

ADVANCED TOPICS

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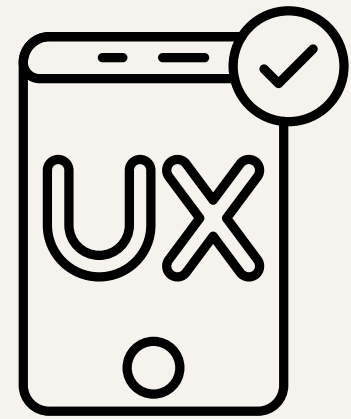
PROBLEMS WITH EOA WALLETS



Key Recovery



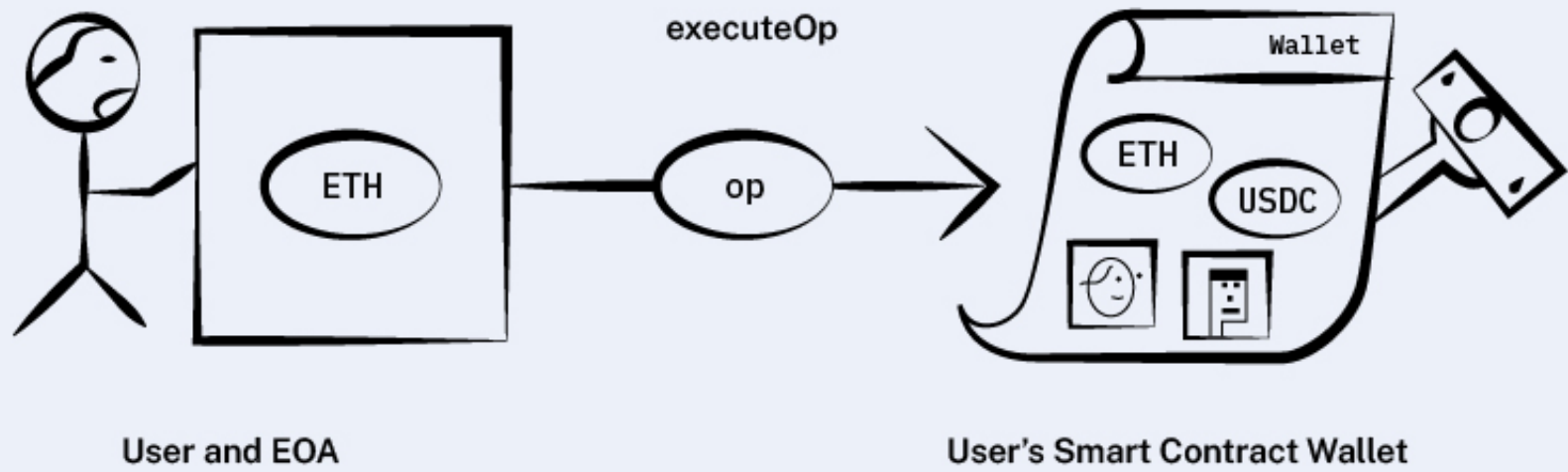
Access Control

