

Frontrunners ha

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MEV bot runnar 'c0ffeebabe.eth' on amid Curve

BlockSec prevents \$5 million from being stolen on Paraspace

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MEV bot runnor 'coffeebabe.eth' on amid Curve

A hacking incident resulted in a loss of \$47 million from Kyber's concentrated liquidity pools last week.

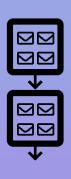
A portion of funds' recovery was completed yesterday through BlockSe(negotiations with the operators of front-running bots, which extracted about \$5.7 million in crypto from KyberSwap pools on the Polygon and from be Avalanche networks during the hack, the team said.





















How frontrunning works?

- A profitable tx is sent the mempool
- Nodes propagates this tx
- The frontrunner sees this tx
- The frontrunner copies the tx
 - Replace the beneficiary
 - Add gas price

"We will keep txs private" —Private mempool

So that:

- Arbitrages are fair
 - Better swap paths win
- User swaps are SAFU
 - o No 🥪
- Hacker's transactions are protected
 - o **Toleran** Can't be frontran





2-phase-style attack

- Deployment (and preparation)
 - Deploy assistant contract
 - o Does preparations (e.g. buy token)
- Trigger
 - Trigger a vulnerability

```
contract ExampleExp {
   function prepare() external {
      token.buy();
   }

  function trigger() external {
      victim.vuln_func();
   }
}
```

Exploit a 2-phase-style attack

- Extract all functions of a contract
 - Function signatures
- Call every function (to find trigger)

```
contract ExampleExp {
   function prepare() external {
      token.buy();
   }

   function trigger() external {
      victim.vuln_func();
   }
}
```







Address verification

```
function trigger() external {
   require(tx.origin == fixed_address, "no");
   require(msg.sender == fixed_address, "no");
   // do hacking
}
```







- Address verification
 - Address hints

```
function trigger() external {
    require(tx.origin == fixed_address, "no");
    require(msg.sender == fixed_address, "no");
    // do hacking
}
```







- Address verification
 - Address hints
- Authentication

```
function trigger() external {
   require(keccak256(abi.encodePacked(msg.sender)) == fixed_hash, "no");
   // do hacking
}
```







- Address verification
 - Address hints
- Authentication
 - Path inversion

```
function trigger() external {
    require(keccak256(abi.encodePacked(msg.sender)) == fixed_hash, "no");
    // do hacking
}
```







- Address verification
 - Address hints
- Authentication
 - Path inversion
- Parameter hiding

```
function trigger(uint256 a) external {
   victim.vuln_func(a /*, ... fixed values*/);
}
```

Goal:
To find an input
to trigger a profitable path
in a contract

Workflow of fuzzing

- Generate a "random" input
- Execute the program
- Observe/analyze the execution
- Collect interesting information
- Exit if certain conditions are met; Otherwise repeat

Fuzzing =

∞ monkeys +

∞ typewriters +

∞ time

Different fuzzing purposes

Web2 (exe)

Web3 (audit)

Web3 (MEV)

Corrupt Memory

Break Invariants Find a Profitable Path

Input generation

- Random values
- Constants
 - o address(0)
 - o type(uint.*).max
 - 0 ...
- Other heuristics
 - Multiples of 1e18
 - Values collected during execution
 - 0 ..

Pros and Cons

- Fast
 - Symbolic execution is slow
- Accurate
 - Concrete execution
- Easy to build a prototype

- # inputs parameters
 - Complexity increases exponentially
- Effectiveness depends on input generation
 - Poor inputs == Poor effectiveness
- Thoroughness
 - o Can't reach 100% coverage

Bring more methodologies into Web3

