



OST

Eastern Switzerland
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Blockchain (BlCh)

DAOs

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Learning Goals

- Lecture 9
 - Knowledge
 - Understand what DAOs are and how they work
 - Know the DAO hack of 2016 and its impact on Ethereum
 - Skills
 - Compare DAOs with traditional organizations
 - Implement DAOs using tools like OpenZeppelin

What is a DAO?

- A Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO) is a community-led entity with no central authority
 - Autonomous and transparent
 - Smart contracts define rules
 - Smart contracts execute rules
 - Anyone can audit proposals, voting
- DAO is governed entirely by its individual members
 - Technical upgrades
 - Project funding / treasury allocations

- Simplified: Members create proposals, member vote on the proposal, proposal gets executed
 - Characteristics: decentralized, transparent, autonomous, open source



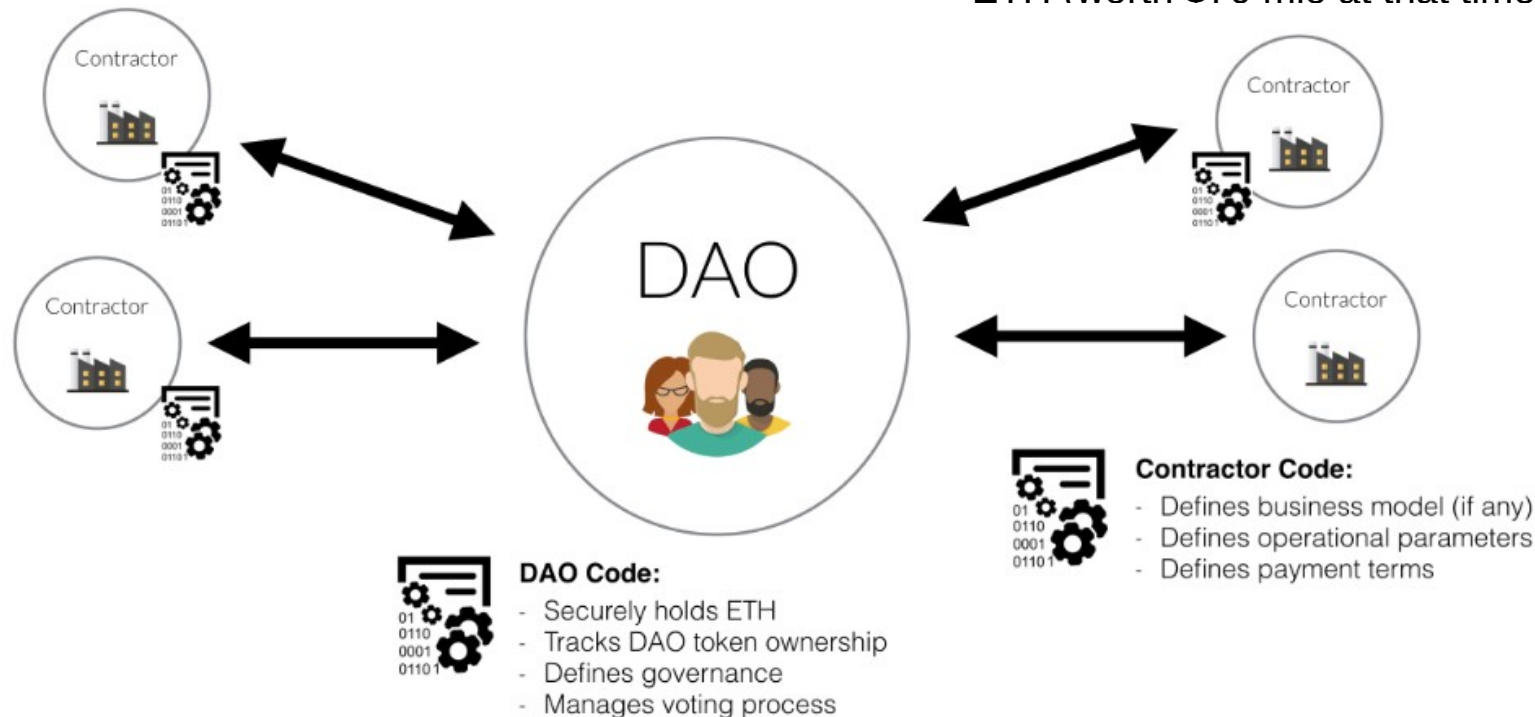
Decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs)

- Member-owned communities without centralized leadership.
- A safe way to collaborate with internet strangers.
- A safe place to commit funds to a specific cause.

