



Building secure contracts: How to fuzz like a pro

Josselin Feist, Gustavo Grieco

Trail of Bits



Before starting

- `git clone https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts`
- `git checkout devcon`



Building secure contracts: How to fuzz like a pro



Who are we?

- **Gustavo Grieco**
- **Josselin Feist** ([@montyly](#))
- **Trail of Bits:** trailofbits.com
 - We help developers to build safer software
 - R&D focused: we use the latest program analysis techniques
 - Slither, Echidna, Tealer, Amarna, solc-select, ..



Agenda

- **How to find bugs?**
- **What is property based testing?**
- **Exercises: simple and more advanced fuzzing**
- **How to define good invariants?**
- **Comparison with similar tools**



How to Find Bugs?

```
/// @notice Allow users to buy token. 1 ether = 10 tokens
/// @param tokens The numbers of token to buy
/// @dev Users can send more ether than token to be bought, to give gifts to the
team.
function buy(uint tokens) public payable{
    _valid_buy(tokens, msg.value);
    _mint(msg.sender, tokens);
}

/// @notice Compute the amount of token to be minted. 1 ether = 10 tokens
/// @param desired_tokens The number of tokens to buy
/// @param wei_sent The ether value to be converted into token
function _valid_buy(uint desired_tokens, uint wei_sent) internal view{
    uint required_wei_sent = (desired_tokens / 10) * decimals;
    require(wei_sent >= required_wei_sent);
}
```



How to Find Bugs?

- **4 main techniques**
 - Unit tests
 - Manual analysis
 - Fully automated analysis
 - Semi automated analysis



How to Find Bugs?

- **Unit tests**

- **Benefits**

- Well understood by developers

- **Limitations**

- Mostly cover “happy paths”
 - Might miss edge cases



How to Find bugs?

```
function test_buy(uint256 tokens_to_receive, uint256 ether_to_send) public {  
    uint256 pre_buy_balance = token.balanceOf(address(this));  
    mock.buy.call{value: ether_to_send}(tokens_to_receive);  
    assert(token.balanceOf(address(this)) == pre_buy_balance + tokens_to_receive)  
}
```



How to Find Bugs?

- **Manual review**

- **Benefits**
 - Can detect any bug
- **Limitations**
 - Time consuming
 - Require specific skills
 - Does not track code changes
- **Example: Security audit**



How to Find Bugs?

- **Fully automated analysis**
 - Benefits
 - Quick & easy to use
 - Limitations
 - Cover only some class of bugs
 - Example: [Slither](#)



Slither Action

[Actions](#) [Projects](#) [Wiki](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#) [Settings](#)

Code scanning

[Add more scanning tools](#)

Latest scan	Branch	Workflow	Duration	Result
1 minute ago	main	Slither Analysis	0s	3 alerts

Filters

is:open branch:main

☐ **3 Open** ☒ 9 Closed

Tool Branch Rule Severity Sort

☐ **Reentrancy vulnerabilities** High

(Test) test.sol:8 • Detected 1 minute ago by Slither

main

☐ **Unchecked low-level calls** Medium

(Test) test.sol:8 • Detected 1 minute ago by Slither

main

☐ **Low-level calls** Warning

(Test) test.sol:8 • Detected 1 minute ago by Slither

main

How to Find Bugs?

- **Semi automated analysis**

- **Benefits**

- Great for logic-related bugs

- **Limitations**

- Require human in the loop

- **Example: Property based testing with [Echidna](#)**



What is property based testing?



Fuzzing

- **Stress the program with random inputs**
 - Most basic fuzzer: randomly type on your keyboard
- **Fuzzing is well established in traditional software security**
 - AFL, Libfuzzer, go-fuzz, ..



