MVP

Cláudia Jacy Barenco Abbas

MOTIVAÇÃO

Possuo um Startup de Auditoria e Segurança em aplicações Web 3.0 então procurei desenvolver um MVP relacionado com esta área.

O objetivo deste MVP é o estudo das plataformas de classificação de reputação de investidores da moeda Bitcoin (plataforma Alpha e Plataforma OTC) para verificar se estas avaliações são consistentes e assim poderiam ser usada na detecção de nós fraudadores relacionando os resultados deste MVP com as informações publicadas nas mídias sobre ataques ao blockchain do Bitcoin.

PERGUNTAS

- QUANTOS E QUAIS NÓS FORAM MAL AVALIADOS EM AMBAS PLATAFORMAS (< 5)
- EM QUE ÉPOCA HOUVE MAIS NÓS MAL AVALIADOS ?
- COM O PASSAR DO TEMPO HOUVE MENOS NÓS MAL AVALIADOS ?
- ESTAS PLATAFORMAS PODEM SER UMA FERRAMENTA PARA APONTAR UMA TENDÊNCIA NO AUMENTO DOS NÓS ATACADOS ?
- PARA OS ANOS MAIS RECENTES. TEMOS OS MESMOS RESULTADOS ?

BUSCA PELOS DADOS

SNAP: Signed network datasets: Bitcoin Alpha web of trust network (stanford.edu)

BITCOIN ALPHA

This is who-trusts-whom network of people who trade using Bitcoin on a platform called <u>Bitcoin Alpha</u>. Since Bitcoin users are anonymous, there is a need to maintain a record of users' reputation to prevent transactions with fraudulent and risky users. Members of Bitcoin Alpha rate other members in a scale of -10 (total distrust) to +10 (total trust) in steps of 1. This is the first explicit weighted signed directed network available for research.

SOURCE, TARGET, RATING, TIME

S. Kumar, B. Hooi, D. Makhija, M. Kumar, V.S. Subrahmanian, C. Faloutsos. <u>REV2: Fraudulent User Prediction in Rating Platforms</u>. 11th ACM International Conference on Web Searchand Data Mining (WSDM), 2018.

where

- SOURCE: node id of source, i.e., rater
- TARGET: node id of target, i.e., ratee
- RATING: the source's rating for the target, ranging from -10 to +10 in steps of 1
- TIME: the time of the rating, measured as seconds since Epoch. (This can be converted to human readable data easily as described here)

| Dataset statistics | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Nodes | 3,783 |
| Edges | 24,186 |
| Range of edge weight | -10 to +10 |
| Percentage of positive edges | 93% |

Similar network from another Bitcoin platform, Bitcoin OTC, is available here.

