SCALING ETHEREUM

The Blockchain Trilemma

Decentralization

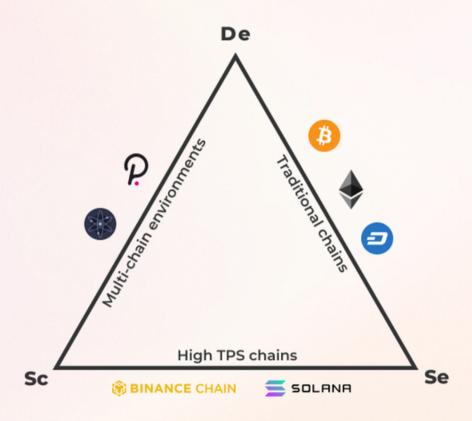
How many nodes? How many node owners? Can be hardforked easily?

Scalability

How many transactions per second? Where is TPS bottleneck? How it affects network fee?

Security

51% attackable? Sybil attackable? ISP level attackable?



ETHEREUM SCALING

Goal:

- 1. Decrease Gas Fees
- 2. Increase Tx per sec
- 3. Increase Throughput
- State Channels
- Optimistic Rollup
- ZK Rollup
- Validium
- Volition
- Sidechains
- Plasma

STATE CHANNELS

- Deploy smart contracts called Channels
- Parties involved put data and assets into the channel
- Do transactions off chain via signatures and objects
- Close channel and submit final state into blockchain

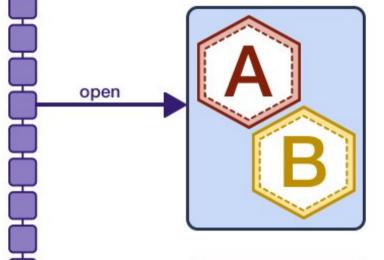
How can we scale Auction House?

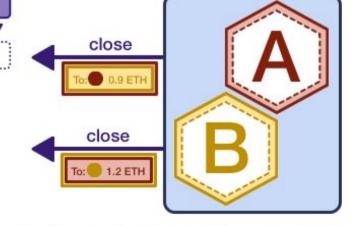




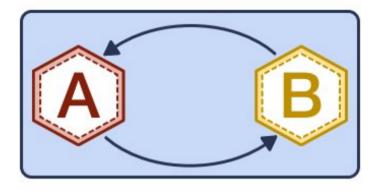
State Channels

A channel is opened when assets are deposited into a smart contract on-chain.

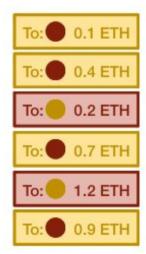




To close the channel, a participant can sign the highest value ticket and submit it the chain. The smart contract will settle the state channel on-chain.



Participants in the channel transact off-chain by creating, signing and sending (incrementing) tickets.