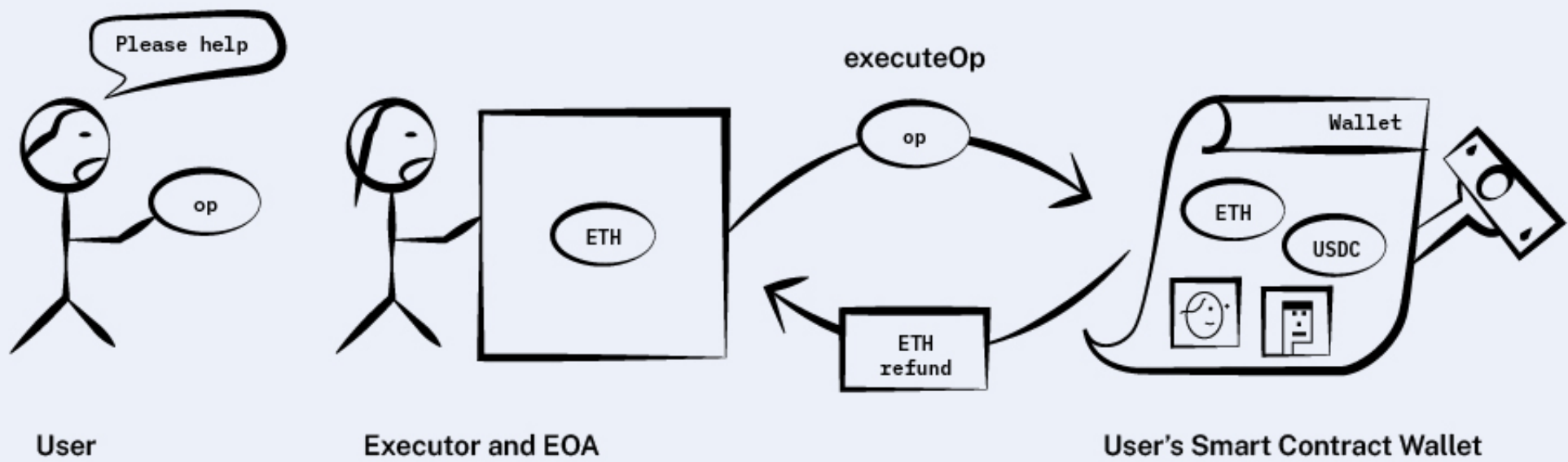


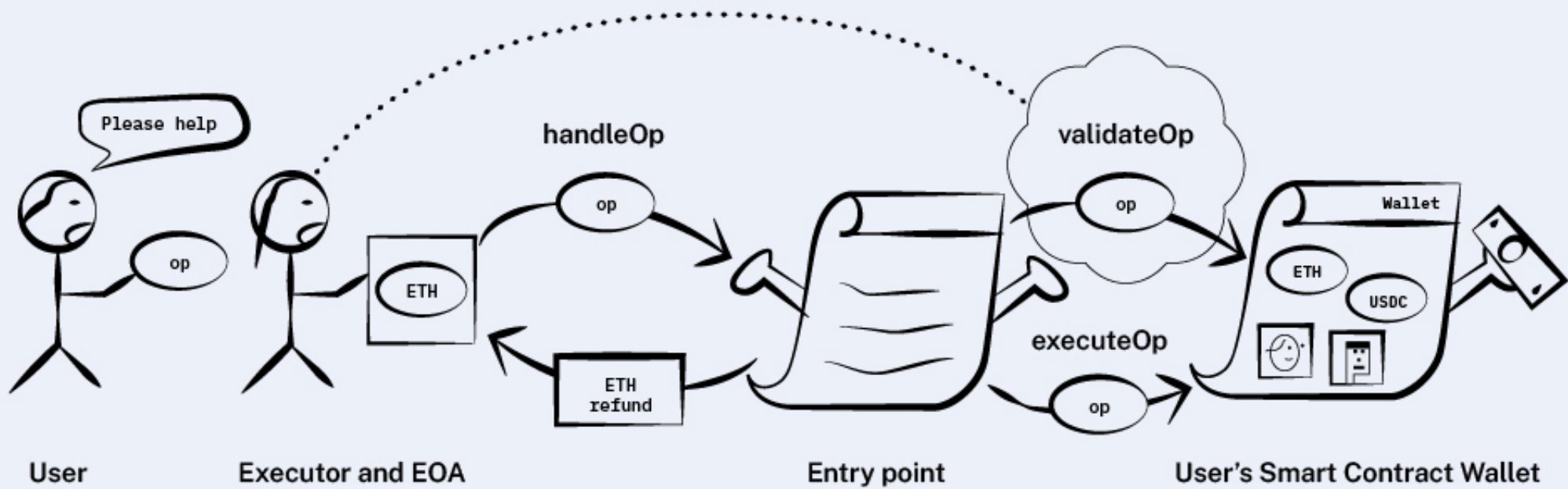
User Experience

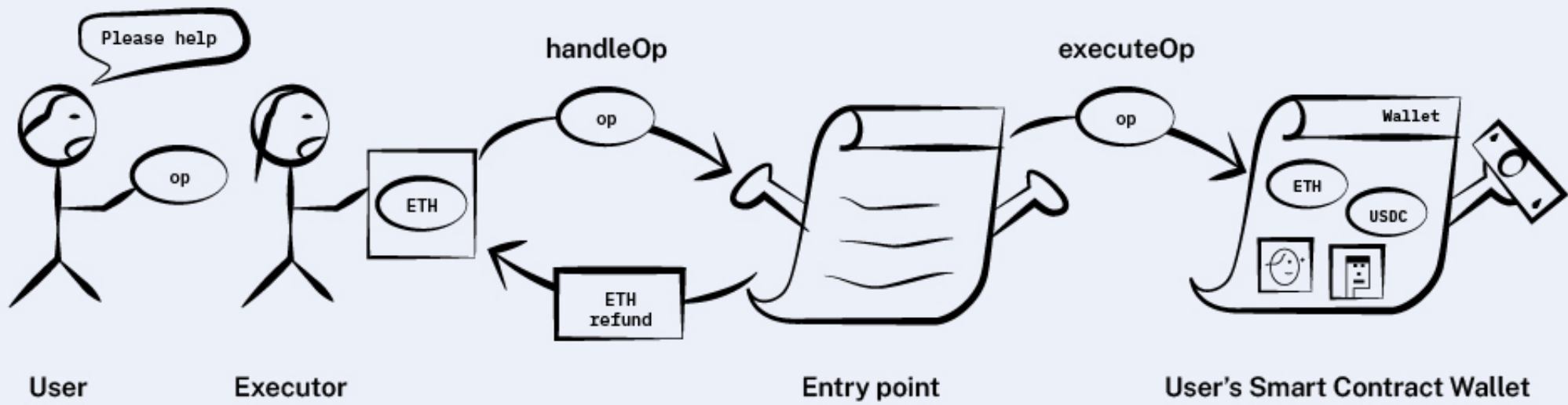
ACCOUNT ABSTRACTION

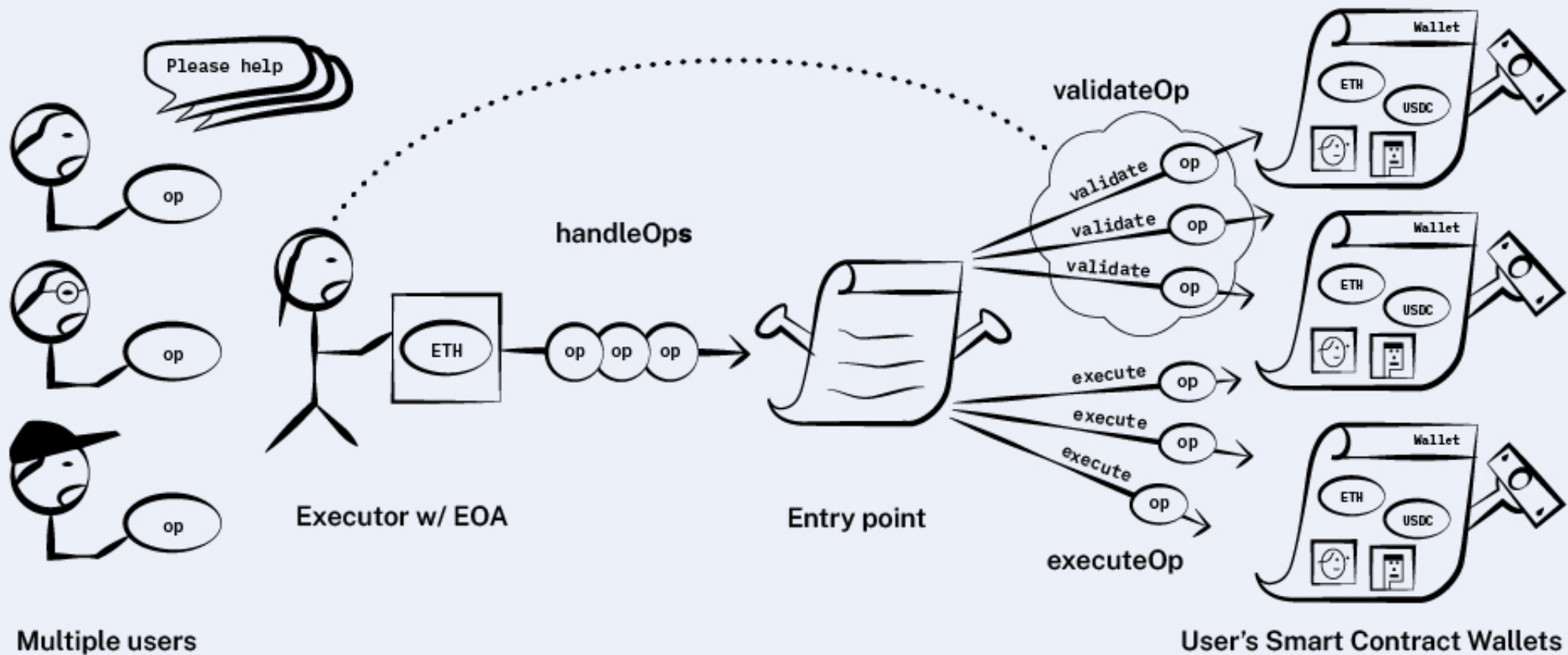
- How to make Smart Contract Wallet?

