Decentralized Finance

Decentralized Exchanges (DEX)

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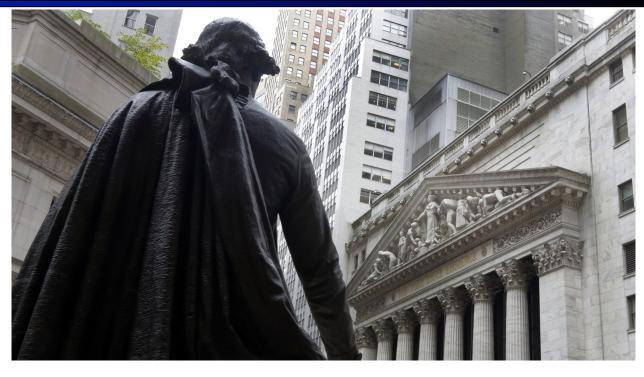






Financial Exchanges



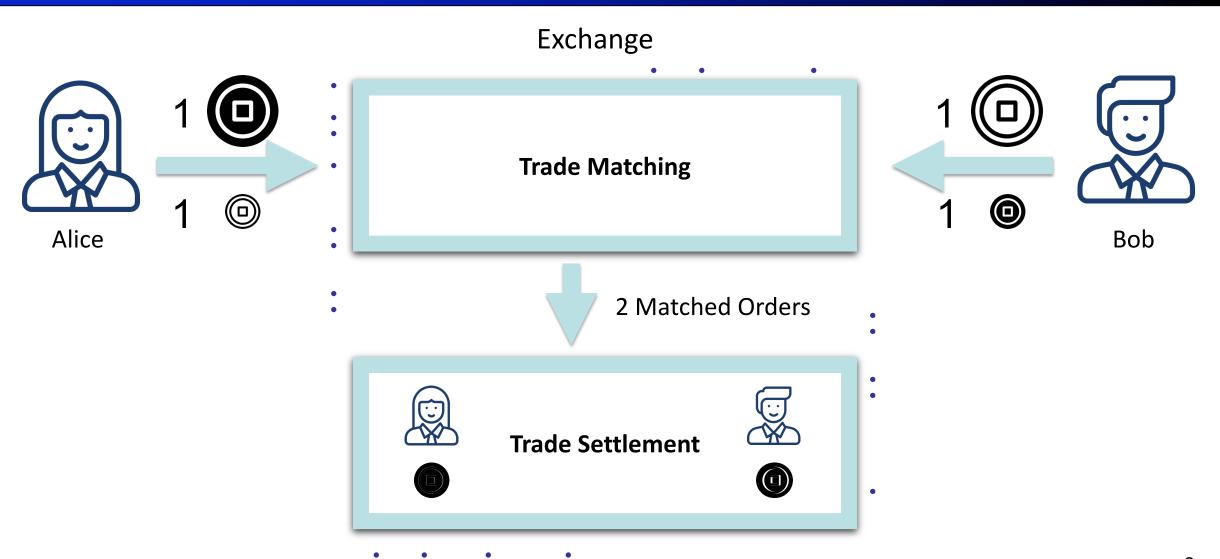








Financial Exchanges 101



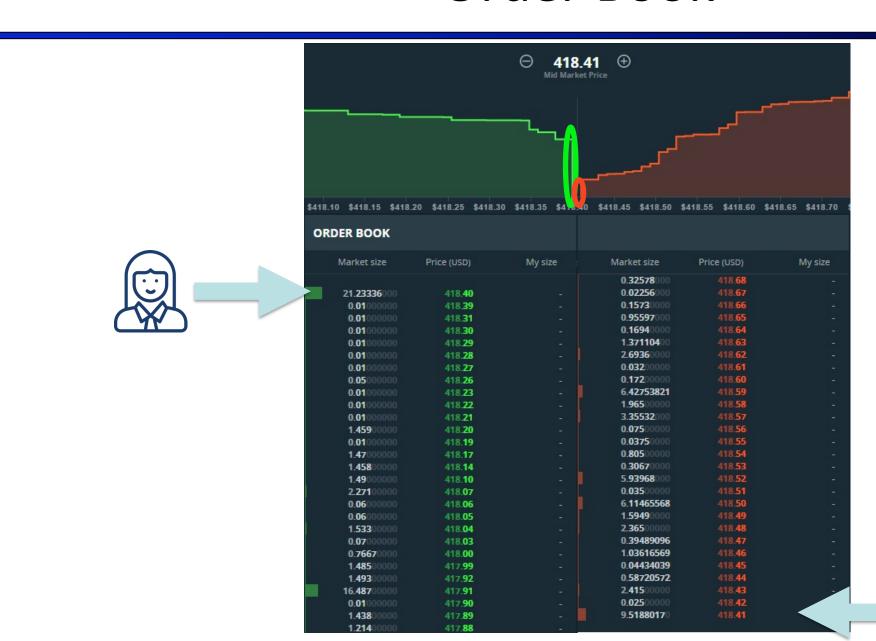
Trade Matching Models

Exchange

Trade Matching

Non-Custodial
Trade Settlement

Order Book





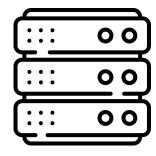
Two Order Book Models

Server

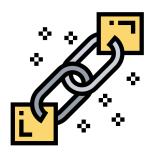
- Fast matching
- No fees for canceled orders
- No censorship resistance
- Exchange front running







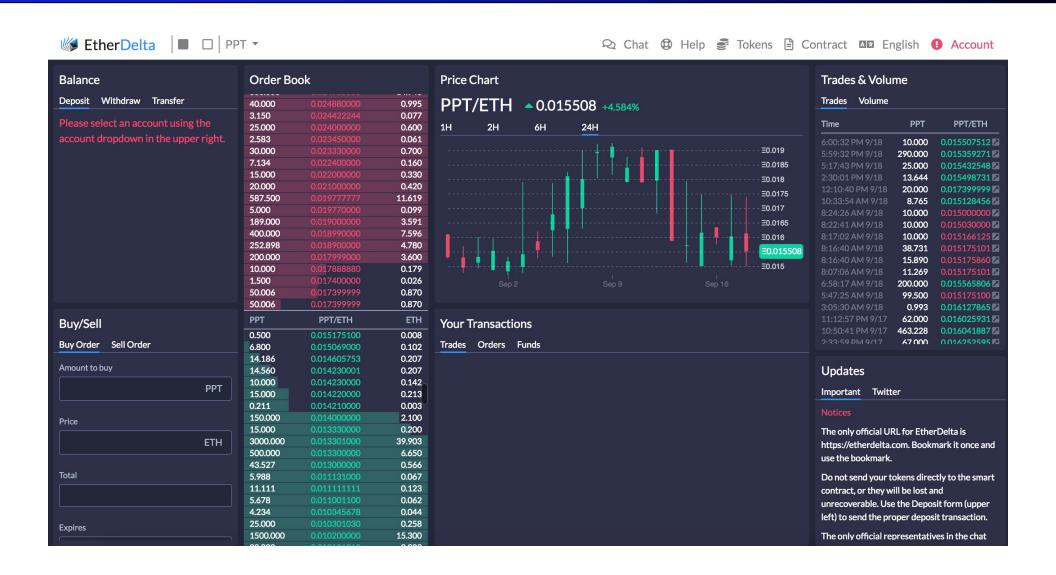
On-Chain



- Censorship resistance
- Robust
- Slow matching
- Blockchain fees for orders
- Miner/trader front running



