

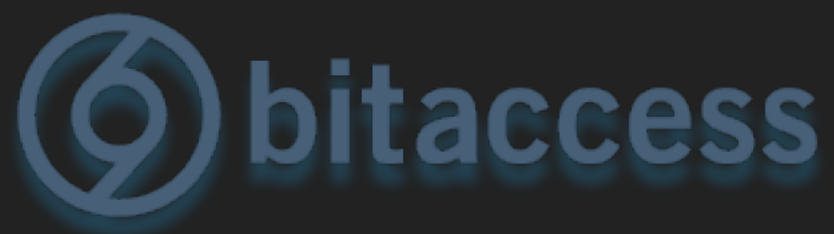


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# ON THE FEASIBILITY OF DECENTRALIZED DERIVATIVE MARKETS

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1st Workshop on Trusted Smart Contract  
In Association with Financial Cryptography 17  
Malta - April 07, 2017



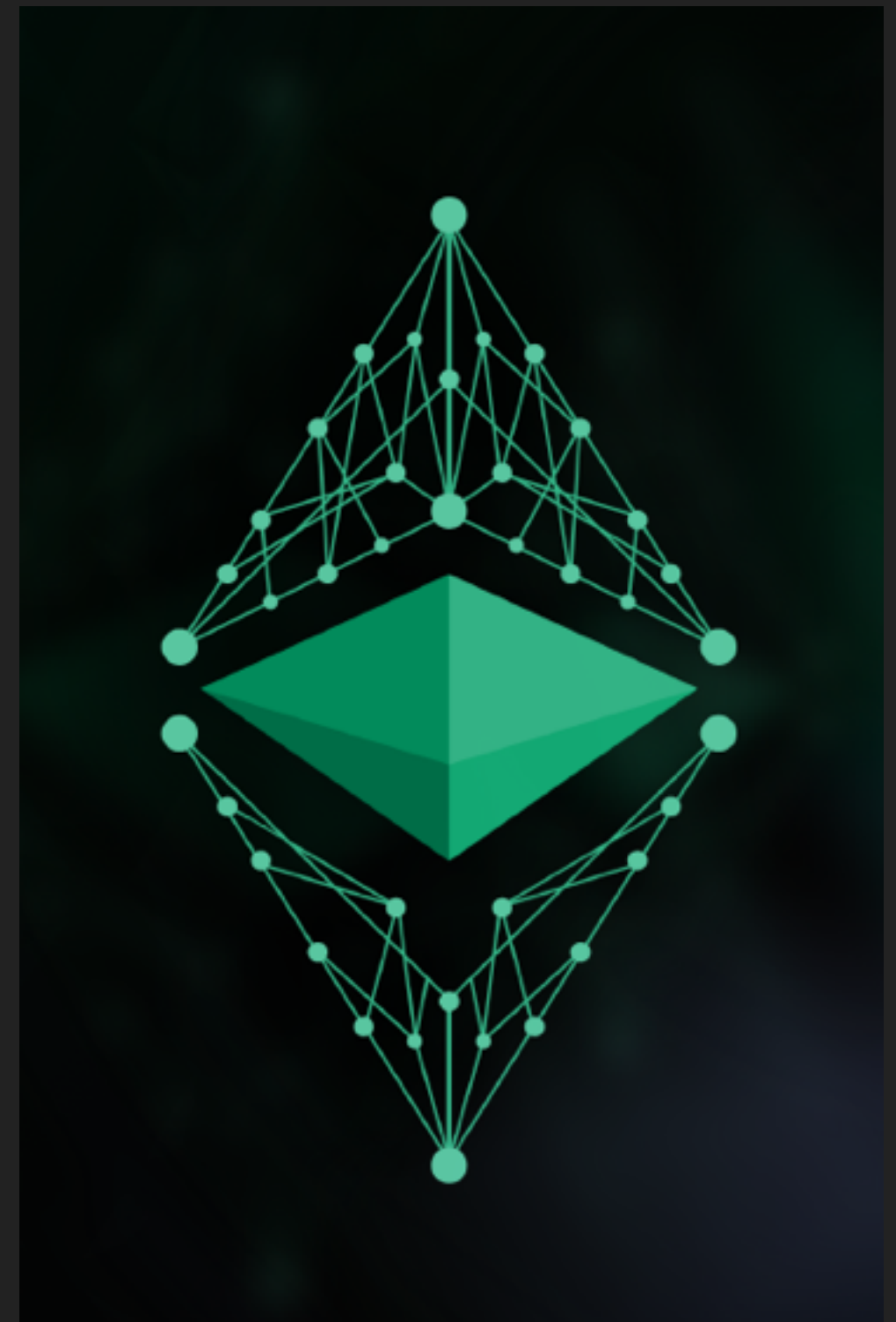
## DAPPS ARE COOL, EH?

