

ASSIGNMENT- 2: User Stories & On-Chain Requirements

Part A: Initial User & Function Mapping

1) Manual User Brainstorming

Based on manual user brainstorming, here is a list of potential users that may interact with a decentralized soccer prediction platform.

1) Direct users

- **Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts:** Fans following specific leagues (Premier League, La Liga, Bundesliga, Serie A) who place informed predictions based on team analysis, player form, and match statistics.
- **Casual Soccer Fans:** Viewers who watch major tournaments (World Cup, Champions League) and want to add excitement to their viewing experience without deep analytical involvement.
- **High-Frequency Traders:** Crypto-savvy users who trade outcome tokens frequently, earning from price movements.

2) Indirect Users/Beneficiaries:

- **Match Observers:** Fans who don't place predictions but follow market prices as real time probability signals for match outcomes.
- **Statistical Researchers:** Researchers looking to draw analysis or trend from the data available via the volume of trades happening on such matches.

3) Administrators/Moderators

- **Myself(Founder/Developer):** Responsible for smart contract deployment on solana, platform maintenance, feature development, and bug fixes .
- **Liquidity Providers:** LPs who supply capital to enhance market depth for each of the outcomes.

2) AI-Assisted User Prioritization

Based on the recommendations from A.I. here is the top priority list for users using a decentralized soccer prediction application.

- **Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts** - These users are well-versed in soccer, possessing extensive knowledge of team form, injuries, tactics, and historical data. This expertise allows them to accurately assess whether market prices, driven by your bonding curve, genuinely reflect real match probabilities.

- **High-Frequency Traders (Crypto-Savvy Users)** - High-frequency traders (HFTs) are always on the lookout for ways to profit from market inefficiencies, arbitrage, and pricing quirks. Their fast-paced trading is a real test for a bonding curve formula, checking how solid it is, and how well it stands up to manipulation. If a bonding curve can pass this tough test from HFTs, it pretty much proves its economic model is sound.

3) Core Function Mapping

1. Account Onboarding and Wallet Setup

- Connect Solana-compatible wallet (e.g., Phantom, Backpack).
- Learn through a simplified onboarding guide explaining “buying shares = betting.”

2. Market Discovery and Selection

- Browse upcoming soccer matches with prediction markets (e.g., “Will Manchester City win vs. Real Madrid?”).
- Filter by league, team, or tournament.

3. Outcome Token Purchase (Prediction Entry)

- Buy outcome tokens representing “Team A Win” or “Team B Win.”
- Use bonding curve interface showing live prices and probability implication (e.g., 0.65 probability for Team A).
- View token price impact pre-purchase (fair odds display).

4. Real-Time Market Observation

- Monitor live price changes of outcome tokens (reflecting evolving fan sentiment or match updates).
- Watch price shifts as major news (lineup changes, injuries) influence liquidity.

5. Social Proof and Engagement

- Check live community sentiment dashboards (e.g., “70% of users predict Team A win”).
- Share predictions or challenge friends to “match forecasts.”

6. Result Redemption (Trustless Payout)

- After match resolution, an oracle (e.g., Pyth or Chainlink) verifies the outcome.
- Automatically redeem winning tokens for SOL via smart contract.
- Losing tokens become burned or worthless—transaction is fully on-chain.

4) Deriving Core POC Requirement

A critical interaction path for POC.

1. Prediction Placement and Redemption Path (for a soccer enthusiast)

The goal is to: Place a trustless prediction on a soccer match and redeem winnings on a verified outcome.

Steps:

1. Connect Solana wallet (e.g., Phantom).
2. Browse list of active soccer prediction markets.
3. Select a match and outcome (e.g., "Juventus to win").
4. View live price from the bonding curve and confirm token purchase.
5. Observe token value fluctuations as match approaches.
6. After the result, an Oracle verifies the outcome.
7. Redeem winnings directly from the pool via smart contract.

Key requirements for the POC

User story

Harry - An hardcore soccer fan

One of my friends, Harry, is a hardcore soccer fan. He closely watches and analyzes all the matches of his favorite club Chelsea almost regularly. He has the top statistics of all the players in the club crammed in his mind. Upon interaction with him, he said, "I will be very excited to try out the platform. The current platforms are nice, and are friction less to try out, but I stay away from them because I prefer not to bet on sports. I wonder how a "web3" alternative will be more efficient, given it adds this new layer of complexity of crypto against the seamless options available right now."

