

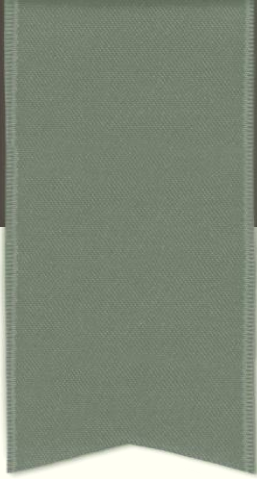
ERC-STANDARDS

Blockchain technologies, lecture 5



Course overview

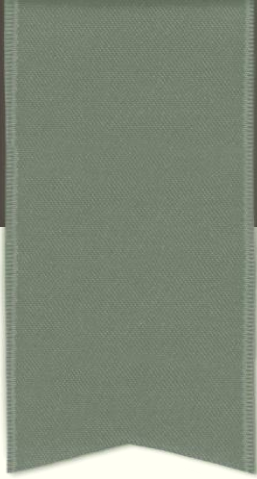
- ERCs introduction
- ERC20
- ERC721
- ERC165
- ERC2612
- ERC1155
- ERC4626



ERC165

ERC165

- Creates a standard method to publish and detect what interfaces a smart contract implements.
- For some “standard interfaces” like the ERC-20 token interface, it is sometimes useful to query whether a contract supports the interface and if yes, which version of the interface.



ERC165

ERC2612

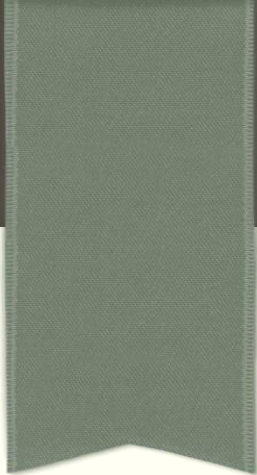
- EIP2612 extends the EIP-20 standard with a new function **permit**, which allows users to modify the mapping allowance using a signed message, instead of through msg.sender.
- Replay attacks are prevented using nonces.
- The owner can limit the time a Permit is valid for by setting deadline.
- Must implement:
 - function permit(address owner, address spender, uint value, uint deadline, uint8 v, bytes32 r, bytes32 s) external
 - function nonces(address owner) external view returns (uint)
 - function DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() external view returns (bytes32)

ERC2612

- Security concerns:
 - Front-running transactions: call permit before the intended party.
 - The relaying party can always choose to not submit the Permit after having received it.
 - `owner != address(0)` to avoid permit from creating an approval to spend “zombie funds” belong to the zero address.

ERC2612 – race condition

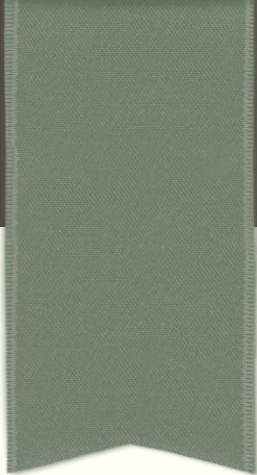
- Security concerns:
 - code depends on the order of the transactions.
 - a person who is running an Ethereum node can tell which transactions are going to occur before they are finalized.
 - example: contract sending rewards. Rewards in games, rewards as incentives in consensus protocols (reward finders of bad behavior).
- In ERC20 tokens:
 - Alice -> approve(Eve, m)
 - Eve -> transfer(m) -- Eve sees the transaction Alice -> approve(Eve, n) before the transaction is included in blockchain.
 - Alice -> approve(Eve, n)
- Mitigations: check expected value or setting approvals to 0 before changing them.



ERC1155

ERC1155

- EIP1155 standard interface for contracts that manage multiple token types. A single deployed contract may include any combination of fungible tokens, non-fungible tokens or other configurations (e.g. semi-fungible tokens).



