

Trains, Hotels, and Async

Dean Tribble
February 2019

Train-Hotel Problem

- Make travel arrangements with a hotel and train
 - Purchase BOTH or NEITHER ticket
 - Where the hotel and train are on different shards/chains/vat/...

- Thank you, Andrew Miller

The atomic approach

In a transaction

- Purchase the hotel reservation
- Purchase the train ticket
- If either fail, abort and purchase neither

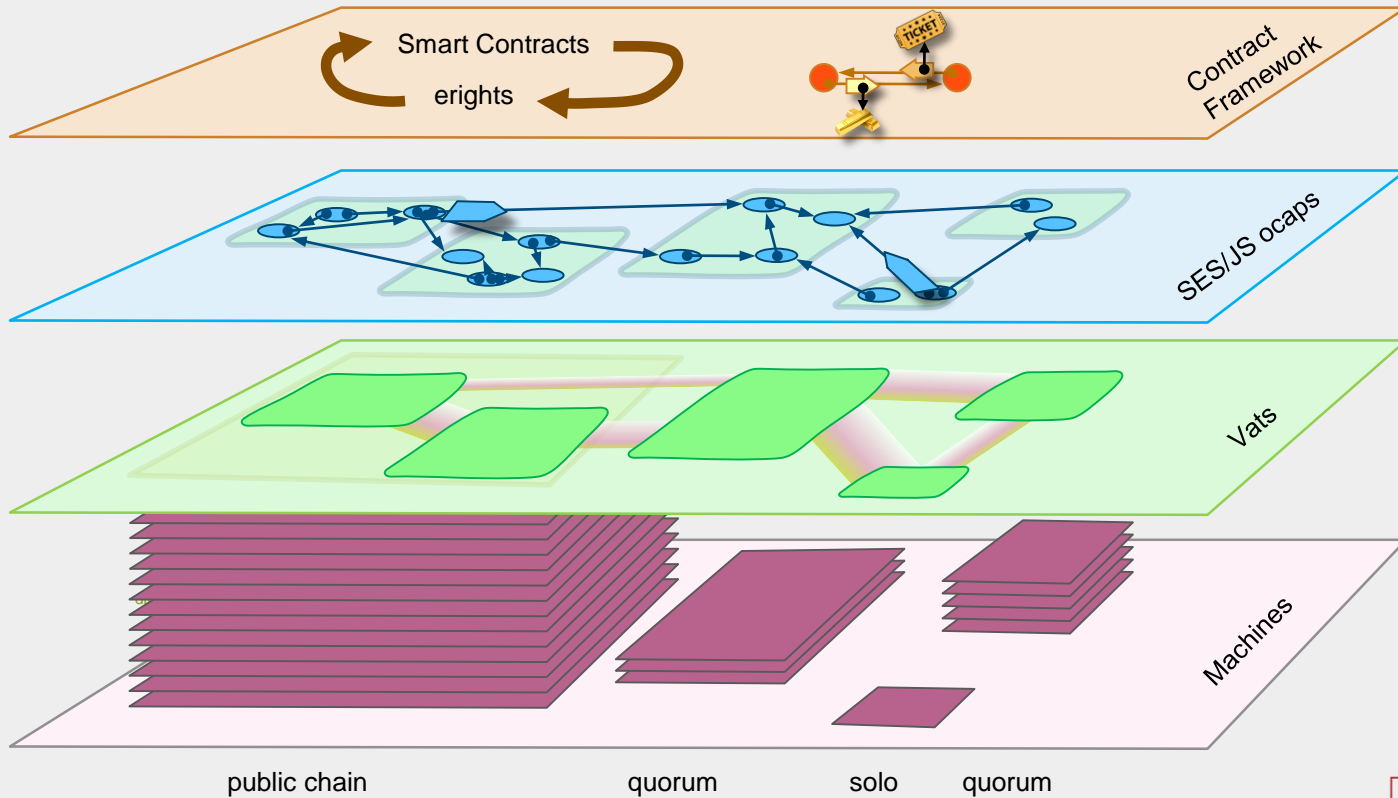
- BUT distributed atomic transactions are hard
 - And likely infeasible in the byzantine context

Distributed atomicity considered harmful

- Goal: Transfer \$1 from an account in one bank to an account in another
 - Use distributed transaction
 - Lock both accounts
 - Update both balances
 - Coordinate on the commit
 - Last participant is an uncompensated option
- What do banks do?

Who are we?

- Pioneers in distributed electronic markets
 - Agoric Open Systems papers
- Driven security and async support into JavaScript
 - Promise, proxies, async/await, realms, etc.
- Built brokerage information systems
- Built multi-billion-dollar payment systems



An object-capability (ocap) is...

a transferrable, unforgeable authorization to use
the object it designates

In a programming language...

