

HACKING



smart contracts

ethereum is not bitcoin



*“The key component
is this idea of a
Turing-complete
blockchain”*

--Vitalik Buterin

smart contracts

- Business logic programs
- Semi autonomous
- Move value, enforce agreements
- Creativity the limit



literally a billion reasons



Stephan Tual [Follow](#)

Slock.it Founder, Blockchain and Smart Contract Expert, Former CCO Ethereum

Jun 12 · 3 min read

No DAO funds at risk following the Ethereum smart contract ‘recursive call’ bug discovery

Our team is blessed to have Dr. Christian Reitwießner, Father of Solidity, as its Advisor. During the early development of the [DAO Framework 1.1](#) and thanks to his guidance we were made aware of a generic vulnerability common to all Ethereum smart contracts. We promptly circumvented this so-called “recursive call vulnerability” or “race to empty” from the DAO Framework 1.1 as can be seen on line [580](#):

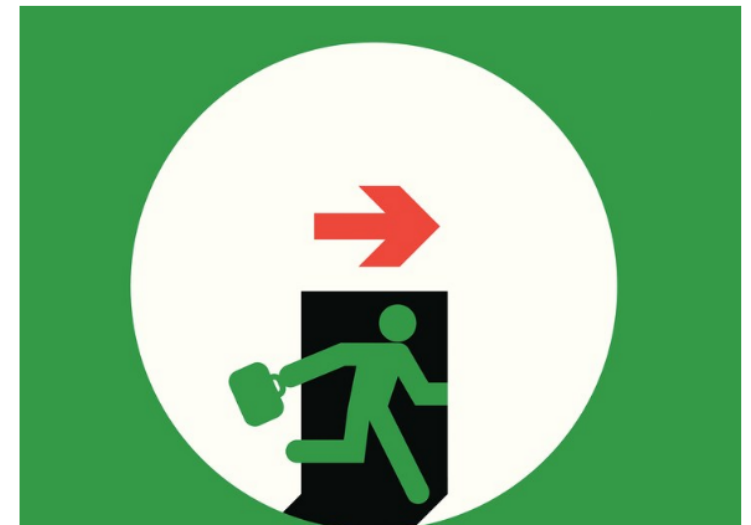
WIRED

A \$50 Million Hack Just Showed That the DAO Was All Too Human

SHARE

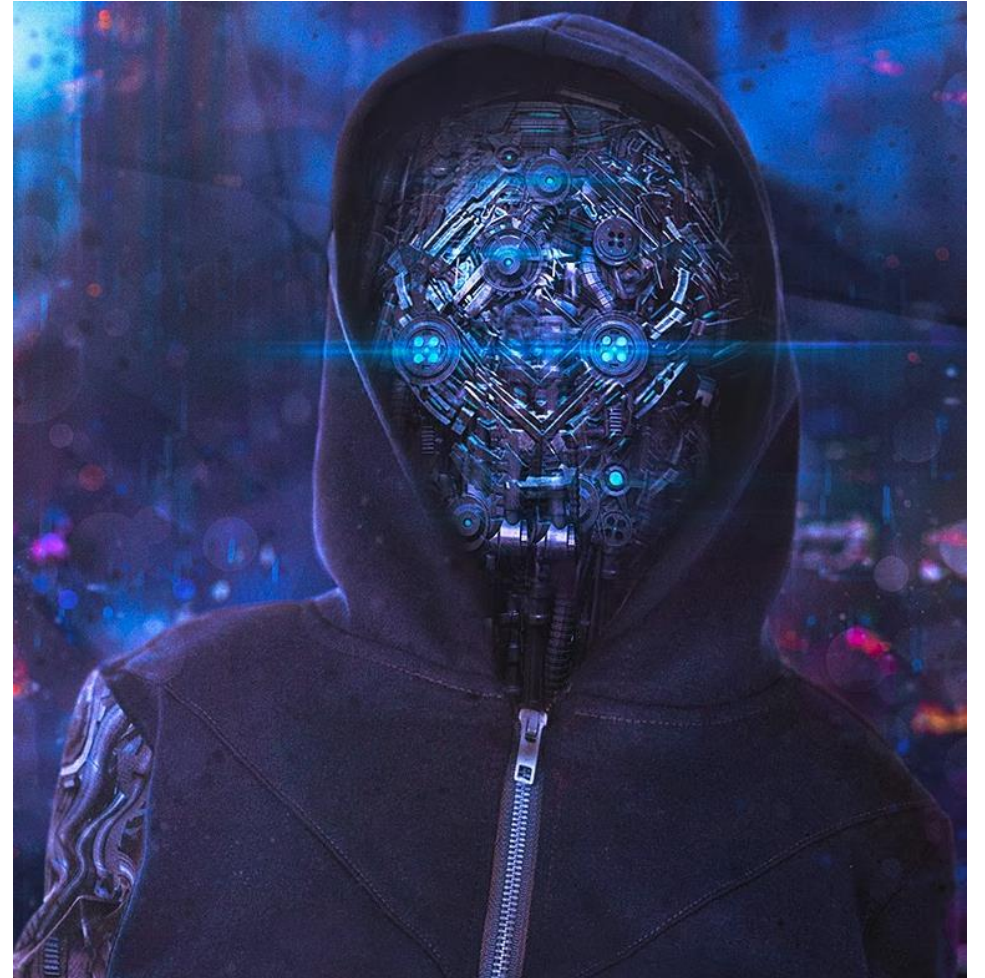


A \$50 MILLION HACK JUST SHOWED THAT THE DAO WAS ALL TOO HUMAN



caveats

- No zero days
- No customer code
- Yes, a methodology
- No, I doubt smart contracts will get that smart



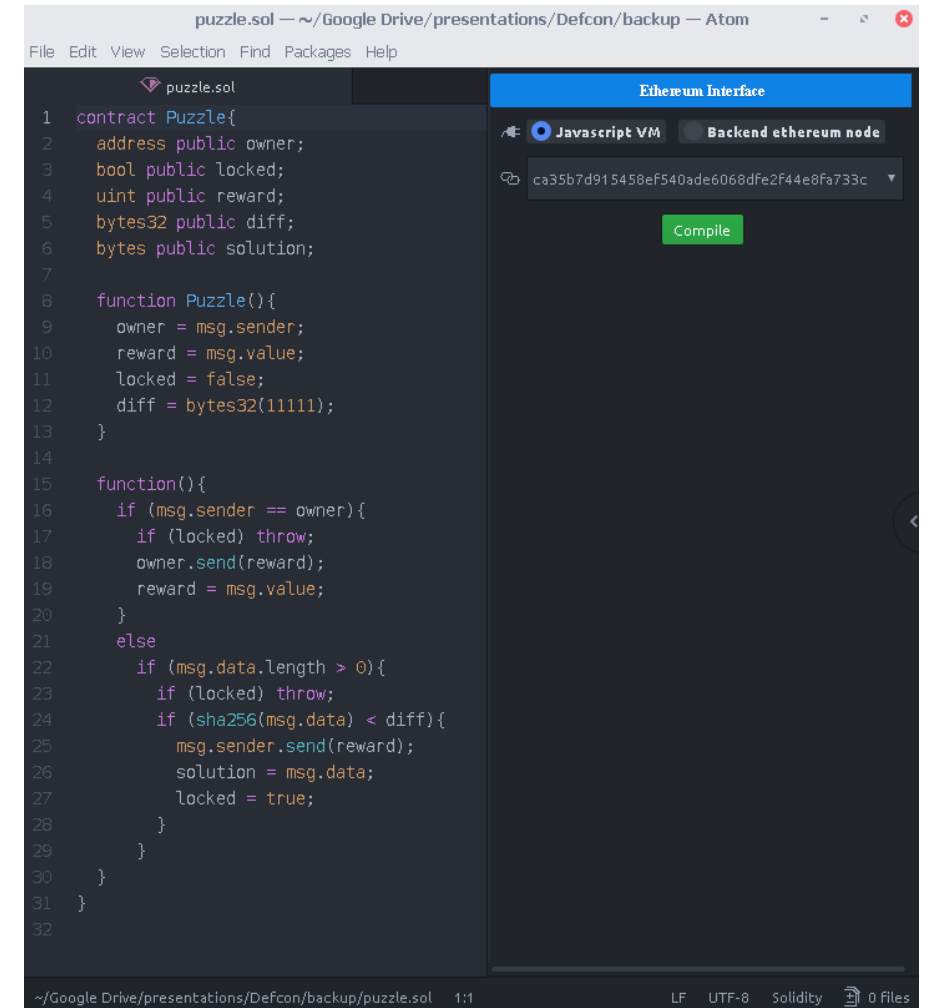
solidity



- Language of choice
- High level, compiles to bytecode
- Similarities to JavaScript and C
- Supports:
 - libraries
 - inheritance
 - user-defined types
 - assembly inline

