



ENS Cross Chain Integration Strategy

matoken.eth
twitter: @makoto_inoue

Devcon Bogota
2022 Oct

My Name is ...

- <https://matoken.eth.limo>
- <https://matoken.eth.link>
- <https://matoken.eth.xyz>
- <https://opensea.io/matoken.eth>
- <https://etherscan.io/address/matoken.eth>
- <https://app.poap.xyz/scan/matoken.eth>



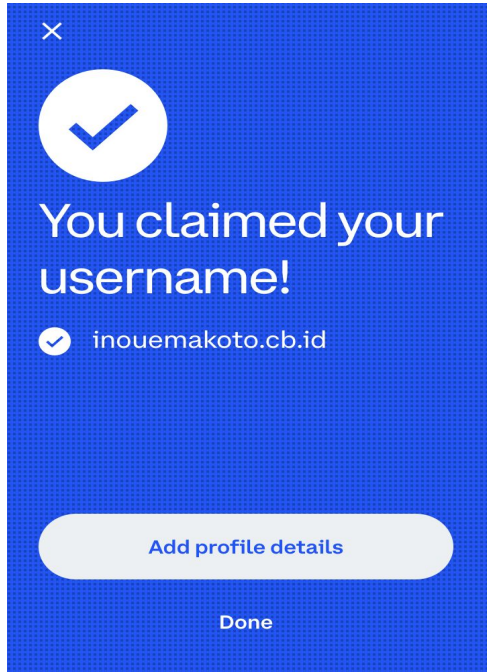
01. **Cross chain examples in the wild**

02. **Under the hood**

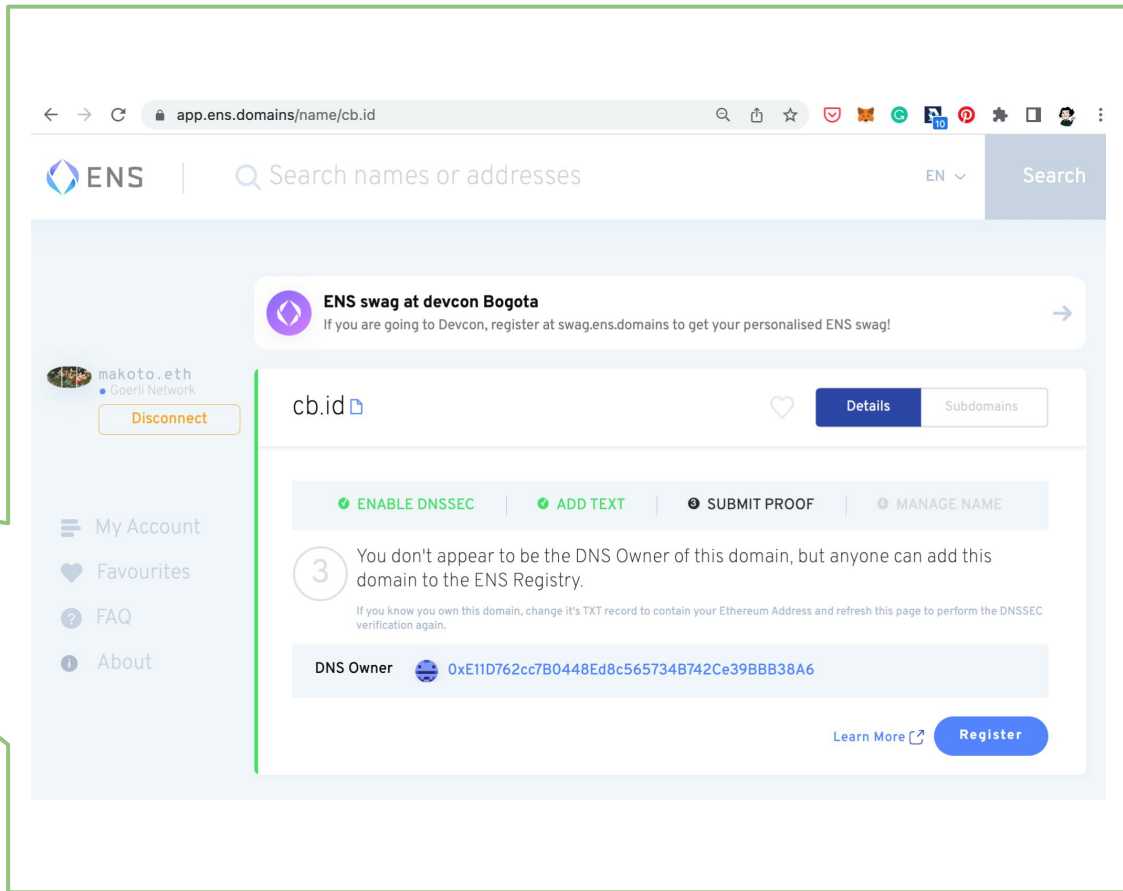
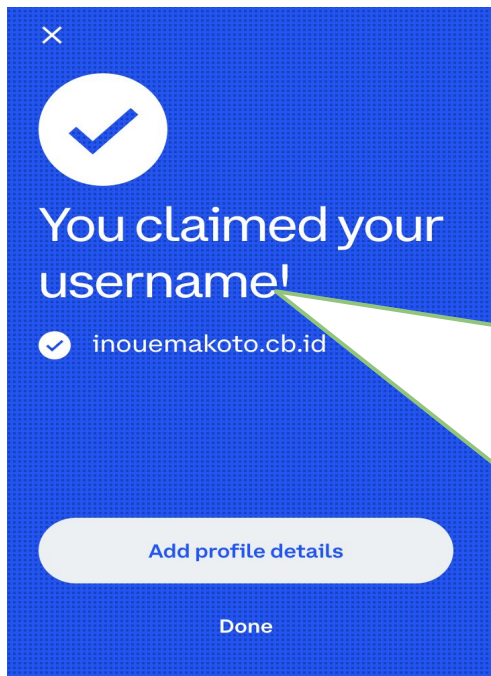
03. **What's next**

