



presents the

REFERENCE IMPLEMENTATION

of the remarkable

DAI CREDIT SYSTEM

issuing a diversely collateralized stablecoin

with last update on March 8, 2017.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The DAI CREDIT SYSTEM, henceforth also “Maker,” is a network of Ethereum contracts designed to issue the DAI currency token and automatically adjust incentives in order to keep dai market value stable relative to SDR¹ in the short and medium term.

New dai enters the money supply when a borrower takes out a loan backed by an excess of collateral locked in Maker’s token vault. The debt and collateral amounts are recorded in a *collateralized debt position*, or CDP. Thus all outstanding dai represents some CDP owner’s claim on their collateral.

Maker’s knowledge of the market values of dai and the various tokens used as collateral comes from *price feeds*. Prices are used to continuously assess the risk of each CDP. If the value of a CDP’s collateral drops below a certain multiple of its debt, it is marked for liquidation, which triggers a decentralized auction mechanism.

Another token, MKR, is also controlled by Maker, acting as a “share” in the system itself. When a CDP liquidation fails to recover the full value of debt, Maker mints more MKR and auctions it out. Thus MKR is used to fund last resort market making. The value of the MKR token is based on the *stability fee* imposed on all dai loans: stability fee revenue goes toward buying MKR for burning.

This document is an executable technical specification of the exact workings of the Maker smart contracts.

¹“Special Drawing Rights” (ticker symbol XDR), the international reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund, whose value is derived from a weighted basket of world currencies. In the long term, the value of dai may diverge from the value of SDR; whether in an inflationary or deflationary way will depend on market forces.

1.1 Reference implementation

The version of this system that will be deployed on the Ethereum blockchain is written in Solidity, which is a workable smart contract implementation language. This reference implementation is a precise model of the behavior of those contracts, written as a “literate” Haskell program. The motivations for such a reference implementation include:

1. **Comparison.** Checking two free-standing implementations against each other is a well-known way of ensuring that they both behave as intended.
2. **Testing.** Haskell lets us use flexible and powerful testing tools such as QuickCheck and SmallCheck for comprehensively verifying key properties as a middle ground between unit testing and formal verification.
3. **Explicitness.** Coding the contract behavior in Haskell, a purely functional language, enforces explicit description of aspects which Solidity leaves implicit. For example, a Solidity program can read previously unwritten storage and get back a zero value, whereas in Haskell we must give explicit defaults. The state rollback behavior of failed actions is also explicit in the type of the execution function, which may return an error.
4. **Type correctness.** While Solidity does have a static type system, it is not expressive enough to encode the distinctions made by our system. In particular, the two different decimal fixed point number types that we use are typed in Solidity with one and the same `uint128` type. In Haskell we can make this distinction explicit.
5. **Formality.** The work of translating a Solidity program into a purely functional program opens up opportunities for certain types of formal verification. In particular, this document will be useful for modelling aspects of the system in a proof assistant like Agda, Idris, Coq, or Isabelle. We can also use logical tools for Haskell, such as Liquid Haskell (which provides compile time logical property checking) and `sbv` (a toolkit for model checking and symbolic execution).
6. **Simulation.** Solidity is highly specific to the Ethereum blockchain environment and as such does not have facilities for interfacing with files or other computer programs. This makes the Solidity implementation of the system less useful for doing simulations of the system’s economic, game-theoretic, or statistical aspects.

Part I

Implementation

Chapter 2

Preamble

We replace the default prelude module with our own. This brings in dependencies and hides unneeded symbols. Consult [Appendix A](#) to see exactly what is brought into scope.

```
module Maker where  
import Maker.Prelude Fully import the Maker prelude  
import Prelude ()      Import nothing from Prelude
```


Chapter 3

Types

3.1 Numeric types

The system uses two different precisions of decimal fixed point numbers, which we call *wads* and *rays*, having respectively 18 digits of precision (used for token quantities) and 36 digits (used for precise rates and ratios).

Define the distinct *wad* type for currency quantities

```
newtype Wad = Wad (Fixed E18)
deriving (Ord, Eq, Num, Real, Fractional, RealFrac)
```

Define the distinct *ray* type for precise rate quantities

```
newtype Ray = Ray (Fixed E36)
deriving (Ord, Eq, Num, Real, Fractional, RealFrac)
```

We must define the E18 and E36 symbols and their fixed point multipliers.

```
data E18; data E36
instance HasResolution E18 where
  resolution _ = 10  $\uparrow$  (18 :: Integer)
instance HasResolution E36 where
  resolution _ = 10  $\uparrow$  (36 :: Integer)
```

Haskell number types are not automatically converted, so in calculations that combine *wads* and *rays*, we convert explicitly with a *cast* function.

