



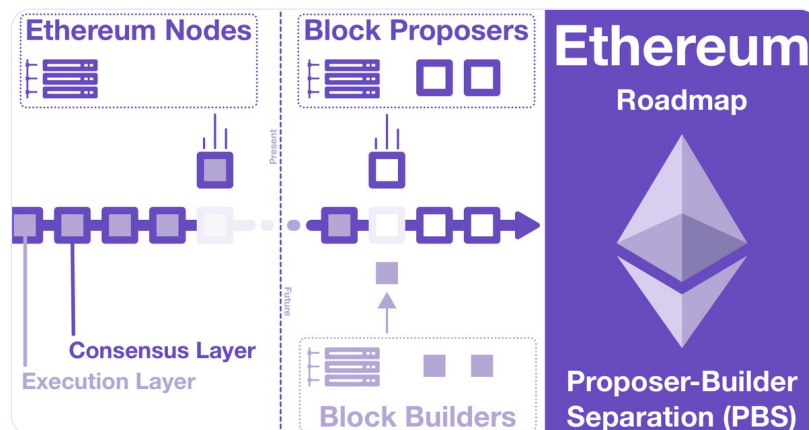
Haym @SalomonCrypto

Sep 15 · 27 tweets · [SalomonCrypto/status/1570557757190983680](https://twitter.com/SalomonCrypto/status/1570557757190983680)

## (1/26) [@ethereum](https://twitter.com/ethereum) Roadmap: Proposer-Builder Separation

The Merge was successful, \$ETH is Proof of Stake! As the era of miners closes, we find ourselves entering a new meta: the age of MEV

Your guide to existential threat facing Ethereum... and the plan to vanquish it



(2/26) [@ethereum](#) is the World Computer, a globally shared utility that exists between a network of 1,000s of computers, each running a local version of the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).

Anyone can access the World Computer by submitting a transaction to the network.



The image is a screenshot of a Twitter post. At the top left is the user's profile picture and name 'Haym' with the handle '@SalomonCrypto' and a 'Follow' button. To the right is the Twitter bird icon. The tweet text reads: '(1/7) The Hitchhiker's Guide to [@ethereum](#)  
In 2014, [@VitalikButerin](#) gave us an idea that WILL change the world. Have you wrapped your head around The World Computer yet?  
DON'T PANIC, I'll break it down for you. Read on for 4 threads that will show you the future.'

The tweet includes a large blue graphic with the following elements:

- Top left: The word 'Ethereum' in a large, bold, sans-serif font, with 'The World Computer' in a smaller, italicized font below it.
- Top right: The Ethereum logo, a stylized diamond shape composed of interconnected lines.
- Bottom left: A diagram showing a blue square with the Ethereum logo inside, connected by lines to a larger, more complex network structure below it.
- Bottom right: Three lines of text: 'Virtual Machine (EVM)', 'Ethereum Blockchain', and 'Ethereum Network', each preceded by a small blue square icon.

Below the graphic, the tweet is timestamped '1:01 AM · Aug 3, 2022' and has an information icon (i) on the right. Below the timestamp is a link 'Read the full conversation on Twitter' with a small profile picture icon. At the bottom of the tweet are icons for '400' likes, 'Reply', and 'Copy link'. A rounded rectangular button at the very bottom says 'Read 17 replies'.

(3/26) Holistically, an [@ethereum](#) transaction is an instruction for the World Computer. Transactions are irreversible and atomic (they execute completely or they fail).

To use the World Computer, users create a transaction and sends it to the mempool.

**Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · Follow

(1/18) [@ethereum](#) Fundamentals: Transactions

Sent **\$ETH**? LP'ed into an AMM? Deployed a new contract? Everything you do on the World Computer leaves an on-chain record. Ever wonder what's inside your transactions?

A field-by-field guide to the atomic unit of Ethereum computing

### Ethereum Transaction

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Metadata</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>chainId: id 1 for Ethereum</li><li>type: new contract (0x2) or other (0x0)</li><li>hash: hash of the transaction</li><li>blockNumber: block containing this - null</li><li>blockHash: block containing this - hash</li><li>transactionIndex: block position of this</li><li>from: address of the tx generator</li><li>nonce: index of tx generator</li><li>to: address of the tx receiver</li><li>value: ETH transferred (0x0)</li><li>gas: gas used by the tx</li><li>gasPrice: price (0x0) paid per unit of gas</li><li>maxFeePerGas: max fee paid per unit of gas (0x0)</li><li>maxPriorityFee: max tip per unit of gas (0x0)</li><li>(r, s, v): values for authentication</li></ul> | <b>Transaction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Metadata</li><li>Cache</li><li>Data</li></ul> | <b>Cache</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>accessList: (optional) address/bytecode access</li></ul> | <b>Data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>input: type 0x0: New contract code; type 0x2: contract call (with branching, linking)</li></ul> |
|---|--|---|---|

4:22 AM · Sep 9, 2022

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(4/26) The mempool is a public database of pending transactions, each with their own instructions for the World Computer.

