

Oyente: Making Smart Contracts Smarter

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Programming securely is hard

“Security can be no stronger than its weakest link”



Programming Secure Smart Contracts is Harder

- Smart contracts != normal programs
 - Self-executed
 - One-shot programs
 - Cannot patch
- New language
 - Solidity != JavaScript
 - Serpent != Python



382
I think TheDAO is getting drained right now

89d • ledgerwatch • self.ethereum

33
Etherdice is down for maintenance. We are having troubles with our smart contract and will probably need to invoke

King of the Ether Throne

An Ethereum ÐApp (a "contract"), living on the blockchain, that will make you a King or Queen, might grant you riches, and will immortalize your name.



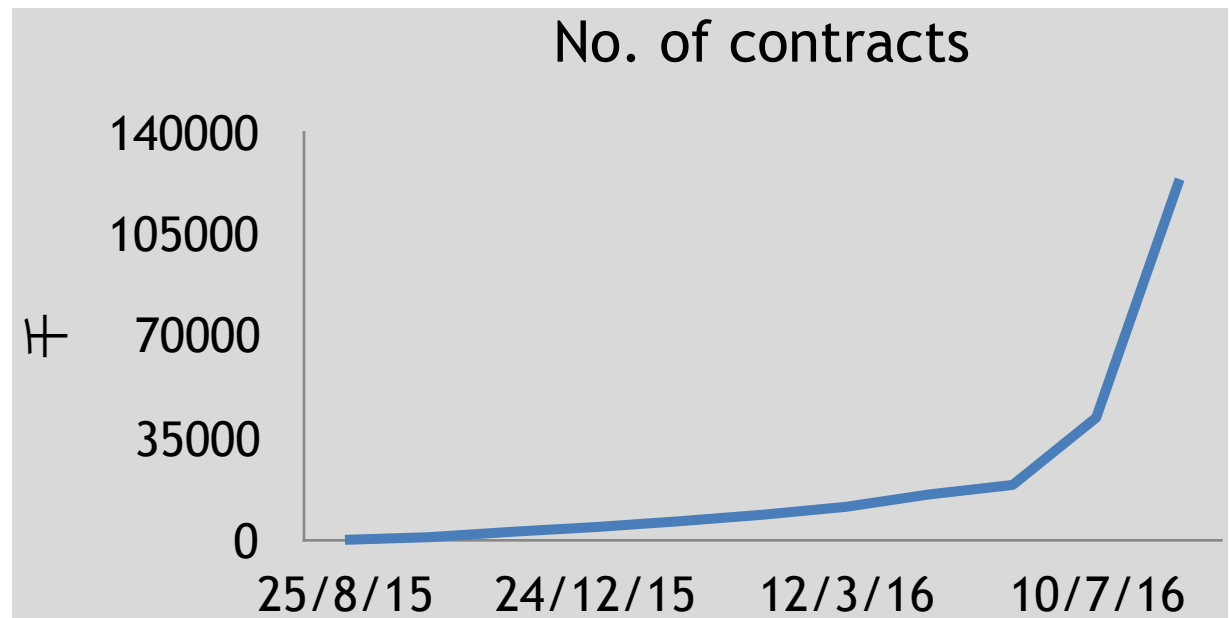
Important Notice

A SERIOUS ISSUE has been identified that can cause monarch compensation payments to not be sent.

DO NOT send payments to the contract previously referenced on this page, or attempt to claim the throne. Refunds will CERTAINLY NOT be made for any payments made after this issue was identified on 2016-02-07.

Questions?

- Are there other bugs?
 - Apart from call-stack and reentrancy?
- How many contracts are vulnerable?



Challenges

- Contracts code are not always available

```
1 contract Greetings {  
2     string greeting;  
3     function Greetings (string _greeting) public {  
4         greeting = _greeting;  
5     }  
6  
7     /* main function */  
8     function greet() constant returns (string) {  
9         return greeting;  
10    }  
11 }
```



60606040526040516102503
80380610250833981016040
528.....



PUSH 60
 PUSH 40
 MSTORE
 PUSH 0
 CALLDATALOAD
 PUSH
1000000000000...
 SWAP1
 DIV
.....

