

How RGB Colors Coins *in Secret*

w/ Hunter Beast

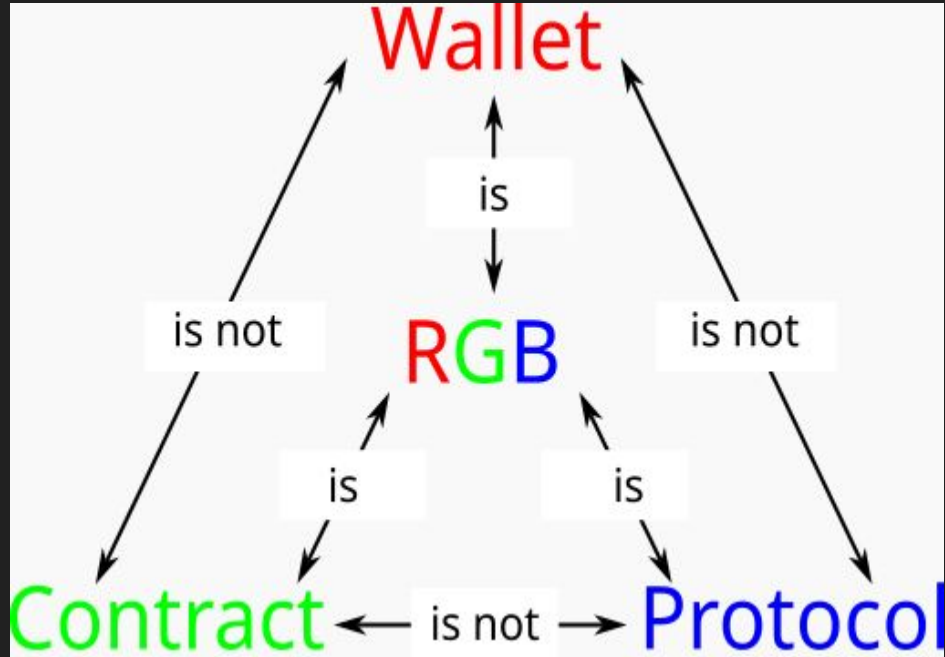
- Director of Engineering, DIBA
- DIBA - Digital Bitcoin Assets
- Bitcoin, Rust, RGB dev
- BitMask wallet - bitmask.app

What were Colored Coins?

- Alternate units of account
- OmniLayer - OG Tether issuance
 - Recently officially discontinued by Tether in favor of RGB
- According to Jimmy Song, OG colored coins failed due to:
 - No standardization, vs ERC-20 standard
 - No marketing, vs Ethereum Foundation marketing budget
 - Market wasn't ready, vs ICO niche
- Why?
 - Everything over 21M

What is RGB?

- Generalized smart contract protocol
- Keeps contract data off-chain
- Contract execution occurs in clients
- Contract state is sharded amongst contract owners
- Strong privacy characteristics
- Secured by Bitcoin
- *Bitcoin-only, no other blockchain needed, other fee token than sats*



RGB-20

- Token metadata is specified (name, supply, precision) <- "global state"
- Tokens are minted against a UTXO <- "owned state"
- A UTXO proves three things:
 - This state has an owner ("Separation of ownership and state")
 - This state is currently valid ("Single-use seal")
 - Not double-spent (helps w/sharding)

```
interface: RGB20
```

```
globals:
```

```
spec:
```

```
  naming:
```

```
    ticker: DIBA
```

```
    name: Amazing Diba Contract
```

```
    details: ~
```

```
  precision: 2
```

```
data:
```

```
  terms: >
```

```
    DONT TRUST, VERIFY.
```

```
  media: ~
```

```
issuedSupply: 10000000000000
```

```
created: 1687969158
```

```
assignments:
```

```
assetOwner:
```

```
  seal: tapret1st:c9a86c99127f1b2d1ff495c238f13069ac881ec9527905016122d11d85b19b61:
```

```
  amount: 10000000000000
```

