

# Lecture 13: Case II: Attack Synthesis for Smart Contracts

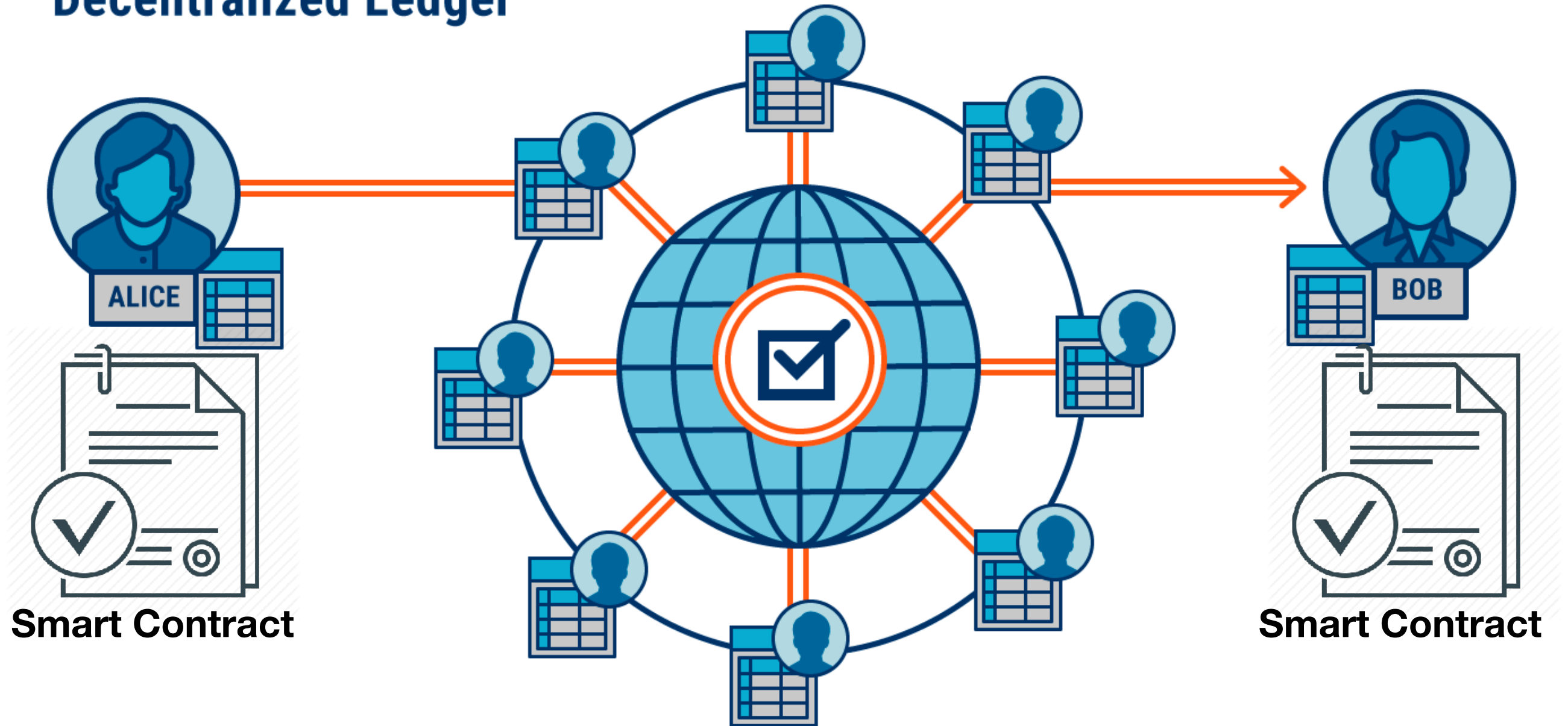
Yu Feng  
Spring 2021

# Summary of previous lecture

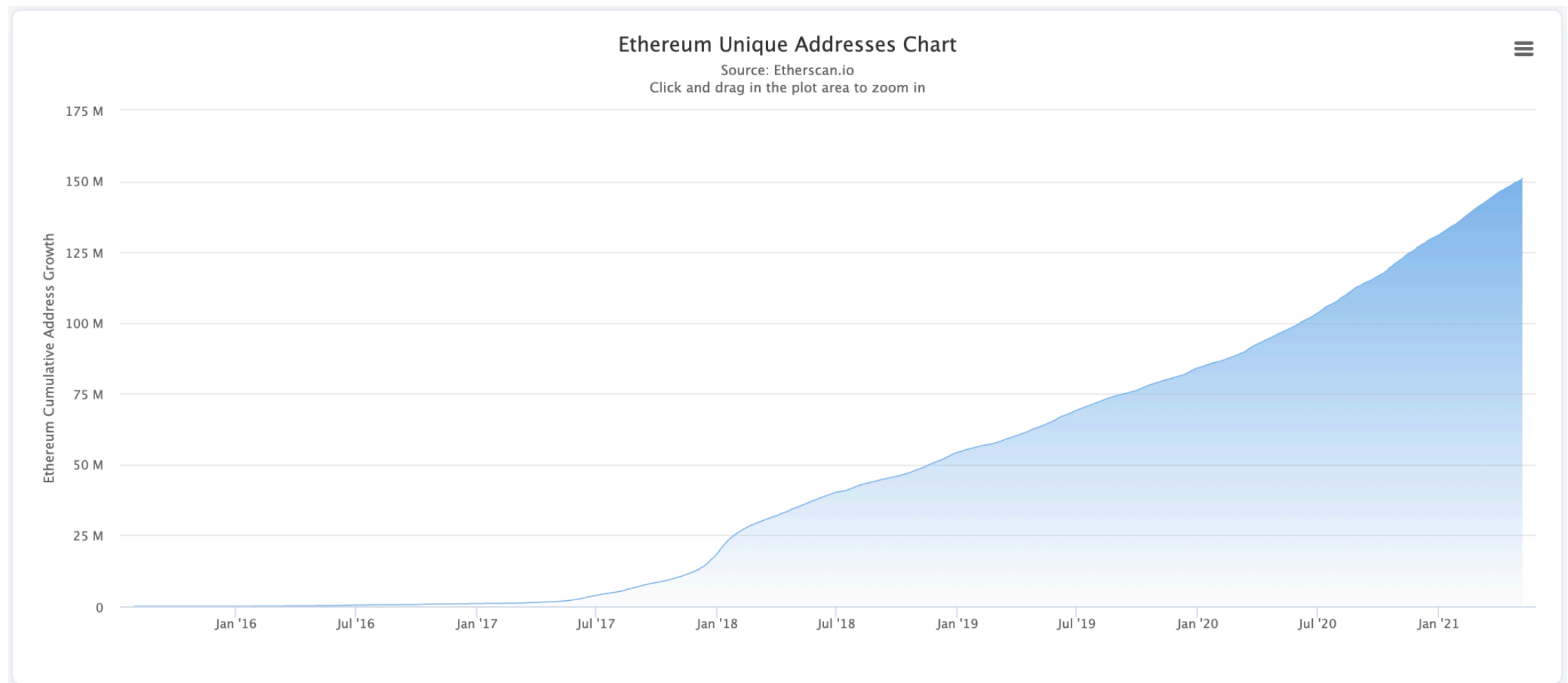
- R4 is out today
- 1st case study: Visualization Synthesis
- Today's topic: 2nd case study: Attack Synthesis

# What is smart contract

## Decentralized Ledger



# Motivation



# Motivation

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## Smart Contract Bug Nearly Freezes Transfers in \$800 Million Worth of Icon Tokens

ETHEREUM

### BatchOverflow Exploit Creates Trillions of Ethereum Tokens, Major Exchanges Halt ERC20 Deposits



Sam Town · Apr 25, 2018 · 3 min read



**The DAO Attacked: Code Issue Leads to \$60 Million Ether Theft**



Smart contracts are immutable!

# Problem: attack synthesis

```
1 contract PausableToken {
2   bool flag = false;
3
4   function makeFlag(bool fg) {
5     flag = fg;
6   }
7
8   function batchTransfer(address[] _receivers,
9     uint256 _value) {
10    uint cnt = _receivers.length;
11    uint256 amount = uint256(cnt) * _value;
12    require(flag);
13    require(balances[msg.sender] >= amount);
14
15    balances[msg.sender] =
16      balances[msg.sender].sub(amount);
17    for (uint i = 0; i < cnt; i++) {
18      address rcv = _receivers[i];
19      balances[rcv] =
20        balances[rcv].add(_value);
21      Transfer(msg.sender, rcv, _value);
22    }
23    return true;
24  }
```

Victim

Given a vulnerable program, synthesizing an attack program to exploit the vulnerability



An attacker could access:

- 1) Bytecode
- 2) Public API
- 3) Vulnerability patterns

```
1 contract Attacker {
2   ...
3   function exploit() {
4     VulContract v;
5     v.makeFlag(true);
6     v.batchTransfer([0x123, 0x456], 2256 - 1);
7   }
8 }
```