- Too many contracts
 - Manual analysis is impossible

Contribution

- Identify New Smart Contract Bugs
 - Transaction Ordering Dependence (TOD)
 - Timestamp Dependence
- Oyente: An analyzer for smart contracts
 - Use symbolic execution
 - Detect all popular bugs
 - TOD
 - Timestamp dependence
 - Reentrancy
 - Mishandling exceptions (e.g. send)
 - Flags 8836/ 19366 contracts as vulnerable
 - As of May 2016

New Smart Contract Bugs

Transaction Ordering Dependence

Example: Puzzle Solver

Anyone can
submit a solution
to claim the
reward

Owner can
update the
reward anytime

PuzzleSolver

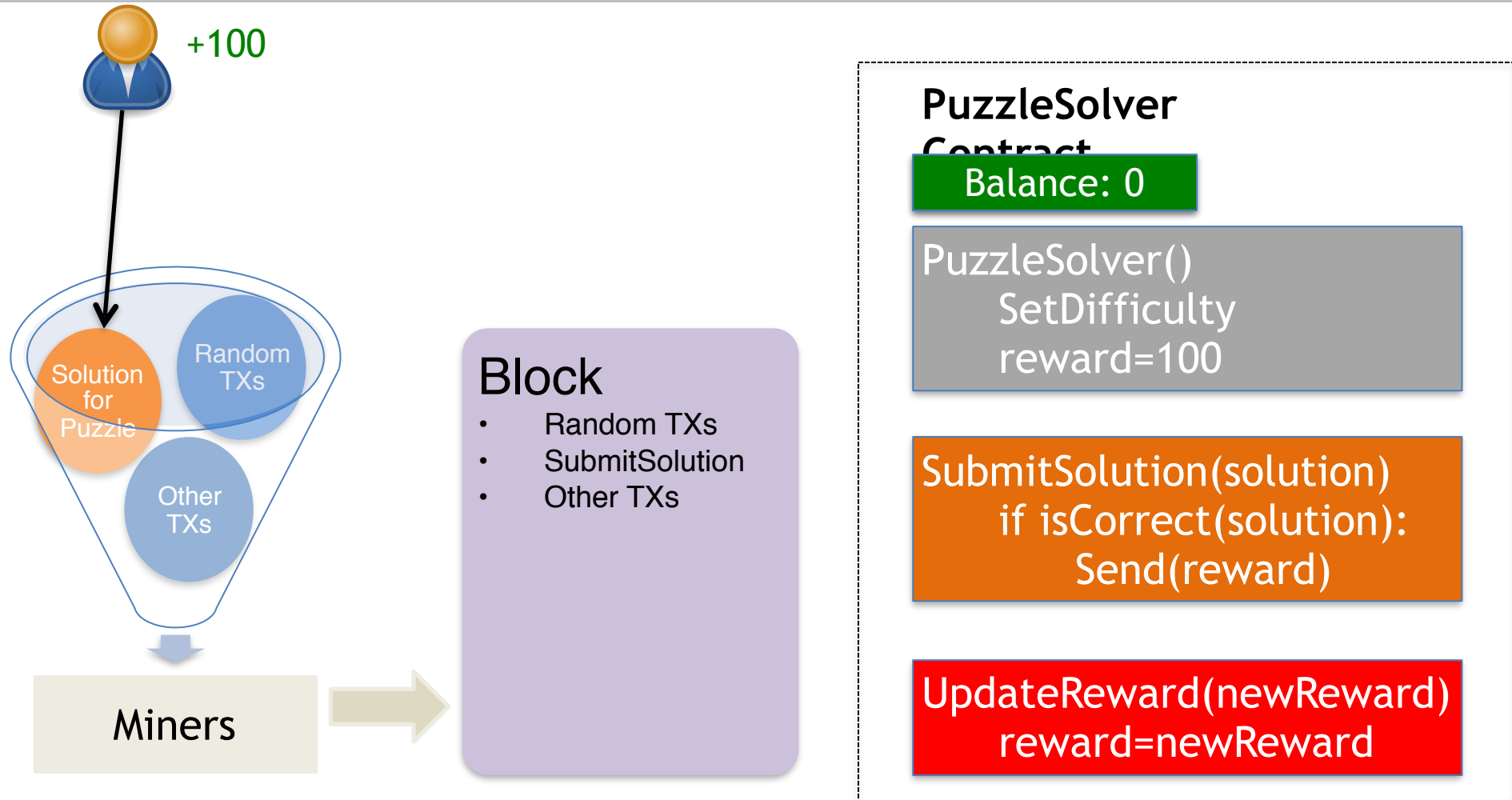
Balance: 100

```
PuzzleSolver()  
SetPuzzle  
reward=100
```