SIDECHAINS

- Separate blockchain from ETH
- Could implement Plasma Framework

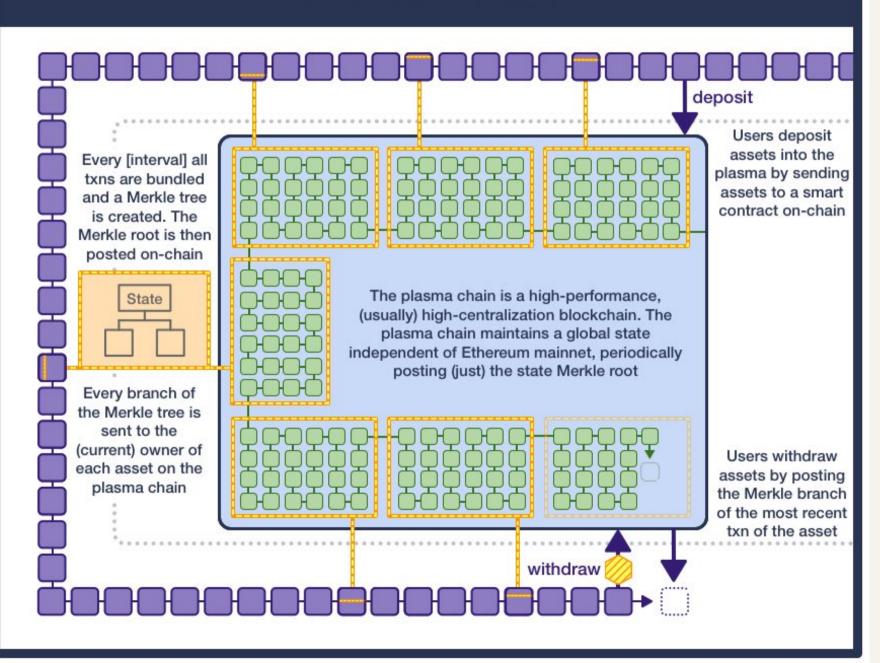




Gnosis Beacon Chain



Plasma



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LAYER 2 ROLLUPS

"Trust-minimized L2s (Rollups) are chains that can be exited by interacting directly with L1 alone, eliminating the need to rely on L2 operators for the security of the funds."

-L2Beat.com

ROLLUP STAGES

Rollup Maturity Stages for Decentralization (as proposed by Vitalik & L2Beat)

galaxy

Source: Galaxy Digital Research

Rollup fully managed by contracts; proving is permissionless; safeguards against governance attacks (ample time to exit w/

upgrades; Council confined to adjudicating undeniable bugs).

Description / Qualifications	Questions to Evaluate for each Stage (per L2Beat)
Stage 0 "Full Training Wheels"	
Rollup is effectively run by the operators; data is posted on L1 allowing for reconstruction of the state used to compare state roots with proposed roots.	Does the project call itself a rollup? Are L2 state roots posted on L1? Does the project provide Data Availability (DA) on L1? Is software capable of reconstructing the rollup's state open source?
Stage 1 "Limited Training Wheels"	
Rollup has fully functional proof system, decentralization of proof submission, and provision for user exits without operator coordination. Rollup transitions to being governed by smart contracts; Security Council may be in place to address bugs.	Does the project use a proper proof system? Are there at least 5 external actors that can submit a fraud proof? Can the users exit without the operator's coordination? Do users have 7+ days to exit in case of unwanted upgrades (excl. Security Council & governance)? Is the Security Council properly set up?
Stage 2 "No Training Wheels"	

Is the fraud proof system permissionless?

Do users have at least 30 days to exit in case of unwanted upgrades?

Is the Security Council restricted to act only due to errors detected on chain?

Data: Vitalik "Proposed milestones for rollups taking off training wheels" blog post, L2Beat "Stages" rollup maturity framework

OPTIMISTIC ROLLUPS

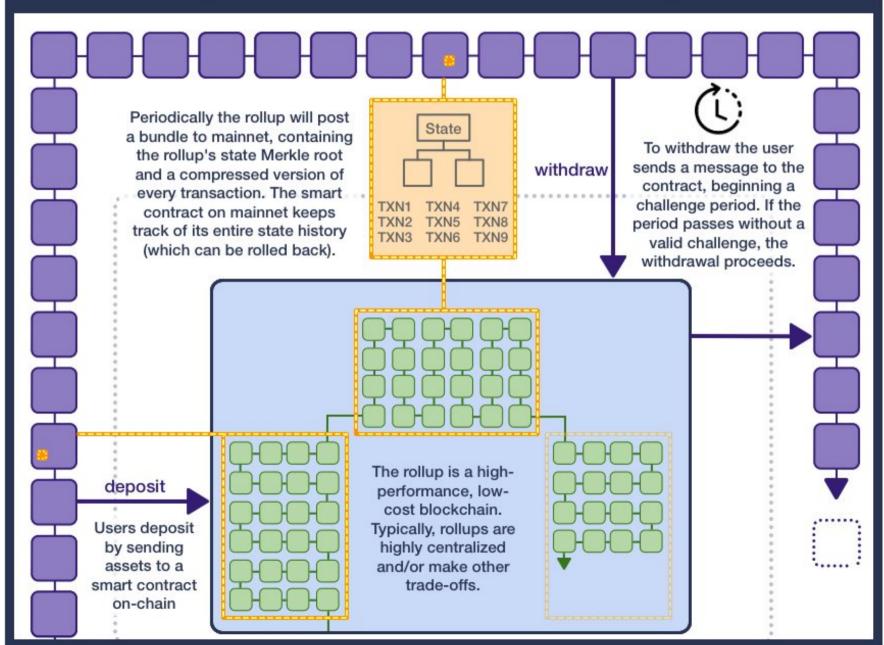
- Compute Transactions
- Batch Transactions
- Combine minimal data into a small proof
- Submit proof the proof to main chain
- Optimistically assume all proofs are valid
- Have a challenge period to allow disputes