EtherDelta



LOB DEX: Lessons Learned

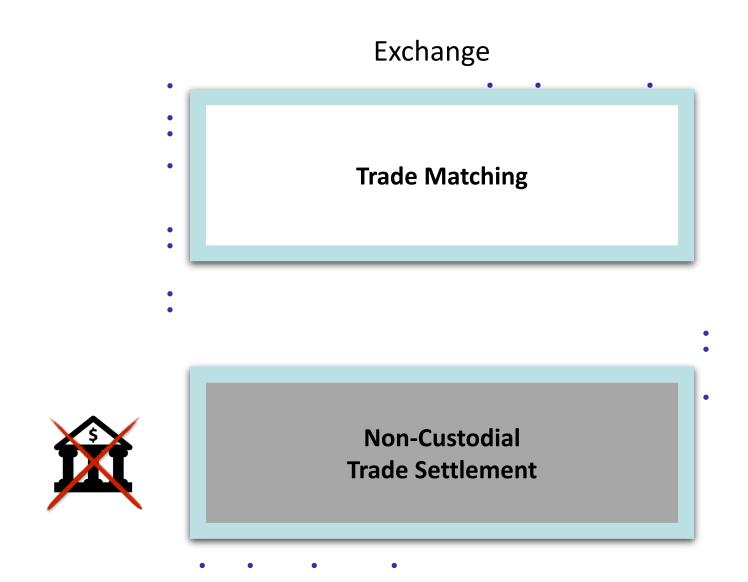
Advantages:

- No KYC/AML
- No fees paid to the exchange
- No impermanent loss (explained later in AMM)

Disadvantages:

- Fees for deposit, withdraw, trade creation/cancel
- Slow execution
- Not fully decentralized (mediating server)

Settlement Layer



Why do we need DEX?



Alice is rich (aka a "whale")

Alice wants to provide her money to traders to earn fees

..but has to trust someone to manage her money

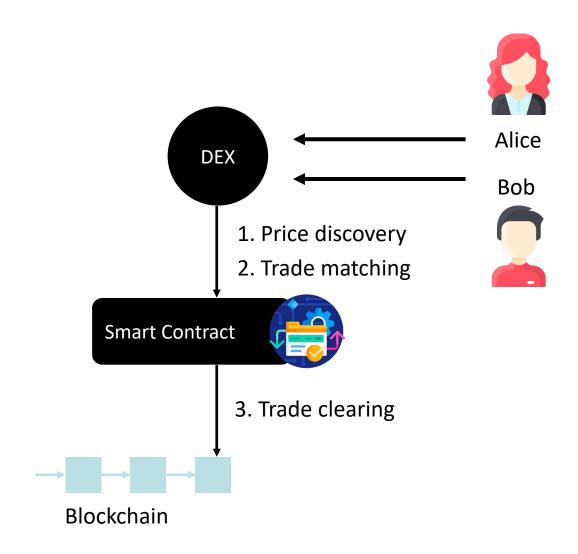


Bob is nifty trader

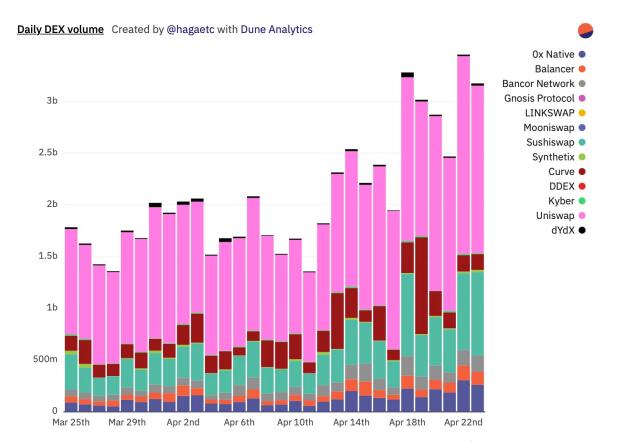
Bob wants to buy the latest coins

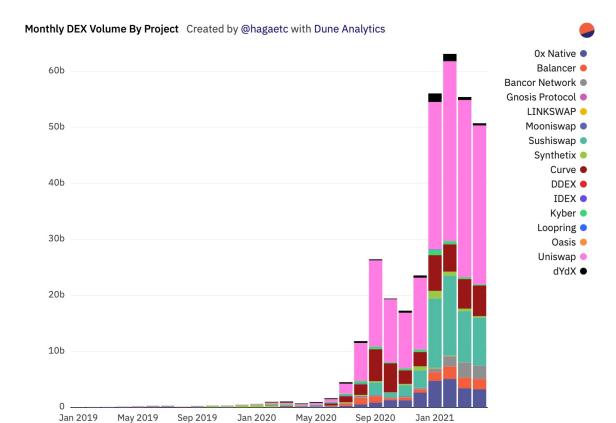
..but struggles to find a trusted source to buy

DEX System Architecture



DEX trading volume





Daily Volume:
- DEXes: 3.5B

- Binance: 49B

- Nasdaq: 234B

Source:

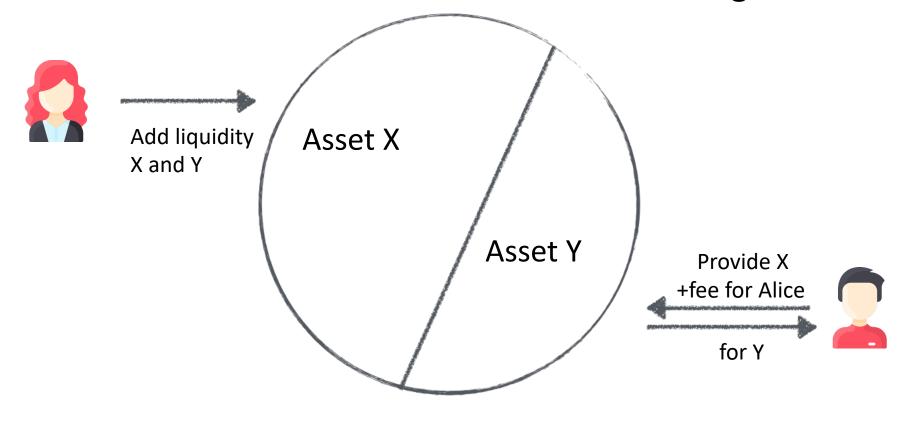
https://defiprime.com/dex-volume

http://www.nasdagtrader.com/Trader.aspx?id=DailyMarketSummary https://coinmarketcap.com/rankings/exchanges/

Automated Market Maker

Liquidity Pool

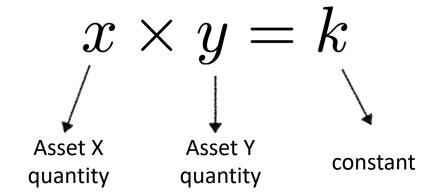
Idea: Let a smart contract do the market making.



smart contract pool

AMM – Automated Market Maker

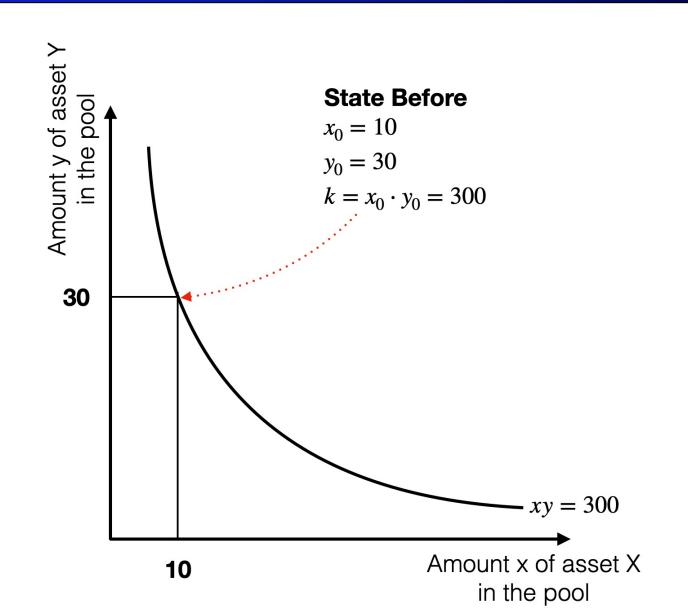
Idea: Let a smart contract do the market making.



