0x2b33CF282f867A7FF693A66e11B0FcC5552e4425...<0xfdef9106> [22675 gas]
                      CALL: 0x9895F0F17cc1d1891b6f18ee0b483B6f221b37B...<0xfdef9106> [16172 gas]
                        CALL: 0xb8FFC3Cd6e7Cf5a098A1c92F48009765B24088Dc...<0xbe00bbdb> [3763 gas]
                          DELEGATECALL: 0x2b33CF282f867A7FF693A66e11B0FcC5552e4425...<0xbe00bbdb> [2820 gas]
                        DELEGATECALL: 0x9f3b9198911054B122fDb865f8A5AC16201c339...<0xfdef9106> [4268 gas]

In [41]: chain.provider.get_transaction(tx).show_trace()
Call trace for 0xe61167aa872ba7a9bde8834bf70387f2d2315d6d765345ebf0135eb8c33c406'
txn.origin=0xDb8CA03ae51703ae568C04219cb8Bd025f01C86
Voting.executeVote(_voteId=134) [159140 gas]
  Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xf1..ac0f, _appId=0x0a..0e1e) -> Voting [8263 gas]
    (delegate) Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xf1..ac0f, _appId=0x0a..0e1e) -> Voting [2820 gas]
  (delegate) Voting.executeVote(_voteId=134) [140266 gas]
    Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xd6..02fb, _appId=0xdd..bd61) -> EVMScriptRegistry [3763 gas]
      (delegate) Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xd6..02fb, _appId=0xdd..bd61) -> EVMScriptRegistry [2820 gas]
    EVMScriptRegistry.getScriptExecutor(_script=0x00..1388) -> CallScript [8519 gas]
      (delegate) EVMScriptRegistry.getScriptExecutor(_script=0x00..1388) -> CallScript [3006 gas]
    (delegate) CallScript.executeScript(_script=0x00..1388, '', _blacklist=[]) -> '' [7886 gas]
      stETH.setFeeDistribution(
        _treasuryFeeBasisPoints=5000,
        _insuranceFeeBasisPoints=0,
        _operatorsFeeBasisPoints=5000
      ) [72295 gas]
        Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xf1..ac0f, _appId=0x3c..f320) -> Lido [3763 gas]
          (delegate) Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xf1..ac0f, _appId=0x3c..f320) -> Lido [2820 gas]
        (delegate) stETH.setFeeDistribution(
          _treasuryFeeBasisPoints=5000,
          _insuranceFeeBasisPoints=0,
          _operatorsFeeBasisPoints=5000
        ) [60409 gas]
          Kernel.hasPermission(_who=Voting, _where=Lido, _what=0x46..3bd8, _how='') -> True [28636 gas]
            (delegate) Kernel.hasPermission(_who=Voting, _where=Lido, _what=0x46..3bd8, _how='') -> True [22675 gas]
          ACL.hasPermission(_whosVoting, _where=Lido, _what=0x46..3bd8, _how='') -> True [16172 gas]
            Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xf1..ac0f, _appId=0xe3..ad6a) -> ACL [3763 gas]
              (delegate) Kernel.getApp(_namespace=0xf1..ac0f, _appId=0xe3..ad6a) -> ACL [2820 gas]
            (delegate) ACL.hasPermission(_whosVoting, _where=Lido, _what=0x46..3bd8, _how='') -> True [4268 gas]

```


The stateDiff command of parity tracing gives a per account difference of:

[illegible]

Transaction Receipts

Contracts generate log events. These are contained in the receipt of a transaction. A log event is:

- Generated by almost anything. Token transfer, NFT mint, vault creation etc.