Optimistic Rollups



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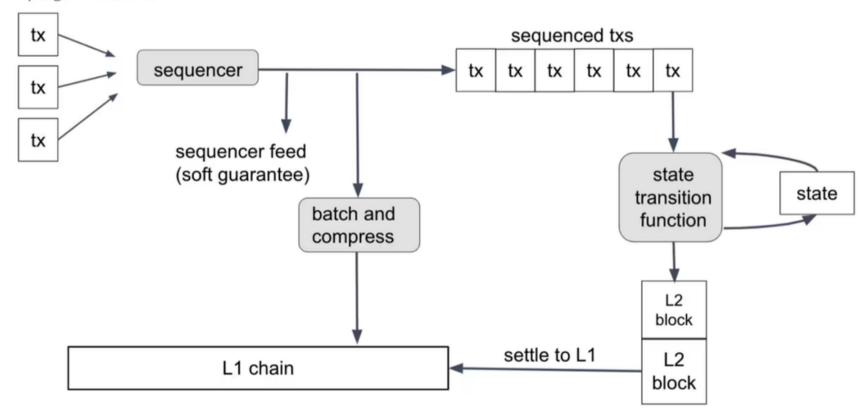
OPTIMISTIC ROLLUPS

- Sequencers
- Validators
 - Proposers
 - Verifiers

Typical Transaction Settlement Process on Optimistic Rollup

gala

Source: Galaxy Digital Research



Source: Arbitrum Nitro white paper

OPTIMISTIC ROLLUPS

Parameter	Ethereum (L1)	Rollup (L2)
Nonce	~3	0
Gasprice	~8	0-0.5
Gas	3	0-0.5
То	21	4
Value	9	~3
Signature	~68 (2 + 33 + 33)	~0.5
From	0 (recovered from sig)	4
Total	~112 bytes	~12 bytes

Optimism's Security Model

The Optimism blockchain is a work in progress. Constantly pushing to improve the security guarantees that users have while using Optimism is a top priority. At the moment, it's important to understand that the security of the Optimism blockchain is dependent on a multisig wallet managed by several anonymous individuals. This multisig wallet can be used to upgrade core Optimism smart contracts without upgrade delays.

Please also keep in mind that just like any other system, the Optimism codebase may contain unknown bugs that could lead to the loss of some or all of the assets held within the system. Optimism's smart contract codebase has been audited repeatedly but audits are not a stamp of approval and a completed audit does not mean that the audited codebase is free of bugs. It's important to understand that using Optimism inherently exposes you to the risk of bugs within the Optimism codebase, and that you use Optimism at your own risk.



Arbitrum One

- Summary
- 1 Chart
- 2 Milestones
- 3 Knowledge Nuggets
- 4 Description
- 5 Risk Analysis
- 6 Technology
- 7 Operator
- 8 Withdrawals
- 9 Other considerations
- 10 Permissions
- 11 Smart Contracts

Permissions

The system uses the following set of permissioned addresses:

SecurityCouncil 0x3666...8767

The admin of all contracts in the system, capable of issuing upgrades without notice and delay. This allows it to censor transactions, upgrade bridge implementation potentially gaining access to all funds stored in a bridge and change the sequencer or any other system component (unlimited upgrade power). It is also the admin of the special purpose smart contracts used by validators. This is a Gnosis Safe with 9 / 12 threshold.

SecurityCouncil participants 0x4758...Bf09 0xf6B6...C863 0x5A1F...81dF 0x0275...7Bae 0x5280...2e44 0x566a...3710 0x8e62...a3C5 0x8891...a217 0x8688...9623 0x0E50...eBf5 0x526C...49EF 0xf8e1...fEfd

Those are the participants of the SecurityCouncil

ArbitrumProxyAdmin 0x5547...2dbD

This contract is an admin of SequencerInbox, RollupEventInbox, Bridge, Outbox, Inbox and ChallengeManager contracts. It is owned by the Upgrade Executor.

UpgradeExecutorAdmin 0x5613...0678

This contract is an admin of the Update Executor contract, but is also owned by it.

GatewaysAdmin 0x9aD4...0aDa

This is yet another proxy admin for the three gateway contracts. It is owned by the Upgrade Executor.

Sequencer 0xC1b6...47cc

Central actor allowed to set the order in which L2 transactions are executed.