In order to build a new block and progress the blockchain (and therefore the World Computer), [@ethereum](#) nodes select pending transactions from the mempool.

(5/26) This method has important benefits (decentralized, transparent, censorship resistant, etc) but also a critical weakness: the public nature of the mempool.

From this setup comes the existential risk of crypto: MEV.

(6/26) In November 2020, @thegostep posted "Flashbots: Frontrunning the MEV crisis" and introduced the community to Maximum Extractable Value (MEV).

In its most basic incarnation, MEV is a form of arbitrage.

**Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · Follow

(1/15) MEV 101

This time with drawings!!!

**Maximum Extractable Value (MEV)**

**Step 1 - Transaction**  
User generates a transaction

**Step 2 - Mempool**  
Pending txs wait in the Mempool, selected based on gas paid

**Step 3 - Production**  
Block producers execute transactions and create blocks

**Step 4 - Consensus**  
Validators vote on blocks

MEV searches scan the Mempool and look for arbitrage opportunity

MEV sends transactions built to extract MEV, paying premium gas fees to get preferential ordering

Blocks are added to the blockchain

1:31 AM · Jun 26, 2022


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(7/26) Imagine a bot that is closely watching the mempool for pending txns. Suddenly, a pending txn with a HUGEEEE \$ETH market buy appears.

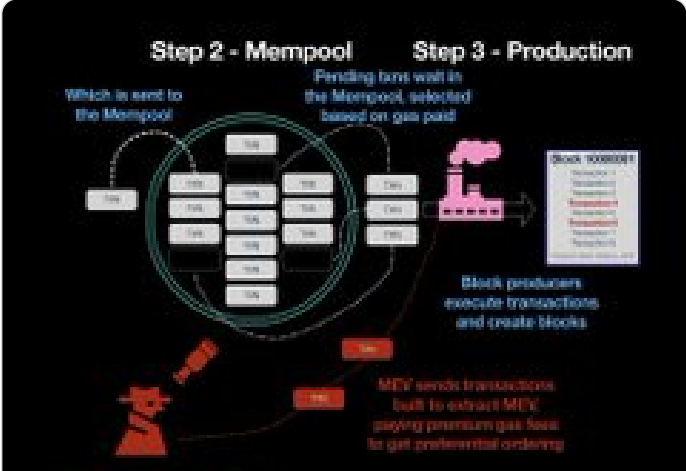
The bot, knowing the pending txn will raise the price of \$ETH, quickly buys \$ETH, waits for the txn and then immediately sells it.

 **Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · Follow

Replying to @SalomonCrypto

(12/15) When s/he (it's usually a bot) sees an opportunity, s/he quickly constructs the perfect transaction to extract value without taking any risk.

S/he then gets them to the producer ASAP. By carefully crafting gas bids, the transaction executes around the extractable value



The diagram is titled "Step 2 - Mempool" and "Step 3 - Production". It shows a flow of transactions from a "Mempool" to "Block producers" who "execute transactions and create blocks". A red figure representing an MEV bot is shown sending transactions to the mempool. Text labels include: "Which is sent to the Mempool", "Pending txns wait in the mempool, selected based on gas paid", "MEV sends transactions first to extract MEV, paying premium gas fees to get preferential ordering", and "Block producers execute transactions and create blocks".

(8/26) The result:

MEV bot - bought before a huge txn drove up the price of \$ETH and sold immediately after, locking in a profit.

Whale - revealed his hand early and had to buy \$ETH at a higher price because of the MEV bot.

The bot extracted value from the whale.

(9/26) This example is perhaps the most basic type of MEV; from here, things get exotic very quickly.

While MEV is a very diverse category, there is a common through line: MEV is the value that can be captured by a participant with privileged knowledge or access to a system.



(10/26) In our example, that includes the detailed knowledge of the mempool and the ability to manipulate the order of transactions. The bot uses these levers to extract value.

But what if you didn't need these indirect levers? What if you could just build the block yourself?

(11/26) An [@ethereum](#) node is a computer responsible for operating the World Computer and progressing the blockchain. (Under Proof of Stake) the blockchain progresses when a block proposer (selected randomly) submits a new block to the network

First they need to build that block

(12/26) The naive approach to block building is to scan the mempool for the txns with the highest priority fees. Each txn is picked in descending order until the block is filled up.

