

Webacy Risk Tags Correlation and Frequency

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Overview

- Introduction
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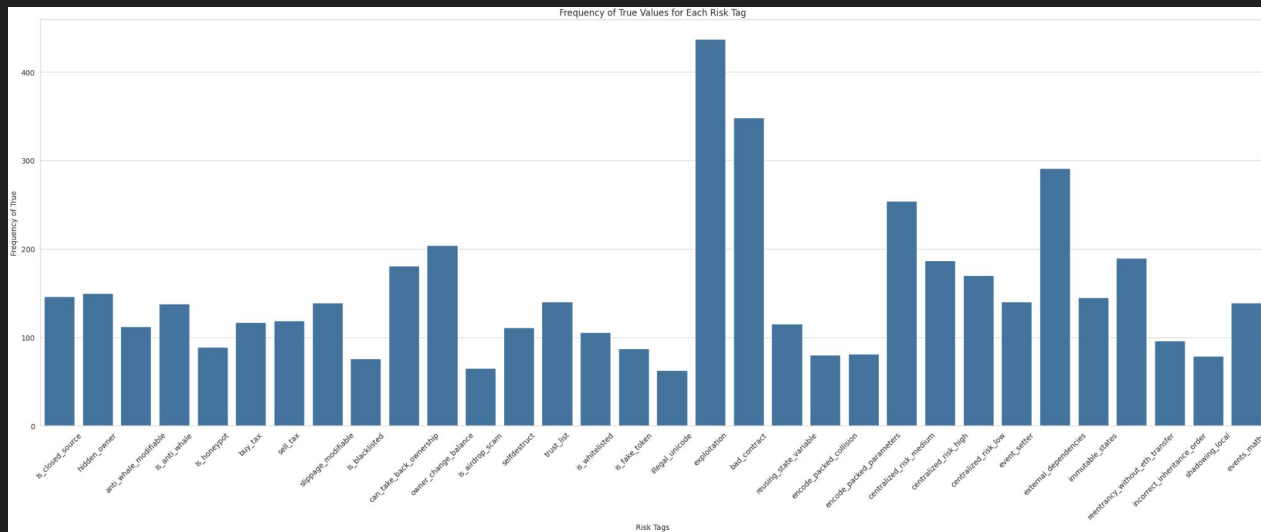


Introduction

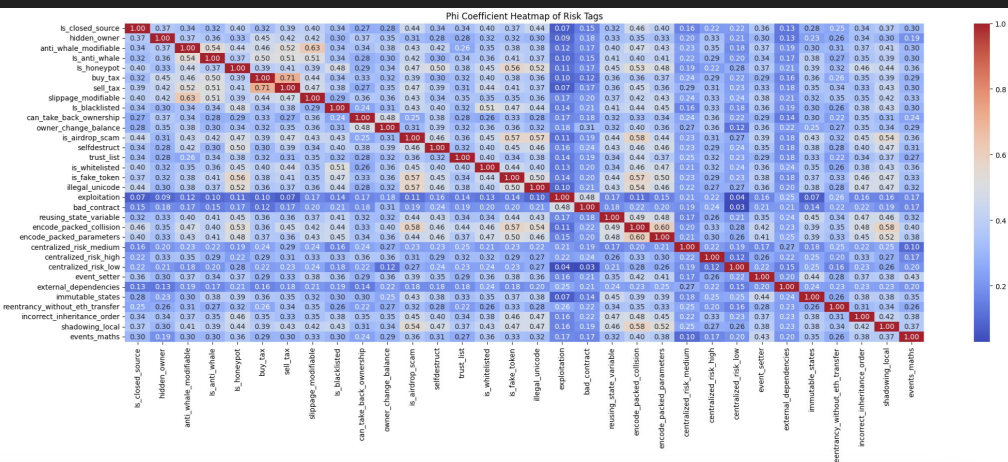
- Dataset: Risk tags associated with smart contract risks Vulnerabilities.
- Objective: Analyze the frequency as well as the correlation among risk tags.
- Relevance: This makes secure smart contracts indispensable in decentralized finance. It must be mentioned that recognizing risk patterns assists in enhancing the contract's safety.

Frequency Analysis

- Top Risk Tags: exploitation appears most frequently, while bad_contract is second.
- Key Insights: Exploitation risks are highly prevalent in smart contracts.
- Implications: Companies need robust security audits to mitigate this risk.