RGB20 Contractum Interface Specification

```
-- Defined by LNPBP-31 standard in `RGBContract.sty` file
import urn:ubideco:stl:6vbr9ZrtsD9aBj05qRQ36QEzPVucvRRjKCPqEByeJr#choice-little-boxer as RGBContract

interface RGB20
  -- Asset specification containing ticker, name, precision etc.
  global spec :: RGBContract.DivisibleAssetSpec

  -- Contract data and creation date is separated from the spec since it must
  -- not be changeable by the issuer.
  global data :: RGBContract.ContractData
  global created :: RGBContract.Timestamp

  -- State which accumulates amounts issued
  global issuedSupply+ :: RGBContract.Amount
  -- State which accumulates amounts burned
  global burnedSupply* :: RGBContract.Amount
  -- State which accumulates amounts burned and then replaced
  global replacedSupply* :: RGBContract.Amount

  -- Right to do a secondary (post-genesis) issue
  public inflationAllowance* :: Zk64
  -- Right to update asset Specification
  public updateRight?

  -- Right to open a new burn & replace epoch
  public burnEpoch?
  -- Right to burn or replace existing assets under some epoch
  public burnRight*

  -- Ownership right over assets
  private assetOwner* :: Zk64

  genesis :: spec
    , data
    , created
    , issuedSupply
    , reserves {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}
    -> assetOwner*
    , inflationAllowance*
    , updateRight?
    , burnEpoch?
  -- errors which may be returned:
  !! supplyMismatch
  | invalidProof
  | insufficientReserves
```

```
op Transfer :: previous assetOwner+
-> beneficiary assetOwner+
!! nonEqualAmounts

-- question mark after `op` means optional operation, which may not be
-- provided by some of schemata implementing the interface

op? Issue :: used inflationAllowance+
, reserves {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}
-> issuedSupply
, future inflationAllowance*
, beneficiary assetOwner*
!! supplyMismatch
| invalidProof
| issueExceedsAllowance
| insufficientReserves

op? OpenEpoch :: used burnEpoch
-> next burnEpoch?
, burnRight

op? Burn :: used burnRight
, burnedSupply
, burnProofs {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}
-> future burnRight?
!! supplyMismatch
| invalidProof
| insufficientCoverage

op? Replace :: used burnRight
, replacedSupply
, burnProofs {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}
-> future burnRight?
, beneficiary assetOwner+
!! nonEqualAmounts
| supplyMismatch
| invalidProof
| insufficientCoverage

op? Rename :: used updateRight
-> future updateRight?
, new spec
```

RGB

```

-- Defined by LNPBP-31 standard.
import urn:ubideco:stl:6vbr9Zrts

interface RGB20
  -- Asset specification containing
  global spec :: RGBContract.Data

  -- Contract data and creation
  -- not be changeable by the
  global data :: RGBContract.Contract
  global created :: RGBContract.Epoch

  -- State which accumulates a
  global issuedSupply+ :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF
  -- State which accumulates a
  global burnedSupply* :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF
  -- State which accumulates a
  global replacedSupply* :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF

  -- Right to do a secondary (
  public inflationAllowance* :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF
  -- Right to update asset Specification
  public updateRight? :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF

  -- Right to open a new burn
  public burnEpoch? :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF
  -- Right to burn or replace
  public burnRight* :: RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF

  -- Ownership right over assets
  private assetOwner* :: Zk64

  genesis :: spec
    , data
    , created
    , issuedSupply
    , reserves {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}
    -> assetOwner*
    , inflationAllowance*
    , updateRight?
    , burnEpoch?
  -- errors which may be returned:
  !! supplyMismatch
  | invalidProof
  | insufficientReserves

  op Transfer :: previous assetOwner+
    -> beneficiary assetOwner+
    !! nonEqualAmounts

  op? Issue :: used inflationAllowance+
    , reserves {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}
    -> issuedSupply
    , future inflationAllowance*
    , beneficiary assetOwner*
  !! supplyMismatch
  | invalidProof
  | issueExceedsAllowance
  | insufficientReserves

```

-- Ownership right over assets

private assetOwner* :: Zk64

genesis

:: spec

, data

, created

, issuedSupply

, reserves {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}

-> assetOwner*

, inflationAllowance*

, updateRight?

, burnEpoch?

-- errors which may be returned:

!! supplyMismatch

| invalidProof

| insufficientReserves

op Transfer

:: previous assetOwner+

-> beneficiary assetOwner+

!! nonEqualAmounts

-- question mark after `op` means optional operation, which may not be

-- provided by some of schemata implementing the interface

op? Issue

:: used inflationAllowance+

, reserves {RGBContract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}

-> issuedSupply

, future inflationAllowance*

, beneficiary assetOwner*

!! supplyMismatch

| invalidProof

| issueExceedsAllowance

| insufficientReserves

ification

er+

Owner+

optional operation, which may not be
implementing the interface

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age

tract.ProofOfReserves ^ 0..0xFFFF}

Owner+

age

t?