- ▶ Blockchain will be a thing, sometime in the future (IPFS, DNSChain, ...)
- ▶ It seems like Decentral Applications, a.k.a Smart Contracts, will be too
- ▶ What is the state now?
- ▶ let's experiment



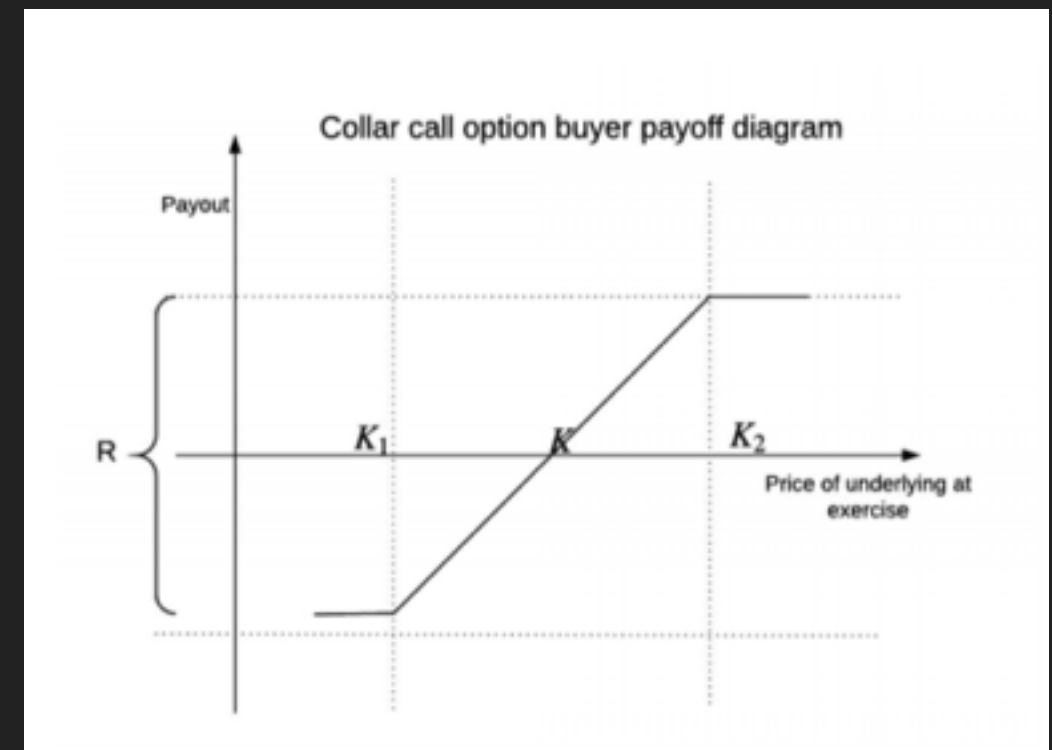
## WHY DECENTRALIZED DERIVATIVE MARKETS?

- ▶ Derivative markets are often cited as a potential target
- ▶ First time in history that we have infrastructures/testbeds to implement real smart contracts [Szabo], e.g Ethereum, RSK
- ▶ Fintech is also a cool thing now, specially when blockchain is involved



# DERIVATIVES

- ▶ Two parties enter an agreement
  - ▶ The first stands to profit if a specified security (e.g., stock) appreciates in value over a specified time-period
  - ▶ the second stands to profit if it falls
- ▶ State of derivatives:
  - ▶ Need a broker
    - ▶ Trust the 3rd party (Money transaction and derivative settlements)



