Smart Contracts for Litecoin

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Bitcoin Computer

Overview

Classification

- Interoperable Blockchains (Stacks)
- Sidechains (Liquid, RSK)
- Rollups (BitVM, Citera)
- Block-order based (BRC20)
- UTXO-based (Ordinals, Runes, Bitcoin Computer)

Comparison

- Trustless Is there no trusted third party?
- Expressive Can all smart contracts be expressed?
- Efficient Can you compute a value without reading all txs?

Overview

	Trustless	Expressive	Efficient
	Is there no trusted third party?	Can all smart contracts be expressed?	Can you compute a value without reading all txs?
Ethereum			
Interoperable			
Sidechain			
Rollup			
Order based			
UTXO based			
Bitcoin Computer			

Overview

	Trustless	Expressive	Efficient
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Ethereum	Yes	Yes	No
Interoperable			
Sidechain			
Rollup			
Order based			
UTXO based			
Bitcoin Computer			

Interoperable Blockchains

Stacks, Internet Computer, BOB

- A separate blockchain (L2) that
  - can read from and write to L1
  - use L1 asset in the consensus algorithm of the L2
- How to use:
  - Use an exchange to get L2 asset
  - Use functionality of the L2
  - Use exchange to get L1 asset

Sidechains

Liquid, Rootstock

- A separate blockchain (L2) connected to L1 via two-way-peg
- How to use:
  - Send L1 asset into custody of a federation
  - The federation will issue you L2 asset
  - Use the functionality of the L2
  - Send L2 asset to the federation, they will give you L1 asset

Rollups

BitVM, Optimism & Arbitrum on Ethereum

- Like a sidechains but the federation is replaced by a smart contract and data is stored on the L1
- How to use:
  - Deposit L1 asset into rollup smart contract on L1
  - To use L2
    - Send L2 transaction to an aggregator
    - Aggregator evaluates L2 transactions and publishes L2 transactions and state hash on L1
    - Smart contract on L1 guarantees that the evaluation is valid (see next slide for details)
  - Send withdraw request to aggregator to get L1 asset

Rollups - Validation

How does the L1 contract ensure the validity of L2 batch?

- Optimistic
  - Aggregator publishes a L2 batch to L1 contract
  - Validators can provide a fraud proof to L1 smart contract
  - If the fraud proof is correct, the aggregator is fined
  - Otherwise the validator is fined
- Zero knowledge
  - Aggregator publishes L2 batch and validity proof to L1 contract
  - Contract verifies the proof
  - STARKS: trustless but expensive
  - SNARKS: less expensive but require a trusted setup

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Order based			
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Bitcoin Computer			

80% of smart contracts on Ethereum are tokens

What can Litecoin do?

Layer 1

Ordinals, Runes, BRC20, Omni, Counterparty, Bitcoin Computer

- No extra blockchain, no trusted third party, just metadata on chain
- How to use:
  - Add metadata to a transaction to create or update a value
  - Parse the metadata on the blockchain to compute/read the value
- Two variants:
  - Block-order based
  - UTXO based

Layer 1

Block-order based

- Broadcast transaction with meta data
- Read transactions in block order
- Update a value after each transaction
- Advantages
  - Self custody
- Disadvantages
  - Not efficient
  - Not expressive
  - Not composable

