



Smart contracts present and future



What is a smart contract? How are they related to blockchain? Why could they change the world

Who is Stefano?

- Enthusiast open source developer
- Red Hat Principal software engineer and associate manager

My matching pairs game: Java & JBoss, Open Source & Red Hat, Blockchain & Ethereum

- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/maeste/>
- <https://twitter.com/maeste>
- <https://github.com/maeste/>
- <http://www.onchain.it/>

Today's Agenda

- Brief introduction to blockchain concepts
- Smart contracts and why you should care about
- Token and tokenization
- Concepts of fungibility and why NFT matters in the present and will play a big role in Blockchain future
- Use cases, present and future

wikiHow to Write an Accounting Ledger

What is the block chain?



The Guardian: Blockchain is a digital ledger that provides a secure way of making and recording transactions, agreements and contracts – anything that needs to be recorded and verified as having taken place.

Wikipedia: A blockchain is a continuously growing list of records, called *blocks*, which are linked and **secured using cryptography**. Each block typically contains a **hash pointer** as a link to a previous block, a timestamp and transaction data. By design, blockchains are inherently resistant to modification of the data. A blockchain can serve as "an open, distributed ledger that can record transactions between two parties efficiently and in a verifiable and permanent way."

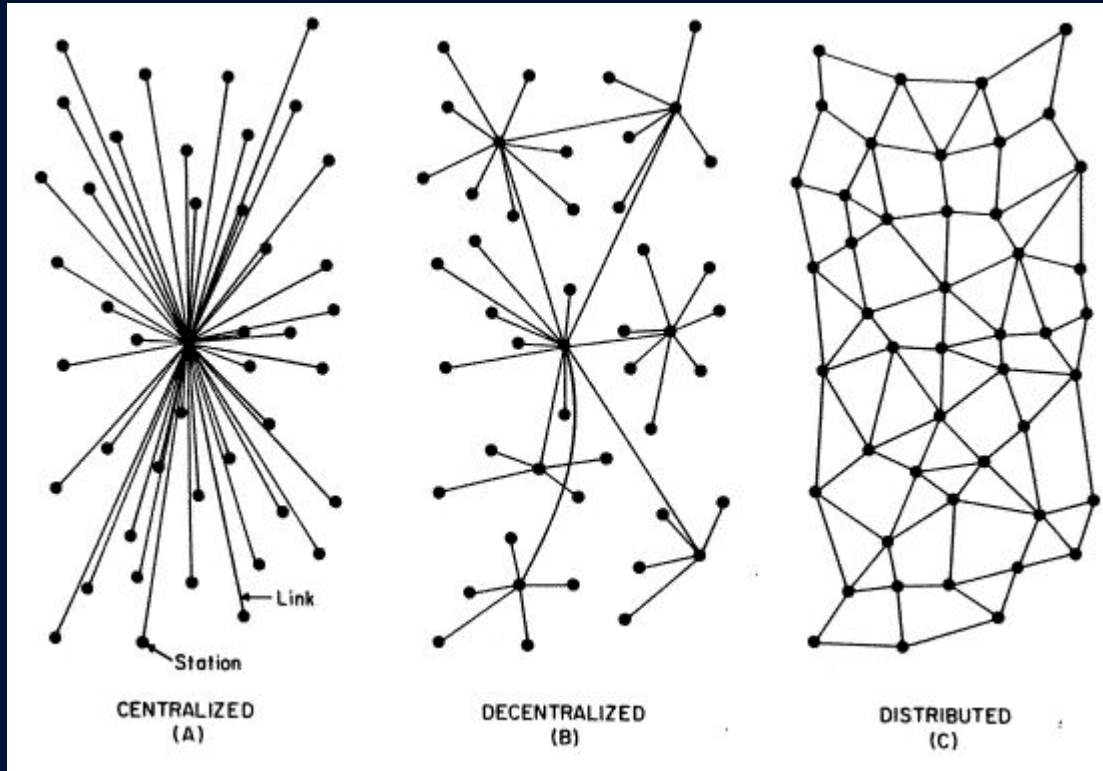
What is a blockchain...a nice bullet list