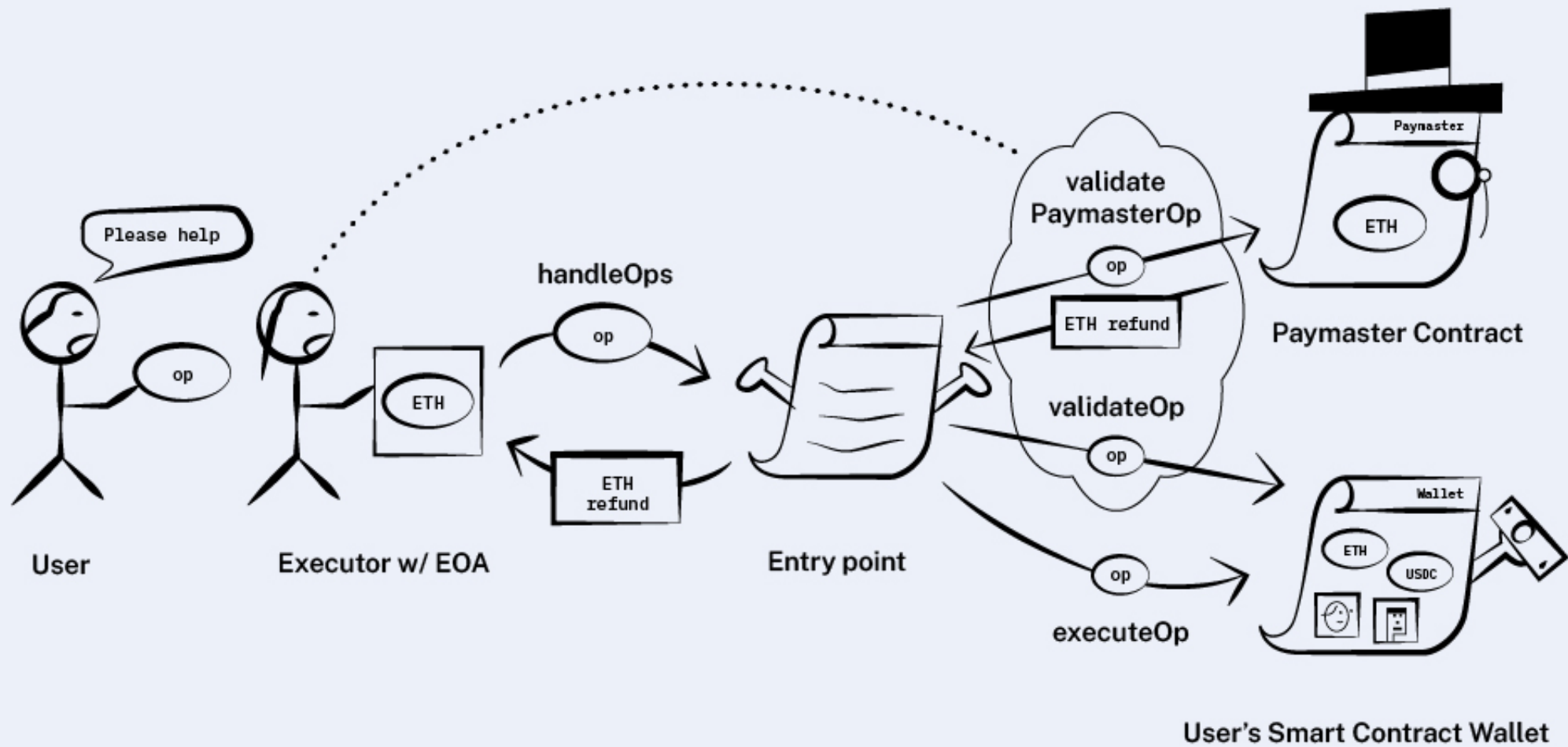


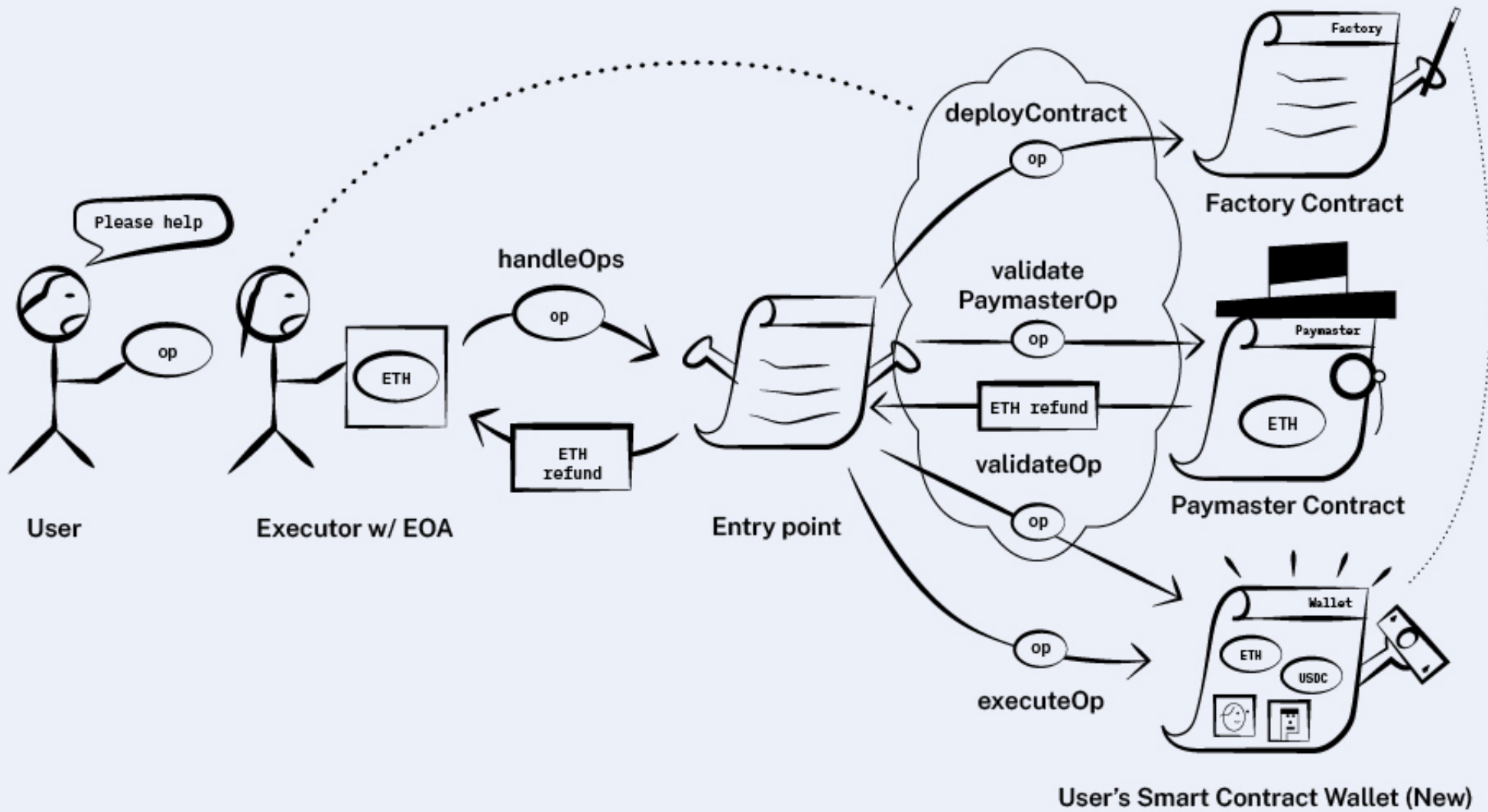


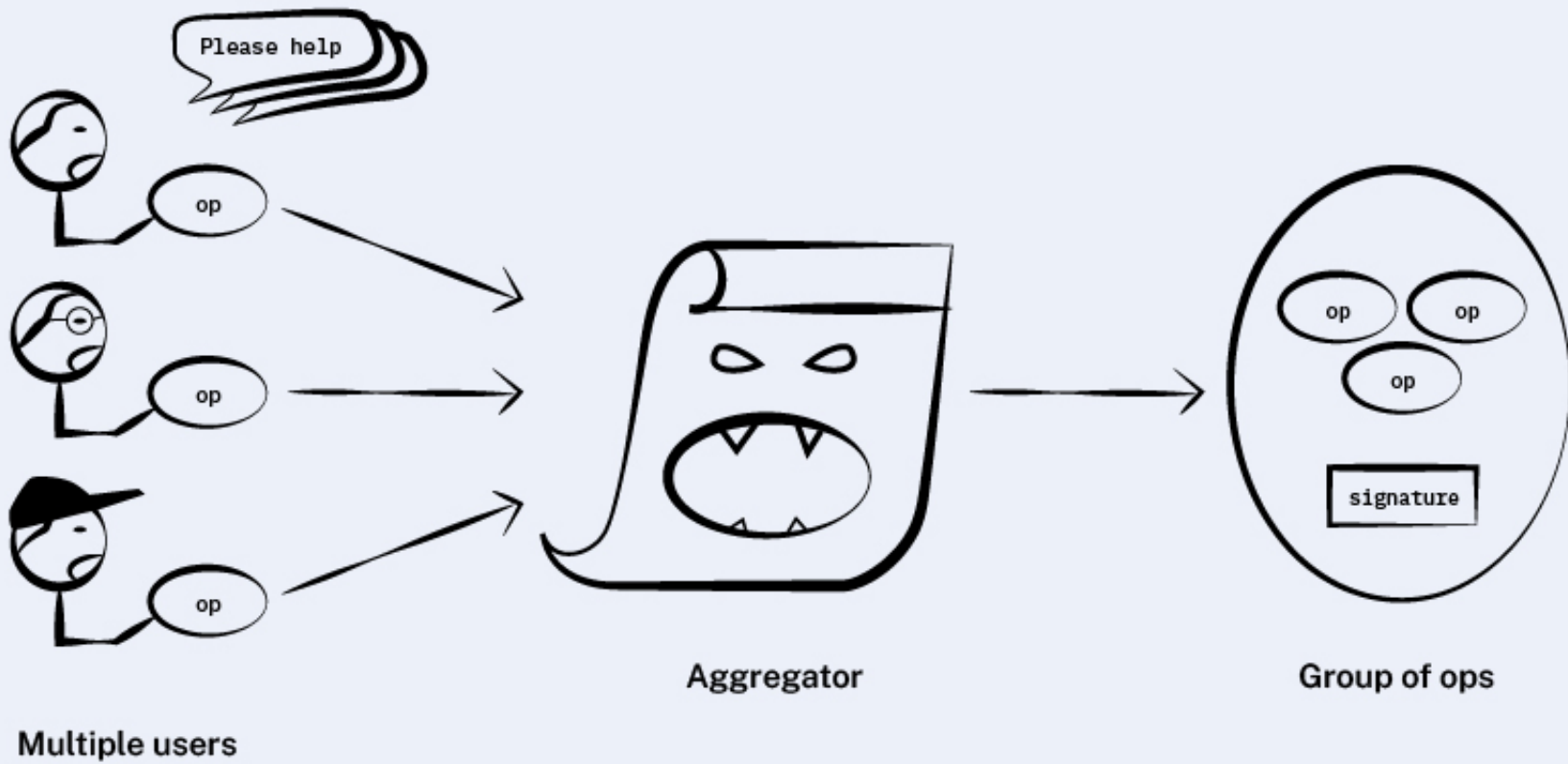


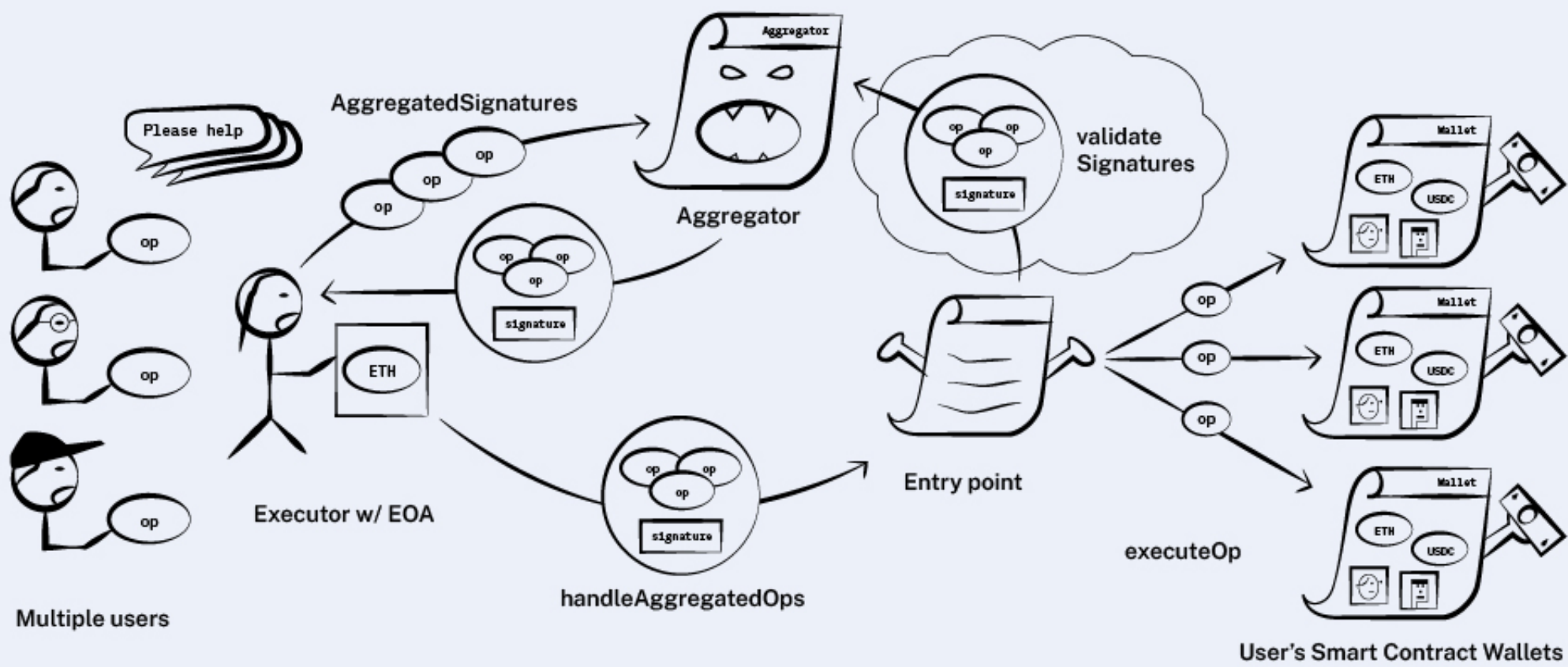






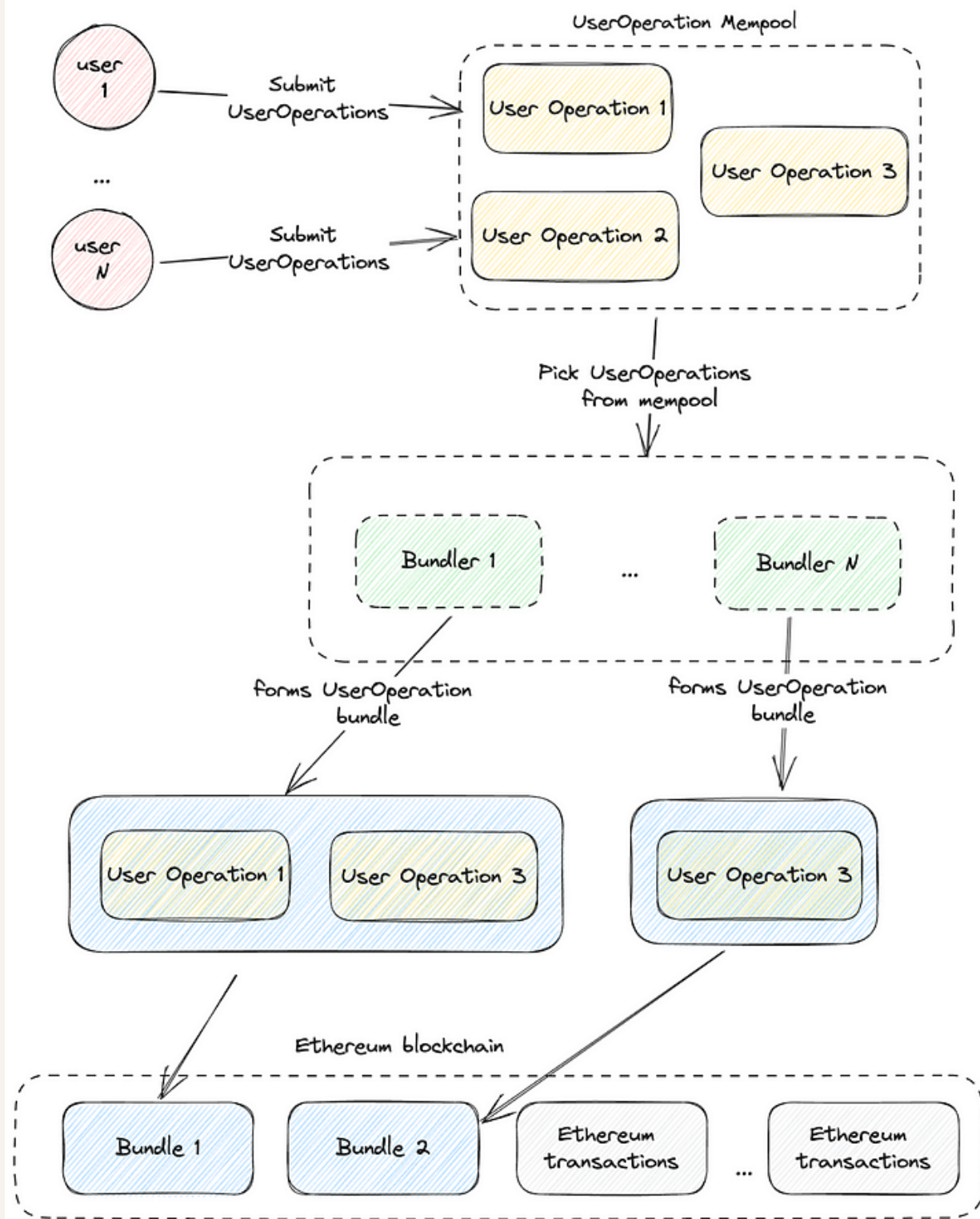






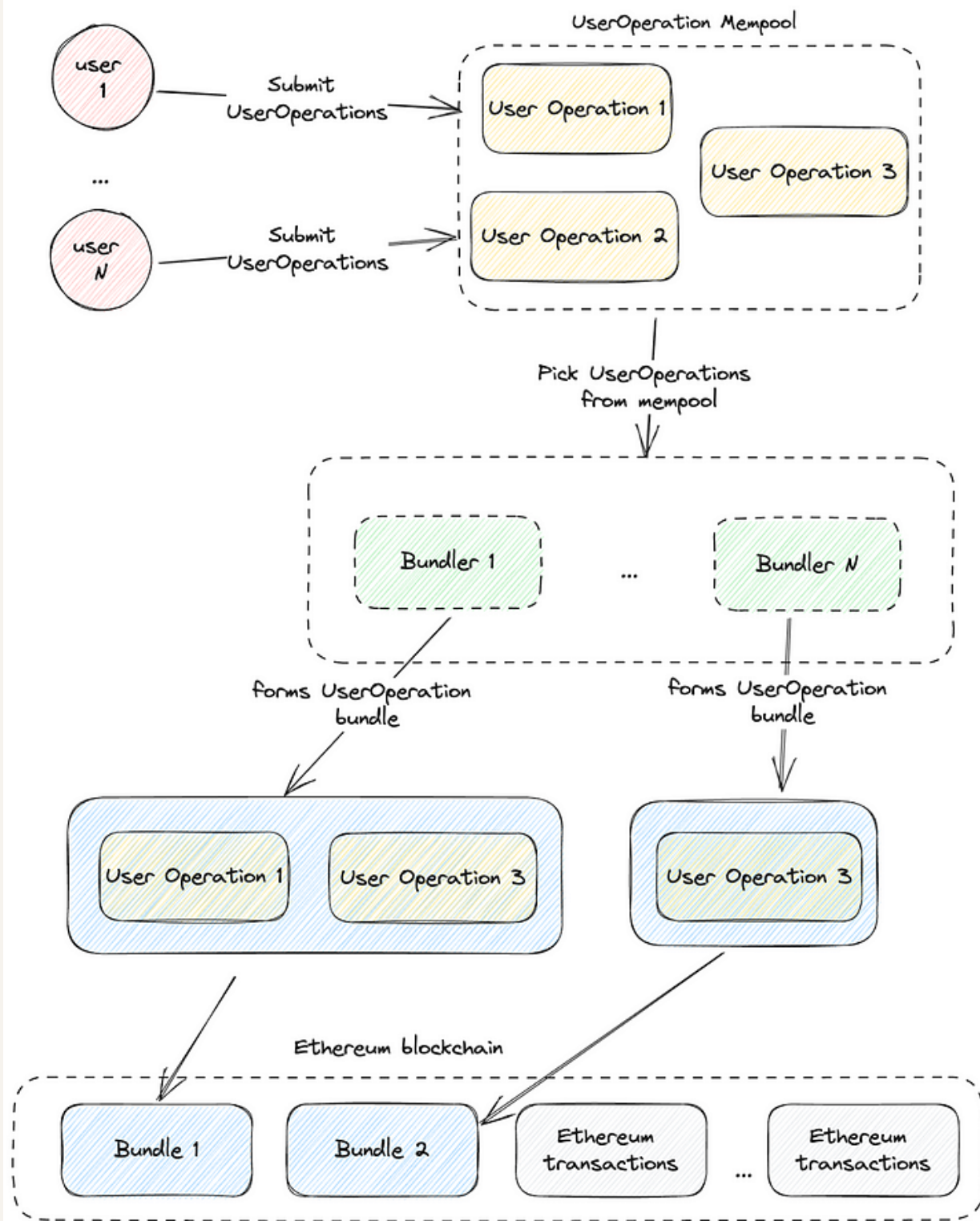
ACCOUNT ABSTRACTION

- Non-protocol change implementation in EVM as EIP-4337
- Asset ownership moved to smart contract wallet, accessed by any key pair
