# Quartz for Cross-Platform Smart Contracts

#### What is the Problem?

- Platforms exist for decentralised smart contracts, e.g. Ethereum
- Solidity language was not inherently secure -> Advent of Flint: Implemented in Swift, Designed to be Secure and Easy to use
- Other platforms are now emerging such as Libra Platform
- Flint was heavily tied to Solidity so can not easily target Libra

# Quartz Language + Compiler

 Fully featured Language capable of encoding smart contracts that can be compiled down to Solidity (Ethereum) and MovelR (Libra)

Working Compiler to compile into cross-platform deployable smart contracts

New added features such as External Contract Interaction and Asset construct

# Quartz Language + Compiler

```
topLevelModule = 1*(topLevelDeclaration CRLF);
topLevelDeclaration = contractDeclaration
                    | contractBehaviourDeclaration
                    | structDeclaration
                    | assetDeclaration
                    enumDeclaration
                    | traitDeclaration;
: CONTRACTS
contractDeclaration = "contract" SP identifier SP
"{" *(WSP variableDeclaration CRLF) "}";
variableDeclaration = [*(modifier SP)] WSP ("var" | "let")
SP identifier typeAnnotation [WSP "=" WSP expression];
typeAnnotation = ":" WSP type;
type = identifier ["<" type *("," WSP type) ">"]
     basicType
      | solidityType
      moveType
      arrayType
     | dictType;
basicType = "Bool"
         "Int"
           "String"
          "Address";
moveType = "bool"
         "address"
         "u8"
         "u64"
         "vector<u8>";
arrayType
              = "[" type "]";
dictType
              = "[" type ":" WSP type "]";
```

```
enumDeclaration = "enum" SP identifier SP [typeAnnotation] SP "{" *(WSP enumCase CRLF) "}";
                = "case" SP identifier
                "case" SP identifier WSP "=" WSP expression;
traitDeclaration = "(" traitModifier *(WSP traitModifier) ")" "trait" SP identifier
SP "{" *(WSP traitMember CRLF) "}";
traitModifier = "@" identifier*("(" identifer ":" addressLiteral ")");
traitMember = functionSignatureDeclaration;
: EVENTS
eventDeclaration = "event" identifer parameterList
structDeclaration = "struct" SP identifier SP "{" *(WSP structMember CRLF) "}";
structMember = variableDeclaration
             | functionDeclaration
             | initializerDeclaration:
assetDeclaration = "asset" SP identifier SP "{" *(WSP assetMember CRLF) "}";
assetMember = variableDeclaration
             | functionDeclaration
             | initializerDeclaration:
contractBehaviourDeclaration = identifier SP "::" WSP [callerBinding] callerProtectionGroup
WSP "{" *(WSP contractBehaviourMember CRLF) "}";
contractBehaviourMember = functionDeclaration
                        specialDeclaration
                        | initializerSignatureDeclaration
                        | functionSignatureDeclaration;
: ACCESS GROUPS
callerBinding
                     = identifier WSP "<-";
callerProtectionGroup = identifierGroup;
identifierGroup
                     = "(" identifierList ")";
identifierList
                     = identifier *("," WSP identifier)
```

```
functionSignatureDeclaration = functionHead SP identifier
parameterList [returnType]
functionDeclaration = functionSignatureDeclaration codeBlock;
specialDeclaration = initializerDeclaration | fallbackDeclaration;
initializerSignatureDeclaration = initializerHead parameterList
initializerDeclaration = initializerSignatureDeclaration codeBlock;
fallbackDeclaration
                      = fallbackHead parameterList codeBlock;
functionHead = [*(attribute SP)] [*(modifier SP)] "func";
initializerHead = [*(attribute SP)] [*(modifier SP)] "init":
fallbackHead = [*(modifier SP)] "fallback":
modifier = "public"
          "mutating"
          "visible";
returnType = "->" type;
parameterList = "()"
             "(" parameter *("," parameter) ")";
parameter = *(parameterModifiers SP) identifier typeAnnotation
[WSP "=" WSP expression];
parameterModifiers = "inout"
: STATEMENTS
codeBlock = "{" [CRLF] *(WSP statement CRLF) WSP
statement [CRLF]"}";
statement = expression
          returnStatement
           emitStatement
           forStatement
          ifStatement;
returnStatement = "return" SP expression
emitStatement = "emit" SP functionCall
forStatement = "for" SP variableDeclaration SP "in" SP expression
SP codeBlock
```

```
expression = identifier
           | inOutExpression
           binaryExpression
           functionCall
           literal
          arrayLiteral
           dictionaryLiteral
           celf
           | variableDeclaration
          bracketedExpression
          subscriptExpression
           | rangeExpression
          externalCall;
inOutExpression = "&" expression:
binaryOp = "+" | "-" | "*" | "|" | "**"
         "&+" | "&-" | "&*"
        "==" "!="
binaryExpression = expression WSP binaryOp WSP expression;
self = "self"
rangeExpression = "(" expression ( "..<" | "..." ) expression ")"
bracketedExpression = "(" expression ")";
subscriptExpression = subscriptExpression "[" expression "]";
                  | identifier "[" expression "]";
FUNCTION CALLS
functionCall = identifier "(" [expression] *( "," WSP expression ) ")";
 EXTERNAL FUNCTION CALL
externalCall = "call" WSP functionCall;
: CONDITIONALS
ifStatement = "if" SP expression SP codeBlock [elseClause];
elseClause = "else" SP codeBlock;
identifier = ALPHA *( ALPHA | DIGIT | "_" );
literal = numericliteral
           stringLiteral
           | booleanLiteral
          | addressLiteral;
```