- It's a ledger of transactions and datas
- It's persistent, secure and unmodifiable
- It's based on computational trust
- It's distributed and unstoppable
- Transaction parties are anonymous, but tx are public and verifiable
- It's transactions could be about values (cryptocurrency)
- It's trustless about nodes and users

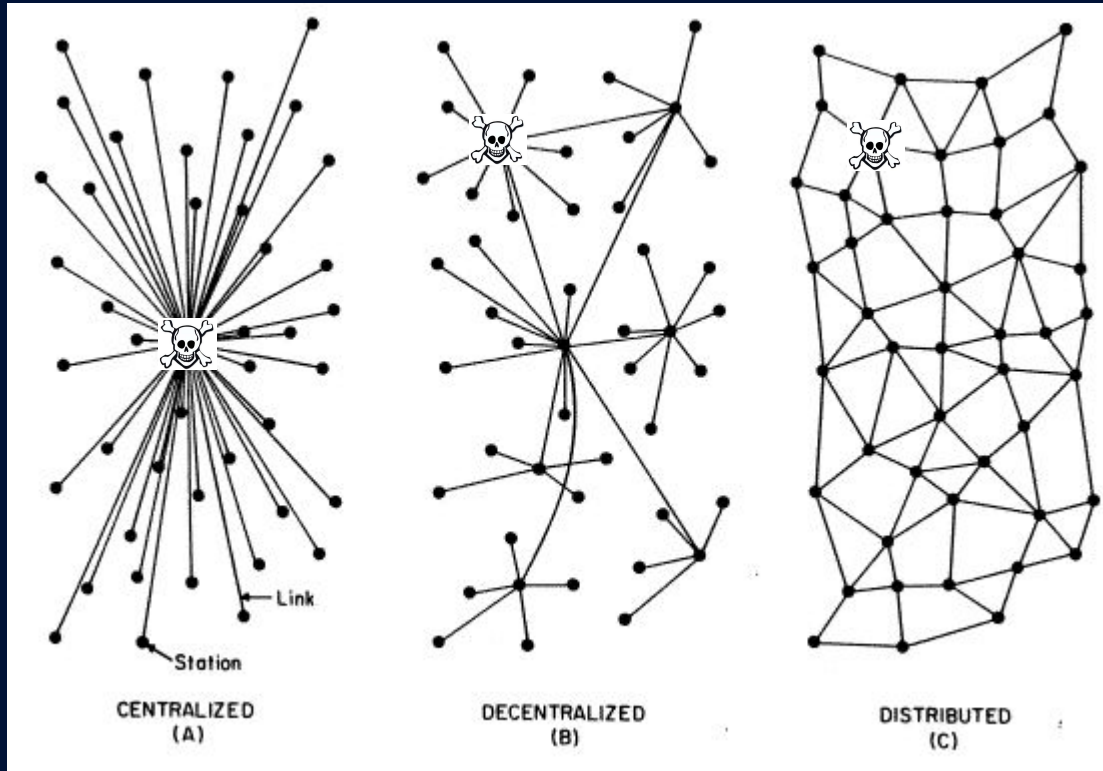
Blockchain by images



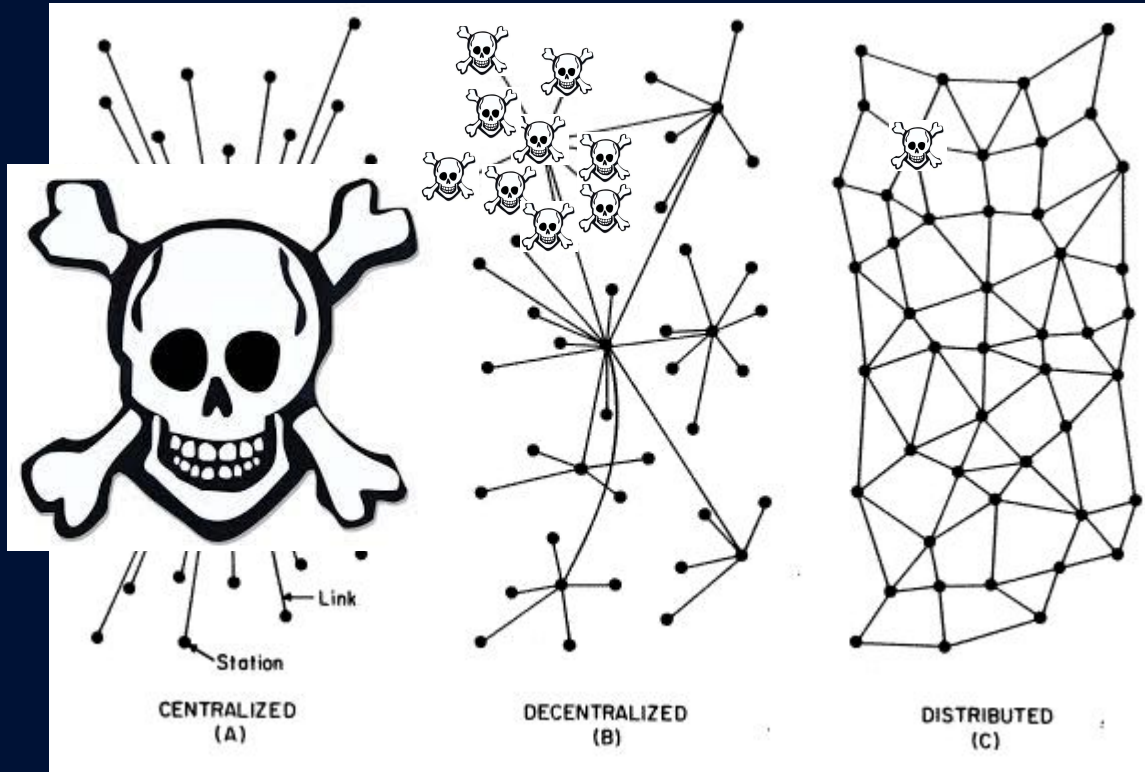
It's distributed and unstoppable



It's distributed and unstoppable



It's distributed and unstoppable



Has those cryptocurrencies a real economic value? And why?

In economy “intrinsic value” concept doesn’t exist at all. We give value to money by convention, and more general anything gain value almost for 3 reasons (not strictly needed, but true in almost cases at least)

- It’s rare
- It’s hard to reproduce
- It could be exchanged
- Someone want to buy it (law of supply and demand)

