Introduction to Ethereum Layer 2

What is Layer 2?

“Layer 2” refers to a set of technologies or systems that run on top of the Ethereum Mainnet (Layer 1). Layer 2 – or L2 – solutions benefit from the decentralization and security properties of Layer 1 but provide greater throughput and faster transactions, at a lower cost.

Background

As the popularity of Ethereum continues to increase, issues like network congestion and transaction delays have created friction for those building on Ethereum Mainnet, the primary Ethereum network. Mainnet congestion in turn drives up gas fees, which fluctuate depending on the demand for block space. These issues bring to light the importance of platform scalability as a key stepping stone to the advancement and growth of the broader Ethereum community. Enter Layer 2.

Layer 2 solutions are built on top of the Layer 1 Mainnet and allow many Layer 2 transactions to be consolidated into one transaction on Layer 1. Why is this important? Applications built on the Mainnet can require hundreds or even thousands of transactions per second to operate, a huge amount of processing capacity that results in network congestion and high transaction cost. Layer 2 solutions deliver from 10x to 1,000x more throughput than Layer 1, a level far more conducive to handling the growing volumes of traffic on the Ethereum network.

Layer 2 solutions help address Ethereum Mainnet congestion and fees while still benefiting from much of what the Mainnet offers, including security and data integrity. In this way, Layer 2 solutions are secured by the Mainnet, but they enable blockchain applications to handle many more users, actions or data than Layer 1 could accommodate.

QUICK TAKEAWAYS

As Ethereum usage increases, the Mainnet becomes congested and transaction fees rise.

Layer 2 solutions are built on top of the Mainnet and allow many transactions to be consolidated without sacrificing the security that proper decentralization provides.

Layer 2 solutions ease Ethereum network traffic, boost throughput, lower fees and enable greater scalability.
It’s important to note that while other competing Layer 1 networks sacrifice security and/or decentralization to achieve higher throughput, Ethereum does not. Instead, the Ethereum Mainnet retains high levels of decentralization and security, and Ethereum Layer 2 solutions run separately from the Mainnet but benefit from the security it offers, by design.

Layer 2 is a broad category, and new solutions are being developed by a range of stakeholders. The major types of Layer 2 solutions include:

**Optimistic Rollups:** A Layer 2 solution that combines hundreds of off-chain transfers into one transaction on the main Ethereum chain and can be challenged via a fraud proof to ensure accuracy. Optimistic Rollups offer 10x-100x more throughput than the Mainnet but can have a delay in guaranteed settlement times.

**Zero-Knowledge Rollups (ZK Rollups):** A Layer 2 solution that combines hundreds of off-chain transfers into one transaction on the main Ethereum chain and creates cryptographic proof of that transaction's validity. ZK Rollups also deliver 10x-100x more throughput than the Mainnet. They can offer faster finality than optimistic rollups, but implementing smart contracts on them can be more complex.

**Validium:** Similar to ZK Rollups in that they bundle numerous off-chain transfers into one, but in the case of Validium the transaction details are NOT stored on the main Ethereum chain. Numerous Validium chains can run side by side and deliver extremely high throughput - up to 10K transactions per second, per chain. However, they are less resistant to censorship and operator failure than other approaches.

**State Channels:** This type of Layer 2 optimizes for pairwise or small-group transactions secured by the main chain. It is spectacularly efficient for applications such as streaming micropayments where two parties interact frequently, but can be capital inefficient for others.