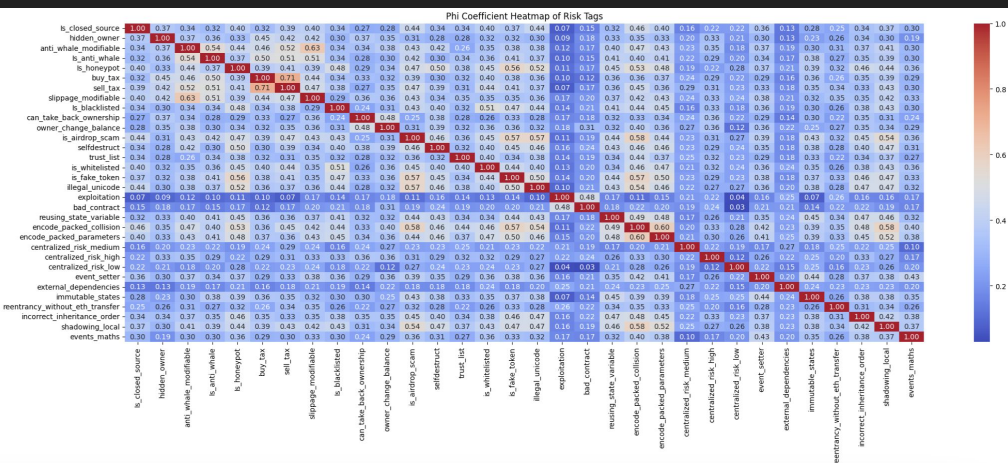
Heatmap of Correlations



- Heatmap Colors: The colors vary from one extreme to the other (often from blue to red in a 'coolwarm' palette), showing the degree and direction of the link.
- In terms of the Phi coefficient:
 - Darker reds indicate stronger positive correlations, implying that if one risk tag is true, the other is more likely to be true.
 - Darker blues show stronger negative correlations, implying that if one risk tag is accurate, the other is likely to be incorrect.
 - Neutral hues (near white or the middle of the palette) indicate little to no link between the risk markers.
- The higher the correlation the redder it is and the lower the bluer it is.

Strong Positive Correlations

- Phi-Coefficient: Strong correlation (0.71) between buy_tax and sell_tax.
- Phi-Coefficient: Strong correlation (0.60) between encoded_packed_collisions and encoded_packed_parameters.
- Explanation: These tags can be seen frequently in combined with tokenomics models. Then for the encoded both risks are related to how data is packed and passed within smart contracts.
- Actionable Insight: Both therefore needs to be assessed by auditors when assessing tax-based token contracts. Then for the encoded they need to be fixed by having better coding practices.



Surprising Findings | Negative Correlations

- `hidden_owner` and `is_airdrop_scam` only has a correlation of 0.28. This could be because they could be phishing or using social engineering technique for the scam.
- `Is_whitelisted` and `trustlist` only has a correlation of 0.40. Trust list might be only used in niche scenarios allowing for permissions in certain scenarios.
- `centralized_low_risk` and `exploitation` has a correlation of only 0.04.
- `Bad_contract` and `centralized_low_risk` only has a correlation of 0.03.
- `Is_closed_source` and `exploitation` only has a correlation of 0.07

Summary:

- To this end, this presentation seeks to analyze the risk tags of smart contract vulnerabilities and more particularly their distribution and co-occurrence.
- Key findings include:
 - Top Risk Tags: Exploitation is the most often related risk which emphasizes the importance of proper security checks for smart contracts.
 - Correlation Analysis: This is shown by heatmap where the positive correlations like, between `buy_tax` and `sell_tax` as well as between `encoded_packed_collisions` and `encoded_packed_parameter`. Such correlations strengthen the call for thorough auditing in such areas as tokenomics and encoding of data.
 - Surprising Findings: Some presumed positive associations, as between `hidden_owner` and `is_airdrop_scam`, or between `centralized_low_risk` and `exploitation`, were less than expected. These results indicate the necessity of the subsequent research studies concerning these relations.
 - Thus, the created analysis emphasizes that the threats connected to smart contracts are diverse and require careful and specific approaches to be eliminated.

Thank You
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