Has those cryptocurrencies a real economic value? And why?

In economics, the “intrinsic value” concept doesn’t exist at all. It’s a by-product of human action, and more general anything gain value all by itself. It’s not strictly true, but true in almost cases at least)

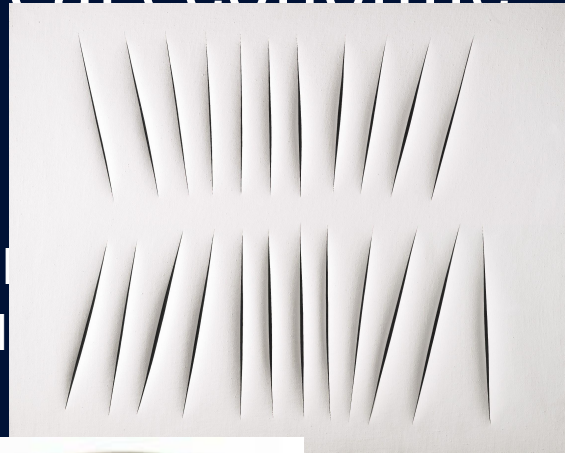


1 Euro



~ 7K Euro

It's rare
hard to reproduce
could be exchanged
one want to buy it (law of supply and demand)



M Euro

Manzoni's artist's shit: ~275K Euro

What does trustless mean?

You are not trusting in peers of transaction or even in nodes of the network, you are trusting in the protocol itself. In other words you are trusting blockchain and cryptocurrency itself and not people owning them....moreover they are anonymous...

Does it recall anything you well known and use everyday?

What does trustless mean?

You are not trusting
are trusting in the pr
cryptocurrency itself
anonymous...

