Automatically Fixing Vulnerabilities in WebAssembly

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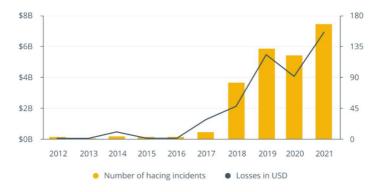
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- Backgroud: the importance of contract security
- Vulnerabilities in smart contracts
 - Reentrancy
 - Missing Input Validation
 - Unhandled Exception
 - Arithmetic Vulnerabilities
 - Fake EOS
 - Fake Receipt
 - Rollback
 - Missing Permission Check
- Vulnerabilities Detection
- Automatic Fixes
- Evaluation
- Reference



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Backgroud: the importance of contract security





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Reentrancy

- init
 - Attach account: \$100
 - Employee A
 - Employee B
- attack
 - 1 Request a withdrawal of \$60 from Employee A.
 - 2 Employee A gives \$60 to the attacker
 - Request a withdrawal of \$60 from employee B. At this time, employee B does not know that the attacker has already withdrawn \$60 from employee A.
 - 4 Employee gives \$60 to the attacker.
 - **5** Employee B changes the balance of the attacker's bank account. Attacker's account: 100 60 = 40
 - **6** Employee A changes the balance of the attacker's bank account. Attacker's account: 40 60 = -20

Reentrancy

```
1 mapping (address => uint) userBalances;
                                                                     2 Victim public victim
                                                                     3 ...
3 function deposit () payable {
                                                                     4 function attack () {
     userBalances[msq.sender] = msq.value;
                                                                           victim.deposit.value(msq.value)();
5}
                                                                           victim.refund():
                                                                     7}
6 ...
7 function refund () public {
                                                                     9 function () payable {
     require(userBalances[msq.sender] > 0);
                                                          (2)
                                                                          if (victim.balance > msq.value) {
     msq.sender.call.value(userBalances[msq.sender]);
                                                                     11
                                                                             victim.refund():
10
     userBalances[msa.sender] = 0;
                                                                     12
11 }
                                                                     13 }
               A: Victim contract
                                                                              B: Attacker contract
```

Figure: An exploit of Reentrancy vulnerability

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Vulnerabilities Detection

- Difference comparison
- Find control flow, data flow characteristics
- Fuzzing
- Using multiple existing tools, and seting thresholds to determine if it is a vulnerability

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Automatic Fixes

- Generates patches using template-based fix patterns and leverages static program analysis
- Binary rewriting. Binary rewriting has also been applied to retrofit security hardening techniques such as control-flow integrity, to compiled binaries, but also to dynamically apply security patches to running programs. For binary rewriting on traditional architectures two flavors of approaches have been developed: static and dynamic rewriting.

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Evaluation

- False Positives
- Runtime Performance
- Extra Gas

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