

Move: 为 DeFi 而生的智能合约语言

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Agenda

01 智能合约 & 安全

02 为 DeFi 而生的 Move

03 Move & Starcoin 线上黑客松预告



01

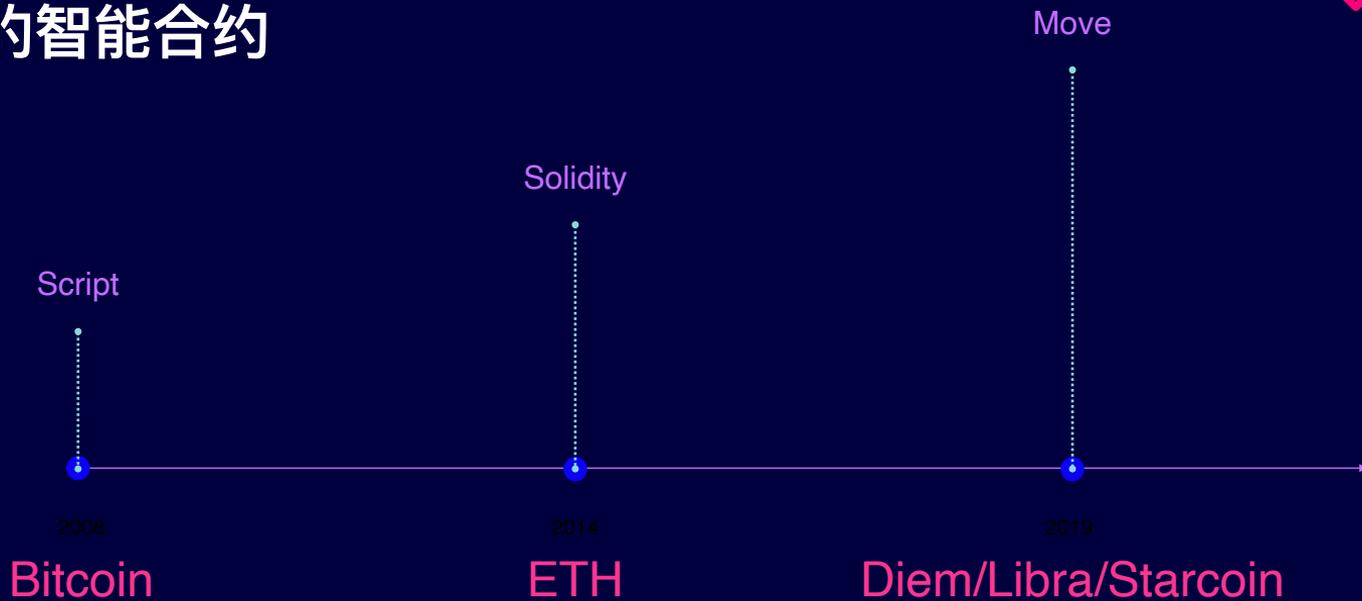
智能合约 & 安全



智能合约 & 安全

1. 进化的智能合约
2. 真实的安全漏洞
3. 引发的思考

进化的智能合约





真实的安全漏洞

1. ERC20的安全隐患
2. 默认可见性的安全隐患



ERC20的安全隐患

⚠ SECURITY ALERT!

There is a security vulnerability in ERC20 token standard. ERC20 tokens are insecure!

Use ERC20 tokens at your own risk. ClassicEtherWallet is not responsible for the consequences of using tokens of this standard.

Do not transfer ERC20 tokens into any smart-contract using the `transfer` function. This will result in the loss of your tokens.