Does it recall anything



s of the network, you
sting blockchain and
ver they are

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Smart Contracts

What is a smart contract?

A **contract** is a voluntary arrangement between two or more parties that is enforceable by law as a binding legal agreement

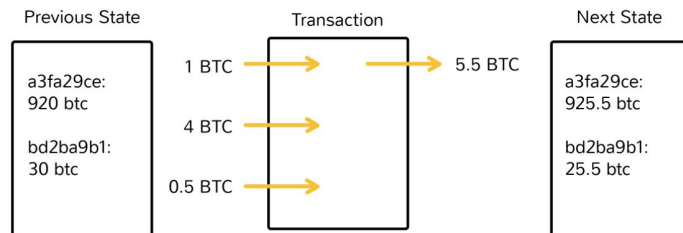
A **smart contract** is a computer protocol intended to facilitate, verify, or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract.

Real world smart contracts

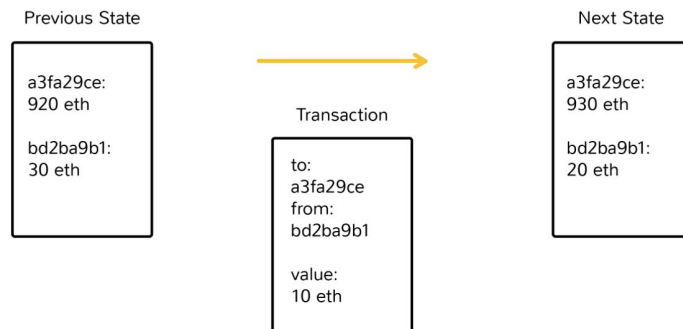
With the present implementations¹ "smart contract" is general purpose computation that takes place on a blockchain

BTC vs ETH state transition

Bitcoin



Ethereum



Ethereum Virtual Machine

Internals

- **TURING COMPLETE VM**
- Stack based byte code (push, jump)
- Memory
- Storage
- Environment variables
- Logs
- Sub-calling

High level languages

- Solidity (c-like)
- Viper (python like)
- LLL (lisp inspired)
- Bamboo (experimental morphing language influenced by Erlang)

Everyone compiling to EVM code

EVM code execution

- Transaction sent to a **contract address**
- **Every full node of ethereum run the code at this address and store the state**
- Smart contract code can:
 - Could run any program (turing complete machine)
 - Read/write state
 - Call another contract
 - Send ETH to other address (both EOA and contract)

Why we need tokens?

Tokens can represent any asset:

- An hours worth of rooftop solar energy (utility token)
- A currency such as dollar or even a company share (security token)
- A promise for a product in a crowdfund...ICOs (utility/security token)
- A future download of a song from your favorite artist (utility token)

It's something we are used in real world.....

Why we need tokens?

Tokens

- An
- A c
- A p
- A f

It's some



(token)
(n)
(token)

How (fungible) tokens can be used?

Basically they could be used for some special purpose in their Dapp:

- Internal currency
- Right to vote
- Right to use some resources
- Anything it's pure "counting"

Can be exchanged on the market

Fungibility definition

Wikipedia: In economics, fungibility is the property of a good or a commodity whose individual units are essentially interchangeable.

For example, one kilogram of pure gold is equivalent to any other kilogram of pure gold

ECR-20 standard Ethereum Tokens is fungible. IOW the only things that matter is how many token of a certain type you own.

Until November 2017 every ethereum token was fungible, every different use case was modeled with dedicated smart contracts

Tokens (fungible or not) are smart contracts

With the present implementations] "smart contract" is general purpose computation that takes place on a blockchain

Token contracts are special smart contracts (respecting a standard) storing in blockchain metadatas, balance and ownership for the token itself.

Token smart contracts could other functions doing "something" with or to the token itself. For example: "use" token to give right to vote, "use" token in a game to attack/defend etc. etc.

Fungible vs NonFungible Tokens

Fungible

- Every token is equal to each other
- Can be fractioned/aggregated (100 cents == 1 Dollar)
- Only the balance is registered in blockchain
- You could think it as pure counter of primitive (integer) type.

