

Stateless Litepaper

Joseph Habel

Jessica Daugherty

1 Introduction

Stateless is a startup focused on addressing the middleware needs of blockchain networks. This initiative was born out of the recognition that various attack vectors exist within the design patterns of existing blockchain applications, with significant exposure in the Ethereum ecosystem. Stateless aims to mitigate these risks by providing a robust middleware solution, allowing application developers to provide their users with enhanced security when interacting with blockchain networks.

2 Problem Statement

The design patterns encouraged by the current Ethereum Execution API and other blockchain APIs which have taken inspiration from Ethereum have attack vectors that exist in situations of compromised operational trust between an application interface acting as an RPC consumer and an independent RPC provider. Should that operational trust be compromised, these attacks **cannot currently be mitigated** in real-time and **cannot be detected historically** in an audit of event logs. Proposed solutions such as light clients provide long-term, cryptographic approaches to address these issues. However, they are not near-term applicable, leaving applications and users currently exposed to risks.

2.1 Risks to Applications

The risks that certain applications face if provider trust is compromised, includes:

- **Indirect Theft of Funds** through maliciously created MEV arbitrage opportunities
- **Direct Theft of Funds** for a significant majority of existing DeFi applications.
- **Exposure to XSS and Malware Distribution** for applications resolving media and code either stored or linked to on chain.

There is current exposure to such attacks in all of the major pillars of the web3 ecosystem including, but not limited to:

- DeFi
- Decentralized Namespaces
- NFTs
- Reusable Account Abstraction Entrypoints (ERC-4337)

2.2 Limitations of Current Infrastructure Providers

Existing solutions in the market have some notable limitations, including security, fault tolerance, and decentralization concerns. Centralized infrastructure providers such as Infura and Alchemy have a single point of failure, potentially compromising the security and reliability of applications.

Decentralized providers such as Pocket and Lava have even lower barriers to entry, requiring a nominal financial investment to begin serving data to production applications. These network protocols lack any direct

protection for application developers, and will even inadvertently reward bad actors who serve fraudulent and malicious data.

3 Stateless Middleware: A Solution

Stateless is designed to address the security needs of blockchain application developers and their users by providing a middleware solution that enhances security without the need for developers to make any changes to their existing codebase. Stateless middleware allows applications to utilize multiple independent provider sources, requiring a malicious actor to compromise multiple independent providers simultaneously, as opposed to the current landscape which only requires one.

3.1 Enhanced Security for All

Stateless middleware enables applications to add a mitigation layer simply by wrapping their API provider layer, minimizing any changes to just at most a few lines of code. Given the open development nature of blockchain applications, and the prevalence of forks across the ecosystem, it was essential to allow any developer to easily protect their users, regardless if they sufficiently understood the original code to adapt it in response to the public disclosure of the existing attack vectors.

While the issues identified have the most pronounced impact in the Ethereum ecosystem, Stateless middleware is designed to be adaptable to various blockchain networks, ensuring that the provided security enhancements can be applied to a wider range of blockchain based application development.

3.2 Stateless From the Perspective of an Application Developer

The first iteration of Stateless will be focused on building a frictionless experience for application developers to secure their existing applications.

Application developers will have access to both a CLI and HTTPS API for managing “buckets” of independent providers. The application will be able to select as many providers as they wish to attempt to source data from, as well as the number of attestations they require to accept that data, similar to the experience of setting up a multisig Safe wallet. Developers will have full control of any performance trade-offs that would be made from now sourcing data from multiple providers, and will have a clear picture of the impacts of their choices. Developers will be able to modify and view their existing buckets either interactively through the CLI, or programmatically in their existing CI/CD pipelines.

Once their bucket has been setup, developers will be able to create an invoice contract to manage the billing of any buckets that they’ve created. Once that invoice contract has been deployed, anyone is able to send a custom restricted ERC-20 token functioning as Compute Credits to that invoice contract. The Compute Credit ERC-20 will not be a liquid speculative token. This token will only be exchangeable for whitelisted stablecoins, and can only be sent to existing invoices or returned back for stablecoins. Once the credits have been sent to the invoice, any usage will be drawn out of that invoice by an account owned by Stateless based on observed network usage. The invoice owner will be free to stop billing and withdraw any remaining credits at any point in time.

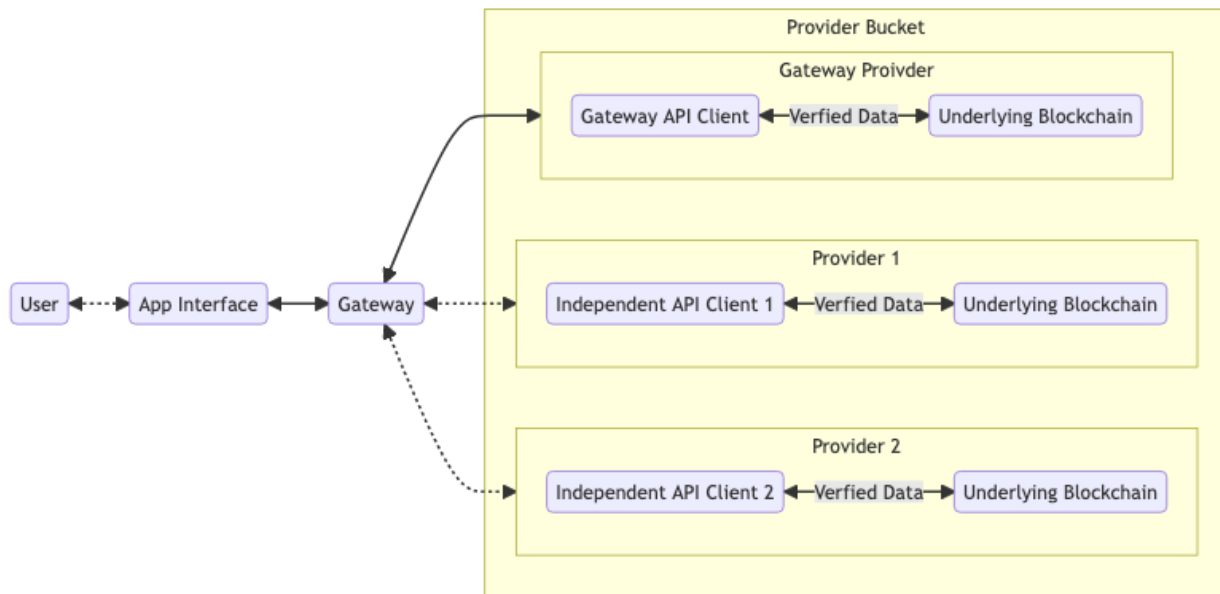
Finally, the experience of integrating the provider bucket can be as simple as replacing the existing RPC URL in the interface if the developer chooses, or to eliminate any integrity trust, simply wrapping their existing provider with a lightweight wrapper. Minimizing any code changes in their existing codebase to as little as possible.

