



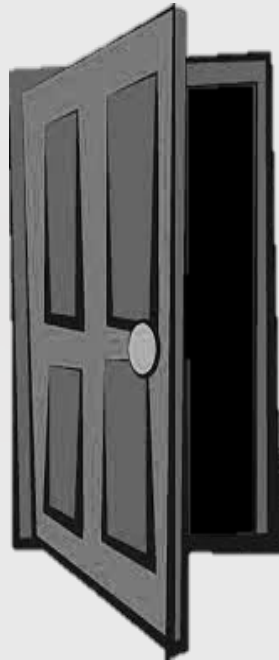
O banco nacional
do desenvolvimento

Requirements for Change Management in DLT-Based Decentralized Applications

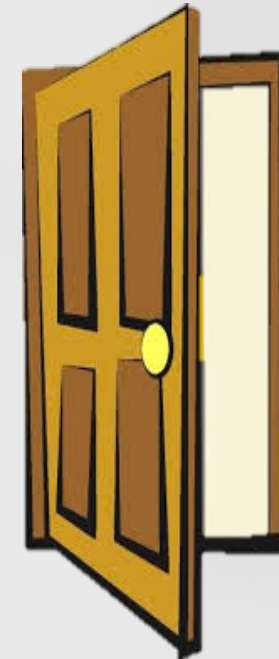
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Classificação: Documento Ostensivo
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Centralized Apps