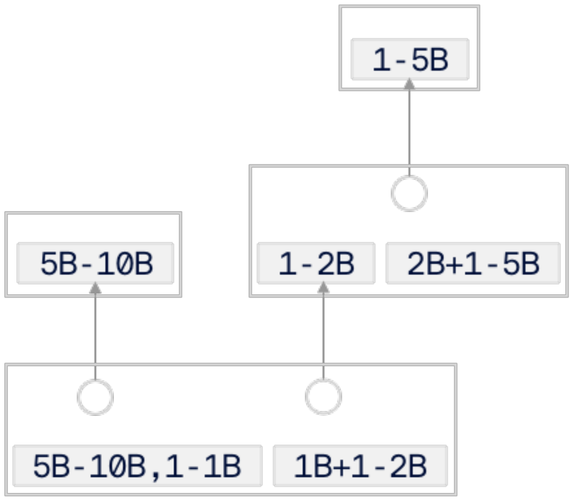
BRC20 Transactions	Value
`{ "op": "deploy" "tick": "lite" "max": "1000" }`	`{}`
	`{ lite: { max: 1000 } }`
`{ "op": "mint" "tick": "lite" "amt": "100" }`	`{ lite: { max: 1000, owners: [ { ownerA: 100 } ] } }`
`{ "op": "transfer" "tick": "lite" "amt": "1" }`	`{ lite: { max: 1000, owners: [ { ownerA: 99 }, { ownerB: 1 } ] } }`

Layer 1

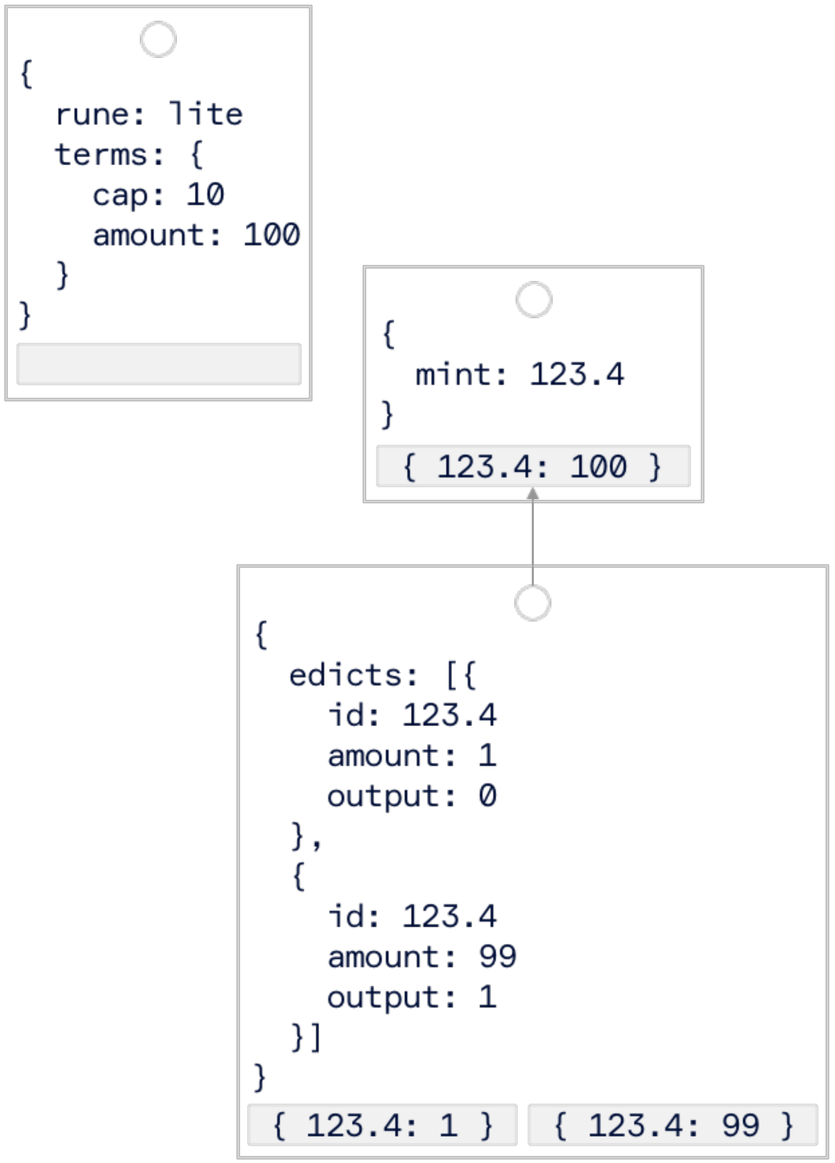
UTXO based

- Broadcast transaction with meta data
- Associate a value with each output, using the meta data and the values of the inputs spent
- Advantages
  - Self custody
  - More efficient
- Disadvantages
  - Not expressive