1. Cross chain examples in the wild

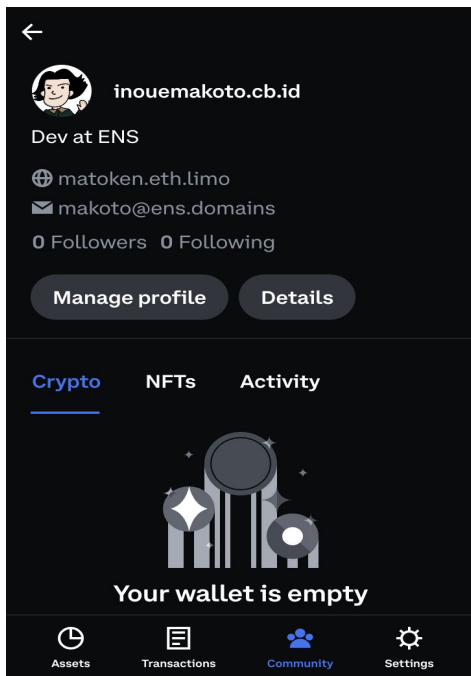
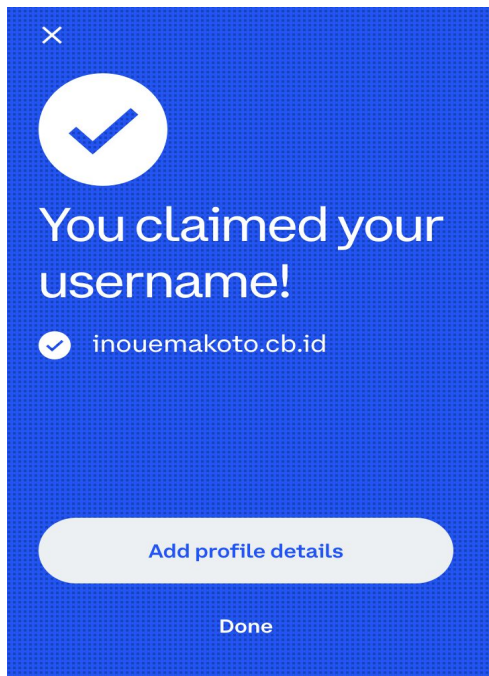
cb.id



