



## **Smart Contracts Automation**

Managing **Upkeeps** on the **Chainlink Keeper** network via **OpenZeppelin Defender** 

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#### OpenZeppelin

## Our mission is to protect the open economy

OpenZeppelin is a software company that provides **security audits** and **products** for decentralized systems.

Projects from any size -from new startups to established organizations- trust OpenZeppelin to build, inspect and connect to the open economy.































# Security, Reliability and Risk Management

OpenZeppelin provides a complete suite of **security and reliability products** to build, manage, and inspect all aspects of software development and operations for Ethereum projects.



# Automating smart contract operations

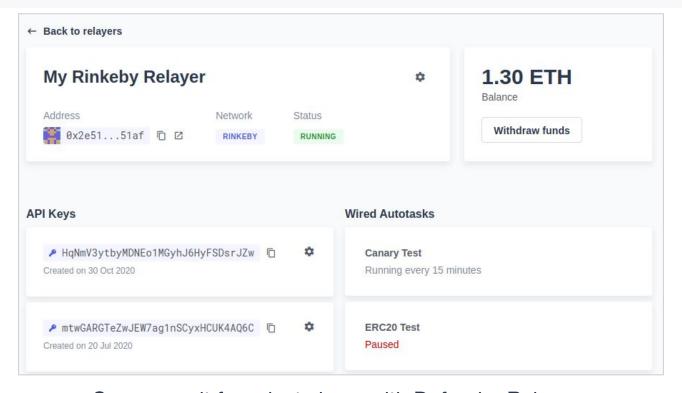
Sending transactions, monitoring, administration, funding, etc

#### **Scheduling operations / Crontab**

```
$ crontab -e
# m h dom mon dow command
0 5 * * * /usr/bin/node ~/scripts/update-contract.js
$ cat ~/scripts/.env
PK=0x74b0944e1f379af54f36312652f4c19b34c...
```



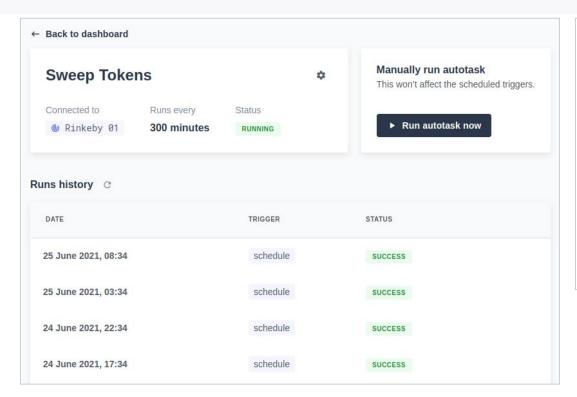
#### **Scheduling operations / Using Defender**



Secure vault for private keys with Defender Relayers



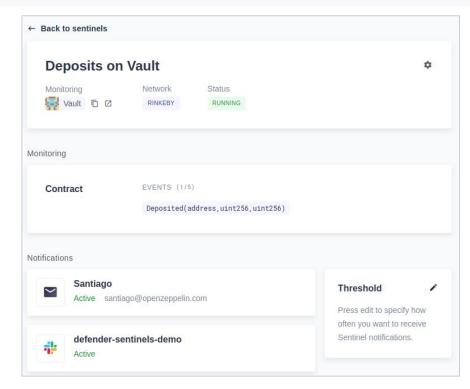
#### **Scheduling operations / Using Defender**