dev tools

- .sol files > bytecode > blockchain
- Auditing .sol easier with highlighting
- Atom my fave, with plugins
 - language-ethereum
 - etheratom
- Remix—browser based



solgraph

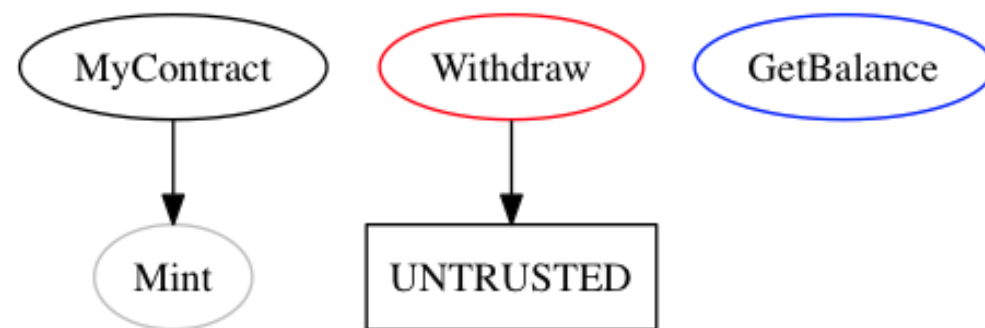
```
contract MyContract {
  uint balance;

  function MyContract() {
    Mint(1000000);
  }

  function Mint(uint amount) internal {
    balance = amount;
  }

  function Withdraw() {
    msg.sender.send(balance);
  }

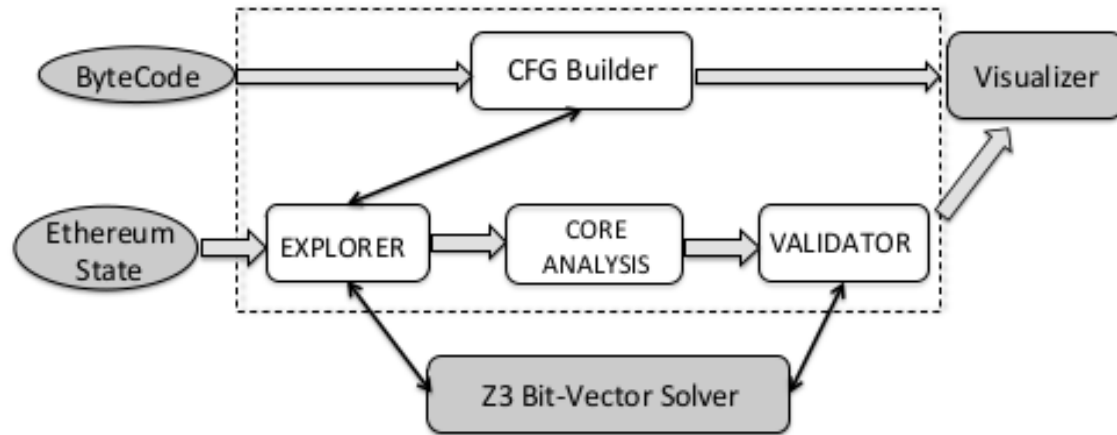
  function GetBalance() constant returns(uint) {
    return balance;
  }
}
```



Legend:

- Black: Public function
- Gray: Internal function
- Red: Send to external address
- Blue: Constant function

oyente



- Symbolic execution tool
- Works with EVM byte code or .sol files
- Detects 4* vulns
- Low false positive rate

```
root@f962f954fab1: /oyente
root@f962f954fab1:/oyente# python oyente.py -s defcon.sol
INFO:root:Contract defcon.sol:greeter:
INFO:symExec:Running, please wait...
INFO:symExec:  ===== Results =====
INFO:symExec:  CallStack Attack:      False
INFO:symExec:  Concurrency Bug:      False
INFO:symExec:  Time Dependency:      False
INFO:symExec:  Reentrancy bug exists: False
INFO:symExec:  ===== Analysis Completed =====
root@f962f954fab1:/oyente#
```

basic methodology

- Interview devs
- Load .sol file, preferably with highlighting
- Try compiling
- Dissect code flow—optional solgraph
- Run oyente (cross fingers)
- Manually verify 3/4 vuln yay/nays
- Proceed to manually check for following vulns...