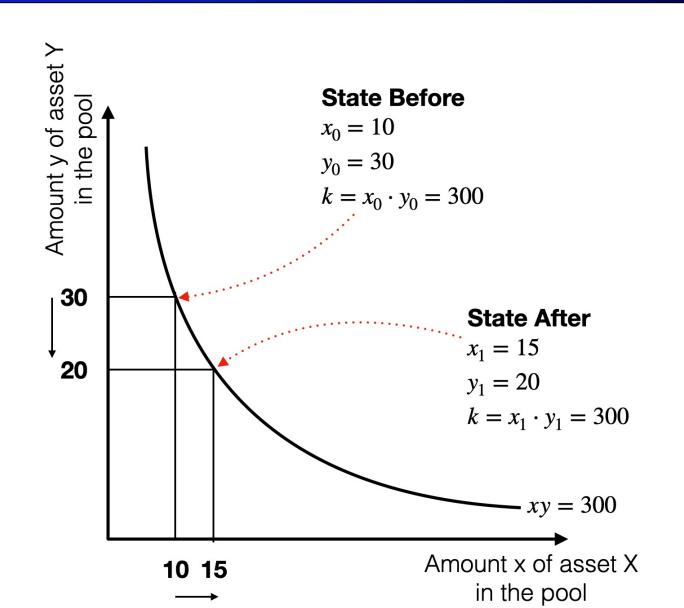
Properties:

- Instant liquidity, irrespective of the trade size
- Purchase of asset X increases price of X and decreases the price of Y
- Ratio of asset X and Y sets the price
- Known as Constant Product (CP) AMM

AMM Example

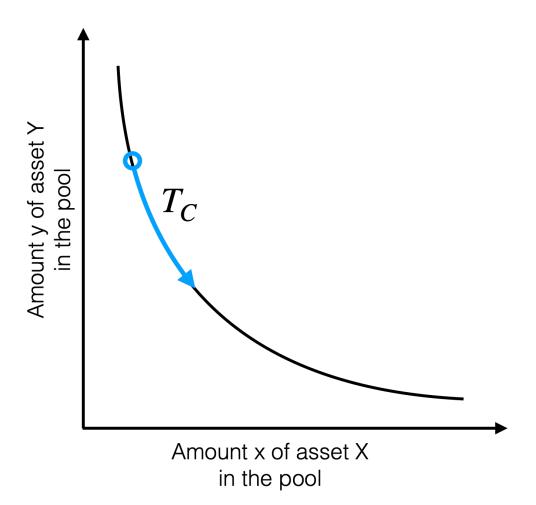


AMM Example

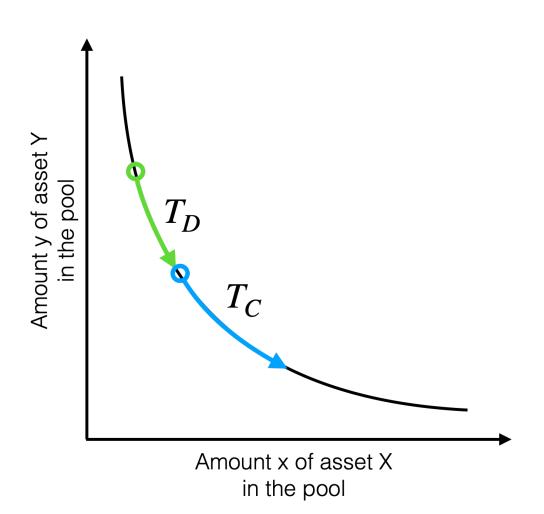


Expected Slippage

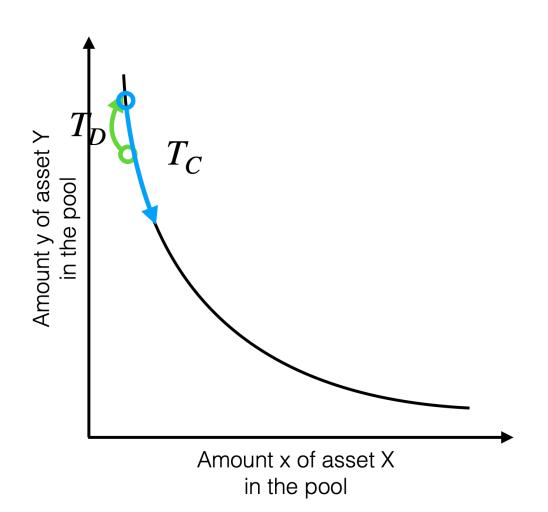
The expected increase or decrease in price based on the trading volume and available liquidity.



Unexpected Slippage -> Worse Execution Price

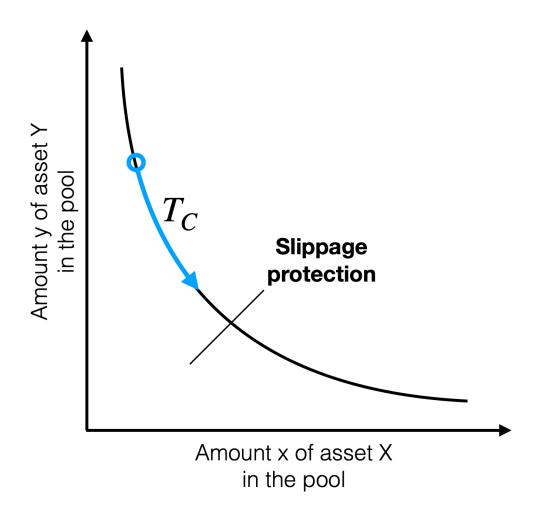


Unexpected Slippage → Better Execution Price



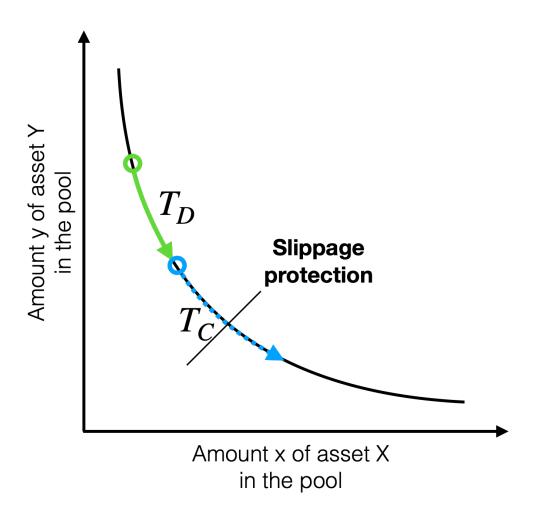
Slippage Protection

Configures a slippage protection threshold to prevent unacceptable slippage



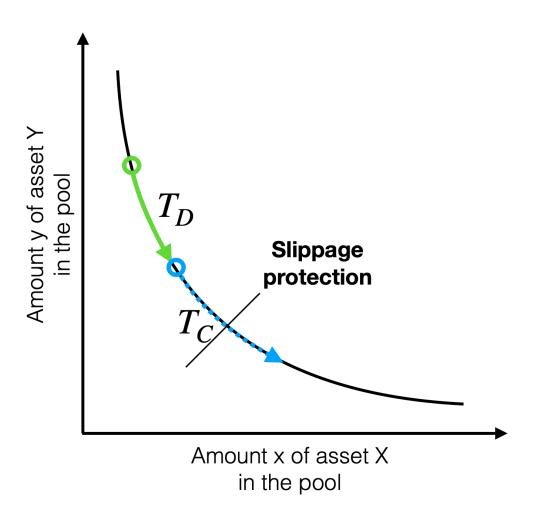
Slippage Protection

A transaction **fails** when crossing the slippage limit.