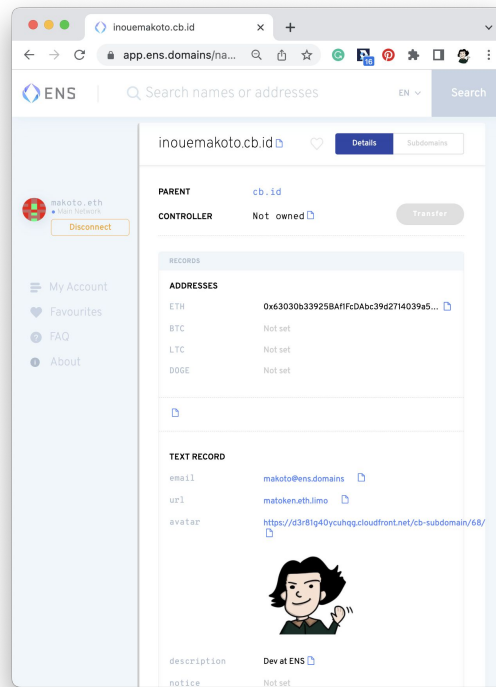
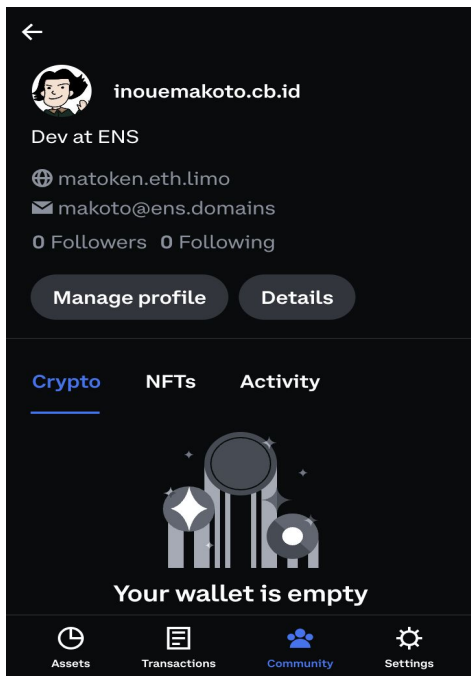
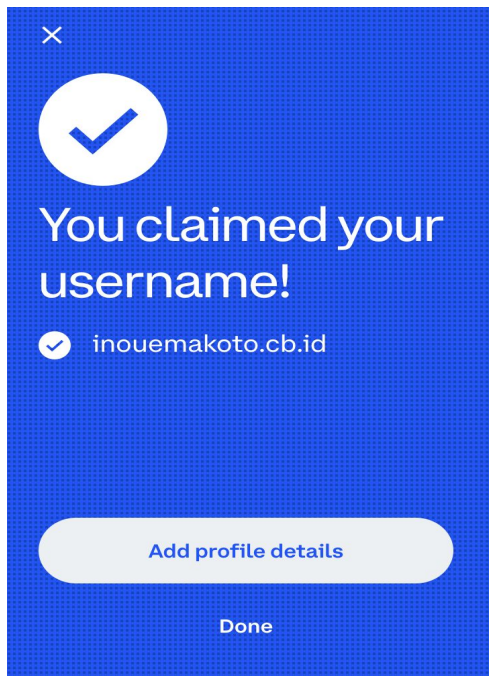
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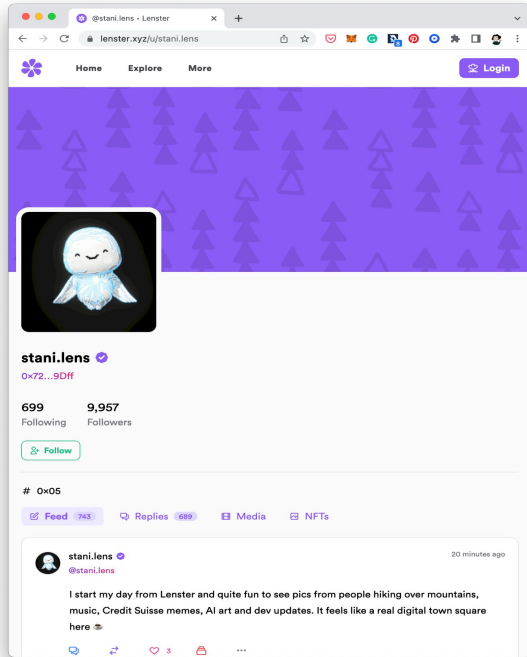
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