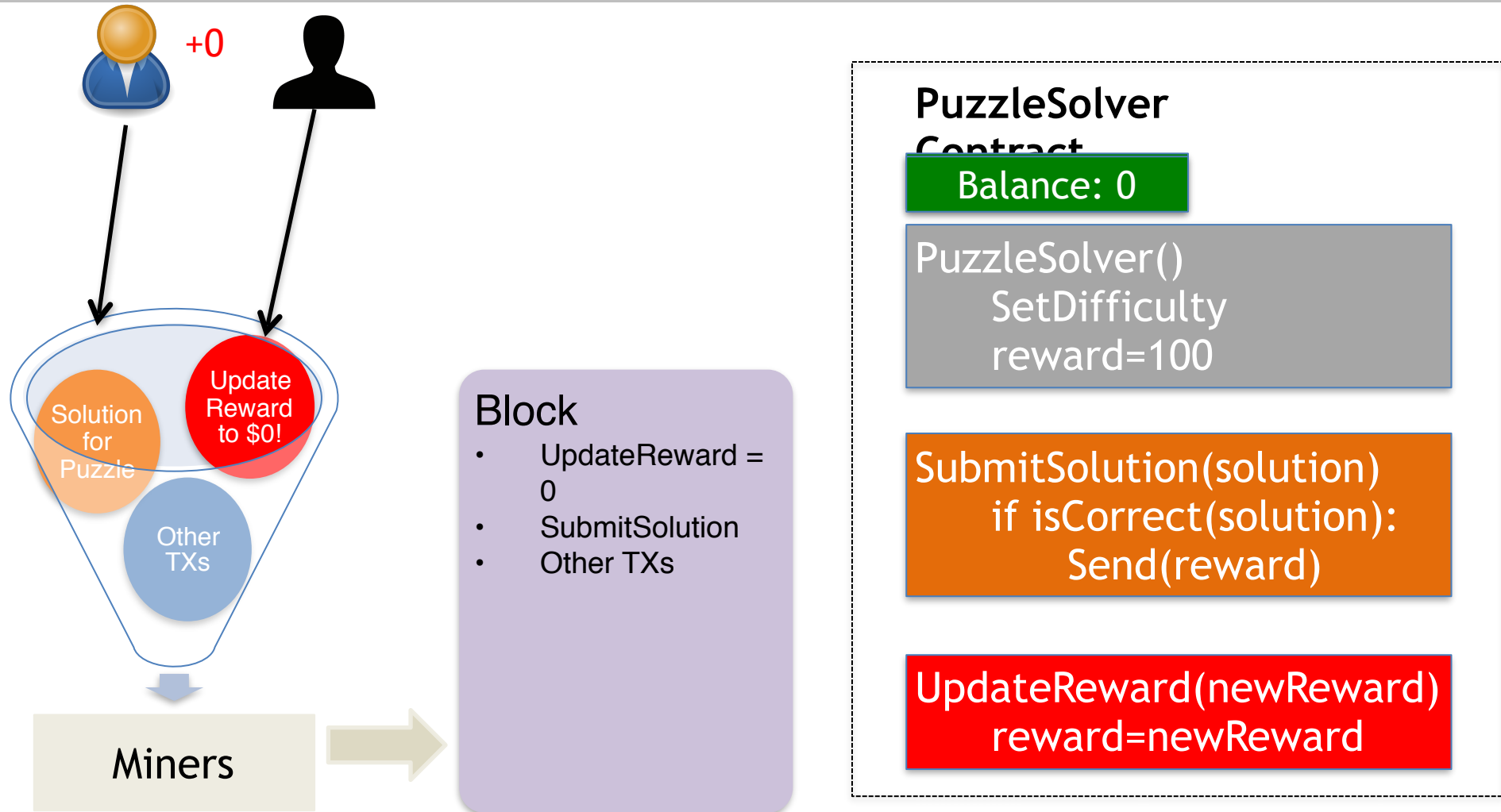
```
SubmitSolution(solution)  
if isCorrect(solution):  
    Send(reward)
```

```
UpdateReward(newReward)  
reward=newReward
```

