



Leaders in blockchain security and solutions

# Constant-Time Updates Using Token Mechanics

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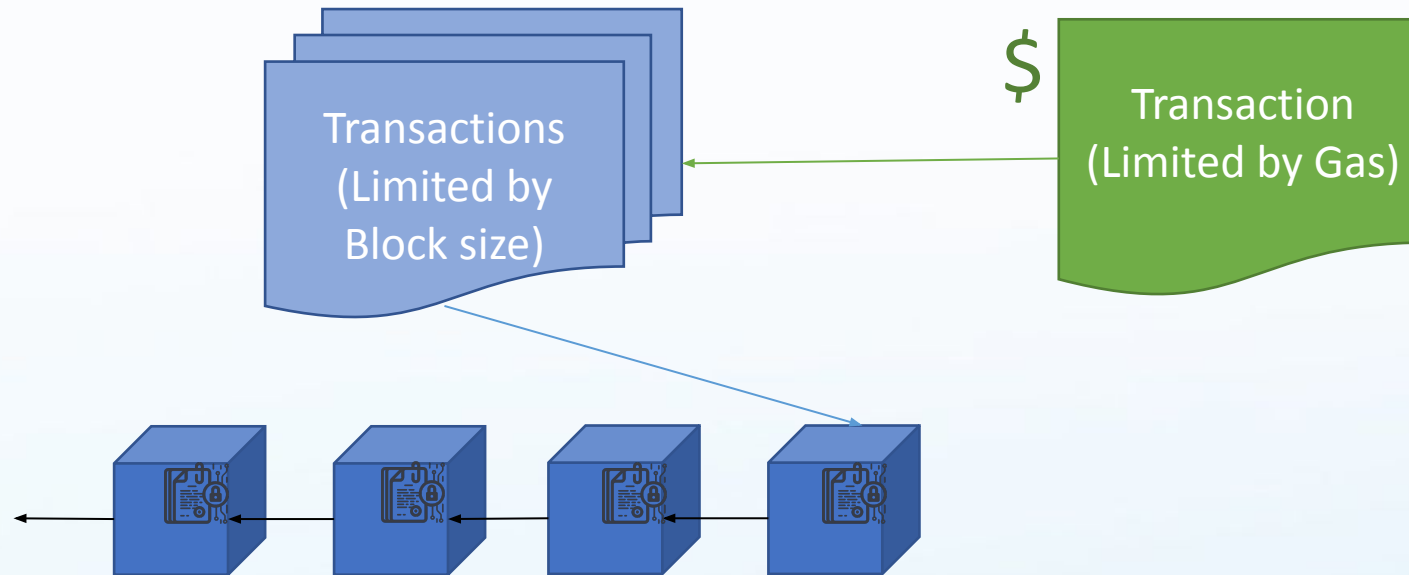
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# Problem Setting



Proof-of-Work blockchain with support for metered smart contracts (e.g., Ethereum)



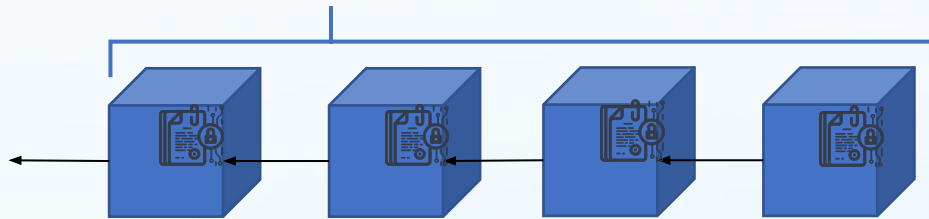
# Problem Statement



value1 = 7;  
value2 = 8;  
.  
.  
.  
valueN = 199;

Update all values

value1 = 8;  
value2 = 9;  
.  
.  
.  
valueN = 200;