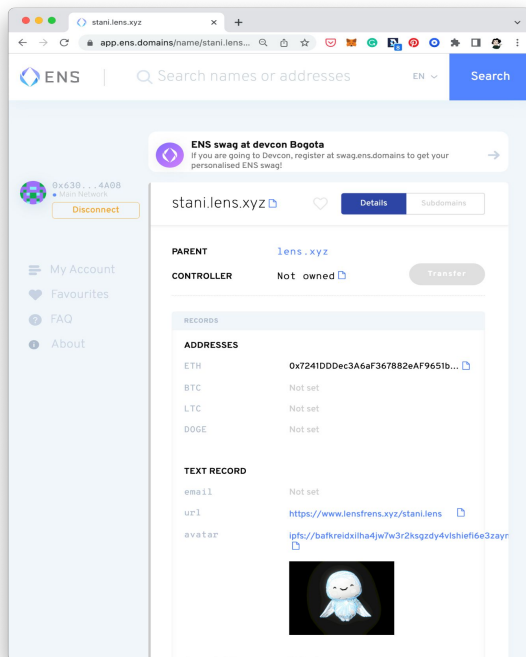
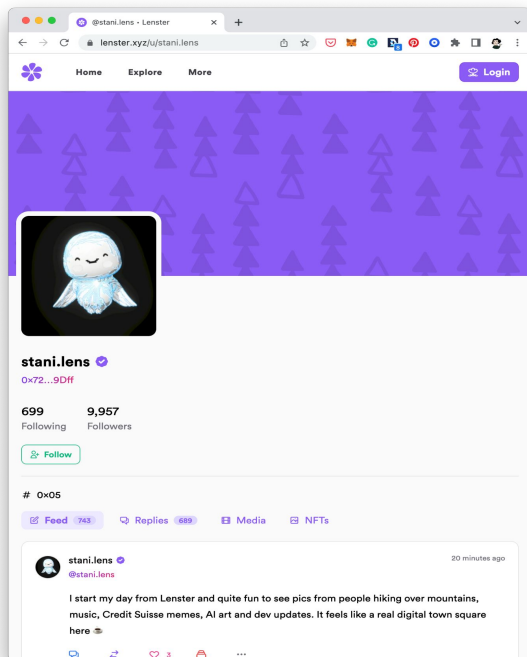
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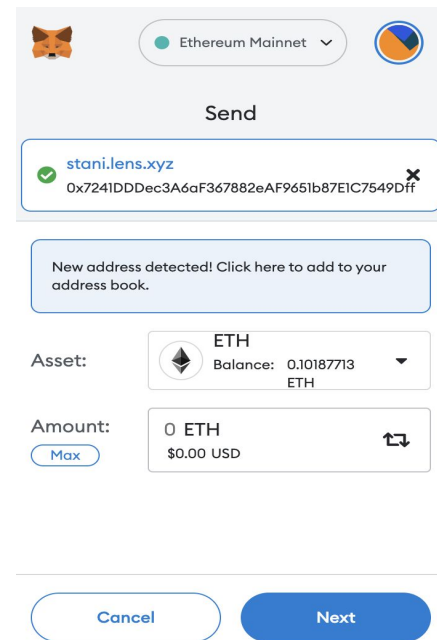
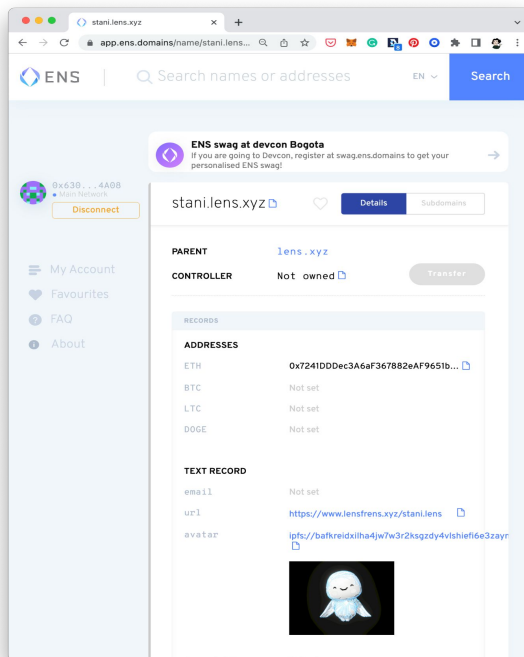
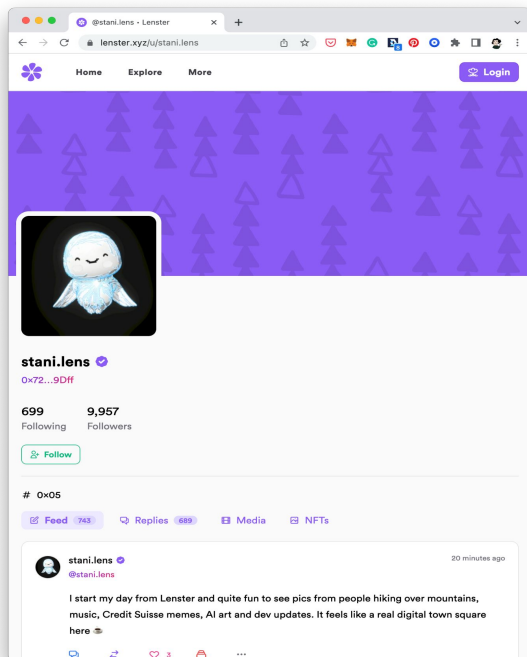
lens.xyz