Property based testing

- **Traditional fuzzers generally detect crashes**
 - Smart contracts don't (really) have crashes
- **Property based testing**
 - User defines invariants
 - Fuzzer generates random inputs
 - Check whether specified "incorrect" state can be reached
- **"Unit tests on steroids"**



Invariant

- **Something that must always be true**

invariant adjective



Save Word

in·vari·ant | \ (,)in-'ver-ē-ənt  \

Definition of *invariant*

: CONSTANT, UNCHANGING

specifically : unchanged by specified mathematical or physical operations or transformations

// *invariant* factor



Echidna

- Smart contract fuzzer
- Open source:
github.com/crytic/echidna
- Heavily used in audits & mature codebases
- Focused in easy to use
 - Solidity invariants
 - Github action
 - All compilation frameworks

Public use of Echidna

Property testing suites

This is a partial list of smart contracts projects that use Echidna for testing:

- [Uniswap-v3](#)
- [Balancer](#)
- [MakerDAO vest](#)
- [Optimism DAI Bridge](#)
- [WETH10](#)
- [Yield](#)
- [Convexity Protocol](#)
- [Aragon Staking](#)
- [Centre Token](#)
- [Tokencard](#)
- [Minimalist USD Stablecoin](#)

Invariant – Token's total supply

```
pragma solidity 0.7.0;

contract Token{

    mapping(address => uint) public balances;

    function transfer(address to, uint value) public{

        balances[msg.sender] -= value;

        balances[to] += value;

    }

}
```



Invariant – Token's total supply

User balance never exceeds total supply



Echidna - Overview

Smart Contract Code

```
contract Token {  
    uint256 totalSupply;  
    mapping (address => uint256) balances;  
    function transfer(address to, uint256 amount) {  
    }  
}
```

Property Invariant

```
function echidna_invariant() public returns(bool)
```

input

Echidna Tests

**Can Echidna break
the invariant?**



Exercises



Exercise 1

- `git clone https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts`
- `git checkout devcon`
- Open [`program-analysis/echidna/Exercise-1.md`](#)

Goal: check if total supply invariant holds

Notes:

- Use Solidity 0.7 (see `solc-select` if needed)
- Try without the template!



Exercise 1 - Target

```
contract Token is Pausable{
    mapping(address => uint) public balances;
    function transfer(address to, uint value) ifNotPaused public{
        balances[msg.sender] -= value;
        balances[to] += value;
    }
}
```



Exercise 1 - Template

```
contract TestToken is Token {  
  
    address echidna_caller = msg.sender;  
  
    constructor() public {  
        balances[echidna_caller] = 10000;  
    }  
  
    // add the property  
}
```

Exercise 1 - Solution

```
contract TestToken is Token {  
    address echidna_caller = msg.sender;  
  
    constructor() public {  
        balances[echidna_caller] = 10000;  
    }  
  
    function echidna_test_balance() view public returns(bool) {  
        return balances[echidna_caller] <= 10000;  
    }  
}
```



Exercise 1 - Solution

```
$ echidna-test solution.sol
```

```
echidna_test_balance: FAILED! with ReturnFalse
```

```
Call sequence:
```

```
1.transfer(0x0,10093)
```

Exercise 1 - Solution

```
contract Token is Pausable{
    mapping(address => uint) public balances;
    function transfer(address to, uint value) ifNotPaused public{
        balances[msg.sender] -= value;
        balances[to] += value;
    }
}
```



Exercise 2

- `git clone https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts`
- `git checkout devcon`
- Open [`program-analysis/echidna/Exercise-2.md`](#)

Goal: can you unpause the system?

Note: try without the template!