Harry was sceptical about the integration of web3 into a platform like this. But upon explaining the advantages of a web3 system over a traditional one, he was also very convinced to prefer a decentralized platform over a centralized one.

Story 1: User Onboards and Connects Wallet

As Harry, a soccer fan new to crypto, I want to easily connect my Solana wallet (like Phantom) to the platform, So that I can securely make bets without losing control of my money.

Story 2: User Browses Available Soccer Matches

As Harry, I want to see a list of upcoming soccer matches including my favorite team Chelsea, So that I can find matches to make predictions on.

Story 3: User Selects a Match and Outcome

As Harry, I want to choose a match and predict the winning team by buying tokens that represent that outcome, So that I can place my bet with live, fair prices.

Story 4: User Views Real-Time Price and Probability

As Harry, I want to see how the price of my predicted outcome token changes depending on how other users bet, So that I understand the chances of my prediction winning and the cost involved.

Story 5: User Monitors Market and News Before Match

As Harry, I want to watch how token prices move in real-time as match news updates or other users bet, So that I can adjust my predictions if I want to.

Story 6: User Redeems Winnings After Match Outcome

As Harry, I want to automatically receive my winnings in SOL tokens when my prediction is correct after an oracle verifies the outcome, So that I get fair payouts without needing a middleman.

Part B: Adversarial Analysis & Granularity Check

A.I. Critique :

Areas for Improvement: Granularity & Clarity

1. Technical Mapping to Blockchain Components
 - Your stories could describe:
 - Specific blockchain programs or smart contracts involved (e.g., bond curve PDA managing each match's pool).
 - State data stored on-chain such as token supply, pool balance, user balances, prediction history.
 - Transaction types: detail how "buy," "sell," and "redeem" operations map into blockchain calls.
 - Defining API endpoints or RPC calls for UI interactions would help bridge user stories to frontend/backend architecture.
2. Database or Off-Chain Storage

- Clarify whether the marketplace UI requires off-chain databases for:
 - Indexing match metadata, token price history
 - Data sync mechanisms between chain and off-chain layers can be elaborated.
3. Oracle Integration Workflow Specifics
- More detail on how oracle data arrives on-chain:
 - Frequency of updates, fallback options for oracle failure, dispute resolution.
 - Security assumptions and trusted parties related to outcome verification.

My opinions:

The A.I. gave an in depth analysis of my user path. Here are my thoughts

- 1) The description of contracts involved can be more elaborated and descriptive.
- 2) The frequency of data requests from Oracle should be more specific

Part D: Defining Potential On-Chain Requirements

Story 1: User Onboards and Connects Wallet

On-Chain Requirements:

- Support authentication via wallet public key verification.
- Detect and link user's Solana wallet address to their on-chain profile account.
- Securely store user account-related metadata on-chain via PDAs (Program Derived Addresses).

Story 2: User Browses Available Soccer Matches

On-Chain Requirements:

- Maintain on-chain accounts representing active match prediction markets.
- Store metadata for each match market (teams, league, start time).

Story 3: User Selects a Match and Outcome

On-Chain Requirements:

- Enable a "bonding curve" smart contract per match market that manages outcome tokens for each possible result.

- Implement functions allowing users to purchase outcome tokens by transferring SOL.

Story 4: User Views Real-Time Price and Probability

On-Chain Requirements:

- Calculate token prices dynamically on-chain according to bonding curve algorithms based on supply.
- Expose read-only methods to fetch current prices and probabilities of each outcome token.

Story 5: User Monitors Market and News Before Match

On-Chain Requirements:

- Implement mechanisms for updating the bonding curve pool with real-time user transactions.
- Record transaction history and token transfers for user portfolio tracking.
- Provide on-chain state reflecting market liquidity.

Story 6: User Redeems Winnings After Match Outcome

On-Chain Requirements:

- Integrate an oracle smart contract to receive and verify authentically the official match result.
- Allow eligible winning token holders to redeem SOL payouts securely via smart contract calls.
- Burn losing outcome tokens after settlement to finalize markets.