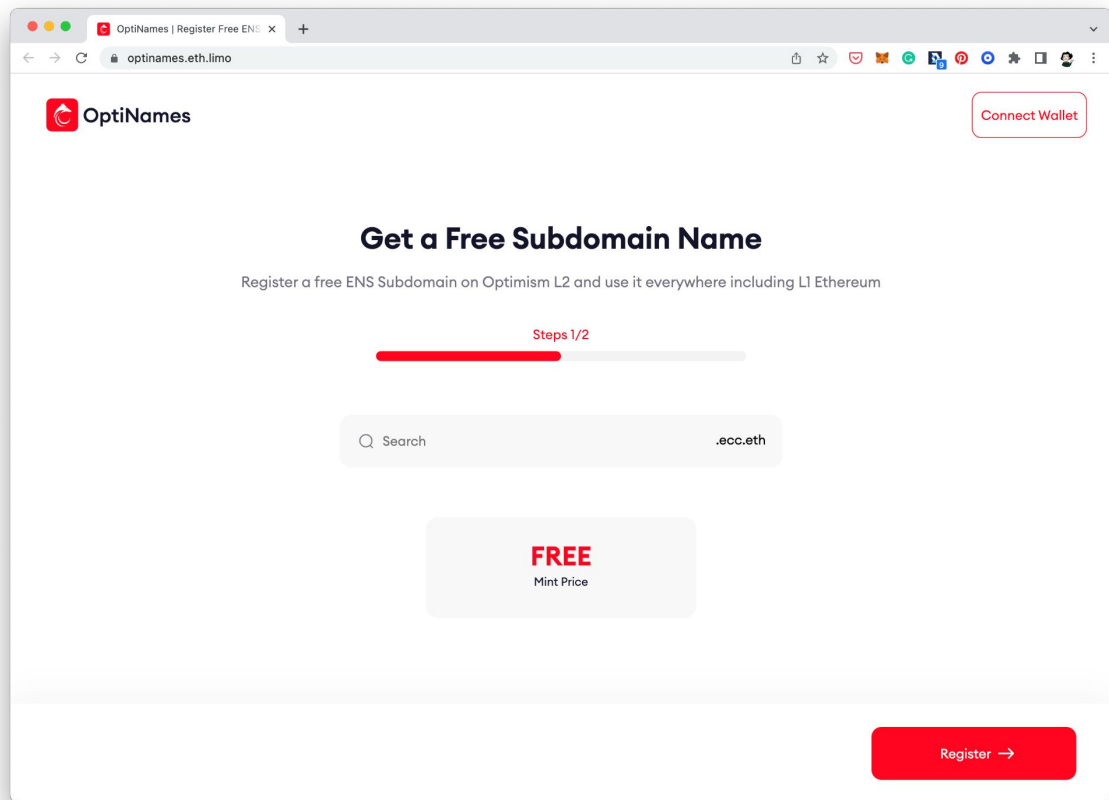
lens.xyz



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ecc.eth



sheets.eth 🤖



z80 is going to devcon

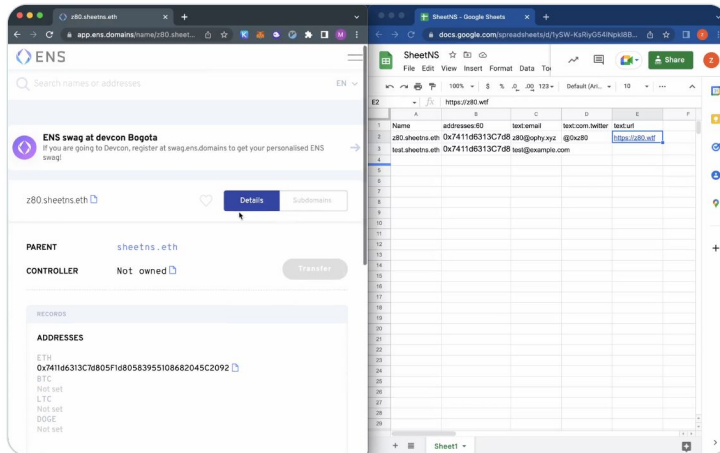
@0xz80

...