ERC4626

ERC4626

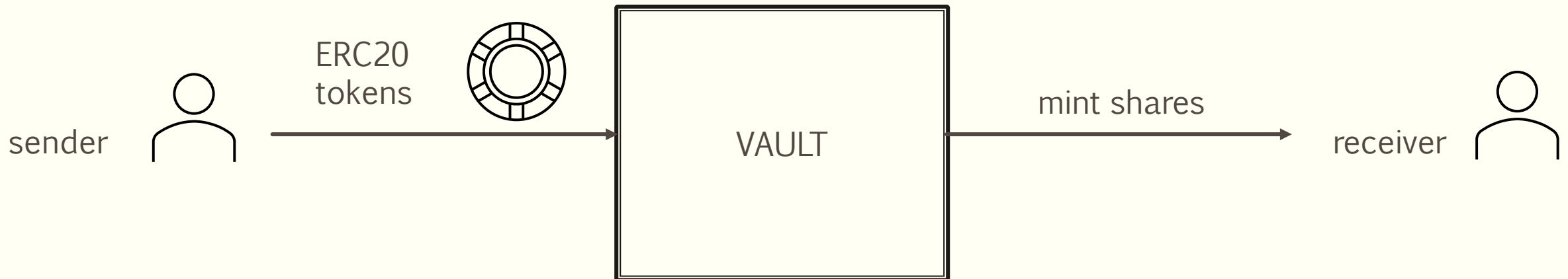
- Yield-bearing vaults – provide added gain on top of ordinary asset holding.
- Key component of decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms.
- ERC20 extension, offers basic functionality for depositing, withdrawing tokens and reading balances.
- Users deposit their tokens (ERC-20 tokens) into the vault, and in return, they receive vault-specific tokens (shares).
- Definitions:
 - **asset:** The underlying token managed by the Vault, EIP-20 contract.
 - **share:** The token of the Vault. Has a ratio of underlying assets exchanged on mint/deposit/withdraw/redeem (as defined by the Vault).
 - **fee:** An amount of assets or shares charged to the user by the Vault.

ERC4626

- EVENTS:

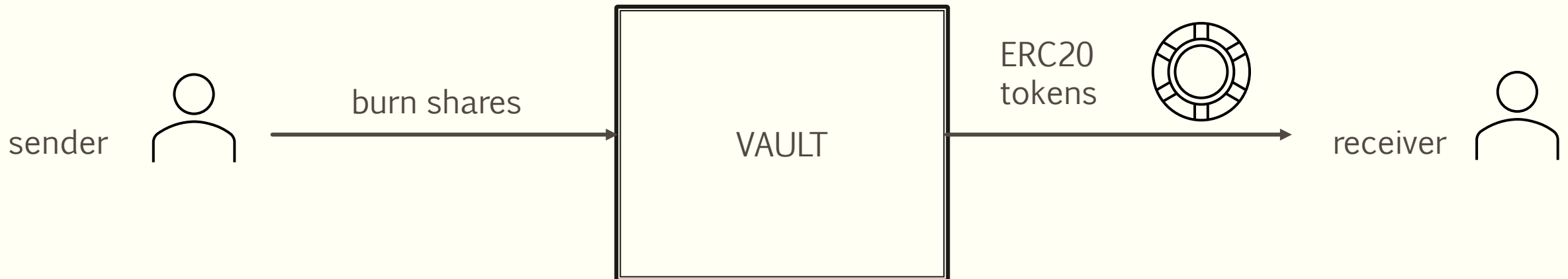
- DEPOSIT

- sender can deposit assets into vault.
 - in return vault mints shares.
 - shares are granted to a receiver.
 - sender can use both assets or shares to deposit tokens,
 - functions that emit deposit may receive as arguments both assets or shares to deposit tokens and apply conversion rates accordingly.



ERC4626

- EVENTS:
 - WITHDRAW
 - owner can withdraw assets from the vault.
 - in return vault burns shares.
 - assets are transferred to a receiver.
 - sender can use both assets or shares to withdraw tokens,
 - functions that emit withdraw may receive as arguments both assets or shares to release tokens and burn shares after applying conversion rates accordingly.



