

Decentralized Blockchain Data Supply Chain

Supporting the Ethereum Vision & Roadmap

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@RezBrandon



Section 1

Blockchain Data Supply Chain

Blockchain Data Supply Chain



Sends Blockchain
Transaction



Reads Blockchain
State

Blockchain Data Supply Chain

Writing and Reading



Sends Blockchain
Transaction

Writing
State

Consensus

Reading
State



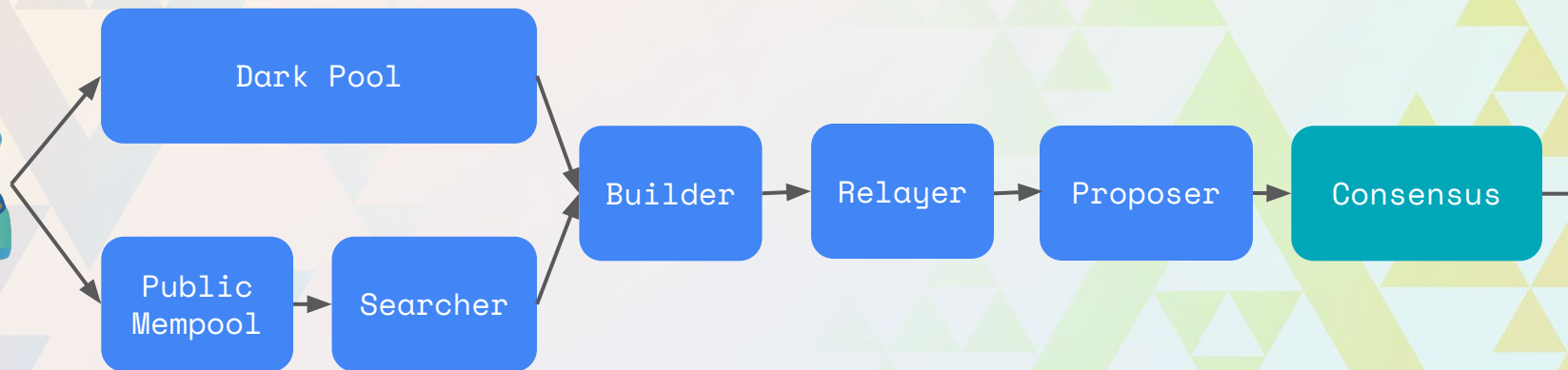
Reads Blockchain
State

Blockchain Data Supply Chain

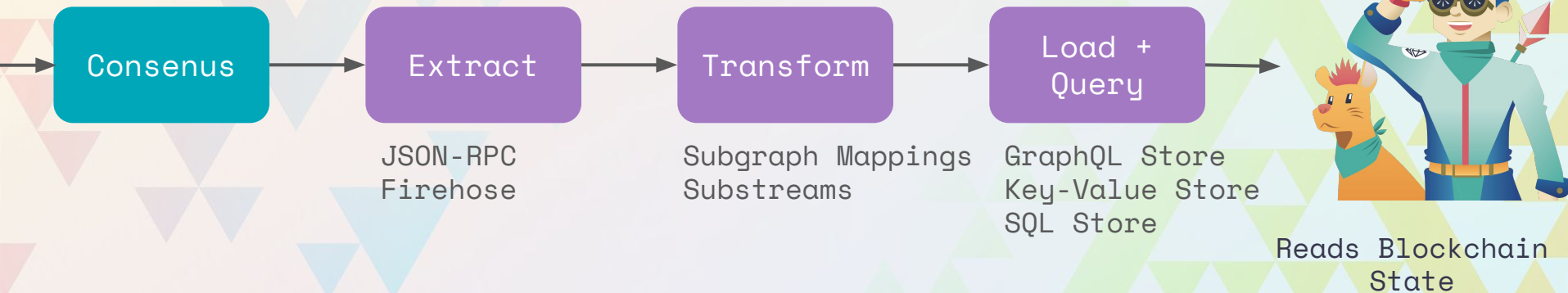
Writing Blockchain State



Sends Blockchain
Transaction



Reading Blockchain State



Decentralization in the Data Supply Chain

Two high-level categories describe the degree of decentralization in the blockchain supply-chain.