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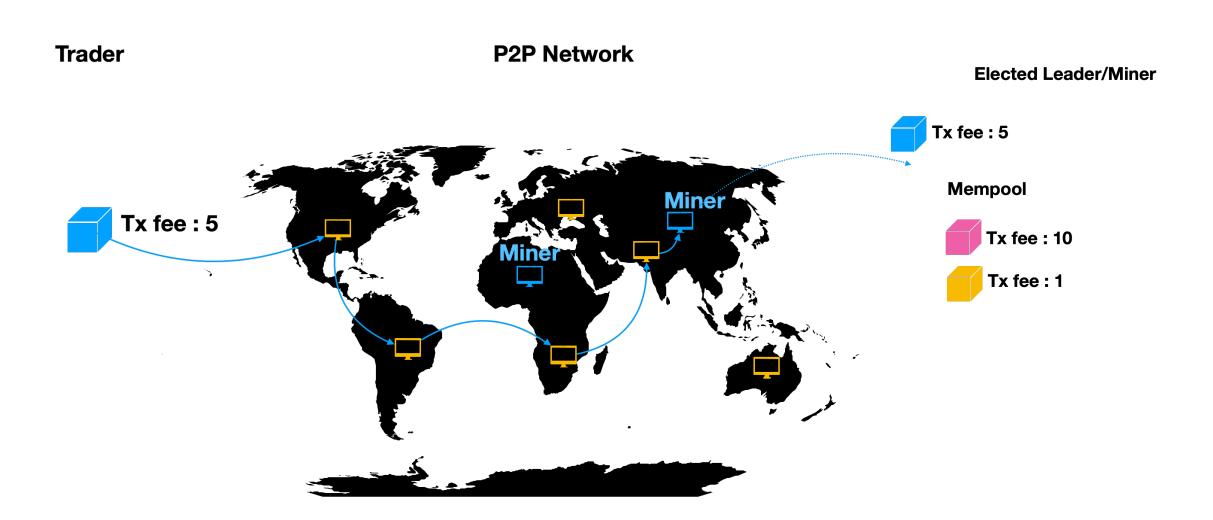


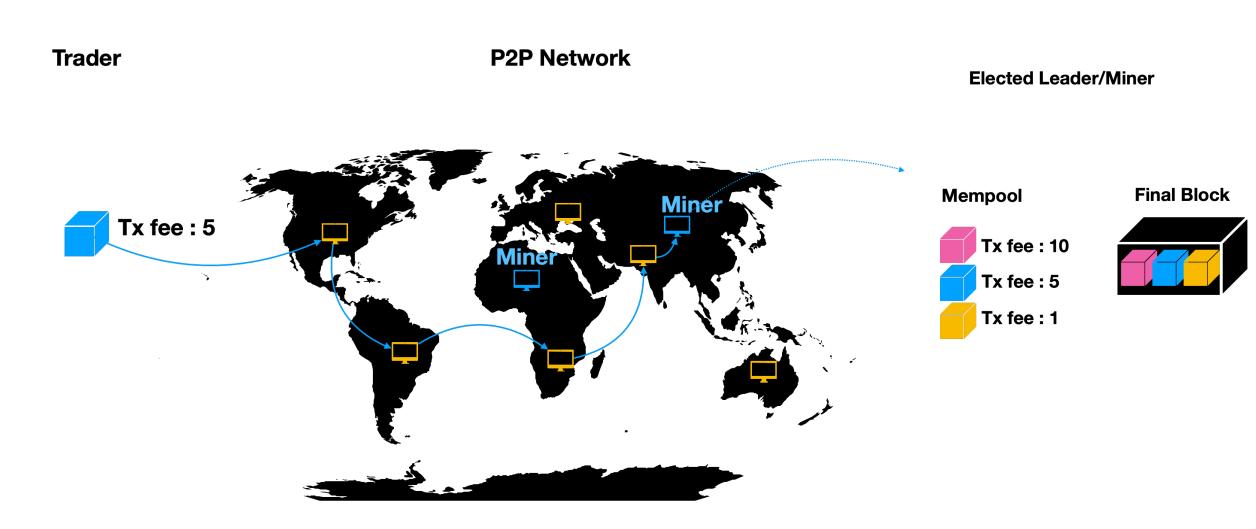
Pros and Cons of an AMM

- (+) No Order Book maintenance
 - But arbitrage required
- (+) Simple implementation for CP AMM
 - Low gas costs
- (-) Danger of impermanent loss/coin de-peg
 - Total loss of funds possible
- (-) High slippage for low liquidity markets
 - Please do observe your slippage tolarence
- (-) Users vulnerable to sandwich attacks
 - See security lecture

P2P Network Trader Miner Tx fee: 5

Trader P2P Network Miner Tx fee: 5



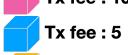


- Asynchronous Blockchain P2P Network
 - Best effort propagation
 - Transparency
 - High-Frequency Trading

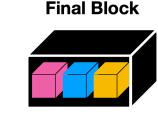
- Inclusion based on an fee auction
 - Price Gas Auction (PGA)
 - On the public P2P network
 - Sealed Bid Gas Auction (SGA)
 - On centralized network relay services

Elected Leader/Miner









Pegged and Stablecoin AMM

Pegged/Stablecoin Swap

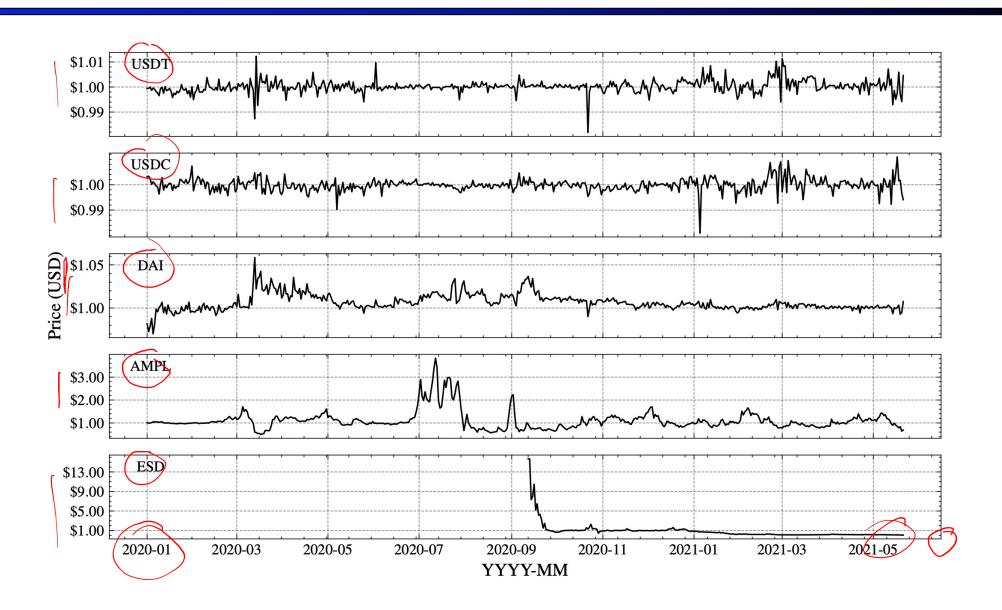


USD derivatives

Pegged coins

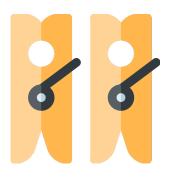
- Three Stablecoin Types
 - Reserve-based
 - Collateral-based
 - Algorithmic