#### Cross-Platform Counter Contract Demo

# Interacting with External Contracts - Motivations

- Common pattern of smart contracts is interaction with other deployed smart contracts
- Allows Functionality Sharing
- Enables Complex Smart Contract Architectures
- Fundamental component for handling Libra currency

# Interacting with External Contracts - Challenges

- Need a means of knowing the interface of contract to enable interaction
- Mapping between Quartz Types and Solidity/Move Types
- Need to facilitate external calls

# Interacting with External Contracts - Challenge -> Solution

# Encoding the interface of contract

#### **Trait:**

```
@contract
external trait GlobalDB {
    public func get_product(k: uint64) -> string
    public func insert(k: uint64, v: string)
    public func is_present(k: uint64) -> bool
}
```

# Interacting with External Contracts - Challenge -> Solution

2. Mapping between

Internal Quartz and

**External Types** 

#### Cast Expression:

```
var key: Int;
```

$$key = 9;$$

cast(key to uint64)

# Interacting with External Contracts - Challenge -> Solution

3. Facilitating External Calls

**External Call Expression:** 

call productDatabase.get\_product(k: cast key to uint64)

### Interacting with External Contracts - Solution

```
@contract
external trait GlobalDB {
  public func get_product(k: uint64) -> string
  public func insert(k: uint64, v: string)
  public func is_present(k: uint64) -> bool
contract Shop {
  visible var productDatabase: GlobalDB
Shop :: sender <- (any) {
  public init() {
    productDatabase = GlobalDB(0x0000000)
  public func get(key: Int) -> Int {
    return cast (call productDatabase.is_present(k: cast key to uint64)) to Int
```

# Ethereum External Contract Interaction Demo

#### Asset - The Problem

 Flint handles currency via manipulating internal raw value and providing safe wrapper

#### Flint Asset:

```
struct trait Asset {
  init(unsafeRawValue: Int)
  .....
  func setRawValue(value: Int) -> Int
  func getRawValue() -> Int
}
```

#### Asset - The Problem

The Libra currency can only be interacted through an interface

There is no access to the internal integer value

#### Asset - Solution

 A new designated Asset construct that provides a notion of representing and manipulating currency

Flexible Semantics that generalises across multiple platforms

# Asset - Libra Implementation

• Firstly, expose the Libra currency interface within Quartz

```
@resource
external trait Libra_Coin {
  public func getValue() -> uint64
  public func transfer(to: inout LibraCoin, value: uint64)
  public func transfer_value(to: LibraCoin)
}
```

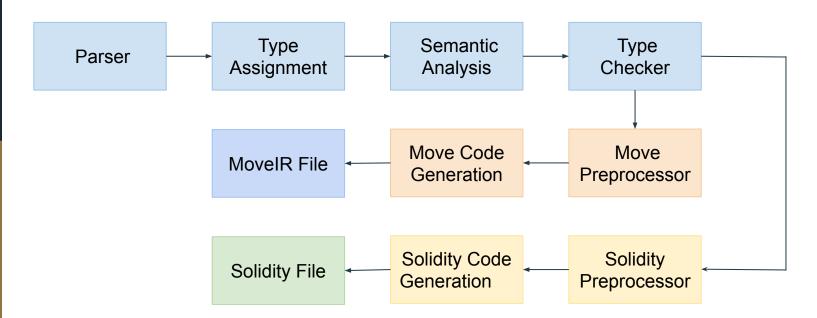
### Asset - Libra Implementation

Secondly,
 implement
 representation
 using the trait

```
asset Libra {
 visible var libra: Libra_Coin
 public init() {
   public func balance() -> Int {
   return cast (call libra.getValue()) to Int
 func transfer(to: inout Libra, amount: Int) mutates (libra) {
   call libra.transfer(to: &to.libra, value: (cast amount to uint64))
 func transfer_value(to: Libra) mutates (libra) {
   call libra.transfer_value(to: to)
```