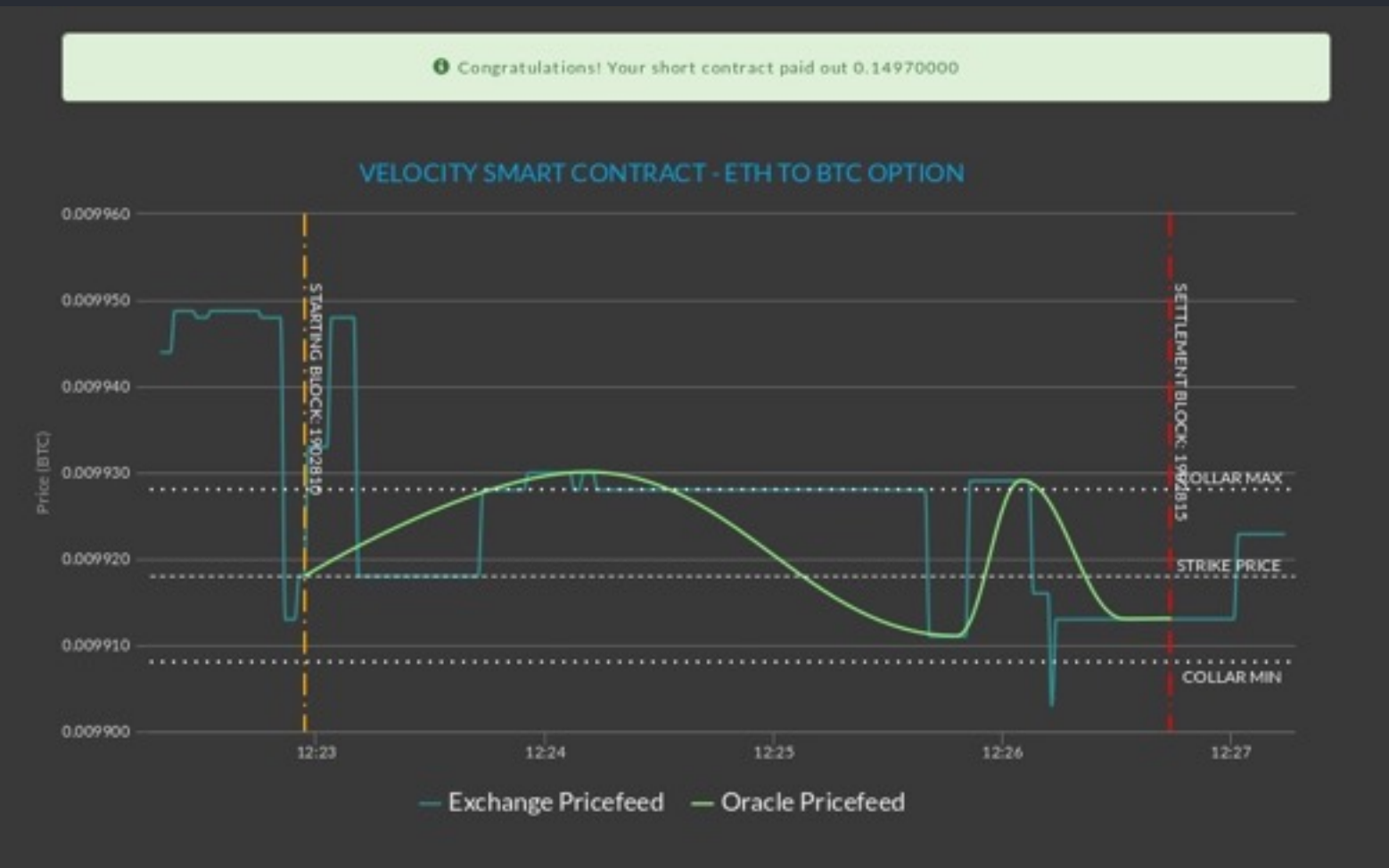
## DESIGN CHALLENGES

- ▶ **Terms of the contract**
  - ▶ Implemented in Solidity
- ▶ **Counter party risk**
  - ▶ Decentralization (Replace the broker with smart contract)
  - ▶ Capped Reward (2x)
- ▶ **Price Feed, Oracles**
- ▶ **Underlying Financial Model**
  - ▶ inflations/deflation of ETH might change the real outcome

## TERMS OF THE CONTRACT SIMPLIFIED OPTIONS CALL, POC

1. Alice enters a contract by **sending** the deposit to either GoLong() or GoShort() for the specified price pair.
2. Bob takes the opposing position and **sends** his deposit
3. Any of the parties **call** settle() anytime after contract's expiry time
4. Smart Contract checks the prices and pays out

```
function goLong() public
    hasEnoughFunds(msg.value)
    checkMargin(msg.value)
    payable
    returns(uint) {
        lastOptionId = newOption(msg.sender, msg.value, true);
        LongOption(lastOptionId, msg.sender, msg.value, block.number);
        return lastOptionId;
    }
```



