



UNIVERSITÀ  
DI TRENTO

ProSVED  
Projection of Security Vulnerabilities  
caused by Exploits in Dependencies

# Formal and smart contracts—or maybe not

Not a presentation of results but of ~~terrible problems~~ opportunities



Carlos E. Budde

Security group @ Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Scienza dell'Informazione

[carlosesteban.budde@unitn.it](mailto:carlosesteban.budde@unitn.it)

Smartitude — 23.10.2023

# Blockchain... what? which? why?



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## 7 Major Blockchains – Discover the Reviews

- ethereum**

Ethereum Network  
Ethereum Blockchain – The Internet of Assets.

ethereum.org  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.57
- BINANCE SMART CHAIN**

BNB Chain  
BNB Chain is the evolution of the Binance Smart Chain (BSC) and Binance Chain.

www.bnbchain.org/en  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.57
- bitcoin**

Bitcoin Blockchain  
Bitcoin is the first major blockchain, consisting of an innovative payment network and a new kind of money.

bitcoin.org  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.57
- SOLANA**

Solana Network  
Solana is a decentralized blockchain built to enable scalable, user-friendly apps & NFTs for the world.

solana.org  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.57
- litecoin**

Litecoin Blockchain  
The blockchain intended to enable instant and low-cost payments worldwide.

litecoin.org  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.29
- Avalanche Network**

Avalanche is a quick and low cost blockchain.

www.avax.network  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.29
- CARDANO**










Cardano Network  
A blockchain for visionaries & innovators, hoping to bring about positive global change.

cardano.org  
Layer 1 Blockchain

★★★★★ 9.43

## Crypto market

[View](#)
[News](#)
[Ideas](#)
[Coins](#)
[Market Cap](#)

All coins		Total value locked rank		DeFi coins	Gainers	Losers	Large-cap	Small-cap	Most traded	Most	>				
Overview		Performance		Valuation		Addresses		Transactions		Gains and Losses		Sentiment		Technicals	
Coin				↑ Rank		Price		Change % 24h		Market cap		Volume in USD 24h		Circulating supply	
750															
	BTC	Bitcoin		1	28533.18 USD		0.04%		556.621B USD		15.724B USD		19.508M		
	ETH	Ethereum		2	1564.08 USD		-1.75%		187.682B USD		5.42B USD		119.995M		
	USDT	Tether		3	1.00162500 USD		-0.09%		83.667B USD		39.617B USD		83.531B		
	BNB	BNB		4	211.32114500 USD		-1.52%		32.059B USD		360.667M USD		151.706M		
	XRP	XRP		5	0.49395 USD		-0.68%		26.397B USD		783.996M USD		53.441B		
	USDC	USD Coin		6	1.000037 USD		0.18%		25.21B USD		3.083B USD		25.209B		
	SOL	Solana		7	24.1310 USD		0.38%		10.046B USD		542.831M USD		416.321M		
	ADA	Cardano		8	0.246644 USD		-1.43%		8.61B USD		135.898M USD		34.91B		
	DOGE	Dogecoin		9	0.0589201 USD		-1.79%		8.342B USD		159.159M USD		141.585B		

# Blockchain... what? which? why?



**Cryptolists.com** Crypto Data Smarter

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- 7** **CARDANO**   
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A blockchain for visionaries &  
innovators, hoping to bring about  
positive global change.  
★★★★★ 9.43   
cardano.org  
Layer 1 Blockchain

**CoinMarketCap**

Cryptos: 1.8M+ Exchanges: 664 Market Cap: \$1.09T +0.51% 24h Vol: \$48.29B +17.08% Dominance: BTC: 51.1% ETH: 17.3% ETH Gas: 13 Gwei Fear & Greed: 47/100

view News Ideas Coins Market

All coins Total value locked rank DeFi coins

Overview Performance Valuation Ac

Coin 750

↑ Rank

	BTC	Bitcoin	1
	ETH	Ethereum	2
	USDT	Tether	3
	BNB	BNB	4
	XRP	XRP	5
	USDC	USD Coin	6
	SOL	Solana	7
	ADA	Cardano	8
	DOGE	Dogecoin	9

### Largest Blockchains in Crypto Ranked by TVL

Listed below are the stats for varieties of blockchains with TVL and total protocol numbers. We list the data by TVL in descending order.