- Web2.5
 - Decentralized writes.
 - **i.e., Proposer/Builder Separation, MEV Boost**
 - Centralized reads
 - **Proprietary APIs, SaaS Platforms, Centralized Servers, etc.**

Write Failure Modes



Sends Blockchain
Transaction

Writing
State



Consensus

Reading
State



Reads Blockchain
State

**Failure modes while writing to the
blockchains are highly visible.**

i.e., Consensus failure, obvious
censorship

Decentralization in the Data Supply Chain

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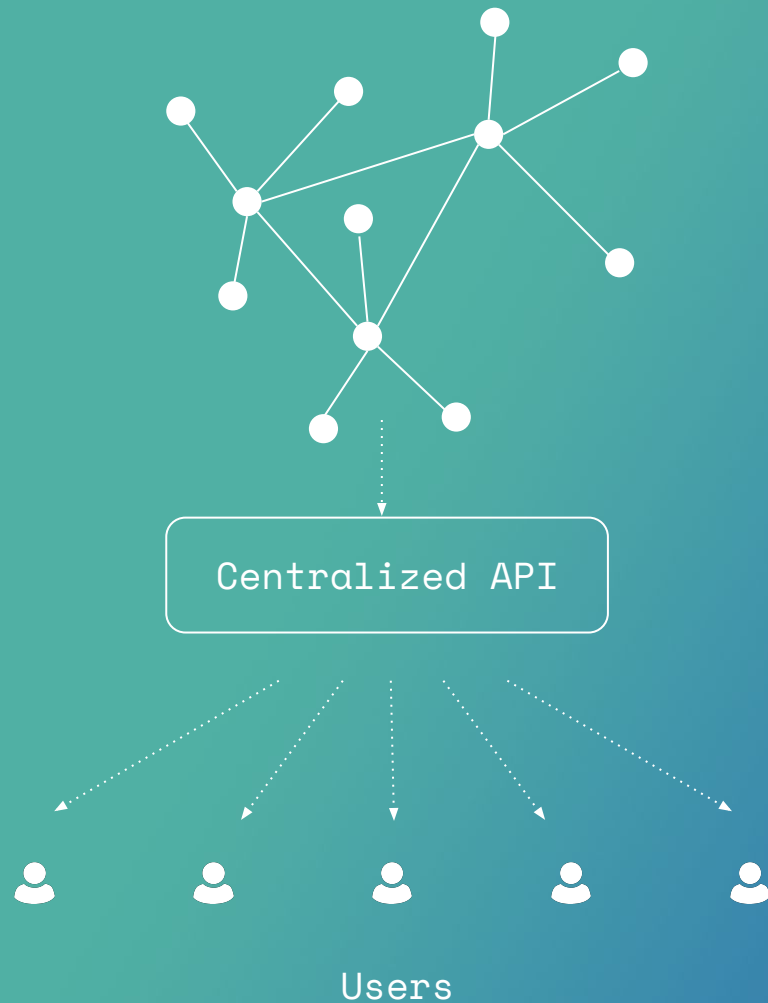
- Web2.5
 - Decentralized writes.
 - **i.e., Proposer/Builder Separation, MEV Boost**
 - Centralized reads
 - **Proprietary APIs, SaaS Platforms, Centralized Servers, etc.**
- Web3
 - Decentralized writes
 - Decentralized reads
 - **i.e., The Graph, Portal Network, Pokt Network, TrueBlocks, etc.**