reentrancy

```
1  contract ReEntrancy {  
2  
3      mapping (address => uint) private expendableTokens;  
4  
5      function stealTokens() public {  
6          uint amountToLose = expendableTokens[msg.sender];  
7          if (!(msg.sender.call.value(amountToLose)())) { throw; }  
8          expendableTokens[msg.sender] = 0;  
9      }  
10 }
```

leave off the first “re” for savings

```
1  contract Entrancy {
2
3      mapping (address => uint) private expendableTokens;
4
5      function stealTokens() public {
6          uint amountToLose = expendableTokens[msg.sender];
7          expendableTokens[msg.sender] = 0;
8          if (!(msg.sender.call.value(amountToLose)())) { throw; }
9      }
10 }
```

unchecked send in king of the ether



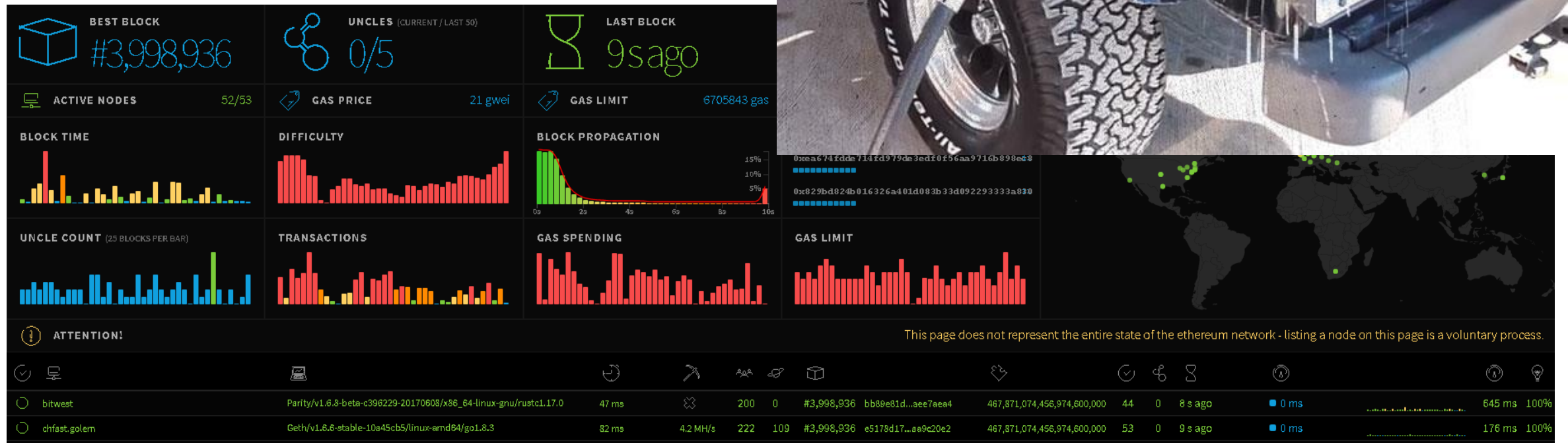
```
← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/kieranelby/KingOfTheEtherThrone/blob/v0.4.0/contr
117     uint compensation = valuePaid - wizardCommission;
118
119     if (currentMonarch.etherAddress != wizardAddress) {
120         currentMonarch.etherAddress.send(compensation);
121     } else {
122         // When the throne is vacant, the fee accumulates for the wizard.
123     }
124
```

unchecked send

```
1  if (kingOfLosingDone && !( compensationSent ) ) {  
2      monarch.send(500);  
3      compensationSent = True;  
4  }
```

```
1  if (kingOfLosingDone && !( compensationSent ) ) {  
2      if (monarch.send(500))  
3          compensationSent = True;  
4      else throw;  
5  }
```

gas limits



withdraw don't send

```
1  contract SendContract {
2      address public richest;
3      uint public mostSent;
4
5      function SendContract() payable {
6          richest = msg.sender;
7          mostSent = msg.value;
8      }
9
10     function becomeRichest() payable returns (bool) {
11         if (msg.value > mostSent) {
12             richest.transfer(msg.value);
13             richest = msg.sender;
14             mostSent = msg.value;
15             return true;
16         } else {
17             return false;
```

withdrawn not sent

```
1  contract WithdrawalContract {
2      address public richest;
3      uint public mostSent;
4
5      mapping (address => uint) pendingWithdrawals;
6
7      function WithdrawalContract() payable {
8          richest = msg.sender;
9          mostSent = msg.value;
10     }
11
```

```
12     function becomeRichest() payable returns (bool) {
13         if (msg.value > mostSent) {
14             pendingWithdrawals[richest] += msg.value;
15             richest = msg.sender;
16             mostSent = msg.value;
17             return true;
18         } else {
19             return false;
20         }
21     }
22
23     function withdraw() {
24         uint amount = pendingWithdrawals[msg.sender];
25         pendingWithdrawals[msg.sender] = 0;
26         msg.sender.transfer(amount);