Total TVL **\$65.88B**

## Ethereum Total Value Locked

TVL by Chains

Legend: Ethereum, Tron, Others, BSC, Arbitrum, Polygon, Optimism, Solana, Avalanche, Base

#	Name	Protocols	1d change (TVL)	1w change (TVL)	1m change (TVL)	TVL	Mcap	Mcap/TVL
1	<b>Ethereum ETH</b>	966	▼ 1.45%	▼ 5.53%	▼ 9.00%	\$43.12B	\$187.32B	4.14
2	<b>Tron TRON</b>	46	▼ 0.48%	▼ 3.39%	▼ 0.67%	\$6.67B	\$7.71B	1.17
3	<b>BSC BNB</b>	669	▼ 1.25%	▼ 3.56%	▼ 5.35%	\$3.24B	\$32.32B	9.7
4	<b>Arbitrum ARB</b>	476	▼ 0.99%	▼ 3.60%	▼ 0.54%	\$1.79B	\$1.03B	0.54
5	<b>Polygon MATIC</b>	493	▼ 1.19%	▼ 13.06%	▼ 13.29%	\$884.71M	\$4.79B	5.65
6	<b>Solana SOL</b>	124	▲ 1.07%	▼ 4.73%	▲ 8.48%	\$652.26M	\$9.16B	14.79

# Smart contracts... what? which? why?



## Ethereum's Blockchain Smart Contracts (BSC) in Solidity

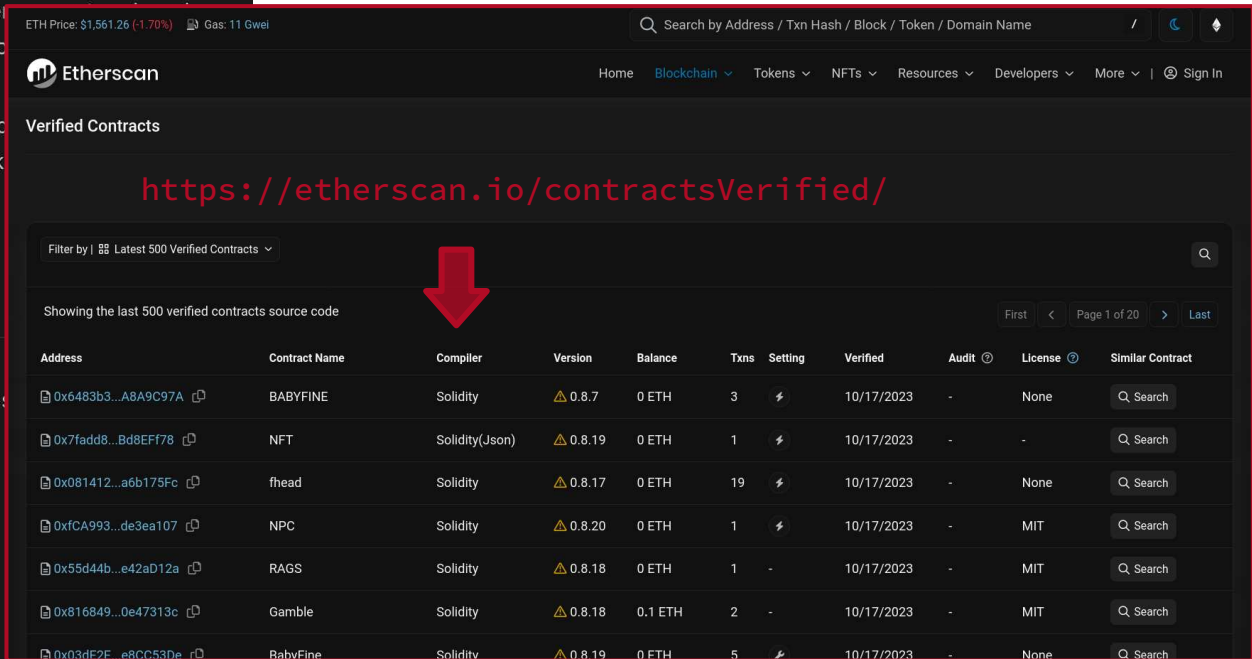
A common misconception is that developers must write smart contracts in order to build on Ethereum. This is false. One of the beauties of the Ethereum community is that you're able to participate in just about any project.