Pegged/Stablecoin Swap



Pegged/Stablecoins

- Pegged/Stablecoin prices move in expectation together
 - The exchange rate should ideally remain 1 to 1
 - A default CP AMM is not optimized for such case



- Stablecoin AMM pros/cons:
 - (+) Better prices for bigger volumes (i.e. more liquidity)
 - (-) Potentially higher gas costs <
 - (-) Danger of a de-peg of a stablecoin <

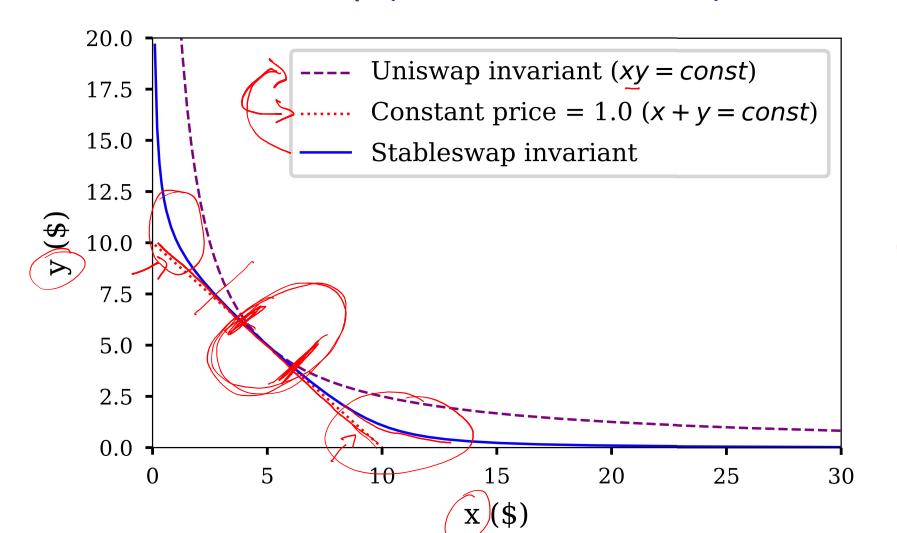
Pegged/Stablecoin Swap



- Significant liquidity differences among exchanges
 - Here an example for a 100M USD swap from DAI to USDC

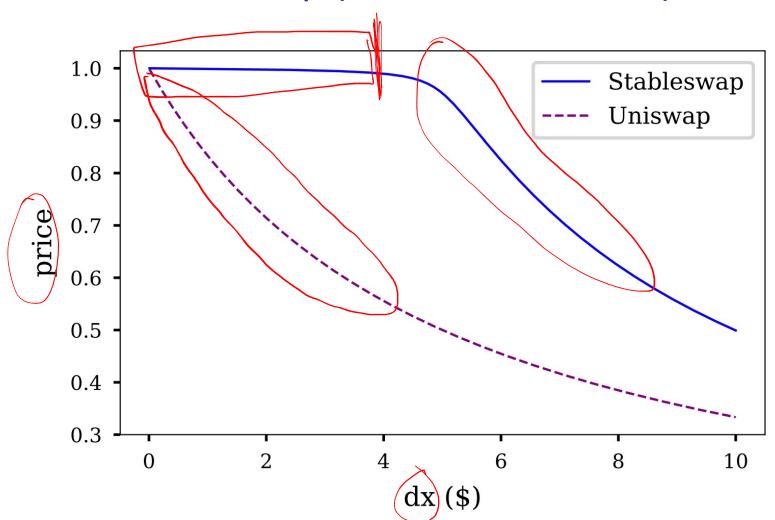
Price Curve

Stableswap (aka Curve Finance)



Slippage Comparison

Stableswap (aka Curve Finance)

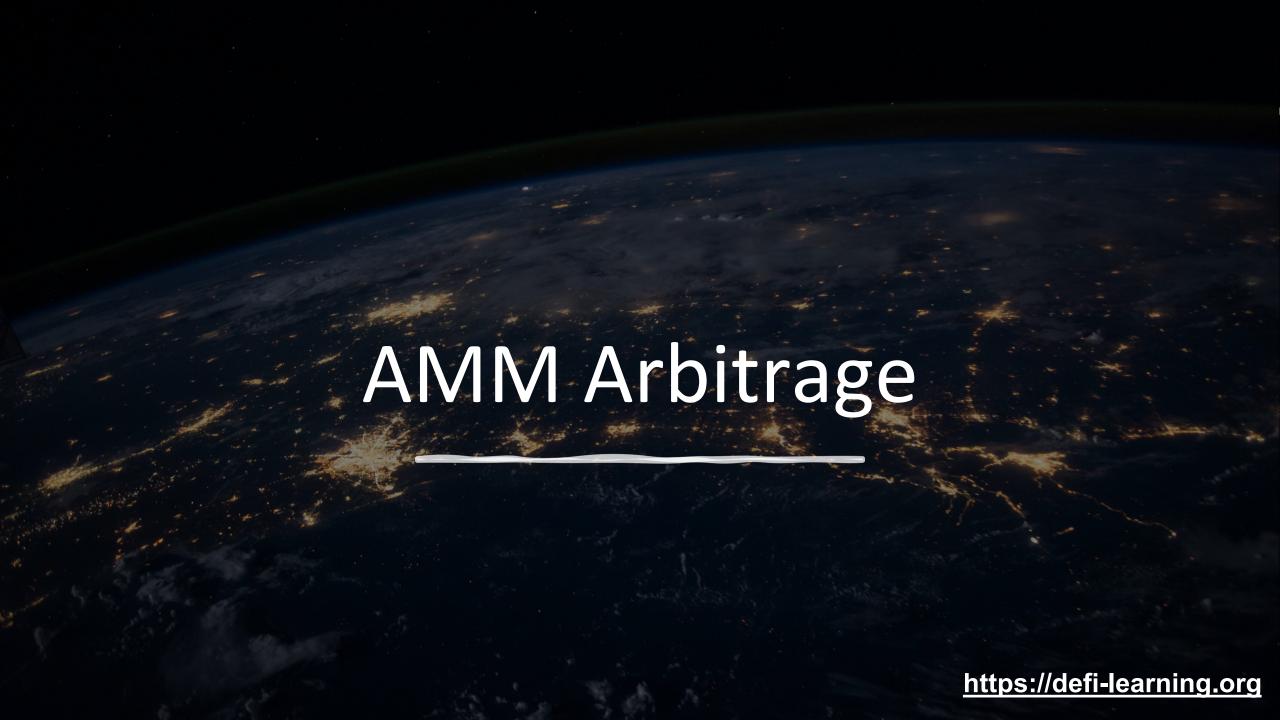


What happens if a coin de-pegs?