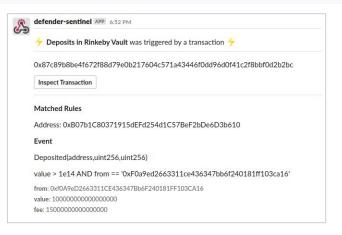


Scheduling scripts execution with Defender Autotasks



#### **Scheduling operations / Using Defender**





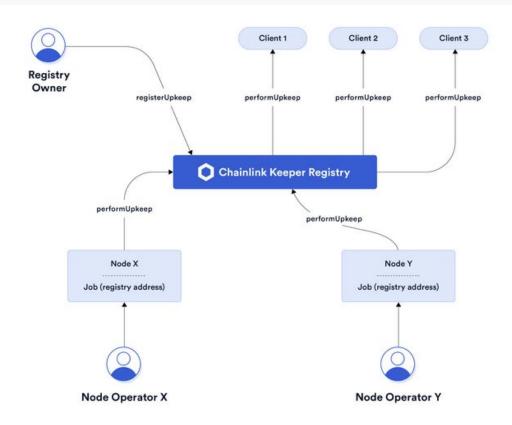
Monitoring contracts with Defender Sentinels



## Distributing the workload

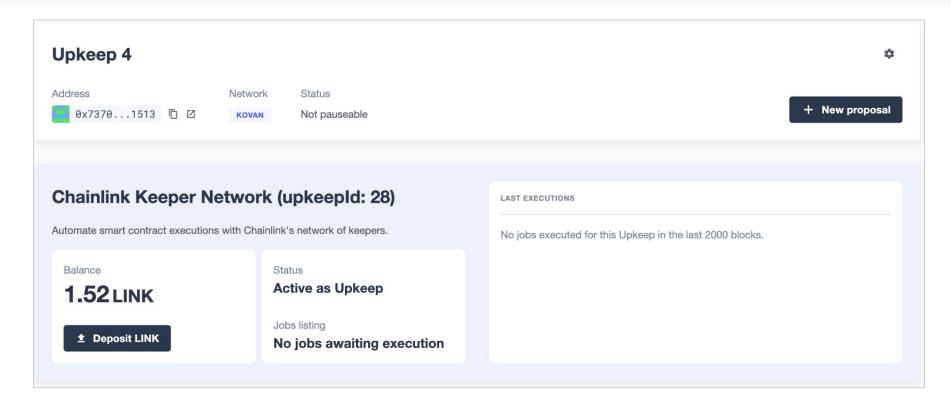
Use a distributed **network** of **incentivized** workers to execute all smart contract operations

#### Scheduling operations / Using Chainlink Keepers via Defender





#### Scheduling operations / Using Chainlink Keepers via Defender









## What is the Chainlink Keeper Network

Patrick Collins

## Chainlink Keepers Network



#### **What are Smart Contracts**

#### TRADITIONAL CONTRACT







#### **Problems with Smart Contracts**

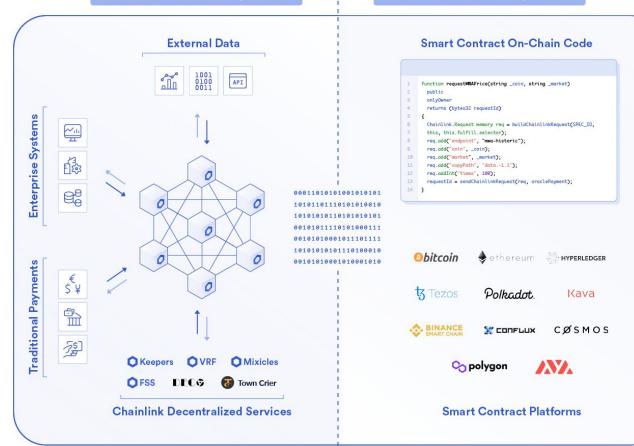
Off Chain Data: disconnected from external resources

- Enterprise data
- API data
- Real world data (weather, current affairs, other facts)

#### Off chain computation

- Scalable computation : costly
- Regular maintenance tasks: asleep by default
- Computation services (Generate Random numbers, proof of reserve etc)

#### On-chain Data and Computation



#### Why Keepers?

- External triggers are necessary in various use cases
- On-chain conditions must be met to trigger functions
- So what are your options?
  - o Build software & infrastructure yourself
  - Support it 24/7
  - Make sure it doesn't miss a beat
- ... So why not pay someone else to do it?