Ethereum and its community embrace open source. You can find many projects - client implementations, APIs, development frameworks, and a wide variety of languages.

### CHOOSE YOUR LANGUAGE

Select your programming language of choice to find projects, repositories, and communities:

- [Ethereum for Dart developers](#)
- [Ethereum for Delphi developers](#)
- [Ethereum for .NET developers](#)
- [Ethereum for Go developers](#)
- [Ethereum for Java developers](#)



ETH Price: \$1,561.26 (-1.70%) Gas: 11 Gwei

Search by Address / Txn Hash / Block / Token / Domain Name

Home Blockchain Tokens NFTs Resources Developers More Sign In

### Verified Contracts

<https://etherscan.io/contractsVerified/>

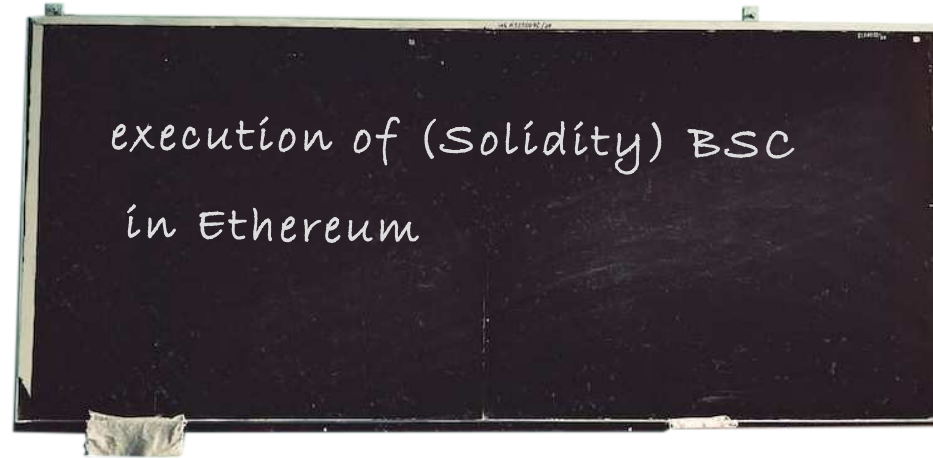
Filter by | Latest 500 Verified Contracts

Showing the last 500 verified contracts source code

Address	Contract Name	Compiler	Version	Balance	Txns	Setting	Verified	Audit	License	Similar Contract
0x6483b3...A8A9C97A	BABYFINE	Solidity	0.8.7	0 ETH	3		10/17/2023	-	None	<a href="#">Q Search</a>
0x7fadd8...Bd8EF78	NFT	Solidity(Json)	0.8.19	0 ETH	1		10/17/2023	-	-	<a href="#">Q Search</a>
0x081412...a6b175Fc	fhead	Solidity	0.8.17	0 ETH	19		10/17/2023	-	None	<a href="#">Q Search</a>
0xfCA993...de3ea107	NPC	Solidity	0.8.20	0 ETH	1		10/17/2023	-	MIT	<a href="#">Q Search</a>
0x55d44b...e42aD12a	RAGS	Solidity	0.8.18	0 ETH	1		10/17/2023	-	MIT	<a href="#">Q Search</a>
0x816849...0e47313c	Gamble	Solidity	0.8.18	0.1 ETH	2		10/17/2023	-	MIT	<a href="#">Q Search</a>
0x03dF2E...e8CC53De	BabyFine	Solidity	0.8.19	0 ETH	5		10/17/2023	-	None	<a href="#">Q Search</a>

<https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/programming-languages/>

## Security vulnerabilities in BSC written in Solidity



## Security vulnerabilities in BSC written in Solidity

<https://dasp.co/>

- Reentrancy
- Access Control
- Arithmetic
- Unchecked external call
- Denial of Service
- Bad Randomness
- Front Running
- Time Manipulation
- Short Addresses

<https://github.com/crytic/not-so-smart-contracts>

- Bad randomness
- Denial of service
- Forced Ether reception
- HoneyPots
- Incorrect interface
- Integer overflow
- Race condition
- Reentrancy
- Unchecked external call
- Unprotected function
- Variable shadowing
- Wrong constructor name



## Unchecked external call

Certain Solidity operations known as “external calls”, require the developer to check that the operation succeeded—in contrast to operations which throw an exception on failure.