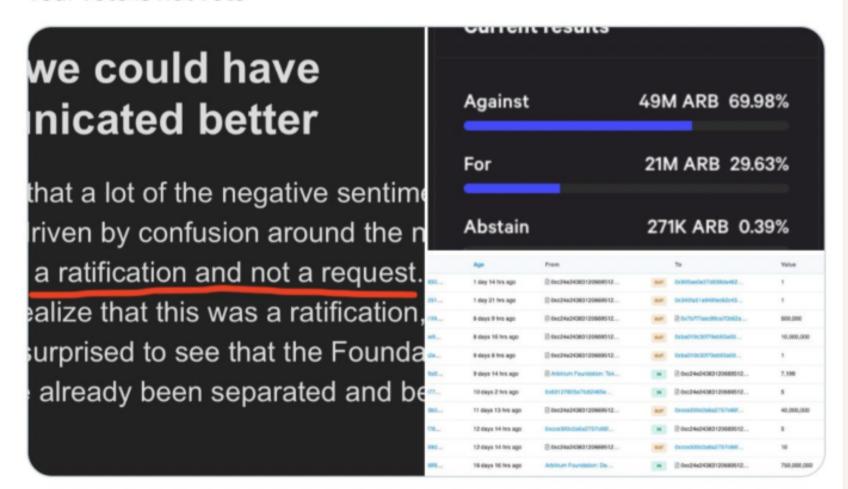


Eden Au 📀 @0xedenau · Apr 2

Arbitrum foundation made a proposal (AIP-1) to allocate 750M ARB tokens for admin and op costs, but \$ARB holders voted against it

Now they said the vote was just a formality, and they have already spent 50.5M (6.7%) of the proposed 750M \$ARB

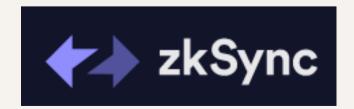
Your vote is not vote



ZK ROLLUPS

- Submit proofs onchain
- Store and serve data off chain
- 9000 TPS
- Finality for Transactions
- Computationally heavy
- Currently Application Specific







Zero-Knowledge Rollups



deposit

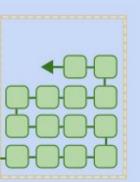
Users deposit by sending assets to a smart contract on-chain Periodically the rollup will group txns into a batch and build a ZKproof off-chain. The rollup will then submit the batch (state roots, txn bundle, etc) and a ZK-proof to a verifying contract on-chain. After the verifier confirms the proof, the bundle is written to mainnet

The rollup is a highperformance, low-cost blockchain. Typically, rollups are highly centralized and/or

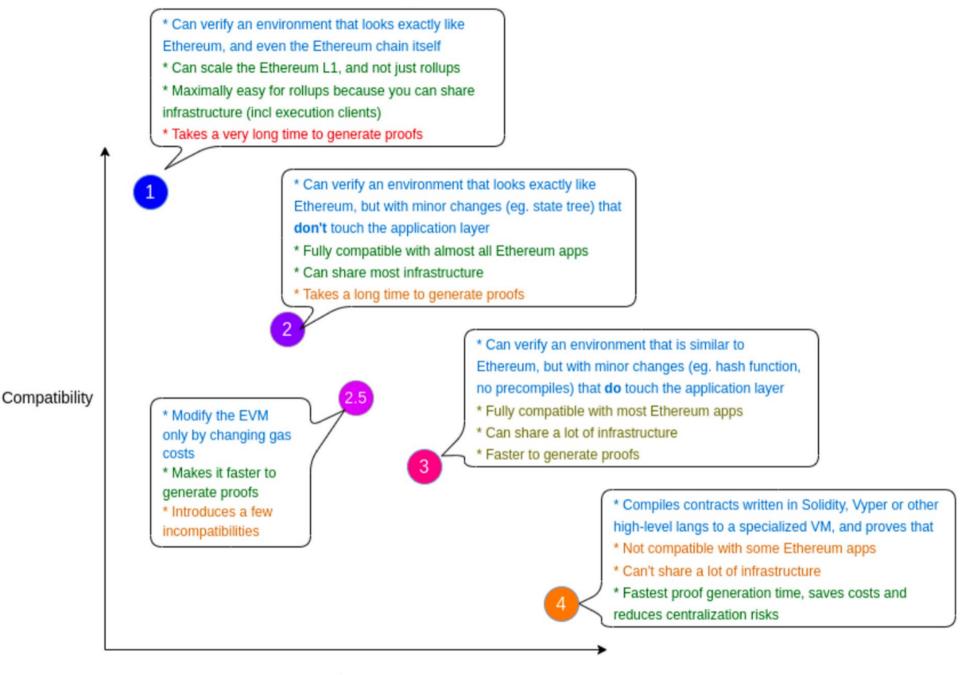
make other trade-offs.