## OPTIONS SMART CONTRACT (DEPLOYED ON ETHEREUM TESTNET)

- ▶ Deposit: 0.1 ETH
- ▶ ETH/BTC pair
- ▶ Smart contract acts as Bob and takes the opposing position and escrows the funds
- ▶ Expiry time: 5 Ethereum blocks
- ▶ Alice "should" `settle()`
  - ▶ Rejects if not expired
  - ▶ No incentive to settle a loss
    - ▶ Smart contract settles the first open contract for *msg.sender*
    - ▶ *settle\_all()* script

### CONTRACT STATUS

1. Request Contract
2. Wait for contract to confirm
3. Wait for price of starting block
4. Wait for price of ending block
5. Contract Settlement

START NEW CONTRACT



# PRICE FEED

- ▶ What was out there?

- ▶ Smart Contract oracles ([smartcontracts.com](https://smartcontracts.com))

- ▶ Updates daily

- ▶ Oraclize

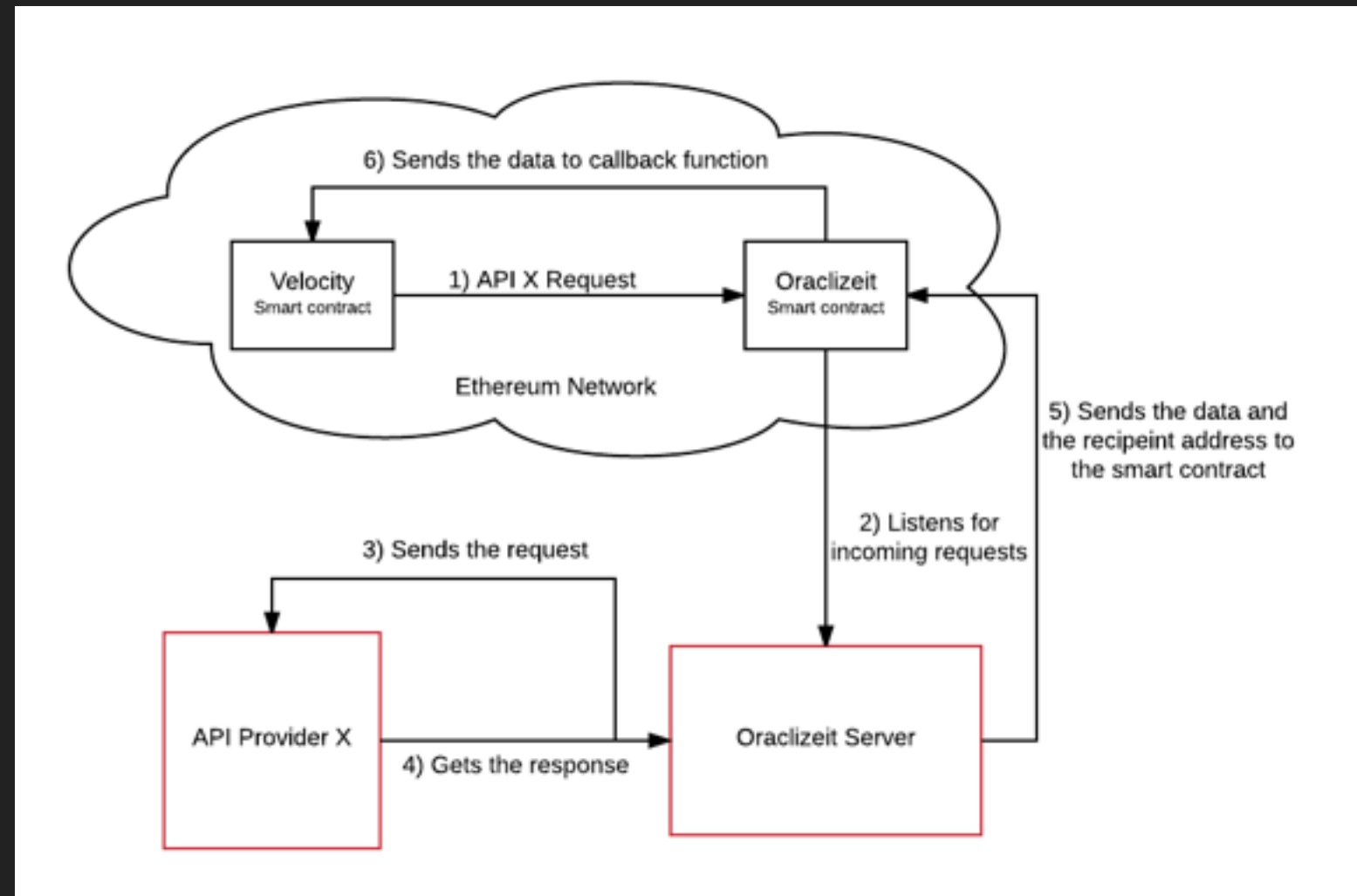
- ▶ Call and Callback

- ▶ Central Blackbox Solution

- ▶ Starting price and Expiry price (2 calls) -> Expensive -> Exercise() -> (mostly) runs out of gas

- ▶ TLSNotary- proof [optional]

- ▶ Sometimes it needs to email support (decentralized Support request lol)