*If an external call fails, the contract will continue execution “as if the call succeeded.”*

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*If an external call fails, the contract will continue execution “as if the call succeeded.”*

```
// The claim price payment goes to the current monarch as compensation
// (with a commission held back for the wizard). We let the wizard's
// payments accumulate to avoid wasting gas sending small fees.

uint wizardCommission = (valuePaid * wizardCommissionFractionNum)
                        / wizardCommissionFractionDen;

uint compensation = valuePaid - wizardCommission;

if (currentMonarch.etherAddress != wizardAddress) {
    currentMonarch.etherAddress.send(compensation);
} else {
    // When the throne is vacant, the fee accumulates for the wizard.
}
```

← if gas low...



King of the Ether



# Example 1'



## Unchecked external call

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24; https://etherscan.io/address/0x06faa4d8157ba45baf2da5e7d02384225948d54f#code
/**
 * Easy Investment 25% Contract
 * - GAIN 25% PER 24 HOURS (every 5900 blocks)
 * - NO COMMISSION on your investment (every ether stays on contract's balance)
 * - NO FEES are collected by the owner, in fact, there is no owner at all (just look at the code)
 *
 * How to use:
 * 1. Send any amount of ether to make an investment
 * 2a. Claim your profit by sending 0 ether transaction (every day, every week, i don't care... OR:
 * 2b. Send more ether to reinvest AND get your profit at the same time
 *
 * RECOMMENDED GAS LIMIT: 70000
 * RECOMMENDED GAS PRICE: https://ethgasstation.info/
 *
 * Contract reviewed and approved by pros!
 */
contract EasyInvest25 {
    address owner;
    function EasyInvest25 () { owner = msg.sender; }
    mapping (address => uint256) invested; // records amounts invested
    mapping (address => uint256) atBlock; // records blocks at which investments were made
    function() external payable { ... } // this function called every time anyone sends a transaction to this contract
}
```

# Example 1'



## Unchecked external call

<https://etherscan.io/address/0x06faa4d8157ba45baf2da5e7d02384225948d54f#code>

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24
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 * Easy Investment 25% (
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 * RECOMMENDED GAS LIMIT
 * RECOMMENDED GAS PRICE
 *
 * Contract reviewed and approved by pros.
 */
contract EasyInvest25 {
    address owner;
    function EasyInvest25 () { owner = msg.sender; }
    mapping (address => uint256) invested; // records amounts invested
    mapping (address => uint256) atBlock; // records blocks at which investments were made
    function() external payable { ... } // this function called every time anyone sends a transaction to this contract
}
```

*(The code above is partially obscured by a red box containing a detailed view of the function body.)*

```
// this function called every time anyone sends a transaction to this contract
function() external payable {
    // if sender (aka YOU) is invested more than 0 ether
    if (invested[msg.sender] != 0) {
        // calculate profit amount as such:
        address kashout = msg.sender;
        // amount = (amount invested) * 25% * (blocks since last transaction) / 5900
        // 5900 is an average block count per day produced by Ethereum blockchain
        uint256 getout = invested[msg.sender]*25/100*(block.number-atBlock[msg.sender])/5900;
        // send calculated amount of ether directly to sender (aka YOU)
        kashout.send(getout);
    }
    // record block number and invested amount (msg.value) of this transaction
    atBlock[msg.sender] = block.number;
    invested[msg.sender] += msg.value;
}
```

## Denial of Service

Denial of service is deadly in the world of Ethereum:  
while other types of applications can eventually recover,

*smart contracts can be taken offline forever by just one of these attacks.*

```
// Caller decides who will be rewarded by next call to function.  
// Passing a very large _largestWinner value can make the  
// *** next call infeasible *** due to gas limitations in Ethereum.
```

```
function selectNextWinners(uint256 _largestWinner) {  
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < largestWinner, i++) {  
        // heavy code, such gas, wow  
    }  
    largestWinner = _largestWinner;  
}
```



if largestWinner  $\gg$  0...