Scenario 1: SubmitSolution is triggered

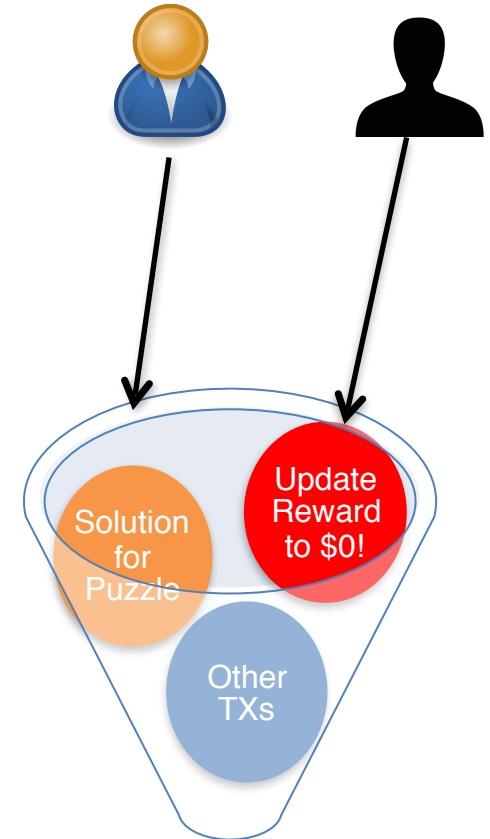


Scenario 2: Both SubmitSolution and UpdateReward are triggered



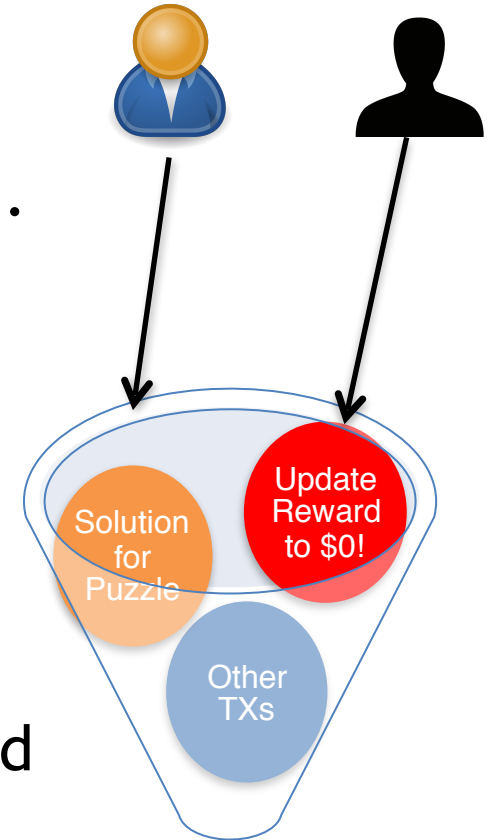
Transaction Ordering Dependence

- Observed state \neq execution state
 - The expectation of the state of the contract may not be true during execution.
 - Miners decide the order of TXs
- Can be coincidence
 - Two transactions happen at the same time



Transaction Ordering Dependence

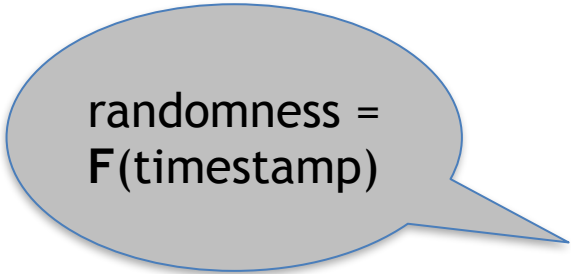
- Observed state \neq execution state
 - The expectation of the state of the contract may not be true during execution.
 - Miners decide the order of TXs
- Can be coincidence
 - Two transactions happen at the same time
- Can be malicious
 - Saw the targeted TX from the victim
 - Submit the second TX to update the reward
 - Both TXs enter the race