PART B

PROCESS APENDIX

PART A:2

Prompt :

My project's value proposition is that the users can participate without trusting a centralized entity. A Bonding curve ensures fair market pricing and prevents manipulation. Moreover, the prices of outcome tokens serve as a live probability signal for matches. Fans gain a more engaging experience combining betting, strategy, and social proof. This product is designed for soccer enthusiasts seeking a trustworthy and transparent way to heighten their entertainment and excitement during matches.

. Here is a brainstormed list of all potential user types: Direct users

Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts: Fans following specific leagues (Premier League, La Liga, Bundesliga, Serie A) who place informed predictions based on team analysis, player form, and match statistics.

Casual Soccer Fans: Viewers who watch major tournaments (World Cup, Champions League) and want to add excitement to their viewing experience without deep analytical involvement.

High-Frequency Traders: Crypto-savvy users who trade outcome tokens frequently, earning from price movements.

Indirect Users/Beneficiaries:

Match Observers: Fans who don't place predictions but follow market prices as real time probability signals for match outcomes.

Statistical Researchers: Researchers looking to draw analysis or trend from the data available via the volume of trades happening on such matches.

Administrators/Moderators

Myself(Founder/Developer): Responsible for smart contract deployment on solana, platform maintenance, feature development, and bug fixes.

Liquidity Providers: LPs who supply capital to enhance market depth for each of the outcome.

. Based on the value proposition, which 2-5 of these user types are the most critical to focus on for an initial Proof-of-Concept? For each user you recommend, provide a brief rationale explaining why they are essential for proving the project's core value.

Response :

Critical User Types for Initial Proof-of-Concept

Based on your value proposition emphasizing trustless participation, fair pricing via bonding curves, live probability signals, and enhanced fan engagement, here are the 3 most critical user types to focus on for your initial Proof-of-Concept:

1. Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts (PRIMARY FOCUS)

Rationale:

This user type is essential for proving your core value proposition for several critical reasons:

Validates Trustless & Transparent Experience: Hardcore fans have often been burned by opaque betting platforms, unfair odds, or withdrawal issues. They are motivated by fairness and will rigorously test whether your decentralized system truly delivers on transparency—examining on-chain transactions, bonding curve mechanics, and oracle accuracy.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Tests Probability Signal Accuracy: These users possess deep soccer knowledge (team form, injuries, tactics, historical data). They can evaluate whether your bonding curve-driven market prices accurately reflect real match probabilities. If informed bettors find your markets efficient and competitive with traditional bookmakers, it validates your AMM pricing model.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Generates Quality Market Activity: Their informed predictions create meaningful price discovery. Unlike random betting, their analysis-driven participation will stress-test whether the bonding curve responds appropriately to new information (e.g., team news breaking 2 hours before kickoff).[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Provides Actionable Feedback: This segment will identify critical gaps—whether match coverage is comprehensive, if the UI displays sufficient statistics, or if settlement timing meets expectations. Their feedback directly shapes product-market fit.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Early Adopter Potential: Hardcore fans seeking alternatives to centralized platforms are ideal early adopters who can drive word-of-mouth within soccer communities, forums, and social media.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

2. High-Frequency Traders (Crypto-Savvy Users) (SECONDARY FOCUS)

Rationale:

This user type is critical for validating the technical and economic infrastructure:

Stress-Tests Bonding Curve Mechanics: HFTs will exploit any inefficiencies, arbitrage opportunities, or pricing anomalies. Their activity reveals whether your bonding curve formula is robust, gas-efficient, and resistant to manipulation. If the curve holds up under aggressive trading, it proves the economic model works.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Validates Liquidity & Slippage: These users require sufficient liquidity to enter/exit positions without excessive slippage. Their participation tests whether a single SOL pool with virtual tokens can maintain healthy market depth, or if you need liquidity bootstrapping mechanisms.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Proves Crypto-Native Appeal: Your platform operates on Solana using PDAs—a crypto-native architecture. HFTs validate that blockchain-first users find value in your system beyond traditional betting, particularly in trading outcome tokens like financial assets rather than holding until settlement.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Generates Transaction Volume: High trading frequency increases on-chain activity, demonstrating network effects and creating fee revenue (if you implement platform fees). This activity is crucial for investor/stakeholder confidence.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Identifies Technical Bottlenecks: HFTs executing rapid transactions will expose latency issues, frontend delays, wallet integration problems, or smart contract vulnerabilities that must be resolved before mainnet launch.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