DASP Top 10

# Example 2'



## Denial of Service

### Parity Multisig Hacked. Again



Tony Kent · Follow

Published in Chain.Cloud company blog · 3 min read · Nov 8, 2017

Yesterday, Parity Multisig Wallet was hacked again:

<https://paritytech.io/blog/security-alert.html>

*"This means that currently no funds can be moved out of the [ANY Parity] multi-sig wallets"*

A lot of people/companies/ICOs are using Parity-generated multisig wallets.  
About \$300M is frozen and (probably) lost forever.

Disclaimer: I lost little money (about \$1000) but my friends lost about \$300K.

#### Who hacked it?

Some guy with a nickname [@devops199](#) (not a member of the Parity team)

All legit execution (perhaps should be "access control")

*Poor guy even did it accidentally!*

#### How @devops199 hacked it?

1. All Parity Multisig wallets use single library at [0x863DF6BFa4469f3ead0bE8f9F2AAE51c91A907b4](#)
2. Library contract was not initialized properly. That allowed *anyone* to become its owner and selfdestruct it.
3. @devops199 "accidentally" called `initWallet()` method to own the library  
<https://etherscan.io/tx/0x05f71e1b2cb4f03e547739db15d080fd30c989eda04d37ce6264c5686e0722c9>
4. @devops199 "accidentally" called `kill()` method to selfdestruct it  
<https://etherscan.io/tx/0x47f7cff7a5e671884629c93b368cb18f58a993f4b19c2a53a8662e3f1482f690>
5. As a result, ALL Parity multisig wallets became useless. If you had any funds or tokens in the Parity multisig -> **they are frozen forever** (not yet an official position of Parity or Ethereum team, but mine) and you won't be able to withdraw anything out of it.

<https://medium.com/chain-cloud-company-blog/parity-multisig-hack-again-b46771eaa838>

# Example 2'



## Denial of Service

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[devops199](#) [@devops199](#)

18:05

[@AnthonyAkontiev](#) most of my kills on contracts are failed... i though this one too because parity is a very big org..



Francisco Giordano [@frangio](#)

18:05

[@devops199](#) sorry you're going through this. i believe you're innocent but you should probably get a lawyer



Anthony Akontiev [@AnthonyAkontiev](#)

18:06

[@alathon](#) I think that person that IS CALLING **initWallet** with parameters and then **kill** methods should be responsible for what he did.

[@devops199](#) Why didn't you contacted Parity when you found that **initWallet** finished with no exception? You "accidentally" called **kill**? ))



[devops199](#) [@devops199](#)

18:06

bye

[https://medium.com/chain-cloud-company-blog/parity-multisig-hack-again-b46771eaa838/tx/0x47f7cff7a5e671884629c93b368cb18f58a993f4b19c2a53a8662e3f1482f690](#)

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Is all lost?

## State-of-the-art in security for BSC

- Symbolic execution
- Formal methods
- Fuzz testing
- Deep learning (ML)

### Static / dynamic code analysis:

- Build Control Flow Graph (CFG)
- Variables inputs as symbolic expressions in CFG
- Symbolic path has condition over those expressions
- Feed full thing to SMT solver, e.g. Z3
- Profit \$\$

```
// if sender (YOU!) is invested more than 0 ether
if (invested[msg.sender] != 0) {
    address kashout = msg.sender; // calculate profit amount as such:
    uint256 getout = invested[msg.sender]*25/100*(block.number-atBlock[msg.sender])/5900;
    kashout.send(getout); // send calculated amount of ether directly to sender (YOU!)
}
```

```
function selectNextWinners(uint256 _largestWinner) {
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < largestWinner; i++) {
        // heavy code, such gas, won't be here
    }
    stWinner;
```

## State-of-the-art in security for BSC

- Symbolic execution
- Formal methods
- Fuzz testing
- Deep learning (ML)



Pretty hard  
(if not impossible)  
to automate

Correctness  
mathematically  
guaranteed!

### Theorem proving & model checking (mainly)

- Create specification/model of desired behaviour
- Create model available implementation
- Prove/check whether current implementation “refines”/“simulates” the specification
- Some flavours:
  - Formal code semantics (denotational, small step, ...)
  - Abstract interpretation e.g. via function decorations
  - EVM bytecode to Prolog (!)
  - Etc.