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```
3 //oracalize_setNetwork(2); //
4 priceUrl = "json(https://www.bitstamp.net/api/v2/ticker/btcusd).last";
5 function updateBTCUSDFromFeed(uint delay){
6     oracalize_query(delay, "URL",
7         priceUrl, 400000);
8 }
9 function __callback(bytes32 myid, string result, bytes proof) {
10     if (msg.sender != oracalize_cbAddress()) throw;
11     uint BTCUSDFeed;
12     BTCUSDFeed = parseInt(result, 2);
13     exercise() // this function exercises the contract to calculate the
14     ↪ payouts
15 }
```

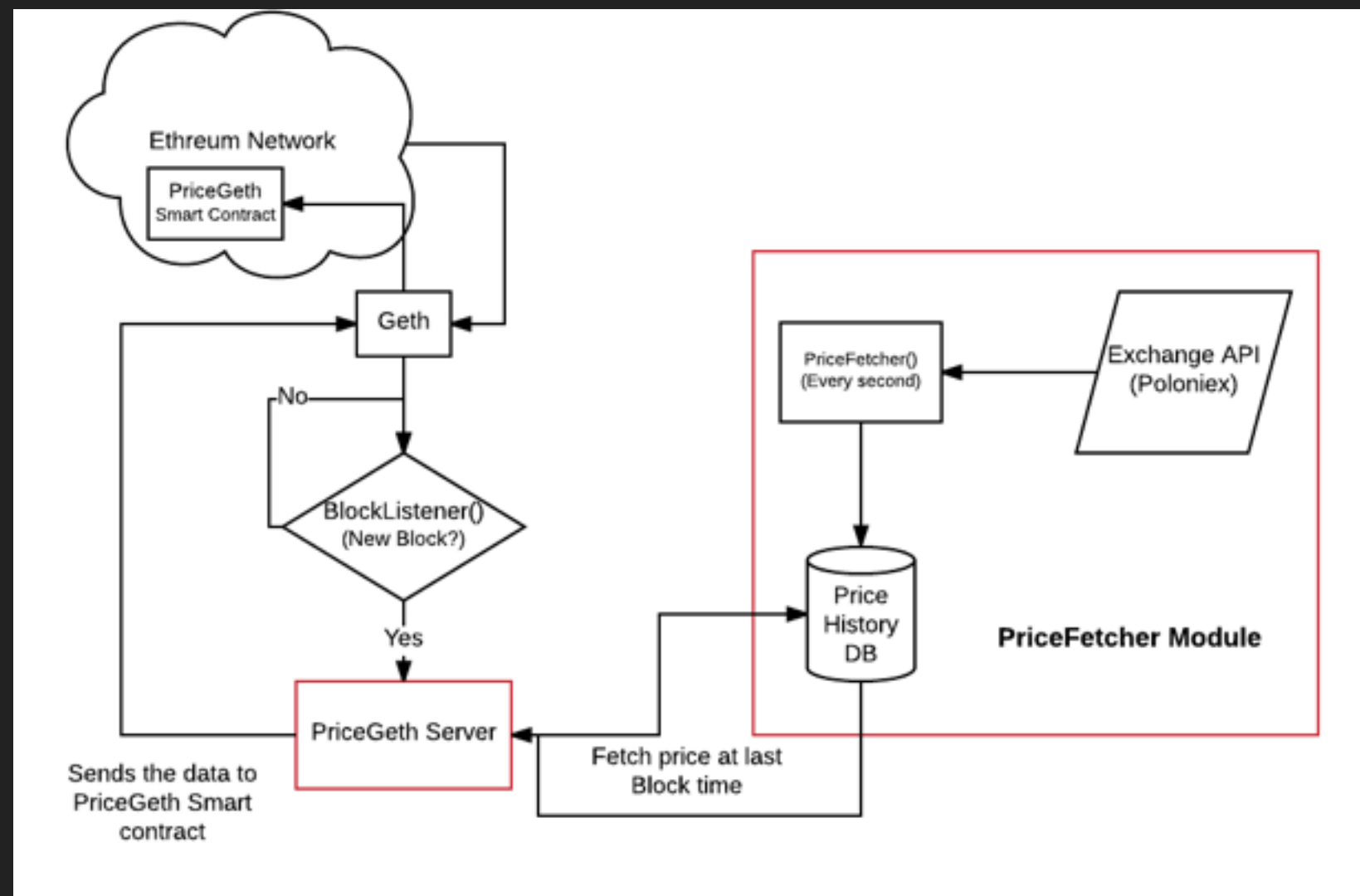
## PRICE FEED (CONT) – PRICEGETH

- ▶ We designed a new Price oracle (<https://github.com/VelocityMarket/pricegeth/>)
- ▶ Free for all smart contracts to use, even historical data
- ▶ Publisher pays the gas - incentive?
- ▶ Publish price pairs on every blocktime on Ethereum blockchain