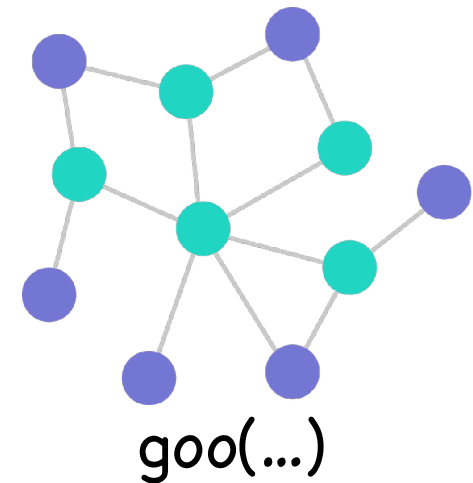
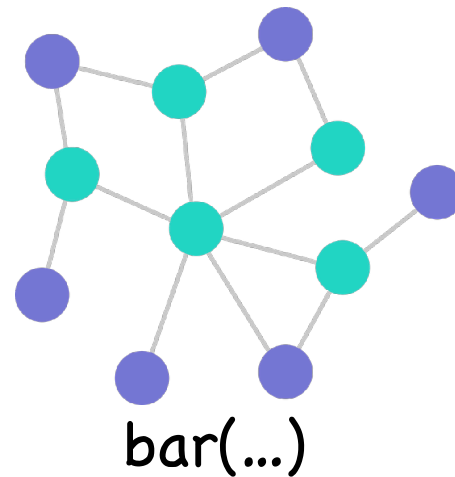
Attacker

# A vanilla solution

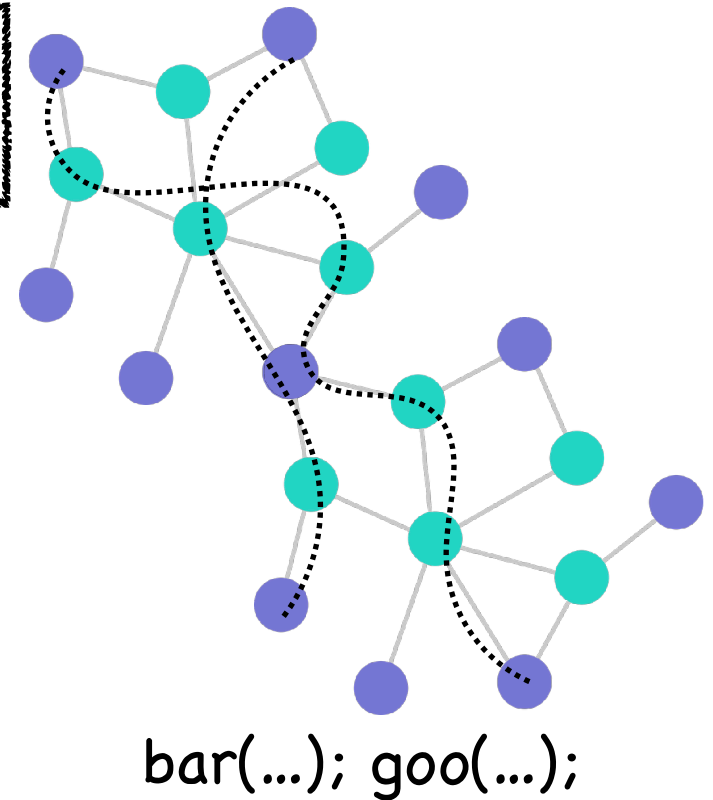
```
contract Ct {  
  fun bar(int x) {...}  
  fun goo(bool y) {...}  
  fun foo(byte z) {...}  
  ...  
}
```



```
bar(...);  
goo(...);  
foo(...);  
bar(...); goo(...);  
...  
bar(...); goo(...); foo(...);  
Candidates
```