New Smart Contract Bugs

Timestamp Dependence

Contract: TheRun



randomness =
F(timestamp)

```
1 contract theRun {  
2     uint private LastPayout = 0;  
3     uint256 salt = block.timestamp;  
4     function random() returns (uint256 result){  
5         uint256 y = salt * block.number/(salt%5);  
6         uint256 seed = block.number/3 + (salt%300)  
7             + LastPayout + y;  
8  
9         //h = the blockhash of the seed-th last block  
10        uint256 h = uint256(block.blockhash(seed));  
11  
12        //random number between 1 and 100  
13        return uint256(h % 100) + 1;  
14    }  
15    ...  
16 }
```

Contract: PonziGovernmentMental

```
1 function lendGovernmentMoney(address buddy)
2     returns (bool) {
3         ...
4         if (lastTimeOfNewCredit + TWELVE_HOURS >
5             block.timestamp) {
6             msg.sender.send(amount);
7             // Sends jacpot to the last creditor
8             creditorAddresses[nCreditors - 1]
9                 .send(profitFromCrash);
10            owner.send(this.balance);
11            ...
12        }
13    }
```


Timestamp can be manipulated

- Miners can vary the block timestamp

```
block.timestamp <= now + 900 &&  
block.timestamp >= parent.timestamp
```

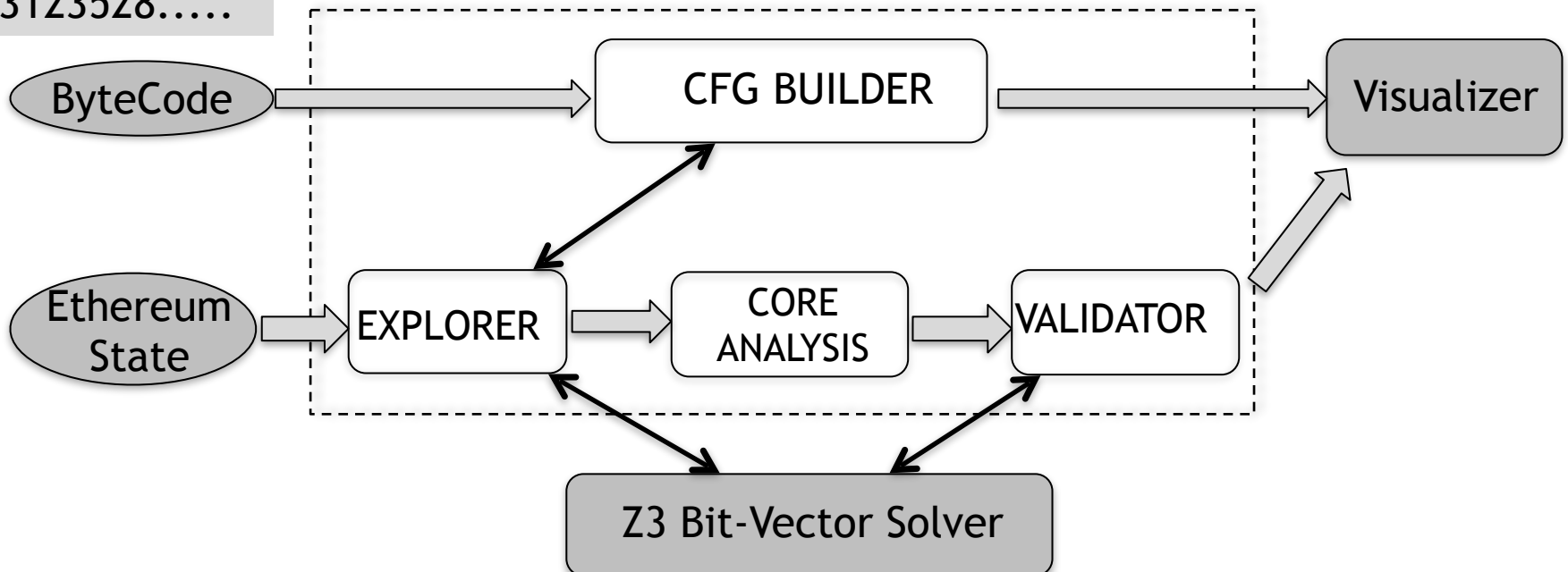
- Bias the output of contract execution to their benefit
 - Timed puzzles, time-based RNGs