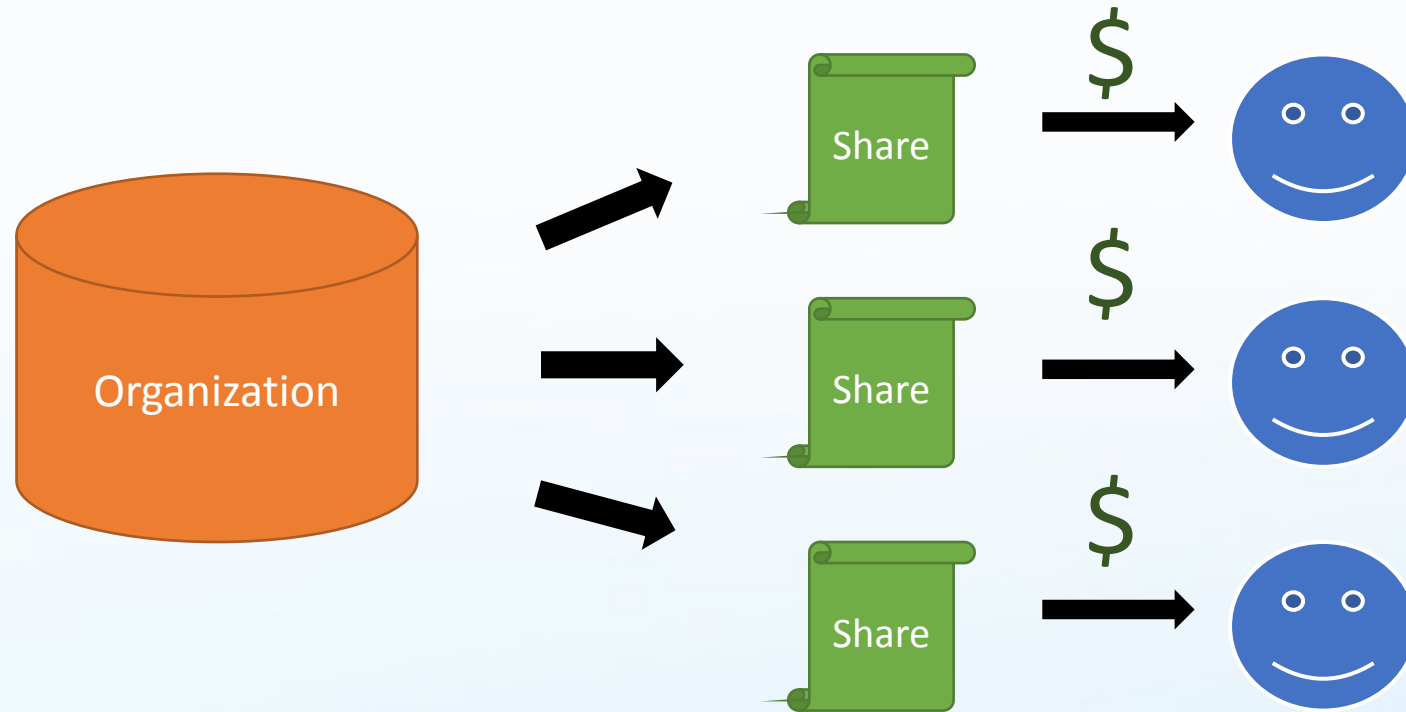


Proof-of-Work blockchain with support for metered smart contracts (e.g., Ethereum)

Given that we cannot update all values in a single transaction, and many transactions may be too costly (assuming N is large), how should we store this data?



# Motivating Example: Distributing Share Dividends On-Chain



# Motivating Example

## Naïve Solution

```
1 for (int i = 0; i < numShares - 1; i++){  
2     transfer(dividend, owner(share(i)));  
3 }
```

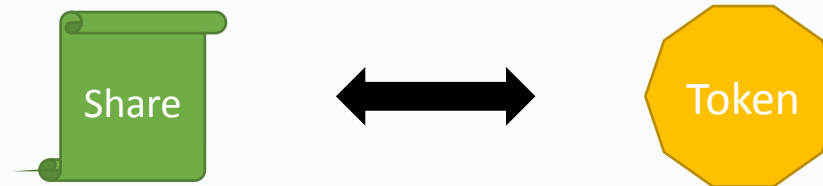
Listing 1. A simple loop to award dividends.



# Motivating Example

## Token-Based Solution

Associate each share with a token



The value of a share is the value of the corresponding token. Use standard token interfaces for related actions.