<https://ethereum.org/en/dao/>

History: The DAO

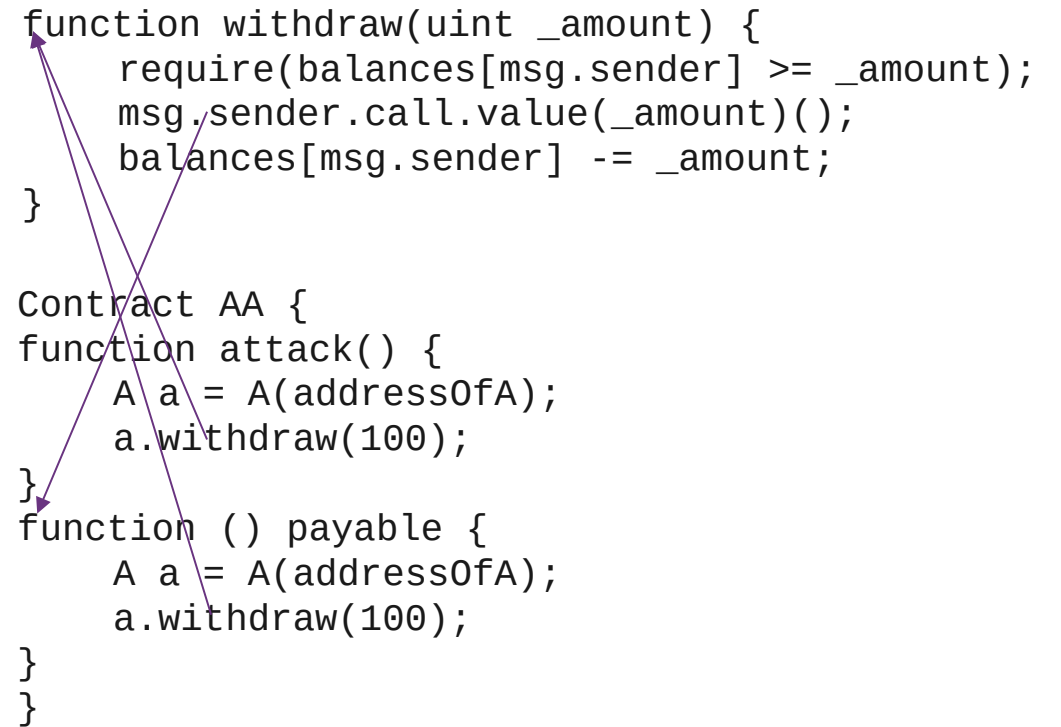
- The first DAO was a disaster (from an economic point of view). It was a success (from an experimental point of view)
- Launched April 2016
 - More than 10'000 investors, more than \$150m raised
- Smart contract had flaws
 - Investors invested 15m ETH, attacker could drain 3.6m ETH (worth \$70 mio at that time)



History: The DAO

- What happened?
 - **Reentrancy attack**: call a function again, before the state is updated
 - Small mistake, huge consequences
 - OpenZeppelin **ReentrancyGuard**
- Many discussion how to react
 - ETH price dropped from \$20 to \$13
 - Attackers said they did nothing wrong, they followed the rules of the smart contract

```
function withdraw(uint _amount) {  
    require(balances[msg.sender] >= _amount);  
    msg.sender.call.value(_amount)();  
    balances[msg.sender] -= _amount;  
}  
  
Contract AA {  
    function attack() {  
        A a = A(addressOfA);  
        a.withdraw(100);  
    }  
    function () payable {  
        A a = A(addressOfA);  
        a.withdraw(100);  
    }  
}
```