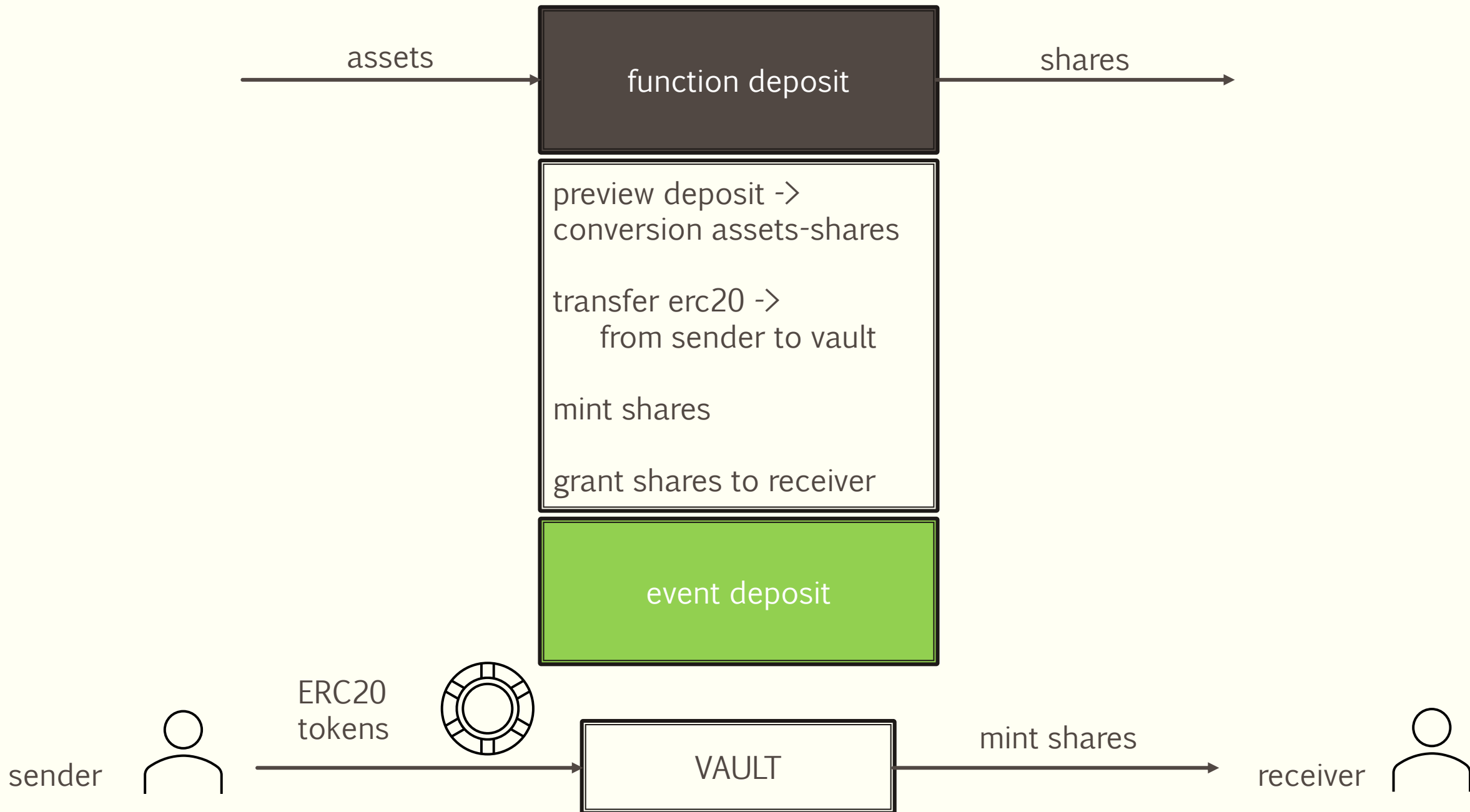
ERC4626