withdraw

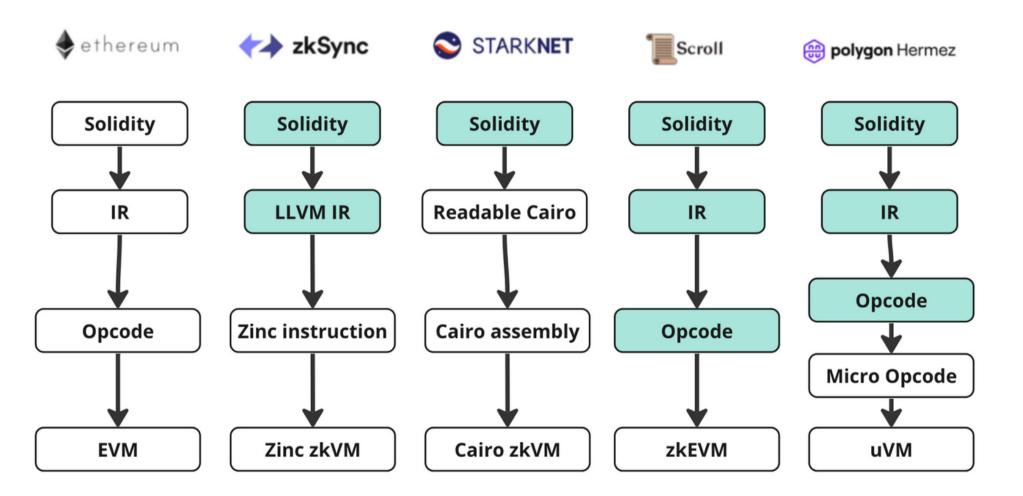
Txns are confirm the moment they are posted on chain; withdrawal are instant. Users can withdraw as needed



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TYPE 4



VALIDIUM

- Submit proofs on-chain
- Store and serve data off-chain
- Execution of smart contracts off-chain
- Good for privacy
- 9000 TPS



VOLITION

 Same as Validium but has a choice to choose on-chain and off-chain data availability and smart contract execution



INTEROPABILITY

Cant do transaction between blockchains

Layer 0
OP Superchain
AVAX Subnet
Cosmos
DOT

LAYER DESCRIPTIONS

Layer	Description	Examples		
Layer-2 (L2)	L2 is a collective term to describe a specific set of scaling solutions for L1.	•Optimistic Rollups •ZK Rollups		
Layer-1 (L1)	Generally refers to a blockchain with a native cryptocurrency. It includes the basic rules and protocols that govern how the network operates and how transactions are processed and validated.	•Bitcoin •Ethereum •Cronos		
Layer-O (LO)	Refers to the underlying infrastructure that supports the operation of L1s, helping with scalability and interoperability.	•Cosmos •Polkadot •Avalanche		



PROMINENT LAYER-0 NETWORKS

	Cosmos	Polkadot	Avalanche
Consensus	Tendermint Core	Nominated Proof of Stake	Avalanche Consensus (X-Chain), Snowman Consensus (P and C-Chains)
Ecosystem Structure	Hub — Zones	Relay Chain — Parachains	Subnets (No sharding)
L1 Chains in Ecosystem	Zones	Parachains	Subnets
Cross-Chain Technology	Inter-Blockchain Communication Protocol (IBC)	Cross-Chain Message Passing (XCMP)	Avalanche Warp Messaging (AWM)
Development Toolkit	Cosmos SDK	Substrate	Avalanche-CLI
Finality	~3 seconds for finality	12 to 60 seconds for finality between parachains. External blockchains take longer (-60 minutes)	Sub 3-second finality, with the majority happening in sub 1-second
Security (Main- net & L1s)	Shared security is supported by interchain security	Shared security	Shares nodes, but doesn't share security

crypto.com/university

ORACLES

Trusted Data injection into the blockchain.

Blockchain is a state machine, and it has no way of getting data off chain on its own.

