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# Going Cross-Chain

with OpenZeppelin















# OpenZeppelin

# Our mission is to protect the open economy.

OpenZeppelin is a Web3 cybersecurity company that provides **security audits** and **products** for decentralized systems.

Projects of all sizes — from new startups to established organizations — trust OpenZeppelin to build, inspect, and connect to Web3.

Join the team!































# Security, Reliability and Risk Management

OpenZeppelin provides a complete suite of security and reliability products to build, manage, and inspect all aspects of software development and operations for Ethereum projects.





A platform to automate Ethereum operations and deliver high-quality products faster.

- Automate your smart contract administration with a clean UI.
- Build with private and secure transaction infrastructure.
- Create automated scripts to call your smart contracts.
- Quickly implement security best practices.

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## **Cross-Chain Operations with OpenZeppelin Defender**

#### Components

Automate your Ethereum operations to deliver high-quality products faster with lower risk to users. Learn more about each component by clicking on its card.

#### Admin

Automate and secure all your smart contract administration.

#### Relay

Build with private and secure transaction infrastructure.

#### Sentinel

Monitor smart contracts and send notifications.

#### Autotask

Create automated scripts to call your smart contracts.

#### Available networks

All Defender components, where applicable, provide support for the following chains and networks:

- Ethereum Mainnet and its testnets Rinkeby, Ropsten, Kovan, and Goerli.
- · Polygon (Matic) and Mumbai.
- Arbitrum and Arbitrum Rinkeby.
- o Moonbeam and Moonriver.
- xDai and Sokol.
- Binance Smart Chain and BSC testnet.
- Avalanche C and FUJI C-Chain.
- · Fuse.
- · Fantom and Fantom Testnet.
- Celo and Alfajores.
- o Harmony Shard 0 and Harmony Testnet Shard 0.
- Aurora and Aurora Testnet.



A library of modular, reusable, secure smart contracts for the Ethereum network, written in Solidity.

- Leverage standard, tested, and communityreviewed contracts.
- Most popular library in the industry.
- Learn from best practices adopted by the ecosystem.
- Reduce your attack surface by reusing audited code.

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#### New in 4.6: Cross-Chain Enabled

**Goal:** An abstraction to build cross-chain aware contracts. Includes internal functions and modifiers to restrict cross chain operations.

### Implementations available for:

- AMB (gnosis chain)
- Arbitrum
- Optimism
- Polygon (Root → Child)

```
abstract contract CrossChainEnabled {
     * Ødev Throws if the current function call is not the result of a
     * cross-chain execution.
    modifier onlyCrossChain() {
       if (!_isCrossChain()) revert NotCrossChainCall();
     * Ødev Throws if the current function call is not the result of a
     * cross-chain execution initiated by 'account'.
    modifier onlyCrossChainSender(address expected) {
        address actual = _crossChainSender();
       if (expected != actual) revert InvalidCrossChainSender(actual, expected);
     * @dev Returns whether the current function call is the result of a
     * cross-chain message.
    function _isCrossChain() internal view virtual returns (bool);
     * Ødev Returns the address of the sender of the cross-chain message that
     * triggered the current function call.
    * IMPORTANT: Should revert with 'NotCrossChainCall' if the current function
    * call is not the result of a cross-chain message
    function _crossChainSender() internal view virtual returns (address);
```

## New in 4.6: Cross-Chain: AccessControl

**Goal:** Access Control extension to support restriction to cross-chain addresses.

For each role, such as the MINTER\_ROLE, there are two variants:

- The "normal" version
- The "aliased" version

In order to call an onlyRole(MINTER\_ROLE) function from a cross-chain call, the caller must have the aliased role.

# **Abstract contract vs Library**

#### **Cross-chain support is available through:**

- Inheritance / Contracts (specialization of the CrossChainEnabled framework)
- Composition / Libraries (with a standard interface)

Libraries are more difficult to use but enable more powerful patterns.

**Idea:** A contract that can receive messages from multiple bridges, identify the bridge, and recover the sender transparently.

**Issue:** Some chains (polygon) need specific public functions at the contract level to receive cross-chain calls. This cannot be abstracted in a library.