Convert via fractional *n/m* form.

```
cast :: (Real a, Fractional b)  $\Rightarrow$  a  $\rightarrow$  b
cast = fromRational  $\circ$  toRational
```

We also define a type for time durations in whole seconds.

```
newtype Sec = Sec Int
  deriving (Eq, Ord, Enum, Num, Real, Integral)
```

3.2 Identifiers and addresses

There are several kinds of identifiers used in the system, and we can use types to distinguish them.

The type parameter a creates distinct types.
For example, `Id Foo` and `Id Bar` are incompatible.

```
data Id  $a$  = Id String
  deriving (Show, Eq, Ord)
```

We define another type for representing Ethereum account addresses.

```
data Address = Address String
  deriving (Ord, Eq, Show)
```

We also have three predefined entity identifiers.

```
The DAI token address
 $id_{\text{DAI}}$  = Id "Dai"

The CDP engine address
 $id_{\text{vat}}$  = Address "Vat"

The account with ultimate authority
 $\diamond$  Kludge until authority is modelled
 $id_{\text{god}}$  = Address "God"
```

This section introduces the records stored by the Maker system.

3.3 Gem — ERC20 token model

```
data Gem = Gem {
  gemTotalSupply :: Wad,
  gemBalanceOf   :: Map Address      Wad,
  gemAllowance   :: Map (Address, Address) Wad
} deriving (Eq, Show)
```

3.4 Jar — collateral type

```
data Jar = Jar {  
  jarGem :: Gem, Collateral token  
  jarTag  :: Wad, Market price  
  jarZzz  :: Sec  Price expiration  
} deriving (Eq, Show)
```

3.5 Ilk — CDP type

```
data Ilk = Ilk {  
  ilkJar  :: Id Jar, Collateral vault  
  ilkAxe  :: Ray,   Liquidation penalty  
  ilkHat  :: Wad,   Debt ceiling  
  ilkMat  :: Ray,   Liquidation ratio  
  ilkTax  :: Ray,   Stability fee  
  ilkLag  :: Sec,   Limbo duration  
  ilkRho  :: Sec,   Last dripped  
  ilkDin  :: Wad,   Total debt in dai  
  ilkChi  :: Ray    Debt unit  
} deriving (Eq, Show)
```

3.6 Urn — collateralized debt position (CDP)

```
data Urn = Urn {  
  urnCat  :: Maybe Address, Address of biting cat  
  urnVow  :: Maybe Address, Address of liquidating vow  
  urnLad  :: Address,       Issuer  
  urnIlk  :: Id Ilk,        CDP type  
  urnArt  :: Wad,           Outstanding debt in debt units  
  urnJam  :: Wad            Collateral amount in debt units  
} deriving (Eq, Show)
```

3.7 Vat — CDP engine

```
data Vat = Vat {  
    vatFix    :: Wad,           Market price  
    vatHow    :: Ray,          Sensitivity  
    vatPar    :: Wad,           Target price  
    vatWay    :: Ray,          Target rate  
    vatTau    :: Sec,          Last prodded  
    vatPie    :: Wad,          Unprocessed stability fees  
    vatSin    :: Wad,          Bad debt from liquidated CDPs  
    vatJars   :: Map (Id Jar) Jar, Collateral tokens  
    vatIlks   :: Map (Id Ilk) Ilk, CDP types  
    vatUrns   :: Map (Id Urn) Urn  CDPs  
} deriving (Eq, Show)
```

3.8 System model

```
data System = System {  
    systemVat      :: Vat,      Root Maker entity  
    systemEra      :: Sec,      Current time stamp  
    systemSender   :: Address,  Sender of current act  
    systemAccounts :: [Address] For test suites  
} deriving (Eq, Show)
```

Lens fields

```
makeFields '' Gem  
makeFields '' Jar  
makeFields '' Ilk  
makeFields '' Urn  
makeFields '' Vat  
makeFields '' System
```

3.9 Default data

```

defaultIlk :: Id Jar → Ilk
defaultIlk idjar = Ilk {
  ilkJar   = idjar,
  ilkAxe   = Ray 1,
  ilkMat    = Ray 1,
  ilkTax    = Ray 1,
  ilkHat    = Wad 0,
  ilkLag    = Sec 0,
  ilkChi    = Ray 1,
  ilkDin    = Wad 0,
  ilkRho    = Sec 0
}

```

```

defaultUrn :: Id Ilk → Address → Urn
defaultUrn idilk idlad = Urn {
  urnVow    = Nothing,
  urnCat     = Nothing,
  urnLad     = idlad,
  urnIlk     = idilk,
  urnArt     = Wad 0,
  urnJam     = Wad 0
}