RGB20 AluVM Interface Bytecode

Blame 194 lines (192 loc) · 12 KB

```
-----BEGIN RGB INTERFACE-----  
Id: 48hc4i-m9JRcYQA-uUSzwFCK-VNEa9eZf-nhepU8QJ-pqosXS  
Mnemonic: laptop-domingo-cool  
Name: RGB20  
  
00mM<LNYK03}SV1Ze?Usb#QQ0c>#!wSY=-6@jI2b%^Ho0^4h`N6bqMfQQ6em^TSy  
fj)VXK2V-(&VRU6=0b;l_K%3oNk|D3>jgMiHNFd$N%jL0?ZJGP>y9-kh5-NswMO  
n+0UbgMwzazyQWzbJ0`uB-s+m=Ng446R2b*47%pg27;{gB+X>)URWn@!zaBysS0f  
>xPwn( (=JC(Q18jXtb+QHlu3zu?H+0@Se$59-PgaH8#a%FIAVPj=vQ+04-Y<U5Qj  
96u3I`KP|x6K-jit^gQ+!PC!a#7jT+VjUz9FBwL0R(e!Wn%%EVokT?CX$&{1P=%L  
(r2YomjWp~)vLf(PH!SxGy3rX00jzRb8)^MPj_x*asmJV0SRJta&AR%Z)0cy0RR9  
AVs&zEQfX&sb08YX0T09$W^7?)X>V>pY;13LVQyn(0s#043w3a0VRU6uX=iA30Ra  
F200Bm0tbsYP^%M0!vmSI sorVgs_HZ-Wn$&XU+C3lhihBeHV{&C-by)}!0RRc21Y  
}`!VE_RD0RRkXb8~fNwK(r;aB0)10RRc21aoj@V*mjF0RRLFVRLh3bWe9~WpV%j0  
RR69Vs&zEMR0FpXaE2J0RR$dZf0y@bZKvHL2PVqcVTX0WdHyG|NjehaAaY0Wm0Kp  
XmkJo009610|5gB1_VNNa&7?uF^<Zha)%4qQZT7eT575km@BNFKe1k-QjV}dQYWX  
00Ssbwa&Bd0Q+04-Y<U0y009621a)&|wC00cb#iV}X=iA30RRc20S0DubairN0SR  
Jta&A&-XJ-W)009610|5gC00L{Nb9H3_0Y-bQfjP1D6a6={9&|;Wh6=Lwa5LJP)N  
<z9Js<OmdjSk-b8-fNwK(r;aB0)10RRc20R(k(Wn=*oX)Mk0VRUJ4Zb58pZ+BscV  
`TvV|NjCDVr6b+W0%$-VRCr^3So0|Wpqz>Ze?~+0RR66w_5IRa%BM$X)Mk0VRUJ4  
Zb58pZ+BscV`TsU|Nj640RsdE0SjVfZe?a^V`*V>c?n&Wo|`qZ)0cy00035b#rB  
80SRJta&AR%Z)0cy0096331W3}Zc=GyXmkJp00965Ze@6M0SRJta&AR%Z)0cx009  
61009YNb#iV}X=iA322y2iVQpnr009GTWp@Dtb8uy20RRc20R(k(Wn=*hb#P>1bY  
)U$XJ-W*0096224;11b#13^3w3a0VRU6uX=iA30003100037W_5IRa%BfnWpHd^V  
`TvWf^<Zha)%4qQZT7eT575km@BNFKe1k-QjV}dQYWX00S<CyaBN{?Wn@!zaBysS  
0096200Q1hh7f=|31w3l7c=GvXmkMn0RRrEVr6h+W0%$-VRCr^3So0|Wpqz>Ze?
```


AluVM

- Similar to WASM but much more minimal
- VM execution layer compiles to WASM when used in browsers

	AluVM	Bitcoin script	EVM, kEVM, IELE	WASM	JVM, CLR	LLVM
Type	Register	Stack	Stack	Stack	Stack	Stack
Random memory access	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dynamic memory allocations	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
I/O operations	No	No	No	Via extensions	Yes	Yes
Turing completeness	Yes (bounded)	No	Yes (bounded)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Static analysis	Simple	Simple	Complex	Hard	Hard	Hard
Sandboxing	Always	Always	Always	Poor	No native	No native
Runtime environment	Any sandboxed	UTXO blockchain	Account-based blockchain	Internet	OS	Compiler
Library code immutability	Yes	No libraries	Yes	No	No	No
Undefined behavior (UB)	Impossible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible

Schema and Interface

- Interfaces define contract semantics
- Schemas define contract logic
- Interface specification will be defined in Contractum (contractum.org)
 - Currently defined in AluVM bytecode
- Schema in AluVM (github.com/AluVM)
- Interface implementation in Rust
- Interface methods called within the wallet

Separation of concerns: the protocols must be designed in a modular and layered way, where each module solves one and only one task. The layers must be well abstracted, meaning that the layers below must be unaware of the structure of the layers above. Such separation of concerns provides a foundation for the protocol interoperability, security, composability and forward-compatibility.

- Section 2.1, Design Goals, RGB Blackpaper - blackpaper.rgb.tech

Strict Types

- Used for serialization
- Formal verification and structuring of types
- Rich low-level types (u8, f32, i64, etc, unlike JSON)
- Generates a semantic id to ensure there's no consensus-breaking changes
- Crucial for deterministic client-side validation

Example semantic id for RGB LIB:

```
urn:ubideco:st1:4fGZWR5mH5zZzRZ1r7CSRe776zm3hLBUngefXc4s3vm3V#saturn-flash-emerald
```

https://github.com/diba-io/bitmask-core/blob/development/RGB_LIB_IDs.toml

Generated with this build-script: <https://github.com/diba-io/bitmask-core/blob/development/build.rs>

```
# Auto-generated semantic IDs for RGB consensus-critical libraries and their corresponding versions of bitmask-core.
```

```
[LIB_ID_RGB]
```

```
# Consensus-breaking: If changed, assets must be reissued
```

```
"urn:ubideco:stl:4fGZWR5mH5zZzRZ1r7CSRe776zm3hLBUnghXc4s3vm3V#saturn-flash-emerald" = "0.6.0-rc.17"
```

```
[LIB_ID_RGB_CONTRACT]
```

```
# Interface-only: If changed, only a new interface implementation is needed. No reissuance or migration necessary.
```

```
"urn:ubideco:stl:6vbr9ZrtsD9aBjo5qRQ36QEZPVucqvRRjKCPqE8yPeJr#choice-little-boxer" = "0.6.0-rc.17"
```

```
[LIB_ID_RGB20]
```

```
"urn:ubideco:stl:GVz4mvYE94aQ9q2HptV9VuoppCdduP54BMKfff7YoFH#prince-scarlet-ringo" = "0.6.0-rc.17"
```

```
[LIB_ID_RGB21]
```

```
"urn:ubideco:stl:3miGC5GTW58CeugJgomApmdjm8N6Yu6YuuURS8N4WVBA#opera-cool-bread" = "0.6.0-rc.17"
```

```
[LIB_ID_RGB25]
```

```
"urn:ubideco:stl:4JmGrg7oTgwuQQtyC4ezC38ToHMzgmCVS5kMSDPwo2ee#camera-betty-bank" = "0.6.0-rc.17"
```

```
[LIB_ID_RGB_STD]
```