3. Casual Soccer Fans (TERTIARY FOCUS)

Rationale:

This user type is important for validating accessibility and mainstream appeal:

Tests User Experience for Non-Technical Users: Casual fans may have limited crypto experience. Their ability to onboard (create wallet, acquire SOL, place first prediction) validates whether your UX is intuitive enough for mass adoption. If they struggle, your PoC needs simplification.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Validates Entertainment Value Proposition: Your value prop promises "heightened entertainment and excitement during matches." Casual fans—who care more about fun than strategy—will determine if fractional betting, live probability signals, and social proof genuinely enhance their viewing experience.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Proves Market Breadth: Focusing only on hardcore fans creates a niche product. Casual fans demonstrate whether your platform can attract a broader audience beyond prediction market experts, which is essential for scaling.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Low-Barrier Entry Testing: Casual fans will use small amounts, testing whether fractional share purchases work seamlessly. If the bonding curve handles micro-transactions efficiently, it proves accessibility at all capital levels.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Social Engagement Validation: These users are more likely to share predictions socially, participate in leaderboards, or invite friends. Their engagement patterns reveal whether your platform has viral potential beyond hardcore communities.[CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf](#)

Optional 4th User Type: Yourself (Founder/Developer) (OPERATIONAL NECESSITY)

Rationale:

While not a "user" in the traditional sense, your role is operationally critical for the PoC:

Ensures System Functionality: You're responsible for deploying smart contracts, integrating oracles, and resolving bugs. Without you actively managing the system, the PoC cannot operate.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Handles Edge Cases: Match postponements, abandoned games, or oracle failures require manual intervention during early stages. Your administrative role is essential for maintaining trust.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

Iterates Based on Feedback: As the sole developer initially, you must rapidly implement improvements based on user testing. Your ability to respond quickly determines PoC success.CAPSTONE-PROJECT-PROPOSAL.pdf

A.3

Prompt: For a project with this value proposition The core value proposition is that the users can participate without trusting a centralized entity. A Bonding curve ensures fair market pricing and prevents manipulation. Moreover, the prices of outcome tokens serve as a live probability signal for matches. Fans gain a more engaging experience combining betting, strategy, and social proof. This product is designed for soccer enthusiasts seeking a trustworthy and transparent way to heighten their entertainment and excitement during matches.

and focusing on these prioritized user types Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts - These users are well-versed in soccer, possessing extensive knowledge of team form, injuries, tactics, and historical data. This expertise allows them to accurately assess whether market prices, driven by your bonding curve, genuinely reflect real match probabilities.

High-Frequency Traders (Crypto-Savvy Users) - High-frequency traders (HFTs) are always on the lookout for ways to profit from market inefficiencies, arbitrage, and pricing quirks. Their fast-paced trading is a real test for a bonding curve formula, checking how solid it is, and how well it stands up to manipulation. If a bonding curve can pass this tough test from HFTs, it pretty much proves its economic model is sound., help map out the key functions or interactions each user would need to perform.

Response:

Key User Functions and Interactions

Given your value proposition—trustless participation, dynamic fair pricing via bonding curves, and transparent live odds for soccer matches—and your two focus user groups (Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts and High-Frequency Traders), below is a clear mapping of the key functions and interactions each user must perform for your proof-of-concept phase.

Hardcore Soccer Enthusiasts – Core Engagement Users

Primary Objective:

Use the platform to make informed, trustless match predictions using their soccer expertise and assess whether prices reflect realistic probabilities.

Key Functions & Interactions

1. Account Onboarding and Wallet Setup
 - Connect Solana-compatible wallet (e.g., Phantom, Backpack).
 - Learn through a simplified onboarding guide explaining “buying shares = betting.”
2. Market Discovery and Selection
 - Browse upcoming soccer matches with prediction markets (e.g., “Will Manchester City win vs. Real Madrid?”).
 - Filter by league, team, or tournament.
3. Outcome Token Purchase (Prediction Entry)
 - Buy outcome tokens representing “Team A Win” or “Team B Win.”
 - Use bonding curve interface showing live prices and probability implication (e.g., 0.65 probability for Team A).
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4. Real-Time Market Observation
 - Monitor live price changes of outcome tokens (reflecting evolving fan sentiment or match updates).
 - Watch price shifts as major news (lineup changes, injuries) influence liquidity.
5. Social Proof and Engagement
 - Check live community sentiment dashboards (e.g., “70% of users predict Team A win”).
 - Share predictions or challenge friends to “match forecasts.”
6. Result Redemption (Trustless Payout)

- After match resolution, an oracle (e.g., Pyth or Chainlink) verifies the outcome.
- Automatically redeem winning tokens for SOL via smart contract.
- Losing tokens become burned or worthless—transaction is fully on-chain.