A less naive node might notice some opportunities as its building.

(13/26) Remember our huge \$ETH buy? Maybe no one noticed and so as it's building a block, the node can slip in a txn to capture the arbitrage.

Or maybe some did notice and submitted the arbitrage txn and the node might just decide to ignore that txn and put their own in.

(14/26) Nodes do not have to respect the mempool when they are building blocks; each one is able to select txns as it sees fit.

Some nodes are going to build baseline-blocks, other nodes are going to play more aggressive.

A few will be WAYYY better than anyone else.

(15/26) Consider the implications of being better at building blocks. Lets imagine 2 nodes: naive builder (NB) and MEV builder (MB)

- NB and MB will have the same costs & opportunity to build blocks
- MB will earn more yield than NB
- MB's stake will grow faster than NB's stake

(16/26) As of yesterday, [@ethereum](#) is a Proof of Stake chain.

What does it mean to have a Proof of Stake chain where some nodes (can) earn more than others?

Centralization is inevitable.



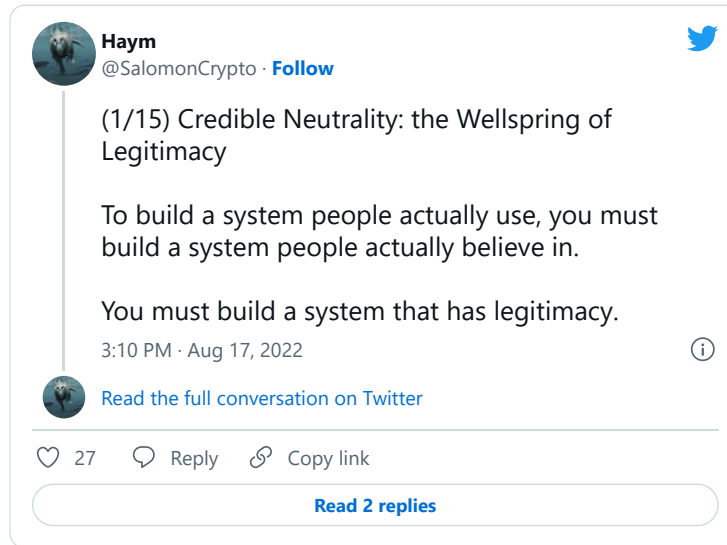
The image shows a tweet from user Haym (@SalomonCrypto) dated Sep 15, 2022, at 7:03 AM. The tweet content is a terminal window displaying the following information:

- Terminal logs: `142:03.002 INFO Ready for the merge`, `142:09.749 INFO New block received`, `142:09.954 INFO`, `142:09.954 INFO Proof of Stake Activated`, `142:09.954 INFO`, `142:09.957 INFO`.
- System information: `current_difficulty: 58750003716598352816469`, `terminal_total_root: 0x810a040a80cdfc11ffdcf17ac404ac4ba215b95221955a9b`, `slot: 4700013`, `service: beacon`.
- Hashes: `Terminal POW Block Hash: 0x55b1b918355b1ef9c5db819302ebad0b`, `Merge Transition Block Root: 0x810a040a80cdfc11ffdcf17ac404ac4ba215b95221955a9b`, `Merge Transition Execution Hash: 0x55a9bb0302da44bc0b3df64`.
- ASCII art: A large graphic composed of characters like 'o', '8', 'Y', 'P', 'd', 'S', 'W', 'M', 'B', 'L', 'R', 'E', 'A', 'D', 'M', 'E', 'V', 'B', 'U', 'I', 'L', 'D', 'E', 'R', 'S', 'W', 'I', 'L', 'L', 'E', 'A', 'R', 'N', 'M', 'O', 'R', 'E', 'T', 'H', 'A', 'N', 'N', 'A', 'I', 'V', 'E', 'B', 'U', 'I', 'L', 'D', 'E', 'R', 'S'.

(17/26) Centralization is the anathema of [@ethereum](#). The World Computer is built on a single core principle: decentralization.

From decentralization flows credible neutrality.

From credible neutrality comes global dominance.



(18/26) By its very nature, block building will always reward those with the most resources. Faster connections, better algorithms and smarter people will always outcompete vanilla builders.

Rather than leveling the playing field, we just send the pros the major leagues.



(19/26) This is what an [@ethereum](#) block looks like. At the highest level, it can be thought of as having 3 sections: admin, consensus and execution.

A node must propose a new block with all 3 parts... but there's no reason the node must build the whole block.

 **Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · [Follow](#)

(1/21) [@ethereum](#) Fundamentals: PoS Blocks

In less than 1 week, the Ethereum blockchain will Merge with the Beacon Chain and the World Computer will transition from PoW to PoS. The blockchain will never be the same.