History: The DAO

- Still controversial: Vitalik Buterin (co-founder of Ethereum) proposed fork to blacklist the hacker
 - Many agreed, so fork was implemented
 - History of Ethereum was altered (immutability!)
 - Smart contract security is super important
 - No contract on mainnet without external review
- Ethereum fork with the blacklist: Ethereum Classic [[link](#)]
 - On this chain the attacker still has access to the funds
- The DAO hack address were blacklisted with a hard fork on the 20. July 2016
- **Rumors** about the DAO hacker
 - Toby Hoenisch [[link](#)]
 - Demixer from Chainalysis used to demix CoinJoin (mixer) transaction [[link](#)]



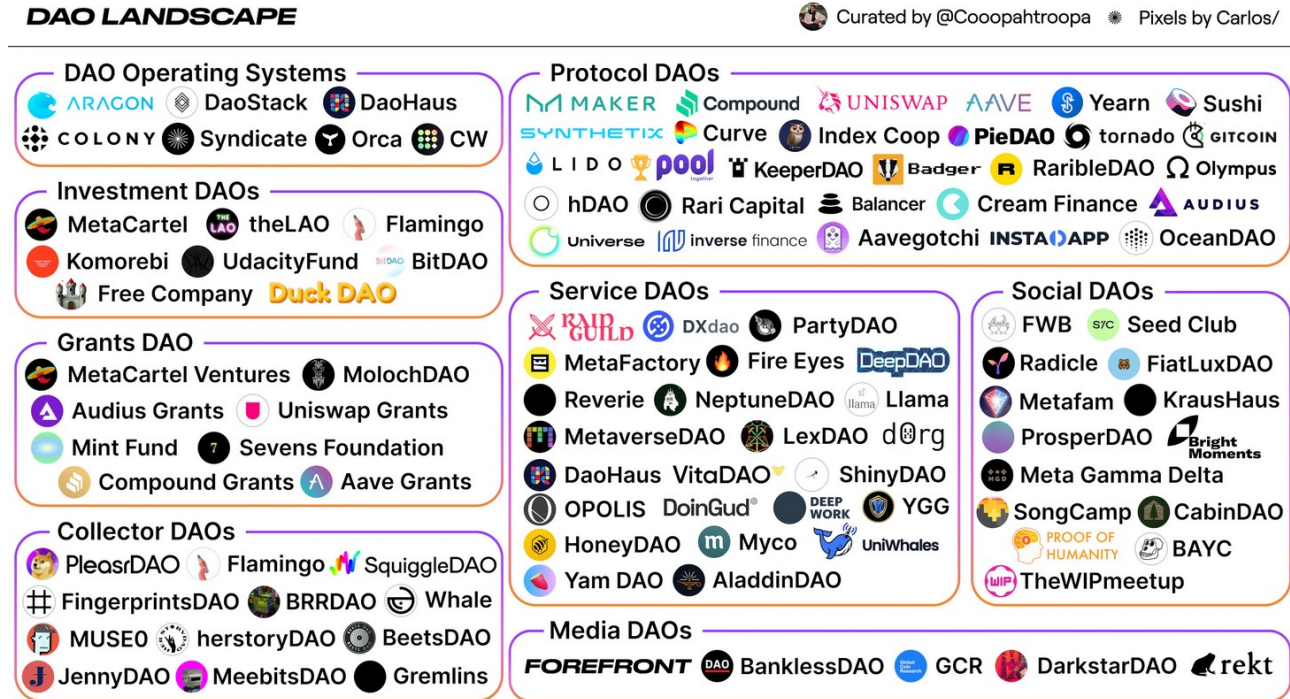
DAO vs. Traditional Organizations

- Advantages
 - Decisions by individuals rather than central authority
 - Encourages participation
 - Public: everything is transparent and visible
 - Minimum requirement to join, is an Internet connection
- Disadvantages
 - Decisions and voting takes time
 - Currently only tech-savvy people participate
 - Bridging blockchain with real world
 - Security considerations

	Corporation	Cooperative	DAO
Management	Board of directors	Board of members	Token holders
Ownership	Shareholders	Members	Token holders
Supervision	Supervisory board	Supervisory board team	Curators
Workforce	Employees	Members	Contractors

DAO Categorization

- Possible categorization
 - Grants DAOs
 - Communities donate funds and use a DAO to vote on how that capital is allocated
 - Protocol DAOs
 - Chains use DAO to let community vote on direction of protocol
 - Investment DAOs
 - Investment clubs for generating returns
 - Service DAOs
 - Service DAOs create funnels to contract web3 talents
 - Social DAOs
 - Focus on social capital over financial capital
 - Collector DAOs
 - Collectors club to collect NFTs