- Contains indexed data in the topics
- Contains also arbitrary data

```
receipt = EthereumTxReceipt(  
    tx_hash=evmhash,  
    contract_address=None,  
    status=True,  
    type=0,  
    logs=[  
        EthereumTxReceiptLog(  
            log_index=342,  
            data='0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000de0b6b3a7640000',  
            address=A_CVX.resolve_to_evm_token().evm_address,  
            removed=False,  
            topics=[  
                '0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef',  
                '0x00000000000000000000000005b186c93a50d3cb435fe2933427d36e6dc688e4b',  
                '0x0000000000000000000000000cf50b810e57ac33b91dcf525c6ddd9881b139332',  
            ],  
        ), EthereumTxReceiptLog(  
            log_index=343,  
            data='0xfffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff21f494c589bffff',  
            address=A_CVX.resolve_to_evm_token().evm_address,  
            removed=False,  
            topics=[  
                '0x8c5be1e5ebec7d5bd14f71427d1e84f3dd0314c0f7b2291e5b200ac8c7c3b925',  
                '0x00000000000000000000000005b186c93a50d3cb435fe2933427d36e6dc688e4b',  
                '0x0000000000000000000000000cf50b810e57ac33b91dcf525c6ddd9881b139332',  
            ],  
        ),  
    ],  
)
```

Querying is expensive.
Persistence is key.

Data persistence

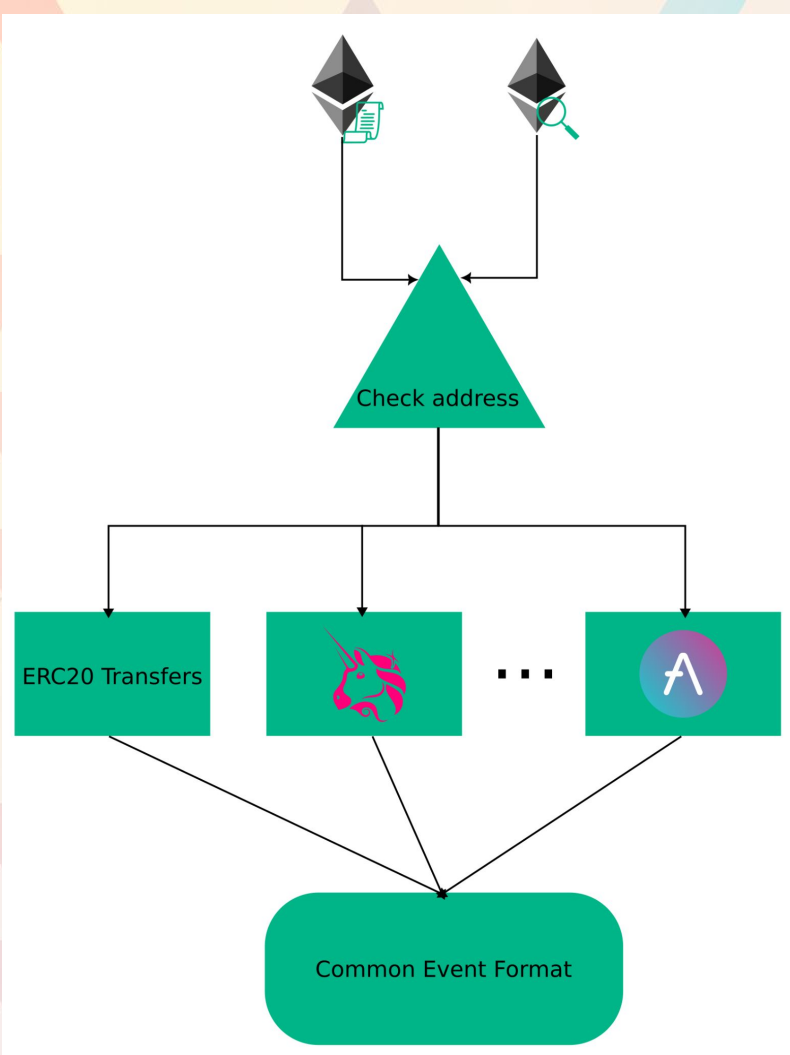
- Performing traces takes time
- Querying for transactions takes time
- Querying receipts takes time
- Getting logs take time

The solution is to have a persistence layer, say a local sqlite DB so that data can be retrieved easily



Section 4

Decoders



Decoders overview

- Data comes in from traces and receipts
- Depending on the contract address a different decoder is chosen
- Each decoder processes given input and translates to a common event format

Modularity

- Decoders are modular
- One decoder per protocol
- Easy to write, easy to use
- Drag and drop

develop ▾

rotki / rotkehlchen / chain / ethereum / modules /

Go to file

Add file ▾

...