Section 2

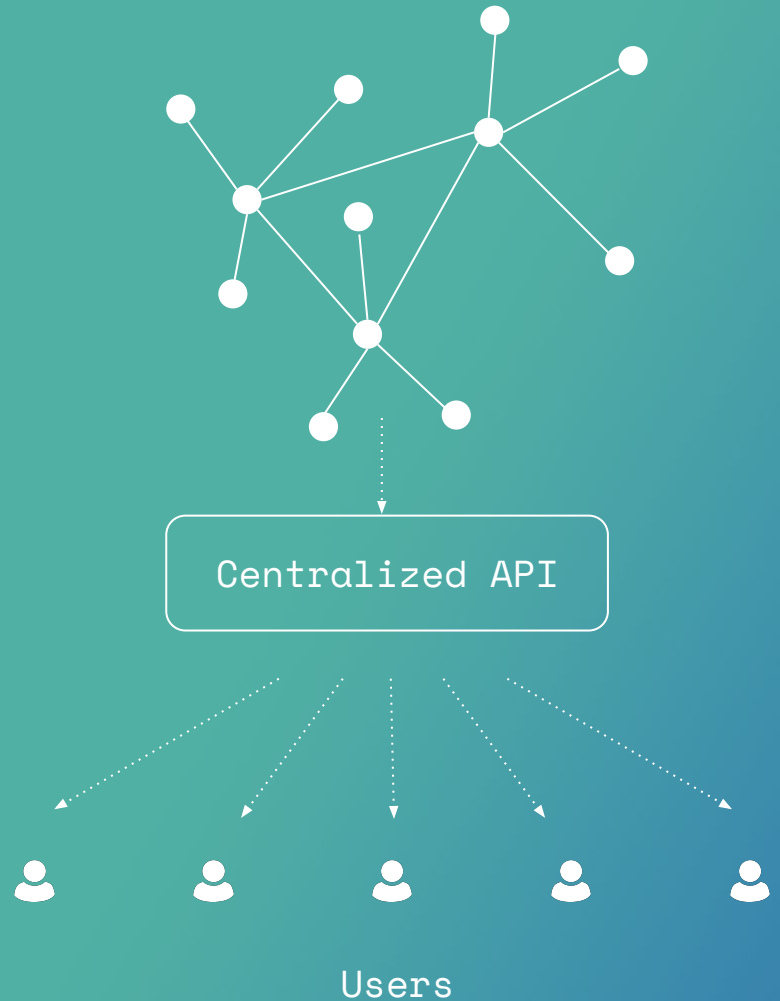
Why Decentralized Reads Matter

Reading a Decentralized System through Centralized Intermediary



"If we don't stop relying on infura, the vision of Ethereum failed. Or build a strong network of thin and light clients. There is no point in having d-apps connecting through metamask to a blockchain hosted by someone else."

-Afri Schoedon, Oct 2018





Web2



Web3



Web2



Web2.5

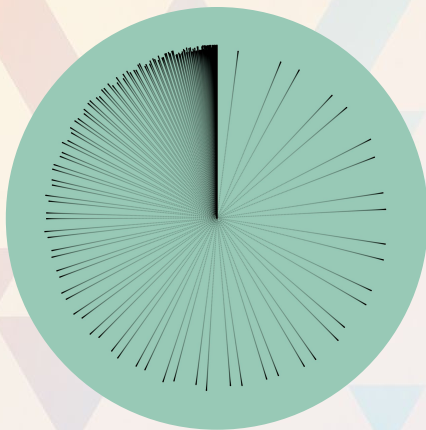


Web3

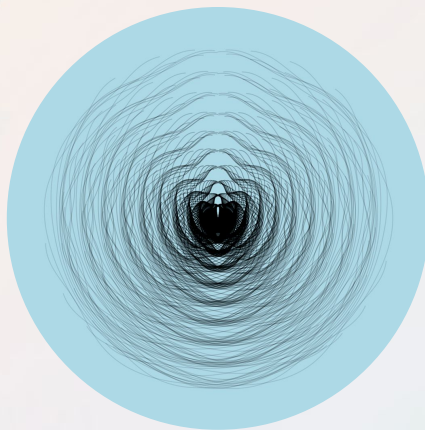
Why Decentralized Reads Matter

Centralizing read access to the blockchain undermines some of the core value propositions of Ethereum + Web3.

- Unstoppable applications
- Composability
- Reusability
- Ownership
- Censorship resistance
- Fairness
- etc.



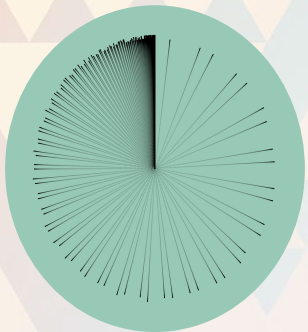
Same NFT on OpenSea



Same NFT on Rarible



Same NFT in a wallet



"All this means that if your NFT is removed from OpenSea, it also disappears from your wallet. It doesn't functionally matter that my NFT is indelibly on the blockchain somewhere, because the wallet (and increasingly everything else in the ecosystem) is just using the OpenSea API to display NFTs, which began returning 304 No Content for the query of NFTs owned by my address!"

