

# 智能合约审计报告

安全状态

安全







# 版本说明

修订人	修订内容	修订时间	版本号	审阅人
罗逸锋	编写文档	2020/9/22	V1.0	徐昊杰

## 文档信息

文档名称	文档版本号	文档编号	保密级别
InitializableAdminUpg		[InitializableAdminUpgradeabili	
radeabilityProxy	V1.0		项目组公开
合约审计报告		tyProxy-DMSJ-20200922	

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## 1. 综述

本次报告有效测试时间是从 2020 年 9 月 19 日开始到 2020 年 9 月 22 日结束,在此期间针对 InitializableAdminUpgradeabilityProxy 智能合约代码的安全性和规范性进行审计并以此作为报告统计依据。

此次测试中,知道创宇工程师对智能合约的常见漏洞(见第三章节)进行了全面的分析,发现了拒绝服务攻击风险,故综合评定为**安全**。

#### 本次智能合约安全审计结果: 通过

由于本次测试过程在非生产环境下进行,所有代码均为最新备份,测试过程均与相关接口人进行沟通,并在操作风险可控的情况下进行相关测试操作,以规避测试过程中的生产运营风险、代码安全风险。

#### 本次测试的目标信息:

模块名称	内容
Token 名称	InitializableAdminUpgradeabilityProxy
代码类型	代币代码
代码语言	solidity



# 2. 代码漏洞分析

## 2.1. 漏洞等级分布

#### 本次漏洞风险按等级统计:

	漏洞风险等级	个数统计表	
高危	中危	低危	通过
0	0	1	10

#### 风险等级分布图



■高危[0个] ■中危[0个] ■低危[1个] ■通过[10个]



# 2.2. 审计结果汇总

审计结果			
测试项目	测试内容	状态	描述
	重入攻击检测	通过	检查 call. value()函数使用安全
	数值溢出检测	通过	检查 add 和 sub 函数使用安全
	访问控制缺陷检测	通过	检查各操作访问权限控制
智能合约	未验证返回值的调用	通过	检查转币方法看是否验证返回值
	错误使用随机数检测	通过	检查是否具备统一的内容过滤器
	事务顺序依赖检测	通过	检查是否存在事务顺序依赖风险
	拒绝服务攻击检测	低危	检查代码在使用资源时是否存在资源滥用问题
	逻辑设计缺陷检测	通过	检查智能合约代码中与业务设计相关的安全问题
	假充值漏洞检测	通过	检查智能合约代码中是否存在假充值漏洞
	增发代币漏洞检测	通过	检查智能合约中是否存在增发代币的功能
	冻结账户绕过检测	通过	检查转移代币中是否存在未校验冻结账户的问题



#### 3. 代码审计结果分析

#### 3.1. 重入攻击检测【通过】

重入漏洞是最著名的以太坊智能合约漏洞,曾导致了以太坊的分叉(The DAO hack)。

Solidity 中的 call.value()函数在被用来发送 Ether 的时候会消耗它接收到的所有 gas, 当调用 call.value()函数发送 Ether 的操作发生在实际减少发送者账户的余额之前时,就会存在重入攻击的风险。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在相关 call 外部合约调用。

安全建议:无

#### 3.2. 数值溢出检测【通过】

智能合约中的算数问题是指整数溢出和整数下溢。

Solidity 最多能处理 256 位的数字 (2^256-1) ,最大数字增加 1 会溢出得到 0。同样,当数字为无符号类型时,0 减去 1 会下溢得到最大数字值。

整数溢出和下溢不是一种新类型的漏洞,但它们在智能合约中尤其危险。溢出情况会导致不正确的结果,特别是如果可能性未被预期,可能会影响程序的可靠性和安全性。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在该安全问题。

安全建议:无。



#### 3.3. 访问控制检测【通过】

访问控制缺陷是所有程序中都可能存在的安全风险, 智能合约也同样会存在 类似问题, 著名的 Parity Wallet 智能合约就受到过该问题的影响。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在该安全问题。

安全建议:无。

## 3.4. 返回值调用验证【通过】

此问题多出现在和转币相关的智能合约中, 故又称作静默失败发送或未经检查发送。

在 Solidity 中存在 transfer()、send()、call.value()等转币方法,都可以用于向某一地址发送 Ether,其区别在于: transfer 发送失败时会 throw,并且进行状态回滚; 只会传递 2300gas 供调用,防止重入攻击; send 发送失败时会返回 false; 只会传递 2300gas 供调用,防止重入攻击; call.value 发送失败时会返回 false; 传递所有可用 gas 进行调用(可通过传入 gas\_value 参数进行限制),不能有效防止重入攻击。

如果在代码中没有检查以上 send 和 call.value 转币函数的返回值,合约会继续执行后面的代码,可能由于 Ether 发送失败而导致意外的结果。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在相关漏洞。

安全建议:无。

#### 3.5. 错误使用随机数【通过】

智能合约中可能需要使用随机数. 虽然 Solidity 提供的函数和变量可以访问



明显难以预测的值,如 block.number 和 block.timestamp,但是它们通常或者比看起来更公开,或者受到矿工的影响,即这些随机数载一定程度上是可预测的,所以恶意用户通常可以复制它并依靠其不可预知性来攻击该功能。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在该问题。

安全建议: 无。

#### 3.6. 事务顺序依赖【通过】

由于矿工总是通过代表外部拥有地址(EOA)的代码获取 gas 费用,因此用户可以指定更高的费用以便更快地开展交易。由于以太坊区块链是公开的,每个人都可以看到其他人未决交易的内容。这意味着,如果某个用户提交了一个有价值的解决方案,恶意用户可以窃取该解决方案并以较高的费用复制其交易,以抢占原始解决方案。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在相关漏洞。

安全建议:无

#### 3.7. 拒绝服务攻击【低危】

在以太坊的世界中,拒绝服务是致命的,遭受该类型攻击的智能合约可能永远无法恢复正常工作状态。导致智能合约拒绝服务的原因可能有很多种,包括在作为交易接收方时的恶意行为,人为增加计算功能所需 gas 导致 gas 耗尽,滥用访问控制访问智能合约的 private 组件,利用混淆和疏忽等等。

**检测结果:** 经检测,智能合约代码中存在因为对于用户 owner 访问控制策略出错,这里就会导致用户永久失去控制权。



```
function _setAdmin(address newAdmin) internal {
  bytes32 slot = ADMIN_SLOT;

  assembly {
    sstore(slot, newAdmin)
  }
}
```

**安全建议:**对于控制权限的转换需要注意对于用户所有权的确定,避免造成控制权的永久丢失。

#### 3.8. 逻辑设计缺陷【通过】

检测智能合约代码中与业务设计相关的安全问题。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在相关漏洞。

安全建议:无。

#### 3.9. 假充值漏洞【通过】

在代币合约的 transfer 函数对转账发起人(ABBT.sender)的余额检查用的是 if 判断方式, 当 balances[ABBT.sender] < value 时进入 else 逻辑部分并 return false, 最终没有抛出异常, 我们认为仅 if/else 这种温和的判断方式在 transfer 这类敏感函数场景中是一种不严谨的编码方式。

检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在相关漏洞。

安全建议:无。

#### 3.10. 增发代币漏洞【通过】

检测在初始化代币总量后, 代币合约中是否存在可能使代币总量增加的函数。



检测结果: 经检测, 智能合约代码中不存在相关漏洞。

安全建议:无

## 3.11. 冻结账户绕过【通过】

检测代币合约中在转移代币时,是否存在未校验代币来源账户、发起账户、 目标账户是否被冻结的操作。

检测结果: 经检测,智能合约代码中不存在该问题。

安全建议:无。



#### 4. 附录 A: 合约代码

```
*Submitted for verification at Etherscan.io on 2020-09-19
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.6.0;
* @title Proxy
 * @dev Implements delegation of calls to other contracts, with proper
 * forwarding of return values and bubbling of failures.
* It defines a fallback function that delegates all calls to the address
* returned by the abstract implementation() internal function.
abstract contract Proxv &
  * @dev Fallback function.
    Implemented entirely in `_fallback`.
 fallback () payable external {
  _fallback();
 receive () payable external {
 _fallback();
  * @return The Address of the implementation.
 function implementation() virtual internal view returns (address);
  * @dev Delegates execution to an implementation contract.
  * This is a low level function that doesn't return to its internal call site.
  * It will return to the external caller whatever the implementation returns.
  * Oparam implementation Address to delegate.
 function delegate (address implementation) internal {
   assembly {
     // Copy msg.data. We take full control of memory in this inline assembly
     // block because it will not return to Solidity code. We overwrite the
     // Solidity scratch pad at memory position 0.
    calldatacopy(0, 0, calldatasize())
     // Call the implementation.
     // out and outsize are 0 because we don't know the size yet.
    let result := delegatecall(gas(), implementation, 0, calldatasize(), 0, 0)
     // Copy the returned data.
    returndatacopy(0, 0, returndatasize())
     switch result
     // delegatecall returns 0 on error.
     case 0 { revert(0, returndatasize()) }
     default { return(0, returndatasize()) }
  * @dev Function that is run as the first thing in the fallback function.
  * Can be redefined in derived contracts to add functionality.
  * Redefinitions must call super. willFallback().
 function willFallback() virtual internal;
  * @dev fallback implementation.
  * Extracted to enable manual triggering.
```



```
function fallback() internal {
      if(OpenZeppelinUpgradesAddress.isContract(msg.sender) && msg.data.length == 0 &&
gasleft() <= 2300)
                                                    // for receive ETH only from other contract
             return;
       _willFallback();
      _delegate(_implementation());
 * @title BaseUpgradeabilityProxy
  * @dev This contract implements a proxy that allows to change the
  * implementation address to which it will delegate.
  * Such a change is called an implementation upgrade.
abstract contract BaseUpgradeabilityProxy is Proxy {
     * \mbox{\it Qdev Emitted} when the implementation is upgraded.
    * Oparam implementation Address of the new implementation.
   event Upgraded(address indexed implementation);
     * @dev Storage slot with the address of the current implementation.
     * This is the keccak-256 hash of "eip1967.proxy.implementation" subtracted by 1,
and is
     * validated in the constructor.
   bytes32 internal constant IMPLEMENTATION SLOT =
0x360894a13ba1a3210667c828492db98dca3e2076cc3735a920a3ca505d382bbc;
     * @dev Returns the current implementation.
     * @return impl Address of the current implementation
   function _implementation() override internal view returns (address impl) {
      bytes32 slot = IMPLEMENTATION SLOT;
      assembly {
          impl := sload(slot)
     * @dev Upgrades the proxy to a new implementation.
    * @param newImplementation Address of the new implementation.
   function
                        upgradeTo(address newImplementation) internal {
       setImplementation(newImplementation);
       emit Upgraded(newImplementation);
    * @dev Sets the implementation address of the proxy.
     * @param newImplementation Address of the new implementation.
   function setImplementation(address newImplementation) internal {
      require \, (\textit{OpenZeppelinUpgradesAddress.isContract} \, (\textit{newImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot set a contract} \, (\textit{NewImplementation}) \, , \, \, \textit{"Cannot
proxy implementation to a non-contract address");
      bytes32 slot = IMPLEMENTATION SLOT;
       assembly {
          sstore(slot, newImplementation)
 * @title BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy
  * Odev This contract combines an upgradeability proxy with an authorization
  * mechanism for administrative tasks.
  * All external functions in this contract must be guarded by the
    `ifAdmin` modifier. See ethereum/solidity#3864 for a Solidity
  ^{\star} feature proposal that would enable this to be done automatically.
```



```
contract BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy is BaseUpgradeabilityProxy {
  * @dev Emitted when the administration has been transferred.
  * @param previousAdmin Address of the previous admin.
  * @param newAdmin Address of the new admin.
 event AdminChanged (address previousAdmin, address newAdmin);
  * @dev Storage slot with the admin of the contract.
  * This is the keccak-256 hash of "eip1967.proxy.admin" subtracted by 1, and is
  * validated in the constructor.
 bytes32 internal constant ADMIN SLOT =
0xb53127684a568b3173ae13b9f8a6016e243e63b6e8ee1178d6a717850b5d6103;
  * @dev Modifier to check whether the `msg.sender` is the admin.
  * If it is, it will run the function. Otherwise, it will delegate the call
  * to the implementation.
 modifier ifAdmin() {
   if (msg.sender == admin()) {
   } else {
   _fallback();
  * @return The address of the proxy admin.
 function admin() external ifAdmin returns (address)
   return _admin();
  * @return The address of the implementation.
 function implementation() external ifAdmin returns (address) {
  return implementation();
  * @dev Changes the admin of the proxy.
  * Only the current admin can call this function.
  * @param newAdmin Address to transfer proxy administration to.
 function changeAdmin(address newAdmin) external ifAdmin {
   require (newAdmin != address(0), "Cannot change the admin of a proxy to the zero
address");
   emit AdminChanged(_admin(), newAdmin);
   _setAdmin(newAdmin);
  * @dev Upgrade the backing implementation of the proxy.
  * Only the admin can call this function.
  * @param newImplementation Address of the new implementation.
 function upgradeTo(address newImplementation) external ifAdmin {
 __rgradero(address newIm_upgradeTo(newImplementation);
}
  ^{\star} Qdev Upgrade the backing implementation of the proxy and call a function
  * on the new implementation.
  * This is useful to initialize the proxied contract.
  * @param newImplementation Address of the new implementation.
  * @param data Data to send as msg.data in the low level call.
  * It should include the signature and the parameters of the function to be called,
as described in
  * https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/abi-spec.html#function-selector-and-
argument-encoding.
```



```
function upgradeToAndCall(address newImplementation, bytes calldata data) payable
external ifAdmin {
    upgradeTo(newImplementation);
   require (success);
  * @return adm The admin slot.
 function _admin() internal view returns (address adm) {
   bytes32 slot = ADMIN SLOT;
   assembly {
    adm := sload(slot)
  * @dev Sets the address of the proxy admin.
  ^{\star} Oparam newAdmin Address of the new proxy admin.
 function setAdmin(address newAdmin) internal {
  bytes32 slot = ADMIN SLOT;
   assembly {
    sstore(slot, newAdmin)
  * @dev Only fall back when the sender is not the admin.
 function _willFallback() virtual override internal {
   require msg.sender != _admin(), "Cannot call fallback function from the proxy
   //super. willFallback();
interface IAdminUpgradeabilityProxyView {
 function admin() external view returns (address); function implementation() external view returns (address);
* @title UpgradeabilityProxy
* @dev Extends BaseUpgradeabilityProxy with a constructor for initializing
 * implementation and init data.
abstract contract UpgradeabilityProxy is BaseUpgradeabilityProxy {
  * @dev Contract constructor.
  * Cparam _logic Address of the initial implementation.
* Cparam _data Data to send as msg.data to the implementation to initialize the
proxied contract.
   * It should include the signature and the parameters of the function to be called,
as described in
  * https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/abi-spec.html#function-selector-and-
argument-encoding.
  * This parameter is optional, if no data is given the initialization call to
proxied contract will be skipped.
 constructor(address _logic, bytes memory _data) public payable {
   assert (IMPLEMENTATION SLOT ==
bytes32(uint256(keccak256('eip1967.proxy.implementation')) - 1));
    setImplementation( logic);
   if(_data.length > 0) {
     (bool success,) = _logic.delegatecall(_data);
require(success);
 }
 //function willFallback() virtual override internal {
   //super._willFallback();
```



```
* @title AdminUpgradeabilityProxy
 * @dev Extends from BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy with a constructor for
  initializing the implementation, admin, and init data.
contract AdminUpgradeabilityProxy is BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy, UpgradeabilityProxy
  * Contract constructor.
  ^{\star} <code>Oparam _logic</code> address of the initial implementation.
  * @param _admin Address of the proxy administrator.
* @param data Data to send as msg.data to the implementation to initialize the
proxied contract.
   * It should include the signature and the parameters of the function to be called,
as described in
    https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/abi-spec.html#function-selector-and-
argument-encoding.
  * This parameter is optional, if no data is given the initialization call to
proxied contract will be skipped.
constructor(address _admin, address _logic, bytes memory _data)
UpgradeabilityProxy(_logic, _data) public payable {
   assert(ADMIN_SLOT == bytes32(uint256(keccak256('eip1967.proxy.admin')) - 1));
   _setAdmin(_admin);
  function willFallback() override(Proxy, BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy) internal {
   super. willFallback();
 * @title InitializableUpgradeabilityProxy
 * @dev Extends BaseUpgradeabilityProxy with an initializer for initializing
 * implementation and init data.
abstract contract InitializableUpgradeabilityProxy is BaseUpgradeabilityProxy {
  * @dev Contract initializer.
  * @param \_logic Address of the initial implementation.
* @param _data Data to send as msg.data to the implementation to initialize the proxied contract.
   * It should include the signature and the parameters of the function to be called,
as described in
   * https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/abi-spec.html#function-selector-and-
argument-encoding.
  * This parameter is optional, if no data is given the initialization call to
proxied contract will be skipped.
 function initialize(address _logic, bytes memory _data) public payable {
  require(_implementation() == address(0));
   assert(IMPLEMENTATION SLOT ==
bytes32(uint256(keccak256('eip1967.proxy.implementation')) - 1));
    setImplementation( logic);
   if(\_data.length > 0) {
     (bool success,) = _logic.delegatecall(_data);
require(success);
 }
}
 * @title InitializableAdminUpgradeabilityProxy
 {\tt * @dev Extends from BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy with an initializer for }
 * initializing the implementation, admin, and init data.
contract InitializableAdminUpgradeabilityProxy is BaseAdminUpgradeabilityProxy,
InitializableUpgradeabilityProxy {
   * Contract initializer.
  * @param \_logic address of the initial implementation.
   * @param _admin Address of the proxy administrator.
   ^{st} @param ^{-}data Data to send as msg.data to the implementation to initialize the
```



```
proxied contract.
   * It should include the signature and the parameters of the function to be called,
as described in
  * https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.24/abi-spec.html#function-selector-and-
argument-encoding.
   * This parameter is optional, if no data is given the initialization call to
proxied contract will be skipped.
 function initialize(address admin, address logic, bytes memory data) public
payable {
   require( implementation() == address(0));
   InitializableUpgradeabilityProxy.initialize(_logic, _data);
   assert (ADMIN SLOT == bytes32(uint256(keccak256('eip1967.proxy.admin')) - 1));
   _setAdmin( admin);
^{\star} Utility library of inline functions on addresses
 * Source https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-
solidity/v2.1.3/contracts/utils/Address.sol
* This contract is copied here and renamed from the original to avoid clashes in the
compiled artifacts
  when the user imports a zos-lib contract (that transitively causes this contract to
be compiled and added to the
* build/artifacts folder) as well as the vanilla Address implementation from an
openzeppelin version.
library OpenZeppelinUpgradesAddress {
    * Returns whether the target address is a contract
    * Odev This function will return false if invoked during the constructor of a
contract,
    * as the code is not actually created until after the constructor finishes.
    * Oparam account address of the account to check
    * Greturn whether the target address is a contract
   function isContract(address account) internal view returns (bool) {
      uint256 size:
      // XXX Currently there is no better way to check if there is a contract in an
address
       // than to check the size of the code at that address.
      // See https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/a/14016/36603
       // for more details about how this works.
       // TODO Check this again before the Serenity release, because all addresses
will be
       // contracts then.
     // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
      assembly { size := extcodesize(account) }
       return size > 0;
} }
```



# 5. 附录 B: 漏洞风险评级标准

智能合约漏》	智能合约漏洞评级标准		
漏洞评级	漏洞评级说明		
高危漏洞	能直接造成代币合约或用户资金损失的漏洞,如:能造成代币价值归零的		
	数值溢出漏洞、能造成交易所损失代币的假充值漏洞、能造成合约账户损		
	失 ETH 或代币的重入漏洞等;		
	能造成代币合约归属权丢失的漏洞,如:关键函数的访问控制缺陷、call		
	注入导致关键函数访问控制绕过等;		
	能造成代币合约无法正常工作的漏洞,如:因向恶意地址发送 ETH 导致的		
	拒绝服务漏洞、因 gas 耗尽导致的拒绝服务漏洞。		
中危漏洞	需要特定地址才能触发的高风险漏洞,如代币合约拥有者才能触发的数值		
	溢出漏洞等; 非关键函数的访问控制缺陷、不能造成直接资金损失的逻辑		
	设计缺陷等。		
低危漏洞	难以被触发的漏洞、触发之后危害有限的漏洞,如需要大量 ETH 或代币才		
	能触发的数值溢出漏洞、触发数值溢出后攻击者无法直接获利的漏洞、通		
	过指定高 gas 触发的事务顺序依赖风险等。		



## 6. 附录 C: 漏洞测试工具简介

#### 6.1. MaABBTicore

MaABBTicore 是一个分析二进制文件和智能合约的符号执行工具,MaABBTicore 包含一个符号以太坊虚拟机(EVM),一个 EVM 反汇编器/汇编器以及一个用于自动编译和分析 Solidity 的方便界面。它还集成了 Ethersplay,用于 EVM 字节码的 Bit of Traits of Bits 可视化反汇编程序,用于可视化分析。 与二进制文件一样,MaABBTicore 提供了一个简单的命令行界面和一个用于分析 EVM 字节码的 Python API。

#### 6.2. OyeABBTe

OyeABBTe 是一个智能合约分析工具,OyeABBTe 可以用来检测智能合约中常见的 bug,比如 reeABBTrancy、事务排序依赖等等。更方便的是,OyeABBTe 的设计是模块化的,所以这让高级用户可以实现并插入他们自己的检测逻辑,以检查他们的合约中自定义的属性。

#### 6.3. securify.sh

Securify 可以验证以太坊智能合约常见的安全问题,例如交易乱序和缺少输入验证,它在全自动化的同时分析程序所有可能的执行路径,此外,Securify 还具有用于指定漏洞的特定语言,这使 Securify 能够随时关注当前的安全性和其他可靠性问题。

#### 6.4. Echidna

Echidna 是一个为了对 EVM 代码进行模糊测试而设计的 Haskell 库。

#### **6.5. MAIAN**

MAIAN 是一个用于查找以太坊智能合约漏洞的自动化工具,Maian 处理合约的字节码,并尝试建立一系列交易以找出并确认错误。



## 6.6. ethersplay

ethersplay 是一个 EVM 反汇编器, 其中包含了相关分析工具。

#### 6.7. **ida-evm**

ida-evm 是一个针对以太坊虚拟机(EVM)的 IDA 处理器模块。

#### 6.8. Remix-ide

Remix 是一款基于浏览器的编译器和 IDE,可让用户使用 Solidity 语言构建 以太坊合约并调试交易。

## 6.9. 知道创宇渗透测试人员专用工具包

知道创宇渗透测试人员专用工具包,由知道创宇渗透测试工程师研发,收集和使用,包含专用于测试人员的批量自动测试工具,自主研发的工具、脚本或利用工具等。



北京知道创宇信息技术股份有限公司

咨询电话 +86(10)400 060 9587

邮 箱 sec@knownsec.com

官 网 www.knownsec.com

地 址 北京市 朝阳区 望京 SOHO T2-B座-2509