yabirgb and LefterisJP

Catch price errors during liquidity trove deserialization

11d04f8 4 days ago

History

..

aave

Catch wrong asset type resolution

4 days ago

adex

Catch wrong asset type resolution

4 days ago

airdrops

Address refactor of assets improvements

13 days ago

balancer

Catch wrong asset type resolution

4 days ago

compound

Catch wrong asset type resolution

4 days ago

convex

Remove unused code

8 days ago

curve

Major changes are done. Now let's make it work.

13 days ago

dxdaomesa

Rename EthereumTransaction to EvmTransaction

25 days ago

ens

Rename EthereumTransaction to EvmTransaction

25 days ago

eth2

Remove return from on_account_addition callback

2 months ago

gitcoin

Major changes are done. Now let's make it work.

13 days ago

hop

Rename EthereumTransaction to EvmTransaction

25 days ago

kyber

Major changes are done. Now let's make it work.

13 days ago

l2

Major changes are done. Now let's make it work.

13 days ago

liquity

Catch price errors during liquidity trove deserialization

4 days ago

makerdao

Address refactor of assets improvements

13 days ago

oneinch

Major changes are done. Now let's make it work.

13 days ago

pickle_finance

Address refactor of assets improvements

13 days ago

sushiswap

Adjust variables names

10 days ago

uniswap

Catch wrong asset type resolution

4 days ago

votium

Major changes are done. Now let's make it work.

13 days ago

yearn

Use the same field for asset identifier in UnknownAsset and Unsupport...

12 days ago

A typical decoder

- Part of HOP protocol decoder
- Takes in already decoded ERC20 transfers to the contract
- Matches them to the bridging deposit
- Creates the bridging deposit in the common event format

```
class HopDecoder(DecoderInterface):
    def _decode_send_eth(
        self,
        tx_log: EthereumTxReceiptLog,
        transaction: EvmTransaction,
        decoded_events: List[HistoryBaseEntry],
        all_logs: List[EthereumTxReceiptLog],
        action_items: List[ActionItem],
    ) -> Tuple[Optional[HistoryBaseEntry], Optional[ActionItem]]:
        if tx_log.topics[0] != TRANSFER_T0_L2:
            return None, None

        chain_id = hex_or_bytes_to_int(tx_log.topics[1])
        recipient = hex_or_bytes_to_address(tx_log.topics[2])
        amount_raw = hex_or_bytes_to_int(tx_log.data[:32])

        name = chainid_to_name.get(chain_id, f'Unknown Chain with id {chain_id}')
        amount = from_wei(FVal(amount_raw))

        for event in decoded_events:
            if event.event_type == HistoryEventType.SPEND and event.counterparty == ETH_BRIDGE and event.asset ==
A_ETH and event.balance.amount == amount:
                if recipient == event.location_label:
                    target_str = 'at the same address'
                else:
                    target_str = f'at address {recipient}'
                event.event_type = HistoryEventType.TRANSFER
                event.event_subtype = HistoryEventSubType.BRIDGE
                event.counterparty = CPT_HOP
                event.notes = f'Bridge {amount} ETH to {name} {target_str} via Hop protocol'
                break

        return None, None

# -- DecoderInterface methods

def addresses_to_decoders(self) -> Dict[ChecksumEvmAddress, Tuple[Any, ...]]:
    return {
        ETH_BRIDGE: (self._decode_send_eth,),
    }

def counterparties(self) -> List[str]:
    return [CPT_HOP]
```

Common event format

- Current implementation is PoC
- Aim to represent least common denominator
- Every single action can be broken into this format

```
@dataclass(init=True, repr=True, eq=True, order=False, unsafe_hash=False, frozen=False)
class HistoryBaseEntry(AccountingEventMixin):
    """
    Intended to be the base unit of any type of accounting. All trades, deposits,
    swaps etc. are going to be made up of multiple HistoryBaseEntry
    """
    event_identifier: bytes # identifier shared between related events
    sequence_index: int # When this transaction was executed relative to other related events