Oyente: An Analyzer for Smart Contracts

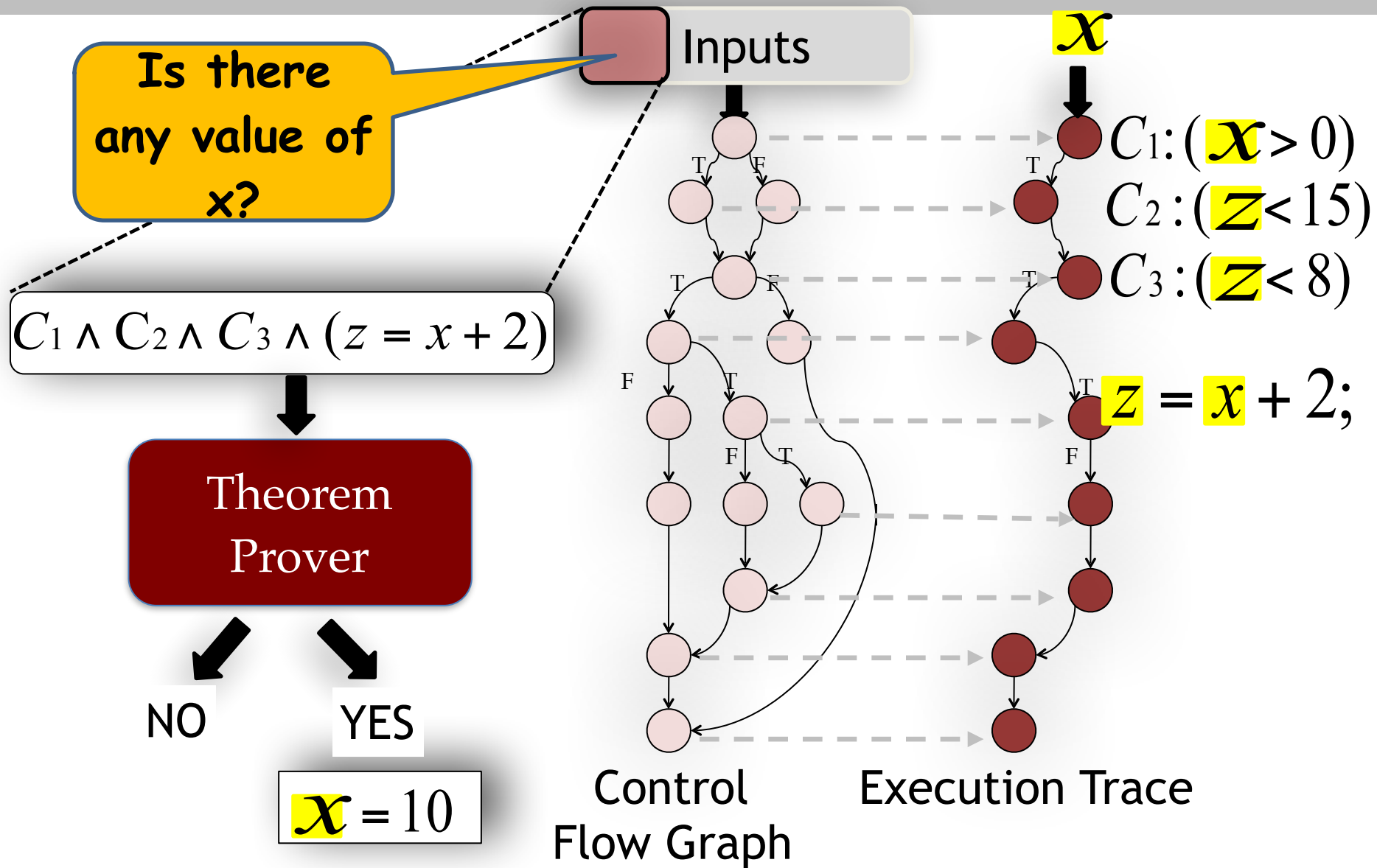
Architecture

- Based on symbolic execution
- Have separate modules
 - Can add more analysis separately

6060604052123
123123528.....