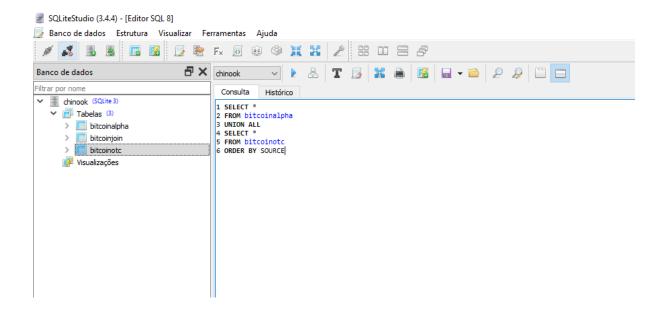
BITCOIN OTC

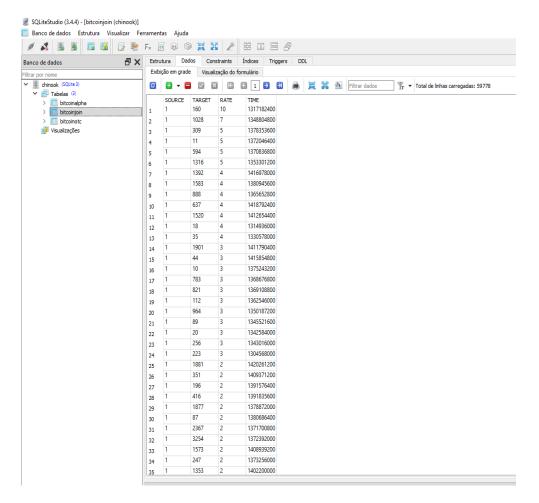
#bitcoin-otc

This is who-trusts-whom network of people who trade using Bitcoin on a platform called <u>Bitcoin OTC</u>. Since Bitcoin users are anonymous, there is a need to maintain a record of users' reputation to prevent transactions with fraudulent and risky users. Members of Bitcoin OTC rate other members in a scale of -10 (total distrust) to +10 (total trust) in steps of 1. This is the first explicit weighted signed directed network available for research

| Dataset statistics | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Nodes | 5,881 |
| Edges | 35,592 |
| Range of edge weight | -10 to +10 |
| Percentage of positive edges | 89% |

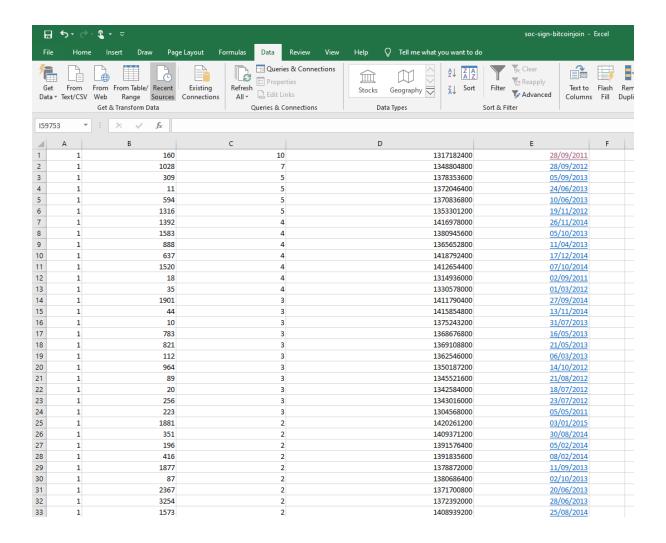
CRIAÇÃO DO BANCO DE DADOS COM O JOIN DAS DUAS TABELAS NO SQLLITESTUDIO





TRATAMENTO DOS DADOS

Foi necessária a conversão do dado time para um dado que seja de fácil leitura.

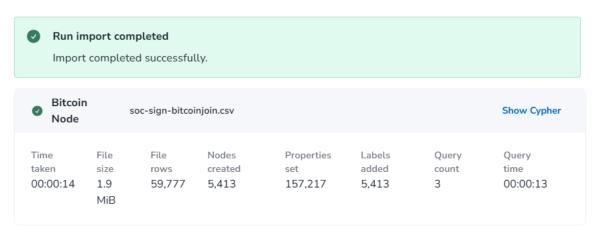


VISUALIZAÇÃO GRÁFICA DOS DADOS

UTILIZAÇÃO NEO4J AURA DB para para importar e manusear os dados a partir de arquivos no formato JSON.