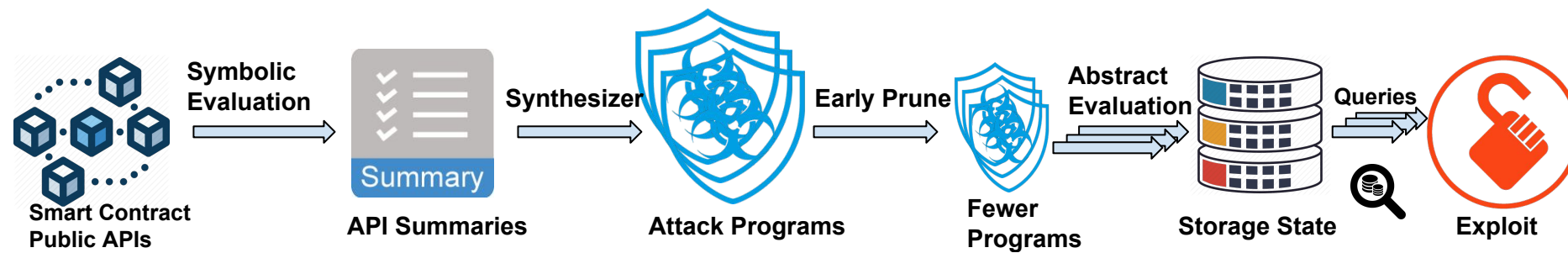


For each candidate, perform symbolic execution to trigger the vulnerability




path explosion!

# Our solution

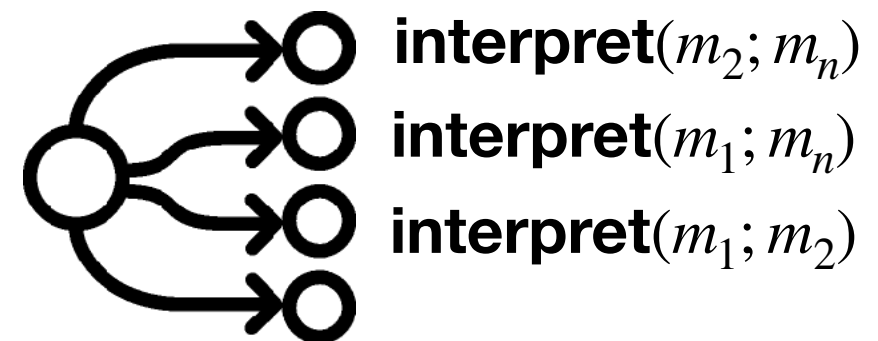


Solver-aid Summary-based Symbolic

Parallel Synthesis

$\text{interpret}(P, x) \rightarrow \phi_1$ 

 $\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi(x)$ 
 $\text{choose}^*(m_1, \dots, m_n); \text{choose}^*(m_1, \dots, m_n);$ 
 $(\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2) \dots \vee \dots (\phi_2 \wedge \phi_n)$

$\phi_2 \mapsto \phi'_2$





# Vulnerabilities as queries

```
1 contract PausableToken {
2   bool flag = false;
3
4   function makeFlag(bool fg) {
5     flag = fg;
6   }
7
8   function batchTransfer(address[] _receivers,
9     uint256 _value) {
10    uint cnt = _receivers.length;
11    uint256 amount = uint256(cnt) * _value;
12    require(flag);
13    require(balances[msg.sender] >= amount);
14
15    balances[msg.sender] =
16      balances[msg.sender].sub(amount);
17    for (uint i = 0; i < cnt; i++) {
18      address recv = _receivers[i];
19      balances[recv] =
20        balances[recv].add(_value);
21      Transfer(msg.sender, recv, _value);
22    }
23    return true;
24  }
```

First-order formulas over program states

```
1   $\exists arg_0, arg_1, r_1, r_2, r_3, call$ 
2  ( $\&\&$  ( $= r_3 (\otimes r_1 r_2)$ )
3    ( $> \llbracket r_2 \rrbracket \llbracket r_3 \rrbracket$ )
4    (interfere?  $r_2$  call.value)
5    (interfere?  $arg_0$  call.addr)
6    (interfere?  $arg_1$  call.value))
7  where  $\otimes \in \{+, \times\}$ 
```

(a) Query for the BatchOverflow

# Symbolic evaluation

```
1 (define (smartscore  $\mathcal{V}$   $\Upsilon$   $K$ )
2   (define (stmt) (apply choose*  $\Upsilon$ ))
3   ;;Generate a symbolic attack program of size  $K$ .
4   (define program (map ( $\lambda$  (x) (stmt)) (range  $K$ )))
5   (define (progstate)
6     ;;Program state has registers, memory, storage,
7     ;;gas, and other global information.
8     (progstate (for/vector ([i config]) 'reg)
9               (init-memory)
10              (init-storage)
11              'gas ;;gas consumption
12              ...))
13   (define i-pstate (send machine get-state ...))
14   (define o-pstate (interpret program i-state))
15   (define binding (solve (assert ( $\mathcal{V}$  o-pstate))))
16   (evaluate program binding))
```

