Wallet Kernel & dApp Architecture



Overview

Problem Statement

dApp / Wallet Kernel / Trust Zones

Functionality, APIs and Authentication

Wallet Kernel Deployment Options



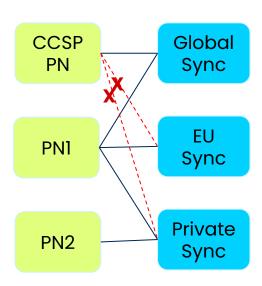
Problem Statement

What problem are we trying to solve?

Privacy vs Wallet Architecture in Web3

Standard Wallet Architecture Does Not Work in Canton

- Existing Web3 Wallet infrastructure and dApps largely assume **total state replication**.
- As such, CCSPs are used to submit transactions directly to the network.
- dApps read the **global state** from an indexing service.
- Canton provides sub-transaction privacy and multiple synchronizers. This leads to a **globally segregated state** without the ability to connect to every sub-network for reading and writing.
- We need to amend the architecture to support both generic dApps in the Canton Network with key custody.



Canton dApp / Wallet Assumptions

Standard Wallet Architecture Does Not Work in Canton

- The key custody architecture should work across public and private synchronizers
 equivalently without the CCSP to have their own node in every network. (A CCSP may
 choose to not support this but then their solution would be tied to a specific network).
- Canton dApps must be able to leverage existing key custody infrastructure without dApp specific changes.
- dApps need to deal with the fact that some ledger data may not be known to the app provider.
- Users using key custody do not want to deploy custom backends for each dApp they
 use, but they do not want to compromise on security and trust.

We need to solve key custody in a **network of networks with privacy.** This is a different problem than other networks have.

dApp / Wallet Kernel / Trust Zones

Looking at Canton Apps From the Perspective of Trust Zones and APIs

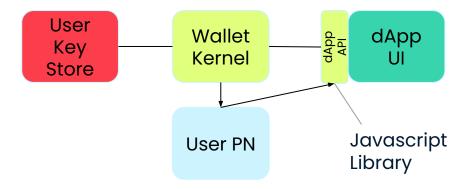
What is a dApp?

High-level components of a dApp

User Web browser			Wallet Kernel	
dApp UI				dApp API
Reference Read	dApp Backend		Indexed Read Backend	
dApp Workflow Automation			dApp User Automation	
Smart contract Public API				
Smart contract Internal API				

Wallet Kernel

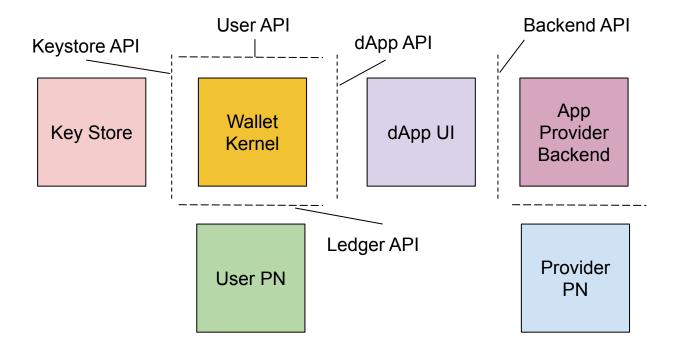
Intermediates between dApp UI, User Key Store (CCSP), and Participant Node



• The **user trusts the wallet kernel**, trusts the key store to not perform unauthorized signing and trusts the participant in terms of reading state. The user doesn't trust the dApp UI and therefore wants to selectively control read and write operations.

Wallet Kernel

APIs



Wallet Kernel

Untrusted (loaded from provider, runs in user ΤZ browser) Trust zones User App TZ App ΤZ Wallet **Key Store** dApp UI Provider Provider **CCSP** Kernel Backend Provider **User PN**

TZ User PN Op

PN

Functionality and APIs

Functionality of the Wallet Kernel

dApp API

Functional Scope of the dApp API

- Authenticate: Trigger the authentication of the dApp UI towards the Wallet Kernel
- **Topology read:** Return parties, participants, and installed DAR packages
- Ledger read: Read Ledger State for a given party
 - GetActiveContracts
 - GetContractByld
 - GetUpdates
 - GetUpdatesById
- Contract write: Submit a command to the Wallet Kernel for it to be prepared and signed
 - SubmitAndWait
 - PrepareSignAndReturn