-Moxie Marlinspike, Jan 2022

Indexer Extractable Value (IEV)

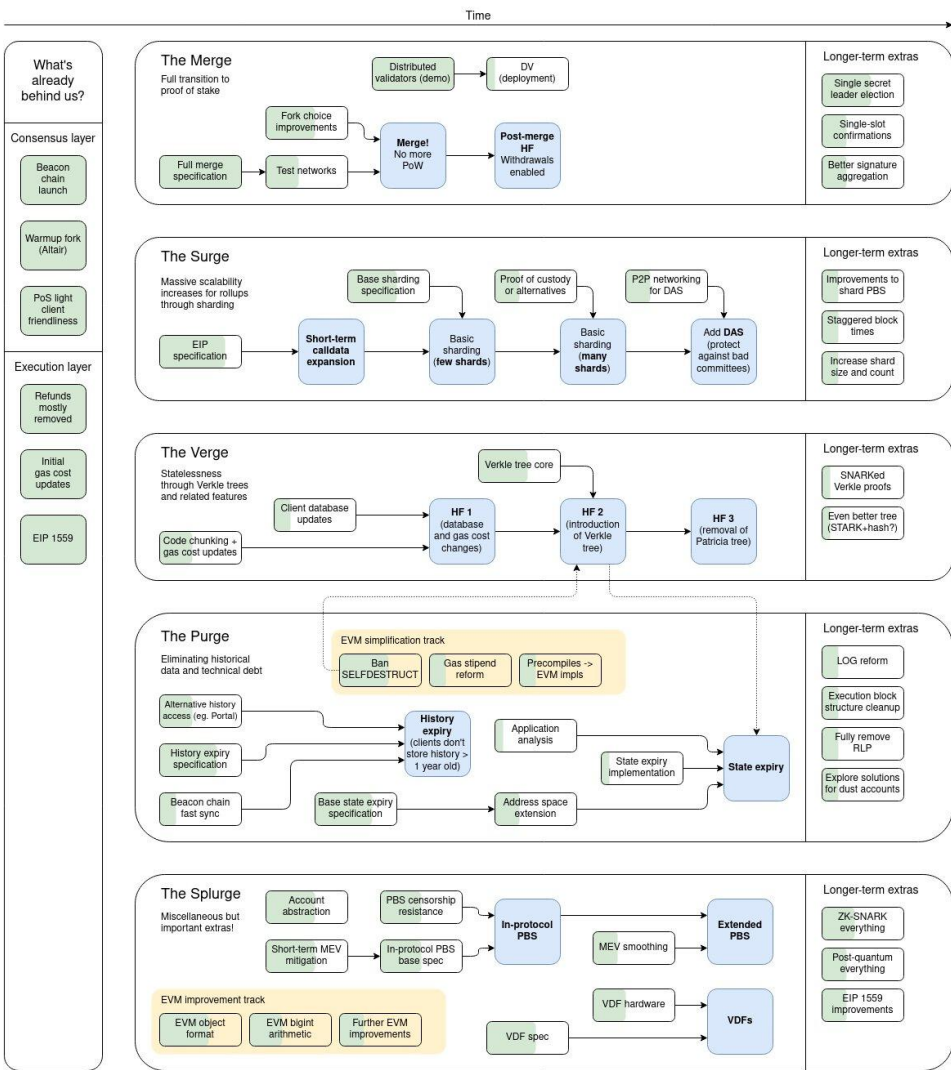
Partially analogous to MEV, Payment for Order Flow (PFOF)