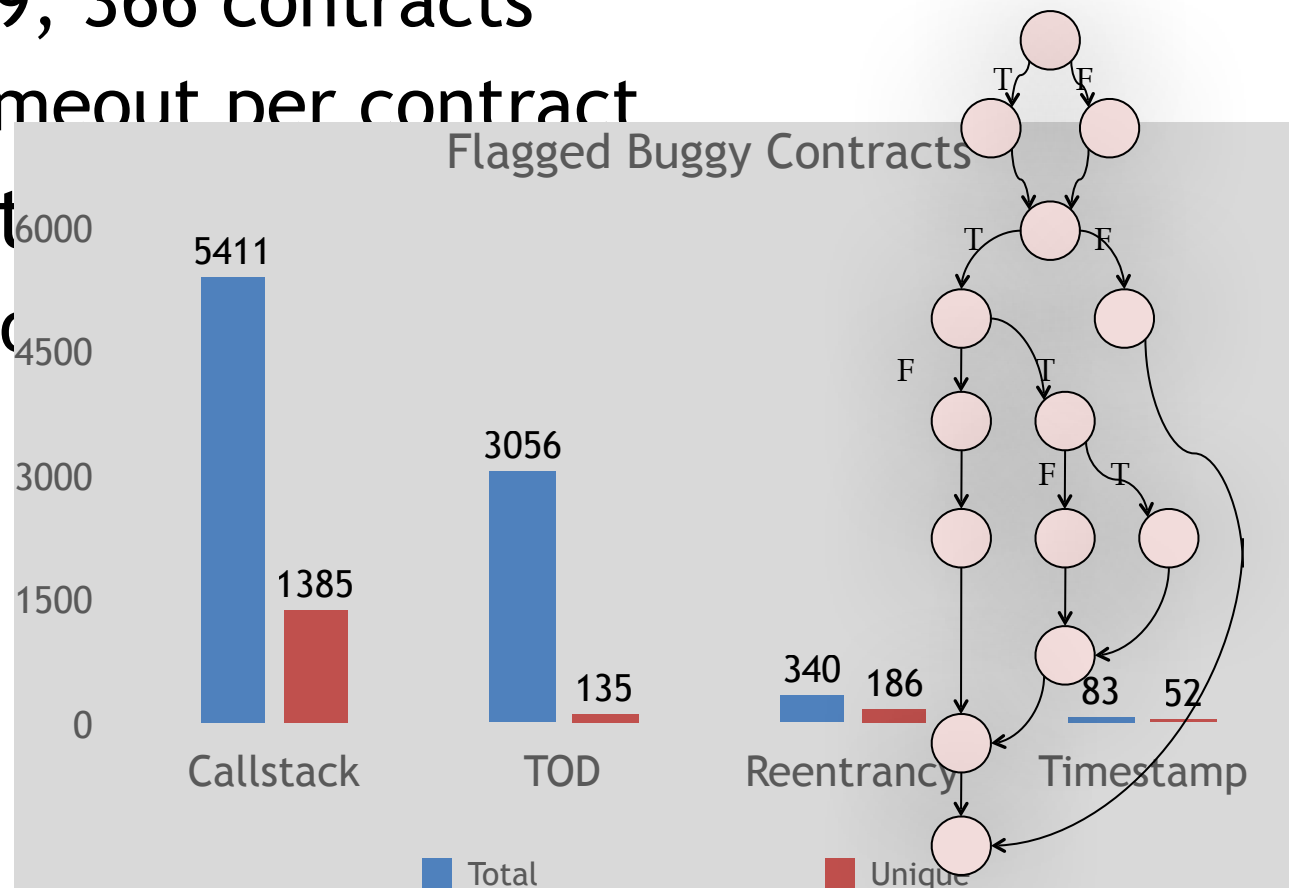


Symbolic Execution



What Can Oyente Do?

- Detect Bugs In Existing Smart Contracts
 - Run with 19, 366 contracts
 - 30 mins timeout per contract
- Test generation
 - Cover all possible execution paths



Oyente is Open Source

- <https://github.com/ethereum/oyente>
- Future work
 - Support more opcodes
 - Handle loops
 - Combine static and dynamic symbolic executions

More in the papers

- Solutions for all bugs
 - Semantic changes
- Details of Oyente's design
- Some interesting statistics
 - All smart contracts
 - Evaluation results

Thanks!



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