```

```

initialVat :: Ray → Vat
initialVat how0 = Vat {
  vatTau     = 0,
  vatFix     = Wad 1,
  vatPar     = Wad 1,
  vatHow     = how0,
  vatWay     = Ray 1,
  vatPie     = Wad 0,
  vatSin     = Wad 0,
  vatIlks    = ∅,
  vatUrns    = ∅,
  vatJars    =
    singleton idDAI Jar {
      jarGem = Gem {

```

```

      gemTotalSupply = 0,
      gemBalanceOf  =  $\emptyset$ ,
      gemAllowance  =  $\emptyset$ 
    },
    jarTag = Wad 0,
    jarZzz = 0
  }
}

```

```

initialSystem :: Ray → System
initialSystem how0 = System {
  systemVat      = initialVat how0,
  systemEra      = 0,
  systemSender   = idgod,
  systemAccounts = mempty
}

```

Chapter 4

Acts

The *acts* are the basic state transitions of the credit system.

For details on the underlying “Maker monad,” which specifies how the act definitions behave with regard to state and rollback thereof, see [chapter 5](#).

4.1 Risk assessment

We divide an urn's situation into five stages of risk. Table 4.1 shows which acts each stage allows. The stages are naturally ordered from more to less risky.

```
data Stage = Dread | Grief | Panic | Worry | Anger | Pride
deriving (Eq, Ord, Show)
```

First we define a pure function *analyze* that determines an urn's stage.

```
analyze era0 par0 urn0 ilk0 jar0 =
  if
    Undergoing liquidation?
      | view vow urn0 ≠ Nothing → Dread
    Liquidation triggered?
      | view cat urn0 ≠ Nothing → Grief
    Undercollateralized?
      | pro < min → Panic
    Price feed expired?
      | era0 > view zzz jar0 + view lag ilk0 → Panic
    Price feed in limbo?
      | view zzz jar0 < era0 → Worry
    Debt ceiling reached?
      | cap > view hat ilk0 → Anger
    Safely overcollateralized
      | otherwise → Pride
  where
    CDP's collateral value in SDR:
      pro = view jam urn0 * view tag jar0
    CDP type's total debt in SDR:
      cap = view din ilk0 * cast (view chi ilk0)
    CDP's debt in SDR:
      con = view art urn0 * cast (view chi ilk0) * par0
    Required collateral as per liquidation ratio:
      min = con * view mat ilk0
```


Table 4.1: Urn acts in the five stages of risk

	give	shut	lock	wipe	free	draw	bite	grab	plop	
Pride	•	•	•	•	•	•				overcollateralized
Anger	•	•	•	•	•					debt ceiling reached
Worry	•	•	•	•						price feed in limbo
Panic	•	•	•	•			•			undercollateralized
Grief	•							•		liquidation initiated
Dread	•								•	liquidation in progress

Now we define the internal act **gaze** which returns the value of *analyze* after ensuring the system state is updated.

```

gaze  $id_{urn}$  = do
  Perform dai revaluation and rate adjustment
  prod
  Update price of specific debt unit
   $id_{ilk} \leftarrow need\ (urnAt\ id_{urn} \circ ilk)$ 
  drip  $id_{ilk}$ 
  Read parameters for risk analysis
   $era_0 \leftarrow view\ era$ 
   $par_0 \leftarrow view\ (vat \circ par)$ 
   $urn_0 \leftarrow need\ (urnAt\ id_{urn})$ 
   $ilk_0 \leftarrow need\ (ilkAt\ (view\ ilk\ urn_0))$ 
   $jar_0 \leftarrow need\ (jarAt\ (view\ jar\ ilk_0))$ 
  Return risk stage of CDP
   $return\ (analyze\ era_0\ par_0\ urn_0\ ilk_0\ jar_0)$ 

```

4.2 Lending

```

open  $id_{urn}\ id_{ilk}$  =
  do
     $id_{lad} \leftarrow view\ sender$ 
     $vat \circ urns \circ at\ id_{urn} \text{ ?= } defaultUrn\ id_{ilk}\ id_{lad}$ 

```

```

lock  $id_{urn}\ x$  = do
  Ensure CDP exists; identify collateral type

```

$id_{ilk} \leftarrow need (urnAt id_{urn} \circ ilk)$
 $id_{jar} \leftarrow need (ilkAt id_{ilk} \circ jar)$

Record an increase in collateral

$urnAt id_{urn} \circ jam \ += x$

Take sender's tokens

$id_{lad} \leftarrow view sender$

$pull id_{jar} id_{lad} x$

free $id_{urn} wad_{gem} = do$

Fail if sender is not the CDP owner.

$id_{sender} \leftarrow view sender$

$id_{lad} \leftarrow need (urnAt id_{urn} \circ lad)$

$aver (id_{sender} \equiv id_{lad})$

Tentatively record the decreased collateral.