Exercise 2 - Target

```
contract Ownership{
    address owner = msg.sender;
    function Owner(){
        owner = msg.sender;
    }
    modifier isOwner(){
        require(owner == msg.sender);
        _;
    }
}
```

```
contract Pausable is Ownership{
    bool is_paused;
    modifier ifNotPaused(){
        require(!is_paused);
        _;
    }

    function paused() isOwner public{
        is_paused = true;
    }

    function resume() isOwner public{
        is_paused = false;
    }
}
```



Exercise 2 - Solution

```
contract TestToken is Token {  
  
    constructor() {  
        paused();  
        owner = 0x0; // lose ownership  
    }  
  
    // add the property  
}
```



Exercise 2 - Solution

```
contract TestToken is Token {  
  
    constructor() {  
        paused();  
        owner = 0x0; // lose ownership  
    }  
  
    function echidna_no_transfer() view returns(bool) {  
        return is_paused == true;  
    }  
}
```



Exercise 2 - Solution

```
$ echidna-test solution.sol
```

```
echidna_no_transfer: FAILED! with ReturnFalse
```

```
Call sequence:
```

```
1.Owner()
```

```
2.resume()
```



Exercise 2 - Solution

```
contract Ownership{
    address owner = msg.sender;
    function Owner(){
        owner = msg.sender;
    }
    modifier isOwner(){
        require(owner == msg.sender);
        _;
    }
}
```

```
contract Pausable is Ownership{
    bool is_paused;
    modifier ifNotPaused(){
        require(!is_paused);
        _;
    }

    function paused() isOwner public{
        is_paused = true;
    }

    function resume() isOwner public{
        is_paused = false;
    }
}
```



How to define good invariants



Defining good invariants

- **Start small, and iterate**
- **Steps**
 1. Define invariants in English
 2. Write the invariants in Solidity
 3. Run Echidna
 - If invariants broken: investigate
 - Once all the invariants pass, go back to (1)



Identify invariants

- Start early, before starting to code
- Sit down and think about what the contract is supposed to do
- Write the invariant in plain English



Identify invariants: Maths

- **Math library**

- Commutative property

- $1 + 2 = 2 + 1$

- Identity property

- $1 * 2 = 2$

- Inverse property

- $x + (-x) = 0$



Identify invariants: tokens

- **ERC20.total_supply**
 - No user should have a balance > total_supply
- **ERC20.transfer:**
 - After calling transfer
 - My balance should have decreased by the amount
 - The receiver's balance should have increased by the amount



Identify invariants: tokens

- **ERC20.total_supply**
 - No user should have a balance > total_supply
- **ERC20.transfer:**
 - After calling transfer
 - My balance should have decreased by the amount
 - The receiver's balance should have increased by the amount
 - **If the destination is myself, my balance should be the same**



Identify invariants: tokens

- **ERC20.total_supply**
 - No user should have a balance > total_supply
- **ERC20.transfer:**
 - After calling transfer
 - My balance should have decreased by the amount
 - The receiver's balance should have increased by the amount
 - If the destination is myself, my balance should be the same
 - If I don't have enough funds, the transaction should revert/return false



Write invariants in Solidity

- **Identify the target of the invariant**
 - **Function-level invariant**
 - Ex: arithmetic associativity
 - Usually stateless invariants
 - Can craft scenario to test the invariant
 - **System-level invariant**
 - Ex: user's balance < total supply
 - Usually stateful invariants
 - All functions must be considered



Function-level invariant

- Inherit the targets
- Create function and call the targeted function
- Use assert to check the property

```
contract TestMath is Math{  
    function test_commutative(uint a, uint b) public {  
        assert(add(a, b) == add(b, a));  
    }  
}
```



System level invariant

- **Require initialization**
 - Simple initialization: constructor
 - Complex initialization: leverage your unit tests framework with [etheno](#)
- **Echidna will explore all the other functions**



Demo



Demo

```
/// @notice Allow users to buy token. 1 ether = 10 tokens
/// @param tokens The numbers of token to buy
/// @dev Users can send more ether than token to be bought, to give gifts to the
team.
function buy(uint tokens) public payable{
    _valid_buy(tokens, msg.value);
    _mint(msg.sender, tokens);
}

/// @notice Compute the amount of token to be minted. 1 ether = 10 tokens
/// @param desired_tokens The number of tokens to buy
/// @param wei_sent The ether value to be converted into token
function _valid_buy(uint desired_tokens, uint wei_sent) internal view{
    uint required_wei_sent = (desired_tokens / 10) * decimals;
    require(wei_sent >= required_wei_sent);
}
```

