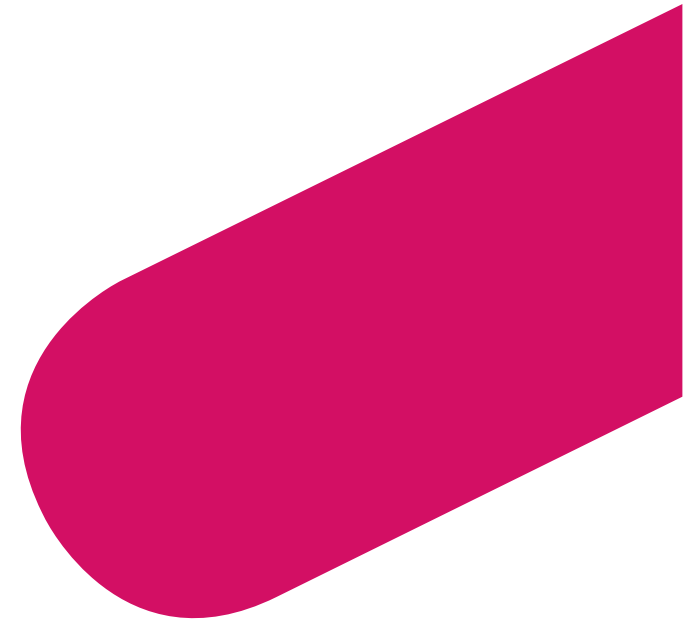
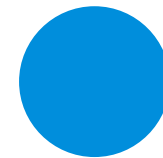




# How Smart is your Smart Contracts??

By  
Shrutirupa Banerjee



**\$ Whoami??**

WAF Research @ Qualys

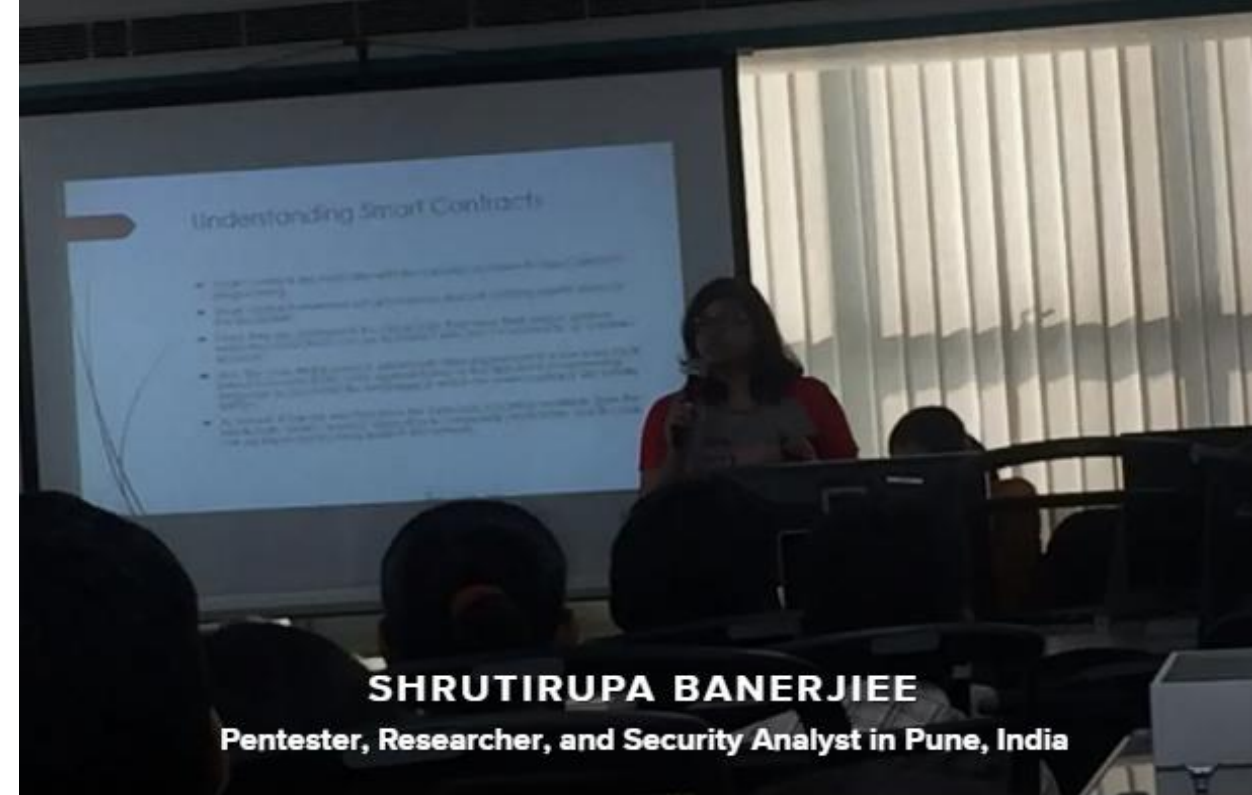
InfosecGirls Pune Chapter Lead

Blockchain and Security  
Enthusiast

Independent Researcher

# \$locate me

- <https://about.me/shrutirupa>



**SHRUTIRUPA BANERJEE**

**Pentester, Researcher, and Security Analyst in Pune, India**

[</> View my repo](#)

Howdy, I'm Shruti Banerjee. I'm a security enthusiast living in Pune, India. I am a fan of maths, programming and security. I'm also interested in doing research independently in my areas of interest. You can view my repo with a click on the button above.