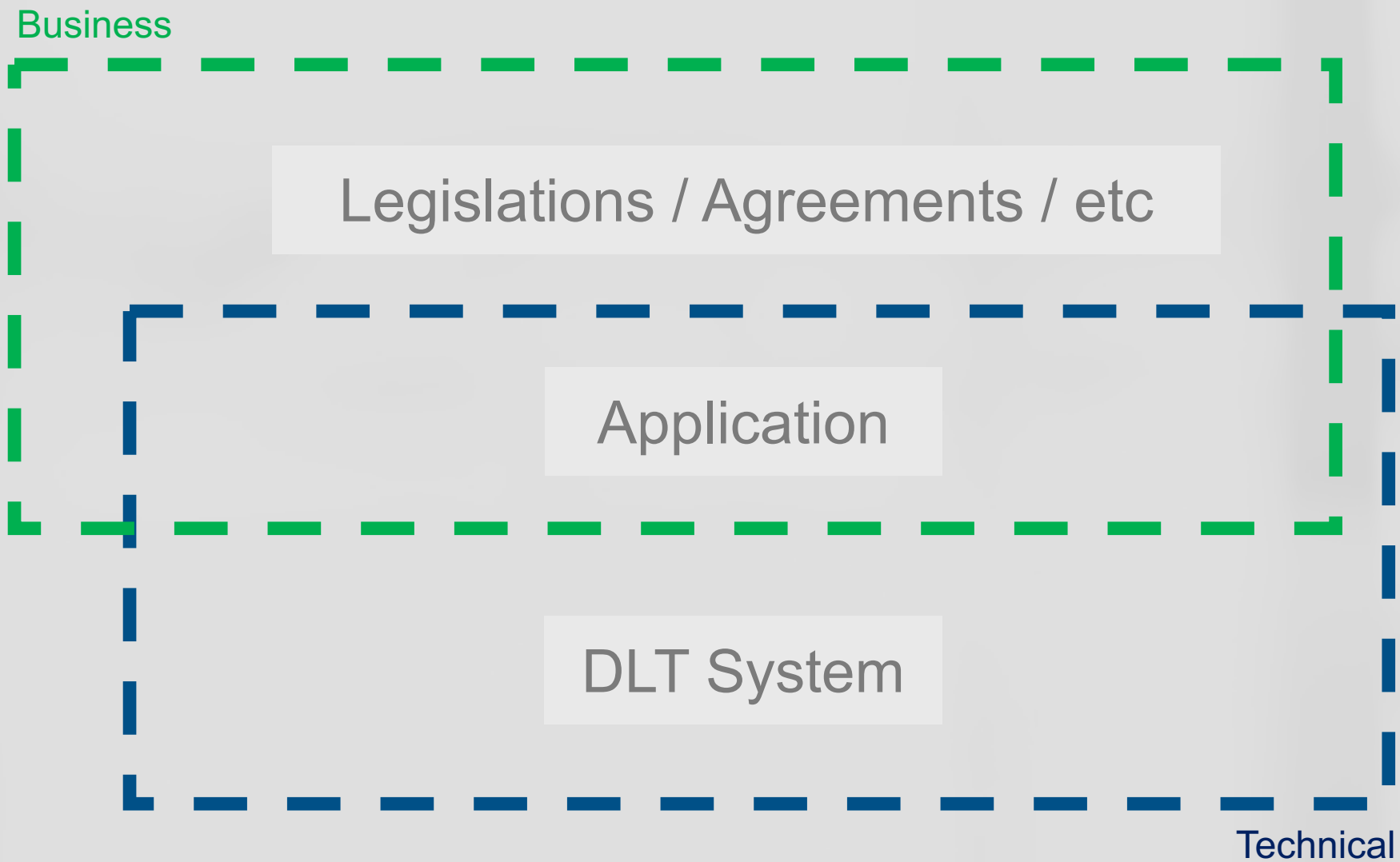


dApps + DLT
Simplified to one door



Trust in the immutability of an application (in general)

What Immutability?





Centralized Apps



**Apps with
“Managed Mutability”**



dApps + DLT



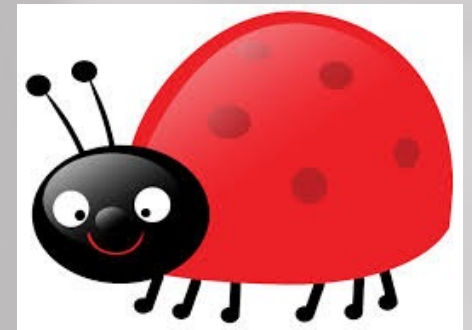
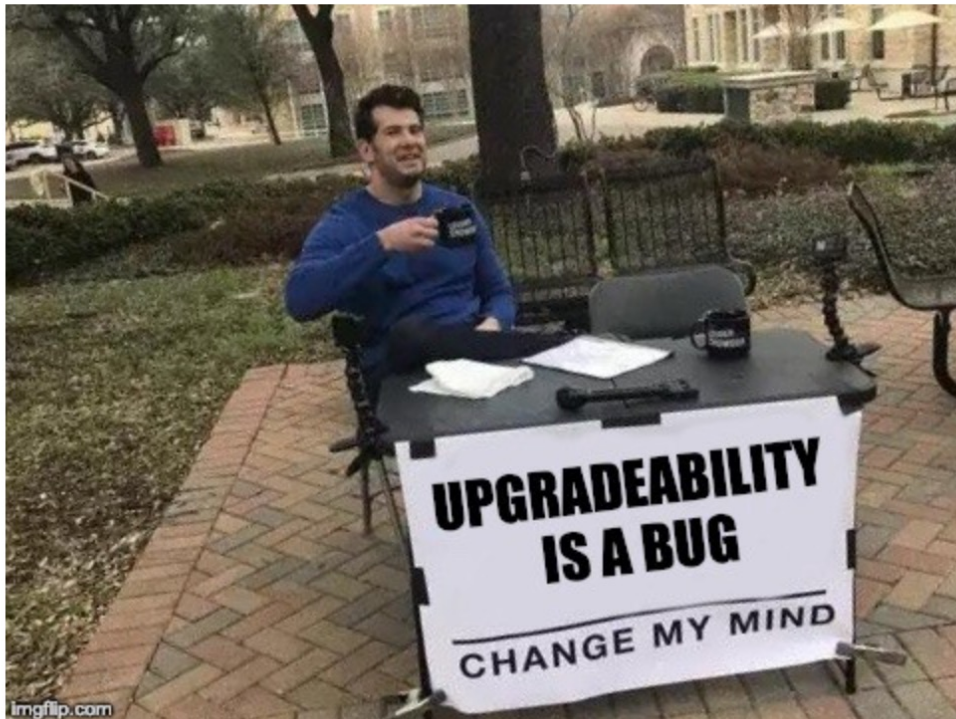
Trust in the immutability of an application (in general)

Upgradeability Is a Bug



Steve Marx [Follow](#)

Feb 5, 2019 · 5 min read



Example – Changing a Bank Contract

```
function changeBankFee(uint256 percentual, string memory description) public onlyOwner {  
    require (percentual < 100, "Fee > 100%");  
    bankFee = percentual;  
    emit ManualIntervention_Fee(percentual, description);  
}
```

Enables a change to fixed fee



Enables unexpected changes



USDC v2: Upgrading a multi-billion dollar ERC-20 token



Coinbase [Follow](#)

Dec 31, 2020 · 10 min read



<https://blog.coinbase.com/usdc-v2-upgrading-a-multi-billion-dollar-erc-20-token-b57cd9437096>

 OpenZeppelin | docs

A smart contract upgrade is an action that can arbitrarily change the code executed in an address while preserving storage and balance.