Import results X

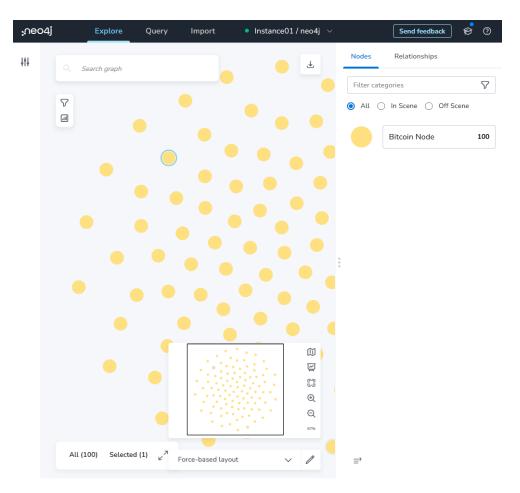
Total time: 00:00:14



Explore results

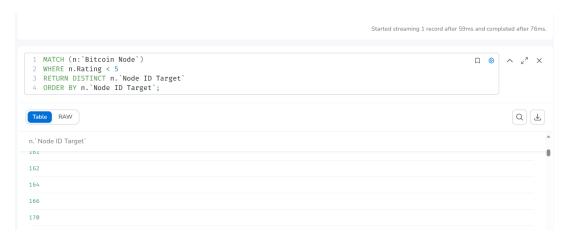
Close

neo4j\$ **(b) Database Information** Nodes (5,413) neo4j\$ MATCH (n:`Bitcoin Bitcoin Node ७ Node`) RETURN n LIMIT 25; Relationships (0) Q ↓ Graph RAW Property keys data id name Node ID Source (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1, Node ID Target: 5925 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 10, Node ID Target: 41, (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 100, Node ID Target: 41 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1000, Node ID Target: 5 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1001, Node ID Target: 3 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1002, Node ID Target: 1 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1003, Node ID Target: 1 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1004, Node ID Target: 9 (:Bitcoin Node {Node ID Source: 1005, Node ID Target: 1, € Started streaming 25 records after 38ms and completed after 43ms.

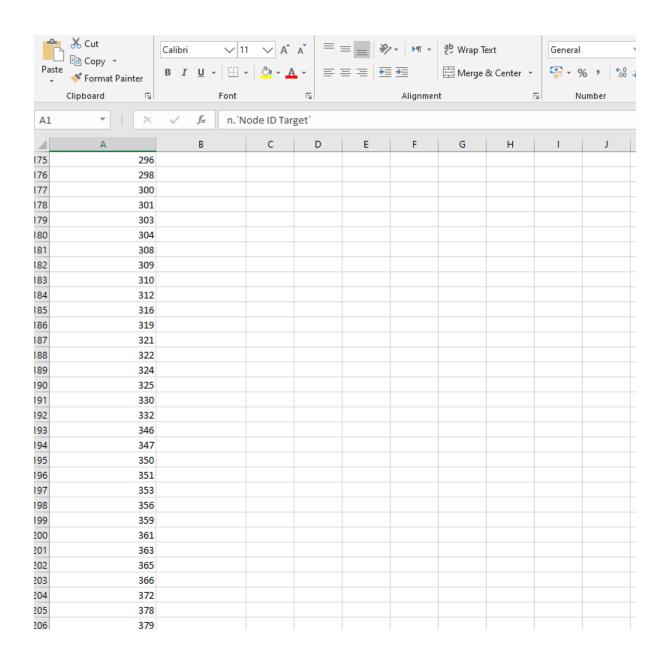


Realização dos Cypher Query

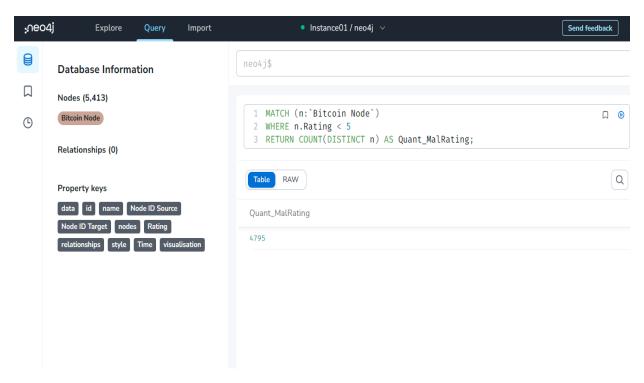
• QUAIS NÓS FORAM MAL AVALIADOS EM AMBAS PLATAFORMAS (RATING < 5)



RESULTADOS



• QUANTOS NÓS FORAM MAL AVALIADOS ?