### EIP-20: ERC-20 Token Standard <>

Author	Fabian Vogelsteller, Vitalik Buterin
Status	Final
Type	Standards Track
Category	ERC
Created	2015-11-19

<https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-20>



# Motivating Example

## Token-Based Solution

```
1 ERC20 coin = REC20(...);
2 uint256 exchangeRate = 1;
3
4 function distributeShare(address a) public{
5     coin.mint(1);
6     coin.transfer(a, 1);
7 }
8
9 function awardDividends(uint256 amount) public {
10     exchangeRate = updateRate(exchangeRate, amount);
11 }
12
13 function checkBalance(address a) public view returns (
14     uint256) {
15     return coin.balanceOf(a) * exchangeRate;
16 }
17
18 function withdrawShare() public {
19     uint256 amount = coin.balanceOf(msg.sender);
20     uint256 value = amount * exchangeRate;
21     coin.burn(amount);
22     require(msg.sender.send(value));
23 }
```

Unavoidable  
overhead

Updates all  
values  
simultaneously

Convenience

Cashing out

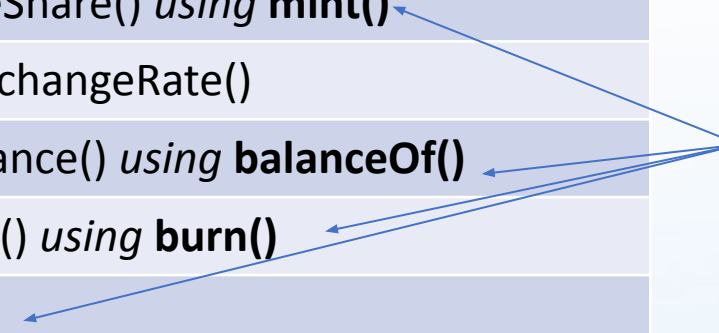


# Motivating Example

## Token-Based Solution

Share Action	Contract Function
Distributing Shares	distributeShare() <i>using</i> <b>mint()</b>
Awarding Dividends	updateExchangeRate()
Checking Balance	checkBalance() <i>using</i> <b>balanceOf()</b>
Selling Shares	withdraw() <i>using</i> <b>burn()</b>
Transferring Shares	transfer()

Common  
ERC20  
functions





# Motivating Example

## Token-Based Solution

- Updating the exchange rate changes the value, awarding dividends:

$$rate' = \frac{(rate \times supply) + amount}{supply}$$

- Can award new shares similarly:

$$rate' = \frac{(rate \times supply)}{supply + x}$$



# Motivating Example

## Token-Based Solution

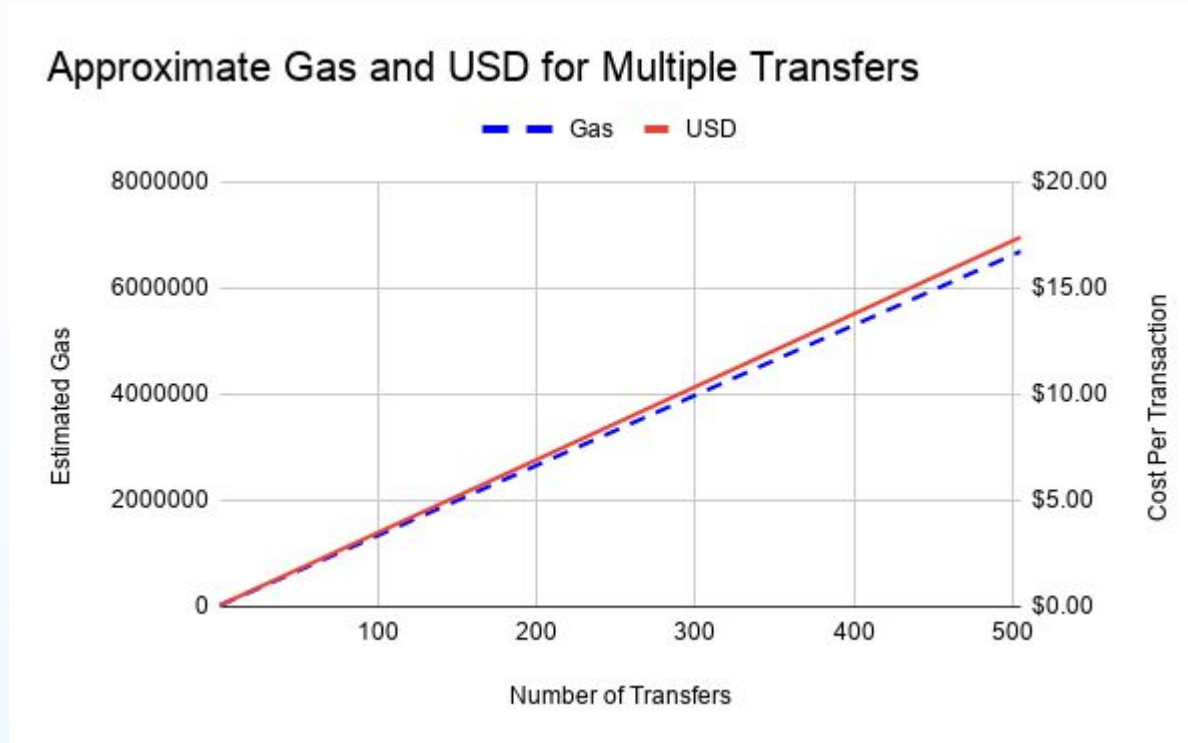
- Other enhancements are possible:
  - Asymmetric cost functions:  
 $f(x) = k/y$  for some constant  $k > 0$  and  $y$  is the circulating balance