ERC20 Token不要使用transfer传输到一个合约地址，否则会导致代币丢失



ERC20不是一等公民

```
function () payable public { ... } // ETH的合约转账
```

```
function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) public {  
    _transfer(msg.sender, _to, _value);  
} // ERC20的合约转账
```

默认可见性

* Parity钱包

```
contract WalletLibrary is WalletEvents {

    ...

    // METHODS

    ...

    // constructor is given number of sigs required to do protected
    "onlymanyowners" transactions
    // as well as the selection of addresses capable of confirming them.
    function initMultiowned(address[] _owners, uint _required) {
        m_numOwners = _owners.length + 1;
        m_owners[1] = uint(msg.sender);
        m_ownerIndex[uint(msg.sender)] = 1;
        for (uint i = 0; i < _owners.length; ++i)
        {
            m_owners[2 + i] = uint(_owners[i]);
            m_ownerIndex[uint(_owners[i])] = 2 + i;
        }
        m_required = _required;
    }

    ...

    // constructor - just pass on the owner array to the multiowned and
    // the limit to daylimit
    function initWallet(address[] _owners, uint _required, uint _daylimit) {
        initDaylimit(_daylimit);
        initMultiowned(_owners, _required);
    }
}
```



默认可见性

1. 默认Public可见性
2. 攻击者可以调用函数将合约的owner重置为自己



引发的思考

- * 语言表达能力很强，缺乏对金融场景的支持
- * 对开发者有很多隐性要求



02

为 DeFi 而生的 Move



为 DeFi 而生的 Move

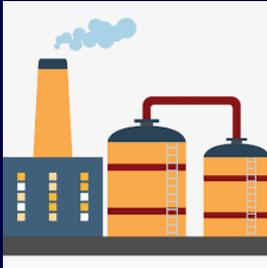
1. Move基础
2. 安全的Rust
3. 从安全的Rust到Move
4. 定义更安全的Token
5. Move的其他安全特性



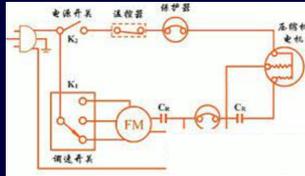
① Move基础

- **Module & Struct**
- **Ability**
- **Visibility**
- **Ref & Mut Ref**
- 泛型
- 形式化验证
- Unit test

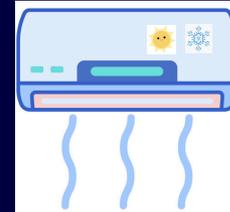
Module & Struct & Instance



Module



Struct



Instance

Example

```
module Factory { //1. Module
  struct AirConditioner { //2. Struct
    start_button: bool,
  }

  public fun new() : AirConditioner{ //3. instance
    AirConditioner {
      start_button: false,
    }
  }

  public fun drop(instance: AirConditioner) { //4. instance
    let AirConditioner{start_button: _} = instance;
  }
}

module ModuleTest {
  use {{alice}}::Factory;

  public fun foo() {
    let instance = Factory::new(); //5. instance
    Factory::drop(instance);
  }
}
```



② 安全的Rust

- * 所有权
- * 引用



安全的Rust

- * Instance所有权
- * Immut Ref & Mut Ref

Rust的所有权

```
fn do_test(_data: Vec<u64>) {// 1 要求所有权  
    // data, 必须_, 意味着data立即被回收  
}  
  
fn test_move() { // 2  
    let data: Vec<u64> = Vec::new();  
    do_test(data);// move 语义, 所有权转移到1  
}  
  
fn test_copy() { // 3  
    let data: Vec<u64> = Vec::new();  
    do_test(data.clone());// u64自带copy能力  
    drop(data) // 所有权还在, 明确销毁  
}
```



引用

- * **Immut Ref** : 只读, 同时可以有多个
- * **Mut Ref**: 可以修改, 同时只能存在1个



Rust的资源操作

- * **move or copy**
- * **Immut ref or Mut ref**



③从安全的Rust到Move

- * Rust到Move
- * Ability
- * Struct & has
- * badcase



从安全的Rust到Move

- * **Ability**

- * **Immut ref or Mut ref**

Ability



Ability



* has

```
struct Test has key, copy, drop, store { } // has
```



badcase 1

```
MyToken1 has drop { //1
    amount: u128
}

let _ = MyToken1::new(10); // 凭空消失
```



badcase 2

```
MyToken2 has copy { // 1
    amount: u128
}

let coins1 = MyToken2::new(10); // 2
let coins2 = copy coins1; // 3 无限增发
```