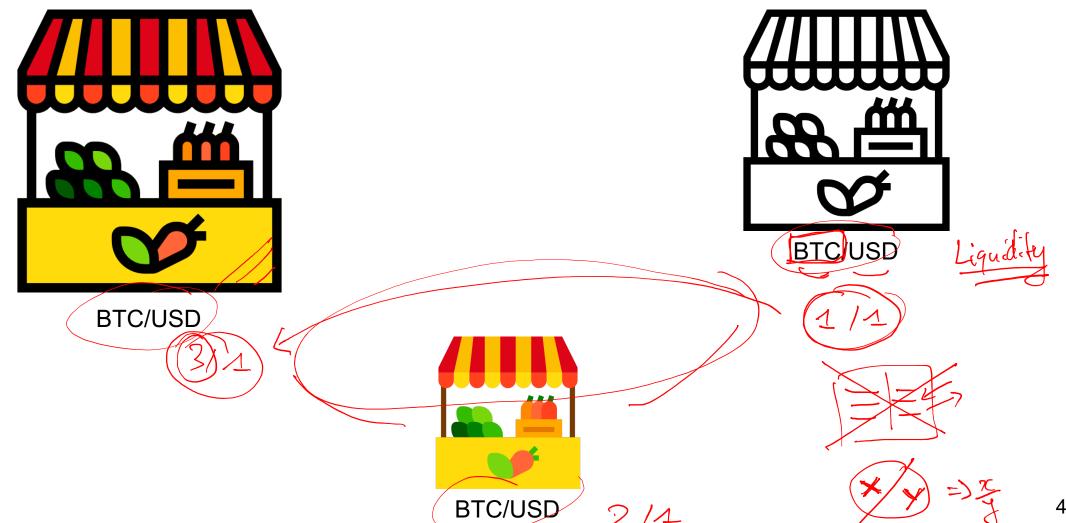
What happens if a coin gets blacklisted?

AMM Whitepaper

- Check out the whitepapers of different projects
 - These are not peer-reviewed academic works
 - Be aware of possible missing items/nuances
 - Projects do not always disclose the full details
- Curve:
 - https://curve.fi/files/stableswap-paper.pdf
 - https://curve.fi/files/crypto-pools-paper.pdf
- Uniswap:
 - https://uniswap.org/whitepaper.pdf
 - https://uniswap.org/whitepaper-v3.pdf



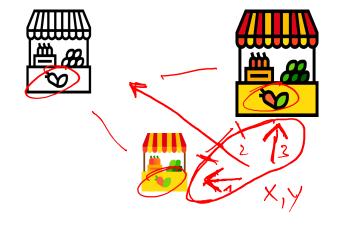
Arbitrage



Arbitrage

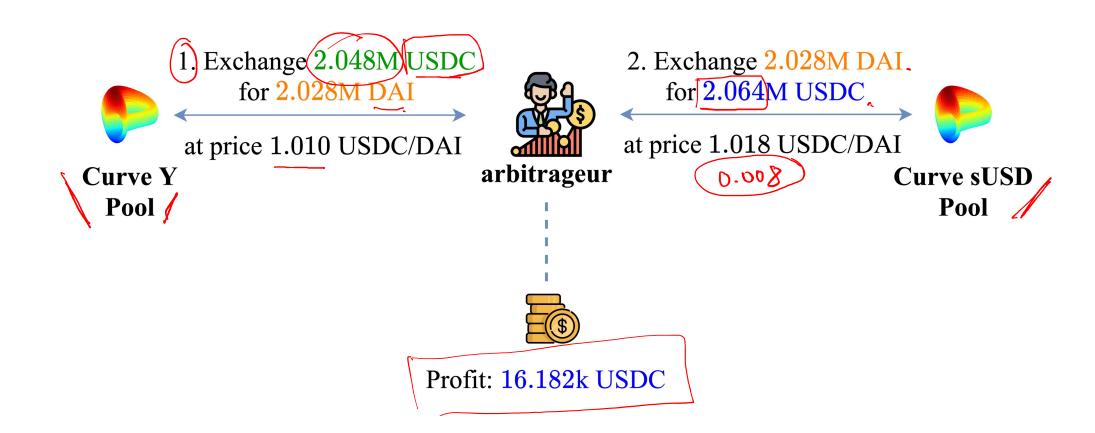
- Multiple Markets with
 - the same assets X and Y
 - different prices for X and Y



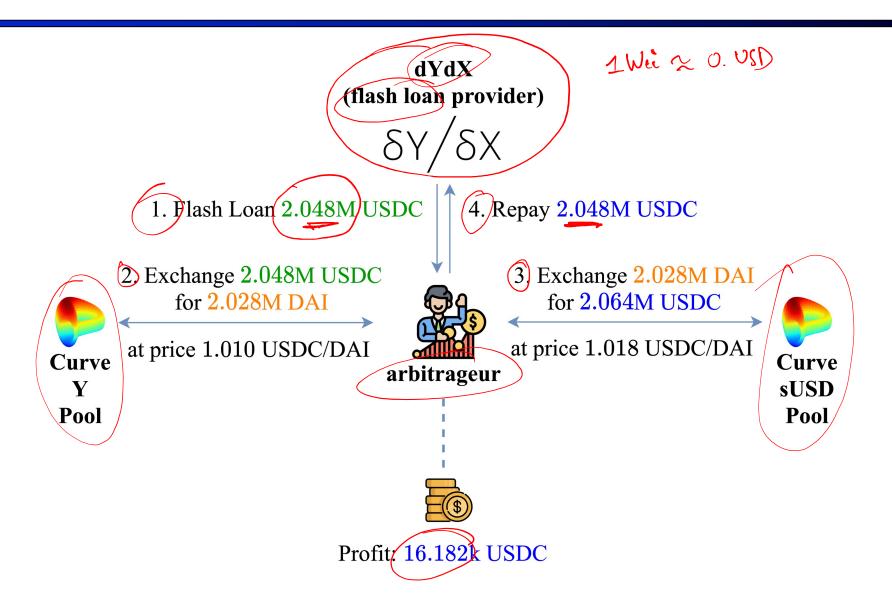


- Prices are synchronized by "arbitrageurs"
 - Profit from the price difference
 - Also referred to as "spread"
 - Requires to perform at least one transaction

Arbitrage on two markets



Arbitrage (with Flash Loan)



AMM Impermanent Loss https://defi-learning.org

Impermanent Loss Example



1 ETH == 400 DAI





1 ETH == 100 DAI

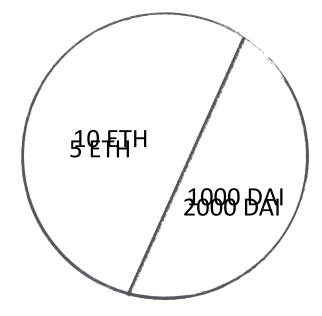


1. Add liquidity

1 ETH, 100 DAI

== 200 USD

== 10% of pool







Realisation of IL:

1 ETH + 1 USD == 500 USD → Alice lost 100 USD



3. Withdraw liquidity

10%== 0.5 ETH, 200 DAI

== 400 USD

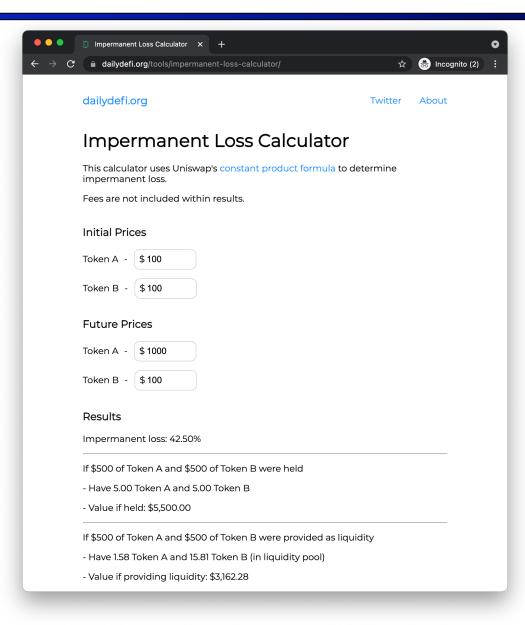


Impermanent Loss

- Impermanent == not permanent
 - Realized upon withdraw only!
- IL can result in total loss
 - Trading fees may compensate
 - Liquidity mining may compensate
 - Similar to a de-peg of a Stablecoin
- Possible Solutions
 - Challenging
 - Change of the bonding curve