<https://blog.openzeppelin.com/the-state-of-smart-contract-upgrades/>



Flexibility

Trust

(3)

Governance

Ensuring that the application governance works appropriately

(2)

Transparency

Providing stakeholders with trust in the change management process

(1)

Upgradeability

Facilitating the evolution of an application that uses smart contracts

(1)

Upgradeability

Facilitating the evolution of an application that uses smart contracts

- a) preserve the **access to the data** originally used by the current smart contracts to the future smart contracts, as a way to minimize data migration;
- b) in the context of a change, make it feasible to **alter data** used by the current smart contracts in a way that is not possible without a change;
- c) in the context of a change, make it feasible to **alter the data structure** used by the current smart contracts in a way that is not possible without a change;
- d) expose an immutable way of finding the current version of the smart contracts (sometimes called “**proxy contract**”);
- e) preserve some parts of the code from the current smart contracts as **non-upgradeable**;
- f) preserve the **quality of the smart contracts codes** throughout time, even after various evolutions;
- g) In the context of a change, enable or not the choice for application users to opt between stay managed by the current smart contracts, migrate to the future smart contracts or even finish the relationship with the smart contracts (if the user can choose, it is known as “**you-are-free-to-opt-out**” principle);

(2)

Transparency

Providing stakeholders with trust in the change management process

- a) establish that changes go through a **life cycle**, which includes proposal, approval, execution, and conclusion or canceling;
- b) associate the change with off-chain information that spells out **its motivation and the rationale** adopted for the solution;
- c) guarantee that every change is executed through an **automatized change script**;
- d) make change proposal (including change script) available for **analysis of the application governance before the change approval**;
- e) **avoid** the execution of changes that **do not go through the change process**;
- f) provide **transparency** regarding which changes were proposed and what happened to these propositions;
- g) work out a system to **monitor** the changes in progress;
- h) enable the introduction of a **time gap** between the approval and the execution of the change, which would allow the users to take some time to decide what to do regarding the imminent application change as well as allow the development team to create an additional safety mechanism.

(3)

Governance

Ensuring that the application governance works appropriately

- (a) include a mechanism to aid the group's **decision-making** process;
- (b) provide a mechanism for the creation of **subgroups** to decide on specific changes;
- (c) support the **classification** of changes in different levels of formality regarding deployment, which will depend on how high the change **impact** will be and how **urgent** it needs to be implemented;
- (d) support the definition of rules concerning the **inclusion or elimination of members** of the application governance;
- (e) enable the participation of the governance structure since the **very first deployment** of the smart contracts.

Application deployed in the context of a change management process to maximize trust of stakeholders
(discussions off-chain + formalities on-chain)

(3)

Governance

Ensuring that the application governance works appropriately

(2)

Transparency

Providing stakeholders with trust in the change management process

(1)

Upgradeability

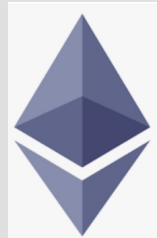
Facilitating the evolution of an application that uses smart contracts

What do we have today?

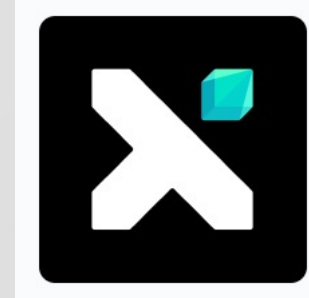
Examples:



EOS



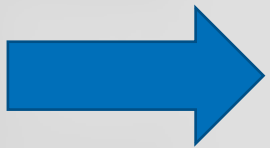
Ethereum + OpenZeppelin



Xuperchain



Hyperledger Fabric v2.x



Enables a new class of apps to be deployed on DLT

Additional concerns in real life: Complexity / Execution cost / Existing smart contract standards

Obrigada!



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