$urnAt id_{urn} \circ jam \ -= wad_{gem}$

Fail if collateral decrease results in undercollateralization.

$gaze id_{urn} \gg= aver \circ (\equiv Pride)$

Send the collateral to the CDP owner.

$id_{ilk} \leftarrow need (urnAt id_{urn} \circ ilk)$

$id_{jar} \leftarrow need (ilkAt id_{ilk} \circ jar)$

$push id_{jar} id_{lad} wad_{gem}$

draw $id_{urn} wad_{DAI} = do$

Fail if sender is not the CDP owner

$id_{sender} \leftarrow view sender$

$id_{lad} \leftarrow need (urnAt id_{urn} \circ lad)$

$aver (id_{sender} \equiv id_{lad})$

Update price of debt coin

$id_{ilk} \leftarrow need (urnAt id_{urn} \circ ilk)$

$chi_1 \leftarrow drip id_{ilk}$

Denominate draw amount in debt coin

let $wad_{chi} = wad_{DAI} / cast chi_1$

Increase debt

$urnAt id_{urn} \circ art \ += wad_{chi}$

Roll back unless overcollateralized

```

    gaze  $id_{\text{urn}}$   $\gg$  aver  $\circ (\equiv \text{Pride})$ 
Mint dai and send to the CDP owner
    mint  $id_{\text{DAI}}$  wadDAI
    push  $id_{\text{DAI}}$   $id_{\text{lad}}$  wadDAI

wipe  $id_{\text{urn}}$  wadDAI = do
    Fail if sender is not the CDP owner
     $id_{\text{sender}} \leftarrow \text{view sender}$ 
     $id_{\text{lad}} \leftarrow \text{need } (\text{urnAt } id_{\text{urn}} \circ \text{lad})$ 
    aver  $(id_{\text{sender}} \equiv id_{\text{lad}})$ 
    Update price of debt coin
     $id_{\text{ilk}} \leftarrow \text{need } (\text{urnAt } id_{\text{urn}} \circ \text{ilk})$ 
     $chi_1 \leftarrow \text{drip } id_{\text{ilk}}$ 
    Denominate dai amount in debt coin
    let wadchi = wadDAI / cast  $chi_1$ 
    Roll back if the CDP is not overcollateralized
    gaze  $id_{\text{urn}}$   $\gg$  aver  $\circ (\equiv \text{Pride})$ 
    Reduce debt
     $\text{urnAt } id_{\text{urn}} \circ \text{art} -= \text{wad}_{\text{chi}}$ 
    Take dai from CDP owner, or roll back
    pull  $id_{\text{DAI}}$   $id_{\text{lad}}$  wadDAI
    Destroy dai
    burn  $id_{\text{DAI}}$  wadDAI

```

```

give  $id_{\text{urn}}$   $id_{\text{lad}}$  = do
     $x \leftarrow \text{need } (\text{urnAt } id_{\text{urn}} \circ \text{lad})$ 
     $y \leftarrow \text{view sender}$ 
    aver  $(x \equiv y)$ 
     $\text{urnAt } id_{\text{urn}} \circ \text{lad} := id_{\text{lad}}$ 

```

```

shut  $id_{\text{urn}}$  = do
    Update price of debt coin
     $id_{\text{ilk}} \leftarrow \text{need } (\text{urnAt } id_{\text{urn}} \circ \text{ilk})$ 
     $chi_1 \leftarrow \text{drip } id_{\text{ilk}}$ 

```

Attempt to repay all the CDP's outstanding dai

```
art0 ← need (urnAt idurn ∘ art)  
wipe idurn (art0 * cast chi1)
```

Reclaim all the collateral

```
jam0 ← need (urnAt idurn ∘ jam)  
free idurn jam0
```

Nullify the CDP

```
vat ∘ urns ∘ at idurn := Nothing
```

4.3 Frequent adjustments

```

prod = do
  era0 ← view era
  tau0 ← view (vat ∘ tau)
  fix0 ← view (vat ∘ fix)
  par0 ← view (vat ∘ par)
  how0 ← view (vat ∘ how)
  way0 ← view (vat ∘ way)
  let
    Time difference in seconds
    age = era0 − tau0
    Current target rate applied to target price
    par1 = par0 * cast (way0 ↑↑ age)
    Sensitivity parameter applied over time
    wag = how0 * fromIntegral age
    Target rate scaled up or down
    way1 = inj (prj way0 +
                  if fix0 < par0 then wag else − wag)
  vat ∘ par := par1
  vat ∘ way := way1
  vat ∘ tau := era0
  where
    Convert between multiplicative and additive form
    prj x = if x ≥ 1 then x − 1 else 1 − 1 / x
    inj x = if x ≥ 0 then x + 1 else 1 / (1 − x)