- ▶ Publisher can implement a token (ERC20) to get paid for API calls

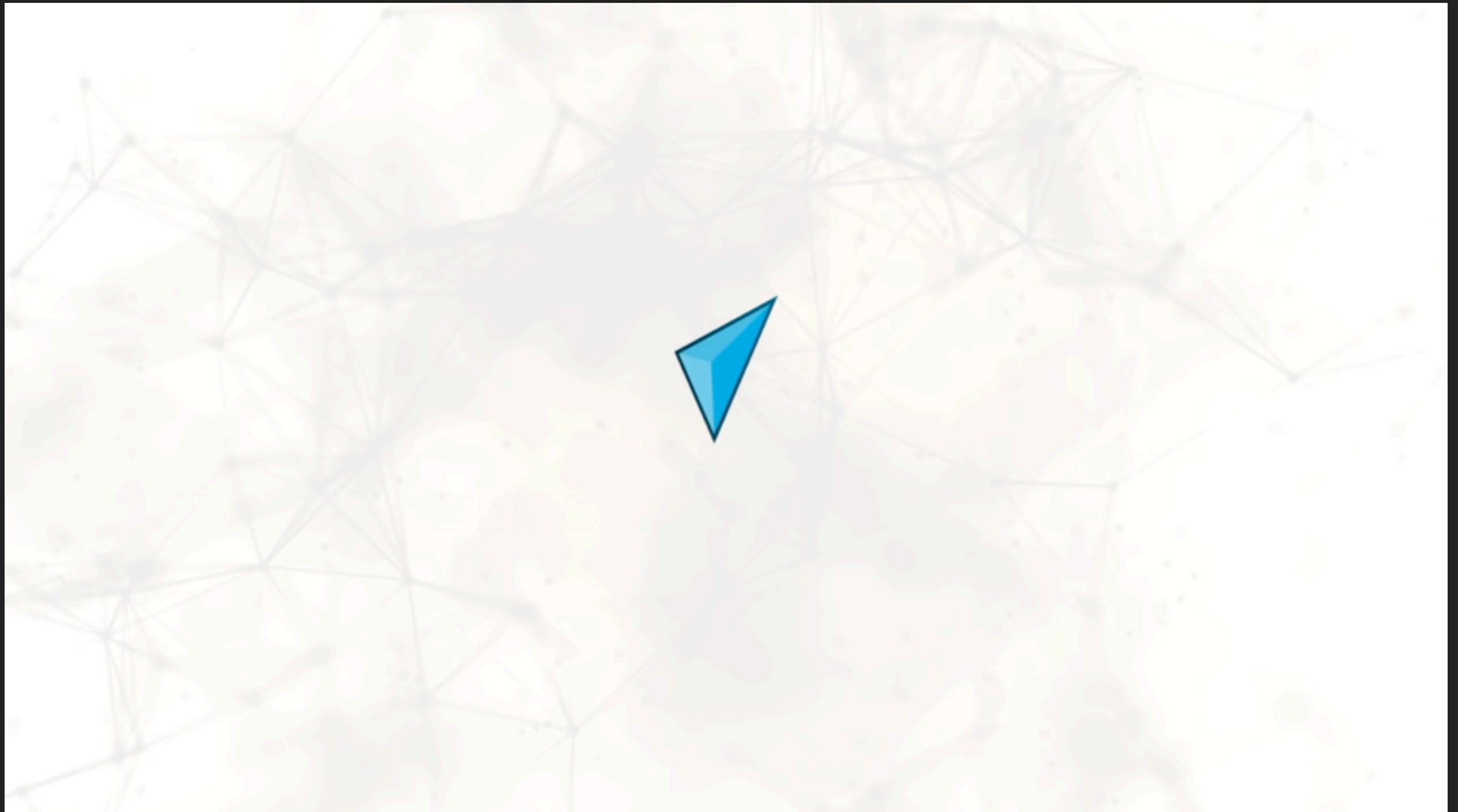
```
{ address: '0x685c662cE0779ea3b6bBA84948CA08F04Fc877ff',  
  blockHash: '0xee272a6048d9a583d610890de408981eacfe0cbd7bab107f00be9da51288ea60',  
  blockNumber: 1667534,  
  logIndex: 1,  
  transactionHash: '0x596adc436fce0432fada47819203ab6835da3e73199e9db71083bf417a01d497',  
  transactionIndex: 1,  
  event: 'PriceUpdated',  
  args:  
    { timestamp: { [String: '1474324837'] s: 1, e: 9, c: [Object] },  
      blocknumber: { [String: '1667532'] s: 1, e: 6, c: [Object] },  
      USDBTC: { [String: '6100000076699'] s: 1, e: 12, c: [Object] },  
      BTCETH: { [String: '211199900'] s: 1, e: 8, c: [Object] },  
      BTCETC: { [String: '20989899'] s: 1, e: 7, c: [Object] },  
      BTCDOGE: { [String: '3900'] s: 1, e: 3, c: [Object] } } }
```