Three types of oracles:

- 1. Hardware Oracle
- 2. Software Oracle
- 3. Human Oracle

ORACLES

Oracles can be decentralized too.

Chainlink is the largest decentralized oracle service.

Chainlink is an EVM blockchain that uses POS.

Chainlink operates with 3 categories of smart contracts:

- 1. Reputation Contract: Payment to add good nodes to the network
- 2. Order-Matching Contract: Request to fetch some data
- 3. Aggregating Contract: Answering nodes come to consensus on whose data are to be accepted.



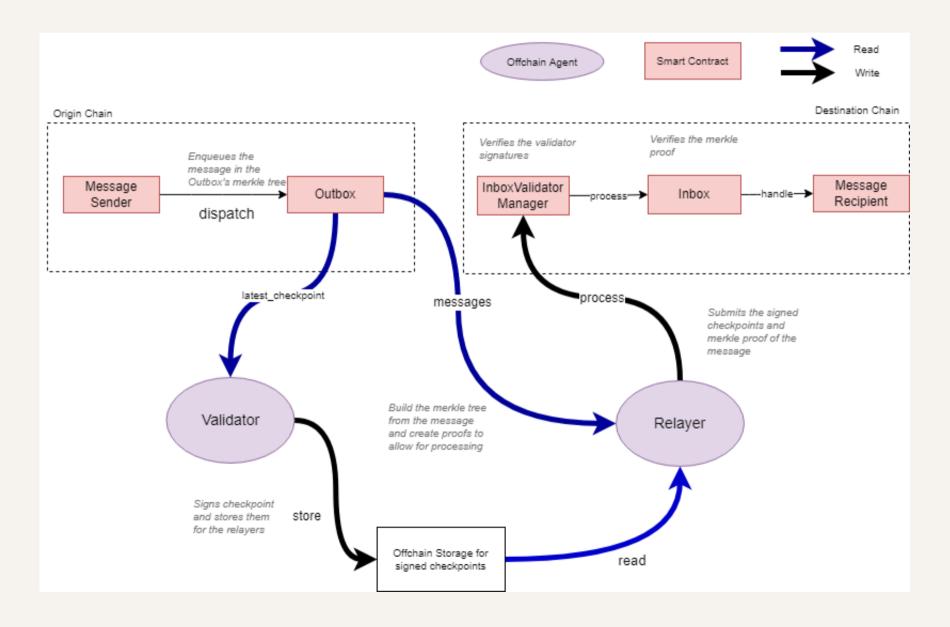
BRIDGES

Allows data transfer and transactions between blockchains.

Types of Bridge:

- Native
- Oracle Based
- Arbitrary Message (AMB)
- Liquidity Network

BRIDGES EXAMPLE: HYPERLANE

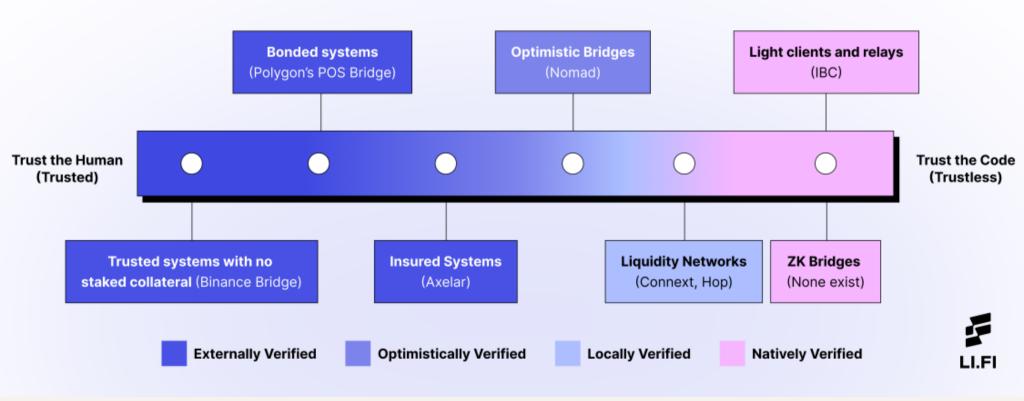


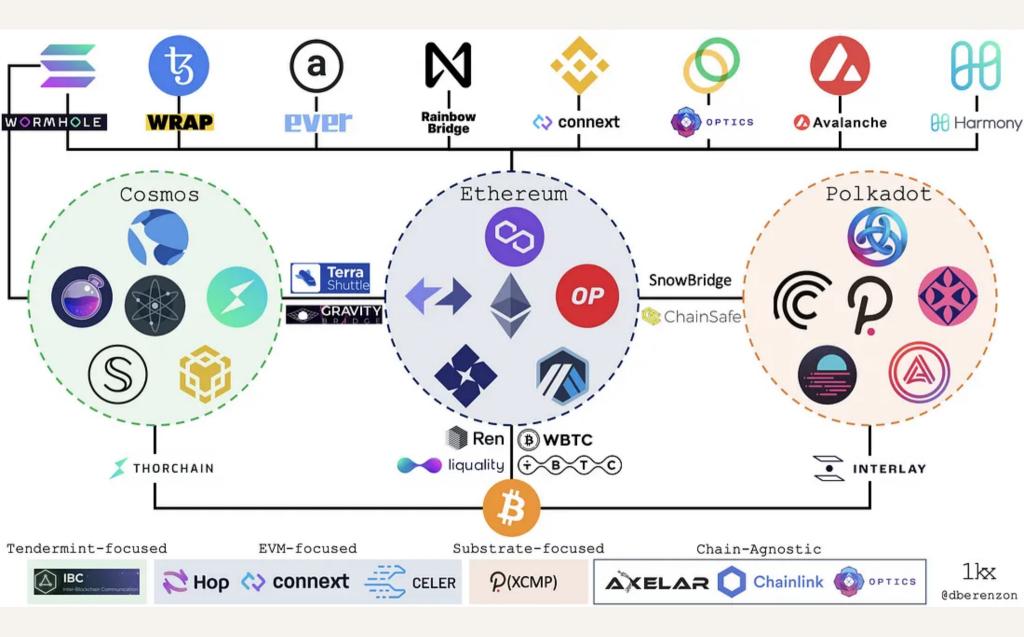


Token Bridge Performance

Messaging Bridge	Capital Efficiency (30 day bridge volume / TVL)	Total Bridged Volume (USD)	TVL at Peak (USD)	Total Transaction Count	
🔉 Axelar - Satellite	1.023717819	\$1.25B	\$100M	253,281	
N Nomad - Nomad Bridge	NA - Bridge Inactive	\$912.9M	\$198.8M	37,197	
Wormhole - Portal	0.4678723404	\$33.83B	\$4.67B	961,442	
1 LayerZero - Stargate	1.502252252	\$2.4B	\$4.1B	117,306	
Celer IM - cBridge	1.860574659	\$10.6B	\$779.2M	882,772	
anyCall - Multichain	0.5182481752	\$86.96B	\$10.46B	4,016,038	
Hyperlane	-	-	-	-	

The 'Trust Spectrum' in Bridges







LI.FI Arbitrary Messaging Bridges: A Comparison Framework

	Bridge Design - Theoretical Security				Practical Security Measures		Protocol History		Connectivity & Usage	
Messaging Bridge	Consensus Mechanism	# Validators Needed for Collusion	# Signers Needed to Censor Messages	Permissionless-ness	Audits	Open Bounties (with immunefi)	Time Since Launch	Hacks	Network Connectivity	dApps Building on Them
Axetar	Delegated Proof of Stake * Weighted Threshold Signature Scheme	2/3rd = 33 / 48 Validators	16 Validators* *Lower for chains with fewer validators	Permissionless, via delegated PoS	27 Multiple audits by Ackeeblockchain, Cure53, NCC, Oak Security, Commonprefix labs, and others.	< \$2.25 M	7 months (Since February 2022)	NA	23	Satellite, Injective, StellaSwap, MetaFi, Finoa, Prime Protocol
N Normad	Optimistic	N/A	1 Updater or Watcher* *Only Updater can cause downtime issues at a channel level	Permissoned Updater and Watcher	1 Quantstamp	< \$1M	8 months (Since January 2022)	\$190M smart contract hack	6	Connext, Hummingbot, ElasticSwap, NFTHashi
Wormhole	Multi-Sig	13 / 19 Guardians	7 Guardians	Permissoned Guardians	3 - Neodyme, Kudelski (x2) (5 more audits scheduled for Q3 2022)	< 10M	13 months (Since August 2021)	\$320M smart contract hack	14	Portal Bridge, Injective, Swim Protocol, Mayan Finance, Unlockd Finance
1 LayerZero	Independent Oracle and Relayer	2/2	Oracle or Relayer* Oracle and Relayer systems can be decentralized (ex: Chainlink's oracle network)	Can be permissionless (open choice; up to the developer building on L0)	3 SlowMist, Ackee, Zelllic	< 15M (announced but not open yet)	6 months (Since March 2022)	NA	11	Stargate, Angle Protocol, GhOstly GhOsts, Holograph, InterSwap
Celer IM	Specialized Proof of Stake or Optimistic Rollup-like model	2/3 Staked Value	7 Validators (at current staked value)	Permissionless via governance (SGN validators are elected by CELR stakers)	3 SlowMist, PeckShield, CertiK	< \$2M	5 months (Since April 2022)	NA	9	SynFutures, Mystiko, Swing, FutureSwap, Rubic, Aperture
	Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC) + Equally-Weighted Threshold Signature Scheme	13 / 24 Validators	12 Validators	Permissionless (anyone can run a fast MPC Node)	2 BlockSec (for both the older version and current version)	< \$2M	5 months (Since April 2022)	\$3M smart contract hack	11	Curve, Fantom Animals, Hundred Finance, Fiver for gas
Hyperiane	Delegated Proof of Stake + Sovereign Consensus	Possible * Specific details about Abacus' validator set are not publically available yet	Validators can censor messages (Validators' stake is slashed for censoring messages)	Permissionless, via delegated PoS	Info to be published soon		2 months (July 2022)	NA	7	