```

```

drip idilk = do
  Current time stamp
  era0 ← view era
  rho0 ← need (ilkAt idilk ∘ rho)
  Current stability fee
  tax0 ← need (ilkAt idilk ∘ tax)
  Current price of debt coin
  chi0 ← need (ilkAt idilk ∘ chi)
  let

```

```

    age  = era0 - rho0
    chi1 = chi0 * tax0 ↑↑ age
    ilkAt idilk ∘ chi := chi1
    ilkAt idilk ∘ rho := era0
    return chi1

```

4.4 Governance

```

form idilk idjar =
  auth $ do
    vat ∘ ilks ∘ at idilk ?= defaultIlk idjar

```

```

frob how' =
  auth $ do
    vat ∘ how := how'

```

4.5 Price feedback

```

mark idjar tag1 zzz1 =
  auth $ do
    jarAt idjar ∘ tag := tag1
    jarAt idjar ∘ zzz := zzz1

```

```

tell x =
  auth $ do
    vat ∘ fix := x

```

4.6 Liquidation and settlement

```

bite idurn = do

```



```

auth $ do
  vat ∘ pie == wadDAI

```

4.7 Minting, burning, and transferring

```

pull idjar idlad w = do
  g ← need (jarAt idjar ∘ gem)
  g' ← transferFrom idlad idvat w g
  jarAt idjar ∘ gem := g'

```

```

push idjar idlad w = do
  g ← need (jarAt idjar ∘ gem)
  g' ← transferFrom idvat idlad w g
  jarAt idjar ∘ gem := g'

```

```

mint idjar wad0 = do
  jarAt idjar ∘ gem ∘ totalSupply += wad0
  jarAt idjar ∘ gem ∘ balanceOf ∘ ix idvat += wad0

```

```

burn idjar wad0 = do
  jarAt idjar ∘ gem ∘ totalSupply -= wad0
  jarAt idjar ∘ gem ∘ balanceOf ∘ ix idvat -= wad0

```

4.8 Test-related manipulation

```

warp t =
  auth $ do
    era += t

```


4.9 Other stuff

```
perform :: Act → Maker ()
perform x =
  let ?act = x in case x of
    Form id jar   → form id jar
    Mark jar tag zzz → mark jar tag zzz
    Open id ilk   → open id ilk
    Tell wad      → tell wad
    Frob ray      → frob ray
    Prod         → prod
    Warp t       → warp t
    Give urn lad → give urn lad
    Pull jar lad wad → pull jar lad wad
    Lock urn wad → lock urn wad

transferFrom
  :: (MonadError Error m)
  ⇒ Address → Address → Wad
  → Gem → m Gem

transferFrom src dst wad gem =
  case view (balanceOf ∘ at src) gem of
    Nothing →
      throwError AssertionError
    Just balance → do
      aver (balance ≥ wad)
      return $ gem &~ do
        balanceOf ∘ ix src -= wad
        balanceOf ∘ at dst %=
          (λcase
            Nothing → Just wad
            Just x → Just (wad + x))
```

Chapter 5

Act framework

5.1 Act descriptions

We define the Maker act vocabulary as a data type.

```
data Act =
  Bite (Id Urn)
| Draw (Id Urn) Wad
| Form (Id Ilk) (Id Jar)
| Free (Id Urn) Wad
| Frob Ray
| Give (Id Urn) Address
| Grab (Id Urn)
| Heal Wad
| Lock (Id Urn) Wad
| Loot Wad
| Mark (Id Jar) Wad      Sec
| Open (Id Urn) (Id Ilk)
| Prod
| Pull (Id Jar) Address Wad
| Shut (Id Urn)
| Tell Wad
| Warp Sec
| Wipe (Id Urn) Wad

Test acts
  | Addr Address
deriving (Eq, Show)
```

Acts can fail. We divide the failure modes into general assertion failures and authentication failures.

```
data Error = AssertError | AuthError
  deriving (Show, Eq)
```

5.2 The Maker monad

The reader does not need any abstract understanding of monads to understand the code. What they give us is a nice syntax—the **do** notation—for expressing exceptions and state in a way that is still purely functional.

```
newtype Maker a =
  Maker (StateT System (Except Error) a)
  deriving
    (Functor, Applicative, Monad,
     MonadError Error,
     MonadState System)

exec :: System
     → Maker ()
     → Either Error System
exec sys (Maker m) =
  runExcept (execStateT m sys)
```

The following instance makes the mutable state also available as read-only state.

```
instance MonadReader System Maker where
  ask = Maker get
  local f (Maker m) = Maker $ do
    s ← get; put (f s)
    x ← m; put s
  return x
```