# Libra Handling Currency Demo

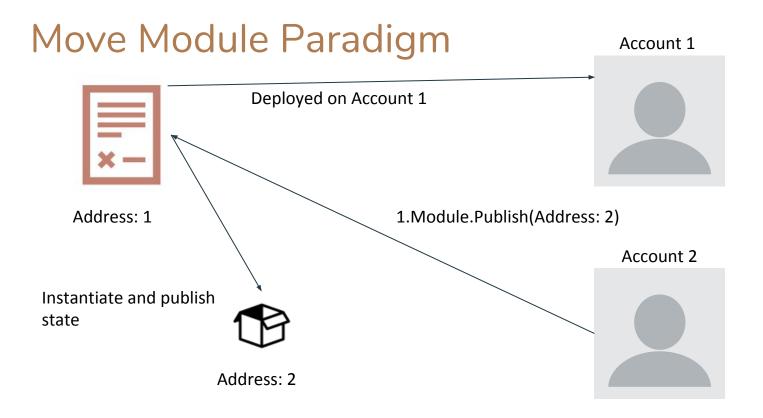
# Quartz Compiler - Architecture



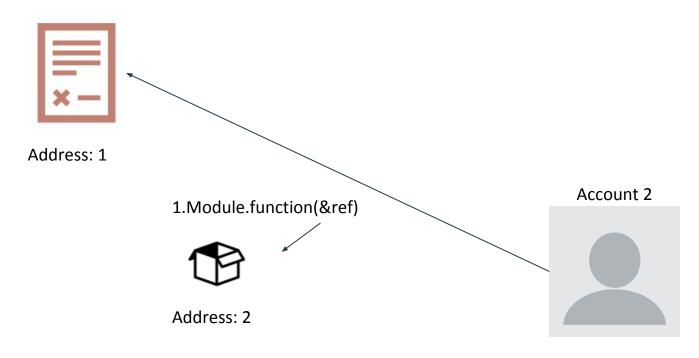
# Move Code Generation - Challenges

Requires mapping between the object oriented Contract
 Paradigm to the Module Imperative Paradigm

Enabling compliance to MovelR's strict semantics



# Move Module Paradigm



#### Code Generation - Contract vs Module

Quartz's perspective of data and code being together

Vs

Move's Strict separation of Data and Code

#### Contract vs Module

```
contract Counter {
  var value: Int = 0
Counter :: (any) {
 public init() {}
 public func getValue() -> Int {
   return value
```

```
module Counter {
  resource T {
     value: u64
 new(): Self.T {
   let __this_value: u64;
   __this_value = 0;
   return T {
     value: move(__this_value) };
 public publish() {
   move_to_sender<T>(Self.new());
   return;
 Counter_getValue (this: &mut Self.T): u64 {
   let ret: u64;
   ret = *&mut copy(this).value;
   _ = move(this);
   return move(ret);
 public getValue (__address_this: address): u64 acquires T {
   let ret: u64:
   let this: &mut Self.T:
   this = borrow_global_mut<T>(move(__address_this));
   ret = Self.Counter_getValue(copy(this));
   = move(this);
   return move(ret);
```

# Code Generation - Wrapping Functions

 Strict separation of state and code requires function interface to be transformed

# Code Generation - Wrapping Functions

```
public func getValue() -> Int {
   return value
}
```

```
Counter_getValue (this: &mut Self.T): u64 {
  let ret: u64;
  ret = *&mut copy(this).value;
  _ = move(this);
  return move(ret);
}

public getValue (__address_this: address): u64 acquires T {
  let ret: u64;
  let this: &mut Self.T;
  this = borrow_global_mut<T>(move(__address_this));
  ret = Self.Counter_getValue(copy(this));
  _ = move(this);
  return move(ret);
}
```

# Code Generation - Ownership & Reference Handling

- Values can only have 1 unique owner
- Ownership is transferred or borrowed via references
- Manual reference handling has to be correct
- Property Access restricted to 1 level
- No support for higher level data structures

### Code Generation - Example

```
public func setBxy(y: Bool) mutates (A.y) {
   b.x.y = y
}
```

- 1. Variable Declarations
- 2. Correct referencing and dereferencing
- 3. Performing the actual state change
- 4. Releasing references

```
C setBxy (this: &mut Self.T, y: bool) {
    let temp 4: &mut Self.B;
    let temp 6: &mut Self.A;
    temp 4 = &mut copy(this).b;
    temp 6 =  &mut copy( temp 4).x;
    *&mut copy( temp 6).y = copy( y);
    = move( temp 4);
    = move( temp 6);
    = move(this);
    return; }
```

#### **Evaluation**

We have successfully verified correctness of code generation

The Quartz compiler outperforms the Flint compiler quantitatively

# **Evaluation - Compiler Performance**

Table 7.2: Runtime Comparison

Compiler	Contract	Target	Runtime
Quartz	Counter	Ethereum	0.029s
		Libra	0.027s
	External	Ethereum	0.034s
	GlobalDB	Libra	0.033s
	Moneypot	Ethereum	0.049s
		Libra	0.044s
Flint	Counter	Ethereum	0.112s
	Moneypot	Ethereum	0.146s

Table 7.1: Compilation Time Comparison

Compiler	Debug Compilation	Release Compilation (optimised)
Quartz	38.9s	96.5s
Flint	109.1s	297s

### Challenges

- Working with the changing nature of the Move language
- Significant amount of investigation and design work for Quartz Language
- Significant amount of Code design and Implementation in the compiler (18,000 lines of my Rust code)

Questions?