## On the Roadmap: Emitting Cross-Chain Calls

**Available:** Receiving call and identifying the sender

**Next:** Emitting calls to other chains

### **Emitting is way more difficult to standardize than receiving.**

- Some chains require many parameters that are difficult to abstract.
- There often is not any "default" value observable on-chain. Forwarding them is painful, particularly with delayed execution (governor/timelock).
- "Less is more" should be your guideline when designing these systems.

# On the Roadmap: Emitting Cross-Chain Calls

```
function sendL1FundedContractTransaction(
function sendUnsignedTransaction(
  uint256 maxGas,
                                                          uint256 maxGas,
                                                         uint256 gasPriceBid,
 uint256 gasPriceBid,
  uint256 nonce,
                                                          address destAddr,
                                                         bytes calldata data
  address destAddr.
 uint256 amount,
                                                        ) external payable returns (uint256);
 bytes calldata data
                                                        function createRetryableTicket(
) external returns (uint256);
                                                          address destAddr,
                                                         uint256 arbTxCallValue,
function sendContractTransaction(
 uint256 maxGas.
                                                         uint256 maxSubmissionCost.
                                                          address submissionRefundAddress,
 uint256 gasPriceBid,
  address destAddr,
                                                          address valueRefundAddress.
  uint256 amount,
                                                         uint256 maxGas,
 bytes calldata data
                                                         uint256 gasPriceBid,
                                                         bytes calldata data
) external returns (uint256);
                                                        ) external payable returns (uint256);
function sendL1FundedUnsignedTransaction(
                                                        function createRetryableTicketNoRefundAliasRewrite(
 uint256 maxGas,
  uint256 gasPriceBid,
                                                          address destAddr.
                                                         uint256 arbTxCallValue.
  uint256 nonce,
                                                          uint256 maxSubmissionCost.
  address destAddr,
                                                          address submissionRefundAddress,
 bytes calldata data
                                                          address valueRefundAddress.
) external payable returns (uint256);
                                                         uint256 maxGas.
                                                          uint256 gasPriceBid,
                                                         bytes calldata data
                                                        ) external payable returns (uint256);
```

## We need more standards: Bridges

#### Some things can be fixed in the user space:

- Sender recovery
- Retryable tickets

### Personal opinion:

- We need standard interfaces for arbitrary message passing. "AMB" or "CrossChainMessenger" style.
- Easy to build on top of existing mechanisms.
- Reduces the complexity of user contracts.
- Hard to standardize, should be a community effort!



About 2 weeks ago, I built a POC bridge for arbitrary message passing for @0xPolygon.

github.com/Amxx/openzeppe...

This would allow "optimism" like interaction, which would greatly improve the dev experience when building #CrossChain contracts.

[1/2]

Traduire le Tweet

10:44 AM · 10 févr. 2022 · Twitter Web App

#### We need more standards: ERC20 extension



frangio

Dec '21

Hi all. I'd love to see this initiative resumed. However, standardizing the entire cross-domain transfer process looks like it will be really difficult, so I want to propose focusing on a small subset of it, and only standardize the interface that is required by an ERC20 contract to be mintable by a bridge. I think this can be a great start.

Optimism 2 and Arbitrum 2 are so close on this, and yet different:

```
interface IL2StandardERC20 {
    function l1Token() external returns (address);
    function mint(address _to, uint256 _amount) external;
    function burn(address _from, uint256 _amount) external;
}

// Arbitrum
interface IArbToken {
    function l1Address() external view returns (address);
    function bridgeMint(address account, uint256 amount) external;
    function bridgeBurn(address account, uint256 amount) external;
```

It would be amazing if we could settle on a common interface with common expectations of behavior, requirements, events, etc. The value that I see in this is that projects will be able to deploy the same code on multiple networks.

Is this feasible? Could Optimism, Arbitrum, and other networks adopt a standardized interface?



## **Beyond Solidity: OpenZeppelin Contracts for Cairo**

# **Announcing OpenZeppelin Contracts for Cairo**

APRIL 5, 2022 | IN ANNOUNCEMENTS | BY MARTIN TRIAY



OpenZeppelin Contracts, the standard for smart contract development in Solidity, is now expanding to the Cairo language. With the new OpenZeppelin Contracts for Cairo version 0.1.0, developers can leverage standard smart contracts written in Cairo to build their own applications on top of StarkNet, a Zero Knowledge Rollup.



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# Thank you!

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