5.3 Constraints

```
type Reads r m = MonadReader r m
type Writes w m = MonadState w m
```

```

type Fails       $m = \text{MonadError Error } m$ 
type IsAct = ?act :: Act

```

5.4 Accessor aliases

```

ilkAt   $id = \text{vat} \circ \text{ilks} \circ ix \ id$ 
urnAt   $id = \text{vat} \circ \text{urns} \circ ix \ id$ 
jarAt   $id = \text{vat} \circ \text{jars} \circ ix \ id$ 

```

5.5 Asserting

```

aver :: Fails  $m \Rightarrow \text{Bool} \rightarrow m \ ()$ 
aver  $x = \text{unless } x \ (\text{throwError } \text{AssertError})$ 
need :: (Fails  $m$ , Reads  $r \ m$ )
         $\Rightarrow \text{Getting (First } a) \ r \ a \rightarrow m \ a$ 
need  $f = \text{preview } f \gg \lambda \text{case}$ 
         $\text{Nothing} \rightarrow \text{throwError } \text{AssertError}$ 
         $\text{Just } x \rightarrow \text{return } x$ 

```

5.6 Modifiers

```

auth ::
  (IsAct, Fails  $m$ ,
   Reads  $r \ m$ ,
   HasSender  $r \ \text{Address}$ )
   $\Rightarrow m \ a \rightarrow m \ a$ 

auth continue = do
   $s \leftarrow \text{view sender}$ 
   $\text{unless } (s \equiv id_{god})$ 
     $(\text{throwError } \text{AuthError})$ 
  continue

```

Chapter 6

Testing

Sketches for property stuff...

```
data Parameter =  
  Fix | Par | Way
```

maintains

```
:: Eq a => Lens' System a -> Maker ()  
  -> System -> Bool
```

maintains $p = \lambda m \text{ sys}_0 \rightarrow$

```
case exec sys0 m of
```

On success, data must be compared for equality

```
  Right sys1 -> view p sys0 ≡ view p sys1
```

On rollback, data is maintained by definition

```
  Left _ -> True
```

changesOnly

```
:: Lens' System a -> Maker ()  
  -> System -> Bool
```

changesOnly $p = \lambda m \text{ sys}_0 \rightarrow$

```
case exec sys0 m of
```

On success, equalize p and compare

```
  Right sys1 -> set p (view p sys1) sys0 ≡ sys1
```

On rollback, data is maintained by definition

```
  Left _ -> True
```

also :: Lens' s $a \rightarrow$ Lens' s $b \rightarrow$ Lens' s (a, b)

also f $g = \text{lens getter setter}$

where

getter $x = (\text{view } f \ x, \text{view } g \ x)$

setter $x \ (a, b) = \text{set } f \ a \ (\text{set } g \ b \ x)$

keeps $:: \text{Parameter} \rightarrow \text{Maker } () \rightarrow \text{System} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$

keeps **Fix** = *maintains* (**vat** \circ **fix**)

keeps **Par** = *maintains* (**vat** \circ **par**)

keeps **Way** = *maintains* (**vat** \circ **way**)

Thus:

foo **sys**₀ = *all* ($\lambda f \rightarrow f \ \text{sys}_0$)
 [*changesOnly* ((**vat** \circ **par**) ‘also’
 (**vat** \circ **way**))
 (*perform* **Prod**)]

Appendix A

Prelude

```
module Maker.Prelude (  
    module Maker.Prelude,  
    module X  
) where  
  
import Prelude as X (  
    Conversions to and from strings  
    Read (. .), Show (. .),  
    Comparisons  
    Eq (. .), Ord (. .),  
    Core abstractions  
    Functor      (fmap),  
    Applicative (),  
    Monad        (return, (>>=)),  
    Numeric classes  
    Num (), Integral (), Enum (),  
    Numeric conversions  
    Real (toRational), Fractional (fromRational),  
    RealFrac (truncate),  
    fromIntegral,  
    Simple types  
    Integer, Int, String,  
    Algebraic types  
    Bool    (True, False),
```

Maybe (Just, Nothing),
 Either (Right, Left),
 Functional operators
 (\circ), ($\$$),
 Numeric operators
 ($+$), ($-$), ($*$), ($/$), (\uparrow), ($\uparrow\uparrow$),
 Utilities
all,
 Constants
mempty, \perp , *otherwise*)