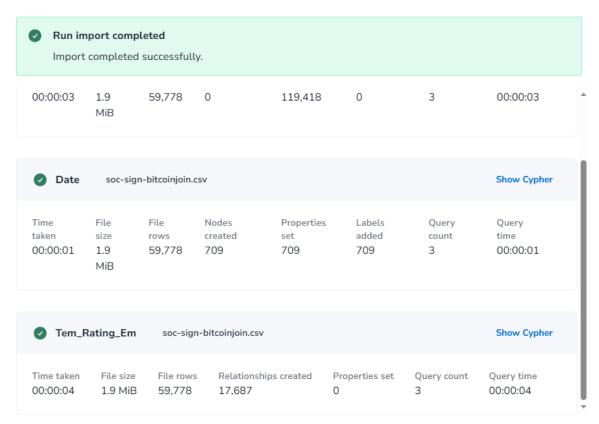
Foram encontrados 4795 nós Bitcoin mal avaliados.

• EM QUE ÉPOCA HOUVE MAIS NÓS MAL AVALIADOS ?

Para responder esta pergunta foi criado um relacionamento DATE (TEM_RATING_EM)

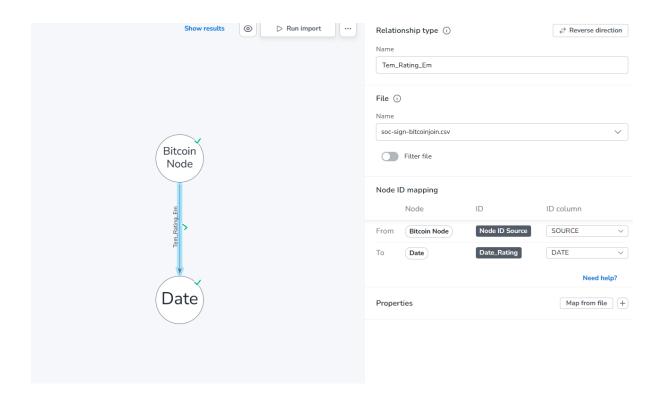
Import results X

Total time: 00:00:09

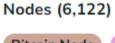


Close

Explore results



Database Information



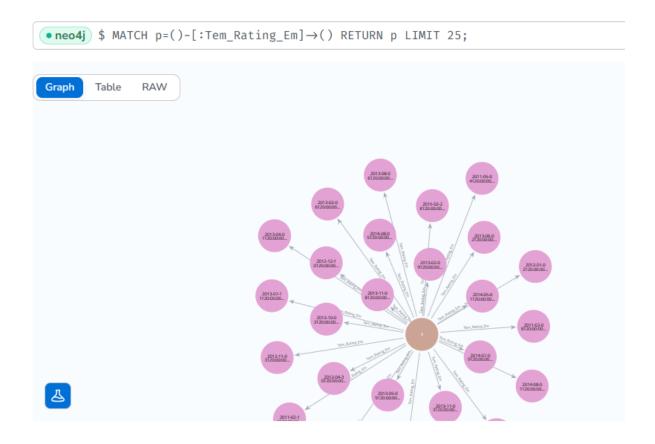
Bitcoin Node Date

Relationships (17,687)