Ordinals Example



Runes Example



Layer 1

Bitcoin Computer

- Broadcast transaction with Javascript code
- Associate a value with each output, by evaluating the Javascript expression, using the values of the outputs spent for the variables
- Advantages
  - Self custody
  - Expressive
  - Efficient
  - Compatible

Non Fungible Token

```
class NFT {
  constructor(data) {
    this.data = data
  }

  transfer(to) {
    this._owners = [to]
  }
}
```

```
{
  mod: 12ab
  exp: new NFT(...)
}
```

NFT { data: ... }

nft

```
{
  exp: nft.transfer('ef98...')
}
```

NFT { data: ... }

Fungible Token

```
class FT {
  constructor(to, amount) {
    this.amount = amount
    this._owners = [to]
  }

  transfer(to, amount) {
    if (this.amount < amount)
      throw new Error()
    this.amount -= amount
    return new Token(to, amount)
  }
}
```

```
{
  mod: 24ef
  exp: new FT(1000)
}
```

FT { amount: 1000 }

ft

```
{
  exp: ft.transfer('ef98..', 1)
}
```

FT { amount: 99 } FT { amount: 1 }

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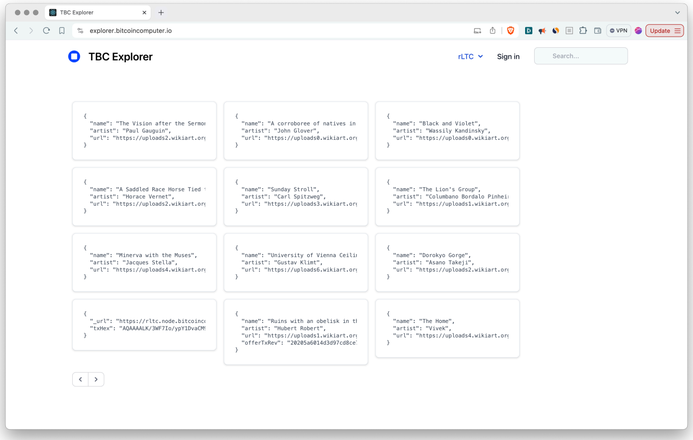
Order based	Yes	No	No
UTXO based	Yes	No	Yes
Bitcoin Computer	Yes	Yes	Yes

Conclusion



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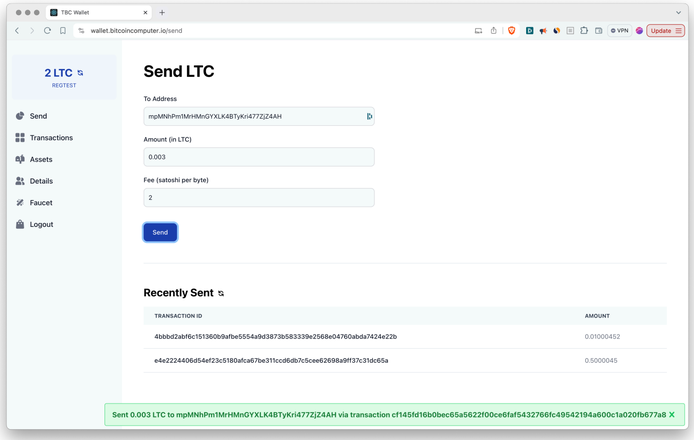