We use a typical composition of monad transformers from the `mtl` library to structure stateful actions. See section 5.2 (*The Maker monad*).

```

import Control.Monad.State as X (
  MonadState,    Type class of monads with state
  StateT,        Type constructor that adds state to a monad type
  execStateT,    Runs a state monad with given initial state
  get,           Gets the state in a do block
  put)           Sets the state in a do block

import Control.Monad.Reader as X (
  MonadReader,  Type class of monads with “environments”
  ask,          Reads the environment in a do block
  local)        Runs a sub-computation with a modified environment

import Control.Monad.Writer as X (
  MonadWriter,  Type class of monads that emit logs
  WriterT,      Type constructor that adds logging to a monad type
  Writer,       Type constructor of logging monads
  runWriterT,   Runs a writer monad transformer
  execWriterT,  Runs a writer monad transformer keeping only logs
  execWriter)   Runs a writer monad keeping only logs

import Control.Monad.Except as X (
  MonadError,   Type class of monads that fail
  Except,       Type constructor of failing monads
  throwError,   Short-circuits the monadic computation
  runExcept)    Runs a failing monad
  
```

Our numeric types use decimal fixed-point arithmetic.

```

import Data.Fixed as X (
  Fixed,        Type constructor for numbers of given precision
  HasResolution (. .)) Type class for specifying precisions
  
```


We rely on the `lens` library for accessing nested values. There is no need to understand the theory behind lenses to understand this program. The notation $a \circ b \circ c$ denotes a nested accessor much like `a.b.c` in C-style languages; for more details, consult lens documentation¹.

```
import Control.Lens as X (
    Lens',
    lens,
    makeFields,    Defines lenses for record fields
    set,           Writes a lens
    view, preview, Reads a lens in a do block
    (&~),          Lets us use a do block with setters  $\diamond$  Get rid of this.
    ix,           Lens for map retrieval and updating
    at,           Lens for map insertion

    Operators for partial state updates in do blocks:
    (:=),          Replace
    (==), (+=),    Update arithmetically
    (%=),          Update according to function
    (?=))          Insert into map
```

Where the Solidity code uses `mapping`, we use Haskell’s regular tree-based map type².

```
import Data.Map as X (
    Map,          Type constructor for mappings
    ∅,            Polymorphic empty mapping
    singleton)    Creates a mapping with a single key–value pair
```

For sequences of log entries, we use a sequence structure which has better time complexity than regular lists.

```
import          Data.Sequence as X (Seq)
import qualified Data.Sequence as Sequence
```

Some less interesting imports are omitted from this document.

¹Gabriel Gonzalez’s 2013 article *Program imperatively using Haskell* is a good introduction.

²We assume the axiom that Keccak hash collisions are impossible.

Appendix B

Act type signatures

```
type Numbers wad ray sec =  
  (wad~Wad, ray~Ray, sec~Sec)
```

We see that `drip` may fail; it reads an `ilk`'s `tax`, `cow`, `rho`, and `bag`; and it writes those same parameters except `tax`.

```
drip ::  
  (Fails m,  
   Reads r m,  
   HasEra r Sec,  
   HasVat r vatr,  
   HasIlks vatr (Map (Id Ilk) ilkr),  
   HasTax ilkr Ray,  
   HasRho ilkr Sec,  
   HasChi ilkr Ray,  
  Writes w m,  
   HasVat w vatw,  
   HasIlks vatw (Map (Id Ilk) ilkw),  
   HasRho ilkw Sec,  
   HasChi ilkw Ray)  
⇒ Id Ilk → m Ray
```

```
form ::  
  (IsAct, Fails m,  
   Reads r m, HasSender r Address,  
   Writes w m, HasVat w vatw,
```

```

HasIlks vatw (Map (Id Ilk) Ilk)
⇒ Id Ilk → Id Jar → m ()

frob :: (IsAct, Fails m,
  Reads r m, HasSender r Address,
  Writes w m, HasVat w vatw,
  HasHow vatw ray)
⇒ ray → m ()

open ::
  (IsAct,
  Reads r m, HasSender r Address,
  Writes w m, HasVat w vatw,
  HasUrns vatw (Map (Id Urn) Urn))
⇒ Id Urn → Id Ilk → m ()

give ::
  (IsAct, Fails m,
  Reads r m, HasSender r Address,
  HasVat r vatr,
  HasUrns vatr (Map (Id Urn) urnr),
  HasLad urnr Address,
  Writes w m, HasVat w vatr)
⇒ Id Urn → Address → m ()

lock ::
  (IsAct, Fails m,
  Reads r m,
  HasSender r Address,
  HasVat r vatr,
  HasUrns vatr (Map (Id Urn) urnr),
  HasIlk urnr (Id Ilk),
  HasIlks vatr (Map (Id Ilk) ilkr),
  HasJar ilkr (Id Jar),
  HasJars vatr (Map (Id Jar) jarr),
  HasGem jarr Gem,
  Writes w m,
  HasVat w vatw,

```

```

    HasJars vatw (Map (Id Jar) jarr),
    HasUrns vatw (Map (Id Urn) urnw),
    HasJam urnw Wad)
⇒ Id Urn → Wad → m ()