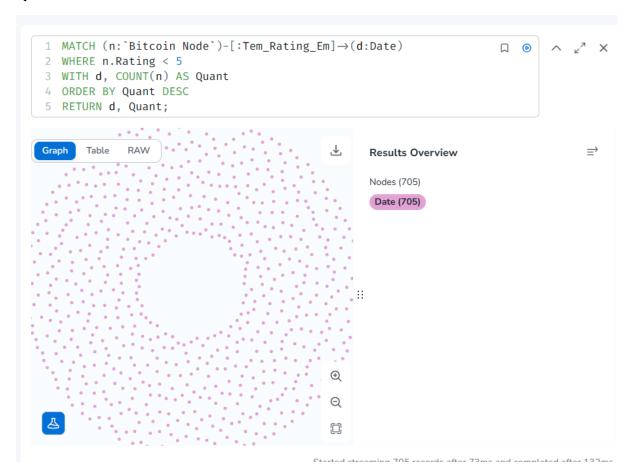
Tem_Rating_Em

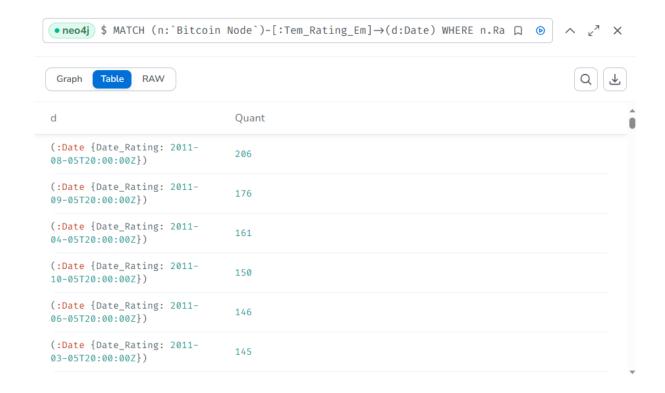
Property keys





QUERY PARA OBTER O RESULTADO

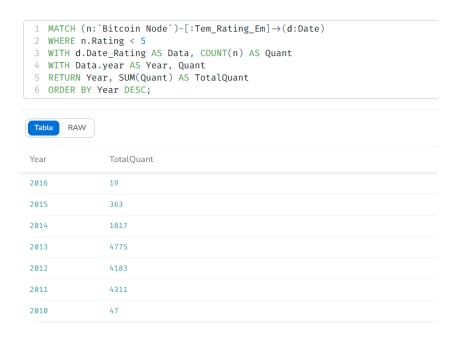




O ano de 2011 foi o que teve mais nós mal avaliados com 206 avaliações em 05 de agosto de 2011.

COM O PASSAR DO TEMPO HOUVE MENOS NÓS MAL AVALIADOS ?

QUERY PARA OBTER O RESULTADO



Como pode-se ver em 2016 temos somente 19 más avaliações de nós mas em 2015 363 **e o pico** foi no ano de 2013. Então conclui-se que não houve um padrão de diminuissão no número de ataques.

• ESTAS PLATAFORMAS PODEM SER UMA FERRAMENTA PARA APONTAR UMA TENDÊNCIA NO AUMENTO DOS NÓS ATACADOS ?

BUSCA NA INTERNET POR NOTÍCIAS SOBRE ATAQUES A REDE DO BITCOIN NO ANO DE 2013

Basenado-se nos dados mostrados neste site pode-se notar que de 2011 a 2016 o ano de 2013 tivemos mais advertências de ataques ao blockchain do Bitcoin e o segundo ano foi 2012 tendo uma relação positiva com os dados da quantidade de nós mal avaliados no estudo anterior. (Referência: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures - Bitcoin Wiki)