## State-of-the-art in security for BSC

- Symbolic execution
- Formal methods
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- Deep learning (ML)

Generate invalid input and monitor execution

## State-of-the-art in security for BSC

- Symbolic execution
- Formal methods
- Fuzz testing
- Deep learning (ML)

Usual arsenal of black-box methods, now with BSC

- Supervised-learn bytecode of buggy contracts
- Detect fishy patterns in source code
- ...



Write an exploit for this contract, that transfers ETH to address 0x863DF6BFa4...

## What about implementing those approaches?

#	Tools	Tool URLs
1	contractLarva [2]	<a href="https://github.com/gordonpace/contractLarva">https://github.com/gordonpace/contractLarva</a>
2	E-EVM [33]	<a href="https://github.com/pisocrob/E-EVM">https://github.com/pisocrob/E-EVM</a>
3	Echidna	<a href="https://github.com/crytic/echidna">https://github.com/crytic/echidna</a>
4	Erays [44]	<a href="https://github.com/teamnsrg/erays">https://github.com/teamnsrg/erays</a>
5	Ether [26]	N/A
6	Ethersplay	<a href="https://github.com/crytic/ethersplay">https://github.com/crytic/ethersplay</a>
7	EtherTrust [19]	<a href="https://www.netidee.at/ethertrust">https://www.netidee.at/ethertrust</a>
8	EthIR [1]	<a href="https://github.com/costa-group/EthIR">https://github.com/costa-group/EthIR</a>
9	FSolidM [28]	<a href="https://github.com/anmavrid/smart-contracts">https://github.com/anmavrid/smart-contracts</a>
10	Gasper [9]	N/A
11	HoneyBadger [41]	<a href="https://github.com/christofortorres/HoneyBadger">https://github.com/christofortorres/HoneyBadger</a>
12	KEVM [21]	<a href="https://github.com/kframework/evm-semantics">https://github.com/kframework/evm-semantics</a>
13	MadMax [17]	<a href="https://github.com/nevillegrech/MadMax">https://github.com/nevillegrech/MadMax</a>
14	Maian [32]	<a href="https://github.com/MAIAN-tool/MAIAN">https://github.com/MAIAN-tool/MAIAN</a>
15	Manticore [30]	<a href="https://github.com/trailofbits/manticore/">https://github.com/trailofbits/manticore/</a>
16	Mythril [31]	<a href="https://github.com/ConsenSys/mythril-classic">https://github.com/ConsenSys/mythril-classic</a>
17	Octopus	<a href="https://github.com/quoscient/octopus">https://github.com/quoscient/octopus</a>

#	Tools	Tool URLs
18	Osiris [40]	<a href="https://github.com/christofortorres/Osiris">https://github.com/christofortorres/Osiris</a>
19	Oyente [27]	<a href="https://github.com/melonproject/oyente">https://github.com/melonproject/oyente</a>
20	Porosity [38]	<a href="https://github.com/comaeio/porosity">https://github.com/comaeio/porosity</a>
21	rattle	<a href="https://github.com/crytic/rattle">https://github.com/crytic/rattle</a>
22	ReGuard [25]	N/A
23	Remix	<a href="https://github.com/ethereum/remix">https://github.com/ethereum/remix</a>
24	SASC [43]	N/A
25	sCompile [6]	N/A
26	Securify [42]	<a href="https://github.com/eth-sri/securify">https://github.com/eth-sri/securify</a>
27	Slither [16]	<a href="https://github.com/crytic/slither">https://github.com/crytic/slither</a>
28	Smartcheck [39]	<a href="https://github.com/smartdec/smartcheck">https://github.com/smartdec/smartcheck</a>
29	Solgraph	<a href="https://github.com/raineorshine/solgraph">https://github.com/raineorshine/solgraph</a>
30	Solhint	<a href="https://github.com/protofire/solhint">https://github.com/protofire/solhint</a>
31	SolMet [20]	<a href="https://github.com/chicxurug/SolMet-Solidity-parser">https://github.com/chicxurug/SolMet-Solidity-parser</a>
32	teEther [23]	<a href="https://github.com/nescio007/teether">https://github.com/nescio007/teether</a>
33	Vandal [4]	<a href="https://github.com/usyd-blockchain/vandal">https://github.com/usyd-blockchain/vandal</a>
34	VeriSol [24]	<a href="https://github.com/microsoft/verisol">https://github.com/microsoft/verisol</a>
35	Zeus [22]	N/A

\* Durieux et al.: "Empirical Review of Automated Analysis Tools on 47,587 Ethereum Smart Contracts" (ICSE 2020)

Has all been done?