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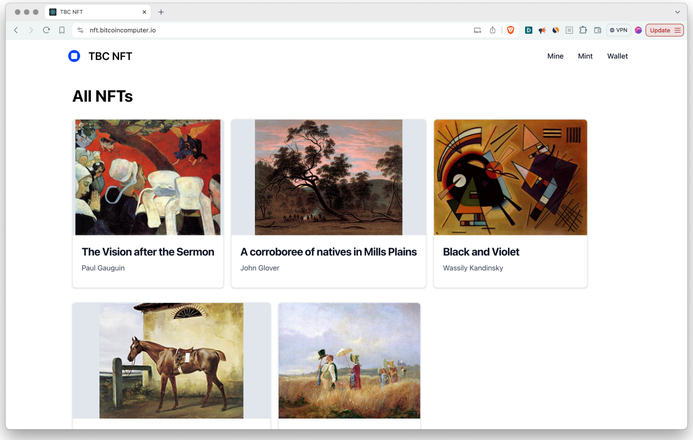

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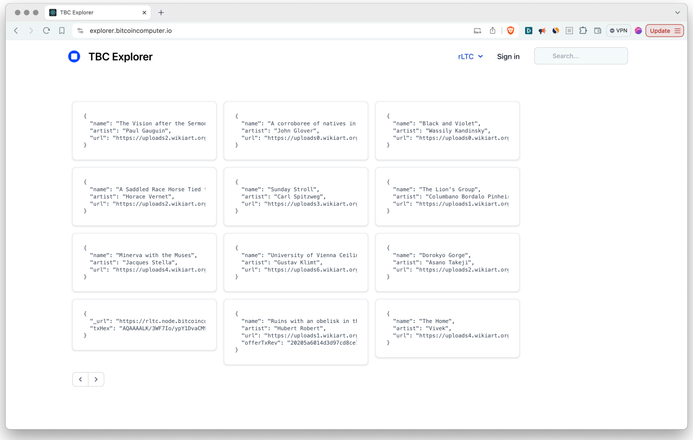
Thank you!



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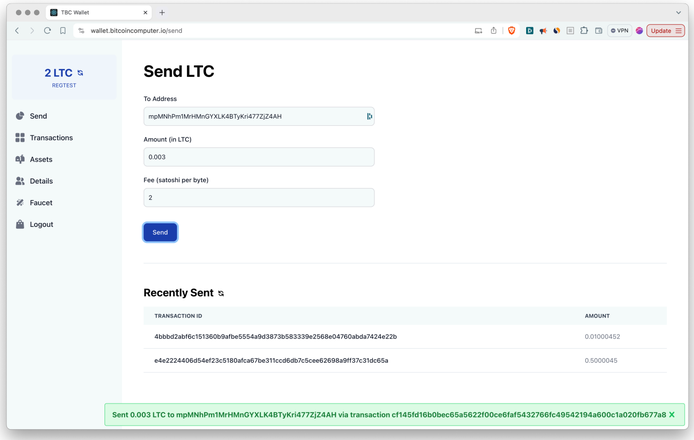

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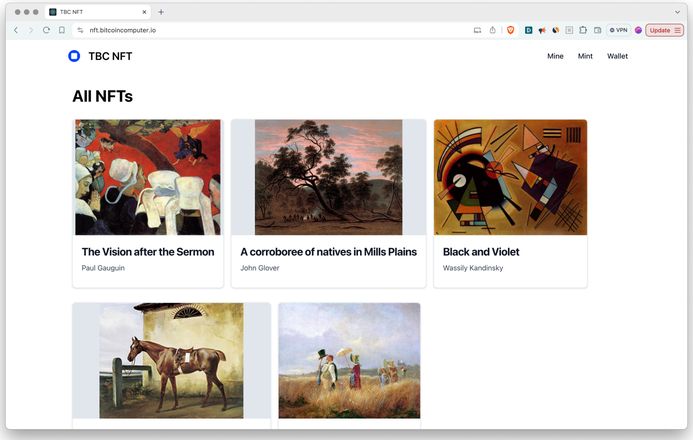

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