2011 -> 1

2012 -> 6

2013 -> 11

2014 -> 2

2015 -> 2

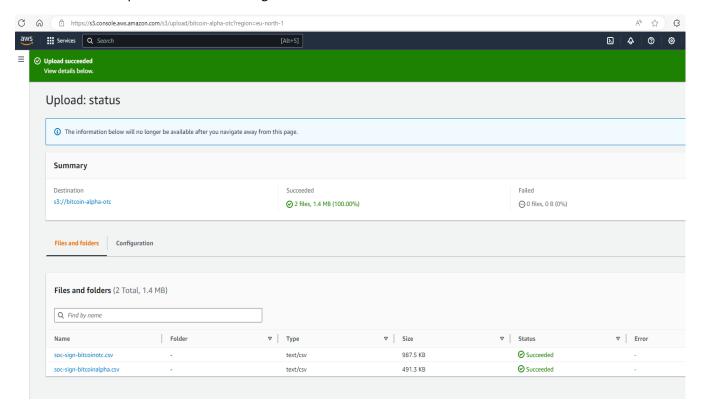
2016 -> 1

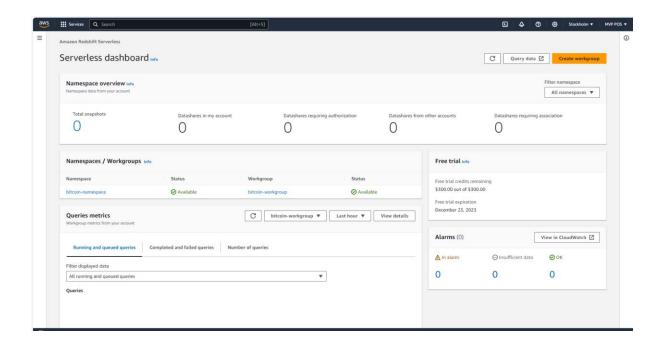
| CVE-2011-4447 | 2011-11-11 | wxBitcoin and bitcoind | Exposure ^[6] | Hard | Wallet non-encryption |
|--------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| CVE-2012-1909 | 2012-03-07 | Bitcoin protocol and all clients | Netsplit ^[1] | Very hard | Transaction overwriting |
| CVE-2012-1910 | 2012-03-17 | bitcoind & Bitcoin-Qt for Windows | Unknown ^[7] | Hard | Non-thread safe MingW exceptions |
| BIP 0016 | 2012-04-01 | All Bitcoin clients | Fake Conf ^[8] | Miners ^[9] | Softfork: P2SH |
| CVE-2012-2459 | 2012-05-14 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | Netsplit ^[1] | Easy | Block hash collision (via merkle root) |
| CVE-2012-3789 | 2012-06-20 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | Easy | (Lack of) orphan txn resource limits |
| CVE-2012-4682 | | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | | |
| CVE-2012-4683 | 2012-08-23 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | Easy | Targeted DoS by CPU exhaustion using alerts |
| CVE-2012-4684 | 2012-08-24 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | Easy | Network-wide DoS using malleable signatures in alerts |
| CVE-2013-2272 | 2013-01-11 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | Exposure ^[6] | Easy | Remote discovery of node's wallet addresses |
| CVE-2013-2273 | 2013-01-30 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | Exposure ^[6] | Easy | Predictable change output |
| CVE-2013-2292 | 2013-01-30 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | Hard | A transaction that takes at least 3 minutes to verify |
| CVE-2013-2293 | 2013-02-14 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | Easy | Continuous hard disk seek |
| CVE-2013-3219 | 2013-03-11 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt 0.8.0 | Fake Conf ^[8] | Miners ^[9] | Unenforced block protocol rule |
| CVE-2013-3220 | 2013-03-11 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | Netsplit ^[1] | Hard | Inconsistent BDB lock limit interactions |
| BIP 0034 | 2013-03-25 | All Bitcoin clients | Fake Conf ^[8] | Miners ^[9] | Softfork: Height in coinbase |
| BIP 0050 | 2013-05-15 | All Bitcoin clients | Netsplit ^[1] | Implicit ^[2] | Hard fork to remove txid limit protocol rule |
| CVE-2013-4627 | 2013-06-?? | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | DoS ^[3] | Easy | Memory exhaustion with excess tx message data |
| CVE-2013-4165 | 2013-07-20 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt | Theft ^[10] | Local | Timing leak in RPC authentication |
| CVE-2013-5700 | 2013-09-04 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt 0.8.x | DoS ^[3] | Easy | Remote p2p crash via bloom filters |
| CVE-2014-0160 | 2014-04-07 | Anything using OpenSSL for TLS | Unknown ^[7] | Easy | Remote memory leak via payment protocol |
| CVE-2015-3641 | 2014-07-07 | bitcoind and Bitcoin-Qt prior to 0.10.2 | DoS ^[3] | Easy | (Yet) Unspecified DoS |
| BIP 66 | 2015-02-13 | All Bitcoin clients | Fake Conf ^[8] | Miners ^[9] | Softfork: Strict DER signatures |
| BIP 65 | 2015-11-12 | All Bitcoin clients | Fake Conf ^[8] | Miners ^[9] | Softfork: OP_CHECKLOCKTIMEVERIFY |
| BIPs 68, 112 & 113 | 2016-04-11 | All Bitcoin clients | Fake Conf ^[8] | Miners ^[9] | Softforks: Rel locktime, CSV & MTP locktime |