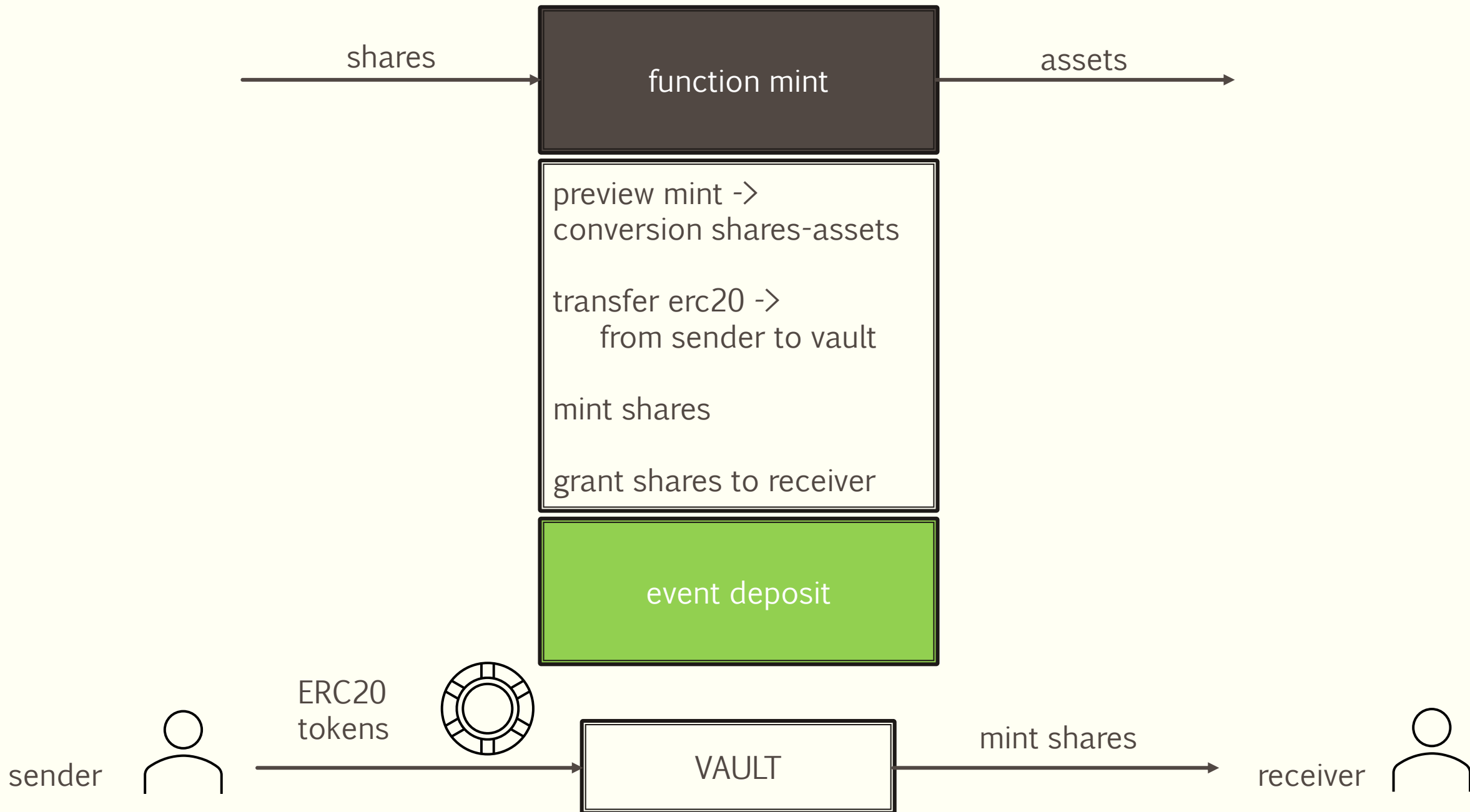
- Functions:

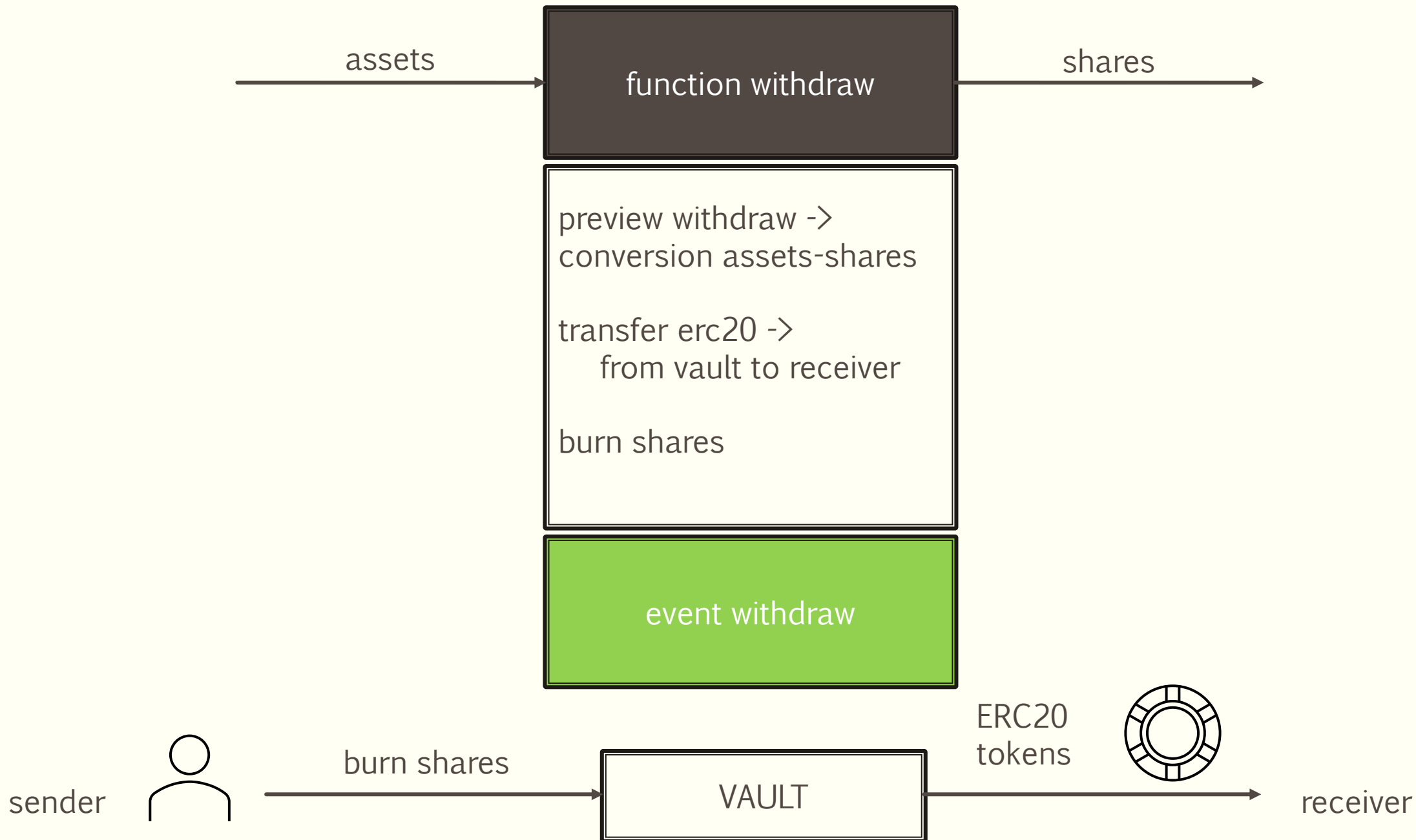
- function `asset()` public view returns (address)
Address of the underlying ERC20 token.
- function `totalAssets()` public view returns (uint256)
Total amount of underlying assets held by the vault.
- function `convertToShares(uint256 assets)` public view returns (uint256 shares)
- function `convertToAssets(uint256 shares)` public view returns (uint256 assets)
Returns the amount of shares/assets that would be exchanged for the amount of assets/shares provided.
- function `deposit(uint256 assets, address receiver)` public returns (uint256 shares)
Deposits assets of underlying tokens into the vault and grants ownership of shares to receiver.
- function `mint(uint256 shares, address receiver)` public returns (uint256 assets)
Mints exactly shares vault shares to receiver by depositing assets of underlying tokens.
- function `withdraw(uint256 assets, address receiver, address owner)` public returns (uint256 shares)
Burns shares from owner and send exactly assets token from the vault to receiver.
- function `redeem(uint256 shares, address receiver, address owner)` public returns (uint256 assets)
Redeems a specific number of shares from owner and sends assets of underlying token from the vault to receiver.