- Key pairs can be updated
- Wallets are now programmable

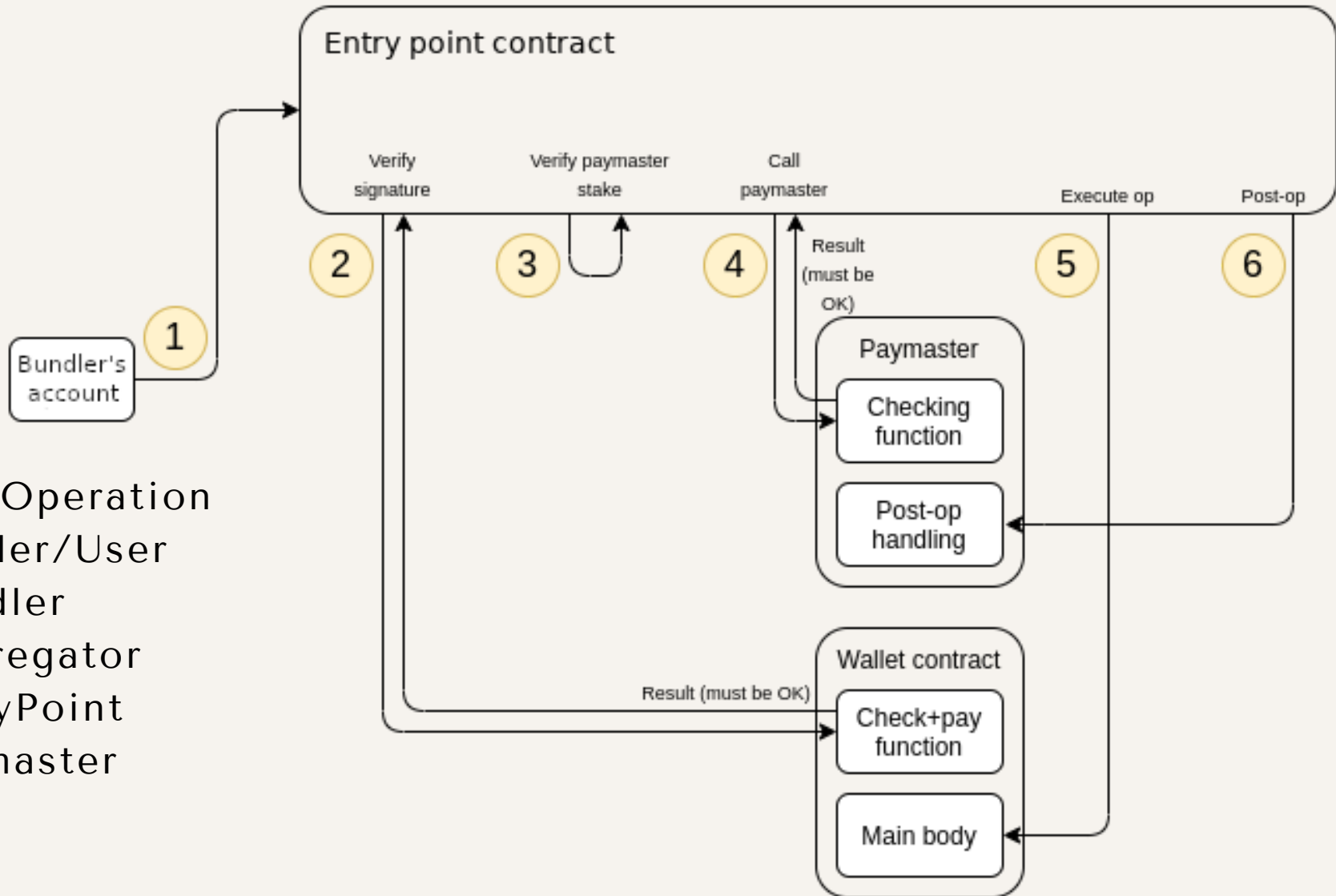


EIP-4337

- UserOperation
- Sender/User
- Bundler
- EntryPoint
- Aggregator
- Paymaster



EIP-4337 BUNDLE SUBMISSION



- UserOperation
- Sender/User
- Bundler
- Aggregator
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ENS



Web2 uses DNS (Domain Named Service).
Purpose is to change machine address to
human readable address.

Example: [www.dogs.com](#) -> [192.256.220.91](#)

Web3 uses ENS (Ethereum Named Service).
Purpose is to change machine address to
human readable address.

Example: [david.eth](#) ->

[0x9e9809988185b0ab70a992f0aaf9e057806c0f92](#)

Example: [dogs.eth](#) ->

[ipfs://QmccqhJg5wm5kNjAP4k4HrYxoqaXUGNu
otDUqfvYBx8jrR/qr#enter%252520text%252520h
ere](#)

ENS

How does it work?

There are 2 categories of smart contracts that makes up ENS. The Registry and the Resolver.

Registry: stores the owner and the resolver contract address. Also registers subdomains.
Example: [corgi.dog.eth](#)

Resolver: stores the actual address of the .eth name

Lookup users will interact with the Registry and then the Resolver to get the actual address.