Just an object reference

Simple ocap pattern

```
// define a gate counter
function makeEntryExitCounter() {
  let count = 0;
  return def({
    countEntry() { return ++count; },
    countExit() { return --count; }
  });
}
```

```
// create a gate counter
const counter = makeEntryExitCounter();

// share it with the guards
entryGuard.use(counter.countEntry);
exitGuard.use(counter.countExit);
```

Simplified, of course!

Mints and Purses

makeMint(name) ⇒ mint
mint(amount) ⇒ Purse

Purse

getBalance() ⇒ number
getIssuer() ⇒ Issuer
deposit(amount, srcPurse)

```
// setup for concert tickets  
const ticketsM =  
    mintMaker.makeMint("Concert");
```

```
// publish concert ticket issuer  
const concertI = ticketsM.getIssuer();
```

```
// create and return a ticket  
return ticketsM.mint(1);
```

```
// send a new ticket to carol  
const ticketP = ticketsM.mint(1);  
carol.receiveTicket(ticketP);
```

Issuers and exclusive transfer

Issuer

makeEmptyPurse

getExclusive(Purse)

⇒ Purse

```
// carol confirms ticket and returns payment
receiveTicket(ticketP) {
  const tkt = concertI.getExclusive(ticketP);
  ...
  return paymentPurse;
}
```

```
// send a new ticket to carol and get a payment
const ticketP = ticketsM.mint(1);
const paymentP = carol.receiveTicket(ticketP);
myAccount.deposit(paymentP);
```

Escrow contract and market safety

```
// provide a new ticket and get a payment via a new escrow with carol
const [ticketFacet, payFacet] = EscrowExchange.make(ticketIssuer, moneyIssuer);
carol.receiveTicket(ticketFacet);
payFacet.exchange(ticketsM.mint(1), myAccount, ticketPrice);
```

Escrow contract and market safety

```
// provide a new ticket and get a payment via a new escrow with carol
const [ticketFacet, payFacet] = EscrowExchange.make(ticketIssuer, moneyIssuer);
carol.receiveTicket(ticketFacet);
payFacet.exchange(ticketsM.mint(1), myAccount, ticketPrice);

// carol provides the payment and gets the ticket
receiveTicket(ticketFacet) {
  const carolFacet = EscrowExchange.getExclusive(ticketFacet);
  carolFacet.exchange(paymentPurse, myTickets, 1);
}
```

Escrow agent contract in twenty lines

```
export function EscrowExchange(a, b) { // a from Alice, b from Bob
  function makeTransfer(issuerP, srcPurseP, dstPurseP, amount) {
    const escrowPurseP = issuerP.getExclusive(amount, srcPurseP); // escrow the goods
    return def({
      phase1() { return escrowPurseP; },
      phase2() { return dstPurseP.deposit(amount, escrowPurseP); }, // deliver the goods
      abort() { return srcPurseP.deposit(amount, escrowPurseP); } // return the goods
    });
  }

  const aT = makeTransfer(a.srcP, b.dstP, b.amountNeeded); // setup transfer from alice to bob
  const bT = makeTransfer(b.srcP, a.dstP, a.amountNeeded); // setup transfer from bob to alice
  return Vow.race([Vow.all([aT.phase1(), bT.phase1()]), // if both escrow actions succeed...
    failOnly(a.cancellationP),
    failOnly(b.cancellationP)])
    .then( _ => Vow.all([aT.phase2(), bT.phase2()]), // ... then complete the transaction
      ex => Vow.all([aT.abort(), bT.abort(), ex])); // otherwise, return the supplied goods
};
```

Escrow agent

- Make a new Transfer in each direction; call **Stage1**
 - Transfer – one per direction
 - **Stage1** Transfer into a new escrow purse
 - **Stage2** Transfer from escrow purse to dest
 - **Abort** Transfer from escrow purse to src
- Race:
 - If **all** transfer.stage1 succeed, call **Stage2**
 - If **any** fail or cancel, call **Abort**

Covered call option

A bounded-time right to purchase a good
the right is itself a good

- Make a new escrow for the desired transaction
- Post the digital good to the sell-facet
 - with an expiration cancelation
- Return a CoveredCall, containing the buy side
 - **exercise** – invoke the buy-facet of the escrow
 - **getExclusive** – the option is *also* a digital good

Train-Hotel Problem

- Make travel arrangements with a hotel and train
 - Purchase BOTH or NEITHER ticket
 - Where the hotel and train are on different shards/chains/vat/...

The simple async solution

- Request covered-call options for ticket & hotel
 - concurrent and asynchronous
- When enough have fulfilled to enable travel...
 - **Decide!** – locally atomic
- Exercise the selected options
 - Concurrent and asynchronous
 - Optionally, reject unused options

More general vacation

Intermediate states are visible so...