## PRICE FEED (CONT) – PRICEGETH

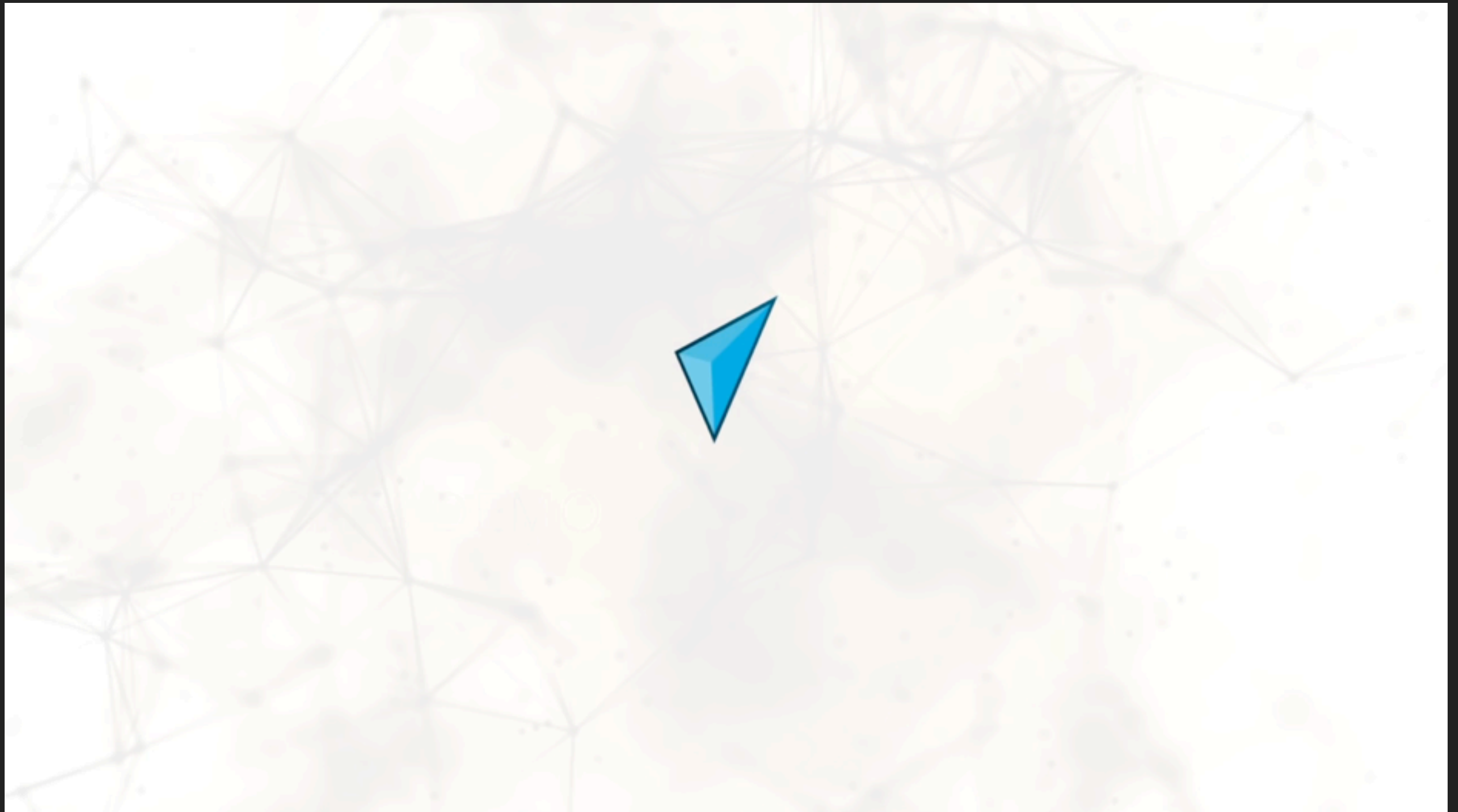
- ▶ SPOILER: Still not Decentralized enough!
- ▶ Can use Intel SGX to be more secure, but still we have single source of information
- ▶ Used Python (web3.py), NodeJS (web3.js) and Solidity



## ANYWAYS... DEMO



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## DEPLOYMENT AND SECURITY OF DAPPS

- ▶ Not fun to test, fix, deploy, test again
- ▶ Payout best practice and logical bugs
- ▶ “Known” security issues (Reentrancy Vulnerability a.k.a DAO bug, etc)
- ▶ Security Analysis tools, Oyente [Luu]

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```
function payAndHandle(uint optionId, address addr, uint amount)
    private
    returns (bool success) {
    if (addr.send(amount)) {
        optionPaid(optionId, addr, amount); //event for successful
    } else { throw;}
    return true;
}
```



