

Assignment 2

1. High-Level decision making

The smart contract implements the rolling the dice game defined in the coursework document. In this high-level decision-making part, I will explain how to play the game with the following instructions and then in the second part of this report, I will explain why I made these choices.

- Both players click the register button to register to the game and deposit numbers of ETH (needed to be larger than 3)
- After two players have all finished register, one of the players click the startrolling button, then the contract will generate a number between 1-6.
- Then, when the button finishgame is clicked, the contract will show who wins the game and update their balance.
- Then the player should click withdrawReward button, all their balance will go to their account and variables will restore to default.

1.1 Registration

In this section both players register to play the game and send ETH amount which should be larger than 3 to the contract: the game is defined such that the winner gets N ETH (when winner is player A), N-3 ETH (when winner is player B). I decided that the registered amount should be larger than 3 is because whoever win the dice game will get amount from 1 ETH to 3 ETH, and therefore, the register process should deposit more than 3 ETH to pay to the winner. Also, I added a requirement that there should only be two players in the contract, that is because if there are more than three players in the contract, the contract will never work with the third person's balance and address. Another function that I added in this part is no duplicate player is allowed which means if player A has registered in the contract, then he cannot register to the contract again because if one address can register for both two players, the address is playing with itself which makes the dice game meaningless.

1.2 Gaming Process and Result

After finishing registering for player A and player B, either player click startRoll(), then the function will check if these two players' balance is larger than 3 that can pay to the winner, then the function will decide which player wins and stored in the contract. Finally, either player can click finishgame() button, and all stored variables will become default, and winner and loser's balance will be updated and then they should

click withdrawReward button to send the amount of ETH in balance to their account. If two new players want to continue play the game, they need to both click the register button as I shown above and play the dice game.

2. Detailed description of Questions

- **Who pays for the reward of the winner?**

The reward of the winner is paid by the loser of the game. Before start rolling, both players should confirm that their balance have enough balance to pay for the lost (larger than 3), if their balance is not enough, the game will not start until they clicked deposit button and deposited enough ETH to their balance. After playing the game, the smart contract will update the mapping balances which will send money to the winner and take the same amount of money from the loser. To conclude, loser will pay for the reward of the winner.

- **How is the reward sent to the winner?**

After finishing the game button is clicked, the contract will update players' mapping balances and then automatically send the balance to their account. After all these processes above, the address, balance and player list will be restored to default and ready for the next two players.

- **How is it guaranteed that a player cannot cheat?**

At first, I did not set the rolling dice time limitations and that will make players rolling dice as much as they want until they get the result they wanted, but I realize this is not how the game should work, then I added a Boolean variable called rolldone which will become true if the function has already finished rolling the dice; if the rolling has done, then either players should not be able to reroll the dice again and have to click finish game to continue the game. Second, I started getting the random value of the dice by using keccak256 function to hash the block.timestamp, msg.sender, but I realize it will make players who get the contract code knowing how it works and calculate the dice number, so I added a variable called nonce, nonce will increased by 1 each game is played, because people will never know the nonce number.

- **What data type/structures did you use and why?**

I used mapping from address to uint256 to make play' s address become key and they balance become value, this structure will help me easily to update their

balance amount when each player is depositing or withdrawing with their address. I also used a mapping from address to Boolean to check if the given address has already registered into the game or not, this structure is used to avoid that one address can register for two players. Also, I have a private address list called `players` to store two player's address.

3. Gas evaluation

3.1 The cost of deploying and interacting with your contract

The cost of deploying:

Transaction hash:

```
0x8cda644eaa5dcc00f0610f02763232aebe3396229c45898cf7696bc5cef26268
```

Gas cost:

```
1650695 GWEI
```

Deployed Contract address:

```
0x80b115ED656F0Ec699de6b38036d07b778F89aC6
```

There are few buttons that players can interact with the smart contract, using the register button will cost about 106844 Gwei, here the gas fee is quite high is because I also combined deposit function in register function which means people should have an initial deposit when they do register. Using the deposit button will cost about 28819 Gwei, this function is designed when players have not enough balance to start the game. Using withdraw button will cost about 32953 Gwei. Using startrolling button will cost about 135587 Gwei, using finishgame button will cost about 69005 Gwei, using the viewbalance button will cost about 23635 Gwei, using timefortimertoend button will cost 24061 Gwei, using withdrawReward button will cost about 73342 Gwei

3.2 Fairness of the contract

The contract is pretty much fair in the sense that both players must follow the same process to play the game. Both players need to pay similar fees for registering, and deposit. However, there are two actions that may not be completely fair: finishing the game and starting the game. The problem is that at least one player must click the starting the game button and finishing the game button which means that player will pay more fees when click the buttons.