- Easy to request overlapping options from multiple sources
 - Different hotels on different shards
 - Multiple cities and/or times
 - Code can reason about response time and timeliness

Power of a framework

- Reusable components by infrastructure experts
 - Escrow agent
 - Covered call
 - Auctions
 - Multi-goods purchase!
- Dapps by domain experts

Async to the rescue!

- Remote invocation supports digital assets on other machines/chains/vats
- Distributed commerce requires
 - Acquire rights async
 - Decide locally
 - Apply consequences async

Escrow contract in twenty lines

```
export function escrowExchange(a, b) { // a from Alice, b from Bob
  function makeTransfer(srcPurseP, dstPurseP, amount) {
    const issuerP = Vow.join(srcPurseP.getIssuer(), dstPurseP.getIssuer());
    const escrowPurseP = issuerP.getExclusive(amount, srcPurseP); // escrow the goods
    return def({
      phase1() { return escrowPurseP; },
      phase2() { return dstPurseP.deposit(amount, escrowPurseP); }, // deliver the goods
      abort() { return srcPurseP.deposit(amount, escrowPurseP); } // return the goods
    });
  }

  const aT = makeTransfer(a.srcP, b.dstP, b.amountNeeded); // setup transfer from alice to bob
  const bT = makeTransfer(b.srcP, a.dstP, a.amountNeeded); // setup transfer from bob to alice
  return Vow.race([Vow.all([aT.phase1(), bT.phase1()]), // if both escrow actions succeed...
    failOnly(a.cancellationP),
    failOnly(b.cancellationP)])
    .then( _ => Vow.all([aT.phase2(), bT.phase2()]), // ... then complete the transaction
      ex => Vow.all([aT.abort(), bT.abort(), ex])); // otherwise, return the supplied goods
};
```

Questions?

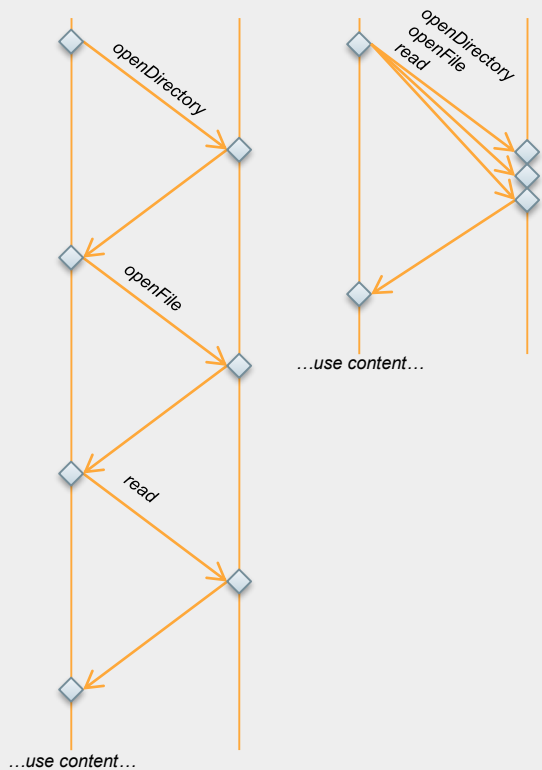
Find out more, get involved

- <https://agoric.com>
- [@agoric](#)
- Weekly progress Proof of Work Newsletter
 - <http://proofofwork.news/>
 - <https://agoric.com/weekly-updates/>
- Download proof of concept
 - <https://github.com/Agoric/PlaygroundVat>

Pipelining

```
// define a gate counter  
const dir = storage ! openDirectory("foo");  
const file = dir ! openFile("bar.txt");  
const content = file ! read();  
...use content...
```

Pipelining in prior systems resulted in
>100x reduction in network roundtrips



Web 2 breaches demonstrate the inadequacy of identity-based security for composing software systems

Web 2 - Social Web

Impact:
Stolen data

Example:
Exfiltrating patient data is a HIPAA violation.

Mitigation:
Respond and apologize

Problem:

By default, excess authority enables programmers, either accidentally, or with malicious intent, to capture information from libraries of the web page its running on.

Web 3- Decentralized Web

Impact:
Stolen value

Example:
Attacker can exfiltrate money — hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mitigation:
Utilize SES which confines code to compartments so that excess authority does not allow access

“ *The buzzword “web3” suggests the lax, security-poor programming habits of the web. **When crypto or smart contracts are programmed like a web page they are doomed.** Sustainably successful blockchains and their apps are based on far more secure, careful, and slow programming methods.*”

Nick Szabo, Feb 2018

What is a smart contract?

A contract-like arrangement, expressed in code, where the behavior of the program enforces the terms of the contract