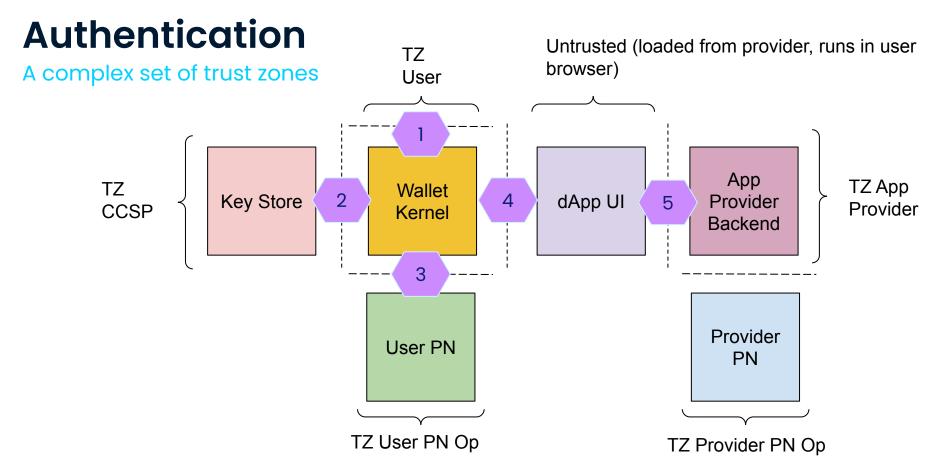
Key Store API

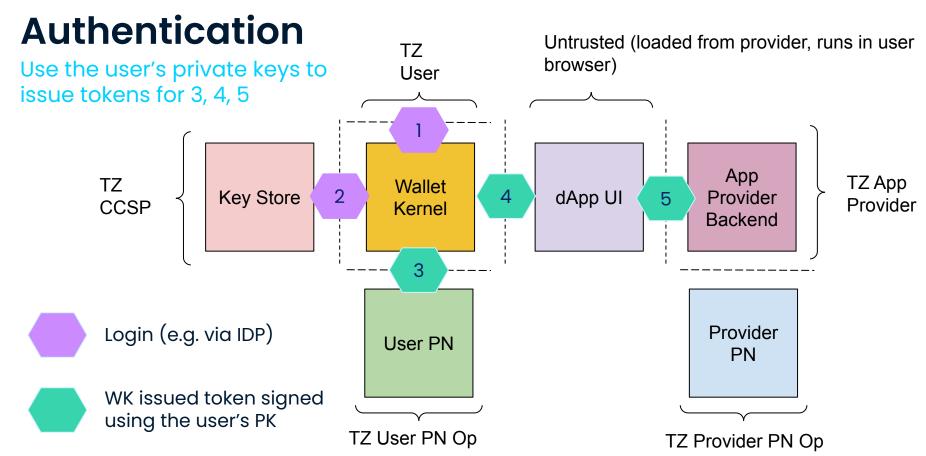
Functional Scope of the KeyStore API

- Authenticate: Trigger the authentication of the Wallet Kernel towards the Keystore such that the Wallet Kernel can interact with the Keystore.
- **Sign:** Submit a blob, a hash, the target key together with a reference for signing. Expect a signature back.
- List Keys: List existing keys
- **Capability:** Available schemes; whether key creation via API is possible; whether key store provides write review.
- **Create Keys:** If supported, trigger the creation of a key

Authentication

High Fences make Good Neighbours





Self-Issued OpenID Connect

What is Self-Issued OpenID Connect

- The Wallet Kernel will take the role of the IDP with self-issued id tokens
- The user effectively proves "ownership of a key".
- All participants can verify that a certain key supports api authentication for a given set of parties (using PartyToKeyMapping)

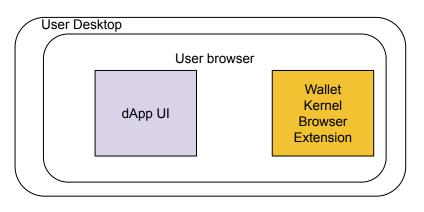
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Digital Asset
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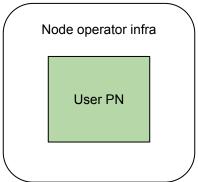
Deployment Options

There are different options

Browser Plugin

One Plugin To Rule Them All

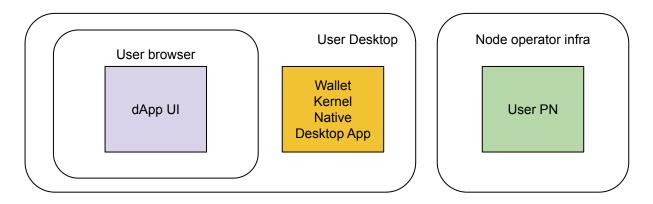




- Wallet Kernel runs as Browser Extension, distributed via Chrome and/or Firefox Addons with Cross-browser support provided by Manifest V3
- dApp communicates with Wallet Kernel via an injected provider (ERC-1193 compatible), made available under window.canton
- Uses VanillaJS to provide browser-native UX
- Relies on extension storage to maintain its state

Desktop App with Protocol Handler

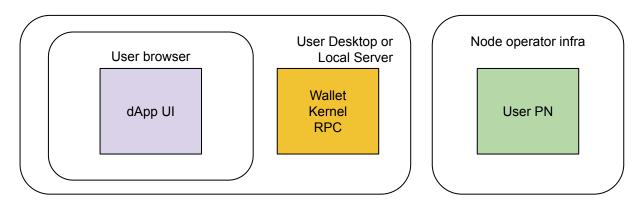
Great UX but Painful to Implement Across all Platforms



- Register protocol handler canton:// through natively installed desktop app (Windows registry, OSX Info.plist, <u>Linux xdq-mime</u>, Electron App
- Use custom desktop app features to provide native UX (means we need to do it for all OS)

RPC Service

Operate the Wallet Kernel as a local or remote service



- Wallet Kernel runs as stand alone RPC server somewhere accessible from the local network of the user.
- This can be a remote web-service as long as the kernel can connect to the participant node.
- This can also be a background process on the users desktop, letting the user interact through the browser (towards wallet.localhost).

CCSP Native Wallet Kernel

Combining Wallet Kernel and Key Store API to Optimise UX

- We need to optimise for both:
 - Initial delivery where CCSP is a glorified key-store vs.
 - Subsequent full CCSP support.
- The Core API allows to configure a Wallet Kernel consisting of multiple core modules. Our reference application is one possible configuration.
- A CCSP could define its own configuration with alternative module implementations or reuse (parts of) our reference.
- For the JS dApp SDK to be compatible, the reference dApp API module must be used.