<https://x.com/Cooopahtroopa/status/1407458878246121475>

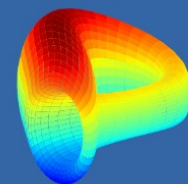
DAO Examples

- Uniswap, popular decentralized exchange (DEX), since 2020, organized as **DAO**
- **MakerDAO**, the DAO that supports the crypto stablecoin DAI
- The Bored Ape Yacht Club, enter social club if you own bored ape [\[link\]](#)
- Curve **DAO**, a blockchain-based decentralized exchange and automated market maker [\[link\]](#)
- **ConstitutionDAO**, experiment of a single-purpose DAO, tried to purchase an original copy of the United States Constitution, but lost the bid [\[link\]](#)



UNISWAP
Governance

1  \approx \$1



Curve



DAO Implementation

- OpenZeppelins **Governor** contract
 - Customizable, **wizard**
 - Timelock

```
propose(address[] targets, uint256[] values, bytes[] calldatas, string description) → uint256 proposalId public #
```

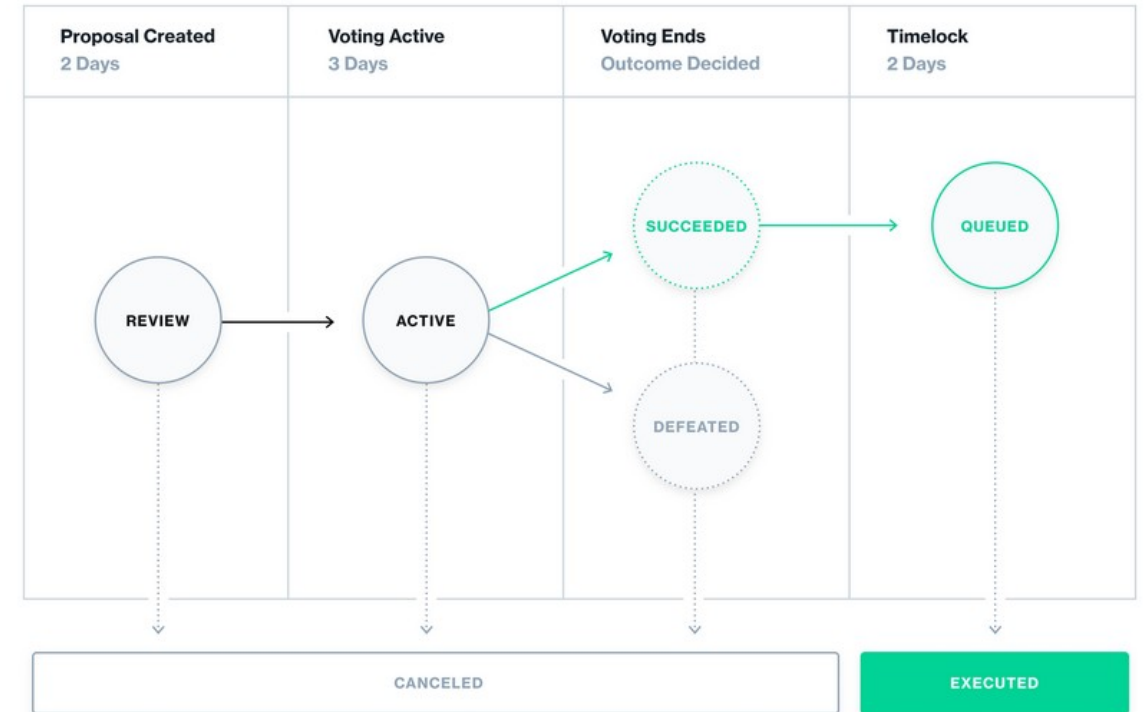
Create a new proposal. Vote start `IGovernor.votingDelay` blocks after the proposal is created and ends `IGovernor.votingPeriod` blocks after the voting starts.

Emits a `ProposalCreated` event.

```
castVote(uint256 proposalId, uint8 support) → uint256 balance public #
```

Cast a vote

Emits a `VoteCast` event.



<https://docs.compound.finance/v2/governance/>