A field-by-field guide to on-chain future.



10:28 PM · Sep 9, 2022

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(20/26) The team at Flashbots gave us a vision: highly specialized block builders. Each one will be a well resourced expert, finding MEV as aggressively as possible

They will compete to build the most attractive blocks in the hopes that the next proposing node picks their bundle

**Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · Follow

(1/23) Want to frontrun the next all-consuming narrative of crypto? You need to understand these letters:

- mev-geth
- mev-boost
- PBS

Your guide to MEV, Flashbots ⚡🤖 and the future of **@ethereum**.

12:13 PM · Jul 16, 2022

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(21/26) Phase 1: mev-geth, which provided a private channel for block builders to send txn bundles/blocks to nodes with upcoming proposals.

Rather than find MEV themselves, these nodes can access the channel and pick the highest profit opportunity.

**Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · Follow

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(8/23) mev-geth is a **@ethereum** mining client; this is the software that produces blocks.

While mev-geth still looks to the mempool for pending txns, and still orders them by priority fee, it also has a new option.

mev-geth can accept a Bundle from a Searcher.

12:14 PM · Jul 16, 2022

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(22/26) Phase 2: mev-boost, which adapts mev-geth for Proof of Stake and extends it by creating a two sided marketplace.

Any node can access mev-boost for extra MEV yield and any block builders can submit bundles.



(23/26) This new architecture allow has incredible benefits:

- nodes get equal access to MEV
- block builders get many more bundles/blocks
- block builders can specialize and centralize without affecting the decentralization of [@ethereum](#)

(24/26) mev-boost is a huge step towards solving the problem, but it still rests on centralization through Flashbots and some implicit trust assumptions.

Thus, the endgame of Flashbots is to fold itself directly into [@ethereum](#). The endgame of the World Computer is Enshrined PBS.

(25/26) mev-boost is a piece of additional software that bolts PBS on top of [@ethereum](#), but the long term plan is to enshrine it into the World Computer by building it into the core protocol specs.



**Haym**  
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(18/23) PBS is so big that it's eventually going to be folded directly into [@ethereum](#)'s core infrastructure.

Check out [@VitalikButerin](#)'s endgame post.

[vitalik.ca/general/2021/1...](https://vitalik.ca/general/2021/1...)

may not happen, but there's a good chance that it will, and we have to be prepared for that possibility. What can we do about it? So far, the best that we know how to do is to use two techniques in combination:

- Rollups implement some mechanism for auctioning off block production at each slot, or the Ethereum base layer implements [proposer/builder separation \(PBS\)](#) (or both). This ensures that at least any centralization tendencies in block production don't lead to a completely elite-captured and concentrated staking pool market dominating block validation.
- Rollups implement [censorship-resistant bypass channels](#), and the Ethereum base layer implements [PBS anti-censorship techniques](#). This ensures that if the winners of the potentially highly centralized "pure" block production market try to censor transactions, there are ways to bypass the censorship.

So what's the result? **Block production is centralized, block validation is trustless and highly decentralized, and censorship is still prevented.**

12:14 PM · Jul 16, 2022

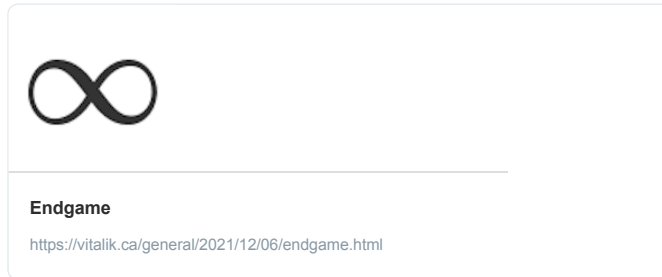


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(26/26) And so, we are charting a course towards a decentralized @ethereum that has centralized block production; a cutthroat game of MEV transformed into fair access for all nodes.

This is @VitalikButerin's Ethereum Endgame.



While there are many paths toward building a scalable and secure long-term blockchain ecosystem, it's looking like they are all building toward very similar futures. There's a high chance that block production will end up centralized: either the network effects within rollups or the network effects of cross-domain MEV push us in that direction in their own different ways. But what we *can* do is use protocol-level techniques such as committee validation, data availability sampling and bypass channels to "regulate" this market, ensuring that the winners cannot abuse their power.

Like what you read? Help me spread the word by retweeting the thread (linked below).

Follow me for more explainers and as much alpha as I can possibly serve.

 **Haym**  
@SalomonCrypto · [Follow](#)

(1/26) [@ethereum](#) Roadmap: Proposer-Builder Separation

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11:38 PM · Sep 15, 2022

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