    timestamp: TimestampMS
    location: Location
    event_type: HistoryEventType
    event_subtype: HistoryEventSubType
    asset: Asset
    balance: Balance
    # location_label is a string field that allows to provide more information about the location.
    # When we use this structure in blockchains can be used to specify addresses for example.
    # currently we use to identify the exchange name assigned by the user.
    location_label: Optional[str] = None
    notes: Optional[str] = None
    # identifier for counterparty.
    # For a send it's the target
    # For a receive it's the sender
    # For bridged transfer it's the bridge's network identifier
    # For a protocol interaction it's the protocol.
    counterparty: Optional[str] = None
    identifier: Optional[int] = None
    # contains event specific extra data. Optional, only for events that need to keep
    # extra information such as the CDP ID of a makerdao vault etc.
    extra_data: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None
```

0xda601ce9aea84fadd1bd1e7ad12fb7ce7a59a852b6a10ea77c7b09feb7aaaf18

05/12/2020 09:40:43 GMT+1

DETAILS >



GAS FEE

lefteris.eth



< 0.02 ETH

6.20 \$

Burned < 0.02 ETH in gas from lefteris.eth



SWAP

lefteris.eth



< 42.54 BADGER

192.20 \$

Swap < 42.54 BADGER in 1inch-v2



RECEIVE

lefteris.eth



< 0.26 ETH

150.45 \$

Receive < 0.26 ETH from 1inch-v2 swap



0x9ff7a2f2c3aa54abb4b108be492473dd93414bc14c87adaf2b98063579df739d

05/12/2020 09:33:40 GMT+1

DETAILS >



GAS FEE

lefteris.eth



< 0.01 ETH

> 0.77 \$

Burned < 0.01 ETH in gas from lefteris.eth



APPROVAL

lefteris.eth



BADGER

Approve 1.16e+59 BADGER of lefteris.eth for spending by

0x1111...F3ae



0x33ce3f08fbcd477e85edfc894c966212e94930f5d560fe7fe48f2d4a33fd568e

05/12/2020 09:30:55 GMT+1

DETAILS >



GAS FEE

lefteris.eth



< 0.01 ETH

2.21 \$

Burned < 0.01 ETH in gas from lefteris.eth



AIRDROP

lefteris.eth



< 42.86 BADGER

193.65 \$

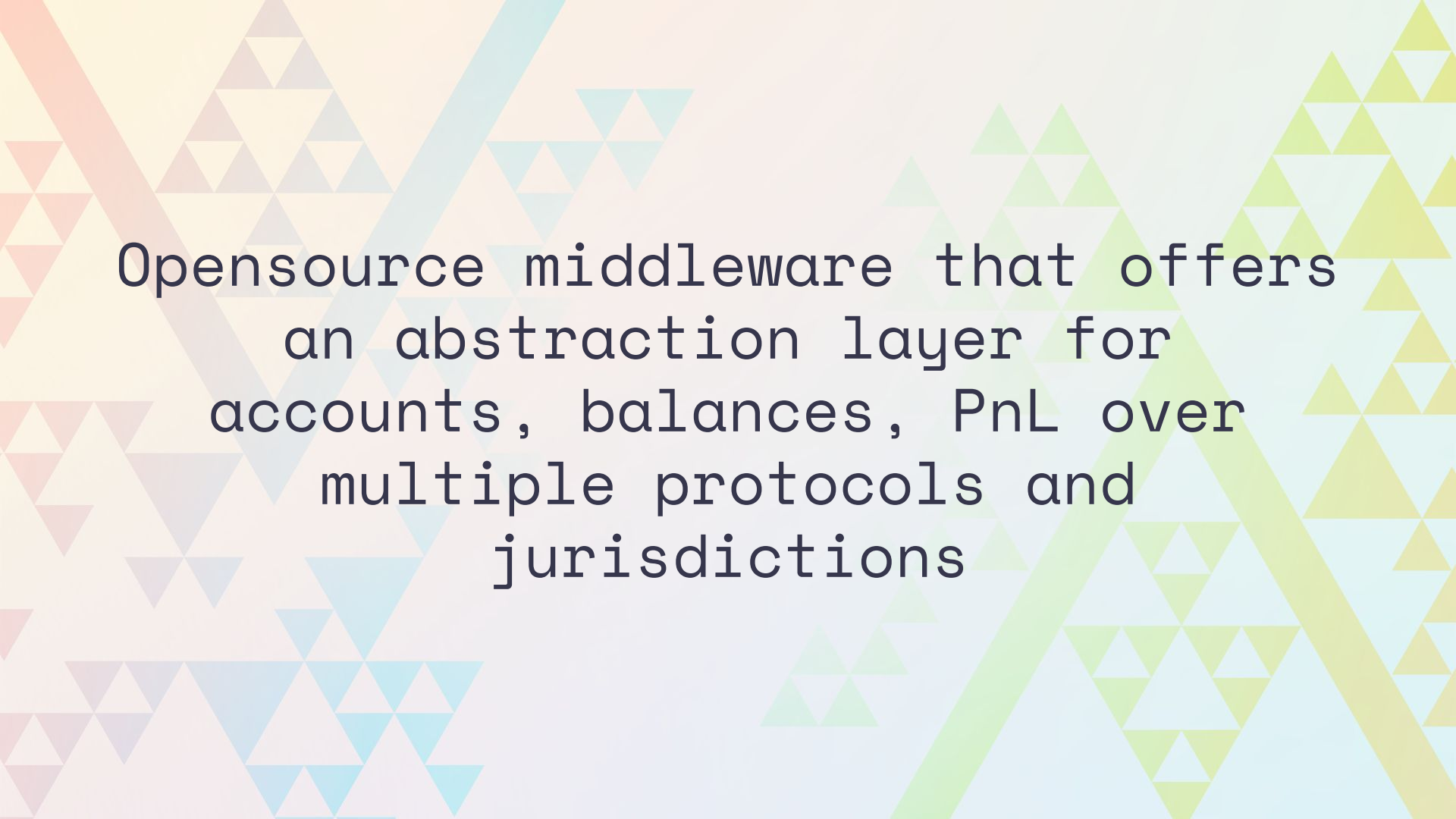
Claim < 42.86 BADGER from badger airdrop





Section 5

rotki's vision - abstraction layer

The background features a complex geometric pattern of overlapping triangles and lines in warm colors like orange, yellow, and light green. The text is centered and reads:

Opensource middleware that offers
an abstraction layer for
accounts, balances, PnL over
multiple protocols and
jurisdictions

Everyone is
reinventing the wheel

Why do we need it?