Section 3

Supporting the Ethereum Roadmap



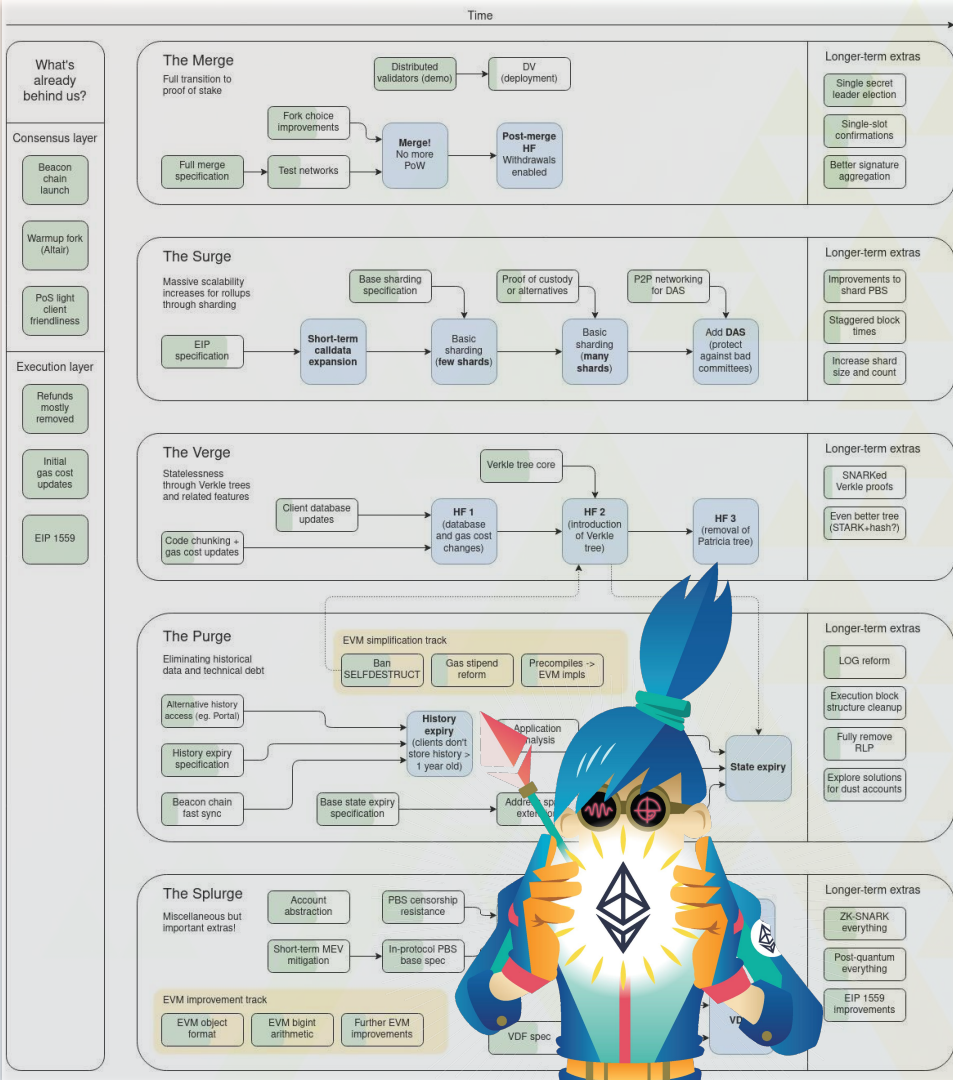
The Merge,
The Surge,
The Verge,
The Purge,
The Splurge...

...Oh my!



Ethereum Roadmap In-Focus

- The Verge
 - Stateless Clients
 - **Weak Statelessness**
 - **Strong Statelessness**
- The Purge
 - History Expiry (EIP-4444)
 - State Expiry
- Light Clients



“[Light Ethereum Subprotocol] is vast desert of starved clients desperate for data.”

-Piper Merriam, Jan 2021

Light Client Problems

“However, a light Geth node relies upon full nodes serving light node data. Few full nodes opt to serve light node data, meaning light nodes often fail to find peers. There are currently no production-ready light clients on the consensus layer; however, several are in development.”

Source:
<https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/nodes-and-clients/>

Ethereum Roadmap Dependencies

These parts of the Ethereum Roadmap require a reliable way for **efficiently and verifiably** accessing:

- Historical/ Pruned Blocks
- Expired or Uncached State

The solution space break down:

- Financially Incentivized
 - i.e., The Graph, Pokt Network
- Tit-for-Tat Incentives
 - i.e., Portal Network
 - **Gossip Network, DHT**

Ethereum Roadmap Unlocks: Decentralized Scaling!

Keeping the footprint of validator and light nodes small while allowing for larger blocks.