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```
function payAndHandle(uint amount) private  
    returns (bool success) {  
    if (addr.send(amount))  
        optionPaid(optionId, amount);  
    } else { throw; }  
    return true;  
}
```

```
69 + modifier isOpen(uint optionId) {if (AllOptions[optionId].closed) throw; _ ;}  
70  
71 //events  
72 event Error(string message);  
  
155     exercise(findOptionId(msg.sender));  
156 }  
157  
158 + function exercise(uint optionId) public isOpen(optionId) returns(bool) {  
159     //LogMe("exercise called");  
160     PriceDetails memory pricesToCheck;  
161     (pricesToCheck.priceAtBlockStarted, ,pricesToCheck.blockStarted) =  
        getBTCETH(AllOptions[optionId].StartedAtBlock);
```

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function payAndHandle(u
    private
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    if (addr.send(amount)
        optionPaid(opti
    } else { throw;}
    return true;
}
```

```
python oyente.py --error ./finaloptions.sol
Contract ./finaloptions.sol:finalOptions:
Running, please wait...
```

```
===== Results =====
CallStack Attack:      False
Concurrency Bug:       False
Time Dependency:       False
Reentrancy bug exists: False
```

```
===== Analysis Completed =====
```

```
Contract pricegeth.sol:Pricegeth:
Running, please wait...
```

```
===== Results =====
CallStack Attack:      False
Concurrency Bug:       False
Time Dependency:       False
Reentrancy bug exists: False
```

```
===== Analysis Completed =====
```

```
lOptions[optionId].closed) throw; _ ;}
```

```
c isOpen(optionId) returns(bool) {
```

```
,pricesToCheck.blockStarted) =
lock);
```

## MORE DISCUSSIONS

- ▶ Solidity
  - ▶ Updates are “hard forks”!
  - ▶ Gas Sustainability
    - ▶ Storage vs Memory vs ...
  - ▶ Local Variable limits (16)
- ▶ Ethereum Testnet (Morden, moved to Ropsten): <http://demo.velocity.technology>
- ▶ Collar Option library (GPL)  
(<https://github.com/VelocityMarket/Options-Contract>)



# THANK YOU



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