Demo

- **buy is stateful**
- **_valid_buy is stateless**
 - Start with it



Demo

- What invariants?

```
function _valid_buy(uint desired_tokens, uint wei_sent) internal view{
    uint required_wei_sent = (desired_tokens / 10) * decimals;
    require(wei_sent >= required_wei_sent);
}
```



Demo

- What invariants?

- If `wei_sent` is zero, `desired_tokens` must be zero

```
function _valid_buy(uint desired_tokens, uint wei_sent) internal view{  
    uint required_wei_sent = (desired_tokens / 10) * decimals;  
    require(wei_sent >= required_wei_sent);  
}
```



Demo

```
function assert_no_free_token(uint desired_amount)
public {
    require(desired_amount > 0);
    _valid_buy(desired_amount, 0);
    assert(false); // this should never be reached
}
```



Demo

Tests

```
assertion in assert_no_free_token(uint256): FAILED! with ErrorUnrecognizedOpc
```

```
Call sequence:
```

```
1.assert_no_free_token(1)
```



Echidna APIs



Echidna APIs

- **Boolean properties**
- **Assertion**
- **Dapp/foundry API**

<https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts/blob/master/program-analysis/echidna/testing-modes.md>



Boolean properties

- **Most of our examples so far - default mode**
- *echidna_something()* returns(*bool*)
- **Benefits**
 - Easy to use
 - Invariants easy to find
 - No side effects are kept
- **Limitations**
 - No parameters
 - Revert is a failure
 - No coverage on *echidna_something*



Assertion

- **Solidity** `assert()`
- **Benefits**
 - Simpler for function introspection
 - Code coverage
- **Limitations**
 - Difficult to use if the codebase misuse assert
 - Must be careful where the assert are added to not break the original code



Dapp/foundry

- **setUp() + checking for reverting function**
- **Benefits**
 - Compatible with foundry
- **Limitations**
 - Require to handle reverts (e.g. using FOUNDRY::ASSUME)
 - No support for pranks



Exercise 4^(*) - Assertion

- git clone <https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts>
 - git checkout devcon
 - Open <program-analysis/echidna/Exercise-4.md>
-
- **Goal: check if total supply invariant holds with assertion**

First: try without the template!

() - no exercise 3 today*



Exercise 4 - Solution

```
contract Token is Pausable {
    mapping(address => uint256) public balances;

    function transfer(address to, uint256 value) public ifNotPaused {
        uint256 initial_balance_from = balances[msg.sender];
        uint256 initial_balance_to = balances[to];

        balances[msg.sender] -= value;
        balances[to] += value;

        assert(balances[msg.sender] <= initial_balance_from);
        assert(balances[to] >= initial_balance_to);
    }
}
```

Composability



Multi Abi

- **By default, Echidna focuses on one contract**
- **Enable the multi-abi allows Echidna to work on composability issue:**
 - Use command-line flag `--multi-abi`
 - Or use `multi-abi: true` in the config file



Exercise 5 - Damn-Vulnerable-Defi

- git clone <https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts>
 - git checkout devcon
 - Open [program-analysis/echidna/Exercise-5.md](#)
-
- **Goal: let echidna solves the NaiveReceiver challenge**

First: try without the hints



Exercise 5 - Description

- **Two contracts**
 - NaiveReceiverLenderPool: allow to take a flash loan for a fee
 - FlashLoanReceiver: user's contract taking flash loan
- **The user deploys a FlashLoanReceiver with 10 eth. Can you drain the funds?**