#### What it is like today?

- Centralized 3rd party solution
- Open systems
  - o take the risk of bots aggressively competing with one another on gas price
- Your upkeep may not be completed in some models given too low a bounty
- Economic incentives are not always well aligned for stability/consistency



#### Why Chainlink Keepers

- High Uptime : professional devops
- Low Costs : payments model
- Decentralized Execution : turn taking algo, all keepers take turns
- Transparent Reputation

#### **Use Cases**

- Execute limit orders on decentralized exchanges
- Mint tokens when reserves increase
- Harvest yield from vaults
- Rebase elastic supply tokens
- Trigger automated trading strategies
- Liquidate undercollateralized loans
- Release locked assets after periods of inactivity
- Top up token balances falling below a minimum threshold



#### **How Chainlink Keepers work**





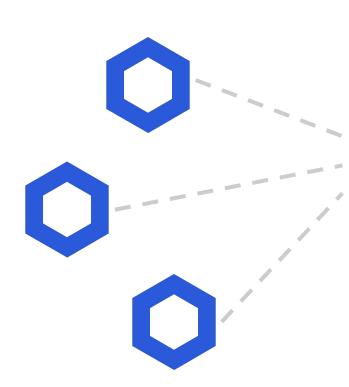


Chainlink Keepers talk to a central Keeper Registry smart contract. Customers register their contracts on the registry.



```
contract KeeperCompatible {
  function checkUpkeep(bytes calldata checkData) external
    returns (bool, bytes)
   // do lots of computationally heavy work
   // like a bunch of storage reads
   // because it's frreeeeeeeeee!!
    return (needsUpkeep, payload)
  function performUpkeep(bytes calldata performData) external {
   // execute only the work that must be done on chain
```

#### **Chainlink Keepers**















# **Chainlink Keepers Eligible** Registry

On every block, the keepers check the registry for eligible upkeeps

# **Chainlink Keepers** Registry Different Keepers are assigned different upkeeps Chainlink

according to a turn taking algorithm

# **Chainlink Keepers** Registry

Different Keepers are assigned different upkeeps according to a turn taking algorithm

# **Chainlink Keepers Eligible** Registry

Eligible upkeeps emit a payload to pass into the perform transaction

# upkeep complete! **Chainlink Keepers** Registry

The keeper submits a perform transaction with the data

#### Demo

- Chainlink Keepers
- OpenZeppelin Defender

## Managing Upkeeps from Defender

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#### **Agenda**

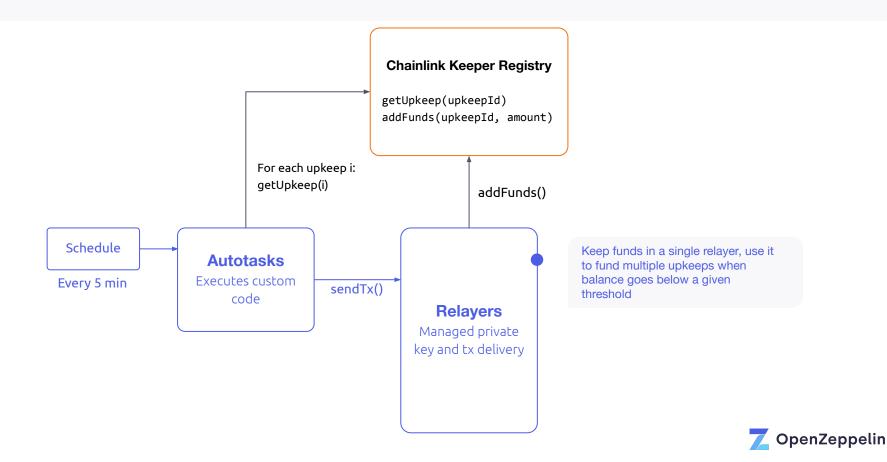
- 1. Register a new Upkeep using Admin.
- 2. Auto top up your upkeeps with Autotask and Relay.
- 3. Monitor post-execution invariants combining Sentinels, Autotasks and Relay.