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**Let's Begin**



# \$ cat Agenda

- **Blockchain**
- **Smart Contracts**
- **Security - Why, How and Where??**
- **Is your contract smart enough?**

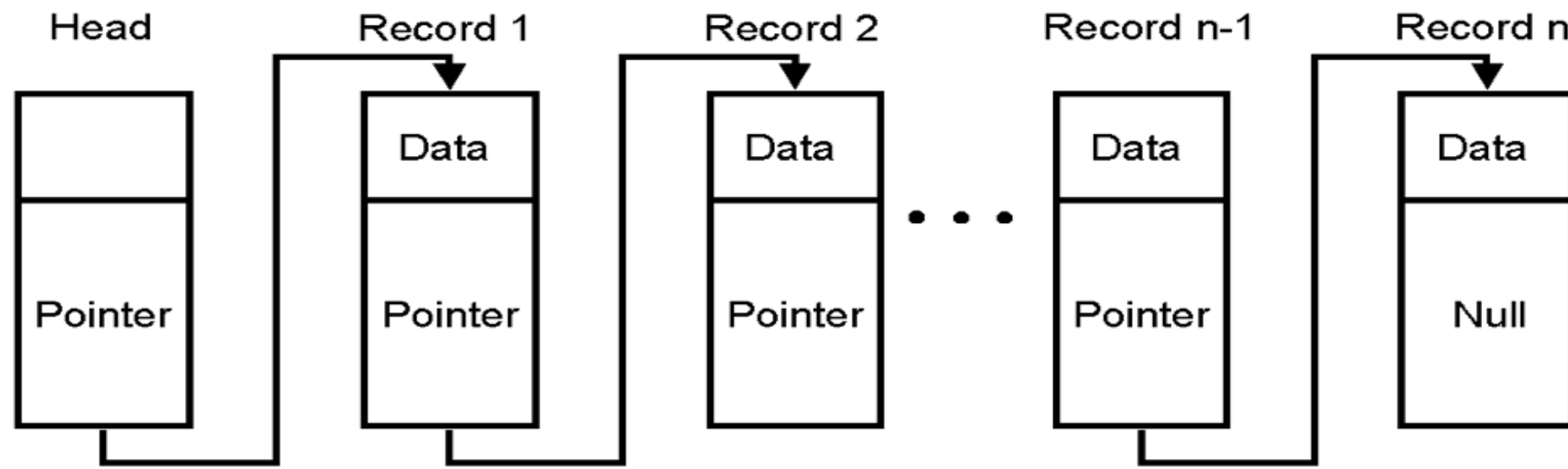
# Terminologies

- Blockchain
- Ethereum
- Smart Contracts
- Solidity
- Ether
- Gas
- EVM
- Bytecode
- Accounts

# \$nano Blockchain

- Chain of Blocks
- Blocks are linked together with the help of hashes
- The hash of each block is linked to it's previous hash







ethereum



# \$ man Smart Contract

Piece of code

Written in Solidity  
(Ethereum based)

# SMART CONTRACT



**PARTIES**



**SMART CONTRACT**



**EXECUTION**

Let us deep  
dive a bit  
more

---



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# Solidity

High Level Programming Language  
to write Smart Contracts

Similar to Object Oriented  
Programming Language

Instead of the keyword “class”,  
“contract” is used

```
contract Sample {  
    int256 num;  
  
    function sample(int256 num1) public {  
        num = num1;  
    }  
}
```



# \$man accounts

- Public-private address/key pairs
- Helps you to send/receive ethers

**There are two types of accounts:**

- *Externally owned – controlled by private keys*
- *Contract – controlled by code*

# \$man EVM

- Turing complete (partially)
- Read and executes bytecodes

*Note: contract code is compiled into bytecode*

# \$man gas

- Execution fee
- Fuel to keep on running the cryptocurrency

# Why do we use Smart Contracts?

Creating some kind of  
logics and conditions

Hence,  
Dapps(Decentralized  
Applications)