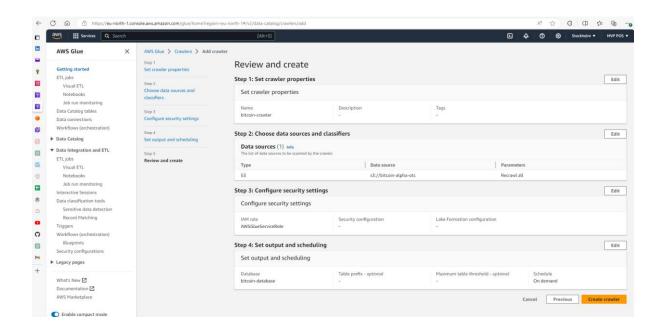
PARA OS ANOS MAIS RECENTES. TEMOS OS MESMOS RESULTADOS ?

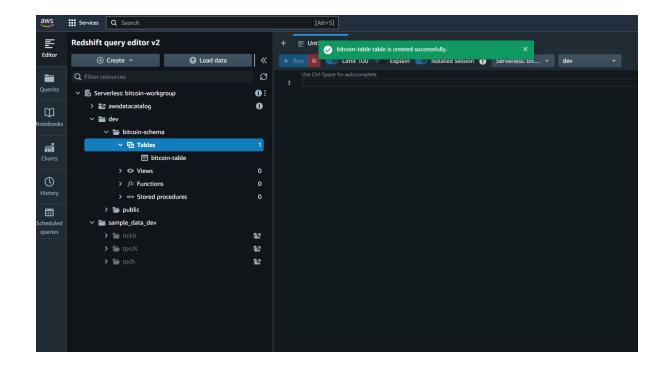
Para este estudo utilizou-se o serviço AWS Glue para realizar o ETL (Extract, Transform and Load). Foram criadas a seguintes etapas :

1. Foi criado um bucket S3 chamado bitcoin-alpha-otc (<u>s3://bitcoin-alpha-otc</u>) e os dois arquivos .csv foram carregados ao bucket.