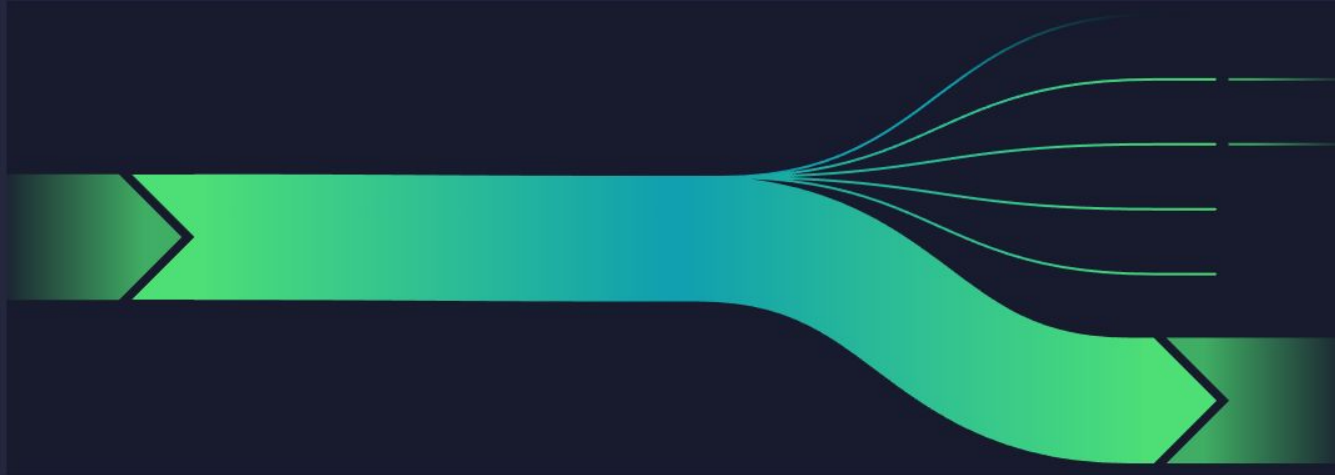
```
# Not consensus-breaking: If changed, only stash and consignments must be updated. No reissuance or migration necessary.
```

```
"urn:ubideco:stl:3KXsWZ6hSKRbPjSVwRGBwnwJp3ZNQ2tfe6QUwLJEDG6K#twist-paul-carlo" = "0.6.0-rc.17"
```

Taproot DBCs & MPCs





- Deterministic Bitcoin Commitments
- OP_RETURN commits to a 32-byte hash of contract state
- TapRet commitments embed an OP_RETURN TapScript in a TapLeaf
- MAST hashes TapScripts into a merkle tree
- P2TR public key is an x-only public key derived from merkle root
- Multi-Protocol Commitments allows interoperability with other protocols
 - LNPBP-4 - <https://github.com/LNP-BP/LNPBPs/blob/master/lnpbp-0004.md>
- Can have over 250,000 different contracts in a single MPC
 - https://github.com/LNP-BP/client_side_validation/pull/132

Funding Transaction creates dust UTXOs







Inputs & Outputs

[Details](#)

 <code>tb1pw9hgwxwpv9uemp53mncrv2m... fsmvsxtn</code>	0.02999747 <small>1BTC</small>	<code>tb1pp3w7p4mcapereemnhxdttky... rszq5jsj</code>	0.00000546 <small>1BTC</small> 
		<code>tb1pp3w7p4mcapereemnhxdttky... rszq5jsj</code>	0.00000546 <small>1BTC</small> 
		<code>tb1ppe3kr3a929u694avy55310d... dqrxpj7q</code>	0.00000546 <small>1BTC</small> 
		<code>tb1ppe3kr3a929u694avy55310d... dqrxpj7q</code>	0.00000546 <small>1BTC</small> 
		<code>tb1patp4t4rddnps0vg5u97uvep... 2q5at11r</code>	0.02997248 <small>1BTC</small> 

0.02999432 1BTC

Example RGB Transfer Transaction

 tb1pp3w7p4mcaperemnhxdttky... rszq5jsj 0.00000546 tBTC	tb1patp4t4rddnps0vg5u97uvep... 2q5at1lr 0.02995388 tBTC 
Witness ac2ffb31e6e269ea1c57a7fc7c7ec2c0230d6845ce24863 7165fedb17fc8163c2888cf9152308c5a548bedc35fc4d6 9607037f6bbf4ba4ce1c51122a8fce53401	ScriptPubKey (ASM) OP_PUSHNUM_1 OP_PUSHBYTES_32 eac355d46d6cc307b114e17dc66427d a3a9a04fc9c1fc437187be85584efb954
nSequence 0xffffffff	ScriptPubKey (HEX) 5120eac355d46d6cc307b114e17dc66427da3a9a04fc9c1 fc437187be85584efb954
Previous output script OP_PUSHNUM_1 OP_PUSHBYTES_32 0c5de0d778e8723cee77b99ab5d8976 5df6c9d910d426f9a9a42a1c213210f07	Type V1_P2TR
Previous output type V1_P2TR	tb1pz70t86m9j5474qpfwtkmygx... 5qhchz15 0.00000930 tBTC 
 tb1patp4t4rddnps0vg5u97uvep... 2q5at1lr 0.02996318 tBTC	ScriptPubKey (ASM) OP_PUSHNUM_1 OP_PUSHBYTES_32 179eb3eb65952bea802972edb220db2 b355292d5acc1dc2601c95d2763a7c9e8
Witness 7bc699a0c706d97951588a0d5b4e9552654a6675c961702 2c78d828d41b9b9dc580f7695147f676560e8c785bae205 c86c72e223b19f0131b4c6ce687704a68401	ScriptPubKey (HEX) 5120179eb3eb65952bea802972edb220db2b355292d5acc 1dc2601c95d2763a7c9e8
nSequence 0xffffffff	Type V1_P2TR
Previous output script OP_PUSHNUM_1 OP_PUSHBYTES_32 eac355d46d6cc307b114e17dc66427d a3a9a04fc9c1fc437187be85584efb954	
Previous output type V1_P2TR	