Exercise 5 – Target (NaiveReceiverLenderPool)

```
function flashLoan(address borrower, uint256 borrowAmount) external nonReentrant {

    uint256 balanceBefore = address(this).balance;
    require(balanceBefore >= borrowAmount, "Not enough ETH in pool");

    require(borrower.isContract(), "Borrower must be a deployed contract");
    // Transfer ETH and handle control to receiver
    borrower.functionCallWithValue(
        abi.encodeWithSignature(
            "receiveEther(uint256)",
            FIXED_FEE
        ),
        borrowAmount
    );

    require(
        address(this).balance >= balanceBefore + FIXED_FEE,
        "Flash loan hasn't been paid back"
    );
}
```



Exercise 5 – Target (FlashLoanReceiver)

```
// Function called by the pool during flash loan
function receiveEther(uint256 fee) public payable {
    require(msg.sender == pool, "Sender must be pool");

    uint256 amountToBeRepaid = msg.value + fee;

    require(address(this).balance >= amountToBeRepaid, "Cannot borrow that much");

    _executeActionDuringFlashLoan();

    // Return funds to pool
    pool.sendValue(amountToBeRepaid);
}
```



Exercise 5 – Initialization

```
before(async function () {  
  /** SETUP SCENARIO - NO NEED TO CHANGE ANYTHING HERE */  
  [deployer, user, attacker] = await ethers.getSigners();  
  
  const LenderPoolFactory = await ethers.getContractFactory('NaiveReceiverLenderPool', deployer);  
  const FlashLoanReceiverFactory = await ethers.getContractFactory('FlashLoanReceiver', deployer);  
  
  this.pool = await LenderPoolFactory.deploy();  
  await deployer.sendTransaction({ to: this.pool.address, value: ETHER_IN_POOL });  
  
  expect(await ethers.provider.getBalance(this.pool.address)).to.be.equal(ETHER_IN_POOL);  
  expect(await this.pool.fixedFee()).to.be.equal(ethers.utils.parseEther('1'));  
  
  this.receiver = await FlashLoanReceiverFactory.deploy(this.pool.address);  
  await deployer.sendTransaction({ to: this.receiver.address, value: ETHER_IN_RECEIVER });  
  
  expect(await ethers.provider.getBalance(this.receiver.address)).to.be.equal(ETHER_IN_RECEIVER);  
});
```



Exercise 5 - Solution

- **Config file**

```
# 10,000 ether is placed in the NaiveReceiverEchidna contract.  
balanceContract: 1000000000000000000000000  
# Allow for multi-abi use  
multi-abi: true
```



Exercise 5 - Solution

```
// We will send ETHER_IN_POOL to the flash loan pool.
uint256 constant ETHER_IN_POOL = 1000e18;
// We will send ETHER_IN_RECEIVER to the flash loan receiver.
uint256 constant ETHER_IN_RECEIVER = 10e18;

// Setup echidna test by deploying the flash loan pool and receiver and sending them
some ether.
constructor() payable {
    pool = new NaiveReceiverLenderPool();
    receiver = new FlashLoanReceiver(payable(address(pool)));
    payable(address(pool)).sendValue(ETHER_IN_POOL);
    payable(address(receiver)).sendValue(ETHER_IN_RECEIVER);
}

// We want to test whether the balance of the receiver contract can be decreased.
function echidna_test_contract_balance() public view returns (bool) {
    return address(receiver).balance >= 10 ether;
}
```



Exercise 5 - Solution

```

Tests
echidna_test_contract_balance: FAILED! with ReturnFalse

Call sequence:
1.flashLoan(0x62d69f6867a0a084c6d313943dc22023bc263691,10000000000000000001)

```



Exercise 5 - Solution

- **Access controls issue**

- **Anyone** can trigger the flash loan on the user contract
- An attacker can do flash loans on behalf of the receiver's owner and drain the funds through the fees