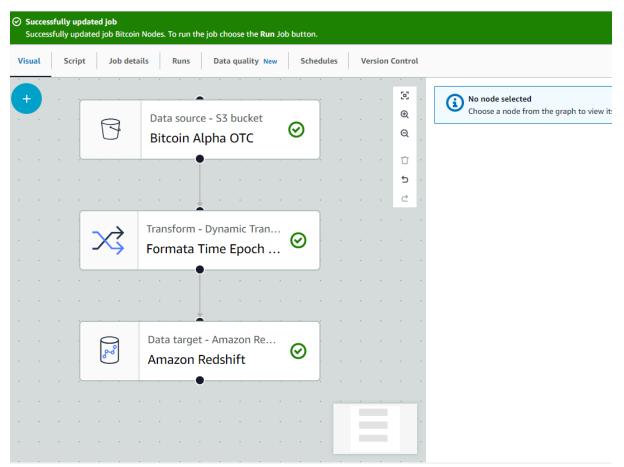


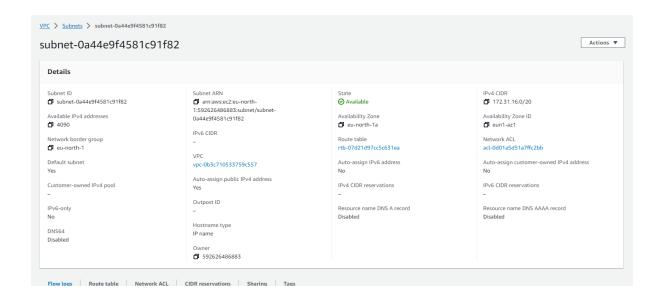


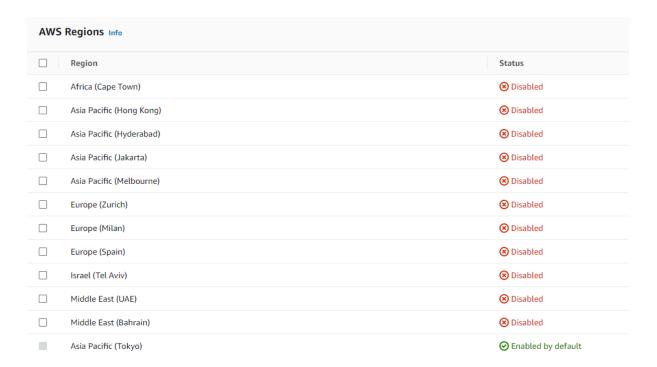


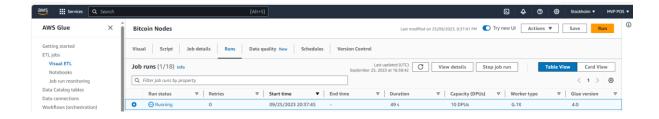


Bitcoin Nodes Last modified on 24/09/2023, 1:42:00 PM



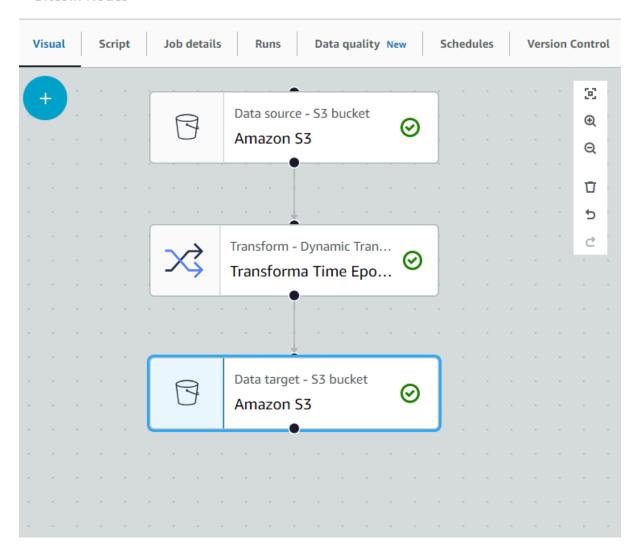


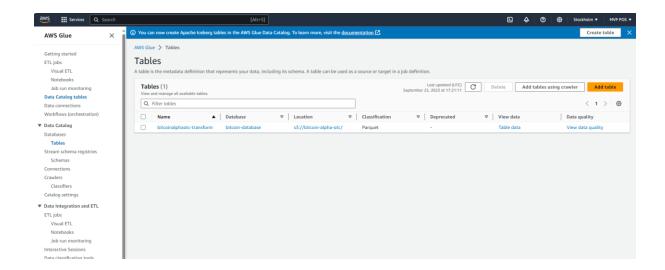






Bitcoin Nodes





09/25/2023 21:19:19

Job name

Bitcoin Nodes

2880 minutes

 Id
 Run status
 Glue version

 jr_7e76faa7287e6e538091879cacfb0bfba7dfc22c51f

 ② Succeeded

 4,0

 1d1709f3a4070c8ba235e

 □

G.1X

=

Retry attempt number Start time End time Start-up time Initial run September 25, 2023 9:19:19 PM September 25, 2023 9:20:28 PM Execution time Last modified on Trigger name Security configuration September 25, 2023 9:20:28 PM 1 minute 2 seconds Timeout Max capacity Number of workers Worker type

10 DPUs