7. Feedback & Validation

- Participate in user feedback forms or Discord to report confusing odds or oracle discrepancies.
- Validate whether markets behaved fairly and transparently, proving the system's trustless core value.

A.4

Prompt:

Based on these top 1-2 critical user interactions

1. Prediction Placement and Redemption Path (for a soccer enthusiast)

The goal is to: Place a trustless prediction on a soccer match and redeem winnings on a verified outcome.

Steps:

Connect Solana wallet (e.g., Phantom).

Browse list of active soccer prediction markets.

Select a match and outcome (e.g., "Juventus to win").

View live price from the bonding curve and confirm token purchase.

Observe token value fluctuations as match approaches.

After the result, an Oracle verifies the outcome.

Redeem winnings directly from the pool via smart contract.

, what are the key technical requirements needed to build a proof-of-concept?

Response :

The key technical requirements to build a proof-of-concept for the Prediction Placement and Redemption Path in a decentralized soccer prediction market include several core components, primarily focused on blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, user interaction interfaces, and oracle integration:

1. Solana Wallet Integration

Implement a secure connection between the user's wallet (e.g., Phantom) and your platform.

Enable wallet to sign transactions for buying tokens, viewing balances, and claiming rewards.

2. Smart Contracts for Prediction Markets

Develop smart contracts to manage prediction markets, outcomes, and token issuance.

Mechanics for bonding curves to dynamically price tokens based on supply and demand.

Logic for buying, selling, and burning outcome tokens in a trustless manner.

3. Bonding Curve Implementation

Precise mathematical model for the bonding curve to determine token prices at any supply level.

Real-time updates of token prices as users buy/sell outcome tokens.

Gas-efficient algorithms to execute interactions without delay.

4. Oracle Integration for Match Results

Trustworthy oracle system (e.g., Chainlink, Pyth, or custom oracle) to verify match outcomes.

Automatic updating of match results on-chain once verified.

Secure mechanism to prevent oracle spoofing or manipulation.

5. User Interface (Frontend)

Intuitive web interface for browsing active markets, viewing real-time token prices, and executing trades.

Display of live market data, including current bonding curve prices and implied probabilities.

Clear transaction workflows for users to buy tokens, observe price changes, and redeem rewards after matches.

6. Real-Time Data & Price Feeds

Backend services to fetch live match data and feed it into your bonding curve system.

Updates on match progress or news that influence token prices.

7. Transaction & State Management

Handling blockchain transactions efficiently, including user confirmation, transaction states, and error handling.

Local caching of data for a smooth user experience without excessive blockchain calls.

8. Security & Testing

Smart contract security audits to prevent exploits like reentrancy, overflow, or manipulation.

Test scenarios with high volume trades to validate bonding curve resilience and oracle accuracy.

Part B Logs:

Prompt:

Review my core user functions/stories Core Function Mapping

User story

Harry - An hardcore soccer fan

One of my friends, Harry, is a hardcore soccer fan. He closely watches and analyzes all the matches of his favorite club Chelsea almost regularly. He has the top statistics of all the players in the club crammed in his mind. Upon interaction with him, he said, "I will be very excited to try out the platform. The current platforms are nice, and are friction less to try out, but I stay away from them because I prefer not to bet on sports. I wonder how a "web3" alternative will be more efficient, given it adds this new layer of complexity of crypto against the seamless options available right now."

Harry was sceptical about the integration of web3 into a platform like this. But upon explaining the advantages of a web3 system over a traditional one, he was also very convinced to prefer a decentralized platform over a centralized one.

Account Onboarding and Wallet Setup

Connect Solana-compatible wallet (e.g., Phantom, Backpack).

Learn through a simplified onboarding guide explaining "buying shares = betting."

Market Discovery and Selection

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A critical interaction path for POC.