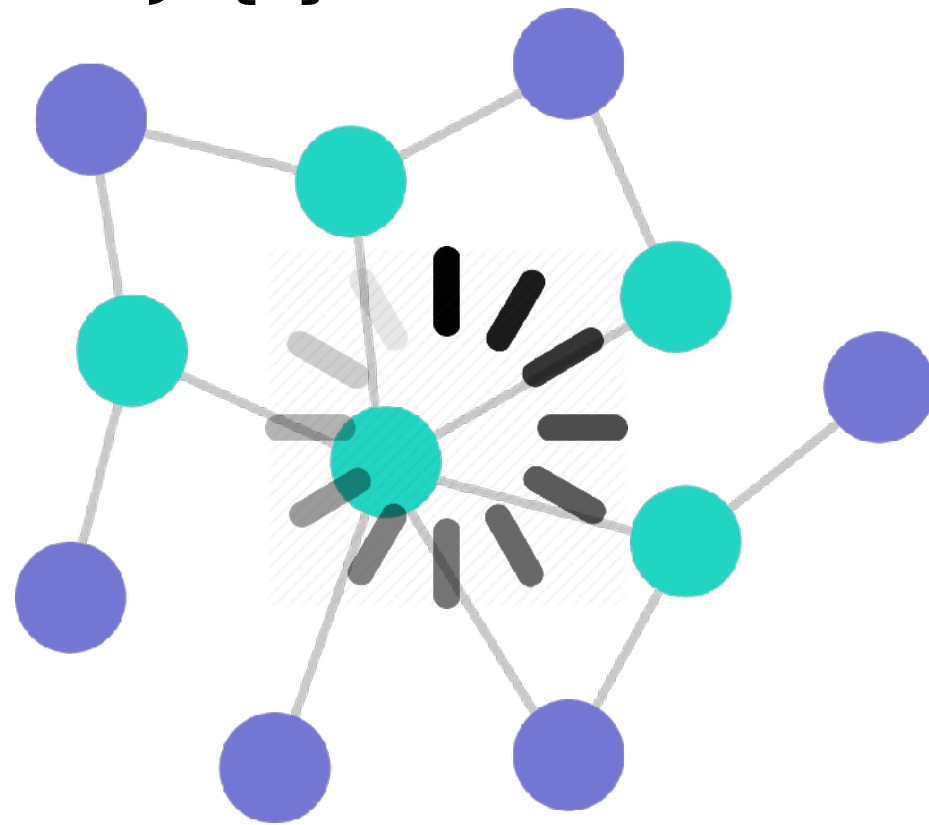
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Fig. 10. SMARTSCOPY implementation in ROSETTE.

# Redundant computation

🔍 The same method is evaluated over and over again!