Non Fungible

- Every token is unique
- Cannot be fractioned
- Blockchain register ID, ownership, and metadatas
- You could think it as an indexed list of complex type (struct or object)

Why NFC matters?

Non Fungible token has unique IDs and may have **unique metadatas associated**.

Smart contracts could change metadatas in reaction of some function, or smart contract functions using NFC could have different behaviour based on NFC metadata.

IOW every NFC could be considered an instance of structured datas, with an owner and maybe a specific lifecycle.

Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible examples

Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible examples

Fungible!



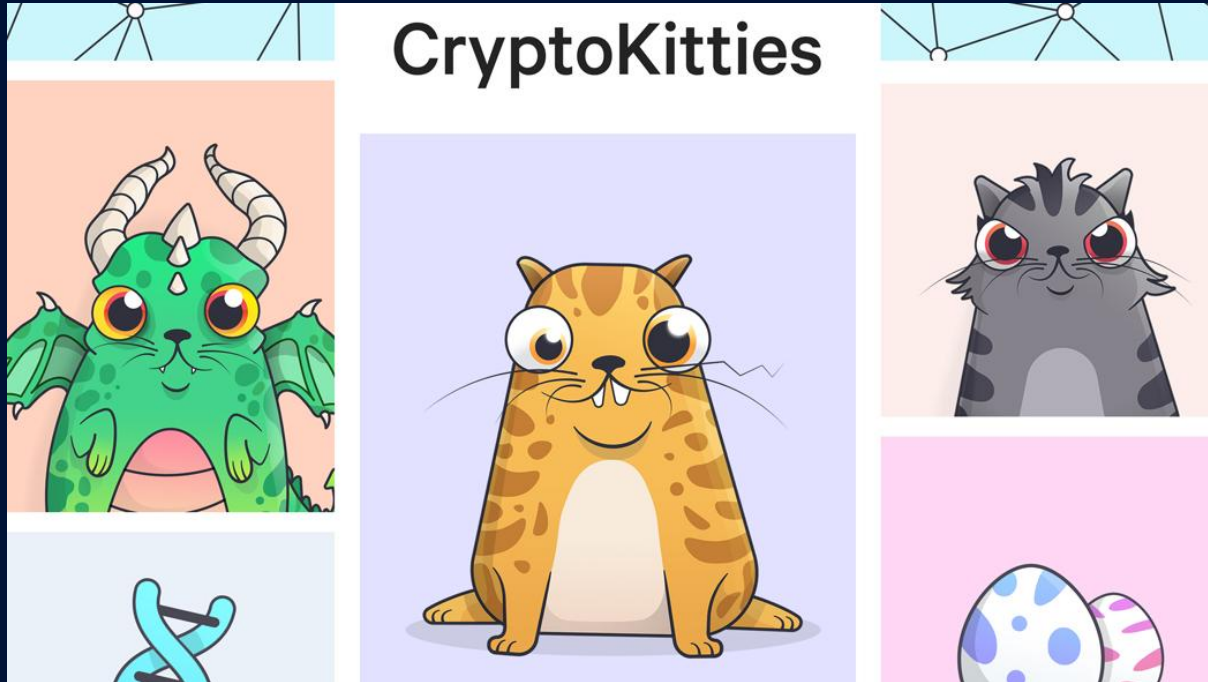
Fungible and NonFungible examples

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Fungible and NonFungible examples

NON Fungible!