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. Considering my project's refined value proposition The core value proposition is that the users can participate without trusting a centralized entity. A Bonding curve ensures fair market pricing and prevents manipulation. Moreover, the prices of outcome tokens serve as a live probability signal for matches. Fans gain a more engaging experience combining betting, strategy, and social proof. This product is designed for soccer enthusiasts seeking a trustworthy and transparent way to heighten their entertainment and excitement during matches.

, do these stories truly hit the mark? Are the requirements granular enough to map to specific technical components (e.g., database schemas, API endpoints, specific blockchain programs)? What's missing or unclear?

Response

Your core user story, represented by Harry's experience as a hardcore soccer fan, effectively captures the essence of your value proposition. It clearly frames the initial skepticism and then the persuasive appeal of decentralized, trustless participation with fair pricing and transparent outcomes. This narrative grounds the technical journey in relatable user motivations and pain points, which is crucial.

What Hits the Mark

User-Centric Flow: The step-by-step mapping from wallet onboarding to prediction placement, market observation, social engagement, and trustless redemption aligns tightly with your stated proposition. It covers the complete user journey in an engaging, natural way.

Emphasis on Trustlessness and Transparency: The use of oracles for result verification and smart contracts for payout uniquely highlights the blockchain benefits over traditional platforms.

Inclusion of Social Proof and Live Pricing: This reflects your product's promise to integrate betting with strategy and social engagement, an important differentiator.

About Requirements Granularity

The current requirements beautifully outline high-level functional features, yet they are not granular enough to map directly to specific technical components.

For example, you mention "Connect Solana wallet," "bonding curve interface," and "oracle verification," but to build a POC, these should be broken down into:

Blockchain Programs/Smart Contracts: Definitions for PDA creation, bonding curve math, actual token minting/burning, redemption logic APIs.

API Endpoints: For fetching match lists, live price querying, wallet signature handling.

Database Schemas: (If off-chain storage is needed) for user profiles, market metadata, trade logs, and oracle status records.

Frontend Modules: UI components for wallet connection, token purchase interaction, live odds display, community sentiment dashboards.

Oracle Integration Points: Details on how off-chain event data enters the blockchain program.

What's Missing or Unclear

Error Handling & Edge Cases: What happens if market data is delayed? How are postponed or canceled matches handled? What if the oracle data is unavailable or disputed?

Liquidity Management: How are bonding curve pools funded initially? Are there fallback mechanisms for shallow liquidity?

User Onboarding Details: How does the "simplified onboarding guide" work practically? Are there tutorial flows or in-app tooltips?

PART - C Refinement Log:

Before :

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One of my friends, Harry, is a hardcore soccer fan. He closely watches and analyzes all the matches of his favorite club Chelsea almost regularly. He has the top statistics of all the players in the club crammed in his mind. Upon interaction with him, he said, "I will be very excited to try out the platform. The current platforms are nice, and are friction less to try out, but I stay away from them because I prefer not to bet on sports. I wonder how a "web3" alternative will be more efficient, given it adds this new layer of complexity of crypto against the seamless options available right now."

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- Develop smart contracts to manage prediction markets, outcomes, and token issuance.
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- Logic for buying, selling, and burning outcome tokens in a trustless manner.

3. Bonding Curve Implementation

- Precise mathematical model for the bonding curve to determine token prices at any supply level.
- Real-time updates of token prices as users buy/sell outcome tokens.
- Gas-efficient algorithms to execute interactions without delay.

4. Oracle Integration for Match Results

- Trustworthy oracle system (e.g., Chainlink, Pyth, or custom oracle) to verify match outcomes.
- Automatic updating of match results on-chain once verified.
- Secure mechanism to prevent oracle spoofing or manipulation.

5. User Interface (Frontend)

- Intuitive web interface for browsing active markets, viewing real-time token prices, and executing trades.
- Display of live market data, including current bonding curve prices and implied probabilities.
- Clear transaction workflows for users to buy tokens, observe price changes, and redeem rewards

The old version had the following flaws:

Used terms like "web3," "crypto," "bonding curve" without explanation, Combined multiple steps (onboarding and wallet setup) in one description, Vague outcome

descriptions ("use platform"). These have been fixed to ensure a stakeholder who may not be very technical is able to understand the user stories and get the details of the idea.