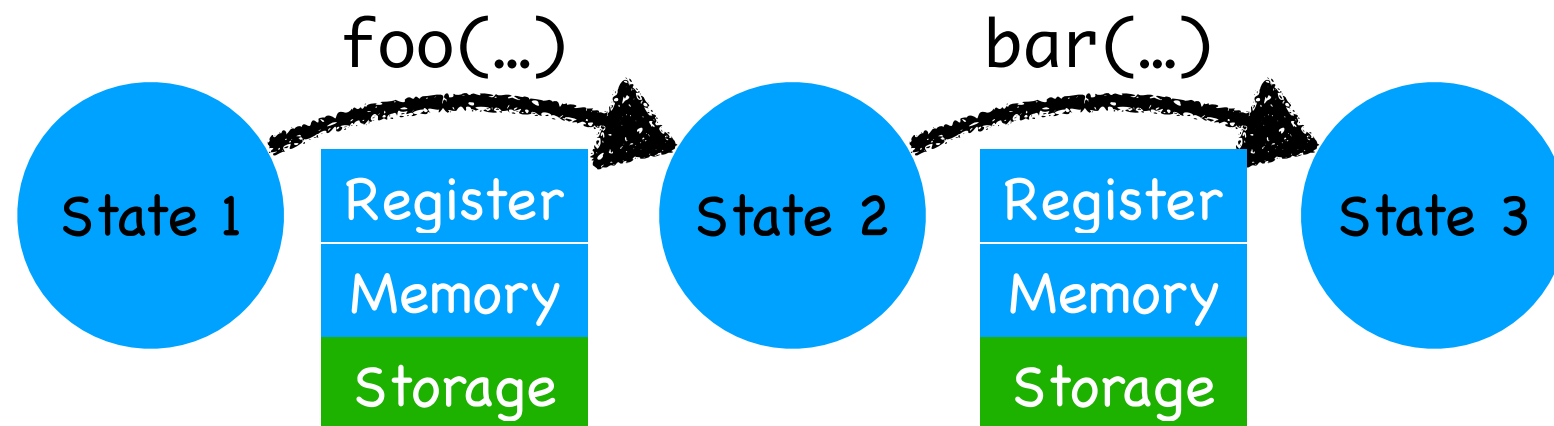
```
foo(int x) {...}
```



Control flow graph

```
foo(...);  
foo(...); goo(...);  
goo(...); foo(...);  
...  
bar(...); goo(...); foo(...);
```

# Summary generation



Only updates on storage are preserved across different states!



Generate summaries that soundly model side effects on the storage

# Summary generation

```
1 (define (get-summary s  $\phi$ )
2   (match s
3     [call(x, y, z)  $\overline{call}(\llbracket x \rrbracket, \llbracket y \rrbracket, \llbracket z \rrbracket)@ \phi$ ]
4     [sstore(x, y)  $\overline{sstore}(x, \llbracket y \rrbracket)@ \phi$ ]
5     [_  $\llbracket \_ \rrbracket$ ])))
```

---

## (a) Procedure for Summary Generation

```
1 (define (interpret-summary s@ $\phi$   $\Gamma$ )
2   (define s $_{\Gamma}$ @ $\phi_{\Gamma}$  (substitute s@ $\phi$   $\Gamma$ ))
3   (match s $_{\Gamma}$ 
4     [ $\overline{call}(x_{\Gamma}, y_{\Gamma}, z_{\Gamma})$  (when  $\phi_{\Gamma}$  call( $x_{\Gamma}$ ,  $y_{\Gamma}$ ,  $z_{\Gamma}$ )))]
5     [ $\overline{sstore}(x_{\Gamma}, y_{\Gamma})$  (when  $\phi_{\Gamma}$  sstore( $x_{\Gamma}$ ,  $y_{\Gamma}$ )))]
6     [_ no-op])))
```

---

## (b) Procedure for Summary Interpretation

# Summary generation

```
contract EubChainIco is PausableToken {
...
function vestedTransfer(address _to,
                        uint256 _amount){
...
    require(_amount > 0);
    vesting.amount = _amount.sub(1);
    transfer(msg.sender, _to, vesting.amount);

    uint256 v1 = _amount - 15;
    uint256 wei = v1;
    uint t1 = vesting.startTime;

    emit VestTransfer(msg.sender,
                    _to, wei, t1, _);
...
}
```

```
assert(_amount > 0);
r1 := _amount - 1;
sstore(vesting.amount, _amount - 1);
call(msg.sender, _to, _amount - 1);


r2 := amount - 15;
r3 := amount - 15;
r4 := sload(vesting.startTime);
no-op;
```

Symbolic evaluation

```
sstore(vesting.amount, _amount - 1)
    [_amount>0];
call(msg.sender, _to, _amount - 1)
    [_amount>0];
```

Summary extraction

# Parallel Synthesis

 For complex contracts, the constraints generated by the attack programs are still hard to solve

**choose\*** $(m_1, \dots, m_n)$ ; **choose\*** $(m_1, \dots, m_n)$ ;


$(\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \wedge \dots) \dots \vee \dots (\phi_2 \wedge \phi_n \wedge \dots)$

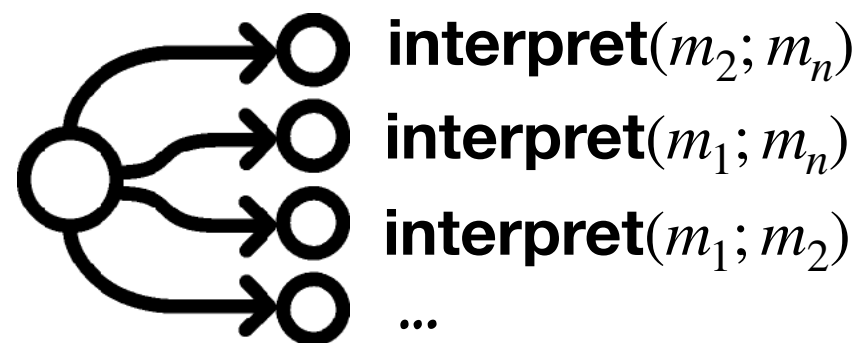
The gigantic formula is pushed as a path condition from top to all statements!