## Collect (and classify) true-positive vulnerabilities

Table 3: Categories of vulnerabilities available in the dataset SB<sup>CURATED</sup>. For each category, we provide a description, the level at which the attack can be mitigated, the number of contracts available within that category, and the total number of lines of code in the contracts of that category (computed using cloc 1.82).

Category	Description	Level	Contracts	Vulns	LoC
Access Control	Failure to use function modifiers or use of tx.origin	Solidity	17	19	899
Arithmetic	Integer over/underflows	Solidity	14	22	295
Bad Randomness	Malicious miner biases the outcome	Blockchain	8	31	1,079
Denial of service	The contract is overwhelmed with time-consuming computations	Solidity	6	7	177
Front running	Two dependent transactions that invoke the same contract are included in one block	Blockchain	4	7	137
Reentrancy	Reentrant function calls make a contract to behave in an unexpected way	Solidity	7	8	778
Short addresses	EVM itself accepts incorrectly padded arguments	EVM	1	1	18
Time manipulation	The timestamp of the block is manipulated by the miner	Blockchain	4	5	76
Unchecked low level calls	call(), callcode(), delegatecall() or send() fails and it is not checked	Solidity	5	12	225
Unknown Unknowns	Vulnerabilities not identified in DASP 10	N/A	3	3	115
<b>Total</b>			69	115	3,799

\* Durieux et al.: "Empirical Review of Automated Analysis Tools on 47,587 Ethereum Smart Contracts" (ICSE 2020)

## Collect (and classify) true-positive vulnerabilities

Table 3: Categories of vulnerabilities at which the attack can be performed on the code in the contracts

Category	Description	Platform	Count	Percentage	Percentage
Access Control	Denial of service	Solidity	14	22	295
Arithmetic	Integer over/underflows	Blockchain	8	31	1,079
Bad Randomness	Malicious miner biases the outcome	Solidity	6	7	177
Denial of service	The contract is overwhelmed with time-consuming computations	Blockchain	4	7	137
Front running	Two dependent transactions that invoke the same contract are included in one block	Solidity	7	8	778
Reentrancy	Reentrant function calls make a contract to behave in an unexpected way	EVM	1	1	18
Short addresses	EVM itself accepts incorrectly padded arguments	Blockchain	4	5	76
Time manipulation	The timestamp of the block is manipulated by the miner	Solidity	5	12	225
Unchecked low level calls	call(), callcode(), delegatecall() or send() fails and it is not checked	N/A	3	3	115
Unknown Unknowns	Vulnerabilities not identified in DASP 10				
<b>Total</b>			<b>69</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>3,799</b>

```
// if sender (YOU!) is invested more than 0 ether
if (invested[msg.sender] != 0) {
    address kashout = msg.sender; // calculate profit amount as such:
    uint256 getout = invested[msg.sender]*25/100*(block.number-atBlock[msg.sender])/5900;
    kashout.send(getout); // send calculated amount of ether directly to sender (YOU!)
```

False positive

\* Durieux et al.: "Empirical Review of Automated Analysis Tools on 47,587 Ethereum Smart Contracts" (ICSE 2020)

## Collect (and classify) "true-positive" vulnerabilities

Table 3: Categories of vulnerabilities available in the dataset SB<sup>CURATED</sup>. For each category, we provide a description, the level at which the attack can be mitigated, the number of contracts available within that category, and the total number of lines of code in the contracts of that category (computed using cloc 1.82).