4 Roadmap and Future Developments

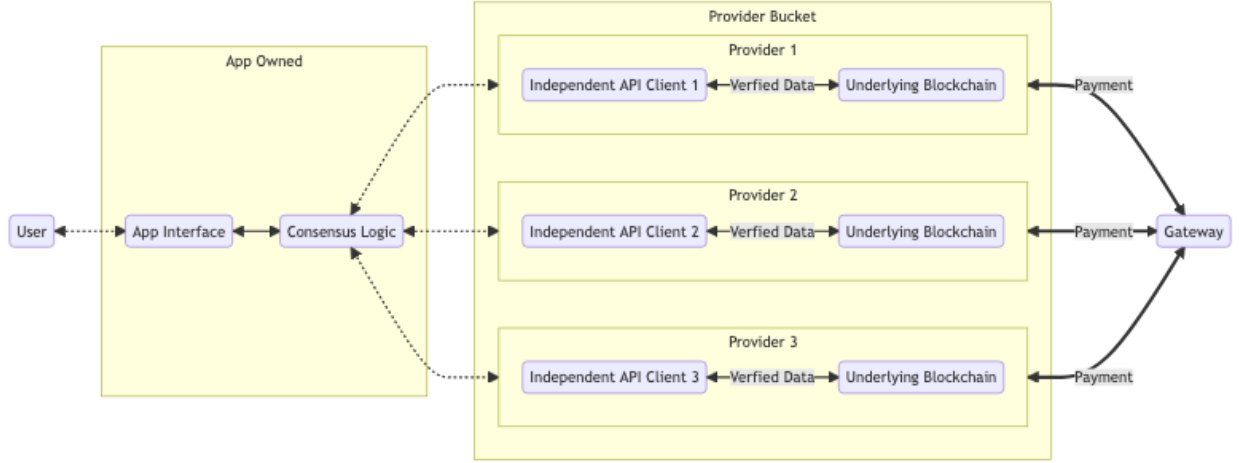
Stateless has a clear roadmap for its development, focusing on both short-term and long-term goals that aim to revolutionize the blockchain infrastructure space, while remaining in lock step with the evolutions current and future blockchain networks.

Stateless aims to redefine the middleware landscape space by offering a secure and auditable API middleware solution that mitigates vulnerabilities between consumer requests and data node responses. The goal is to protect decentralized applications from data integrity failures and financial exploitation, ensuring a secure and efficient interface for both applications and providers.

2023: Launch permissioned decentralized middleware. This milestone focuses on developing and deploying a secure and fault-tolerant middleware solution that addresses the limitations of current offerings and provides applications with client side request verification.



2024-2025: Extending safety guarantees to encompass indexing and streaming analytics, enhanced by value-add APIs. The roadmap includes the integration of webhooks, events, role-based access controls, and an expansion of payment options. A key goal is to diversify the developer library offerings with Infrastructure as Code (IaC) workflows, integrated environments, and extensive tracing to enhance application resilience enough to remove their dependency on the Stateless gateway point of availability failure.



Additionally, a variety of zero-knowledge (ZK) proof infrastructure services and registries will be launched, alongside support for non-blockchain computations such as peer-to-peer networks.

Stateless ZK initiatives aim to solidify the infrastructure that underpins Layer 2 solutions (L2s) by proving the sequence of transactions before they are submitted to the base Layer 1 (L1) chain. This vital service aims to revolutionize the credibility and efficiency of the interactions between applications and various blockchain networks.

By leveraging our trustworthy permissioned and federated node network, Stateless encourages nodes to continually refine and enhance their provers, fostering a competitive environment with a diverse range of offerings. This strategic development positions Stateless as a comprehensive “one-stop” infrastructure solution where applications can not only access verifiable RPC but also choose from a variety of proof-based services tailored to their specific use cases

2027-2030: Establish a trustless and decentralized prover market that catalyzes a direct connection between applications and nodes, enhancing the overall integrity and efficiency of blockchain infrastructures. This market, grounded in a zk-L1 infrastructure, is designed to serve blockchains not utilizing zero-knowledge (ZK) technology, thereby extending the benefits of proof technology to a wider spectrum of blockchain networks. By spearheading this initiative, Stateless aspires to redefine the application infrastructure access, fostering secure, direct, and cost-effective transactions through its revolutionary API middleware solutions that are inclusive of all blockchain preferences held by applications.

5 Conclusion

Stateless is committed to providing a robust middleware solution to enhance security in blockchain networks, addressing the risks associated with compromised operational trust.