Exercise 6 - Damn-Vulnerable-Defi

- git clone <https://github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts>
 - git checkout devcon
 - Open [program-analysis/echidna/Exercise-6.md](#)
-
- **Goal: let echidna solves the Unstoppable challenge**

First: try without the hints



Exercise 6 - Description

- **Two contracts**
 - UnstoppableLender: allow to take a flash loan and do a callback on the caller
 - ReceiverUnstoppable: user callback example
- **Can you prevent UnstoppableLender from working?**



Exercise 6 – Target (UnstoppableLender)

```
function flashLoan(uint256 borrowAmount) external nonReentrant {
    require(borrowAmount > 0, "Must borrow at least one token");

    uint256 balanceBefore = damnValuableToken.balanceOf(address(this));
    require(balanceBefore >= borrowAmount, "Not enough tokens in pool");

    // Ensured by the protocol via the `depositTokens` function
    assert(poolBalance == balanceBefore);

    damnValuableToken.transfer(msg.sender, borrowAmount);

    IReceiver(msg.sender).receiveTokens(address(damnValuableToken), borrowAmount);

    uint256 balanceAfter = damnValuableToken.balanceOf(address(this));
    require(balanceAfter >= balanceBefore, "Flash loan hasn't been paid back");
}
```



Exercise 6 – Initialization

```
before(async function () {  
  /** SETUP SCENARIO - NO NEED TO CHANGE ANYTHING HERE */  
  
  [deployer, attacker, someUser] = await ethers.getSigners();  
  
  const DamnValuableTokenFactory = await ethers.getContractFactory('DamnValuableToken', deployer);  
  const UnstoppableLenderFactory = await ethers.getContractFactory('UnstoppableLender', deployer);  
  
  this.token = await DamnValuableTokenFactory.deploy();  
  this.pool = await UnstoppableLenderFactory.deploy(this.token.address);  
  
  await this.token.approve(this.pool.address, TOKENS_IN_POOL);  
  await this.pool.depositTokens(TOKENS_IN_POOL);  
  
  await this.token.transfer(attacker.address, INITIAL_ATTACKER_TOKEN_BALANCE);  
}
```



Exercise 6 – Initialization

```
expect(
  await this.token.balanceOf(this.pool.address)
).to.equal(TOKENS_IN_POOL);

expect(
  await this.token.balanceOf(attacker.address)
).to.equal(INITIAL_ATTACKER_TOKEN_BALANCE);

// Show it's possible for someUser to take out a flash loan
const ReceiverContractFactory = await ethers.getContractFactory('ReceiverUnstoppable', someUser);
this.receiverContract = await ReceiverContractFactory.deploy(this.pool.address);
await this.receiverContract.executeFlashLoan(10);
});
```



Exercise 6 - Solution

- **Config file**

```
# The deployer and sender must be the same for this example.  
# The deployer is the 'attacker' and is sent INITIAL_ATTACKER_BALANCE  
# The actual value does not matter, as long as they are the same  
deployer: '0x30000'  
# Sender must be the same so that it can use the attacker balance to try to break  
the invariant.  
sender: ['0x30000']  
# Allow for multi-abi use  
multi-abi: true
```



Exercise 6 - Solution

```
// We will send ETHER_IN_POOL to the flash loan pool.  
uint256 constant ETHER_IN_POOL = 1000000e18;  
// We will send INITIAL_ATTACKER_BALANCE to the attacker (which is the deployer)  
of this contract.  
uint256 constant INITIAL_ATTACKER_BALANCE = 100e18;
```

```
DamnValuableToken token;  
UnstoppableLender pool;
```

```
// Setup echidna test by deploying the flash loan pool, approving it for token  
transfers, sending it tokens, and sending the attacker some tokens.
```

```
constructor() payable {  
    token = new DamnValuableToken();  
    pool = new UnstoppableLender(address(token));  
    token.approve(address(pool), ETHER_IN_POOL);  
    pool.depositTokens(ETHER_IN_POOL);  
    token.transfer(msg.sender, INITIAL_ATTACKER_BALANCE);  
}
```