- Everyone is reinventing the wheel
- Different protocols, different CEXes, different chains, different jurisdictions
- Impossible to keep up with everything as a single organization
- Maintain each single solution is a full time job

Solution to the problem

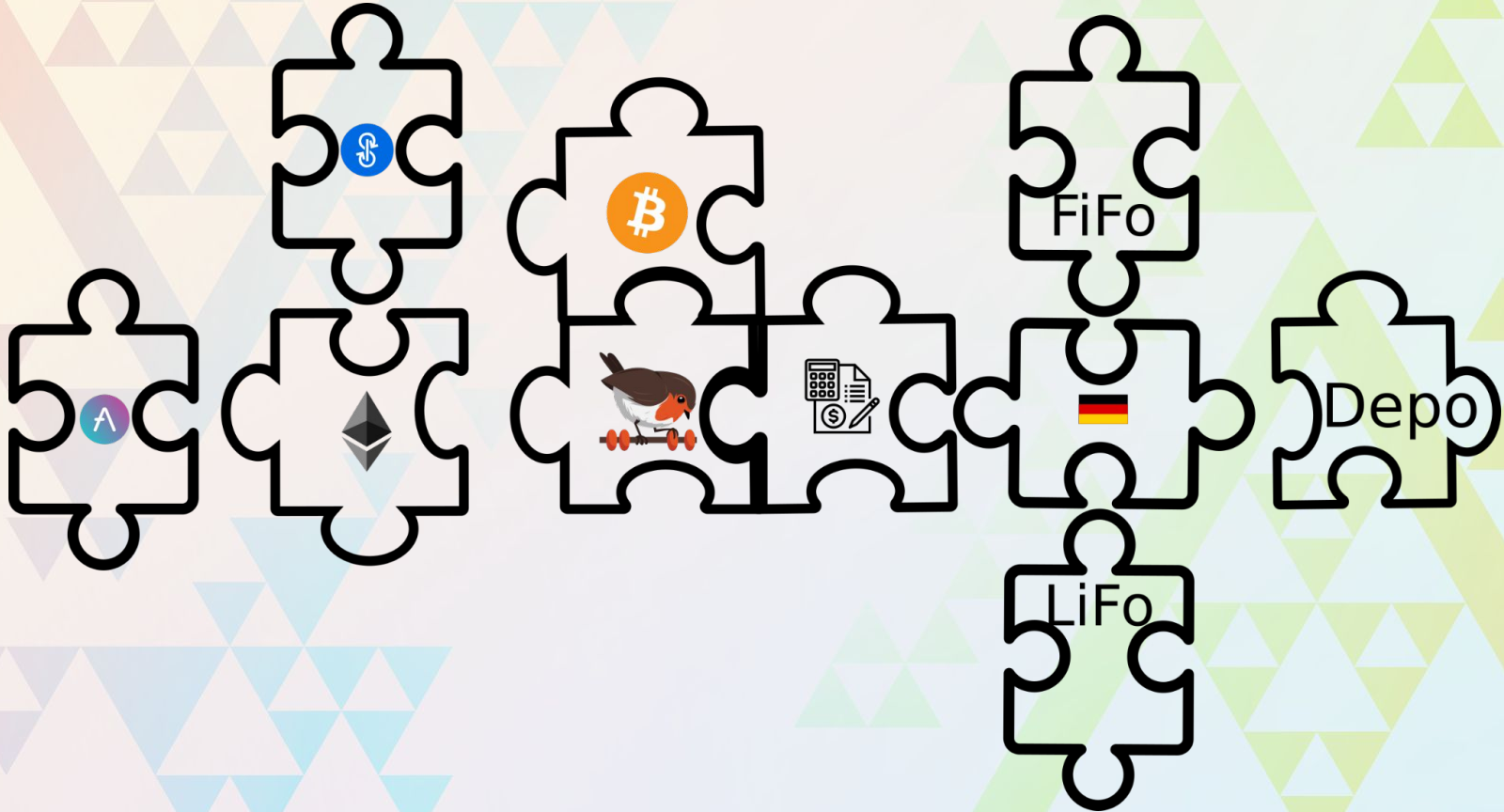
Problem: Everyone reinventing the wheel

Solution: An opensource platform/middleware maintained by a core team but with contributions by the entire industry and used by multiple projects

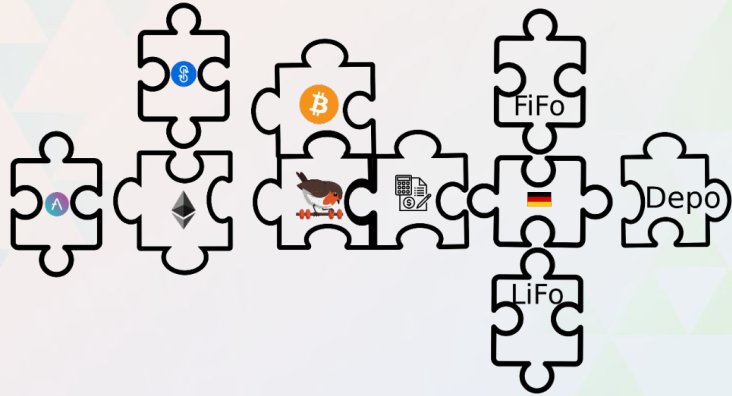
Problem: Different protocols, jurisdictions etc and impossible to keep up for a single organization