BRIDGE MATRIX

Hi, these are what I believe to be the best bridging routes without CEX (lowest fees/slippage) and bridges for each network. NOTE THAT ALL BRIDGE PRICING/BRIDGE ROUTING IS DYNAMIC AND THERE ISN'T REALLY EVER ONE "BEST" I Tools like Movr, Li.finance, Rango and Chainswap are examples of tools that select the best path in real-time I'll update this chart if I find that Wormhole is consistently better, but Synapse gives you the native gas token upon arrival so it's pretty good NOTE 1: This chart does not include slippage and transaction fees! Please be mindful when you are bridging! NOTE 2: Bridging from basically any chain to ETH will cost a lot regardless of bridge used. NOTE 3: All bridges are doing amazing work for the space and help to foster the success of multichain networking.

Please DYOR and check out every bridge as some will suit your needs better than others										
Other good be	ridges: <u>Con</u>	next								
Algorand Bri	idge (Only	ETH ↔ ALGO)			Gnosis Br	idge (ETH 🛭	Gnosis) OR F	lop Protocol		
Rango (refer	Rango (referral link) actually does all the routing for you, and has a guaranteed airdrop for high volume/high scoring bridgooors									
TO 🡉 FROM 🖣	Ethereum	BSC	Solana	Terra	Avalanche	Polygon	Cronos	Near	Aurora	Cosmos
Ethereum		<u>cBridge</u>	Wormhole	Wormhole	<u>cBridge</u>	<u>cBridge</u>	<u>Multichain</u>	Bridge		<u>Gravity</u>
BSC	<u>cBridge</u>		<u>Allbridge</u>	Terra Bridge	Multichain	Multichain	<u>EvoDefi</u>	Terra ▶ Allbridge ▶	<u>cBridge</u>	Bridge to Terra th Osmosis usin Osmosis
Solana	Wormhole	<u>Wormhole</u>		Wormhole	Wormhole	Wormhole	Wormhole EvoDefi	Wormhole to Terra Allbridge to Aurora	Wormhole to Terra Allbridge to Aurora	Wormhole to Ten Terra again
Terra	<u>Terra</u>	<u>Terra</u>	Wormhole		Wormhole	Wormhole	Terra to BSC ► EvoDefi	Allbridge to Aurora Bridge	Allbridge to Aurora	Allbridge to Aur
Avalanche	<u>cBridge</u>	Abracadabra	Wormhole	Wormhole		<u>cBridge</u>	EvoDefi	Synapse to Harmony Terra Allbridge	<u>cBridge</u>	<u>Terra</u>
Polygon	<u>cBridge</u>	<u>cBridge</u>	Wormhole	Wormhole	<u>cBridge</u>		<u>EvoDefi</u>	Synapse to Harmony Terra Allbridge	<u>cBridge</u>	cBridge/Synaps Harmony then To

Bridging Cross-Chain Bridge Aggregators Potential Airdrops

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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/
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