With EIP3668, you can already move storage off-chain today. While it isn't fully trustless, it scales extremely well

For example, you could create an infinite number of [@ensdomains](#) for free

you can even use [@googlesheets](#) as your source-of-truth



z80 is going to devcon @0xz80 · Oct 3

ENS but all the data is stored on google sheets

Integrated libraries, apps and wallets

- ethers.js (v5.6.2)
- web3.py (v6)
- web3j (v4.9.3)
- wagmi
- useDapp



What's common across these examples?

- Storage Agnostic (DBMS, Polygon, Optimism, etc) = No or little gas fee
- Names available on L1 = No need to switch networks to lookup names
- Trust NOT minimised

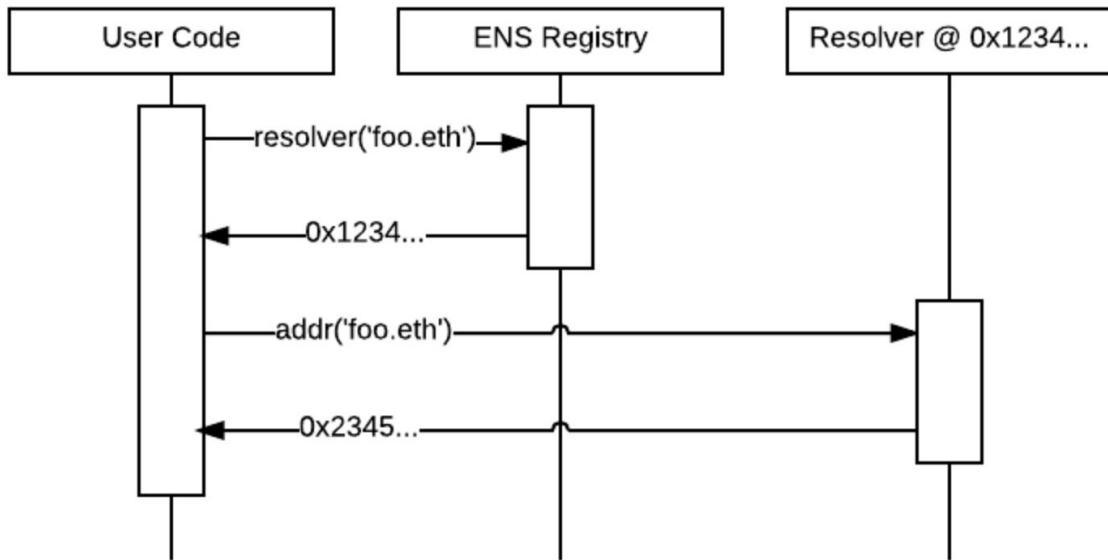
2. Under the hood (CCIP-read + Wildcard)

<https://docs.ens.domains/dapp-developer-guide/ens-l2-offchain>



ENS Architecture recap

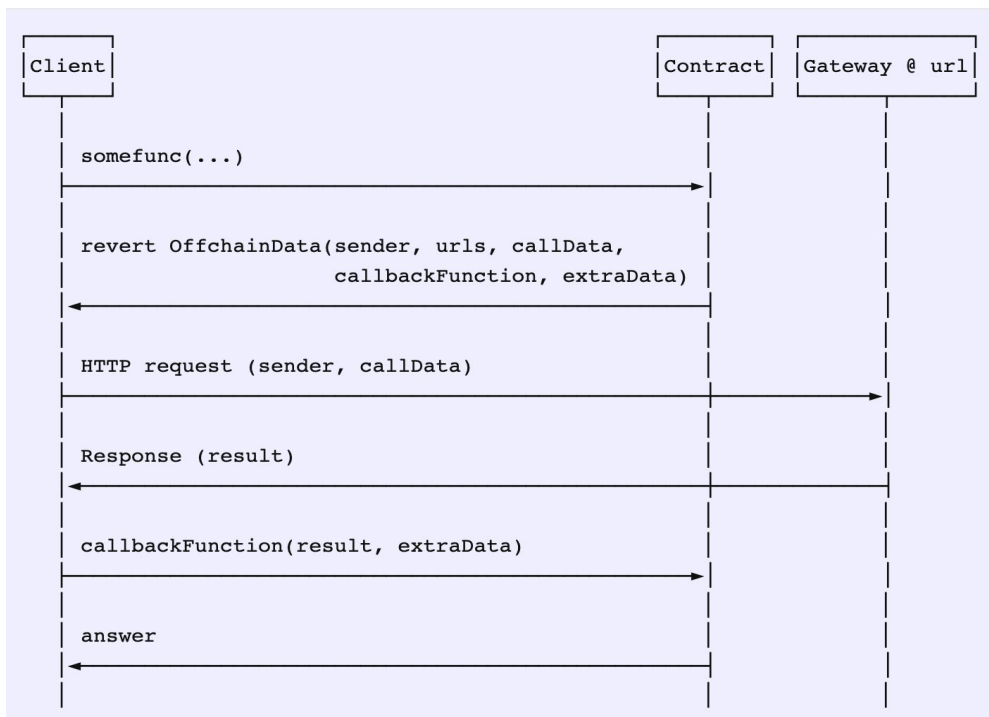
- 2 requests model
- Swappable resolver



CCIP-read (EIP 3668)