Impermanent Loss Calculator





Liquidity Mining == Incentive

2 Types of rewards in DeFi Pools

- Trading fees (e.g. 0.03% in Curve)
- Liquidity Mining rewards

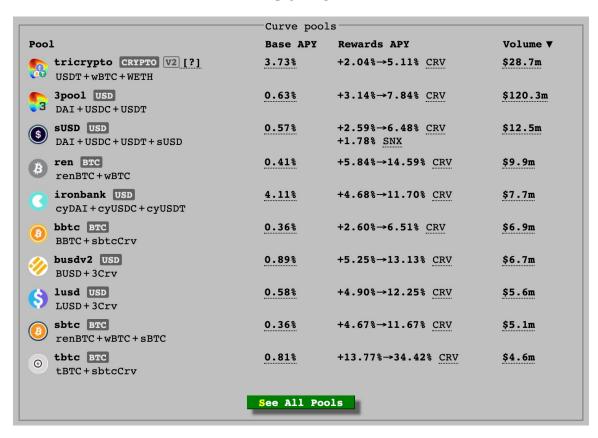


Liquidity Mining

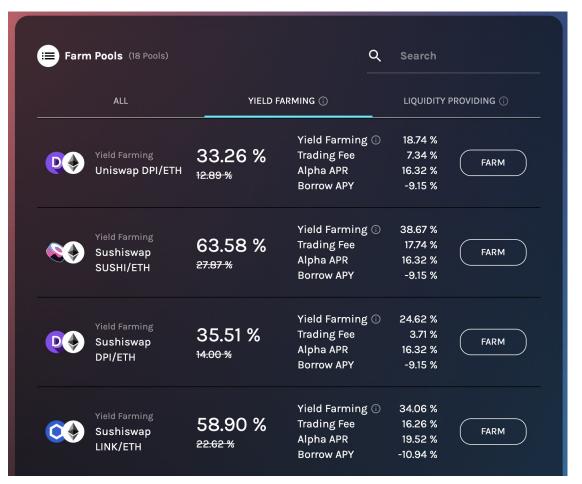
- An incentive to provide liquidity to a pool
- Proportional rewards in terms of liquidity
- Can be added/removed anytime
- Retrospective airdrops possible → address history is valuable

Liquidity Mining

Curve



Alpha Homora v2





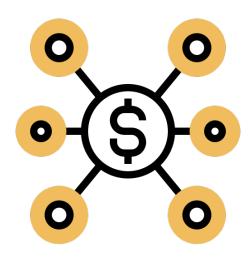
DEX Aggregator

Users may ask

- Where do I get the best price for a trade?
- Where is the deepest liquidity?



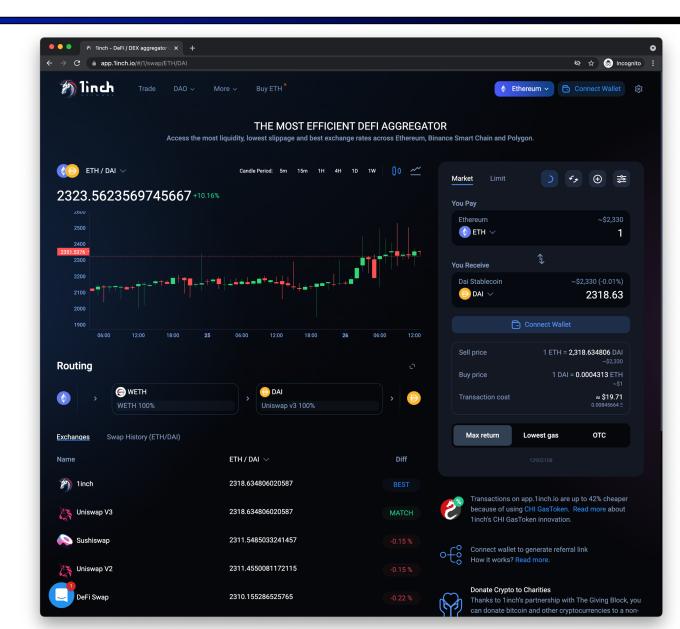
- Off-chain aggregator (1inch, paraswap)
 - (+) Can spawn multiple chains, very flexible
 - (-) Operator can front-run users
- On-chain aggregator (swapswap)
 - (+) atomic routing & arbitrage
 - (-) unlikely to efficiently cover 4+ exchanges



1inch

- Aggregates many DEX
 - Very verbose UI for users

- Routing
 - Explains which route taken
 - No arbitrage performed



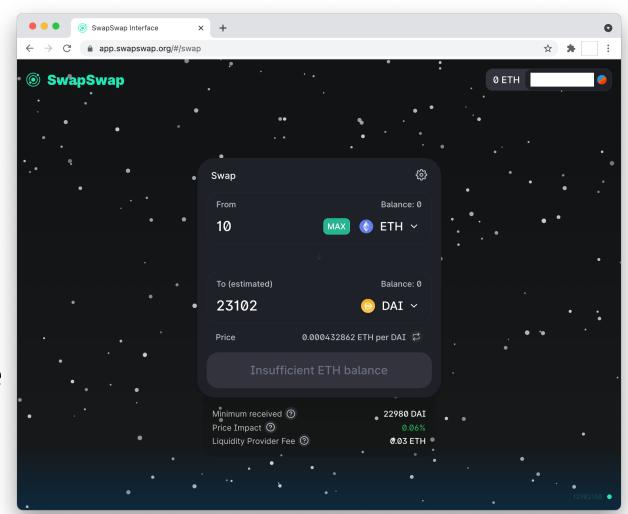
SwapSwap

Aggregates 2 DEX

- Uniswap and Sushiswap
- No UI change for the user

Routing & Arbitrage

- Routes a swap if the smart contract deems routing profitable
- Performs arbitrage with flash loans if deemed profitable by the smart contract



How to detect trading opportunities in DeFi?

How to detect arbitrage/profitable opportunities?

Bellman Ford Algorithm

- Negative cycle detection
- Works among multiple markets
- Used in traditional finance and DeFi

Theorem Solver (SMT)

- Needs to encode the DeFi model
- Apply heuristics for path pruning

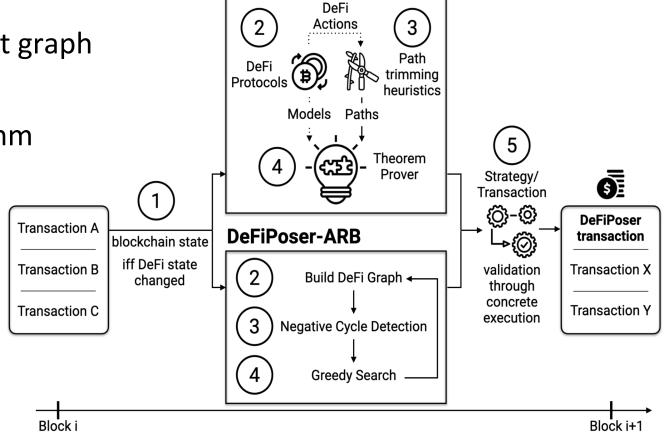
DeFiPoser-ARB and DeFiPoser-SMT [S&P'21]

DeFiPoser-ARB

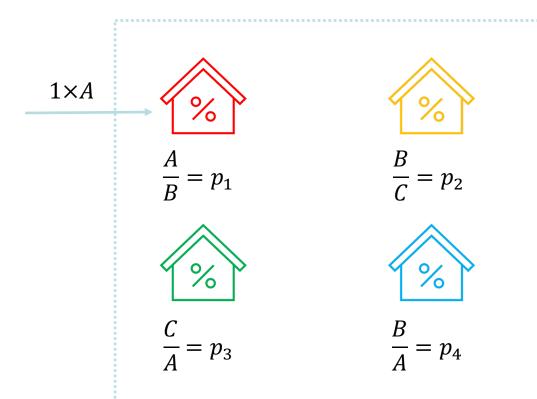
- builds a directed DeFi market graph
- identifies negative cycles
- Bellman Ford-Moore algorithm