# Parallel Synthesis

🔍 Early concretization via parallel symbolic evaluation

**choose\*** $(m_1, \dots, m_n)$ ; **choose\*** $(m_1, \dots, m_n)$ ;

  
 $m_2; m_n \quad m_1; m_2 \quad m_1; m_n \quad \dots$





# Evaluation

- How does Solar perform compared to the state-of-the-arts
- How effective is our summary-based symbolic evaluation

# Compare against teEther

Data set: 25K smart contracts from etherscan

Vulnerability	#TP	Solar (198)		teEther (179)	
		#FP	#FN	#FP	#FN
Attack Control	181	17	0	19	21

	Solar	teEther
Running time	8s	31s

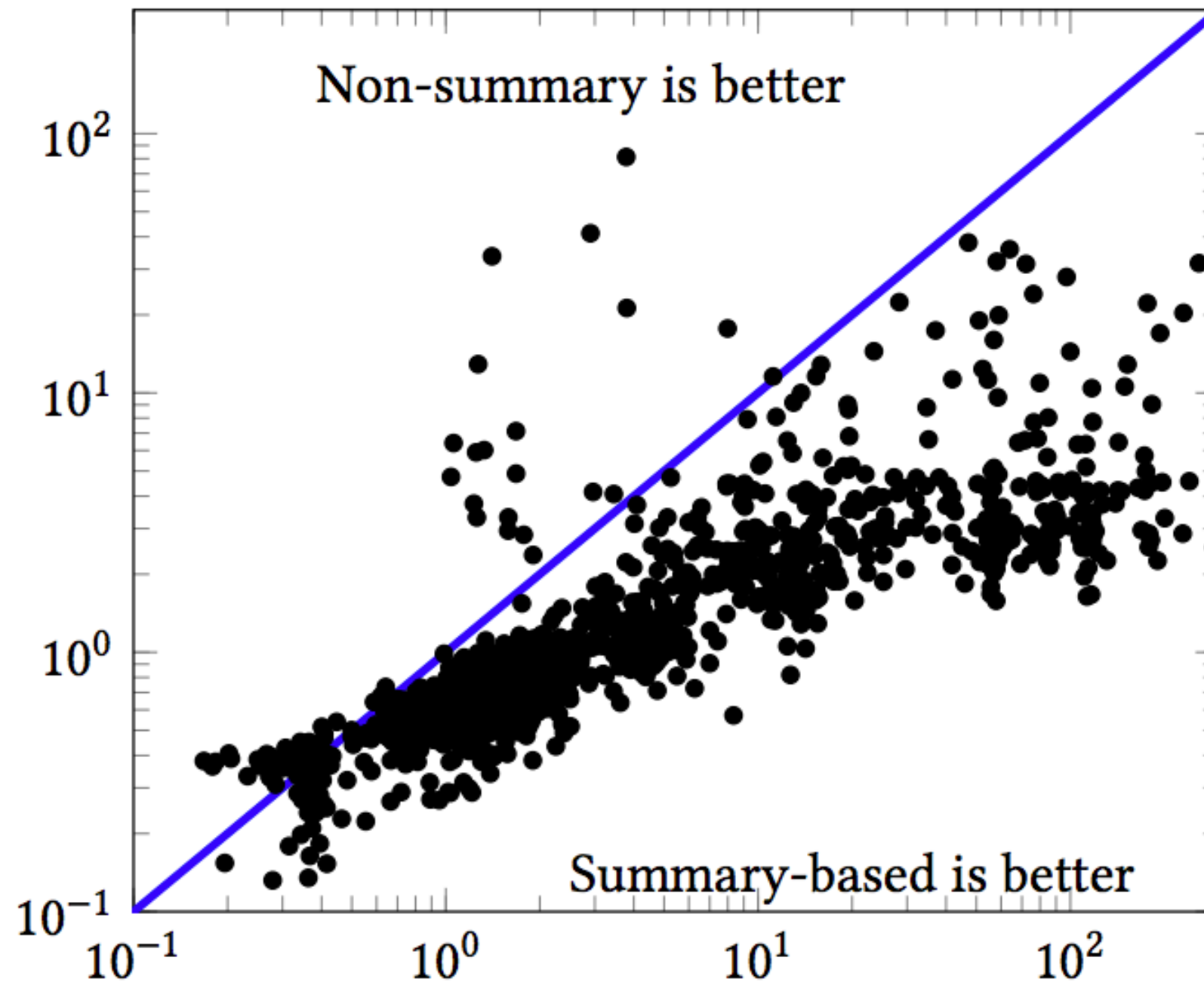
# Compare against ContractFuzzer

Data set: 100 smart contracts from ContractFuzzer

Vulnerability	Solar			ContractFuzzer		
	No.	FP	FN	No.	FP	FN
Timestamp	16	0	1	13	4	7
Gasless send	17	0	0	14	3	6
Bad random	9	0	0	5	1	5