Exercise 6 - Solution

```
// This is the callback function for flash loan receivers.
function receiveTokens(address tokenAddress, uint256 amount) external {
    require(msg.sender == address(pool), "Sender must be pool");
    // Return all tokens to the pool
    require(
        IERC20(tokenAddress).transfer(msg.sender, amount),
        "Transfer of tokens failed"
    );
}

// This is the Echidna property entrypoint.
// We want to test whether flash loans can always be made.
function echidna_testFlashLoan() public returns (bool) {
    pool.flashLoan(10);
    return true;
}
```



Exercise 6 - Solution

echidna_testFlashLoan: **FAILED!** with ErrorRevert

Call sequence:

```
1.transfer(0x62d69f6867a0a084c6d313943dc22023bc263691,10001)
```

Event sequence:

Panic(1)

```
Error Revert 0x4e487b7100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

Exercise 6 - Solution

- **The pool require an exact balance equality - sending token to directly to the pool will break this requirements**

```
// Ensured by the protocol via the `depositTokens` function  
assert(poolBalance == balanceBefore);
```



Comparison with similar tools



Other fuzzers

- **Inbuilt in dapp, brownie, foundry, ..**
- **Might be easier for simple test, however**
 - Less powerful
 - Require specific compilation framework



Formal methods based approach

- **Manticore, KEVM, Certora, ..**
- **Provide proofs, however**
 - More difficult to use
 - Return on investment is significantly higher with fuzzing



Grigore Rosu
@RosuGrigore

1/2 "Formal verification" is now a buzzword in the blockchain, but it will not be done properly unless people understand that it takes *significantly* more work to formally verify a program than to write the program first place. Think 9x more for smart contracts!

9:56 PM · May 31, 2019 · Twitter Web Client

Echidna's advantages

- **Echidna has unique additional advanced features**
 - Can target high gas consumption functions
 - Differential fuzzing
 - Works with any compilation framework
 - Different APIs
 - Boolean property, assertion, dapptest/foundry mode, ...
- **Free & open source**



Conclusion



Conclusion

- <https://github.com/crytic/echidna>
- To learn more: github.com/crytic/building-secure-contracts
- Start by writing invariants in English, then write Solidity properties
 - Start simple and iterate
- Your mission
 - Try Echidna on your current project

ToB is hiring (<https://jobs.lever.co/trailofbits>)

- Security Consultants & Apprentices
- [The road to the apprenticeship](#) blogpost



Additional slides



Where to focus?



Where to focus?

- **In practice: you don't know where the bugs are**
- **Code coverage vs behavior coverage**
 - Cover as many functions as possible or;
 - Focus on specific components?



Where to focus?

- **Try different strategies**

- Behavior coverage first
 - Focus on 1 or 2 components
- Code coverage first
 - Cover many functions with simple properties
- Alternate: 1 day on behavior coverage, then 1 day on code coverage, ...
- No right or wrong approach: try and see what works for you



Where to focus?

- **Start simple, then think about composition, related behaviors, etc...**
 - Can transfer and transferFrom be equivalent?
 - `transfer(to, value) ?= transferFrom(msg.sender, to, value)`
 - Is transfer additive-like?
 - `transfer(to, v0), transfer(to, v1) ?= transfer(to, v0 + v1)?`



Where to focus?

- **Start simple, then think about composition, related behaviors, etc...**
 - Can transfer and transferFrom be equivalent?
 - `transfer(to, value) ?= transferFrom(msg.sender, to, value)`
 - Is transfer additive-like?
 - `transfer(to, v0), transfer(to, v1) ?= transfer(to, v0 + v1)?`
 - Spoiler: this won't hold; why?



Where to focus?

- **Building your own experience will make you more efficient over time**
- **Learn on how to think about invariants is a key component to write better code**