```

encryption



transaction-ordering dependence

```
1  contract Puzzle{
2      address public owner;
3      bool public locked;
4      uint public reward;
5      bytes32 public diff;
6      bytes public solution;
7
8      function Puzzle(){
9          owner = msg.sender;
10         reward = msg.value;
11         locked = false;
12         diff = bytes32(11111);
13     }
14
```

```
15     function(){
16         if (msg.sender == owner){
17             if (locked) throw;
18             owner.send(reward);
19             reward = msg.value;
20         }
21         else
22             if (msg.data.length > 0){
23                 if (locked) throw;
24                 if (sha256(msg.data) < diff){
25                     msg.sender.send(reward);
26                     solution = msg.data;
27                     locked = true;
28                 }
29             }
30     }
```

call-stack depth limit

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INFO:symExec:  Reentrancy bug exists: F
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root@f962f954fab1:/oyente#
```



Ethereum 
@ethereumproject

Following



Announcement of imminent hard fork for EIP150 gas cost changes:



Announcement of imminent hard fork for EIP150 gas cost...

During the last couple of weeks, the Ethereum network has been the target of a sustained attack. The attacker(s) have been very crafty in locating vulnerabilities in the client implementations as...

blog.ethereum.org

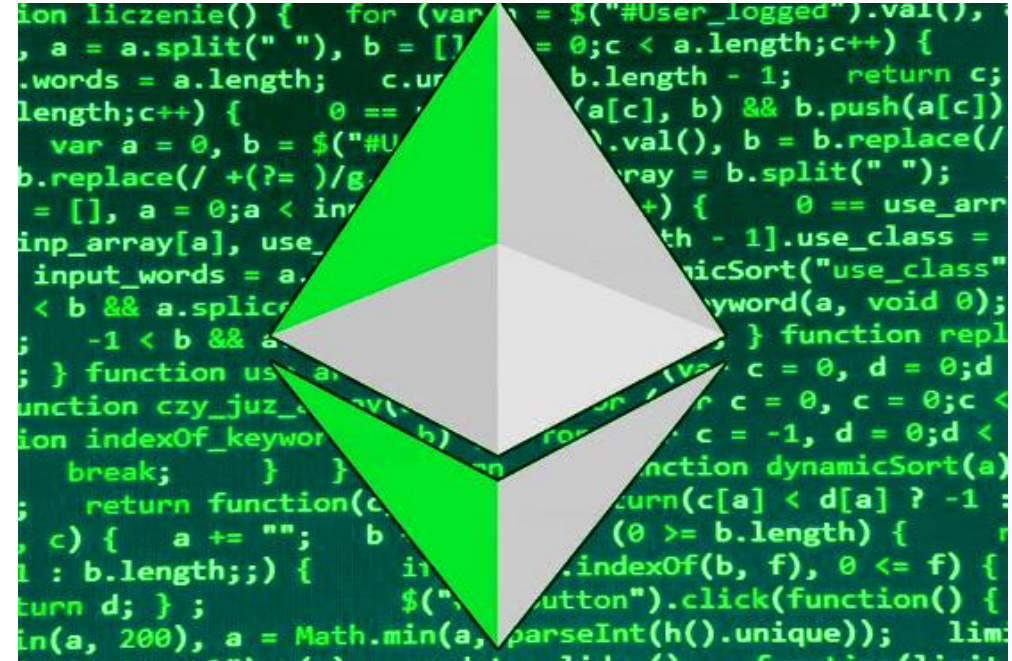
5:28 PM - 13 Oct 2016

variable or function ambiguity

```
1  Player[] public persons;
2
3  uint public payoutCursor_Id_ = 0;
4  uint public balance = 0;
5
6  address public owner;
7
8  uint public payoutCursor_Id=0;
9  ...
10 while (balance > persons[payoutCursor_Id_].deposit / 100 * 115) {
11     uint MultipliedPayout = persons[payoutCursor_Id_].deposit / 100 * 115;
12     persons[payoutCursor_Id_].etherAddress.send(MultipliedPayout);
13
14     balance -= MultipliedPayout;
15     payoutCursor_Id_++;
```

odds and ends

- Input validation – require(condition)
- Timestamp dependence
- Business logic flaws
- Separating public/private data



get involved



dox me ... or just keep in touch

@konstanthacker

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