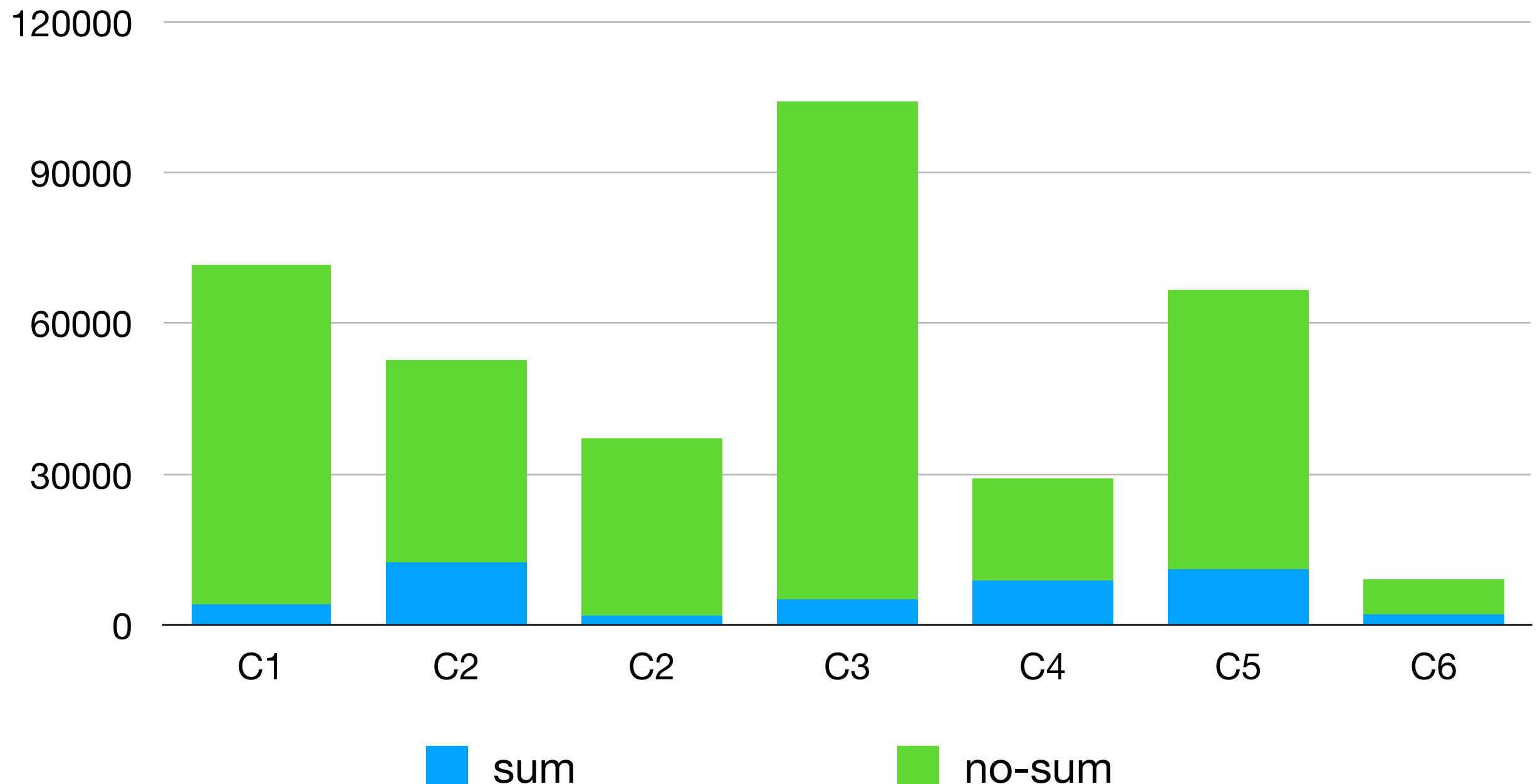
	Solar	ContractFuzzer
Running time	11s	>10min

# Impact of summary analysis



# Impact of summary analysis

# of instructions evaluated by the tool



# TODOs by next lecture

- Start to work on your final report/project! (40%)