- i.e., EIP-4488
 - Transaction calldata gas cost reduction with total calldata limit
 - **~5x cheaper call data**
 - Intended to be paired with EIP-4444 (History Expiry)

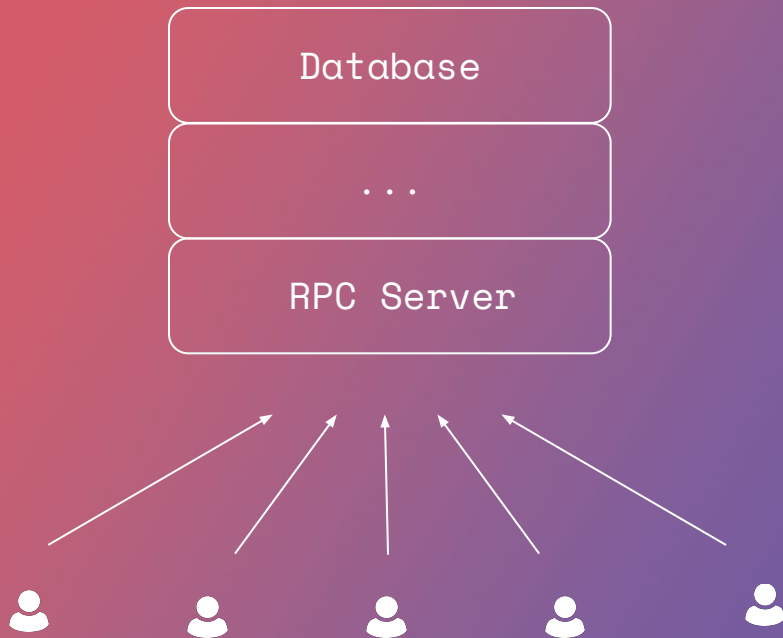




Section 4

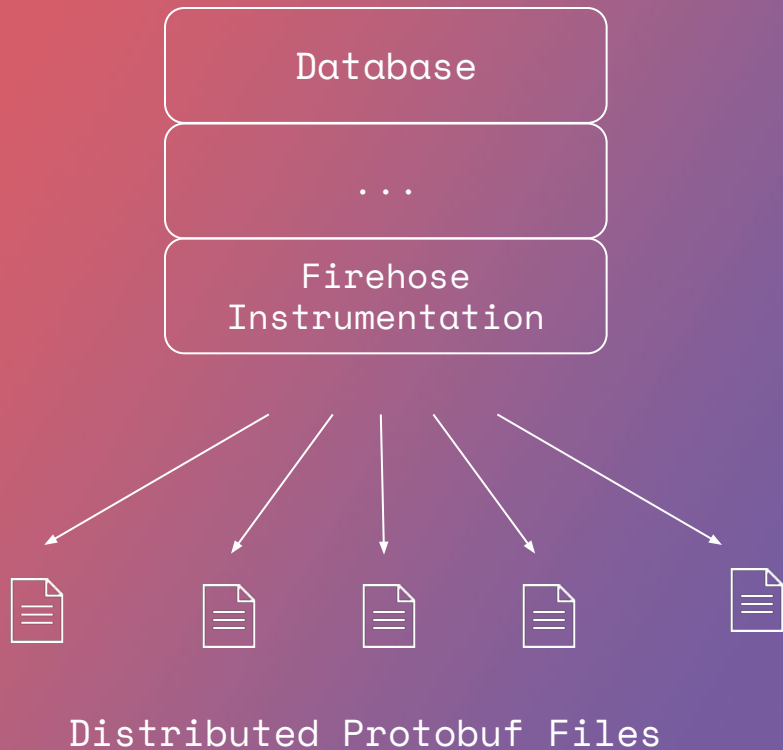
Unleashing the Firehose

STREAMING
FAST



Challenges with JSON-RPC

- Depends on a running program for reads
 - Performance bottleneck
- Resource-intensive archive nodes
 - CPU, Memory, SSD
- Difficult to query intermediate states
- Difficult to debug
 - i.e., Dropped log messages
- Incomplete Verifiability Story



The Firehose Approach

- Streaming-first
 - Data pushed out as fast as it's available.
- Files-based
 - Can be stored on commodity hardware
 - Distributed for parallel processing
- **One to two order of magnitude improved read performance.**
 - (When paired with something like Substreams)

Firehose Integration

Firehose must be paired with a verifiability solution to support secure outsourced queries.

Integration strategies:

1. Basic Extraction
 - (Similar to how JSON-RPC is used today)
2. Verifiable extraction
 - Solution Space
 - **Read-oriented Optimistic or ZK Rollups**
 - **Integrate into consensus**

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Also, Shim Client Integration to support The Purge (EIP-4444)!

First Self-Service
Case Study!

APTΞS



Thank you!

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