Solution: People incentivized from each chain/protocol/jurisdiction with the appropriate know/how implement the module with guidance from a core team

rotki middleware

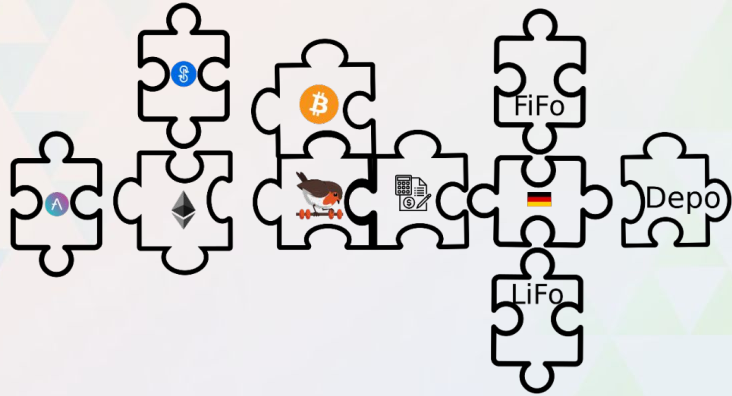


rotki middleware



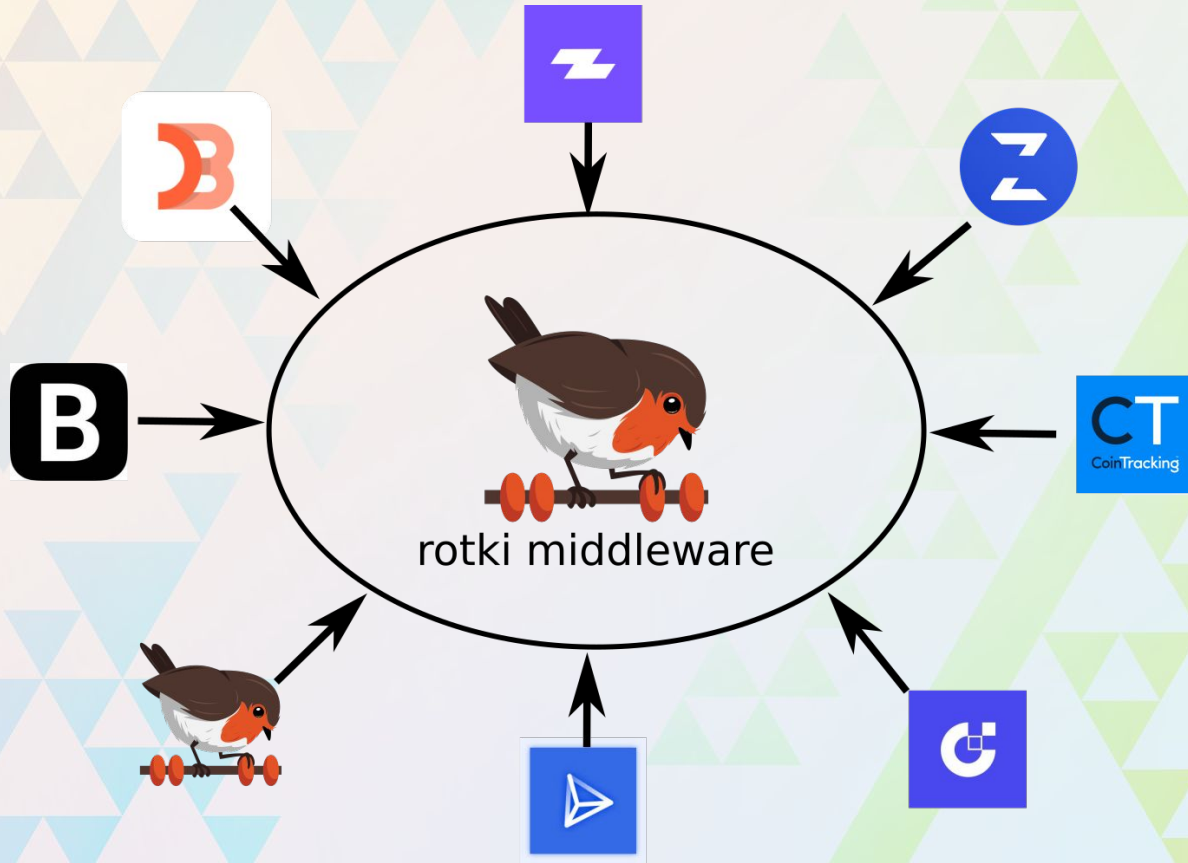
rotki middleware

rotki middleware



rotki middleware

rotki middleware



Requirement of such a platform

Needs to be

- Opensource
- Modular architecture
- Multilingual bindings

Incentivization

- Incentivize creator and maintainers of modules
- Incentivize the core team that builds and maintains it

How we got here

2017

I need to do my taxes.