**Why do we need  
security in Smart  
Contracts??**





The dapps still are applications  
which can be vulnerable

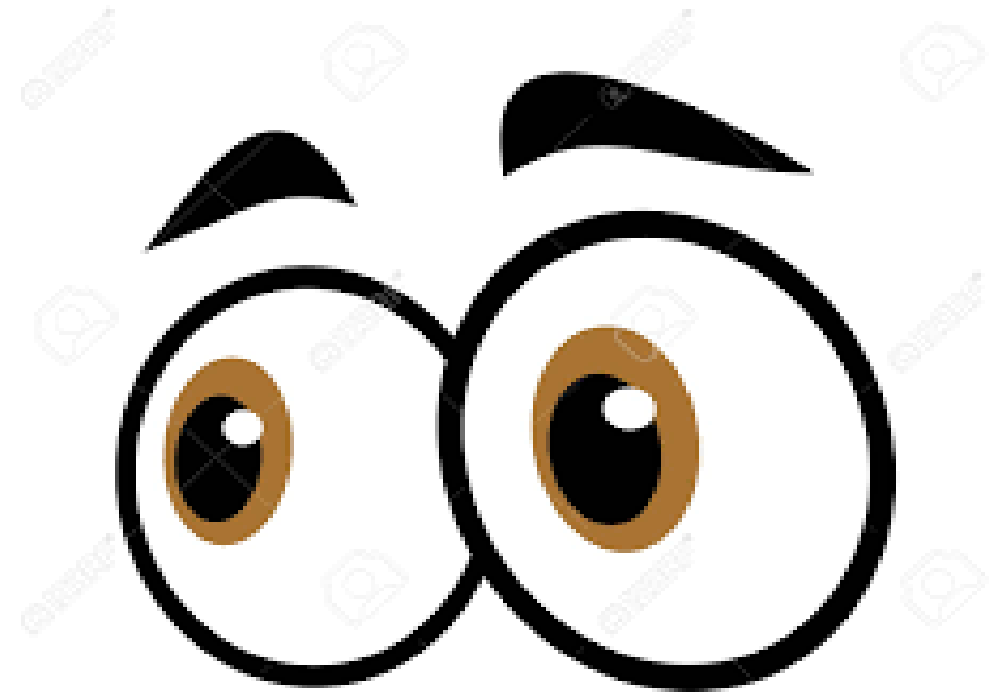
Once deployed, can not be  
reversed

Some famous hacks already  
present

# Areas to focus on!!



# Function visibility!!





# How many ways can we define visibility?

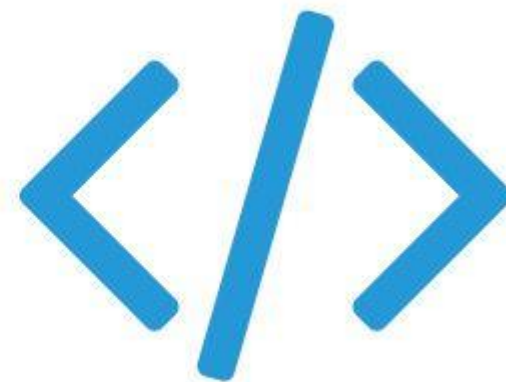
- Public
- Private
- Internal
- External

*If not explicitly mentioned, functions are public by default and can be used by external users*

*Note: private and internal prevents other contracts from accessing and modifying the state variable but is still visible outside the blockchain*

*So do not write any secret over there!!*

# Safemath Library!!



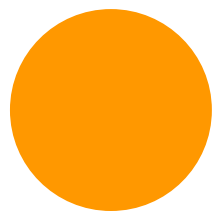
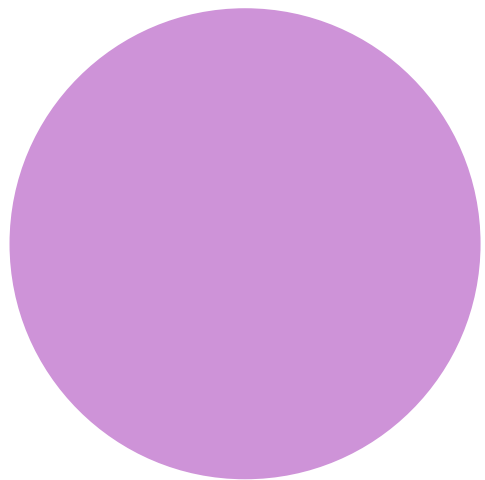
# Why do we need safemath library

---

Integer data-types do not have built-in protection for integer overflow and underflow errors

**Unsafe external calls!!**





Is it possible to take control over  
the flow of the contract function  
repeatedly??

reentrancy

# Are you still using the call function?

If yes, have you defined the gas limit at least???

# Is the address being validated properly?

Have u checked if it's shorter than the required length?



# Is your solidity compiler version below than 0.4.22??

Did you crosscheck the constructor name that you defined?

# What else should you look at for your code?

tx.origin

block.timestamp

access modifiers

malicious miners and many more...

# Nothing is 100 % Secure



# Once in a blockchain, Always in the blockchain



```
$ find / -name Questions.ask 2 >  
/dev/freak_crypt
```



# References:

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- <https://github.com/crytic/not-so-smart-contracts>
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- <https://yos.io/2018/10/20/smart-contract-vulnerabilities-and-how-to-mitigate-them/>
- <https://github.com/smartdec/classification>

# Bsides singapore

- Thanks for the opportunity





Thank  
You