④ 定义更安全的Token

- * **MyToken**
- * **Account**
- * **一等公民**

MyToken

```
module Token {
  Token has store { //1.定义Token, 不能copy\drop
    amount: u128
  }

  public fun withdraw(token:&mut Token, amount: u128): Token { //2.取款
    token.amount -= amount;
    Token {
      amount
    }
  }

  public fun deposit(to_token:&mut Token, check: Token) { //3.存款
    let Token { amount } = check;
    token.amount = token.amount + amount;
  }
}
```

1. Token只能store

Account

```
module Account {
  use 0x1::Token;
  use 0x1::Singer;

  struct Account has key { // 4. 账号
    balance: Token,
  }

  public fun transfer(account: &singer, receiver: address, amount: u128) { // 5. 转账
    let myself = Singer::address_of(account);
    let balance = borrow_global_mut<Account>(myself).balance; // 6. 获取账号 mut instance
    let coins = Token::withdraw(balance, amount); // 7. 取款
    let receiver_balance = borrow_global_mut<Account>(receiver).balance; // 8. 获取 mut
    Token::deposit(receiver_balance, coins); // 9. 存款
  }
}
```

1. 操作别人账号的Token时，只能增加，不能减少
2. 转移Token所有权，不能修改(增发)，也不能丢弃



一等公民MyToken

1. 不能丢弃
2. 不能增发
3. 只能存储
4. 一视同仁



⑤ Move的其他安全特性

- 函数可见性
- 泛型
- 没有delegatecall
- Unit test
- 形式化验证spec

Function Visibility



- Public
- Private
- Friend
- Script

Visibility Example

```
address 0x2 {
  module A {
    // friend declaration via fully qualified module name
    friend 0x2::B; //6

    // friend declaration via module alias
    use 0x2::C;
    friend C; //7

    fun i_am_private() { //1
      // other functions in the same module can also call friend functions
      bar();
    }

    public fun i_am_public() { //2
      // other functions in the same module can also call friend functions
      bar();
    }

    public(script) fun i_am_script() {} //3

    public(friend) fun bar() {} //4

    public(friend) fun foo() { //5
      // a friend function can call other non-script functions in the same module
      i_am_private();
      i_am_public();
      bar();
    }
  }
}
```

```
address 0x2 {
  module B {
    use 0x2::A;

    public fun foo() {
      // as a friend of 0x2::A, functions in B can call friend functions in A
      A::foo(); //8
    }

    public fun bar() {
      0x2::A::bar(); //9
    }
  }
}
```



默认可见性

- * **Private** (默认可见性)
- * **Friend** (授权访问)

总结



+ 可见性

* 简单易学安全



Move线上黑客松预告

- * Starcoin介绍
- * Move线上黑客松
- * 更多Move知识讲座



Starcoin: 新一代Libra

Starcoin x Move

新的数字资产编程方式

- PoW

- Move

- 分层

- Stdlib

- 状态计费

- 完备的 DAO 链上治理能力



Move黑客松

- * 线上
- * 2021年6月23日0点 — 2021年7月31日24点
- * Move-cli



更多Move直播

- * **Move基础语法, 直播时间: 2021年6月30日**
- * **Move进阶, 直播时间: 2021年7月7日**
- * **Move开发实战, 直播时间: 2021年7月14日**
- * **Move & DeFi实战, 直播时间:2021年7月21日**

招聘

- * 研究源码、了解技术原理
- * 写技术文章、参加技术会议，做技术科普



Starcoin小星星🌟



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Q & A