```

```

mark ::
  (IsAct, Fails m,
   Reads r m, HasSender r Address,
   Writes w m, HasVat w vatw,
    HasJars vatw (Map (Id Jar) jarw),
    HasTag jarw wad,
    HasZzz jarw sec)
⇒ Id Jar → wad → sec → m ()

```

```

tell ::
  (IsAct, Fails m,
   Reads r m, HasSender r Address,
   Writes w m, HasVat w vatw,
    HasFix vatw wad)
⇒ wad → m ()

```

```

prod ::
  (IsAct,
   Reads r m,
   HasSender r Address,
   HasEra r sec,
   HasVat r vatr, (HasPar vatr wad,
    HasTau vatr sec,
    HasHow vatr ray,
    HasWay vatr ray,
    HasFix vatr wad),
   Writes w m,
   HasVat w vatw, (HasPar vatw wad,
    HasWay vatw ray,
    HasTau vatw sec),
   Integral sec,
   Ord wad, Fractional wad,
   Fractional ray, Real ray)
⇒ m ()

```

warp ::

(IsAct, Fails m ,
Reads r m , HasSender r Address,
Writes w m , HasEra w **sec**,
Num **sec**)
 \Rightarrow **sec** $\rightarrow m$ ()

pull ::

(Fails m ,
Reads r m ,
HasVat r **vat_r**, HasJars **vat_r** (Map (Id Jar) **jar_r**),
HasGem **jar_r** Gem,
Writes w m ,
HasVat w **vat_w**, HasJars **vat_w** (Map (Id Jar) **jar_r**))
 \Rightarrow Id Jar \rightarrow Address \rightarrow Wad $\rightarrow m$ ()

push ::

(Fails m ,
Reads r m ,
HasVat r **vat_r**, HasJars **vat_r** (Map (Id Jar) **jar_r**),
HasGem **jar_r** Gem,
Writes w m ,
HasVat w **vat_w**, HasJars **vat_w** (Map (Id Jar) **jar_r**))
 \Rightarrow Id Jar \rightarrow Address \rightarrow Wad $\rightarrow m$ ()

mint ::

(Fails m ,
Writes w m ,
HasVat w **vat_w**, HasJars **vat_w** (Map (Id Jar) **jar_r**),
HasGem **jar_r** **gem_r**,
HasTotalSupply **gem_r** Wad,
HasBalanceOf **gem_r** (Map Address Wad))
 \Rightarrow Id Jar \rightarrow Wad $\rightarrow m$ ()

burn ::

(Fails m ,
Writes w m ,
HasVat w **vat_w**, HasJars **vat_w** (Map (Id Jar) **jar_r**),
HasGem **jar_r** **gem_r**,

HasTotalSupply *gem_r* Wad,
 HasBalanceOf *gem_r* (Map Address Wad))
 $\Rightarrow \text{Id Jar} \rightarrow \text{Wad} \rightarrow m ()$

grab ::

(IsAct, Fails *m*,
 Numbers wad ray sec,
 Reads *r m*,
 HasSender *r* Address,
 HasEra *r* Sec,
 HasVat *r vat_r*,
 HasFix vat_r wad,
 HasPar vat_r wad,
 HasHow vat_r ray,
 HasWay vat_r ray,
 HasTau vat_r sec,
 HasUrns vat_r (Map (Id Urn) urn_r),
 HasJam urn_r wad,
 HasArt urn_r wad,
 HasCat urn_r (Maybe Address), HasVow urn_r (Maybe Address),
 HasIlk urn_r (Id Ilk),
 HasIlks vat_r (Map (Id Ilk) ilk_r),
 HasHat ilk_r wad,
 HasMat ilk_r wad,
 HasDin ilk_r wad,
 HasTax ilk_r ray,
 HasLag ilk_r sec,
 HasChi ilk_r ray, HasRho ilk_r sec,
 HasJar ilk_r (Id Jar),
 HasJars vat_r (Map (Id Jar) jar_r),
 HasGem jar_r Gem,
 HasTag jar_r wad,
 HasZzz jar_r sec,
 Writes *w m*,
 HasVat *w vat_w*,
 HasTau vat_w sec,
 HasWay vat_w ray, HasPar vat_w wad,
 HasUrns vat_w (Map (Id Urn) urn_w),
 HasJam urn_w wad, HasArt urn_w wad,
 HasVow urn_w Address,
 HasCat urn_w (Maybe Address),

```

HasIlks vatw (Map (Id Ilk) ilkw),
  HasChi ilkw ray,
  HasRho ilkw sec,
  HasJars vatw (Map (Id Jar) jarr)
) ⇒ Id Urn → m ()

```