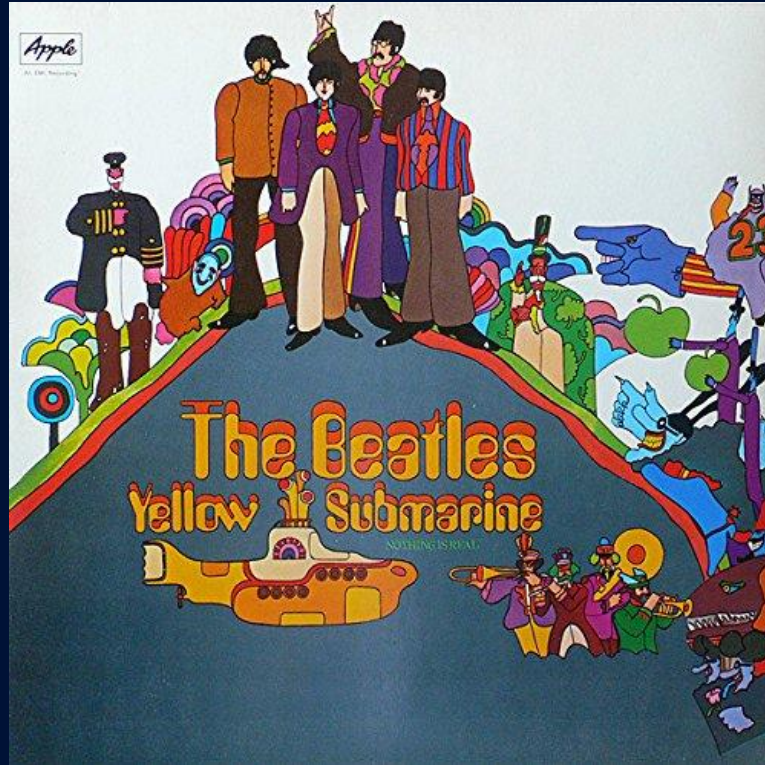
Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Non Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible examples

Fungible...or not?



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Non Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

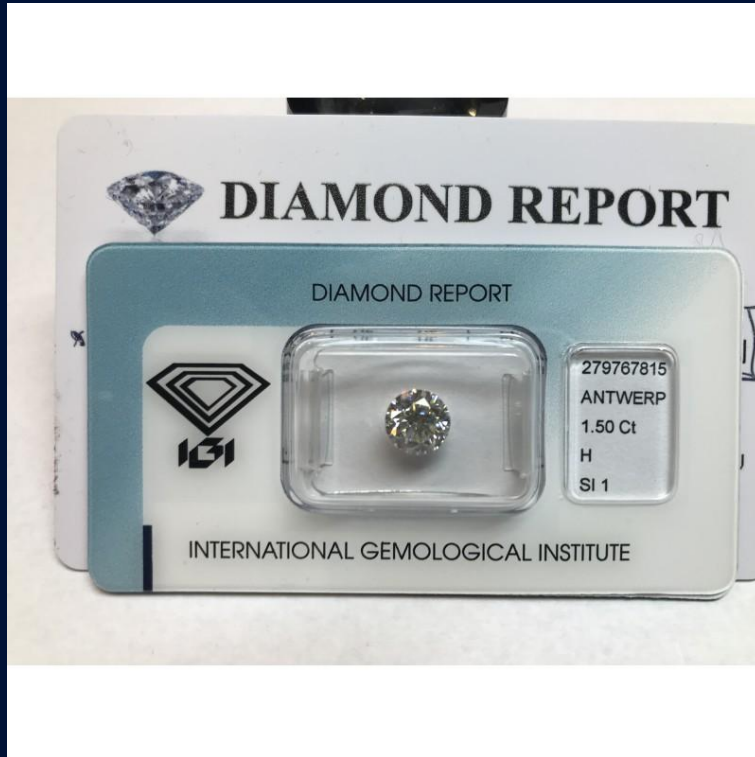
Non Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Fungible!

Or better a non fungible
Made fungible by convention



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Non Fungible!

Composed!



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Non Fungible!



Fungible and NonFungible in real life

Fungible!