DeFiPoser-SMT

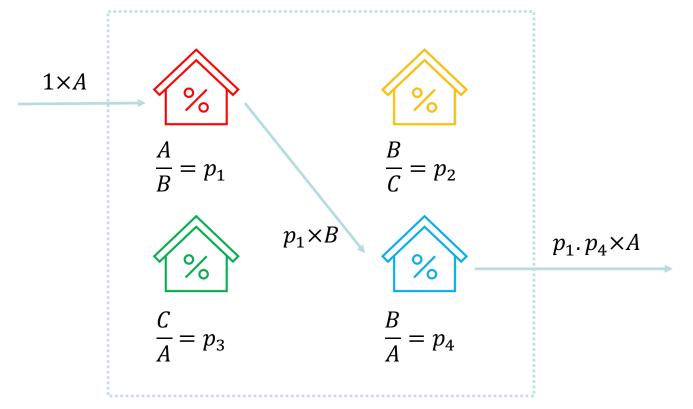
- state transition model
- prunes search space
- theorem prover



DeFiPoser-SMT

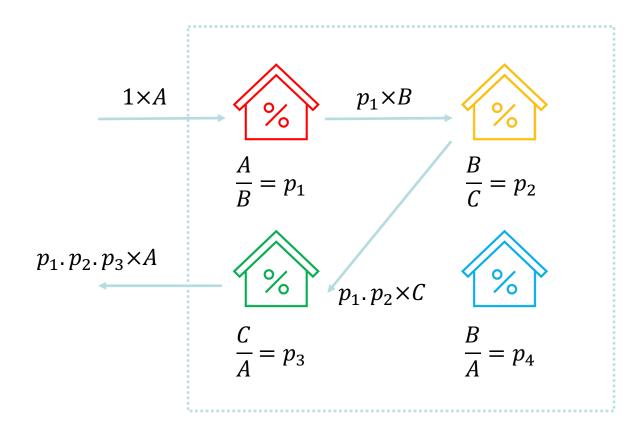


$$? \times A > 1 \times A$$



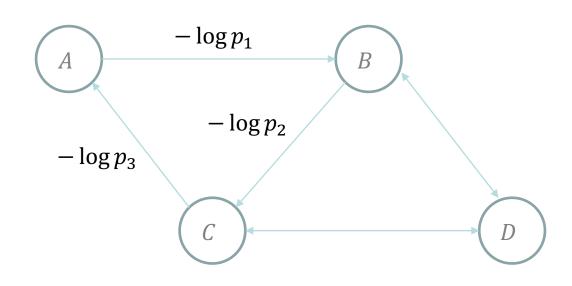
Profitable condition

$$p_1. p_4 > 1$$



Profitable condition

$$p_1. p_2. p_3 > 1$$

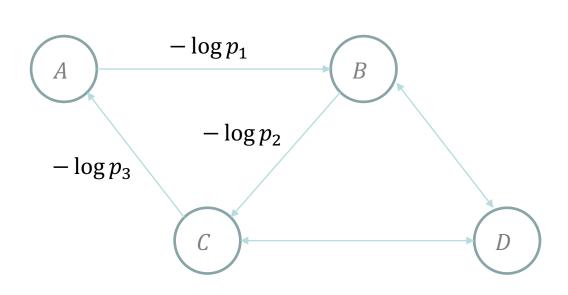


Profitable condition

$$p_1.p_2.p_3 > 1$$



$$(-\log p_1) + (-\log p_2) + (-\log p_3) < 0$$



$$\prod_{i} p_{i} > 1$$

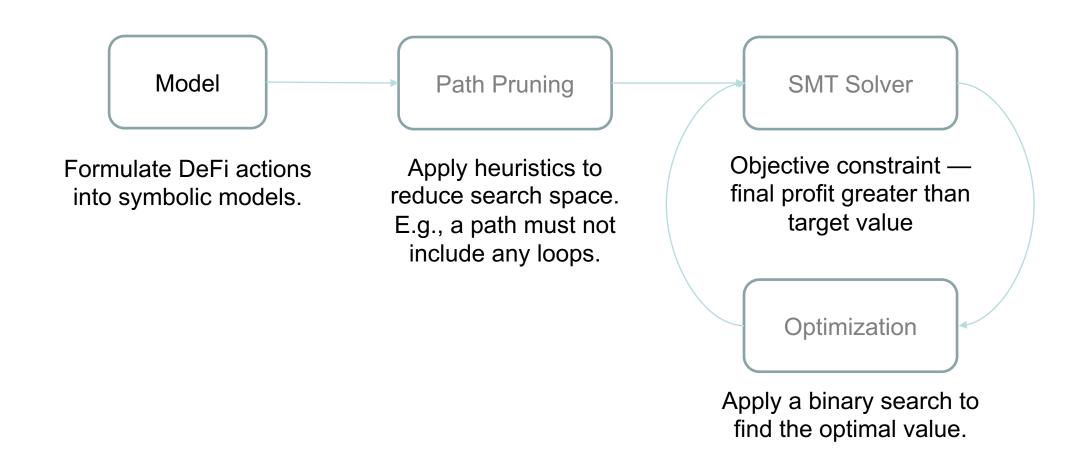
$$\downarrow$$

$$\sum_{i} (-\log p_{i}) < 0$$

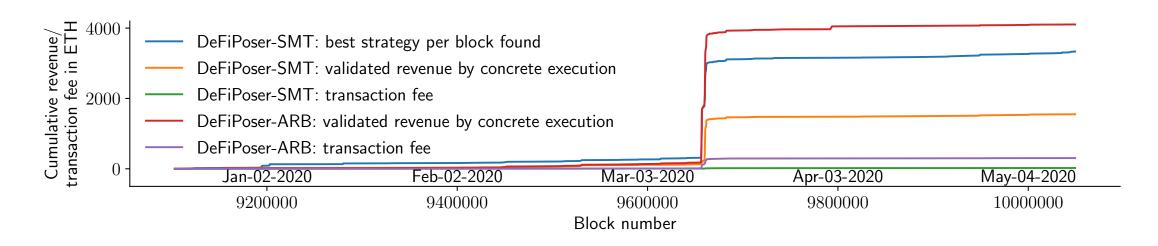
BellmanFord-Moore algorithm

$$O(|N^2|\cdot|E|)$$

DeFiPoser-SMT



DeFiPoser Evaluation



- 96 actions on Uniswap, Bancor, MakerDAO, total of 25 assets
- Block 9100000 (Dec-13-2019) to 10050000 (May-12-2020)
- Validation by concrete execution
 - Weekly revenue estimate:
 - DeFiPoser-ARB: 191.48 ETH (76,592 USD)
 - DeFiPoser-SMT: 72.44 ETH (28,976 USD)

Bellman Ford vs. SMT

	DeFiPoser-ARB	DeFiPoser-SMT
Path generation	Bellman-Ford-Moore, Walk to the root; No acyclic paths	Pruning with heuristics; Any paths within the heuristics
Path selection	Combines multiple sub-paths	Selects the highest revenue path
Manual DeFi modeling	Not required	Required
Captures non-cyclic strategies	No	Yes (e.g., bZx)
Optimally chosen parameters	No	Yes (subject to inaccuracy of binary search)
Maximum Revenue	81.31 ETH (32,524 USD)	22.40 ETH (8,960 USD)
Total Revenue (over 150 days)	4,103.22 ETH (1,641,288 USD)	1,552.32 ETH (620,928 USD)
Lines of code (Python)	300	2, 300