ENS

Additional top level domains:

.crypto

.xyz

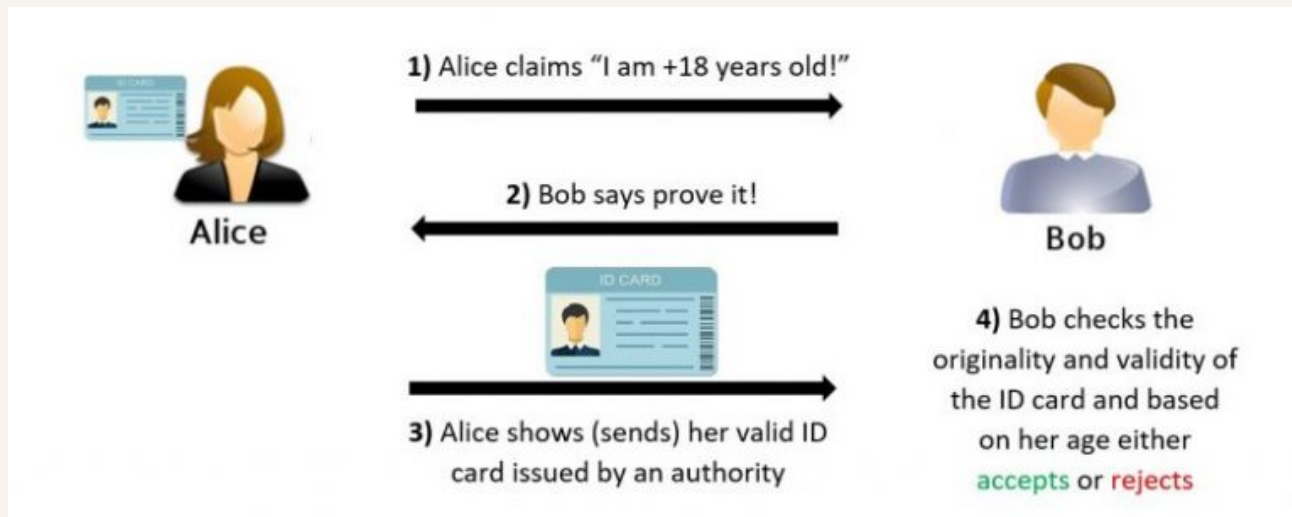
.club

Proof of ownership represented as an NFT.

ENS NFTs are rented and need to pay a yearly fee in ETH.

ENS is decentralized and open source.

PRIVACY PROBLEM



ZERO KNOWLEDGE PROOF

A way to prove a statement is true, without revealing the data itself.

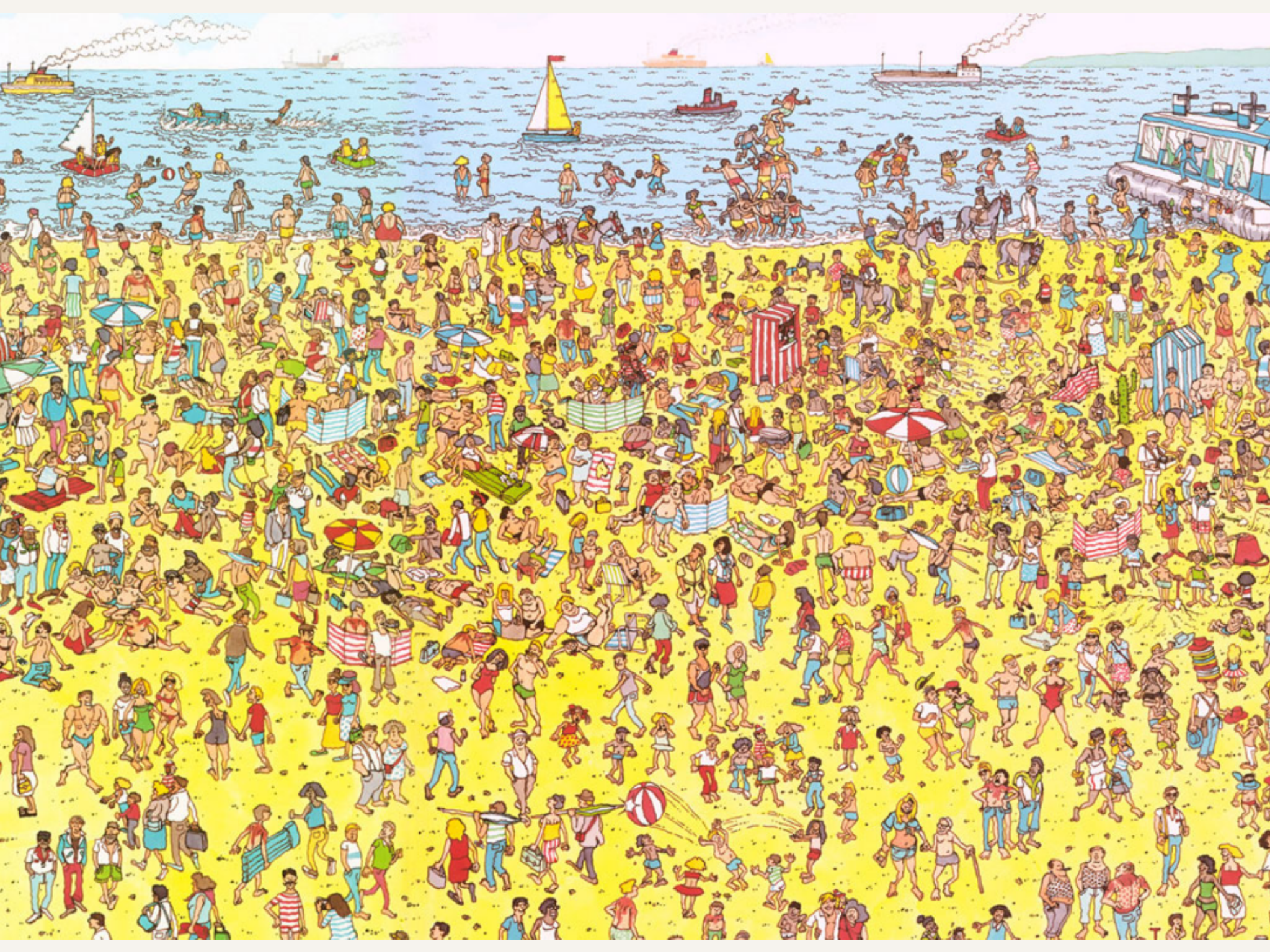
ZK Proofs satisfies 3 properties:

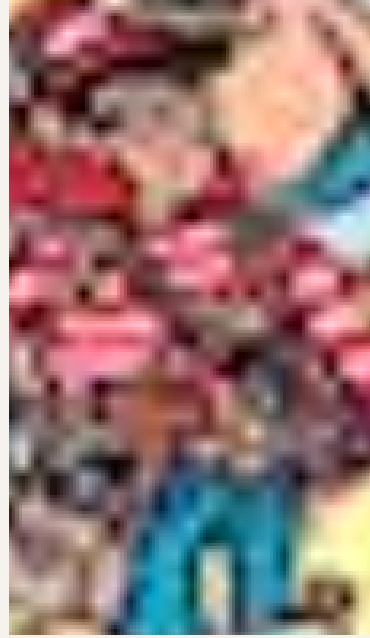
1. Completeness
2. Soundness
3. Zero Knowledge

Examples:

1. Where's Waldo
2. Colour blind ball







ZK-SNARK

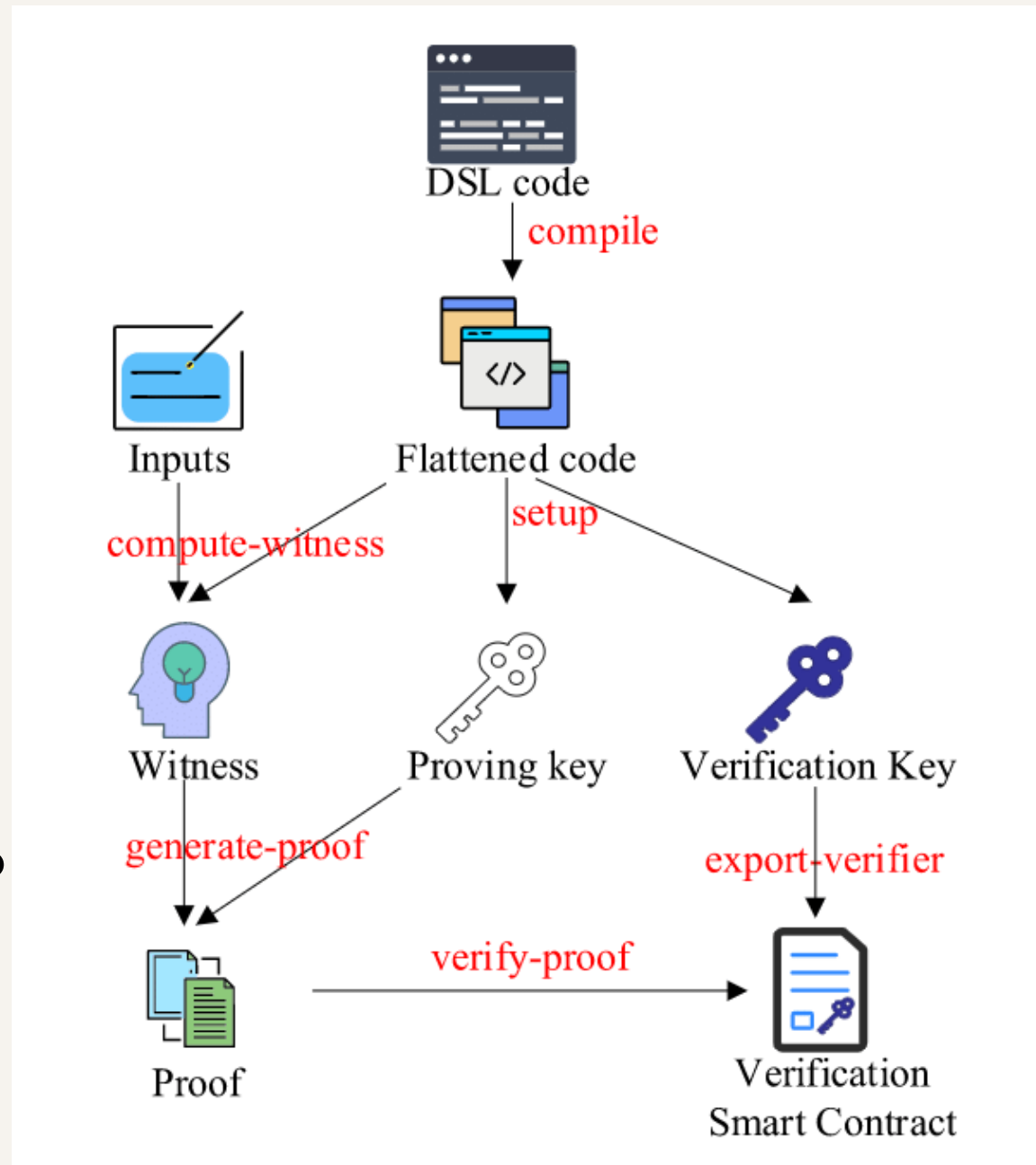
Zero-knowledge succinct non-interactive argument of knowledge

- Succinct - requires minimal computational resources and space to create and verify.
- Non Interactive - require only a single round of interaction between the prover and the verifier

Ex: Groth16

ZK-SNARK IN ETH

- Verify(
public_inputs,
private_inputs,
proof)
- Trusted Setup for
creation of Common
Reference String, toxic
waste must be deleted
- DSL: Domain Specific
Language
- Witness is private +
public inputs + other info
necessary for the proof



ZK PROOF COMPARISON

Trusted setup

zk-SNARKs

Prover	Verifier	Size
2.3s	10ms	288B
Very fast	Fastest	Smallest

Bulletproofs

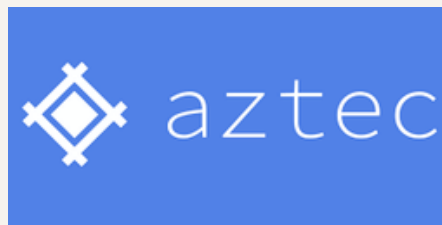
Prover	Verifier	Size
30s	1100ms	1,3KB
Slowest	Slowest	Middle

zk-STARKs

Prover	Verifier	Size
1.6s	16ms	>40KB
Fastest	Very fast	Big

ZK PROOF APPLICATION

- Aztec Protocol: Privacy for movement of tokens
- ZK-Sync: Layer2 Scaling Solution
- Iden3: Privacy for Decentralized Identity



zkSync



LARGE DATA STORAGE

IPFS

Interplanetary File System is a form of Decentralized File Sharing.

Web2 uses location based addressing.

Example: `https://images.com/dog.png`

Example: `142.127.240.100/dog.png`

If the hosting server is down, users cannot retrieve their files.



IPFS

Web3 IPFS uses content based addressing.

Example:

```
ipfs://Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKdWpxuo5kRVB  
dv38rdH9VfQ47j?filename=dog.png
```

Example:

```
https://ipfs.io/ipfs/Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKd  
Wpxuo5kRVBdv38rdH9VfQ47j?  
filename=dog.png
```

Qmf3xGUcdwzynagoTjZkKdWpxuo5kRVBdv38rdH9VfQ47j is the content id (CID), derived from the hash of the file data.

IPFS

How does it work?

IPFS data is organized IPFS Objects.

Each Object contains data up to 256kb and links to other IPFS Objects.

Data larger than 256kb can be split up into several objects, with each object linking to each other.

IPFS

Advantages:

1. Data Availability
2. Efficient storage (no duplicates)
3. Speed of download

Pinning Services:

1. Pinata
2. Filecoin



IPFS

Challenge: Privacy

Solution: Encrypted Content Hash

Challenge: Immutable data

Solution: Directed Acyclic Graph

Challenge: Malicious or inaccurate data served

Solution: Verification by rehashing content

Challenge: Slow download speed due to long distance

Solution: Serve files P2P with closest node

Resources Used:

<https://coinsbench.com/about-evm-opcode-gas-ethereum-accounts-9f0896f09d04>

<https://ethereum.org/>

<https://hardhat.org/>

<https://docs.ethers.io/v5/>

<https://www.openzeppelin.com/>

https://takenobu-hs.github.io/downloads/ethereum_evm_illustrated.pdf

<https://www.skillsoft.com/>