Mintable only by
Non fungible owner



Use cases

DAO: Distributed Autonomous Organization

<https://aragon.one/>

Use cases

Prediction Market

- <https://gnosis.pm/>
- <https://www.augur.net/>

Use cases

Gaming/collectible

<https://www.cryptokitties.co/>

Use cases

Gambling

<https://dao.casino/>

Use cases

Distributed Storage

<https://ipfs.io/>

<https://storj.io/>

Use cases

Distributed computing

- <https://golem.network/>
- <https://sonm.com/>
- <https://www.elastic.pw/>

Use cases

Startup and open source founding

- ICOs
- <https://gitcoin.co/>

Use cases

Supply chain

- NFT and CNFT for single item supply chain
- Provenance and certification

Use cases

Complex contracts and ownership tokenization (NFT)

- Credit management
- Real estate
- Art
- License management
- Patents
- Financial derivative
- Advanced tokenized notarization

Use cases

Identity management

- Personal identity (no google/FB anymore to identify yourself)
- ACL/permissions multi site multi platform
- Personal document notarization/ownership
- Assets/documents portfolio

Use cases

Energy

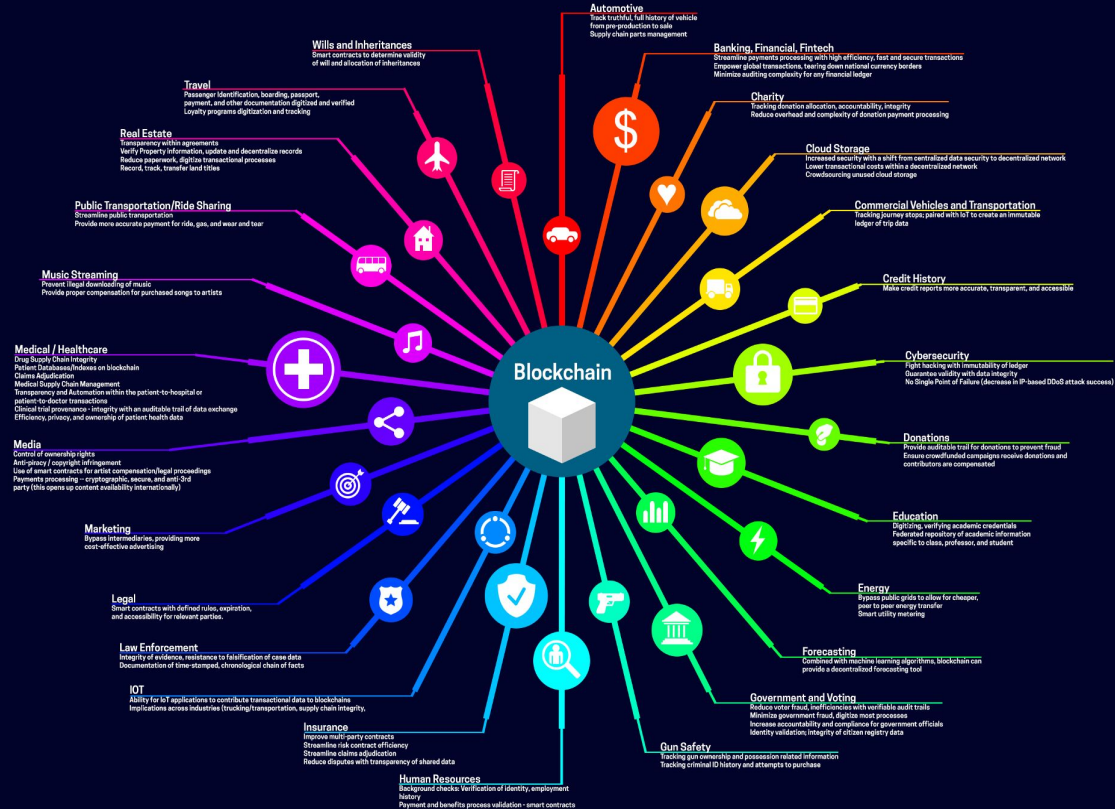
- Smart grid
- Smart charging
- Energy products market

Use cases

IOT

- Supply chain
- Micro payment
- Distributed computing/storage

Use cases



Who is behind ethereum?



A Very young....extremely focused guy

Who is behind ethereum?



A Very young....extremely focused guy

Don't you recall another very young
extremely focused guy?

Who is behind ethereum?



Thanks for coming



0x41a6021A6Dc82cbB0cd7ee0E3855654D225F48C6

I'll use ethers only for beers :)

- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/maeste/>
- <https://twitter.com/maeste>
- <https://github.com/maeste/>
- <http://www.onchain.it/>