$$f(x) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } y \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty$$

- Binary data



# Analysis

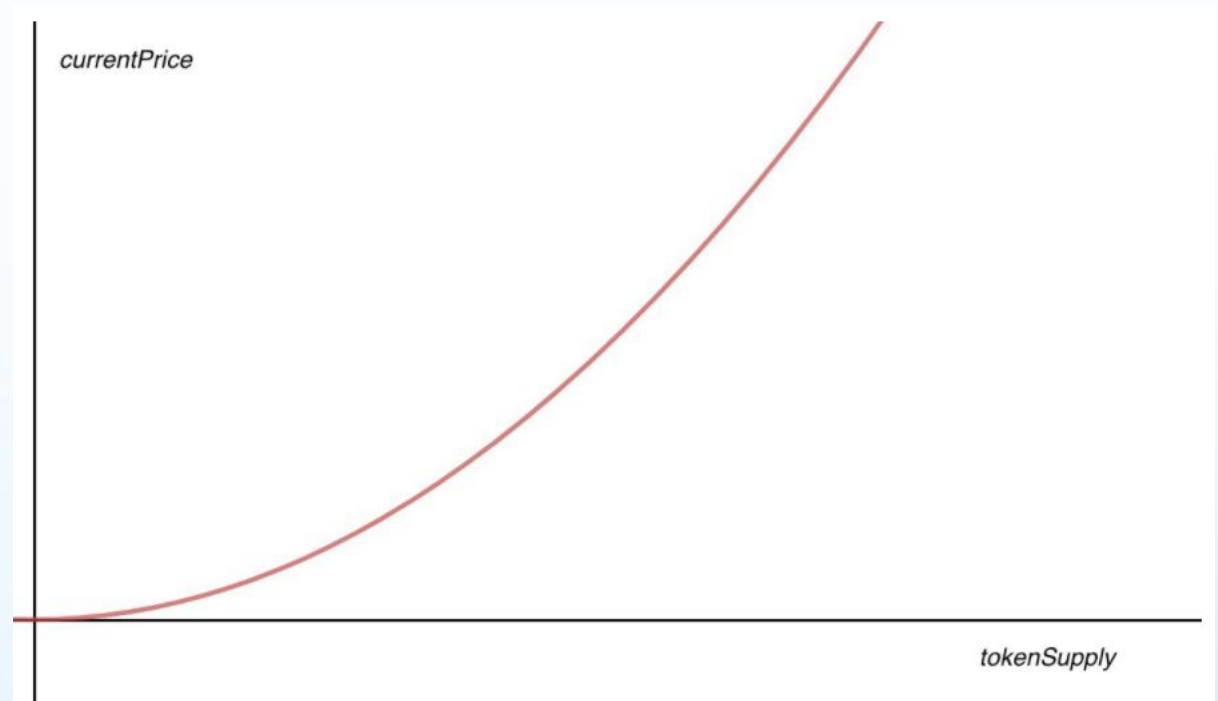


Cost to update in this solution: constant 26414 gas, or about \$0.07 at time of writing



# Related Work

- Bonding Curves
- Prediction Markets
- “Traditional” Data Structure Research



<https://yos.io/2018/11/10/bonding-curves/>



# Conclusion

Thank you!

Questions? Comments?

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