3.3 Techniques to make contract more fair

I changed data type of timeout from `uint` to `uint32` because timestamps do not need to be more than `uint48` which will make the contract more efficient, also by using the

struct date type in the contract may cost less. For the fairness part, my main idea is to separate costly part in the startrolling and finishgame functions into two parts that allow two player both click them and only one player pay for the combined part. Another possible way to make fairness of gas is to let player 1 click the startgaming button and let player 2 click finishgame button and withdrawReward button.

4. Possible hazards and vulnerabilities

4.1 Griefing

A smart contract will check for the failure of success of send()/transfer(), a send function can fail when there is not enough gas in the account to execute the default function in the smart contract. Therefore, a griefing wallet can have a default function that takes a large amount of gas to run. This wallet will lock the smart contract by engaging with them so when the contract use send()/transfer(), they fail and get disrupted. But this will not happen in my contract because by applying the "pull or push" principle, I make the contract not to send the money to the players, but the players are the one that will do withdraw from the contract.

4.2 Reentrancy

A reentrancy attack can happen when the smart contract has a function that calls an external source before reset the contract, for example, when an attacker controls the contract, they can make a recursive call to the original function, then do the interactions that will have otherwise not run after the effects were resolved. But this will not happen in my contract because I finished all internal work and then call external functions, and my reset() function will resetting the values of players when the game is finished.

4.3 Randomness

In the contract, block information can be manipulated by miner, and block information shared by all users in the same block, if same-blocks txs share randomness source, attacker can check whether conditions are favorable before acting. Therefore, we should not do the hash by only applying variables like block.number, block.coinbase, block.timestamp, block.gasLimit, block.hash, now, block.difficulty and msg.sender. In my contract, I added one variable called nonce, and each time roll() function is called, nonce will plus one, and that will kindly prevent it because it is hard to know how many time the roll() function has been called.

4.4 Other hazards

Front-running, transactions take some time before they are mined. An attacker can

watch the transaction pool and send a transaction, have it included in a block before the original transaction. This mechanism can be abused to re-order transactions to the attacker's advantage, here in the contract, I did not apply commitment scheme because there is nothing two players need to submit to the contract, the dice rolling is inside the contract, and we use players address to register the game.

5. Trade off

I made several trade-offs in the smart contract, I did not use any commitments and having the contract computing the winner and waiting for the players to withdraw their rewards, that is because using the commitment will increase the cost of the contract and the registering process in my contract only used user address to do it, but it may still face the front running hazard at some point. Another trade-off I made in the contract is that I created two different withdraw function, one used for withdrawing money before the game and another for withdraw reward, although using an extra function in the contract with similar functionality is very costly, this can avoid player withdraw their money while the dice rolling process is done.

6. Fellow student's contract

The code of my partner's code is quite different from mine, he used a struct datatype to contain all the variable in the contract like dice number, winner address and time stamp, I think the using of this data type can significantly decrease the gas value. Also, he applied a function called waiting list, which will first send all account address to the waiting list and then pop two of them each time, this is a great idea because the third person can register to the contract before the two players are finished playing the game. However, I discovered one potential hazard in his contract: in the rolldice function, he hashed roundNonce (which initialized to 0 and will plus one each time the rolldice function is called), block.difficulty, and players address, it seems that the roundNonce number will never be found by the players, however, he also implemented a list called winnerrecord to record each round winner, therefore, as each round the dice can only be rolled once, players will know the value of roundNonce by counting the length of winnerRecord list. Also, there is a unbounded problem in his for loop, because the operation requires more gas as array becomes larger and after some point, it might be impossible to execute it (beyond gas limits), some attacker may use this feature to block the contract.

7. Transaction history

[illegible]

[illegible]

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```

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}
},

```

```
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```

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        "name": "",
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      }
    ],
  },
```

```

        "stateMutability": "view",
        "type": "function"
    }
]
}
}

```

8. Code of the contract

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: UNDEFINED
```

```
pragma solidity >=0.7.0 <0.9.0;
```

```

contract Dice {
    mapping(address => uint256) balance;
    mapping(address => bool) registered;
    address[] private players;
    bool private result;
    bool private rolldone;
    uint256 private val;
    uint256 private diceval;
    uint256 private nonce;
    bool private finished;
    uint32 constant private TIMEOUT = 5 minutes; // after TIMEOUT results the game can
be finished
    uint private startTime;
    error Unauthorized();

    function timeForTimerToEnd() public view returns (uint) {
        if (startTime != 0) {
            uint remainingTime = startTime + TIMEOUT - block.timestamp;
            if (remainingTime < 0) {
                return 0;
            } else {
                return remainingTime;
            }
        }
        return TIMEOUT;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    function register() public payable{
        require(msg.value >3 ether);
        require(players.length<=1,"There is already 2 players! You can enter game later");
        require(registered[msg.sender]==false,"You have already registered!");
        balance[msg.sender] += msg.value;
        players.push(msg.sender);
        registered[msg.sender]=true;
    }
    function deposit() public payable {
        require(registered[msg.sender]==true,"You need to register first");
        balance[msg.sender] += msg.value ;
    }
    function withdraw() public {
        if (finished==false && rolldone==false){
            uint256 b = balance[msg.sender];
            balance[msg.sender] = 0;
            payable(msg.sender).transfer(b);
        }else if(finished==true && rolldone==true){
            uint256 a = balance[players[0]];
            balance[players[0]] = 0;
            payable(players[0]).transfer(a);
            uint256 b = balance[players[1]];
            balance[players[1]] = 0;
            payable(players[1]).transfer(b);
            reset();
        }else{
            revert Unauthorized();
        }
    }
}

function roll() internal returns (uint) {
    startTime = block.timestamp;
    uint randomnumber = uint(keccak256(abi.encodePacked(block.timestamp,
msg.sender, nonce))) % 6;
    randomnumber = randomnumber + 1;
    nonce++;
    return randomnumber;
}

```



```

function viewBalance() public view returns(uint256){
    return balance[msg.sender];
}

modifier canComputeResult() {
    require(
        (block.timestamp > startTime + TIMEOUT) ||
        (rolldone==true)
    );
    _;
}

function finishgame() public canComputeResult returns(string memory){
    address payable address1 = payable(players[0]);
    address payable address2 = payable(players[1]);
    updateBalances(address1,address2);
    finished=true;
    return result ? "Player1 won" : "Player2 won";
}

function reset() private{
    rolldone=false;
    finished=false;
    startTime=0;
    registered[players[0]]=false;
    registered[players[1]]=false;
    players.pop();
    players.pop();
}

function startRolling() public payable{
    require(balance[players[0]] > 3 , "Player 1, Not enough balance to play !");
    require(balance[players[1]] > 3 , "Player 2, Not enough balance to play !");
    require(rolldone==false,"Dice already rolled! Please click viewresult!");
    diceval=roll();
    rolldone=true;
    if (diceval <4 ){
        result = true;
        val=diceval;
    }else if (diceval>3){
        result = false;
    }
}

```

```

        val=diceval-3;
    }
}
function withdrawReward() public {
    require(finished==true,"you need to finish the game to receive the reward");
    uint256 a = balance[players[0]];
    balance[players[0]] = 0;
    payable(players[0]).transfer(a);
    uint256 b = balance[players[1]];
    balance[players[1]] = 0;
    payable(players[1]).transfer(b);
    reset();
}
function updateBalances(address payable address1, address payable address2) private {
    if (result==true){
        balance[address1] += val*10000000000000000000;
        balance[address2] -= val*10000000000000000000;
    }else if (result ==false){
        balance[address2] += val*10000000000000000000;
        balance[address1] -= val*10000000000000000000;
    }
}
}
}

```