Created some CLI scripts.

Later built a UI around them.

2020

rotki is founded as a German company.

Team of 2.

Maybe 200 users

2021

App grows. Many features.

Team of 3

2,000 users, 200 paying users.

2022

App matures more. Many integrations and features.

Team of 7

6,000 users, 550 paying users.

rotki middleware

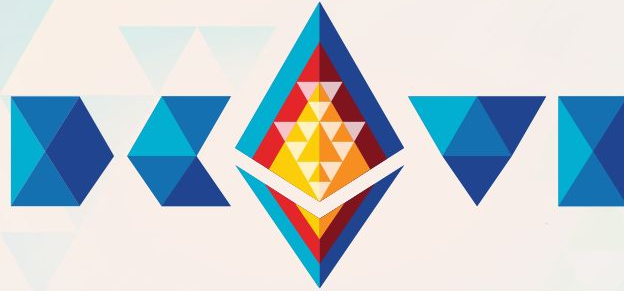
Rotki's vision

Needs growth, time and funding.

Closing notes

- We are hiring: <https://rotki.com/jobs>
- Support us
 - Donate: <https://gitcoin.co/grants/149/rotki>
 - Buy premium: <https://rotki.com/products>
- Join our community:
 - Twitter: <https://twitter.com/rotkiapp>
 - Discord: <https://discord.gg/aGCxHG7>
- Interested in helping us grow? Talk to me: leftieris@rotki.com





Thank you!

Lefteris Karapetsas

Creator of bugs at rotki

lefteris@rotki.com



@lefterisjp



Here's the timeline.

Event 1



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Event 2



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Event 3



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The background of the slide is a complex geometric pattern. It features a large, light blue triangle on the left side, which is composed of many smaller triangles in various shades of blue, green, and yellow. To the right of this, there are several vertical lines in shades of green and yellow, and a large, light green triangle on the right side. The overall color palette is warm and vibrant, with a mix of blues, greens, and yellows.

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 - Condimentum
 - **Magna**
 - **Ligula**



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Section 3

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/ statement here.

The background is a complex geometric pattern composed of various-sized triangles and lines. The color palette is warm, featuring shades of orange, yellow, and light brown, with some cooler tones like light blue and green interspersed. The pattern is dense and layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The text is centered and reads:

Enter your main point / statement
here.

Here's the timeline.

Event 1



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Event 2

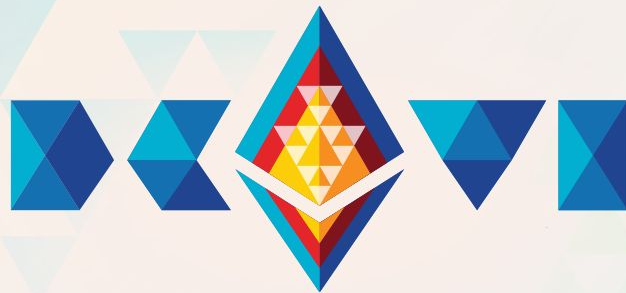


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Event 3



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Thank you!

Your Name

Your title, your organization

email@emailaddress.com



@twitterhandle