Secure Offchain data retrieval

- 3 request model
 - Revert, Request, Verify



CCIP-read

Step 1: Revert

```
41     function resolve(bytes calldata name, bytes calldata data) external override view returns(bytes memory)
42         bytes memory callData = abi.encodeWithSelector(IResolverService.resolve.selector, name, data);
43         string[] memory urls = new string[](1);
44         urls[0] = url;
45         revert OffchainLookup(
46             address(this),
47             urls,
48             callData,
49             OffchainResolver.resolveWithProof.selector,
50             callData
51         );
52     }
```

CCIP-read

Step 2: Request

- @chainlink/ccip-read-server
- query
- construct a proof

```
95 export function makeServer(signer: ethers.utils.SigningKey, db: Database) {
96   const server = new Server();
97   server.add(IResolverService_abi, [
98     {
99       type: 'resolve',
100       func: async ([encodedName, data]: Result, request) => {
101         const name = decodeDnsName(Buffer.from(encodedName.slice(2), 'hex')
102           // ...
103         const { result, validUntil } = await query(db, name, data);
104
105         // Hash and sign the response
106         let messageHash = ethers.utils.solidityKeccak256(
107           ['bytes', 'address', 'uint64', 'bytes32', 'bytes32'],
108           [
109             '0x1900',
110             request?.to,
111             validUntil,
112             ethers.utils.keccak256(request?.data || '0x'),
113             ethers.utils.keccak256(result),
114           ]
115         );
116         const sig = signer.signDigest(messageHash);
117         const sigData = Buffer.concat([Buffer.from('0x1900'), sig]);
118         return [result, validUntil, sigData];
119       },
120     },
121   ]);
122   return server;
```