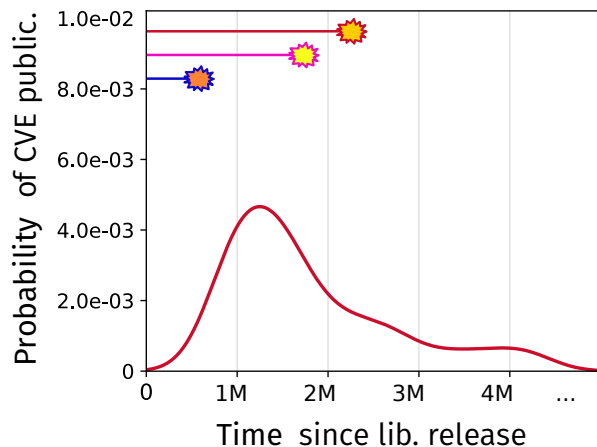
Category	Description	Level	Contracts	Vulns	LoC
Access Control	Failure to use function modifiers or use of tx.origin			19	899
Arithmetic	Integer over/underflows			22	295
Bad Randomness	Malicious miner biases the outcome			31	1,079
Denial of service	<b>"Denial of service is deadly in the world of Ethereum"</b>			7	177
Front running	Two dependent transactions that invoke the same contract are included in one block			7	137
Reentrancy	Reentrant function calls make a contract to behave in an unexpected way			8	778
Short addresses	EVM itself accepts incorrectly padded arguments			1	18
Time manipulation	The timestamp of the block is manipulated by the miner			5	76
Unchecked low level calls	<b>Go ahead, shoot yourself in the foot</b>			12	225
Unknown Unknowns	Vulnerabilities not identified in DASP 10			3	115
<b>Total</b>			69	115	3,799

\* Durieux et al.: "Empirical Review of Automated Analysis Tools on 47,587 Ethereum Smart Contracts" (ICSE 2020)

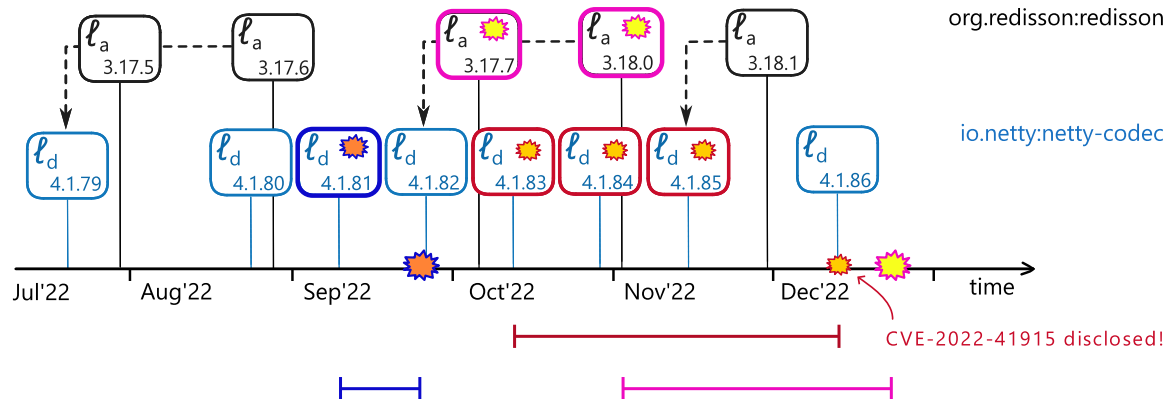
## Vulnerability introduction-discovery correlations

### ProSVED

Projection of Security Vulnerabilities  
caused by Exploits in Dependencies



Relies on quantitative data like CVSS of CVEs





## Do smart contracts *really* need Turing completeness?

```
function selectNextWinners(uint256 _largestWinner) {  
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < largestWinner, i++) {  
        // heavy code, such gas, wow  
    }  
    largestWinner = _largestWinner;  
}
```

do {  
 break(havoc);  
} while (still\_works);



But now they have already tasted blood...

```
//! @requires { @GAS_LIMIT > 2100*_largestWinner; }  
function selectNextWinners(uint256 largestWinner) {  
    //! @if (@GAS_LEFT < 2100) { throw(); }  
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < largestWinner, i++) {  
        // heavy code, such gas, wow  
    }  
    largestWinner = _largestWinner;  
}
```

Code annotations,  
some could be  
automated from  
meta-parameters



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Projection of Security Vulnerabilities  
caused by Exploits in Dependencies

# Formal and smart contracts—or maybe not

Not a presentation of results but of ~~terrible problems~~ opportunities

Carlos E. Budde

Security group @ DISI

[carlosesteban.budde@unitn.it](mailto:carlosesteban.budde@unitn.it)



Smartitude