#### 1. Registering an Upkeep

- 1. Deploy an Upkeep compatible contract.
- 2. Verify your contract code on Etherscan.
- 3. Import your contract to Defender.
- 4. Fill the registration forms.
- 5. Wait for registration approval.

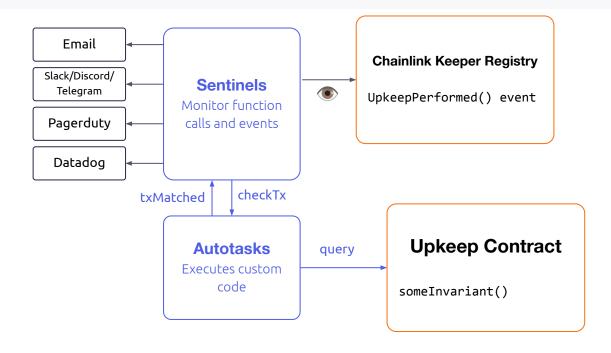
#### 2. Auto funding your Upkeeps



#### 2. Auto funding your Upkeeps

```
• • •
const ERC20_ABI = [...];
const REGISTRY ADDRESS = '0x42dD7716721ba279dA2f1F06F97025d739BD79a8';
const { ethers } = require("ethers");
const { DefenderRelayProvider, DefenderRelaySigner } = require('defender-relay-client/lib/ethers');
const UPKEEP_IDS = ['150', '151'];
const MIN_BALANCE = 5e18.toString();
const REFILL VALUE = 5e18.toString();
const MAX_VALUE = ethers.BigNumber.from(2).pow(256).sub(1);
exports.handler = async function(credentials) {
 const provider = new DefenderRelayProvider(credentials);
 const signer = new DefenderRelaySigner(credentials, provider, { speed: 'fast' });
 const registry = new ethers.Contract(REGISTRY_ADDRESS, REGISTRY_ABI, signer);
  for (let upkeepId of UPKEEP_IDS) {
   const { balance, target } = await registry.getUpkeep(upkeepId);
   if (balance.lte(MIN_BALANCE)) {
     const token = new ethers.Contract(await registry.LINK(), ERC20_ABI, signer);
     const allowance = await token.allowance(await signer.getAddress(), REGISTRY ADDRESS);
     if (allowance.lt(REFILL_VALUE)) await token.approve(REGISTRY_ADDRESS, MAX_VALUE).then(tx =>
tx.wait());
      await registry.addFunds(upkeepId, REFILL_VALUE);
```

#### 3. Getting failed execution alerts



#### **Getting failed execution alerts**

```
. . .
const { ethers } = require("ethers");
const { DefenderRelayProvider, DefenderRelaySigner } = require('defender-relay-client/lib/ethers');
const UPKEEP_ABI = [
const UPKEEP_ADDRESS = '0xd9b8004037aa714e767044abe940Da024750fE3d';
 const provider = new DefenderRelayProvider(payload);
 const signer = new DefenderRelaySigner(payload, provider, { speed: 'fast' });
 const upkeep = new ethers.Contract(UPKEEP ADDRESS, UPKEEP ABI, signer);
  const conditionRequest = payload.request.body;
  const matches = [];
  const events = conditionRequest.events;
   const value = await upkeep.value();
     console.log('invariant is not holding');
     matches.push({
       hash: evt.hash,
     console.log('invariant holds');
  return { matches }
```



# Thank you!

#### Learn more

openzeppelin.com/defender

forum.openzeppelin.com

docs.openzeppelin.com/defender

keeper.chain.link

docs.chain.link/docs/chainlink-keepers/introduction/