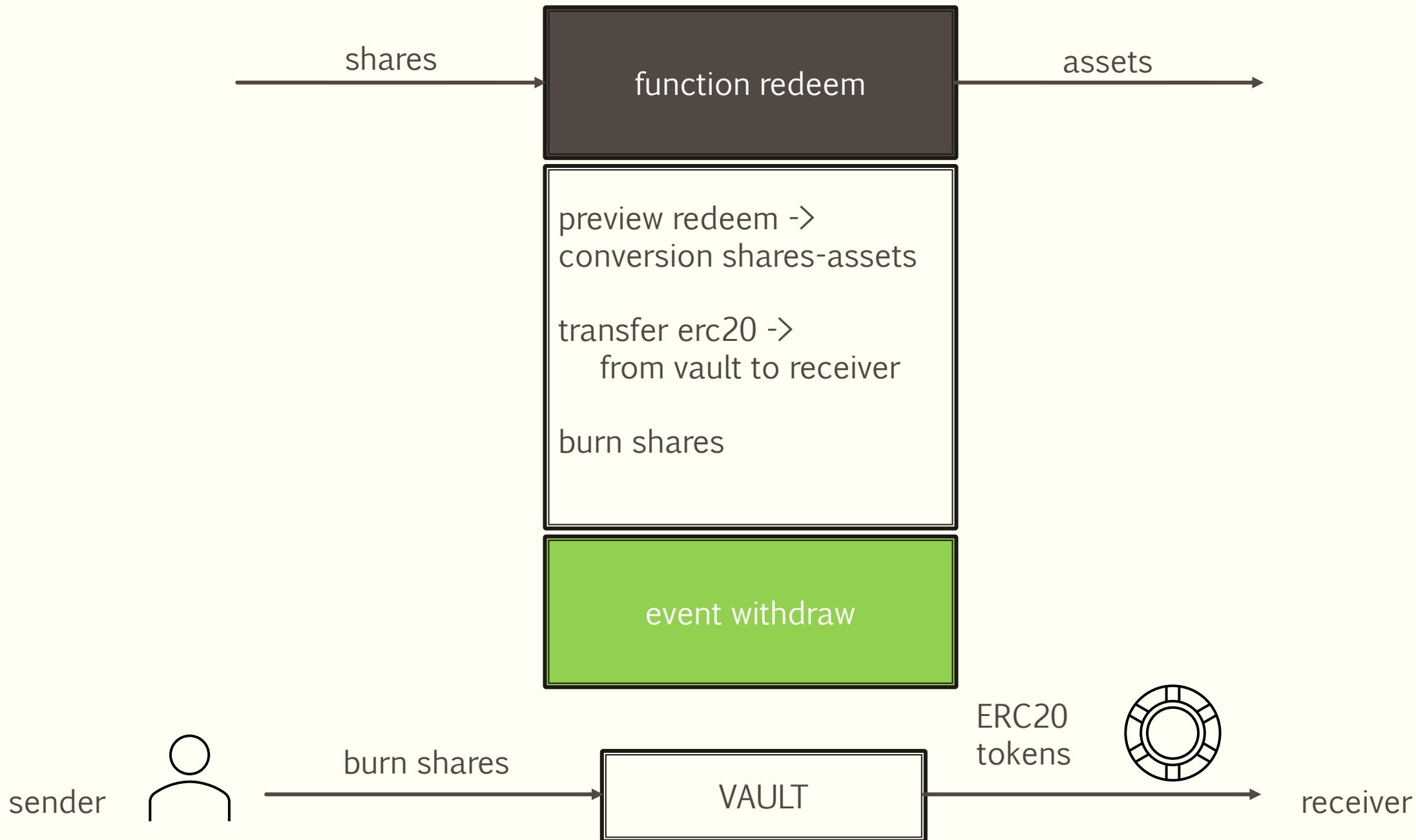
ERC4626

- Other functions:
 - previewDeposit, maxDeposit;
 - previewMint, maxMint;
 - previewRedeem, maxRedeem;
 - previewWithdraw, maxWithdraw;
 - totalSupply, balanceOf -- refer to sheres.









Bibliography

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- EIP2612 <https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-2612>
- Race condition <https://swcregistry.io/docs/SWC-114/>
- ERC4626 <https://ethereum.org/developers/docs/standards/tokens/erc-4626>
- ERC-4626 <https://www.quicknode.com/guides/ethereum-development/smart-contracts/how-to-use-erc-4626-with-your-smart-contract>
- ERC-4626 implementation
<https://github.com/transmissions11/solmate/blob/main/src/tokens/ERC4626.sol>
- <https://www.quicknode.com/guides/ethereum-development/nfts/how-to-create-and-deploy-an-erc-721-nft>
- <https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts/blob/master/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol>