



NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES

Blockchain and its applications

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Lecture 54: Blockchain Security - III

CONCEPTS COVERED

- Eclipse Attack
- Front-running Attack

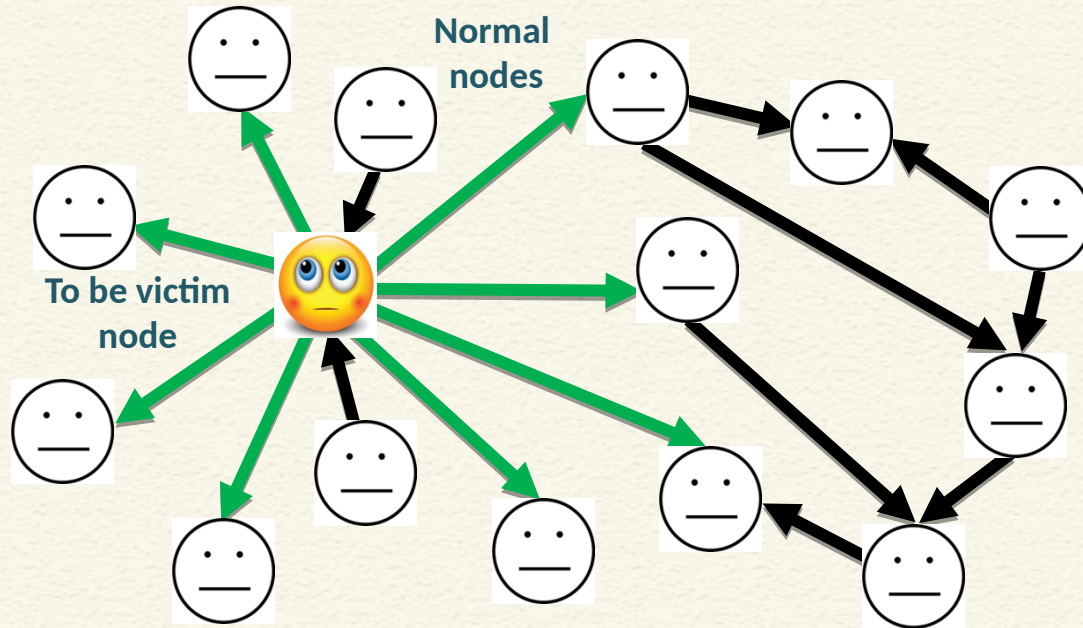


KEYWORDS

- Eclipse Attack
- Peer-to-Peer Network
- Front-running Attack
- Displacement, Insertion, Suppression

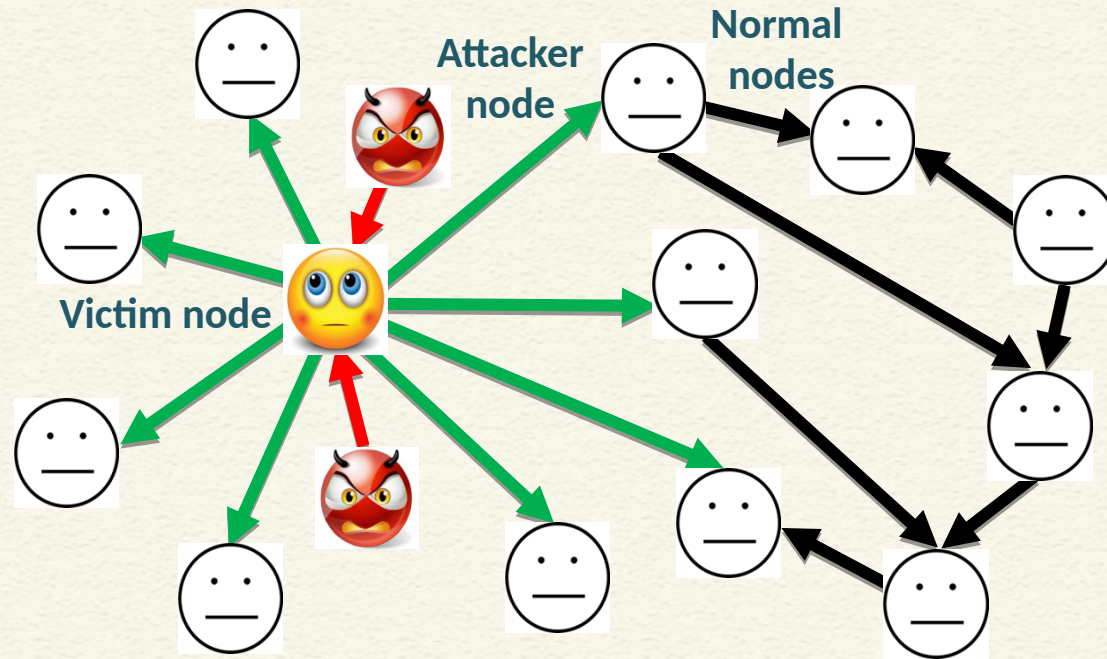


Eclipse Attack

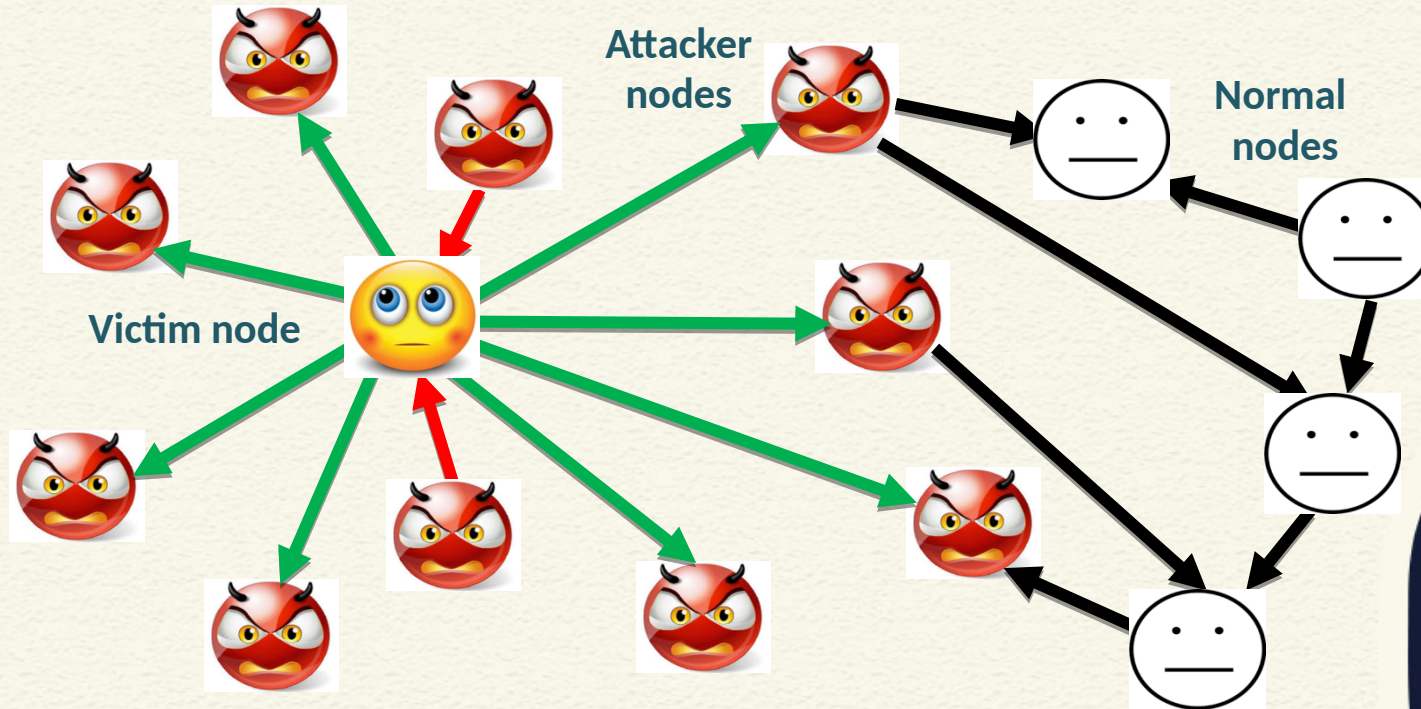


["Eclipse Attacks on Bitcoin's Peer-to-Peer Network", Ethan Heilman, Alison Kendler, Aviv Zohar and Sharon Goldberg, 24th USENIX Security Symposium, 2015](#)

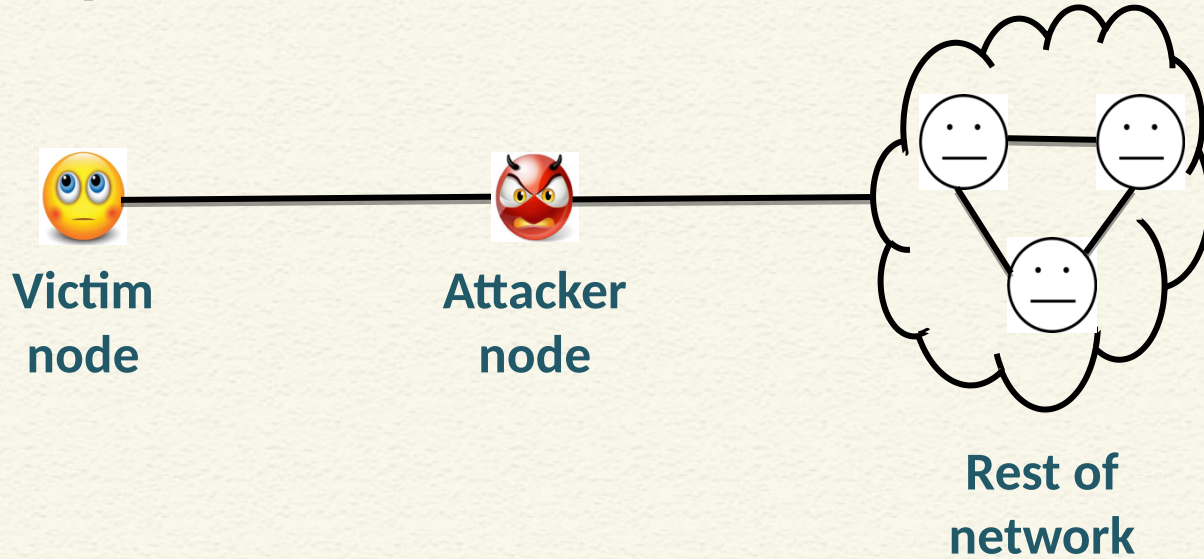
Eclipse Attack



Eclipse Attack



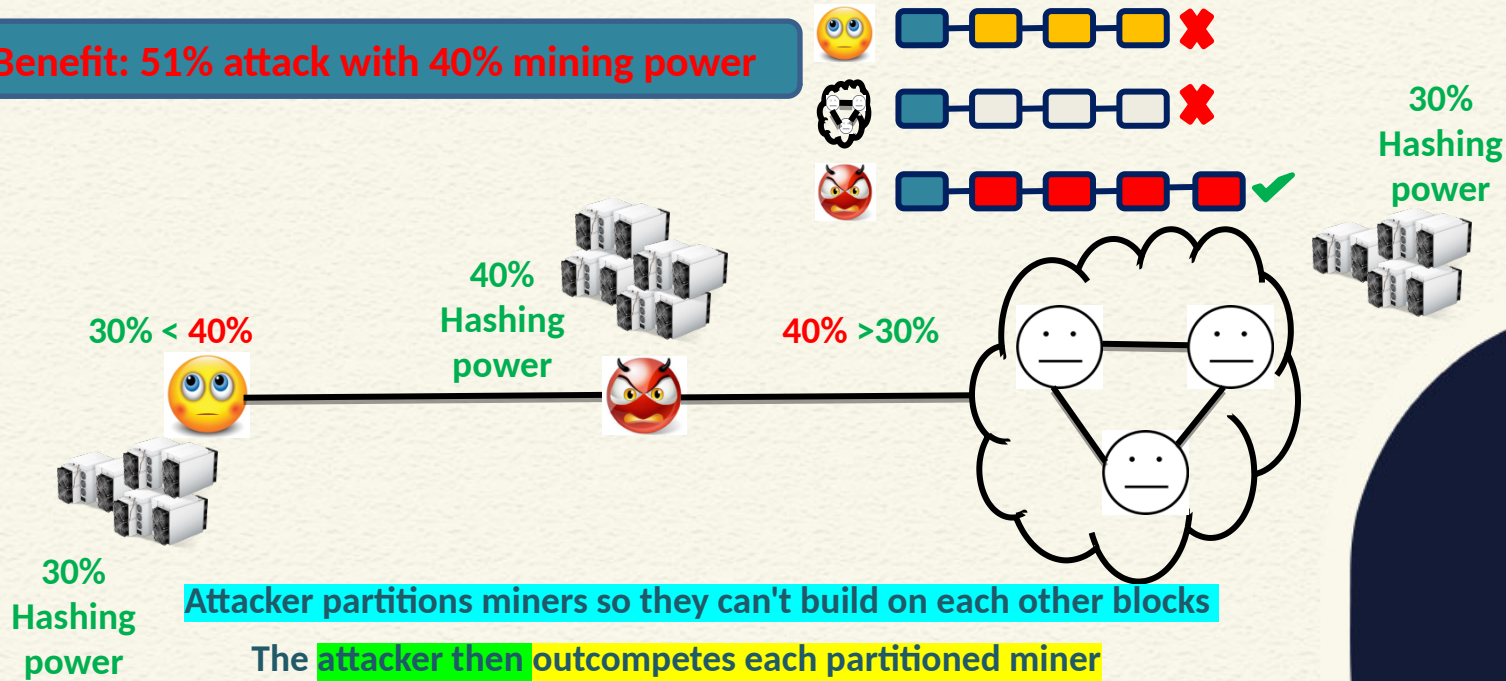
Eclipse Attack



Off-path attack - attacker controls end-hosts, but not key network infrastructure between the victim and the rest of the bitcoin network

Eclipse Attack

Benefit: 51% attack with 40% mining power



Eclipse Attack

Attacker populates the victim node's peer tables with attacker's IP addresses

Victim node restarts and loses current outgoing connections

The victim establishes all new outgoing connections to attacker IP addresses



Eclipse Attack

1. Populating of IP addresses

- ✓ Each node picks its peers from IP addresses stored in two tables
 - New table: IPs the node has heard about
 - Tried table: IPs the node peered with some point
- ✓ The tables also store a timestamp for each IP
- ✓ Each table stores the IPs in buckets
 - ✓ To find an IP to make an outgoing connection to:
 1. Choose new or tired table to select from
 2. Select an IP with newest timestamp
 3. Attempt an outgoing connection to that IP



Attacker populates tables with attacker IPs so that the victim node only connects to the attacker IPs

Selection Bias: Attacker ensures its IPs are the newer one

Eclipse Attack

2. Restarting node event is natural?

- ✓ Software/security updates
- ✓ Packets of death/DoS attacks
- ✓ Power/network failures
- ✓ ISP outages



Eclipse Attack

3. Bucket eviction

✓ The bucket is full, and an IP is inserted into it

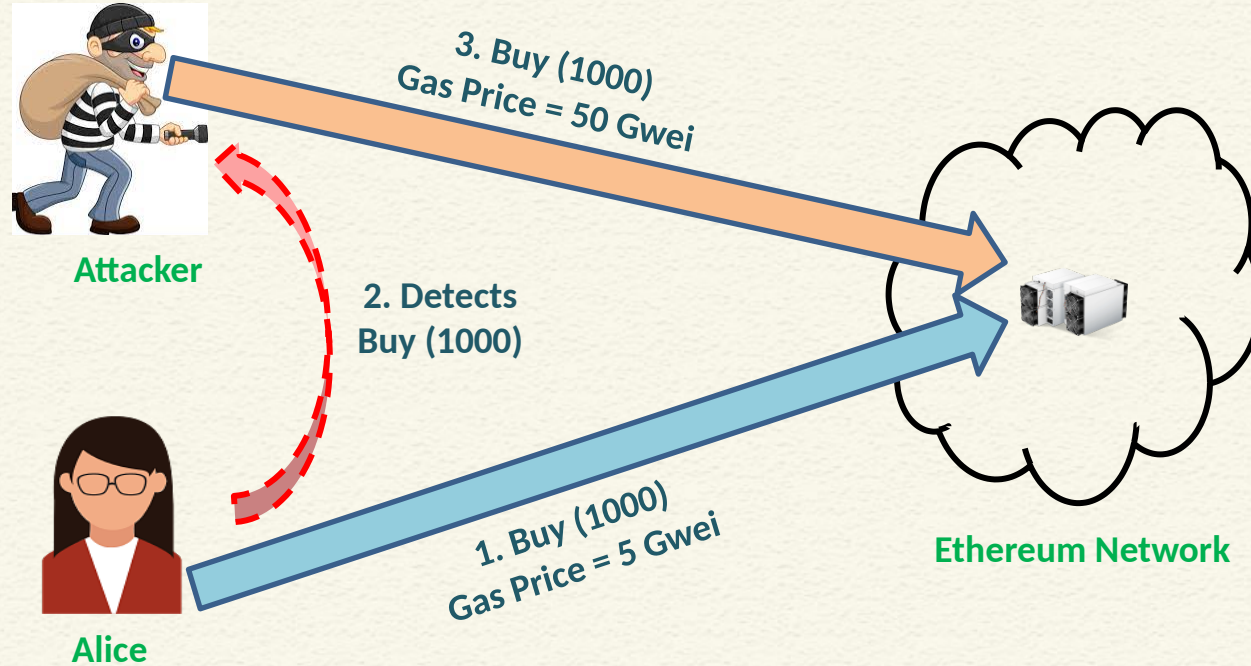
1. Randomly selects 4 IPs
2. Delete oldest IP
3. Insert new IP



Eviction Bias: Attacker IPs will always have the **most recent timestamps**

Try-Try-Again: If an attacker IP replaces another attacker IP, the evicted IP is resend and eventually replaced by honest IP

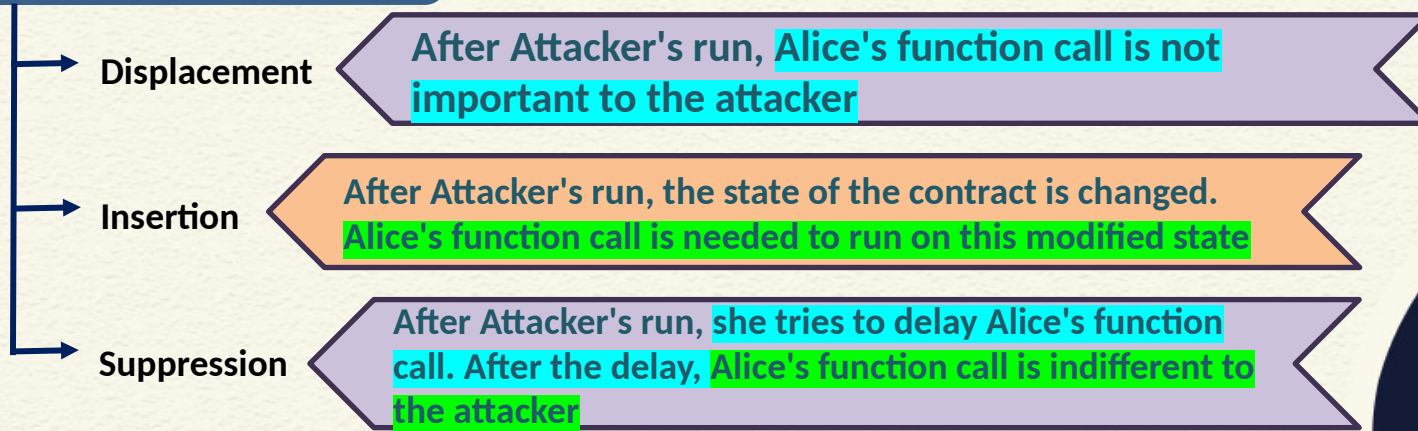
Front-running Attack



["SoK: Transparent Dishonesty: Front-Running Attacks on Blockchain", Shayan Eskandari, Seyedehmahsa Moosavi and Jeremy Clark, FC 2019 Workshops, 2020](#)

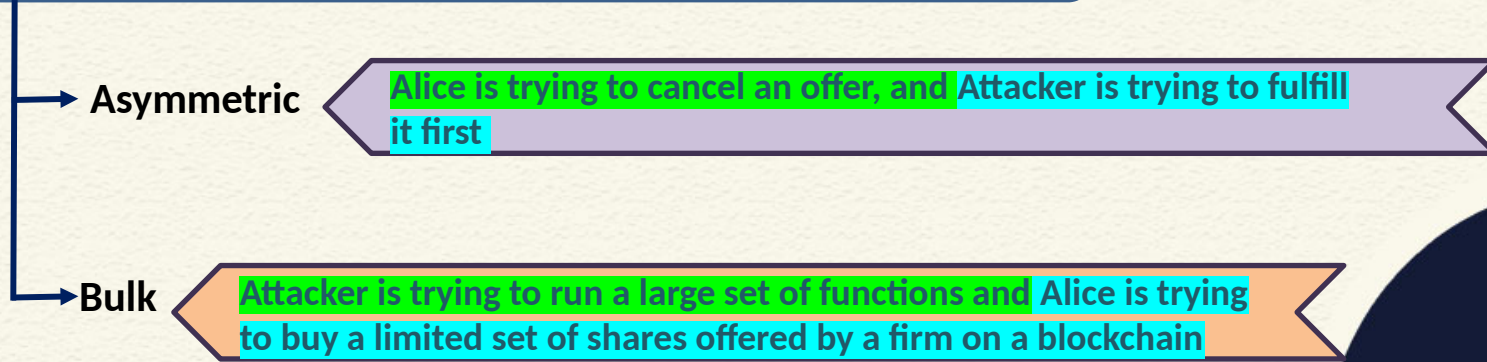
Front-running Attack

Front-running Attack



Front-running Attack

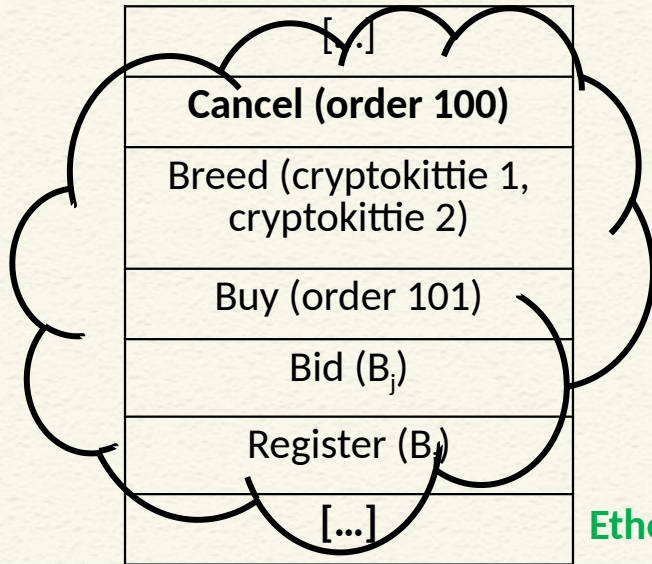
Front-running Attack (Displacement / Insertion / Suppression)



Front-running Attack

Markets and Exchanges: Spotting a profitable cancellation transaction

(Unordered) mempool



Adversarial miner
mines a
block with
preferred
order

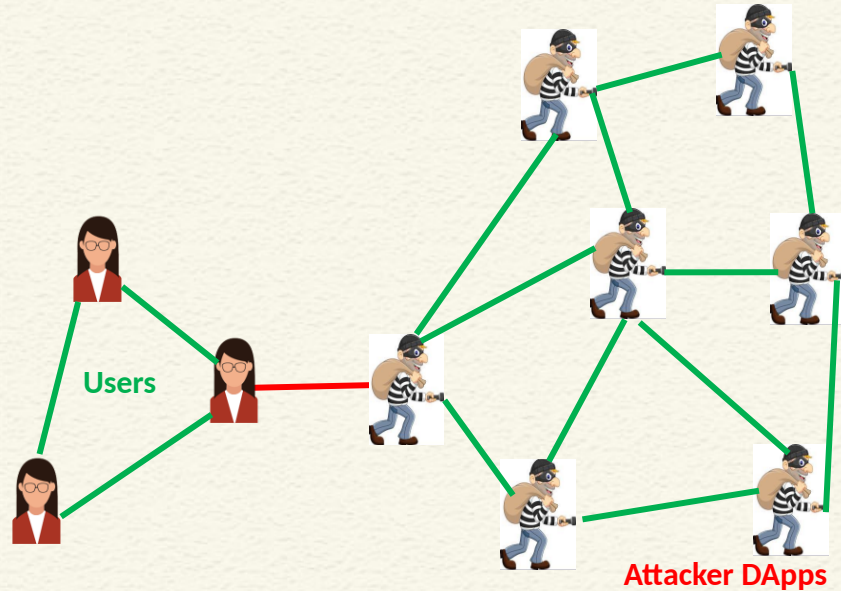
Reordered Block

Block Height #N
Register (B_j)
Buy (order 100)
Cancel (order 100)
Buy (order 101)
Bid (B_j)
Breed (cryptokittie 1, cryptokittie 2)

Ethereum Network

Front-running Attack

Gambling: Bribing miners for prioritizing themselves



- ✓ When the timer of Fomo3D game reached about 3 minutes, the winner bought 1 ticket and then sent multiple high gasPrice transactions to her own DApps
- ✓ Transactions congested the network
- ✓ Bribed miners to prioritize them ahead of any new ticket purchases in Fomo3D

CONCLUSIONS

- Described eclipse attack and front-running attack
- Importance of identifying attacks on blockchain and suggesting remedies
- Combining multiple attacks



REFERENCES

- Web resources as mentioned from time to time



*Thank
you*