BitMask Wallet - beta.bitmask.app

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the BitMask wallet interface. Both wallets are on the 'testnet' network. Each wallet shows a balance for Bitcoin (L1) and Lightning (L2) assets, along with their respective USD values. Wallet 1 has a Bitcoin balance of 86,070 tSats (0.00086070 tBTC) and a Lightning balance of 0 tSats (0.00000000 tBTC), totaling 22.449 USD. Wallet 2 has a Bitcoin balance of 7,501 tSats (0.0007501 tBTC) and a Lightning balance of 0 tSats (0.00000000 tBTC), totaling 1.954 USD. A yellow arrow points from the Bitcoin balance of wallet 1 to the Bitcoin balance of wallet 2, with the text 'RGB20 transaction on bitcoin' written below it. The interface includes buttons for 'Send' and 'Receive' for both asset types, and a bottom bar with '+ Import Assets' and '+ Create Asset' options.

Asset	Unit	Balance	USD Value
Bitcoin (L1)	tSats	86,070	22.449
Lightning (L2)	tSats	0	0.000
Total			22.449

Asset	Unit	Balance	USD Value
Bitcoin (L1)	tSats	7,501	1.954
Lightning (L2)	tSats	0	0.000
Total			1.954


Developer Ecosystem

bitmask-core

Core functionality for the BitMask wallet

 Rust  56  13



 Search packages

bitmask-core

0.6.3-rc.15 • Public • Published 3 days ago



RGB Tools

RGB Tools project is a collections of tools to build and test applications using the RGB protocol for assets on Bitcoin

Popular repositories

rgb-lightning-sample

Public

 Rust  37  11

iris-wallet-android

Public

 Kotlin  31  6

rgb-lib

Public

 Rust  23  12

rgb-sandbox

Public

 Shell  8  5

rgb-lib-python

Public

rust-rgb121





Public

 Rust  4  6



RGB: scalable & private smart contracts for bitcoin & lightning

Working Group inside LN/PP Standards Association <https://github.com/LN-PP>

 120 followers  Bitcoin & Lightning Network  <https://rgb.tech>  Verified

README.md

RGB is a system of private & scalable client-validated smart contracts on Bitcoin & Lightning developed by LN/PP Standards Association. You can read more about RGB on our official site and in FAQ.



- Standards defining RGB are part of LN/PP standards
- Reference implementation of consensus/validation code is RGB Core Lib
- High-level API to RGB contracts is provided by RGB Standard Lib
- To run RGB, you can use RGB command-line tool. Alternatively, you can other existing software listed here: <https://rgb.tech/install/>.

Pinned

 rgb 

RGB smart contracts command-line tool & runtime library for desktop and mobile integration

 Rust  27  3

 rgb-schemata 

Standard RGB schemata and schema compiler

 Rust  11  10

 rgb-wallet 

RGB wallet & standard libs for WASM & low-level integrations (no OS/networking)

 Rust  26  12

 rgb-core 

RGB Core Library: consensus validation for private & scalable client-validated smart contracts on Bitcoin & Lightning

 Rust  139  29

 rgb-node 

RGB node - the official server-side implementation

 Rust  124  41

 blackpaper 

RGB blackpaper

 6  4

More Resources to Learn About RGB

- rgb.tech - Official RGB Technical site
- blackpaper.rgb.tech - Blackpaper
- rgbfaq.com - FAQ
- standards.lnp-bp.org - Other RGB and LNP/BP standards
- contractum.org - Contractum Spec
- rgb.info - Community site
- rgbex.io - RGB Explorer (more limited than a block explorer)

Thank you!

@cryptoquick on:

- X
- GitHub
- Telegram



Hunter Beşt

@cryptoquick



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My code

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Developer, Rust & Bitcoin