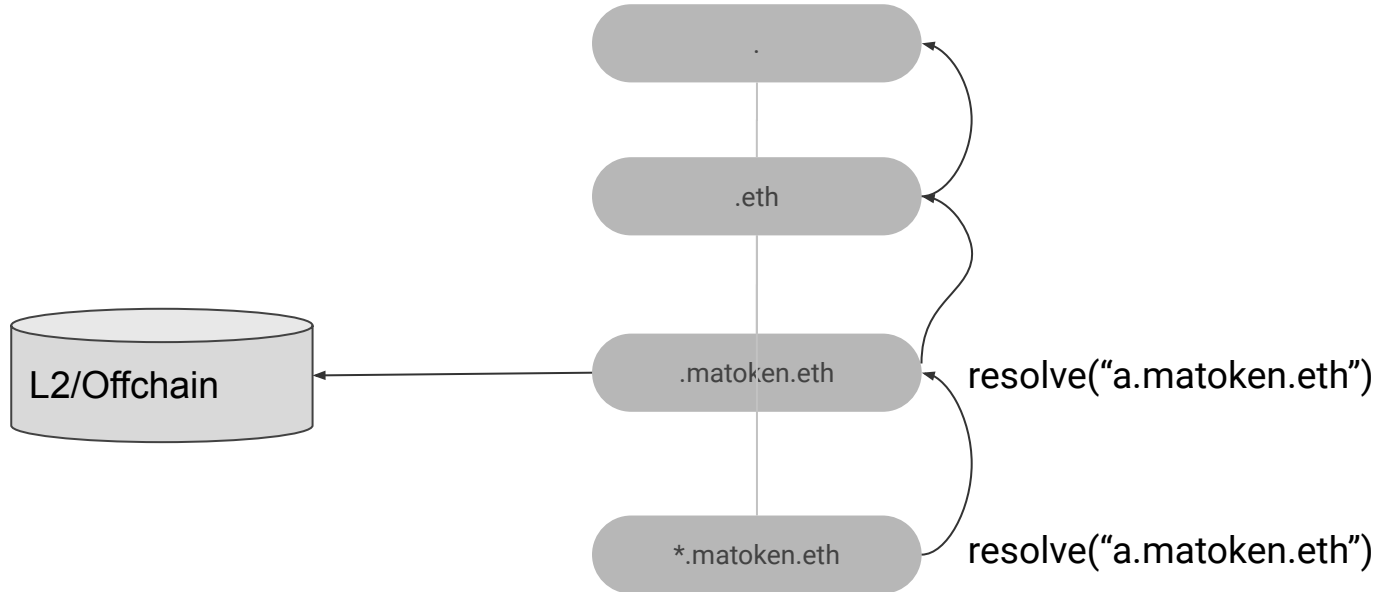
CCIP-read

Step 3: Verify

```
57     function resolveWithProof(bytes calldata response, bytes calldata extraData) external view returns(bytes memory  
58         (address signer, bytes memory result) = SignatureVerifier.verify(extraData, response);  
59         require(  
60             signers[signer],  
61             "SignatureVerifier: Invalid signature");  
62         return result;  
63     }
```

Wildcard Resolution (ENSIP 10)

For issuing subdomains



Considerations

- No Onchain events (for subdomains and records)
- Must protect signing keys
- Must host own gateway service

Ready to try?

<https://github.com/ensdomains/offchain-resolver>



3. What's next?

Where we are right now

- [✓] Off chain data retrieval
- [✓] Basic libraries and wallets integrated
- [] Cross chain data deferral
- [] Trust minimised resolver
- [] ENS L2 Canonical registry

CCWDP (EIP-5559)

⚠ This EIP is not recommended for general use or implementation as it is likely to change.

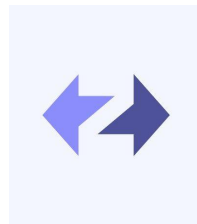
EIP-5559: Cross Chain Write Deferral Protocol <>

The cross chain write deferral protocol provides a mechanism to defer the storage & resolution of mutations to off-chain handlers

Author	Paul Gauvreau, Nick Johnson
Discussions-To	https://ethereum-magicians.org/t/eip-cross-chain-write-deferral-protocol/10576
Status	Draft
Type	Standards Track
Category	ERC
Created	2022-06-23
Requires	712

Trust Minimised Resolver \Rightarrow Rollups

- Batch write L2 data to L1
- L2 State Verifiable on L1
 - Fraud Proof
 - Validity Proof
- Storage Validation
 - With Merkle Tree



L2 Resolver on Optimism Demo

<https://youtu.be/9DdL7AQgXTM>



The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying a web application titled "L2 Resolver on Optimism Demo". The browser's address bar shows "localhost:8000". The application interface includes a list of tabs at the top: "Apps", "UniFi Network...", "UniFi Video", "UniFi Video", and "Deluge". Below the tabs, there are instructions for using the application: "2. Enter test cases in the 'Name' box.", "3. Click 'Lookup Resolver' to find the resolver in ENS.", "4. Click 'Find gateway' to query the resolver for the gateway address.", "5. Click 'Query gateway' to query the gateway.", "6. Click 'Process gateway response' to ask the L1 resolver to process the gateway response and return the result." Below these instructions, a paragraph states: "At each step you will be shown the intermediate results. In a real implementation, all of this would be done invisibly behind the scenes with a single API call." The application form contains several fields: "ENS Registry Address" with a value of "0xa94ec9484BfC9aB8d3fD80", "Name" with a value of "test.test", "Resolver" with a value of "0x251b0aEbbe903e5281a699f45517080d938eDa0", "Gateway Address" with a value of "http://localhost:8081/query", "Response Prefix" with a value of "addrWithProof(", and "Gateway Response" with a large JSON object. To the right of the form are three buttons: "Lookup Resolver", "Find Gateway", and "Query Gateway". Below the form is a "Process gateway response" button. At the bottom of the browser window, a video player interface is visible, showing a play button, a progress bar, and a timestamp of "10:51 / 49:57". On the right side of the video player, there is a small video feed of a person wearing a headset, labeled "Nick Johnson".

ENS L2 Canonical registry and bridge

- Subdomain ENS NFT on L2
- Event aggregation (Dune, subgraph, etc)
- eg: Chain Specific Name Service as ENS subdomains



Thank you

<https://docs.ens.domains/dapp-developer-guide/ens-l2-offchain>



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Devcon Bogota
2020 Oct

One more thing....

State of the ENS

📍 Talk 5 — On Top of the Mountain

👤 1140

State of the ENS

Talk Intermediate

GOVERNANCE & COORDINATION



🕒 Day 2 — Wed, Oct 12 16:30 - 17:00 30 Mins

Speakers



Nick Johnson

🐦 nicksdjohnson

